

## 99TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY State of Illinois 2015 and 2016 HB2555

by Rep. Pamela Reaves-Harris

## SYNOPSIS AS INTRODUCED:

See Index

Amends the Illinois Vehicle Code. Removes from the DUI offense operating a motor vehicle with any amount of an illegal drug in a person's system and makes it a separate Class B misdemeanor for a first offense and a Class A misdemeanor for subsequent offenses. Removes offense from implied consent for chemical testing for a suspected violation, statutory summary suspension for test refusal, driver's license suspension for conviction, and mandatory penalties for a second violation. Also removes offense from aggravated DUI. Makes corresponding changes to the Snowmobile Registration and Safety Act and the Boat Registration and Safety Act for OUI. Amends the Criminal Identification Act. Provides that policing bodies shall report arrests for the offense to the Department of State Police. Amends the Unified Code of Corrections. Provides that offenders may be charged laboratory fees and required to undergo a professional evaluation to determine the presence and extent of substance abuse problems.

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CORRECTIONAL
BUDGET AND
IMPACT NOTE ACT
MAY APPLY

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1 AN ACT concerning transportation.

## Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly:

Section 5. The Criminal Identification Act is amended by changing Section 5 as follows:

6 (20 ILCS 2630/5) (from Ch. 38, par. 206-5)

Sec. 5. Arrest reports. All policing bodies of this State shall furnish to the Department, daily, in the form and detail the Department requires, fingerprints, descriptions, and ethnic and racial background data as provided in Section 4.5 of this Act of all persons who are arrested on charges of violating any penal statute of this State for offenses that are classified as felonies and Class A or B misdemeanors and of all minors of the age of 10 and over who have been arrested for an offense which would be a felony if committed by an adult, and may forward such fingerprints and descriptions for minors arrested for Class A or B misdemeanors. Moving or nonmoving traffic violations under the Illinois Vehicle Code shall not be reported except for violations of Chapter 4, Section 11-204.1, or Section 11-501, or Section 11-508 of that Code. In addition, conservation offenses, as defined in the Supreme Court Rule 501(c), that are classified as Class B misdemeanors shall not be reported. Those law enforcement records maintained by the

- 1 Department for minors arrested for an offense prior to their
- 2 17th birthday, or minors arrested for a non-felony offense, if
- 3 committed by an adult, prior to their 18th birthday, shall not
- 4 be forwarded to the Federal Bureau of Investigation unless
- 5 those records relate to an arrest in which a minor was charged
- 6 as an adult under any of the transfer provisions of the
- 7 Juvenile Court Act of 1987.
- 8 (Source: P.A. 98-528, eff. 1-1-15.)
- 9 Section 10. The Illinois Vehicle Code is amended by
- 10 changing Sections 2-118.1, 6-206, 6-208.1, 11-500, 11-501,
- 11 11-501.01, 11-501.2, 11-501.4, 11-501.4-1, and 11-501.6 and by
- 12 adding Section 11-508 as follows:
- 13 (625 ILCS 5/2-118.1) (from Ch. 95 1/2, par. 2-118.1)
- Sec. 2-118.1. Opportunity for hearing; statutory summary
- 15 alcohol or other drug related suspension or revocation pursuant
- 16 to Section 11-501.1.
- 17 (a) A statutory summary suspension or revocation of driving
- 18 privileges under Section 11-501.1 shall not become effective
- 19 until the person is notified in writing of the impending
- 20 suspension or revocation and informed that he may request a
- 21 hearing in the circuit court of venue under paragraph (b) of
- 22 this Section and the statutory summary suspension or revocation
- shall become effective as provided in Section 11-501.1.
- 24 (b) Within 90 days after the notice of statutory summary

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suspension or revocation served under Section 11-501.1, the person may make a written request for a judicial hearing in the circuit court of venue. The request to the circuit court shall state the grounds upon which the person seeks to have the statutory summary suspension or revocation rescinded. Within 30 days after receipt of the written request or the first appearance date on the Uniform Traffic Ticket issued pursuant to a violation of Section 11-501, or a similar provision of a local ordinance, the hearing shall be conducted by the circuit court having jurisdiction. This judicial hearing, request, or process shall not stay or delay the statutory suspension or revocation. The hearings shall proceed in the court in the same manner as in other civil proceedings.

The hearing may be conducted upon a review of the law enforcement officer's own official reports; provided however, that the person may subpoena the officer. Failure of the officer to answer the subpoena shall be considered grounds for a continuance if in the court's discretion the continuance is appropriate.

The scope of the hearing shall be limited to the issues of:

1. Whether the person was placed under arrest for an offense as defined in Section 11-501, or a similar provision of a local ordinance, as evidenced by the issuance of a Uniform Traffic Ticket, or issued a Uniform Traffic Ticket out of state as provided in subsection (a) or (a-5) of Section 11-501.1; and

- 2. Whether the officer had reasonable grounds to believe that the person was driving or in actual physical control of a motor vehicle upon a highway while under the influence of alcohol, other drug, or combination of both; and
- 3. Whether the person, after being advised by the officer that the privilege to operate a motor vehicle would be suspended or revoked if the person refused to submit to and complete the test or tests, did refuse to submit to or complete the test or tests authorized under Section 11-501.1; or
- 4. Whether the person, after being advised by the officer that the privilege to operate a motor vehicle would be suspended if the person submits to a chemical test, or tests, and the test discloses an alcohol concentration of 0.08 or more, or any amount of a drug, substance, or compound in the person's blood or urine after exhibiting other indicia that the person is incapable of driving safely resulting from the unlawful use or consumption of cannabis listed in the Cannabis Control Act, a controlled substance listed in the Illinois Controlled Substances Act, an intoxicating compound as listed in the Use of Intoxicating Compounds Act, or methamphetamine as listed in the Methamphetamine Control and Community Protection Act, and the person did submit to and complete the test or tests that determined an alcohol concentration of 0.08 or

1 more.

- 4.2. If the person is a qualifying patient licensed under the Compassionate Use of Medical Cannabis Pilot Program Act who is in possession of a valid registry card issued under that Act, after being advised by the officer that the privilege to operate a motor vehicle would be suspended or revoked if the person refused to submit to and complete the test or tests, did refuse to submit to or complete the test or tests authorized under Section 11-501.1.
- 4.5. If the person is a qualifying patient licensed under the Compassionate Use of Medical Cannabis Pilot Program Act who is in possession of a valid registry card issued under that Act, whether that person, after being advised by the officer that the privilege to operate a motor vehicle would be suspended if the person submits to a standardized field sobriety test, or tests, and the test indicates impairment resulting from the consumption of cannabis, did submit to and complete the test or tests that indicated impairment.
- 5. If the person's driving privileges were revoked, whether the person was involved in a motor vehicle accident that caused Type A injury or death to another.
- Upon the conclusion of the judicial hearing, the circuit court shall sustain or rescind the statutory summary suspension or revocation and immediately notify the Secretary of State.

- 1 Reports received by the Secretary of State under this Section
- 2 shall be privileged information and for use only by the courts,
- 3 police officers, and Secretary of State.
- 4 (Source: P.A. 98-122, eff. 1-1-14.)
- 5 (625 ILCS 5/6-206)
- 6 Sec. 6-206. Discretionary authority to suspend or revoke
- 7 license or permit; Right to a hearing.
- 8 (a) The Secretary of State is authorized to suspend or
- 9 revoke the driving privileges of any person without preliminary
- 10 hearing upon a showing of the person's records or other
- 11 sufficient evidence that the person:
- 12 1. Has committed an offense for which mandatory
- 13 revocation of a driver's license or permit is required upon
- 14 conviction;
- 15 2. Has been convicted of not less than 3 offenses
- 16 against traffic regulations governing the movement of
- 17 vehicles committed within any 12 month period. No
- revocation or suspension shall be entered more than 6
- months after the date of last conviction;
- 3. Has been repeatedly involved as a driver in motor
- vehicle collisions or has been repeatedly convicted of
- 22 offenses against laws and ordinances regulating the
- 23 movement of traffic, to a degree that indicates lack of
- ability to exercise ordinary and reasonable care in the
- 25 safe operation of a motor vehicle or disrespect for the

traffic laws and the safety of other persons upon the highway;

- 4. Has by the unlawful operation of a motor vehicle caused or contributed to an accident resulting in injury requiring immediate professional treatment in a medical facility or doctor's office to any person, except that any suspension or revocation imposed by the Secretary of State under the provisions of this subsection shall start no later than 6 months after being convicted of violating a law or ordinance regulating the movement of traffic, which violation is related to the accident, or shall start not more than one year after the date of the accident, whichever date occurs later;
- 5. Has permitted an unlawful or fraudulent use of a driver's license, identification card, or permit;
- 6. Has been lawfully convicted of an offense or offenses in another state, including the authorization contained in Section 6-203.1, which if committed within this State would be grounds for suspension or revocation;
- 7. Has refused or failed to submit to an examination provided for by Section 6-207 or has failed to pass the examination;
- 8. Is ineligible for a driver's license or permit under the provisions of Section 6-103;
- 9. Has made a false statement or knowingly concealed a material fact or has used false information or

	identification	in	any	application	for	а	license,
2	identification	card,	or pe	rmit;			

- 10. Has possessed, displayed, or attempted to fraudulently use any license, identification card, or permit not issued to the person;
- 11. Has operated a motor vehicle upon a highway of this State when the person's driving privilege or privilege to obtain a driver's license or permit was revoked or suspended unless the operation was authorized by a monitoring device driving permit, judicial driving permit issued prior to January 1, 2009, probationary license to drive, or a restricted driving permit issued under this Code;
- 12. Has submitted to any portion of the application process for another person or has obtained the services of another person to submit to any portion of the application process for the purpose of obtaining a license, identification card, or permit for some other person;
- 13. Has operated a motor vehicle upon a highway of this State when the person's driver's license or permit was invalid under the provisions of Sections 6-107.1 and 6-110;
- 14. Has committed a violation of Section 6-301, 6-301.1, or 6-301.2 of this Act, or Section 14, 14A, or 14B of the Illinois Identification Card Act;
- 15. Has been convicted of violating Section 21-2 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012 relating

1	to	crimina	al t	resp	ass	to	vehicles	in	which	case,	the
2	sus	pension	shal	l be	for	one	year;				

- 16. Has been convicted of violating Section 11-204 of this Code relating to fleeing from a peace officer;
- 17. Has refused to submit to a test, or tests, as required under Section 11-501.1 of this Code and the person has not sought a hearing as provided for in Section 11-501.1;
- 18. Has, since issuance of a driver's license or permit, been adjudged to be afflicted with or suffering from any mental disability or disease;
- 19. Has committed a violation of paragraph (a) or (b) of Section 6-101 relating to driving without a driver's license;
  - 20. Has been convicted of violating Section 6-104 relating to classification of driver's license;
  - 21. Has been convicted of violating Section 11-402 of this Code relating to leaving the scene of an accident resulting in damage to a vehicle in excess of \$1,000, in which case the suspension shall be for one year;
  - 22. Has used a motor vehicle in violating paragraph (3), (4), (7), or (9) of subsection (a) of Section 24-1 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012 relating to unlawful use of weapons, in which case the suspension shall be for one year;
    - 23. Has, as a driver, been convicted of committing a

violation of paragraph (a) of Section 11-502 of this Code for a second or subsequent time within one year of a similar violation;

- 24. Has been convicted by a court-martial or punished by non-judicial punishment by military authorities of the United States at a military installation in Illinois or in another state of or for a traffic related offense that is the same as or similar to an offense specified under Section 6-205 or 6-206 of this Code:
- 25. Has permitted any form of identification to be used by another in the application process in order to obtain or attempt to obtain a license, identification card, or permit;
- 26. Has altered or attempted to alter a license or has possessed an altered license, identification card, or permit;
- 27. Has violated Section 6-16 of the Liquor Control Act of 1934;
- 28. Has been convicted for a first time of the illegal possession, while operating or in actual physical control, as a driver, of a motor vehicle, of any controlled substance prohibited under the Illinois Controlled Substances Act, any cannabis prohibited under the Cannabis Control Act, or any methamphetamine prohibited under the Methamphetamine Control and Community Protection Act, in which case the person's driving privileges shall be

suspended for one year. Any defendant found guilty of this offense while operating a motor vehicle, shall have an entry made in the court record by the presiding judge that this offense did occur while the defendant was operating a motor vehicle and order the clerk of the court to report the violation to the Secretary of State;

- 29. Has been convicted of the following offenses that were committed while the person was operating or in actual physical control, as a driver, of a motor vehicle: criminal sexual assault, predatory criminal sexual assault of a child, aggravated criminal sexual assault, criminal sexual abuse, aggravated criminal sexual abuse, juvenile pimping, soliciting for a juvenile prostitute, promoting juvenile prostitution as described in subdivision (a)(1), (a)(2), or (a)(3) of Section 11-14.4 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012, and the manufacture, sale or delivery of controlled substances or instruments used for illegal drug use or abuse in which case the driver's driving privileges shall be suspended for one year;
- 30. Has been convicted a second or subsequent time for any combination of the offenses named in paragraph 29 of this subsection, in which case the person's driving privileges shall be suspended for 5 years;
- 31. Has refused to submit to a test as required by Section 11-501.6 of this Code or Section 5-16c of the Boat Registration and Safety Act or has submitted to a test

resulting in an alcohol concentration of 0.08 or more or any amount of a drug, substance, or compound <u>after</u> exhibiting other indicia that the person is incapable of <u>driving or operating a motorboat safely</u> resulting from the unlawful use or consumption of cannabis as listed in the Cannabis Control Act, a controlled substance as listed in the Illinois Controlled Substances Act, an intoxicating compound as listed in the Use of Intoxicating Compounds Act, or methamphetamine as listed in the Methamphetamine Control and Community Protection Act, in which case the penalty shall be as prescribed in Section 6-208.1;

- 32. Has been convicted of Section 24-1.2 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012 relating to the aggravated discharge of a firearm if the offender was located in a motor vehicle at the time the firearm was discharged, in which case the suspension shall be for 3 years;
- 33. Has as a driver, who was less than 21 years of age on the date of the offense, been convicted a first time of a violation of paragraph (a) of Section 11-502 of this Code or a similar provision of a local ordinance;
- 34. Has committed a violation of Section 11-1301.5 of this Code or a similar provision of a local ordinance;
- 35. Has committed a violation of Section 11-1301.6 of this Code or a similar provision of a local ordinance;
  - 36. Is under the age of 21 years at the time of arrest

and has been convicted of not less than 2 offenses against
traffic regulations governing the movement of vehicles
committed within any 24 month period. No revocation or
suspension shall be entered more than 6 months after the
date of last conviction:

- 37. Has committed a violation of subsection (c) of Section 11-907 of this Code that resulted in damage to the property of another or the death or injury of another;
- 38. Has been convicted of a violation of Section 6-20 of the Liquor Control Act of 1934 or a similar provision of a local ordinance;
- 39. Has committed a second or subsequent violation of Section 11-1201 of this Code;
- 40. Has committed a violation of subsection (a-1) of Section 11-908 of this Code;
- 41. Has committed a second or subsequent violation of Section 11-605.1 of this Code, a similar provision of a local ordinance, or a similar violation in any other state within 2 years of the date of the previous violation, in which case the suspension shall be for 90 days;
- 42. Has committed a violation of subsection (a-1) of Section 11-1301.3 of this Code or a similar provision of a local ordinance;
- 43. Has received a disposition of court supervision for a violation of subsection (a), (d), or (e) of Section 6-20 of the Liquor Control Act of 1934 or a similar provision of

- a local ordinance, in which case the suspension shall be for a period of 3 months;
  - 44. Is under the age of 21 years at the time of arrest and has been convicted of an offense against traffic regulations governing the movement of vehicles after having previously had his or her driving privileges suspended or revoked pursuant to subparagraph 36 of this Section;
  - 45. Has, in connection with or during the course of a formal hearing conducted under Section 2-118 of this Code:

    (i) committed perjury; (ii) submitted fraudulent or falsified documents; (iii) submitted documents that have been materially altered; or (iv) submitted, as his or her own, documents that were in fact prepared or composed for another person;
    - 46. Has committed a violation of subsection (j) of Section 3-413 of this Code; or
- 18 47. Has committed a violation of Section 11-502.1 of this Code.

