

462A.14A Implied consent to test.

1. A person who operates a motorboat or sailboat on the navigable waters in this state under circumstances which give reasonable grounds to believe that the person has been operating a motorboat or sailboat in violation of [section 462A.14](#) 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 controlled substances or other drugs, subject to [this section](#).

2. *a.* If a peace officer has reasonable grounds to believe that any of the following has occurred, the peace officer may request that the motorboat or sailboat operator provide a sample of the operator's breath for a preliminary screening test using a device approved by the commissioner of public safety for that purpose:

- (1) The motorboat or sailboat operator may be violating or has violated [section 462A.14](#).
- (2) The motorboat or sailboat has been involved in an accident resulting in injury or death.
- (3) The motorboat or sailboat operator is or has been operating carelessly or recklessly, in violation of [section 462A.12](#).

b. The results of this preliminary screening test may be used for the purpose of deciding whether an arrest should be made or whether to request a chemical test authorized in [this chapter](#), but shall not be used in any court action except to prove that a chemical test was properly requested of a person pursuant to [this section](#).

3. 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 motorboat or sailboat in violation of [section 462A.14](#), and if any of the following conditions exist:

a. A peace officer has lawfully placed the person under arrest for violation of [section 462A.14](#).

b. The motorboat or sailboat has been involved in an occurrence 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 462A.14](#).

e. The preliminary breath screening test was administered and it indicated an alcohol concentration of less than the level prohibited under [section 462A.14](#), 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.

4. *a.* The peace officer shall determine which of the three substances, breath, blood, or urine, shall be tested.

b. 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 suspension of motorboat or sailboat operation privileges.

c. Refusal to submit to a chemical test of urine or breath is deemed a refusal to submit, and the peace officer shall inform the person that the person's refusal will result in the suspension of the person's privilege to operate a motorboat or sailboat.

d. 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.

e. Notwithstanding paragraphs "a" through "d", if the peace officer has reasonable grounds to believe that the person was under the influence of a drug other than alcohol, or a combination of alcohol and another drug, a urine test may be required even after a blood or breath test has been administered.

f. A person who is dead, unconscious, or otherwise in a condition rendering the person incapable of consent or refusal is deemed not to have withdrawn the consent provided by [this section](#), and the test may be given if a licensed physician certifies in advance of the test that the person is dead, unconscious, or otherwise in a condition rendering that person incapable of consent or refusal.

g. A person who has been requested to submit to a chemical test shall be advised by a peace officer of the following:

(1) A refusal to submit to the test is punishable by a mandatory civil penalty of five hundred to two thousand dollars, and suspension of motorboat or sailboat operating privileges for at least a year. In addition, if the person is also convicted of operating a motorboat or sailboat while intoxicated, the person shall be subject to additional penalties.

(2) If the person submits to the test and the results indicate an alcohol concentration equal to or in excess of the level prohibited under [section 462A.14](#) and the person is convicted, the person's motorboat or sailboat operating privileges will be suspended for at least one year and up to six years, depending upon how many previous convictions the person has under [this chapter](#), and whether or not the person has caused serious injury or death, in addition to any sentence and fine imposed for a violation of [section 462A.14](#).

5. Refusal to submit to a test under [this section](#) does not prohibit the withdrawal of a specimen for chemical testing if a motorboat or sailboat has been involved in an accident resulting in death or serious bodily injury, if the peace officer has reasonable grounds to believe that the operator of the motorboat or sailboat was violating [section 462A.14](#) at the time of the accident, and the peace officer has obtained, in compliance with [chapter 808](#) or according to the procedure in [section 462A.14D](#), a search warrant permitting the withdrawal of a specimen for chemical testing. The act of any person knowingly resisting or obstructing the withdrawal of a specimen pursuant to a search warrant issued under [this section](#) constitutes a contempt punishable by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars or imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year or by both such fine and imprisonment, and further constitutes a refusal to submit, punishable under [this section](#).

6. Only a licensed physician, licensed physician assistant as defined in [section 148C.1](#), medical technologist, or registered nurse, acting at the request of a peace officer, may withdraw a specimen of blood for the purpose of determining the alcohol concentration or the presence of a controlled substance or other drugs. However, any peace officer, using devices and methods approved by the commissioner of public safety, may take a specimen of a person's breath or urine for the purpose of determining the alcohol concentration or the presence of drugs. Only new equipment kept under strictly sanitary and sterile conditions shall be used for drawing blood. Medical personnel who use reasonable care and accepted medical practices in withdrawing blood specimens are immune from liability for their actions in complying with requests made of them pursuant to [this section](#).

7. The person may have an independent chemical test or tests administered at the person's own expense in addition to any administered at the direction of a peace officer. The failure or inability of the person to obtain an independent chemical test or tests does not preclude the admission of evidence of the results of the test or tests administered at the direction of the peace officer. Upon the request of the person who is tested, the results of the test or tests administered at the direction of the peace officer shall be made available to the person.

8. In any prosecution under [section 462A.14](#), evidence of the results of analysis of a specimen of the defendant's blood, breath, or urine is admissible upon proof of a proper foundation. The alcohol concentration established by the results of an analysis of a specimen of the defendant's blood, breath, or urine withdrawn within two hours after the defendant was operating or was otherwise in physical control of a motorboat or sailboat is presumed to be the alcohol concentration at the time of operation or being in physical control of the motorboat or sailboat. If a person refuses to submit to a chemical test, proof of refusal is admissible in any civil or criminal action or proceeding arising out of acts alleged to have been committed while the person was operating a motorboat or sailboat in violation of [section 462A.14](#). [This section](#) does not limit the introduction of any competent evidence bearing on the question of whether a person was under the influence of an alcoholic beverage or a controlled substance or other drug, including the results of chemical tests of specimens of blood, breath, or urine obtained more than two hours after the person was operating a motorboat or sailboat.

[2000 Acts, ch 1099, §3; 2007 Acts, ch 28, §8](#)

Referred to in [§462A.2](#), [462A.14](#), [462A.14B](#), [462A.14C](#), [462A.14D](#)