

### 321J.6 Implied consent to test.

1. A person who operates a motor vehicle in this state under circumstances which give reasonable grounds to believe that the person has been operating a motor vehicle in violation of [section 321J.2](#) or [321J.2A](#) is deemed to have given consent to the withdrawal of specimens of the person's blood, breath, or urine and to a chemical test or tests of the specimens for the purpose of determining the alcohol concentration or presence of a controlled substance or other drugs, subject to [this section](#). The withdrawal of the body substances and the test or tests shall be administered at the written request of a peace officer having reasonable grounds to believe that the person was operating a motor vehicle in violation of [section 321J.2](#) or [321J.2A](#), and if any of the following conditions exist:

a. A peace officer has lawfully placed the person under arrest for violation of [section 321J.2](#).

b. The person has been involved in a motor vehicle accident or collision resulting in personal injury or death.

c. The person has refused to take a preliminary breath screening test provided by [this chapter](#).

d. The preliminary breath screening test was administered and it indicated an alcohol concentration equal to or in excess of the level prohibited by [section 321J.2](#).

e. The preliminary breath screening test was administered to a person operating a commercial motor vehicle as defined in [section 321.1](#) and it indicated an alcohol concentration of 0.04 or more.

f. The preliminary breath screening test was administered and it indicated an alcohol concentration less than the level prohibited by [section 321J.2](#), and the peace officer has reasonable grounds to believe that the person was under the influence of a controlled substance, a drug other than alcohol, or a combination of alcohol and another drug.

g. The preliminary breath screening test was administered and it indicated an alcohol concentration of .02 or more but less than .08 and the person is under the age of twenty-one.

2. The peace officer shall determine which of the three substances, breath, blood, or urine, shall be tested. Refusal to submit to a chemical test of urine or breath is deemed a refusal to submit, and [section 321J.9](#) applies. A refusal to submit to a chemical test of blood is not deemed a refusal to submit, but in that case, the peace officer shall then determine which one of the other two substances shall be tested and shall offer the test. If the peace officer fails to offer a test within two hours after the preliminary screening test is administered or refused or the arrest is made, whichever occurs first, a test is not required, and there shall be no revocation under [section 321J.9](#).

3. Notwithstanding [subsection 2](#), if the peace officer has reasonable grounds to believe that the person was under the influence of a controlled substance, a drug other than alcohol, or a combination of alcohol and another drug, a blood or urine test shall be required even after another type of test has been administered. [Section 321J.9](#) applies to a refusal to submit to a chemical test of urine or blood requested under [this subsection](#).

[86 Acts, ch 1220, §6](#); [90 Acts, ch 1230, §85](#); [95 Acts, ch 48, §13, 14](#); [98 Acts, ch 1138, §14 – 16](#); [2003 Acts, ch 60, §4](#)

Referred to in [§321J.2](#), [321J.7](#), [321J.9](#), [321J.10](#), [321J.12](#), [901D.2](#), [907.3](#)