

Table of Contents

CHAPTER 1. ANALYZING THE CASE AND THE POTENTIAL CLIENT

- § 1:1 The initial call
- § 1:2 Advise your client so that he/she has a chance to win
- § 1:3 Lucynski Redux: Now that the constitution is violated and we know it, what do we do about it?
- § 1:4 Determine whether there are any legal issues with the detention/arrest
- § 1:5 Bond revocation is clarified for proper procedure and process
- § 1:6 The basis for the stop: The first line of defense
- § 1:7 What was the basis of the stop?
- § 1:8 Looking behind the stated reason to stop or detain the client: is there anything there?
- § 1:9 The lawyer should be familiar with the Michigan Vehicle Code (MVC)
- § 1:10 Did the stop have anything to do with your client's driving?
- § 1:11 Courts continue to dissect the "dangling object"
- § 1:12 The preliminary breath test and evidential breath test: To take or not to take?
- § 1:13 How the chemical test and preliminary breath test are used
- § 1:14 The initial face-to-face consultation
- § 1:15 Generating income and building your OWI practice by protecting yourself
- § 1:16 Make sure the potential client understands his/her rights
- § 1:17 Client questionnaire
- § 1:18 Sanctions on OUILs
- § 1:19 CNLF CR retainer agreement minimum fee
- § 1:20 DNLF criminal flat fee
- § 1:21 The Michigan Supreme Court and mistake of law

CHAPTER 2. MICHIGAN DRUNK DRIVING STATUTES AND JURY INSTRUCTIONS

- § 2:1 Start preparing for trial using the law
- § 2:2 Michigan Supreme Court creates a new standard for operating and open to the public with respect to driveways
- § 2:3 Check to see whether the state or a local unit of government is prosecuting your client
 - Cities and townships have expanded authority to prosecute
- § 2:5 The jury instructions educate the client and the jury
- § 2:6 Start measuring the battlefield
- § 2:7 The judge will tell the jurors that they do not have to convict your client despite the results of any chemical test

MICHIGAN CRIMINAL LAW AND PROCEDURE OWI

- § 2:8 Use the state's own evidence as a sword and a shield in fitting the facts with the jury instructions so that the jury understands why they must return a verdict of not guilty
- § 2:9 The court will help you raise questions in the minds of the jurors about the possible inaccuracies of the breath tests
- § 2:10 The court will tell the jury that it does not have to accept a test result as *per se* reliable
- § 2:11 Was anything going on at the time the test was given to your client that may raise doubt about the reliability of the chemical test?
- § 2:12 The court instructs the jury that the result of the breath test does not necessarily matter
- § 2:13 Make sure that the client understands that the jury instructions explain the law in a way that can win the case
- § 2:14 The inference instruction
- § 2:15 The final blow to the chemical test
- § 2:16 The statutes must be navigated with all of the administrative rules to fully evaluate the case and the consequences
- § 2:17 The two ways to prove intoxication
- § 2:18 Defining and proving operating
- § 2:19 Defining motor vehicle
- § 2:20 Motorized recreational vehicles
- § 2:21 The definition of open to the general public or generally accessible to motor vehicles
- § 2:22 The disjunctive term "accessible to motor vehicles" in the statute
- § 2:23 The penalties—The three strikes = a felony rule
- § 2:24 OWI vs. OWVI
- § 2:25 The Court of Appeals issues an opinion on the visibly impaired statute
- § 2:26 Other penalties
- § 2:27 Child endangerment
- § 2:28 Commercial driver licenses
- § 2:29 OUID
- § 2:30 Zero tolerance and MIP
- § 2:31 The impact of *People v. Feezel*: Whether "Zero Tolerance" for marijuana still exists and the role of proximate cause in OUID causing death
- § 2:32 Movement to study the effect of marijuana while driving
- § 2:33 The future of a *per se* level of THC while operating
- § 2:34 Michigan State Police step-up the pursuit of "drugged drivers" with roadside saliva testing effort
- § 2:35 Prescription drugs—Not your Father's DUI
- § 2:36 The DRE testimony in the experimental age and controlling the narrative
- § 2:37 Proximate cause and the role of an intoxicated decedent
- § 2:38 Deer in road does not break the chain of causation (whether it was really there or not)
- § 2:39 It's a bird; it's a plane; it's superdrunk
- § 2:40 Plea bargaining under superdrunk