For purposes of paragraphs 5, 9, 10, 12, 14, 19, 25, 26, and 27 of this subsection, license means any driver's license, any traffic ticket issued when the person's driver's license is deposited in lieu of bail, a suspension notice issued by the Secretary of State, a duplicate or corrected driver's license, a probationary driver's license or a temporary driver's license.

- (b) If any conviction forming the basis of a suspension or revocation authorized under this Section is appealed, the Secretary of State may rescind or withhold the entry of the order of suspension or revocation, as the case may be, provided that a certified copy of a stay order of a court is filed with the Secretary of State. If the conviction is affirmed on appeal, the date of the conviction shall relate back to the time the original judgment of conviction was entered and the 6 month limitation prescribed shall not apply.
- (c) 1. Upon suspending or revoking the driver's license or permit of any person as authorized in this Section, the Secretary of State shall immediately notify the person in writing of the revocation or suspension. The notice to be deposited in the United States mail, postage prepaid, to the last known address of the person.
- 2. If the Secretary of State suspends the driver's license of a person under subsection 2 of paragraph (a) of this Section, a person's privilege to operate a vehicle as an occupation shall not be suspended, provided an affidavit is properly completed, the appropriate fee received, and a permit issued prior to the effective date of the suspension, unless 5 offenses were committed, at least 2 of which occurred while operating a commercial vehicle in connection with the driver's regular occupation. All other driving privileges shall be suspended by the Secretary of State. Any driver prior to operating a vehicle for occupational purposes only must submit

the affidavit on forms to be provided by the Secretary of State setting forth the facts of the person's occupation. The affidavit shall also state the number of offenses committed while operating a vehicle in connection with the driver's regular occupation. The affidavit shall be accompanied by the driver's license. Upon receipt of a properly completed affidavit, the Secretary of State shall issue the driver a permit to operate a vehicle in connection with the driver's regular occupation only. Unless the permit is issued by the Secretary of State prior to the date of suspension, the privilege to drive any motor vehicle shall be suspended as set forth in the notice that was mailed under this Section. If an affidavit is received subsequent to the effective date of this suspension, a permit may be issued for the remainder of the suspension period.

The provisions of this subparagraph shall not apply to any driver required to possess a CDL for the purpose of operating a commercial motor vehicle.

Any person who falsely states any fact in the affidavit required herein shall be guilty of perjury under Section 6-302 and upon conviction thereof shall have all driving privileges revoked without further rights.

3. At the conclusion of a hearing under Section 2-118 of this Code, the Secretary of State shall either rescind or continue an order of revocation or shall substitute an order of suspension; or, good cause appearing therefor, rescind,

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continue, change, or extend the order of suspension. If the Secretary of State does not rescind the order, the Secretary may upon application, to relieve undue hardship (as defined by the rules of the Secretary of State), issue a restricted driving permit granting the privilege of driving a motor vehicle between the petitioner's residence and petitioner's place of employment or within the scope of the petitioner's employment related duties, or to allow the petitioner to transport himself or herself, or a family member of the petitioner's household to a medical facility, to receive necessary medical care, to allow the petitioner to transport himself or herself to and from alcohol or drug remedial or rehabilitative activity recommended by a licensed service provider, or to allow the petitioner to transport himself or herself or a family member of the petitioner's household to classes, as а student, at an accredited educational institution, or to allow the petitioner to transport children, elderly persons, or disabled persons who do not hold driving privileges and are living in the petitioner's household to and from daycare. The petitioner must demonstrate that alternative means of transportation is reasonably available and that the petitioner will not endanger the public safety or welfare. Those multiple offenders identified in subdivision (b) 4 of Section 6-208 of this Code, however, shall not be eligible for the issuance of a restricted driving permit.

(A) If a person's license or permit is revoked or

suspended due to 2 or more convictions of violating Section 11-501 of this Code or a similar provision of a local ordinance or a similar out-of-state offense, or Section 9-3 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012, where the use of alcohol or other drugs is recited as an element of the offense, or a similar out-of-state offense, or a combination of these offenses, arising out of separate occurrences, that person, if issued a restricted driving permit, may not operate a vehicle unless it has been equipped with an ignition interlock device as defined in Section 1-129.1.

- (B) If a person's license or permit is revoked or suspended 2 or more times within a 10 year period due to any combination of:
  - (i) a single conviction of violating Section 11-501 of this Code or a similar provision of a local ordinance or a similar out-of-state offense or Section 9-3 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012, where the use of alcohol or other drugs is recited as an element of the offense, or a similar out-of-state offense; or
  - (ii) a statutory summary suspension or revocation under Section 11-501.1; or
- (iii) a suspension under Section 6-203.1; arising out of separate occurrences; that person, if issued a restricted driving permit, may not operate a vehicle

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unless it has been equipped with an ignition interlock device as defined in Section 1-129.1.

- (C) The person issued a permit conditioned upon the use of an ignition interlock device must pay to the Secretary of State DUI Administration Fund an amount not to exceed \$30 per month. The Secretary shall establish by rule the amount and the procedures, terms, and conditions relating to these fees.
- (D) If the restricted driving permit is issued for employment purposes, then the prohibition against operating a motor vehicle that is not equipped with an ignition interlock device does not apply to the operation of an occupational vehicle owned or leased by that person's employer when used solely for employment purposes.
- (E) In each case the Secretary may issue a restricted driving permit for a period deemed appropriate, except that all permits shall expire within one year from the date of issuance. The Secretary may not, however, issue restricted driving permit to any person whose current revocation is the result of a second or subsequent conviction for a violation of Section 11-501 of this Code or a similar provision of a local ordinance or any similar out-of-state offense, or Section 9-3 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012, where the use of alcohol or other drugs is recited as an element of the offense, or any similar out-of-state offense, or

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combination of those offenses, until the expiration of at least one year from the date of the revocation. restricted driving permit issued under this Section shall be subject to cancellation, revocation, and suspension by the Secretary of State in like manner and for like cause as a driver's license issued under this Code may be cancelled, revoked, or suspended; except that a conviction upon one or more offenses against laws or ordinances regulating the movement of traffic shall be deemed sufficient cause for t.he revocation, suspension, or cancellation restricted driving permit. The Secretary of State may, as a condition to the issuance of a restricted driving permit, require the applicant to participate in a designated driver remedial or rehabilitative program. The Secretary of State is authorized to cancel a restricted driving permit if the permit holder does not successfully complete the program.

(c-3) In the case of a suspension under paragraph 43 of subsection (a), reports received by the Secretary of State under this Section shall, except during the actual time the suspension is in effect, be privileged information and for use only by the courts, police officers, prosecuting authorities, the driver licensing administrator of any other state, the Secretary of State, or the parent or legal guardian of a driver under the age of 18. However, beginning January 1, 2008, if the person is a CDL holder, the suspension shall also be made available to the driver licensing administrator of any other

- 1 state, the U.S. Department of Transportation, and the affected
- 2 driver or motor carrier or prospective motor carrier upon
- 3 request.
- 4 (c-4) In the case of a suspension under paragraph 43 of
- 5 subsection (a), the Secretary of State shall notify the person
- 6 by mail that his or her driving privileges and driver's license
- 7 will be suspended one month after the date of the mailing of
- 8 the notice.
- 9 (c-5) The Secretary of State may, as a condition of the
- 10 reissuance of a driver's license or permit to an applicant
- 11 whose driver's license or permit has been suspended before he
- or she reached the age of 21 years pursuant to any of the
- 13 provisions of this Section, require the applicant to
- 14 participate in a driver remedial education course and be
- retested under Section 6-109 of this Code.
- 16 (d) This Section is subject to the provisions of the
- 17 Drivers License Compact.
- 18 (e) The Secretary of State shall not issue a restricted
- 19 driving permit to a person under the age of 16 years whose
- 20 driving privileges have been suspended or revoked under any
- 21 provisions of this Code.
- 22 (f) In accordance with 49 C.F.R. 384, the Secretary of
- 23 State may not issue a restricted driving permit for the
- 24 operation of a commercial motor vehicle to a person holding a
- 25 CDL whose driving privileges have been suspended, revoked,
- 26 cancelled, or disqualified under any provisions of this Code.

- 1 (Source: P.A. 97-229, eff. 7-28-11; 97-333, eff. 8-12-11;
- 2 97-743, eff. 1-1-13; 97-838, eff. 1-1-13; 97-844, eff. 1-1-13;
- 3 97-1109, eff. 1-1-13; 97-1150, eff. 1-25-13; 98-103, eff.
- 4 1-1-14; 98-122, eff. 1-1-14; 98-726, eff. 1-1-15; 98-756, eff.
- $5 \quad 7-16-14.$
- 6 (625 ILCS 5/6-208.1) (from Ch. 95 1/2, par. 6-208.1)
- 7 Sec. 6-208.1. Period of statutory summary alcohol, other
- 8 drug, or intoxicating compound related suspension of
- 9 revocation.
- 10 (a) Unless the statutory summary suspension has been
- 11 rescinded, any person whose privilege to drive a motor vehicle
- on the public highways has been summarily suspended, pursuant
- 13 to Section 11-501.1, shall not be eligible for restoration of
- the privilege until the expiration of:
- 1. twelve months from the effective date of the
- 16 statutory summary suspension for a refusal or failure to
- 17 complete a test or tests authorized under Section 11-501.1,
- if the person was not involved in a motor vehicle accident
- 19 that caused personal injury or death to another; or
- 20 2. six months from the effective date of the statutory
- 21 summary suspension imposed following the person's
- submission to a chemical test which disclosed an alcohol
- concentration of 0.08 or more, or any amount of a drug,
- substance, or intoxicating compound in such person's
- 25 breath, blood, or urine after exhibiting other indicia that

the person is incapable of driving safely resulting from the unlawful use or consumption of cannabis listed in the Cannabis Control Act, a controlled substance listed in the Illinois Controlled Substances Act, an intoxicating compound listed in the Use of Intoxicating Compounds Act, or methamphetamine as listed in the Methamphetamine Control and Community Protection Act, pursuant to Section 11-501.1; or

- 3. three years from the effective date of the statutory summary suspension for any person other than a first offender who refuses or fails to complete a test or tests to determine the alcohol, drug, or intoxicating compound concentration pursuant to Section 11-501.1; or
- 4. one year from the effective date of the summary suspension imposed for any person other than a first offender following submission to a chemical test which disclosed an alcohol concentration of 0.08 or more pursuant to Section 11-501.1 or any amount of a drug, substance or compound in such person's blood or urine after exhibiting other indicia that the person is incapable of driving safely resulting from the unlawful use or consumption of cannabis listed in the Cannabis Control Act, a controlled substance listed in the Illinois Controlled Substances Act, an intoxicating compound listed in the Use of Intoxicating Compounds Act, or methamphetamine as listed in the Methamphetamine Control and Community Protection

1 Act; or

- 5. six months from the effective date of the statutory summary suspension imposed for any person following submission to a standardized field sobriety test that disclosed impairment if the person is a qualifying patient licensed under the Compassionate Use of Medical Cannabis Pilot Program Act who is in possession of a valid registry card issued under that Act and submitted to testing under subsection (a-5) of Section 11-501.1.
- (b) Following a statutory summary suspension of the privilege to drive a motor vehicle under Section 11-501.1, driving privileges shall be restored unless the person is otherwise suspended, revoked, or cancelled by this Code. If the court has reason to believe that the person's driving privilege should not be restored, the court shall notify the Secretary of State prior to the expiration of the statutory summary suspension so appropriate action may be taken pursuant to this Code.
- (c) Driving privileges may not be restored until all applicable reinstatement fees, as provided by this Code, have been paid to the Secretary of State and the appropriate entry made to the driver's record.
- (d) Where a driving privilege has been summarily suspended or revoked under Section 11-501.1 and the person is subsequently convicted of violating Section 11-501, or a similar provision of a local ordinance, for the same incident,

- any period served on statutory summary suspension or revocation
- 2 shall be credited toward the minimum period of revocation of
- 3 driving privileges imposed pursuant to Section 6-205.
- 4 (e) A first offender who refused chemical testing and whose
- 5 driving privileges were summarily revoked pursuant to Section
- 6 11-501.1 shall not be eligible for a monitoring device driving
- 7 permit, but may make application for reinstatement or for a
- 8 restricted driving permit after a period of one year has
- 9 elapsed from the effective date of the revocation.
- 10 (f) (Blank).
- 11 (g) Following a statutory summary suspension of driving
- 12 privileges pursuant to Section 11-501.1 where the person was
- 13 not a first offender, as defined in Section 11-500, the
- 14 Secretary of State may not issue a restricted driving permit.
- 15 (h) (Blank).
- 16 (Source: P.A. 97-229, eff. 7-28-11; 98-122, eff. 1-1-14;
- 17 98-1015, eff. 8-22-14.)
- 18 (625 ILCS 5/11-500) (from Ch. 95 1/2, par. 11-500)
- 19 Sec. 11-500. Definitions. For the purposes of interpreting
- 20 Sections 6-206.1 and 6-208.1 of this Code, "first offender"
- 21 shall mean any person who has not had a previous conviction or
- court assigned supervision for violating Section 11-501, or a
- 23 similar provision of a local ordinance, or a conviction in any
- 24 other state for a violation of driving while under the
- 25 influence or a similar offense where the cause of action is the

same or substantially similar to this Code or similar offenses 1 2 committed on a military installation, or any person who has not 3 had a driver's license suspension pursuant to paragraph 6 of subsection (a) of Section 6-206 as the result of refusal of 4 5 chemical testing in another state, or any person who has not 6 had a driver's license suspension or revocation for violating 7 Section 11-501.1 within 5 years prior to the date of the 8 current offense, except in cases where the driver submitted to 9 chemical testing resulting in an alcohol concentration of 0.08 10 or more, or any amount of a drug, substance, or compound in 11 such person's blood or urine after exhibiting other indicia 12 that the person is incapable of driving safely resulting from 13 the unlawful use or consumption of cannabis listed in the 14 Cannabis Control Act, a controlled substance listed in the 15 Illinois Controlled Substances Act, or an intoxicating 16 compound listed in the Use of Intoxicating Compounds Act, or 17 methamphetamine as listed in the Methamphetamine Control and Community Protection Act and was subsequently found not quilty 18 of violating Section 11-501, or a similar provision of a local 19 20 ordinance. (Source: P.A. 95-355, eff. 1-1-08; 96-607, eff. 8-24-09; 21

23 (625 ILCS 5/11-501) (from Ch. 95 1/2, par. 11-501)

96-1344, eff. 7-1-11.)

