

section, if a police officer stops or detains any individual who the police officer has reasonable grounds to believe is or has been driving or attempting to drive a motor vehicle while intoxicated or while under the influence of alcohol and who is not unconscious or otherwise incapable of refusing to take a chemical test for alcohol, the police officer shall:

(i) Detain the individual;

(ii) Request that the individual permit a chemical test to be taken of the individual's blood or breath to determine the alcoholic content of the individual's blood;

(iii) Advise the individual of the administrative penalties that shall be imposed for refusal to take the test; and

(iv) If the individual refuses to take the test, [file with the Administration, within 48 hours after detention, a sworn report that] SEND A SWORN REPORT TO THE ADMINISTRATION WITHIN 72 HOURS AFTER DETENTION, THAT STATES:

1. The officer had reasonable grounds to believe that the individual had been driving or attempting to drive a motor vehicle on a highway or on any private property that is used by the public in general in this State while intoxicated or while under the influence of alcohol; and

2. The individual refused to take the chemical test for alcohol when requested by the police officer and after being informed of the administrative penalties that shall be imposed for refusal.

SECTION 2. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That this Act shall take effect July 1, 1983.

May 31, 1983

The Honorable Melvin A. Steinberg
President of the Senate
State House
Annapolis, Maryland 21404

Dear Mr. President:

In accordance with Article II, Section 17 of the Maryland Constitution, I have today vetoed Senate Bill 529.

This bill provides a conversion privilege to persons whose coverage under a group health insurance policy is terminated.