TABLE OF CONTENTS

- § 2:41 Sobriety court license
 - § 2:42 Veterans courts
 - § 2:43 Traffic Offenses (M Crim JI Chapter 15)
 - § 2:44 Witness credibility (M Crim JI 3.6)
 - § 2:45 “Any intoxicating substance” is now grounds for an OWI arrest and prosecution
 - § 2:46 Implied consent testing *may* see an expansion
 - § 2:47 The Michigan Legislature misses an opportunity to study the effect of “one more” on the human body; .08 remains the legal threshold for a *per se* violation of the law
 - § 2:48 Reforming preliminary examinations
 - § 2:49 Preliminary examination reform—Conduct after 2014 reformation
 - § 2:50 Freedom of information, LEIN Act and dashboard justice
 - § 2:51 Michigan Supreme Court changes standard for Brady violation
 - § 2:52 Watercraft and marine safety
 - § 2:53 Bad driver fees to be phased out
 - § 2:54 DWI sobriety courts are ready for prime time
 - § 2:55 Michigan legislature ups the ante for OWI causing death/serious impairment
 - § 2:56 Michigan Court of Appeals holds admission of victim’s BAC was not outcome determinative in reckless driving causing death case
 - § 2:57 OWI causing death—Enough to charge second degree murder?
Unpublished Michigan Court of Appeals opinion to watch
- Appendix 2A. Excerpts from the court transcript of *People v. Love*

CHAPTER 3. DISCOVERY

- § 3:1 What is available: Constitutional obligations of the prosecutor versus MCR 6.201
- § 3:2 Prosecutors are now obligated to learn of information that could help the defendant
- § 3:3 What evidence does law enforcement have that the prosecutor does not?
- § 3:4 Obtaining data regarding the gas chromatograph
- § 3:5 Using strategic discovery for the gas chromatograph data
- § 3:6 Information regarding the datamaster
- § 3:7 Motion practice to obtain discovery
- § 3:8 FOIA letters to supplement appearance and demands
- § 3:9 The liability for a public body is expensive
- § 3:10 Calibration report
- § 3:11 NPAS policy
- § 3:12 Subpoena
- § 3:13 Motion and memo to inspect datamaster
- § 3:14 Datamaster letter
- § 3:15 DUI discovery checklist for a FOIA request
- § 3:16 Laboratory report
- § 3:17 The current and future state of discovery and transparency at the Michigan State Police forensic science division

CHAPTER 4. CHEMICAL TESTING

- § 4:1 Introduction
 - § 4:2 The Datamaster DMT is replaced by the Intoxilyzer 9000
 - § 4:3 What we know about the Michigan Datamaster DMT in 2021
 - § 4:4 The Datamaster DMT is headed for the ash heap: 2023 update
 - § 4:5 Breath test uncertainty status
 - § 4:6 Administrative rules
 - § 4:7 The MSP fails to follow its own rules in purchasing the weekly simulator equipment in 2012
 - § 4:8 Proper maintenance of the instrument is mandatory under the rules
 - § 4:9 Repair of the instrument in accordance with the rules
 - § 4:10 The rules also require certain steps be followed prior to and during operation of the breath instrument
 - § 4:11 Preliminary breath tests
 - § 4:12 The breath test and how it works
 - § 4:13 Blood analysis
 - § 4:14 Administrative rules for blood analysis
 - § 4:15 ASCLAD-LAB Accreditation and Uncertainty
 - § 4:16 Calibration of the Instruments
 - § 4:17 Datamaster DMT Uncertainty and BAC Datamaster Uncertainty; too little too late?
 - § 4:18 Shake up at the Michigan State Police in 2018: Intoximeters is in and NPAS is out
 - § 4:19 The process for collection/handling/testing
 - § 4:20 When the rules do not matter—Upholding the validity of blood draws in non-medical environments
 - § 4:21 Method validation, limits of detection and traceability
 - § 4:22 Traceability
 - § 4:23 Statutes
 - § 4:24 Limits of implied consent and helping your client around the consequences
 - § 4:25 The implied consent act cannot justify admission of a blood analysis when the officer knew that the citizen was not qualified to consent to a blood draw
 - § 4:26 Getting a new trial when the MSP forensic science team hides the ball
 - § 4:27 A missing datamaster ticket will not preclude the admissibility of the breath result because the datamaster is “like a clock telling-time”
 - § 4:28 Case law
 - § 4:29 Datamaster logs and Fontenot: The battle may not be over
- Appendix 4A. Evidential breath testing log
- Appendix 4B. Evidential breath test inspection report
- Appendix 4C. BAC DATAMASTER evidence ticket
- Appendix 4D. OD-80 DATAMASTER dmt
- Appendix 4E. Simulator test