Sec. 11-501. Driving while under the influence of alcohol, other drug or drugs, intoxicating compound or compounds or any

- 1 combination thereof.
  - (a) A person shall not drive or be in actual physical control of any vehicle within this State while:
    - (1) the alcohol concentration in the person's blood or breath is 0.08 or more based on the definition of blood and breath units in Section 11-501.2;
      - (2) under the influence of alcohol;
    - (3) under the influence of any intoxicating compound or combination of intoxicating compounds to a degree that renders the person incapable of driving safely;
    - (4) under the influence of any other drug or combination of drugs to a degree that renders the person incapable of safely driving;  $\underline{\text{or}}$
    - (5) under the combined influence of alcohol, other drug or drugs, or intoxicating compound or compounds to a degree that renders the person incapable of safely driving. ; or
    - (6) (blank). there is any amount of a drug, substance, or compound in the person's breath, blood, or urine resulting from the unlawful use or consumption of cannabis listed in the Cannabis Control Act, a controlled substance listed in the Illinois Controlled Substances Act, an intoxicating compound listed in the Use of Intoxicating Compounds Act, or methamphetamine as listed in the Methamphetamine Control and Community Protection Act. Subject to all other requirements and provisions under this Section, this paragraph (6) does not apply to the lawful

consumption of cannabis by a qualifying patient licensed under the Compassionate Use of Medical Cannabis Pilot Program Act who is in possession of a valid registry card issued under that Act, unless that person is impaired by the use of cannabis.

- (b) The fact that any person charged with violating this Section is or has been legally entitled to use alcohol, cannabis under the Compassionate Use of Medical Cannabis Pilot Program Act, other drug or drugs, or intoxicating compound or compounds, or any combination thereof, shall not constitute a defense against any charge of violating this Section.
  - (c) Penalties.
    - (1) Except as otherwise provided in this Section, any person convicted of violating subsection (a) of this Section is guilty of a Class A misdemeanor.
    - (2) A person who violates subsection (a) or a similar provision a second time shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of either 5 days of imprisonment or 240 hours of community service in addition to any other criminal or administrative sanction.
    - (3) A person who violates subsection (a) is subject to 6 months of imprisonment, an additional mandatory minimum fine of \$1,000, and 25 days of community service in a program benefiting children if the person was transporting a person under the age of 16 at the time of the violation.
      - (4) A person who violates subsection (a) a first time,

if the alcohol concentration in his or her blood, breath, or urine was 0.16 or more based on the definition of blood, breath, or urine units in Section 11-501.2, shall be subject, in addition to any other penalty that may be imposed, to a mandatory minimum of 100 hours of community service and a mandatory minimum fine of \$500.

- (5) A person who violates subsection (a) a second time, if at the time of the second violation the alcohol concentration in his or her blood, breath, or urine was 0.16 or more based on the definition of blood, breath, or urine units in Section 11-501.2, shall be subject, in addition to any other penalty that may be imposed, to a mandatory minimum of 2 days of imprisonment and a mandatory minimum fine of \$1,250.
- (d) Aggravated driving under the influence of alcohol, other drug or drugs, or intoxicating compound or compounds, or any combination thereof.
  - (1) Every person convicted of committing a violation of this Section shall be guilty of aggravated driving under the influence of alcohol, other drug or drugs, or intoxicating compound or compounds, or any combination thereof if:
    - (A) the person committed a violation of subsection(a) or a similar provision for the third or subsequenttime;
      - (B) the person committed a violation of subsection

- (a) while driving a school bus with one or more passengers on board;
  - (C) the person in committing a violation of subsection (a) was involved in a motor vehicle accident that resulted in great bodily harm or permanent disability or disfigurement to another, when the violation was a proximate cause of the injuries;
  - (D) the person committed a violation of subsection (a) and has been previously convicted of violating Section 9-3 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012 or a similar provision of a law of another state relating to reckless homicide in which the person was determined to have been under the influence of alcohol, other drug or drugs, or intoxicating compound or compounds as an element of the offense or the person has previously been convicted under subparagraph (C) or subparagraph (F) of this paragraph (1);
  - (E) the person, in committing a violation of subsection (a) while driving at any speed in a school speed zone at a time when a speed limit of 20 miles per hour was in effect under subsection (a) of Section 11-605 of this Code, was involved in a motor vehicle accident that resulted in bodily harm, other than great bodily harm or permanent disability or disfigurement, to another person, when the violation of subsection (a)

was a proximate cause of the bodily harm;

- (F) the person, in committing a violation of subsection (a), was involved in a motor vehicle, snowmobile, all-terrain vehicle, or watercraft accident that resulted in the death of another person, when the violation of subsection (a) was a proximate cause of the death;
- (G) the person committed a violation of subsection (a) during a period in which the defendant's driving privileges are revoked or suspended, where the revocation or suspension was for a violation of subsection (a) or a similar provision, Section 11-501.1, paragraph (b) of Section 11-401, or for reckless homicide as defined in Section 9-3 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012;
- (H) the person committed the violation while he or she did not possess a driver's license or permit or a restricted driving permit or a judicial driving permit or a monitoring device driving permit;
- (I) the person committed the violation while he or she knew or should have known that the vehicle he or she was driving was not covered by a liability insurance policy;
- (J) the person in committing a violation of subsection (a) was involved in a motor vehicle accident that resulted in bodily harm, but not great bodily

harm, to the child under the age of 16 being transported by the person, if the violation was the proximate cause of the injury;

- (K) the person in committing a second violation of subsection (a) or a similar provision was transporting a person under the age of 16; or
- (L) the person committed a violation of subsection

  (a) of this Section while transporting one or more passengers in a vehicle for-hire.
- (2) (A) Except as provided otherwise, a person convicted of aggravated driving under the influence of alcohol, other drug or drugs, or intoxicating compound or compounds, or any combination thereof is guilty of a Class 4 felony.
- (B) A third violation of this Section or a similar provision is a Class 2 felony. If at the time of the third violation the alcohol concentration in his or her blood, breath, or urine was 0.16 or more based on the definition of blood, breath, or urine units in Section 11-501.2, a mandatory minimum of 90 days of imprisonment and a mandatory minimum fine of \$2,500 shall be imposed in addition to any other criminal or administrative sanction. If at the time of the third violation, the defendant was transporting a person under the age of 16, a mandatory fine of \$25,000 and 25 days of community service in a program benefiting children shall be imposed in addition to any

other criminal or administrative sanction.

- (C) A fourth violation of this Section or a similar provision is a Class 2 felony, for which a sentence of probation or conditional discharge may not be imposed. If at the time of the violation, the alcohol concentration in the defendant's blood, breath, or urine was 0.16 or more based on the definition of blood, breath, or urine units in Section 11-501.2, a mandatory minimum fine of \$5,000 shall be imposed in addition to any other criminal or administrative sanction. If at the time of the fourth violation, the defendant was transporting a person under the age of 16 a mandatory fine of \$25,000 and 25 days of community service in a program benefiting children shall be imposed in addition to any other criminal or administrative sanction.
- (D) A fifth violation of this Section or a similar provision is a Class 1 felony, for which a sentence of probation or conditional discharge may not be imposed. If at the time of the violation, the alcohol concentration in the defendant's blood, breath, or urine was 0.16 or more based on the definition of blood, breath, or urine units in Section 11-501.2, a mandatory minimum fine of \$5,000 shall be imposed in addition to any other criminal or administrative sanction. If at the time of the fifth violation, the defendant was transporting a person under the age of 16, a mandatory fine of \$25,000, and 25 days of

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community service in a program benefiting children shall be imposed in addition to any other criminal or administrative sanction.

- (E) A sixth or subsequent violation of this Section or similar provision is a Class X felony. If at the time of violation, the alcohol concentration defendant's blood, breath, or urine was 0.16 or more based on the definition of blood, breath, or urine units in Section 11-501.2, a mandatory minimum fine of \$5,000 shall any other criminal be imposed in addition to administrative sanction. If at the time of the violation, the defendant was transporting a person under the age of 16, a mandatory fine of \$25,000 and 25 days of community service in a program benefiting children shall be imposed in addition to any other criminal or administrative sanction.
- (F) For a violation of subparagraph (C) of paragraph (1) of this subsection (d), the defendant, if sentenced to a term of imprisonment, shall be sentenced to not less than one year nor more than 12 years.
- (G) A violation of subparagraph (F) of paragraph (1) of this subsection (d) is a Class 2 felony, for which the defendant, unless the court determines that extraordinary circumstances exist and require probation, shall be sentenced to: (i) a term of imprisonment of not less than 3 years and not more than 14 years if the violation resulted

in the death of one person; or (ii) a term of imprisonment of not less than 6 years and not more than 28 years if the violation resulted in the deaths of 2 or more persons.

- (H) For a violation of subparagraph (J) of paragraph (1) of this subsection (d), a mandatory fine of \$2,500, and 25 days of community service in a program benefiting children shall be imposed in addition to any other criminal or administrative sanction.
- (I) A violation of subparagraph (K) of paragraph (1) of this subsection (d), is a Class 2 felony and a mandatory fine of \$2,500, and 25 days of community service in a program benefiting children shall be imposed in addition to any other criminal or administrative sanction. If the child being transported suffered bodily harm, but not great bodily harm, in a motor vehicle accident, and the violation was the proximate cause of that injury, a mandatory fine of \$5,000 and 25 days of community service in a program benefiting children shall be imposed in addition to any other criminal or administrative sanction.
- (J) A violation of subparagraph (D) of paragraph (1) of this subsection (d) is a Class 3 felony, for which a sentence of probation or conditional discharge may not be imposed.
- (3) Any person sentenced under this subsection (d) who receives a term of probation or conditional discharge must serve a minimum term of either 480 hours of community

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- service or 10 days of imprisonment as a condition of the probation or conditional discharge in addition to any other criminal or administrative sanction.
  - (e) Any reference to a prior violation of subsection (a) or a similar provision includes any violation of a provision of a local ordinance or a provision of a law of another state or an offense committed on a military installation that is similar to a violation of subsection (a) of this Section.
  - (f) The imposition of a mandatory term of imprisonment or assignment of community service for a violation of this Section shall not be suspended or reduced by the court.
    - (g) Any penalty imposed for driving with a license that has been revoked for a previous violation of subsection (a) of this Section shall be in addition to the penalty imposed for any subsequent violation of subsection (a).
- 16 (h) For any prosecution under this Section, a certified 17 copy of the driving abstract of the defendant shall be admitted 18 as proof of any prior conviction.
- 19 (Source: P.A. 97-1150, eff. 1-25-13; 98-122, eff. 1-1-14; 20 98-573, eff. 8-27-13; 98-756, eff. 7-16-14.)
- 21 (625 ILCS 5/11-501.01)
- Sec. 11-501.01. Additional administrative sanctions.
- 23 (a) After a finding of guilt and prior to any final 24 sentencing or an order for supervision, for an offense based 25 upon an arrest for a violation of Section 11-501 or 11-508 or a

- similar provision of a local ordinance, individuals shall be required to undergo a professional evaluation to determine if an alcohol, drug, or intoxicating compound abuse problem exists and the extent of the problem, and undergo the imposition of treatment as appropriate. Programs conducting these evaluations shall be licensed by the Department of Human Services. The cost of any professional evaluation shall be paid for by the individual required to undergo the professional evaluation.
  - (b) Any person who is found guilty of or pleads guilty to violating Section 11-501, including any person receiving a disposition of court supervision for violating that Section, may be required by the Court to attend a victim impact panel offered by, or under contract with, a county State's Attorney's office, a probation and court services department, Mothers Against Drunk Driving, or the Alliance Against Intoxicated Motorists. All costs generated by the victim impact panel shall be paid from fees collected from the offender or as may be determined by the court.
  - (c) Every person found guilty of violating Section 11-501, whose operation of a motor vehicle while in violation of that Section proximately caused any incident resulting in an appropriate emergency response, shall be liable for the expense of an emergency response as provided in subsection (i) of this Section.
    - (d) The Secretary of State shall revoke the driving

- privileges of any person convicted under Section 11-501 or a similar provision of a local ordinance.
  - (e) The Secretary of State shall require the use of ignition interlock devices on all vehicles owned by a person who has been convicted of a second or subsequent offense of Section 11-501 or a similar provision of a local ordinance. The person must pay to the Secretary of State DUI Administration Fund an amount not to exceed \$30 for each month that he or she uses the device. The Secretary shall establish by rule and regulation the procedures for certification and use of the interlock system, the amount of the fee, and the procedures, terms, and conditions relating to these fees.
  - (f) In addition to any other penalties and liabilities, a person who is found guilty of or pleads guilty to violating Section 11-501, including any person placed on court supervision for violating Section 11-501, shall be assessed \$750, payable to the circuit clerk, who shall distribute the money as follows: \$350 to the law enforcement agency that made the arrest, and \$400 shall be forwarded to the State Treasurer for deposit into the General Revenue Fund. If the person has been previously convicted of violating Section 11-501 or a similar provision of a local ordinance, the fine shall be \$1,000, and the circuit clerk shall distribute \$200 to the law enforcement agency that made the arrest and \$800 to the State Treasurer for deposit into the General Revenue Fund. In the event that more than one agency is responsible for the arrest,

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the amount payable to law enforcement agencies shall be shared equally. Any moneys received by a law enforcement agency under shall be used for enforcement subsection (f) prevention of driving while under the influence of alcohol, other drug or drugs, intoxicating compound or compounds or any combination thereof, as defined by Section 11-501 of this Code, including but not limited to the purchase of law enforcement equipment and commodities that will assist in the prevention of alcohol related criminal violence throughout the State; police officer training and education in areas related to alcohol related crime, including but not limited to DUI training; and police officer salaries, including but not limited to salaries for hire back funding for safety checkpoints, saturation patrols, and liquor store sting operations. Any moneys received by the Department of State Police under this subsection (f) shall be deposited into the State Police DUI Fund and shall be used to purchase law enforcement equipment that will assist in the prevention of alcohol related criminal violence throughout the State.

(g) The Secretary of State Police DUI Fund is created as a special fund in the State treasury. All moneys received by the Secretary of State Police under subsection (f) of this Section shall be deposited into the Secretary of State Police DUI Fund and, subject to appropriation, shall be used for enforcement and prevention of driving while under the influence of alcohol, other drug or drugs, intoxicating compound or compounds or any

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combination thereof, as defined by Section 11-501 of this Code, including but not limited to the purchase of law enforcement equipment and commodities to assist in the prevention of alcohol related criminal violence throughout the State; police officer training and education in areas related to alcohol related crime, including but not limited to DUI training; and police officer salaries, including but not limited to salaries for hire back funding for safety checkpoints, saturation patrols, and liquor store sting operations.

(h) Whenever an individual is sentenced for an offense based upon an arrest for a violation of Section 11-501 or a similar provision of a local ordinance, and the professional evaluation recommends remedial or rehabilitative treatment or education, neither the treatment nor the education shall be the sole disposition and either or both may be imposed only in conjunction with another disposition. The court shall monitor remedial education or compliance with any treatment recommendations contained in the professional evaluation. Programs conducting alcohol or other drug evaluation or remedial education must be licensed by the Department of Human Services. If the individual is not a resident of Illinois, however, the court may accept an alcohol or other drug evaluation or remedial education program in the individual's state of residence. Programs providing treatment must be licensed under existing applicable alcoholism and treatment licensure standards.

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- (i) In addition to any other fine or penalty required by law, an individual convicted of a violation of Section 11-501, Section 5-7 of the Snowmobile Registration and Safety Act, Section 5-16 of the Boat Registration and Safety Act, or a similar provision, whose operation of a motor vehicle, snowmobile, or watercraft while in violation of Section 11-501, Section 5-7 of the Snowmobile Registration and Safety Act, Section 5-16 of the Boat Registration and Safety Act, or a similar provision proximately caused an incident resulting in an appropriate emergency response, shall be required to make restitution to a public agency for the costs of that emergency response. The restitution may not exceed \$1,000 per public agency for each emergency response. As used in this subsection (i), "emergency response" means any incident requiring a response by a police officer, a firefighter carried on the rolls of a regularly constituted fire department, or ambulance. With respect to funds designated for the Department of State Police, the moneys shall be remitted by the circuit court clerk to the State Police within one month after receipt for deposit into the State Police DUI Fund. With respect to funds designated for the Department of Natural Resources, the Department of Natural Resources shall deposit the moneys into the Conservation Police Operations Assistance Fund.
  - (j) A person that is subject to a chemical test or tests of blood under subsection (a) of Section 11-501.1 or subdivision (c)(2) of Section 11-501.2 of this Code, whether or not that

person consents to testing, shall be liable for the expense up 1 2 to \$500 for blood withdrawal by a physician authorized to 3 practice medicine, a licensed physician assistant, a licensed advanced practice nurse, a registered nurse, a trained 4 5 phlebotomist, a licensed paramedic, or a qualified person other 6 than a police officer approved by the Department of State 7 Police to withdraw blood, who responds, whether at a law 8 enforcement facility or a health care facility, to a police 9 department request for the drawing of blood based upon refusal 10 of the person to submit to a lawfully requested breath test or 11 probable cause exists to believe the test would disclose the 12 ingestion, consumption, or use of drugs or intoxicating 13 compounds if:

- (1) the person is found guilty of violating Section 11-501 of this Code or a similar provision of a local ordinance; or
- (2) the person pleads guilty to or stipulates to facts supporting a violation of Section 11-503 of this Code or a similar provision of a local ordinance when the plea or stipulation was the result of a plea agreement in which the person was originally charged with violating Section 11-501 of this Code or a similar local ordinance.
- 23 (Source: P.A. 97-931, eff. 1-1-13; 97-1050, eff. 1-1-13;
- 24 98-292, eff. 1-1-14; 98-463, eff. 8-16-13; 98-973, eff
- 25 8-15-14.)

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- 1 (625 ILCS 5/11-501.2) (from Ch. 95 1/2, par. 11-501.2) 2 Sec. 11-501.2. Chemical and other tests.
  - (a) Upon the trial of any civil or criminal action or proceeding arising out of an arrest for an offense as defined in Section 11-501, 11-508, or a similar local ordinance or proceedings pursuant to Section 2-118.1, evidence of the concentration of alcohol, other drug or drugs, or intoxicating compound or compounds, or any combination thereof in a person's blood or breath at the time alleged, as determined by analysis of the person's blood, urine, breath or other bodily substance, shall be admissible. Where such test is made the following provisions shall apply:
    - 1. Chemical analyses of the person's blood, urine, breath or other bodily substance to be considered valid under the provisions of this Section shall have been performed according to standards promulgated by the Department of State Police by a licensed physician, registered nurse, trained phlebotomist, licensed paramedic, or other individual possessing a valid permit issued by that Department for this purpose. The Director of State Police is authorized to approve satisfactory techniques or methods, to ascertain the qualifications and competence of individuals to conduct such analyses, to issue permits which shall be subject to termination or revocation at the discretion of that Department and to certify the accuracy of breath testing equipment. The

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Department of State Police shall prescribe regulations as necessary to implement this Section.

2. When a person in this State shall submit to a blood test at the request of a law enforcement officer under the 11-501.1, provisions of Section only а physician authorized to practice medicine, a licensed physician а licensed advanced practice nurse, assistant, registered nurse, trained phlebotomist, or licensed paramedic, or other qualified person approved by the Department of State Police may withdraw blood for the purpose of determining the alcohol, drug, or alcohol and drug content therein. This limitation shall not apply to the taking of breath or urine specimens.

When a blood test of a person who has been taken to an adjoining state for medical treatment is requested by an Illinois law enforcement officer, the blood may be withdrawn only by a physician authorized to practice medicine in the adjoining state, a licensed physician assistant, a licensed advanced practice nurse, a registered nurse, a trained phlebotomist acting under the direction of the physician, or licensed paramedic. The law enforcement officer requesting the test shall take custody of the blood sample, and the blood sample shall be analyzed by a laboratory certified by the Department of State Police for that purpose.

3. The person tested may have a physician, or a

qualified technician, chemist, registered nurse, or other qualified person of their own choosing administer a chemical test or tests in addition to any administered at the direction of a law enforcement officer. The failure or inability to obtain an additional test by a person 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 request of the person 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 the person or such person's attorney.
- 5. Alcohol concentration shall mean either grams of alcohol per 100 milliliters of blood or grams of alcohol per 210 liters of breath.
- (a-5) Law enforcement officials may use standardized field sobriety tests approved by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration when conducting investigations of a violation of Section 11-501 or similar local ordinance by drivers suspected of driving under the influence of cannabis. The General Assembly finds that standardized field sobriety tests approved by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration are divided attention tasks that are intended to determine if a person is under the influence of cannabis. The purpose of these tests is to determine the effect of the use of cannabis on a

person's capacity to think and act with ordinary care and therefore operate a motor vehicle safely. Therefore, the results of these standardized field sobriety tests, appropriately administered, shall be admissible in the trial of any civil or criminal action or proceeding arising out of an arrest for a cannabis-related offense as defined in Section 11-501 or a similar local ordinance or proceedings under Section 2-118.1. Where a test is made the following provisions shall apply:

- 1. The person tested may have a physician, or a qualified technician, chemist, registered nurse, or other qualified person of their own choosing administer a chemical test or tests in addition to the standardized field sobriety test or tests administered at the direction of a law enforcement officer. The failure or inability to obtain an additional test by a person does not preclude the admission of evidence relating to the test or tests taken at the direction of a law enforcement officer.
- 2. Upon the request of the person who shall submit to a standardized field sobriety test or tests at the request of a law enforcement officer, full information concerning the test or tests shall be made available to the person or the person's attorney.
- 3. At the trial of any civil or criminal action or proceeding arising out of an arrest for an offense as defined in Section 11-501 or a similar local ordinance or

proceedings under Section 2-118.1 in which the results of these standardized field sobriety tests are admitted, the cardholder may present and the trier of fact may consider evidence that the card holder lacked the physical capacity to perform the standardized field sobriety tests.

- (b) Upon the trial of any civil or criminal action or proceeding arising out of acts alleged to have been committed by any person while driving or in actual physical control of a vehicle while under the influence of alcohol, the concentration of alcohol in the person's blood or breath at the time alleged as shown by analysis of the person's blood, urine, breath, or other bodily substance shall give rise to the following presumptions:
  - 1. If there was at that time an alcohol concentration of 0.05 or less, it shall be presumed that the person was not under the influence of alcohol.
  - 2. If there was at that time an alcohol concentration in excess of 0.05 but less than 0.08, such facts shall not give rise to any presumption that the person was or was not under the influence of alcohol, but such fact may be considered with other competent evidence in determining whether the person was under the influence of alcohol.
  - 3. If there was at that time an alcohol concentration of 0.08 or more, it shall be presumed that the person was under the influence of alcohol.
    - 4. The foregoing provisions of this Section shall not

- be construed as limiting the introduction of any other relevant evidence bearing upon the question whether the person was under the influence of alcohol.
  - (c) 1. If a person under arrest refuses to submit to a chemical test under the provisions of Section 11-501.1, evidence of refusal shall be admissible in any civil or criminal action or proceeding arising out of acts alleged to have been committed while the person under the influence of alcohol, other drug or drugs, or intoxicating compound or compounds, or any combination thereof was driving or in actual physical control of a motor vehicle.
    - 2. Notwithstanding any ability to refuse under this Code to submit to these tests or any ability to revoke the implied consent to these tests, if a law enforcement officer has probable cause to believe that a motor vehicle driven by or in actual physical control of a person under the influence of alcohol, other drug or drugs, or intoxicating compound or compounds, or any combination thereof has caused the death or personal injury to another, the law enforcement officer shall request, and that person shall submit, upon the request of a law enforcement officer, to a chemical test or tests of his or her blood, breath or urine for the purpose of determining the alcohol content thereof or the presence of any other drug or combination of both.
  - This provision does not affect the applicability of or imposition of driver's license sanctions under Section

- 1 11-501.1 of this Code.
- 2 3. For purposes of this Section, a personal injury includes
- 3 any Type A injury as indicated on the traffic accident report
- 4 completed by a law enforcement officer that requires immediate
- 5 professional attention in either a doctor's office or a medical
- 6 facility. A Type A injury includes severe bleeding wounds,
- 7 distorted extremities, and injuries that require the injured
- 8 party to be carried from the scene.
- 9 (Source: P.A. 97-450, eff. 8-19-11; 97-471, eff. 8-22-11;
- 10 97-813, eff. 7-13-12; 98-122, eff. 1-1-14; 98-973, eff.
- 11 8-15-14.)
- 12 (625 ILCS 5/11-501.4) (from Ch. 95 1/2, par. 11-501.4)
- 13 Sec. 11-501.4. Admissibility of chemical tests of blood or
- 14 urine conducted in the regular course of providing emergency
- 15 medical treatment.
- 16 (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the results
- 17 of blood or urine tests performed for the purpose of
- determining the content of alcohol, other drug or drugs, or
- 19 intoxicating compound or compounds, or any combination
- thereof, of an individual's blood or urine conducted upon
- 21 persons receiving medical treatment in a hospital emergency
- 22 room are admissible in evidence as a business record exception
- 23 to the hearsay rule only in prosecutions for any violation of
- 24 Section 11-501 or 11-508 of this Code or a similar provision of
- 25 a local ordinance, or in prosecutions for reckless homicide

- brought under the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012, when each of the following criteria are met:
  - (1) the chemical tests performed upon an individual's blood or urine were ordered in the regular course of providing emergency medical treatment and not at the request of law enforcement authorities;
    - (2) the chemical tests performed upon an individual's blood or urine were performed by the laboratory routinely used by the hospital; and
    - (3) results of chemical tests performed upon an individual's blood or urine are admissible into evidence regardless of the time that the records were prepared.
    - (b) The confidentiality provisions of law pertaining to medical records and medical treatment shall not be applicable with regard to chemical tests performed upon an individual's blood or urine under the provisions of this Section in prosecutions as specified in subsection (a) of this Section. No person shall be liable for civil damages as a result of the evidentiary use of chemical testing of an individual's blood or urine test results under this Section, or as a result of that person's testimony made available under this Section.
- 22 (Source: P.A. 96-289, eff. 8-11-09; 97-1150, eff. 1-25-13.)
- 23 (625 ILCS 5/11-501.4-1)
- Sec. 11-501.4-1. Reporting of test results of blood or urine conducted in the regular course of providing emergency

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1 medical treatment.