TABLE OF CONTENTS

- Appendix 4F. Simulator test accuracy checks
- Appendix 4G. Transcript Summaries
- Appendix 4H. DMT comparison technical note
- Appendix 4I. Sgt. Curtis cross-examination from the Telder trial transcript
- Appendix 4J. Geoffrey French testimony from the Spitzley pre-trial hearing transcript
- Appendix 4K. Intoxilyzer 9000 Exception Message Guide
- Appendix 4L. *[Reserved]*
- Appendix 4M. BIPM GUM Summary
- Appendix 4N. *[Reserved]*
- Appendix 4O. Interview questions pertaining to forensic blood draws
- Appendix 4P. Alcohol and drug determination (FSD 93)
- Appendix 4Q. Chain of custody log sample
- Appendix 4R. Measurement of Uncertainty Associated with Alcohol Measurement by the Datamaster DMT
- Appendix 4S. Datamaster DMT Breath Curve
- Appendix 4T. Datamaster DMT Ticket Samples
- Appendix 4U. Opinion granting in part and denying in part defendants motions to suppress the datamaster logs and results
- Appendix 4V. Background of Breath Testing and the Problems in the State of Michigan
- Appendix 4W. *[Reserved]*
- Appendix 4X. Gasper Testimony
- Appendix 4Y. Statement to the Senate Judiciary Committee on Current Problems with Chemical Testing in Michigan

CHAPTER 5. SUPPRESSION AND EVIDENTIARY ISSUES

- § 5:1 Is the Fourth Amendment implicated?
- § 5:2 Supreme Court establishes a fourth amendment exception with unique and limited application
- § 5:3 Court of appeals gives an officer a “pass” on the wrong call about a license plate
- § 5:4 Is the Fourth Amendment implicated?—Dissipation of blood or breath is not an exception to the warrant requirement
- § 5:5 Supreme Court: Warrants required for blood but not for breath
- § 5:6 GPS tracking devices: the Court expands the privacy right in a vehicle
- § 5:7 Fourth Amendment issues regarding the stop
- § 5:8 The investigatory stop
- § 5:9 Vehicle searches

- § 5:10 "Knock and Talk:" The "Safe Harbor" Case Gains New Vitality after *People v. Frederick*
- § 5:11 Excluding irrelevant evidence from jury by motion in limine
- § 5:12 Bringing a suppression motion
- § 5:13 Renewed vitality for the Fourth Amendment
- § 5:14 Probable cause: Always scrutinize a warrantless arrest
- § 5:15 The three phases of a DWI investigation-using the officer's training as a tool to attack probable cause
 - Vehicle in motion
 - Personal contact
 - Standardized field sobriety tests (SFSTS)
- § 5:19 The remedy
- § 5:20 Standardized field sobriety tests and the required foundation for an officer's opinion
- § 5:21 —Drug recognition examiners
- § 5:22 Due process motion
- § 5:23 Fifth Amendment issues regarding the stop
- § 5:24 Is Consent subject to challenge under the Implied Consent Act?
- § 5:25 A driver's home is her castle
- § 5:26 Sixth Amendment issues and pursuing *all* of the evidence
- § 5:27 The breath test instrument
- § 5:28 The datamaster operator
- § 5:29 Blood test results
- § 5:30 Motion to suppress for lack of probable cause to arrest
- § 5:31 Motion to suppress statement of defendant
- § 5:32 Motion to suppress for lack reasonable suspicion
- § 5:33 NPAS non-disclosure
- § 5:34 Motion to suppress
- § 5:35 MCOLES study on standardized field sobriety tests
- § 5:36 Probable cause to search a driver
- § 5:37 Amendments to the drunk driving statute on SFSTS; DREs and RSTs: the war continues
- § 5:38 Case law update