- (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the results blood or urine tests performed for the purpose of determining the content of alcohol, other drug or drugs, or intoxicating compound or compounds, or any combination thereof, in an individual's blood or urine conducted upon persons receiving medical treatment in a hospital emergency room for injuries resulting from a motor vehicle accident shall be disclosed to the Department of State Police or local law enforcement agencies of jurisdiction, upon request. Such blood or urine tests are admissible in evidence as a business record exception to the hearsay rule only in prosecutions for any violation of Section 11-501 or 11-508 of this Code or a similar provision of a local ordinance, or in prosecutions for reckless homicide brought under the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012.
- (b) The confidentiality provisions of law pertaining to medical records and medical treatment shall not be applicable with regard to tests performed upon an individual's blood or urine under the provisions of subsection (a) of this Section. No person shall be liable for civil damages or professional discipline as a result of the disclosure or reporting of the tests or the evidentiary use of an individual's blood or urine test results under this Section or Section 11-501.4 or as a result of that person's testimony made available under this Section or Section 11-501.4, except for willful or wanton

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- 2 (Source: P.A. 97-1150, eff. 1-25-13.)
- 3 (625 ILCS 5/11-501.6) (from Ch. 95 1/2, par. 11-501.6)
- Sec. 11-501.6. Driver involvement in personal injury or fatal motor vehicle accident; chemical test.
  - (a) Any person who drives or is in actual control of a motor vehicle upon the public highways of this State and who has been involved in a personal injury or fatal motor vehicle accident, shall be deemed to have given consent to a breath test using a portable device as approved by the Department of State Police or to a chemical test or tests of blood, breath, or urine for the purpose of determining the content of alcohol, other drug or drugs, or intoxicating compound or compounds of such person's blood if arrested as evidenced by the issuance of a Uniform Traffic Ticket for any violation of the Illinois Vehicle Code or a similar provision of a local ordinance, with the exception of equipment violations contained in Chapter 12 of this Code, or similar provisions of local ordinances. The test or tests shall be administered at the direction of the arresting officer. The law enforcement agency employing the officer shall designate which of the aforesaid tests shall be administered. A urine test may be administered even after a blood or breath test or both has been administered. Compliance with this Section does not relieve such person from the requirements of Section 11-501.1 of this Code.

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- (b) Any person who is dead, unconscious or who is otherwise in a condition rendering such person incapable of refusal shall be deemed not to have withdrawn the consent provided by subsection (a) of this Section. In addition, if a driver of a vehicle is receiving medical treatment as a result of a motor vehicle accident, any physician licensed to practice medicine, licensed physician assistant, licensed advanced practice nurse, registered nurse or a phlebotomist acting under the direction of a licensed physician shall withdraw blood for testing purposes to ascertain the presence of alcohol, other drug or drugs, or intoxicating compound or compounds, upon the specific request of a law enforcement officer. However, no such testing shall be performed until, in the opinion of the medical personnel on scene, the withdrawal can be made without interfering with or endangering the well-being of the patient.
- (c) A person requested to submit to a test as provided above shall be warned by the law enforcement officer requesting the test that a refusal to submit to the test, or submission to the test resulting in an alcohol concentration of 0.08 or more, or any amount of a drug, substance, or intoxicating compound resulting from the unlawful use or consumption of cannabis, as covered by the Cannabis Control Act, a controlled substance the Illinois Controlled Substances listed in Act, intoxicating compound listed in the Use of Intoxicating Act, methamphetamine listed in or as the Methamphetamine Control and Community Protection Act

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detected in such person's blood or urine, may result in the suspension of such person's privilege to operate a motor vehicle and may result in the disqualification of the person's privilege to operate a commercial motor vehicle, as provided in Section 6-514 of this Code, if the person is a CDL holder. The length of the suspension shall be the same as outlined in Section 6-208.1 of this Code regarding statutory summary suspensions.

(d) If the person refuses testing or submits to a test which discloses an alcohol concentration of 0.08 or more, or any amount of a drug, substance, or intoxicating compound in such person's blood or urine after exhibiting other indicia that the person is incapable of driving safely resulting from the unlawful use or consumption of cannabis listed in the Cannabis Control Act, a controlled substance listed in the Illinois Controlled Substances Act, an intoxicating compound the Use of Intoxicating Compounds listed in Act, methamphetamine as listed in the Methamphetamine Control and Community Protection Act, the law enforcement officer shall immediately submit a sworn report to the Secretary of State on a form prescribed by the Secretary, certifying that the test or tests were requested pursuant to subsection (a) and the person refused to submit to a test or tests or submitted to testing which disclosed an alcohol concentration of 0.08 or more, or any amount of a drug, substance, or intoxicating compound in such person's blood or urine, after exhibiting other indicia

Community Protection Act.

that the person is incapable of driving safely resulting from
the unlawful use or consumption of cannabis listed in the
Cannabis Control Act, a controlled substance listed in the
Illinois Controlled Substances Act, an intoxicating compound
listed in the Use of Intoxicating Compounds Act, or
methamphetamine as listed in the Methamphetamine Control and

Upon receipt of the sworn report of a law enforcement officer, the Secretary shall enter the suspension and disqualification to the individual's driving record and the suspension and disqualification shall be effective on the 46th day following the date notice of the suspension was given to the person.

The law enforcement officer submitting the sworn report shall serve immediate notice of this suspension on the person and such suspension and disqualification shall be effective on the 46th day following the date notice was given.

In cases where the blood alcohol concentration of 0.08 or more, or any amount of a drug, substance, or intoxicating compound after exhibiting other indicia that the person is incapable of driving safely resulting from the unlawful use or consumption of cannabis as listed in the Cannabis Control Act, a controlled substance listed in the Illinois Controlled Substances Act, an intoxicating compound listed in the Use of Intoxicating Compounds Act, or methamphetamine as listed in the Methamphetamine Control and Community Protection Act, is

established by a subsequent analysis of blood or urine collected at the time of arrest, the arresting officer shall give notice as provided in this Section or by deposit in the United States mail of such notice in an envelope with postage prepaid and addressed to such person at his address as shown on the Uniform Traffic Ticket and the suspension and disqualification shall be effective on the 46th day following the date notice was given.

Upon receipt of the sworn report of a law enforcement officer, the Secretary shall also give notice of the suspension and disqualification to the driver by mailing a notice of the effective date of the suspension and disqualification to the individual. However, should the sworn report be defective by not containing sufficient information or be completed in error, the notice of the suspension and disqualification shall not be mailed to the person or entered to the driving record, but rather the sworn report shall be returned to the issuing law enforcement agency.

(e) A driver may contest this suspension of his or her driving privileges and disqualification of his or her CDL privileges by requesting an administrative hearing with the Secretary in accordance with Section 2-118 of this Code. At the conclusion of a hearing held under Section 2-118 of this Code, the Secretary may rescind, continue, or modify the orders of suspension and disqualification. If the Secretary does not rescind the orders of suspension and disqualification, a

restricted driving permit may be granted by the Secretary upon 1 2 application being made and good cause shown. A restricted driving permit may be granted to relieve undue hardship to 3 4 allow driving for employment, educational, and medical purposes as outlined in Section 6-206 of this Code. The 5 6 provisions of Section 6-206 of this Code shall apply. In 7 accordance with 49 C.F.R. 384, the Secretary of State may not issue a restricted driving permit for the operation of a 8 9 commercial motor vehicle to a person holding a CDL whose 10 driving privileges have been suspended, revoked, cancelled, or 11 disqualified.

- 12 (f) (Blank).
- 13 (g) For the purposes of this Section, a personal injury
  14 shall include any type A injury as indicated on the traffic
  15 accident report completed by a law enforcement officer that
  16 requires immediate professional attention in either a doctor's
  17 office or a medical facility. A type A injury shall include
  18 severely bleeding wounds, distorted extremities, and injuries
  19 that require the injured party to be carried from the scene.
- 20 (Source: P.A. 96-1344, eff. 7-1-11; 97-450, eff. 8-19-11;
- 21 97-835, eff. 7-20-12.)
- 22 (625 ILCS 5/11-508 new)
- Sec. 11-508. Driving with unlawful drugs in blood, breath,
- 24 <u>or urine.</u>
- 25 (a) A person shall not drive or be in actual physical

- control of any vehicle within this State while there is any
- 2 amount of a drug, substance, or compound in the person's
- 3 breath, blood, or urine resulting from the unlawful use or
- 4 consumption of cannabis listed in the Cannabis Control Act, a
- 5 controlled substance listed in the Illinois Controlled
- 6 Substances Act, an intoxicating compound listed in the Use of
- 7 Intoxicating Compounds Act, or methamphetamine as listed in the
- 8 Methamphetamine Control and Community Protection Act.
- 9 (b) This Section does not apply to the lawful consumption
- 10 of cannabis by a qualifying patient licensed under the
- 11 Compassionate Use of Medical Cannabis Pilot Program Act who is
- in possession of a valid registry card issued under that Act.
- 13 (c) A person who violates subsection (a) of this Section is
- 14 quilty of a Class B misdemeanor for a first offense and is
- 15 quilty of a Class A misdemeanor for a second or subsequent
- offense.
- 17 Section 15. The Snowmobile Registration and Safety Act is
- amended by changing Sections 5-7 and by adding Section 5-7.7 as
- 19 follows:
- 20 (625 ILCS 40/5-7)
- Sec. 5-7. Operating a snowmobile while under the influence
- of alcohol or other drug or drugs, intoxicating compound or
- 23 compounds, or a combination of them; criminal penalties;
- suspension of operating privileges.

1	(a)	А	person	may	not	operate	or	be	in	actual	physical
2	control	of	a snowm	obile	e with	nin this	Stat	e w	hile	<b>:</b>	

- 1. The alcohol concentration in that person's blood or breath is a concentration at which driving a motor vehicle is prohibited under subdivision (1) of subsection (a) of Section 11-501 of the Illinois Vehicle Code;
  - 2. The person is under the influence of alcohol;
- 3. The person is under the influence of any other drug or combination of drugs to a degree that renders that person incapable of safely operating a snowmobile;
- 3.1. The person is under the influence of any intoxicating compound or combination of intoxicating compounds to a degree that renders the person incapable of safely operating a snowmobile;  $\underline{or}$
- 4. The person is under the combined influence of alcohol and any other drug or drugs or intoxicating compound or compounds to a degree that renders that person incapable of safely operating a snowmobile.
- 5. (Blank). There is any amount of a drug, substance, or compound in that person's breath, blood, or urine resulting from the unlawful use or consumption of cannabis listed in the Cannabis Control Act, controlled substance listed in the Illinois Controlled Substances Act, or intoxicating compound listed in the use of Intoxicating Compounds Act.
- (b) The fact that a person charged with violating this

- 1 Section is or has been legally entitled to use alcohol, other
- drug or drugs, any intoxicating compound or compounds, or any
- 3 combination of them does not constitute a defense against a
- 4 charge of violating this Section.
- 5 (c) Every person convicted of violating this Section or a 6 similar provision of a local ordinance is quilty of a Class A
- 7 misdemeanor, except as otherwise provided in this Section.
- 8 (c-1) As used in this Section, "first time offender" means
- 9 any person who has not had a previous conviction or been
- 10 assigned supervision for violating this Section or a similar
- 11 provision of a local ordinance, or any person who has not had a
- suspension imposed under subsection (e) of Section 5-7.1.
- 13 (c-2) For purposes of this Section, the following are
- 14 equivalent to a conviction:
- 15 (1) a forfeiture of bail or collateral deposited to
- secure a defendant's appearance in court when forfeiture
- 17 has not been vacated; or
- 18 (2) the failure of a defendant to appear for trial.
- 19 (d) Every person convicted of violating this Section is
- 20 quilty of a Class 4 felony if:
- 21 1. The person has a previous conviction under this
- 22 Section;
- 2. The offense results in personal injury where a
- 24 person other than the operator suffers great bodily harm or
- 25 permanent disability or disfigurement, when the violation
- 26 was a proximate cause of the injuries. A person guilty of a

- Class 4 felony under this paragraph 2, if sentenced to a term of imprisonment, shall be sentenced to not less than one year nor more than 12 years; or
  - 3. The offense occurred during a period in which the person's privileges to operate a snowmobile are revoked or suspended, and the revocation or suspension was for a violation of this Section or was imposed under Section 5-7.1.
  - (e) Every person convicted of violating this Section is guilty of a Class 2 felony if the offense results in the death of a person. A person guilty of a Class 2 felony under this subsection (e), if sentenced to a term of imprisonment, shall be sentenced to a term of not less than 3 years and not more than 14 years.
  - (e-1) Every person convicted of violating this Section or a similar provision of a local ordinance who had a child under the age of 16 on board the snowmobile at the time of offense shall be subject to a mandatory minimum fine of \$500 and shall be subject to a mandatory minimum of 5 days of community service in a program benefiting children. The assignment under this subsection shall not be subject to suspension nor shall the person be eligible for probation in order to reduce the assignment.
  - (e-2) Every person found guilty of violating this Section, whose operation of a snowmobile while in violation of this Section proximately caused any incident resulting in an

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- appropriate emergency response, shall be liable for the expense of an emergency response as provided in subsection (i) of
- 3 Section 11-501.01 of the Illinois Vehicle Code.
- (e-3) In addition to any other penalties and liabilities, a 5 person who is found quilty of violating this Section, including any person placed on court supervision, shall be fined \$100, 6 7 payable to the circuit clerk, who shall distribute the money to 8 the law enforcement agency that made the arrest. In the event 9 that more than one agency is responsible for the arrest, the 10 \$100 shall be shared equally. Any moneys received by a law 11 enforcement agency under this subsection (e-3) shall be used to 12 enforcement equipment or purchase law to provide 13 enforcement training that will assist in the prevention of alcohol related criminal violence throughout the State. Law 14 enforcement equipment shall include, but is not limited to, 15 16 in-car video cameras, radar and laser speed detection devices, 17 and alcohol breath testers.
  - (f) In addition to any criminal penalties imposed, the Department of Natural Resources shall suspend the snowmobile operation privileges of a person convicted or found guilty of a misdemeanor under this Section for a period of one year, except that first-time offenders are exempt from this mandatory one year suspension.
  - (g) In addition to any criminal penalties imposed, the Department of Natural Resources shall suspend for a period of 5 years the snowmobile operation privileges of any person

- 1 convicted or found guilty of a felony under this Section.
- 2 (Source: P.A. 95-149, eff. 8-14-07; 96-1000, eff. 7-2-10.)
- $3 mtext{(625 ILCS } 40/5-7.7 \text{ new})$
- Sec. 5-7.7. Operating a snowmobile with unlawful drugs in
- 5 <u>blood, breath, or urine.</u>
- 6 (a) A person shall not operate or be in actual physical
- 7 control of a snowmobile within this State while there is any
- 8 amount of a drug, substance, or compound in the person's
- 9 breath, blood, or urine resulting from the unlawful use or
- 10 consumption of cannabis listed in the Cannabis Control Act, a
- 11 controlled substance listed in the Illinois Controlled
- 12 Substances Act, an intoxicating compound listed in the Use of
- 13 Intoxicating Compounds Act, or methamphetamine as listed in the
- 14 Methamphetamine Control and Community Protection Act.
- 15 (b) This Section does not apply to the lawful consumption
- of cannabis by a qualifying patient licensed under the
- 17 Compassionate Use of Medical Cannabis Pilot Program Act who is
- in possession of a valid registry card issued under that Act.
- 19 (c) A person who violates subsection (a) of this Section is
- 20 guilty of a Class B misdemeanor for a first offense and is
- 21 quilty of a Class A misdemeanor for a second or subsequent
- offense.
- 23 Section 20. The Boat Registration and Safety Act is amended
- 24 by changing Sections 5-16, 5-16a, 5-16a.1, and 5-16c and by

1	adding	Section	5-16d	as	follows:

2	(625 ILCS 45/5-16)
3	Sec. 5-16. Operating a watercraft under the influence of
4	alcohol, other drug or drugs, intoxicating compound or
5	compounds, or combination thereof.
6	(A) 1. A person shall not operate or be in actual physical
7	control of any watercraft within this State while:
8	(a) The alcohol concentration in such person's
9	blood or breath is a concentration at which driving a
10	motor vehicle is prohibited under subdivision (1) of
11	subsection (a) of Section 11-501 of the Illinois
12	Vehicle Code;
13	(b) Under the influence of alcohol;
14	(c) Under the influence of any other drug or
15	combination of drugs to a degree which renders such
16	person incapable of safely operating any watercraft;
17	(c-1) Under the influence of any intoxicating
18	compound or combination of intoxicating compounds to a
19	degree that renders the person incapable of safely
20	operating any watercraft; or
21	(d) Under the combined influence of alcohol and any
22	other drug or drugs to a degree which renders such
23	person incapable of safely operating a watercraft .; or
24	(e) (Blank). There is any amount of a drug,
25	substance, or compound in the person's blood or urine

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resulting from the unlawful use or consumption of	E
cannabis listed in the Cannabis Control Act,	<del>).</del>
controlled substance listed in the Illinois Controlled	£
Substances Act, or an intoxicating compound listed in	<del>1</del>
the Use of Intoxicating Compounds Act.	

- 2. The fact that any person charged with violating this Section is or has been legally entitled to use alcohol, other drug or drugs, any intoxicating compound or compounds, or any combination of them, shall not constitute a defense against any charge of violating this Section.
- 3. Every person convicted of violating this Section shall be guilty of a Class A misdemeanor, except as otherwise provided in this Section.
- 4. Every person convicted of violating this Section shall be guilty of a Class 4 felony if:
  - (a) He has a previous conviction under this Section;
  - (b) The offense results in personal injury where a person other than the operator suffers great bodily harm or permanent disability or disfigurement, when the violation was a proximate cause of the injuries. A person quilty of a Class 4 felony under this subparagraph (b), if sentenced to а imprisonment, shall be sentenced to a term of not less than one year nor more than 12 years; or
    - (c) The offense occurred during a period in which

his or her privileges to operate a watercraft are revoked or suspended, and the revocation or suspension was for a violation of this Section or was imposed under subsection (B).

- 5. Every person convicted of violating this Section shall be guilty of a Class 2 felony if the offense results in the death of a person. A person guilty of a Class 2 felony under this paragraph 5, if sentenced to a term of imprisonment, shall be sentenced to a term of not less than 3 years and not more than 14 years.
- 5.1. A person convicted of violating this Section or a similar provision of a local ordinance who had a child under the age of 16 aboard the watercraft at the time of offense is subject to a mandatory minimum fine of \$500 and to a mandatory minimum of 5 days of community service in a program benefiting children. The assignment under this paragraph 5.1 is not subject to suspension and the person is not eligible for probation in order to reduce the assignment.
- 5.2. A person found guilty of violating this Section, if his or her operation of a watercraft while in violation of this Section proximately caused any incident resulting in an appropriate emergency response, is liable for the expense of an emergency response as provided in subsection (m) of Section 11-501 of the Illinois Vehicle Code.
  - 5.3. In addition to any other penalties and

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liabilities, a person who is found guilty of violating this Section, including any person placed on court supervision, shall be fined \$100, payable to the circuit clerk, who shall distribute the money to the law enforcement agency that made the arrest. In the event that more than one agency is responsible for the arrest, the \$100 shall be shared equally. Any moneys received by a law enforcement agency under this paragraph 5.3 shall be used to purchase law enforcement equipment or to provide law enforcement training that will assist in the prevention of alcohol related criminal violence throughout the State. Law enforcement equipment shall include, but is not limited to, in-car video cameras, radar and laser speed detection devices, and alcohol breath testers.

6. (a) In addition to any criminal penalties imposed, the Department of Natural Resources shall suspend the watercraft operation privileges of any person convicted or found guilty of a misdemeanor under this Section, a similar provision of a local ordinance, or Title 46 of the U.S. Code of Federal Regulations for a period of one year, except that a first time offender is exempt from this mandatory one year suspension.

As used in this subdivision (A)6(a), "first time offender" means any person who has not had a previous conviction or been assigned supervision for violating this Section, a similar provision of a local ordinance

or, Title 46 of the U.S. Code of Federal Regulations, or any person who has not had a suspension imposed under subdivision (B) 3.1 of Section 5-16.

- (b) In addition to any criminal penalties imposed, the Department of Natural Resources shall suspend the watercraft operation privileges of any person convicted of a felony under this Section, a similar provision of a local ordinance, or Title 46 of the U.S. Code of Federal Regulations for a period of 3 years.
- (B) 1. Any person who operates or is in actual physical control of any watercraft upon the waters of this State shall be deemed to have given consent to a chemical test or tests of blood, breath or urine for the purpose of determining the content of alcohol, other drug or drugs, intoxicating compound or compounds, or combination thereof in the person's blood if arrested for any offense of subsection (A) above. The chemical test or tests shall be administered at the direction of the arresting officer. The law enforcement agency employing the officer shall designate which of the tests shall be administered. A urine test may be administered even after a blood or breath test or both has been administered.
- 1.1. For the purposes of this Section, an Illinois Law Enforcement officer of this State who is investigating the person for any offense defined in Section 5-16 may travel into an adjoining state, where the person has been

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transported for medical care to complete an investigation, and may request that the person submit to the test or tests set forth in this Section. The requirements of this Section that the person be arrested are inapplicable, but the officer shall issue the person a uniform citation for an offense as defined in Section 5-16 or a similar provision of a local ordinance prior to requesting that the person submit to the test or tests. The issuance of the uniform citation shall not constitute an arrest, but shall be for the purpose of notifying the person that he or she is subject to the provisions of this Section and of the officer's belief in the existence of probable cause to arrest. Upon returning to this State, the officer shall file the uniform citation with the circuit clerk of the county where the offense was committed and shall seek the issuance of an arrest warrant or a summons for the person.

1.2. Notwithstanding any ability to refuse under this Act to submit to these tests or any ability to revoke the implied consent to these tests, if a law enforcement officer has probable cause to believe that a watercraft operated by or under actual physical control of a person under the influence of alcohol, other drug or drugs, intoxicating compound or compounds, or any combination of them has caused the death of or personal injury to another, that person shall submit, upon the request of a law enforcement officer, to a chemical test or tests of his or

her blood, breath, or urine for the purpose of determining the alcohol content or the presence of any other drug, intoxicating compound, or combination of them. For the purposes of this Section, a personal injury includes severe bleeding wounds, distorted extremities, and injuries that require the injured party to be carried from the scene for immediate professional attention in either a doctor's office or a medical facility.

- 2. Any person who is dead, unconscious or who is otherwise in a condition rendering such person incapable of refusal, shall be deemed not to have withdrawn the consent provided above, and the test may be administered.
- 3. A person requested to submit to a chemical test as provided above shall be verbally advised by the law enforcement officer requesting the test that a refusal to submit to the test will result in suspension of such person's privilege to operate a watercraft for a minimum of 2 years. Following this warning, if a person under arrest refuses upon the request of a law enforcement officer to submit to a test designated by the officer, no test shall be given, but the law enforcement officer shall file with the clerk of the circuit court for the county in which the arrest was made, and with the Department of Natural Resources, a sworn statement naming the person refusing to take and complete the chemical test or tests requested under the provisions of this Section. Such sworn statement

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shall identify the arrested person, such person's current residence address and shall specify that a refusal by such person to take the chemical test or tests was made. Such statement shall include a statement arresting officer had reasonable cause to believe the person was operating or was in actual physical control of the watercraft within this State while under the influence of alcohol, other drug or drugs, intoxicating compound or compounds, or combination thereof and that such chemical test or tests were made as an incident to and following the lawful arrest for an offense as defined in this Section or a similar provision of a local ordinance, and that the person after being arrested for an offense arising out of acts alleged to have been committed while so operating a watercraft refused to submit to and complete a chemical test or tests as requested by the law enforcement officer.

3.1. The law enforcement officer submitting the sworn statement as provided in paragraph 3 of this subsection (B) shall serve immediate written notice upon the person refusing the chemical test or tests that the person's privilege to operate a watercraft within this State will be suspended for a period of 2 years unless, within 28 days from the date of the notice, the person requests in writing a hearing on the suspension.

If the person desires a hearing, such person shall file a complaint in the circuit court for and in the county in

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which such person was arrested for such hearing. Such hearing shall proceed in the court in the same manner as other civil proceedings, shall cover only the issues of whether the person was placed under arrest for an offense as defined in this Section or a similar provision of a local ordinance as evidenced by the issuance of a uniform citation; whether the arresting officer had reasonable grounds to believe that such person was operating a watercraft while under the influence of alcohol, other drug druas, intoxicating compound or compounds, orcombination thereof; and whether such person refused to submit and complete the chemical test or tests upon the request of the law enforcement officer. Whether the person was informed that such person's privilege to operate a watercraft would be suspended if such person refused to submit to the chemical test or tests shall not be an issue.

If the person fails to request in writing a hearing within 28 days from the date of notice, or if a hearing is held and the court finds against the person on the issues before the court, the clerk shall immediately notify the Department of Natural Resources, and the Department shall suspend the watercraft operation privileges of the person for at least 2 years.

3.2. If the person submits to a test that discloses an alcohol concentration of 0.08 or more, or any amount of a drug, substance or intoxicating compound in the person's

breath, blood, or urine after exhibiting other indicia that the person is incapable of operating a motorboat safely resulting from the unlawful use of cannabis listed in the Cannabis Control Act, a controlled substance listed in the Illinois Controlled Substances Act, or an intoxicating compound listed in the Use of Intoxicating Compounds Act, the law enforcement officer shall immediately submit a sworn report to the circuit clerk of venue and the Department of Natural Resources, certifying that the test or tests were requested under paragraph 1 of this subsection (B) and the person submitted to testing that disclosed an alcohol concentration of 0.08 or more.

In cases where the blood alcohol concentration of 0.08 or greater or any amount of drug, substance or compound after exhibiting other indicia that the person is incapable of operating a motorboat safely resulting from the unlawful use of cannabis, a controlled substance or an intoxicating compound is established by a subsequent analysis of blood or urine collected at the time of arrest, the arresting officer or arresting agency shall immediately submit a sworn report to the circuit clerk of venue and the Department of Natural Resources upon receipt of the test results.

4. A person must submit to each chemical test offered by the law enforcement officer in order to comply with the implied consent provisions of this Section.

- 5. The provisions of Section 11-501.2 of the Illinois
  Vehicle Code, as amended, concerning the certification and
  use of chemical tests apply to the use of such tests under
  this Section.
  - (C) Upon the trial of any civil or criminal action or proceeding arising out of acts alleged to have been committed by any person while operating a watercraft while under the influence of alcohol, the concentration of alcohol in the person's blood or breath at the time alleged as shown by analysis of a person's blood, urine, breath, or other bodily substance shall give rise to the presumptions specified in subdivisions 1, 2, and 3 of subsection (b) of Section 11-501.2 of the Illinois Vehicle Code. The foregoing provisions of this subsection (C) shall not be construed as limiting the introduction of any other relevant evidence bearing upon the question whether the person was under the influence of alcohol.
  - (D) If a person under arrest refuses to submit to a chemical test under the provisions of this Section, evidence of refusal shall be admissible in any civil or criminal action or proceeding arising out of acts alleged to have been committed while the person under the influence of alcohol, other drug or drugs, intoxicating compound or compounds, or combination of them was operating a watercraft.
  - (E) The owner of any watercraft or any person given supervisory authority over a watercraft, may not knowingly permit a watercraft to be operated by any person under the

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- influence of alcohol, other drug or drugs, intoxicating compound or compounds, or combination thereof.
  - (F) Whenever any person is convicted or found guilty of a violation of this Section, including any person placed on court supervision, the court shall notify the Office of Law Enforcement of the Department of Natural Resources, to provide the Department with the records essential for the performance of the Department's duties to monitor and enforce any order of suspension or revocation concerning the privilege to operate a watercraft.
- 11 (G) No person who has been arrested and charged for 12 violating paragraph 1 of subsection (A) of this Section shall 13 operate any watercraft within this State for a period of 24 14 hours after such arrest.
- 15 (Source: P.A. 94-214, eff. 1-1-06; 95-149, eff. 8-14-07.)
- 16 (625 ILCS 45/5-16a) (from Ch. 95 1/2, par. 315-11a)
- Sec. 5-16a. Admissibility of chemical tests of blood or urine conducted in the regular course of providing emergency medical treatment.
  - (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the written results of blood or urine alcohol tests conducted upon persons receiving medical treatment in a hospital emergency room are admissible in evidence as a business record exception to the hearsay rule only in prosecutions for any violation of Section 5-16 or 5-16d of this Act or a similar provision of a local

- 1 ordinance or in prosecutions for reckless homicide brought
- 2 under the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012,
- 3 when:
- 4 (1) the chemical tests performed upon an individual's
- 5 blood or urine were ordered in the regular course of
- 6 providing emergency treatment and not at the request of law
- 7 enforcement authorities; and
- 8 (2) the chemical tests performed upon an individual's
- blood or urine were performed by the laboratory routinely
- 10 used by the hospital.
- Results of chemical tests performed upon an individual's
- 12 blood or urine are admissible into evidence regardless of the
- 13 time that the records were prepared.
- 14 (b) The confidentiality provisions of law pertaining to
- 15 medical records and medical treatment shall not be applicable
- 16 with regard to chemical tests performed upon an individual's
- 17 blood or urine under the provisions of this Section in
- 18 prosecutions as specified in subsection (a) of this Section. No
- 19 person shall be liable for civil damages as a result of the
- 20 evidentiary use of the results of chemical testing of an
- 21 individual's blood or urine under this Section or as a result
- of that person's testimony made available under this Section.
- 23 (Source: P.A. 96-289, eff. 8-11-09; 97-1150, eff. 1-25-13.)
- 24 (625 ILCS 45/5-16a.1)
- Sec. 5-16a.1. Reporting of test results of blood or urine

1 conducted in the regular course of providing emergency medical treatment.