Appendix 5A. Sample Opinion Dismissing Case Where Validity of Standardized Field Sobriety Tests Compromised

CHAPTER 6. NEGOTIATION

- § 6:1 Political pressures
- § 6:2 Realistic expectations
- § 6:3 The anatomy of the procedures of the OWI case from arrest to trial
- § 6:4 Dealing with the recalcitrant prosecutor
- § 6:5 Using litigation risk to get the maximum result
- § 6:6 When your client refuses a reasonable plea offer

CHAPTER 7. LICENSE ISSUES

- § 7:1 Introduction

TABLE OF CONTENTS

- § 7:2 A form of creative plea bargaining to save the client's license is halted by the Secretary of State
- § 7:3 The license appeal process
- § 7:4 Implied consent penalties and administrative hearings before the secretary of state
- § 7:5 The implied consent hearing—Balancing the hearsay rule with rudimentary due process
- § 7:6 Does the client hold a professional license or other license that is impacted by a drinking and driving or other alcohol-related conviction?
- § 7:7 Standards for issuance of license (Mich. Admin. Code r. 257.313)
- § 7:8 License restoration proceedings; continued expansion of the use of Breath Alcohol Ignition Interlock Devices (BAIID) on appeal
- § 7:9 Appeal diagram
- § 7:10 Request for driver evaluation
- § 7:11 Substance abuse evaluation
- § 7:12 Conduct of hearings (Mich. Admin. Code r. 257.310)
- § 7:13 CDL guide
- § 7:14 Michigan CDL Help Desk

CHAPTER 8. TRIAL PREPARATION AND STRATEGY

- § 8:1 Generally
 - § 8:2 Jury selection
 - § 8:3 Opening statements
 - § 8:4 The option for an impaired instruction for the prosecution
 - § 8:5 THC and driving: Emerging into an enlightened world of marijuana use and driving illegally—The standard legally remains hazy but the "Any Amount" standard is probably history
 - § 8:6 Motion to suppress evidence when search based on strong odor of marijuana—Medical marijuana caregiver
 - § 8:7 Using the prosecution's evidence to exonerate the client through cross-examination
 - § 8:8 Vitality of confrontation clause
 - § 8:9 Defense witnesses
 - § 8:10 Should your client testify?
 - § 8:11 The Supreme Court interprets the Drunk Driving Statute as prohibiting multiple punishments
 - § 8:12 Closing arguments
 - § 8:13 Sample letter
 - § 8:14 Opening statement
 - § 8:15 Notice and demand procedure for forensic reports
- Appendix 8A. Disclosure of forensic laboratory report (MCR 6.202)
- Appendix 8B. Sample lab report with certificate of accreditation
- Appendix 8C. Sample notice of objection to MCR 6.202

CHAPTER 9. SENTENCING

- § 9:1 Jail exposure and preparing the client
- § 9:2 Sentencing factors
- § 9:3 OWI III
- § 9:4 —Work release tether programs
- § 9:5 Attacking prior convictions
- § 9:6 Collateral consequences and the cost of prosecution
- § 9:7 Expungement prohibition
- § 9:8 Sample sentencing memorandum
- § 9:9 Guidelines scoring
- § 9:10 Sentencing grid
- § 9:11 Sentencing manual worksheet
- § 9:12 Legislative analysis by the House Fiscal Agency
- § 9:13 The Michigan Supreme Court strikes down mandatory sentencing guidelines: The impact creates an uncertain outcome for Felony DUI Cases with aggravating factors

Table of Laws and Rules

Table of Cases

Index