- (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the results of blood or urine tests performed for the purpose of determining the content of alcohol, other drug or drugs, intoxicating compound or compounds, or any combination of them in an individual's blood or urine, conducted upon persons receiving medical treatment in a hospital emergency room for injuries resulting from a boating accident, shall be disclosed to the Department of Natural Resources or local law enforcement agencies of jurisdiction, upon request. The blood or urine tests are admissible in evidence as a business record exception to the hearsay rule only in prosecutions for violations of Section 5-16 or 5-16d of this Code or a similar provision of a local ordinance, or in prosecutions for reckless homicide brought under the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012.
- (b) The confidentiality provisions of the law pertaining to medical records and medical treatment shall not be applicable with regard to tests performed upon an individual's blood or urine under the provisions of subsection (a) of this Section. No person is liable for civil damages or professional discipline as a result of disclosure or reporting of the tests or the evidentiary use of an individual's blood or urine test results under this Section or Section 5-16a, or as a result of that person's testimony made available under this Section or

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- 1 Section 5-16a, except for willful or wanton misconduct.
- 2 (Source: P.A. 97-1150, eff. 1-25-13.)
- 3 (625 ILCS 45/5-16c)
- Sec. 5-16c. Operator involvement in personal injury or fatal boating accident; chemical tests.
  - (a) Any person who operates or is in actual physical control of a motorboat within this State and who has been involved in a personal injury or fatal boating accident shall be deemed to have given consent to a breath test using a portable device as approved by the Department of State Police or to a chemical test or tests of blood, breath, or urine for the purpose of determining the content of alcohol, other drug or drugs, or intoxicating compound or compounds of the person's blood if arrested as evidenced by the issuance of a uniform citation for a violation of the Boat Registration and Safety Act or a similar provision of a local ordinance, with the exception of equipment violations contained in Article IV of this Act or similar provisions of local ordinances. The test or tests shall be administered at the direction of the arresting officer. The law enforcement agency employing the officer shall designate which of the aforesaid tests shall be administered. A urine test may be administered even after a blood or breath test or both has been administered. Compliance with this Section does not relieve the person from the requirements of any other Section of this Act.

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- Any person who is dead, unconscious, or who is otherwise in a condition rendering that person incapable of refusal shall be deemed not to have withdrawn the consent provided by subsection (a) of this Section. In addition, if an operator of a motorboat is receiving medical treatment as a result of a boating accident, any physician licensed to practice medicine, licensed physician assistant, licensed advanced practice nurse, registered nurse, or a phlebotomist acting under the direction of a licensed physician shall withdraw blood for testing purposes to ascertain the presence of alcohol, other drug or drugs, or intoxicating compound or compounds, upon the specific request of a law enforcement officer. However, this testing shall not be performed until, in the opinion of the medical personnel on scene, the withdrawal can be made without interfering with or endangering the well-being of the patient.
- (c) A person requested to submit to a test under subsection (a) of this Section shall be warned by the law enforcement officer requesting the test that a refusal to submit to the test, or submission to the test resulting in an alcohol concentration of 0.08 or more, or any amount of a drug, substance, or intoxicating compound resulting from the unlawful use or consumption of cannabis listed in the Cannabis Control Act, a controlled substance listed in the Illinois Controlled Substances Act, an intoxicating compound listed in the Use of Intoxicating Compounds Act, or methamphetamine as

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Act as detected in the person's blood or urine, may result in

the suspension of the person's privilege to operate a motor

vehicle and may result in the disqualification of the person's

privilege to operate a commercial motor vehicle, as provided in

Section 6-514 of the Illinois Vehicle Code, if the person is a

CDL holder. The length of the suspension shall be the same as

outlined in Section 6-208.1 of the Illinois Vehicle Code

regarding statutory summary suspensions.

(d) If the person refuses testing or submits to a test which discloses an alcohol concentration of 0.08 or more, or any amount of a drug, substance, or intoxicating compound in the person's blood or urine after exhibiting other indicia that the person is incapable of operating a motorboat safely resulting from the unlawful use or consumption of cannabis listed in the Cannabis Control Act, a controlled substance listed in the Illinois Controlled Substances Act, intoxicating compound listed in the Use of Intoxicating Compounds Act, or methamphetamine as listed in the Methamphetamine Control and Community Protection Act, the law enforcement officer shall immediately submit a sworn report to the Secretary of State on a form prescribed by the Secretary of State, certifying that the test or tests were requested under subsection (a) of this Section and the person refused to submit to a test or tests or submitted to testing which disclosed an alcohol concentration of 0.08 or more, or any amount of a drug,

substance, or intoxicating compound in the person's blood or urine, after exhibiting other indicia that the person is incapable of operating a motorboat safely resulting from the unlawful use or consumption of cannabis listed in the Cannabis Control Act, a controlled substance listed in the Illinois Controlled Substances Act, an intoxicating compound listed in the Use of Intoxicating Compounds Act, or methamphetamine as listed in the Methamphetamine Control and Community Protection Act.

Upon receipt of the sworn report of a law enforcement officer, the Secretary of State shall enter the suspension and disqualification to the person's driving record and the suspension and disqualification shall be effective on the 46th day following the date notice of the suspension was given to the person.

The law enforcement officer submitting the sworn report shall serve immediate notice of this suspension on the person and this suspension and disqualification shall be effective on the 46th day following the date notice was given.

In cases where the blood alcohol concentration of 0.08 or more, or any amount of a drug, substance, or intoxicating compound after exhibiting other indicia that the person is incapable of operating a motorboat safely resulting from the unlawful use or consumption of cannabis listed in the Cannabis Control Act, a controlled substance listed in the Illinois Controlled Substances Act, an intoxicating compound listed in

the Use of Intoxicating Compounds Act, or methamphetamine as listed in the Methamphetamine Control and Community Protection Act, is established by a subsequent analysis of blood or urine collected at the time of arrest, the arresting officer shall give notice as provided in this Section or by deposit in the United States mail of this notice in an envelope with postage prepaid and addressed to the person at his or her address as shown on the uniform citation and the suspension and disqualification shall be effective on the 46th day following the date notice was given.

Upon receipt of the sworn report of a law enforcement officer, the Secretary of State shall also give notice of the suspension and disqualification to the person by mailing a notice of the effective date of the suspension and disqualification to the person. However, should the sworn report be defective by not containing sufficient information or be completed in error, the notice of the suspension and disqualification shall not be mailed to the person or entered to the driving record, but rather the sworn report shall be returned to the issuing law enforcement agency.

(e) A person may contest this suspension of his or her driving privileges and disqualification of his or her CDL privileges by requesting an administrative hearing with the Secretary of State in accordance with Section 2-118 of the Illinois Vehicle Code. At the conclusion of a hearing held under Section 2-118 of the Illinois Vehicle Code, the Secretary

of State may rescind, continue, or modify the orders of suspension and disqualification. If the Secretary of State does not rescind the orders of suspension and disqualification, a restricted driving permit may be granted by the Secretary of State upon application being made and good cause shown. A restricted driving permit may be granted to relieve undue hardship to allow driving for employment, educational, and medical purposes as outlined in Section 6-206 of the Illinois Vehicle Code. The provisions of Section 6-206 of the Illinois Vehicle Code shall apply. In accordance with 49 C.F.R. 384, the Secretary of State may not issue a restricted driving permit for the operation of a commercial motor vehicle to a person holding a CDL whose driving privileges have been suspended, revoked, cancelled, or disqualified.

- (f) For the purposes of this Section, a personal injury shall include any type A injury as indicated on the accident report completed by a law enforcement officer that requires immediate professional attention in a doctor's office or a medical facility. A type A injury shall include severely bleeding wounds, distorted extremities, and injuries that require the injured party to be carried from the scene.
- 22 (Source: P.A. 98-103, eff. 1-1-14.)
- 23 (625 ILCS 45/5-16d new)
- Sec. 5-16d. Operating a watercraft with unlawful drugs in
- 25 blood, breath, or urine.

- 1 (a) A person shall not operate or be in actual physical 2 control of a watercraft within this State while there is any 3 amount of a drug, substance, or compound in the person's 4 breath, blood, or urine resulting from the unlawful use or 5 consumption of cannabis listed in the Cannabis Control Act, a controlled substance listed in the Illinois Controlled 6 7 Substances Act, an intoxicating compound listed in the Use of 8 Intoxicating Compounds Act, or methamphetamine as listed in the
- 10 (b) This Section does not apply to the lawful consumption 11 of cannabis by a qualifying patient licensed under the 12 Compassionate Use of Medical Cannabis Pilot Program Act who is 13 in possession of a valid registry card issued under that Act.

Methamphetamine Control and Community Protection Act.

- 14 (c) A person who violates subsection (a) of this Section is quilty of a Class B misdemeanor for a first offense and is 15 quilty of a Class A misdemeanor for a second or subsequent 16 17 offense.
- Section 25. The Unified Code of Corrections is amended by 18 changing Sections 5-4-1 and 5-9-1.9 as follows: 19
- 20 (730 ILCS 5/5-4-1) (from Ch. 38, par. 1005-4-1)
- 21 Sec. 5-4-1. Sentencing Hearing.
- (a) Except when the death penalty is sought under hearing 22 23 procedures otherwise specified, after a determination of 24 quilt, a hearing shall be held to impose the sentence. However,

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prior to the imposition of sentence on an individual being sentenced for an offense based upon a charge for a violation of Section 11-501 or 11-508 of the Illinois Vehicle Code or a similar provision of a local ordinance, the individual must undergo a professional evaluation to determine if an alcohol or other drug abuse problem exists and the extent of such a problem. Programs conducting these evaluations shall licensed by the Department of Human Services. However, if the individual is not a resident of Illinois, the court may, in its discretion, accept an evaluation from a program in the state of such individual's residence. The court may in its sentencing order approve an eligible defendant for placement in a Department of Corrections impact incarceration program as provided in Section 5-8-1.1 or 5-8-1.3. The court may in its sentencing order recommend a defendant for placement in a Department of Corrections substance abuse treatment program as provided in paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of Section 3-2-2 conditioned upon the defendant being accepted in a program by the Department of Corrections. At the hearing the court shall:

- (1) consider the evidence, if any, received upon the trial;
  - (2) consider any presentence reports;
  - (3) consider the financial impact of incarceration based on the financial impact statement filed with the clerk of the court by the Department of Corrections;
  - (4) consider evidence and information offered by the

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parties in aggravation and mitigation;

- (4.5) consider substance abuse treatment, eligibility screening, and an assessment, if any, of the defendant by an agent designated by the State of Illinois to provide assessment services for the Illinois courts;
  - (5) hear arguments as to sentencing alternatives;
- (6) afford the defendant the opportunity to make a statement in his own behalf;
- (7) afford the victim of a violent crime or a violation of Section 11-501 of the Illinois Vehicle Code, or a similar provision of a local ordinance, or a qualified individual affected by: (i) a violation of Section 405, 405.1, 405.2, or 407 of the Illinois Controlled Substances Act or a violation of Section 55 or Section 65 of the Methamphetamine Control and Community Protection Act, or (ii) a Class 4 felony violation of Section 11-14, 11-14.3 described in subdivisions except as (a)(2)(A) (a) (2) (B), 11-15, 11-17, 11-18, 11-18.1, or 11-19 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012, committed by the defendant the opportunity to make a statement concerning the impact on the victim and to offer evidence in aggravation or mitigation; provided that the and evidence offered statement in aggravation mitigation must first be prepared in writing in conjunction with the State's Attorney before it may be presented orally at the hearing. Any sworn testimony offered by the victim

is subject to the defendant's right to cross-examine. All statements and evidence offered under this paragraph (7) shall become part of the record of the court. For the purpose of this paragraph (7), "qualified individual" means any person who (i) lived or worked within the territorial jurisdiction where the offense took place when the offense took place; and (ii) is familiar with various public places within the territorial jurisdiction where the offense took place when the offense took place when the offense took place. For the purposes of this paragraph (7), "qualified individual" includes any peace officer, or any member of any duly organized State, county, or municipal peace unit assigned to the territorial jurisdiction where the offense took place when the offense took place;

- (8) in cases of reckless homicide afford the victim's spouse, guardians, parents or other immediate family members an opportunity to make oral statements;
- (9) in cases involving a felony sex offense as defined under the Sex Offender Management Board Act, consider the results of the sex offender evaluation conducted pursuant to Section 5-3-2 of this Act; and
- (10) make a finding of whether a motor vehicle was used in the commission of the offense for which the defendant is being sentenced.
- (b) All sentences shall be imposed by the judge based upon his independent assessment of the elements specified above and

who presided at the trial or the judge who accepted the plea of

guilty shall impose the sentence unless he is no longer sitting

any agreement as to sentence reached by the parties. The judge

as a judge in that court. Where the judge does not impose

sentence at the same time on all defendants who are convicted

as a result of being involved in the same offense, the

defendant or the State's Attorney may advise the sentencing

court of the disposition of any other defendants who have been

9 sentenced.

- (c) In imposing a sentence for a violent crime or for an offense of operating or being in physical control of a vehicle while under the influence of alcohol, any other drug or any combination thereof, or a similar provision of a local ordinance, when such offense resulted in the personal injury to someone other than the defendant, the trial judge shall specify on the record the particular evidence, information, factors in mitigation and aggravation or other reasons that led to his sentencing determination. The full verbatim record of the sentencing hearing shall be filed with the clerk of the court and shall be a public record.
- (c-1) In imposing a sentence for the offense of aggravated kidnapping for ransom, home invasion, armed robbery, aggravated vehicular hijacking, aggravated discharge of a firearm, or armed violence with a category I weapon or category II weapon, the trial judge shall make a finding as to whether the conduct leading to conviction for the offense resulted in

great bodily harm to a victim, and shall enter that finding and the basis for that finding in the record.

(c-2) If the defendant is sentenced to prison, other than when a sentence of natural life imprisonment or a sentence of death is imposed, at the time the sentence is imposed the judge shall state on the record in open court the approximate period of time the defendant will serve in custody according to the then current statutory rules and regulations for sentence credit found in Section 3-6-3 and other related provisions of this Code. This statement is intended solely to inform the public, has no legal effect on the defendant's actual release, and may not be relied on by the defendant on appeal.

The judge's statement, to be given after pronouncing the sentence, other than when the sentence is imposed for one of the offenses enumerated in paragraph (a)(3) of Section 3-6-3, shall include the following:

"The purpose of this statement is to inform the public of the actual period of time this defendant is likely to spend in prison as a result of this sentence. The actual period of prison time served is determined by the statutes of Illinois as applied to this sentence by the Illinois Department of Corrections and the Illinois Prisoner Review Board. In this case, assuming the defendant receives all of his or her sentence credit, the period of estimated actual custody is ... years and ... months, less up to 180 days additional sentence credit for good conduct. If the defendant, because of his or

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her own misconduct or failure to comply with the institutional regulations, does not receive those credits, the actual time served in prison will be longer. The defendant may also receive an additional one-half day sentence credit for each day of participation in vocational, industry, substance abuse, and educational programs as provided for by Illinois statute."

When the sentence is imposed for one of the offenses enumerated in paragraph (a)(3) of Section 3-6-3, other than when the sentence is imposed for one of the offenses enumerated in paragraph (a)(2) of Section 3-6-3 committed on or after June 19, 1998, and other than when the sentence is imposed for reckless homicide as defined in subsection (e) of Section 9-3 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012 if the offense was committed on or after January 1, 1999, and other than when the sentence is imposed for aggravated arson if the offense was committed on or after July 27, 2001 (the effective date of Public Act 92-176), and other than when the sentence is imposed for aggravated driving under the influence of alcohol, other drug or drugs, or intoxicating compound or compounds, or any combination thereof as defined subparagraph (C) of paragraph (1) of subsection (d) of Section 11-501 of the Illinois Vehicle Code committed on or after January 1, 2011 (the effective date of Public Act 96-1230), the judge's statement, to be given after pronouncing the sentence, shall include the following:

"The purpose of this statement is to inform the public of

the actual period of time this defendant is likely to spend in prison as a result of this sentence. The actual period of prison time served is determined by the statutes of Illinois as applied to this sentence by the Illinois Department of Corrections and the Illinois Prisoner Review Board. In this case, assuming the defendant receives all of his or her sentence credit, the period of estimated actual custody is ... years and ... months, less up to 90 days additional sentence credit for good conduct. If the defendant, because of his or her own misconduct or failure to comply with the institutional regulations, does not receive those credits, the actual time served in prison will be longer. The defendant may also receive an additional one-half day sentence credit for each day of participation in vocational, industry, substance abuse, and educational programs as provided for by Illinois statute."

When the sentence is imposed for one of the offenses enumerated in paragraph (a)(2) of Section 3-6-3, other than first degree murder, and the offense was committed on or after June 19, 1998, and when the sentence is imposed for reckless homicide as defined in subsection (e) of Section 9-3 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012 if the offense was committed on or after January 1, 1999, and when the sentence is imposed for aggravated driving under the influence of alcohol, other drug or drugs, or intoxicating compound or compounds, or any combination thereof as defined in subparagraph (F) of paragraph (1) of subsection (d) of Section

11-501 of the Illinois Vehicle Code, and when the sentence is imposed for aggravated arson if the offense was committed on or after July 27, 2001 (the effective date of Public Act 92-176), and when the sentence is imposed for aggravated driving under the influence of alcohol, other drug or drugs, or intoxicating compound or compounds, or any combination thereof as defined in subparagraph (C) of paragraph (1) of subsection (d) of Section 11-501 of the Illinois Vehicle Code committed on or after January 1, 2011 (the effective date of Public Act 96-1230), the judge's statement, to be given after pronouncing the sentence, shall include the following:

"The purpose of this statement is to inform the public of the actual period of time this defendant is likely to spend in prison as a result of this sentence. The actual period of prison time served is determined by the statutes of Illinois as applied to this sentence by the Illinois Department of Corrections and the Illinois Prisoner Review Board. In this case, the defendant is entitled to no more than 4 1/2 days of sentence credit for each month of his or her sentence of imprisonment. Therefore, this defendant will serve at least 85% of his or her sentence. Assuming the defendant receives 4 1/2 days credit for each month of his or her sentence, the period of estimated actual custody is ... years and ... months. If the defendant, because of his or her own misconduct or failure to comply with the institutional regulations receives lesser credit, the actual time served in prison will be longer."

When a sentence of imprisonment is imposed for first degree murder and the offense was committed on or after June 19, 1998, the judge's statement, to be given after pronouncing the sentence, shall include the following:

"The purpose of this statement is to inform the public of the actual period of time this defendant is likely to spend in prison as a result of this sentence. The actual period of prison time served is determined by the statutes of Illinois as applied to this sentence by the Illinois Department of Corrections and the Illinois Prisoner Review Board. In this case, the defendant is not entitled to sentence credit. Therefore, this defendant will serve 100% of his or her sentence."

When the sentencing order recommends placement in a substance abuse program for any offense that results in incarceration in a Department of Corrections facility and the crime was committed on or after September 1, 2003 (the effective date of Public Act 93-354), the judge's statement, in addition to any other judge's statement required under this Section, to be given after pronouncing the sentence, shall include the following:

"The purpose of this statement is to inform the public of the actual period of time this defendant is likely to spend in prison as a result of this sentence. The actual period of prison time served is determined by the statutes of Illinois as applied to this sentence by the Illinois Department of

- Corrections and the Illinois Prisoner Review Board. In this case, the defendant shall receive no sentence credit for good conduct under clause (3) of subsection (a) of Section 3-6-3 until he or she participates in and completes a substance abuse treatment program or receives a waiver from the Director of Corrections pursuant to clause (4.5) of subsection (a) of Section 3-6-3."
- (c-4) Before the sentencing hearing and as part of the presentence investigation under Section 5-3-1, the court shall inquire of the defendant whether the defendant is currently serving in or is a veteran of the Armed Forces of the United States. If the defendant is currently serving in the Armed Forces of the United States or is a veteran of the Armed Forces of the United States and has been diagnosed as having a mental illness by a qualified psychiatrist or clinical psychologist or physician, the court may:
  - (1) order that the officer preparing the presentence report consult with the United States Department of Veterans Affairs, Illinois Department of Veterans' Affairs, or another agency or person with suitable knowledge or experience for the purpose of providing the court with information regarding treatment options available to the defendant, including federal, State, and local programming; and
  - (2) consider the treatment recommendations of any diagnosing or treating mental health professionals

together with the treatment options available to the defendant in imposing sentence.

For the purposes of this subsection (c-4), "qualified psychiatrist" means a reputable physician licensed in Illinois to practice medicine in all its branches, who has specialized in the diagnosis and treatment of mental and nervous disorders for a period of not less than 5 years.

- (c-6) In imposing a sentence, the trial judge shall specify, on the record, the particular evidence and other reasons which led to his or her determination that a motor vehicle was used in the commission of the offense.
- (d) When the defendant is committed to the Department of Corrections, the State's Attorney shall and counsel for the defendant may file a statement with the clerk of the court to be transmitted to the department, agency or institution to which the defendant is committed to furnish such department, agency or institution with the facts and circumstances of the offense for which the person was committed together with all other factual information accessible to them in regard to the person prior to his commitment relative to his habits, associates, disposition and reputation and any other facts and circumstances which may aid such department, agency or institution during its custody of such person. The clerk shall within 10 days after receiving any such statements transmit a copy to such department, agency or institution and a copy to the other party, provided, however, that this shall not be

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- 1 cause for delay in conveying the person to the department,
- 2 agency or institution to which he has been committed.
- 3 (e) The clerk of the court shall transmit to the
- 4 department, agency or institution, if any, to which the
- 5 defendant is committed, the following:
  - (1) the sentence imposed;
- 7 (2) any statement by the court of the basis for 8 imposing the sentence;
  - (3) any presentence reports;
  - (3.5) any sex offender evaluations;
- 11 (3.6) any substance abuse treatment eligibility
  12 screening and assessment of the defendant by an agent
  13 designated by the State of Illinois to provide assessment
- 14 services for the Illinois courts;
- 15 (4) the number of days, if any, which the defendant has
  16 been in custody and for which he is entitled to credit
  17 against the sentence, which information shall be provided
  18 to the clerk by the sheriff;
- 19 (4.1) any finding of great bodily harm made by the 20 court with respect to an offense enumerated in subsection (c-1);
- 22 (5) all statements filed under subsection (d) of this 23 Section;
- 24 (6) any medical or mental health records or summaries 25 of the defendant;
- 26 (7) the municipality where the arrest of the offender

- or the commission of the offense has occurred, where such municipality has a population of more than 25,000 persons;
  - (8) all statements made and evidence offered under paragraph (7) of subsection (a) of this Section; and
- 5 (9) all additional matters which the court directs the clerk to transmit.
- 7 (f) In cases in which the court finds that a motor vehicle 8 was used in the commission of the offense for which the 9 defendant is being sentenced, the clerk of the court shall, 10 within 5 days thereafter, forward a report of such conviction 11 to the Secretary of State.
- 12 (Source: P.A. 96-86, eff. 1-1-10; 96-1180, eff. 1-1-11;
- 13 96-1230, eff. 1-1-11; 96-1551, eff. 7-1-11; 97-333, eff.
- 14 8-12-11; 97-697, eff. 6-22-12; 97-1150, eff. 1-25-13.)
- 15 (730 ILCS 5/5-9-1.9)
- Sec. 5-9-1.9. DUI analysis fee.
- (a) "Crime laboratory" means a not-for-profit laboratory 17 substantially funded by a single unit or combination of units 18 of local government or the State of Illinois that regularly 19 employs at least one person engaged in the DUI analysis of 20 21 blood and urine for criminal justice agencies in criminal 22 matters and provides testimony with respect to such 23 examinations.
- "DUI analysis" means an analysis of blood or urine for purposes of determining whether a violation of Section 11-501

or 11-508 of the Illinois Vehicle Code has occurred.

- (b) When a person has been adjudged guilty of an offense in violation of Section 11-501 or 11-508 of the Illinois Vehicle Code, in addition to any other disposition, penalty, or fine imposed, a crime laboratory DUI analysis fee of \$150 for each offense for which the person was convicted shall be levied by the court for each case in which a laboratory analysis occurred. Upon verified petition of the person, the court may suspend payment of all or part of the fee if it finds that the person does not have the ability to pay the fee.
- (c) In addition to any other disposition made under the provisions of the Juvenile Court Act of 1987, any minor adjudicated delinquent for an offense which if committed by an adult would constitute a violation of Section 11-501 or 11-508 of the Illinois Vehicle Code shall be assessed a crime laboratory DUI analysis fee of \$150 for each adjudication. Upon verified petition of the minor, the court may suspend payment of all or part of the fee if it finds that the minor does not have the ability to pay the fee. The parent, guardian, or legal custodian of the minor may pay some or all of the fee on the minor's behalf.
- (d) All crime laboratory DUI analysis fees provided for by this Section shall be collected by the clerk of the court and forwarded to the appropriate crime laboratory DUI fund as provided in subsection (f).
  - (e) Crime laboratory funds shall be established as follows:

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- (1) A unit of local government that maintains a crime laboratory may establish a crime laboratory DUI fund within the office of the county or municipal treasurer.
  - (2) Any combination of units of local government that maintains a crime laboratory may establish a crime laboratory DUI fund within the office of the treasurer of the county where the crime laboratory is situated.
  - (3) The State Police DUI Fund is created as a special fund in the State Treasury.
  - (f) The analysis fee provided for in subsections (b) and (c) of this Section shall be forwarded to the office of the treasurer of the unit of local government that performed the analysis if that unit of local government has established a crime laboratory DUI fund, or to the State Treasurer for deposit into the State Police DUI Fund if the analysis was performed by a laboratory operated by the Department of State Police. If the analysis was performed by a crime laboratory funded by a combination of units of local government, the analysis fee shall be forwarded to the treasurer of the county where the crime laboratory is situated if a crime laboratory DUI fund has been established in that county. If the unit of local government or combination of units of local government has not established a crime laboratory DUI fund, then the analysis fee shall be forwarded to the State Treasurer for deposit into the State Police DUI Fund. The clerk of the circuit court may retain the amount of \$10 from each collected

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- analysis fee to offset administrative costs incurred in carrying out the clerk's responsibilities under this Section.
  - (g) Fees deposited into a crime laboratory DUI fund created under paragraphs (1) and (2) of subsection (e) of this Section shall be in addition to any allocations made pursuant to existing law and shall be designated for the exclusive use of the crime laboratory. These uses may include, but are not limited to, the following:
- 9 (1) Costs incurred in providing analysis for DUI investigations conducted within this State.
  - (2) Purchase and maintenance of equipment for use in performing analyses.
    - (3) Continuing education, training, and professional development of forensic scientists regularly employed by these laboratories.
  - (h) Fees deposited in the State Police DUI Fund created under paragraph (3) of subsection (e) of this Section shall be used by State crime laboratories as designated by the Director of State Police. These funds shall be in addition to any allocations made according to existing law and shall be designated for the exclusive use of State crime laboratories.
- These uses may include those enumerated in subsection (g) of
- 23 this Section.
- 24 (Source: P.A. 91-822, eff. 6-13-00.)

1	INDEX
2	Statutes amended in order of appearance
3	20 ILCS 2630/5 from Ch. 38, par. 206-5
4	625 ILCS 5/2-118.1 from Ch. 95 1/2, par. 2-118.1
5	625 ILCS 5/6-206
6	625 ILCS 5/6-208.1 from Ch. 95 1/2, par. 6-208.1
7	625 ILCS 5/11-500 from Ch. 95 1/2, par. 11-500
8	625 ILCS 5/11-501 from Ch. 95 1/2, par. 11-501
9	625 ILCS 5/11-501.01
10	625 ILCS 5/11-501.2 from Ch. 95 1/2, par. 11-501.2
11	625 ILCS 5/11-501.4 from Ch. 95 1/2, par. 11-501.4
12	625 ILCS 5/11-501.4-1
13	625 ILCS 5/11-501.6 from Ch. 95 1/2, par. 11-501.6
14	625 ILCS 5/11-508 new
15	625 ILCS 40/5-7
16	625 ILCS 40/5-7.7 new
17	625 ILCS 45/5-16
18	625 ILCS 45/5-16a from Ch. 95 1/2, par. 315-11a
19	625 ILCS 45/5-16a.1
20	625 ILCS 45/5-16c
21	625 ILCS 45/5-16d new
22	730 ILCS 5/5-4-1 from Ch. 38, par. 1005-4-1
23	730 ILCS 5/5-9-1.9