

94TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY State of Illinois 2005 and 2006 HB3648

Introduced 2/24/2005, by Rep. Joe Dunn - James H. Meyer

SYNOPSIS AS INTRODUCED:

625 ILCS 5/11-501.6 from Ch. 95 1/2, par. 11-501.6 625 ILCS 5/11-503 from Ch. 95 1/2, par. 11-503 730 ILCS 5/5-6-1 from Ch. 38, par. 1005-6-1

Amends the Illinois Vehicle Code and the Unified Code of Corrections. Provides that a person involved as a driver in an a fatal accident or an accident involving severely bleeding wounds, distorted extremities, or injuries that required the injured party to be carried from the scene (rather than any person arrested after being involved as a driver in a fatal accident or an accident involving personal injury) is deemed to have consented to undergo chemical testing for alcohol, drugs, or intoxicating compounds. Provides that unlawful operation of a vehicle that is 25 or 40 miles per hour in excess of the applicable speed limit, depending on the type of highway involved, is prima facie evidence of reckless driving. Provides that a person previously convicted of a misdemeanor or felony under the Illinois Vehicle Code or reckless homicide under the Criminal Code of 1961 is not eligible for probation or conditional discharge if convicted of reckless homicide or a misdemeanor or felony under the Vehicle Code committed within one year of the date of the previous conviction.

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CORRECTIONAL
BUDGET AND
IMPACT NOTE ACT
MAY APPLY

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AN ACT concerning driving offenses, which may be referred to as Matt's Law.

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

Section 5. The Illinois Vehicle Code is amended by changing

Sections 11-501.6 and 11-503 as follows:

7 (625 ILCS 5/11-501.6) (from Ch. 95 1/2, par. 11-501.6)

Sec. 11-501.6. Driver involvement in <u>serious</u> 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 or in an accident in which one or more persons suffered injuries that included severely bleeding wounds, distorted extremities, or injuries that require the injured party to be carried from the scene, 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 must shall be administered at the direction of a law enforcement the arresting officer to any person who has driven or been in actual control of a motor vehicle upon the public highways of this State that has been involved in a fatal motor vehicle accident or in an accident in which one or more persons suffered injuries that included severely bleeding wounds,

distorted extremities, or injuries that require the injured party to be carried from the scene. 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.

- (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, 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 listed in the Illinois Controlled Substances Act, or an intoxicating compound listed in the Use of Intoxicating Compounds Act as detected in such person's blood or urine, may result in the suspension of such person's privilege to operate a motor vehicle. The length of the suspension shall be the same as outlined in Section 6-208.1 of this Code regarding statutory summary suspensions.

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(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 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, or an intoxicating compound listed in the Use of Intoxicating Compounds 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, 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, or an intoxicating compound listed in the Use of Intoxicating Compounds Act.

Upon receipt of the sworn report of a law enforcement officer, the Secretary shall enter the suspension to the individual's driving record and the suspension 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 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 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, or an intoxicating compound listed in the Use of Intoxicating Compounds 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 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 to the driver by mailing a notice of the effective date of the suspension 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 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 driving 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 order of suspension. If the Secretary does not rescind the order, a restricted driving permit may be granted by the Secretary 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 this Code. The provisions of Section 6-206 of this Code shall apply.
 - (f) (Blank).
- (g) (Blank.) For the purposes of this Section, a personal injury shall include any type A injury as indicated on the traffic accident report completed by a law enforcement officer that requires immediate professional attention in either 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 seene.
- 36 (Source: P.A. 90-43, eff. 7-2-97; 90-779, eff. 1-1-99; 91-357,

- 1 eff. 7-29-99; 91-828, eff. 1-1-01.)
- 2 (625 ILCS 5/11-503) (from Ch. 95 1/2, par. 11-503)
- 3 Sec. 11-503. Reckless driving; aggravated reckless
- 4 driving.
- 5 (a) A person commits reckless driving if he or she:
- 6 (1) drives any vehicle with a willful or wanton 7 disregard for the safety of persons or property; or
- 8 (2) knowingly drives a vehicle and uses an incline in a 9 roadway, such as a railroad crossing, bridge approach, or
- 10 hill, to cause the vehicle to become airborne.
- 11 <u>(a-1) The unlawful operation of a vehicle, on a Class I or</u>
- 12 Class II highway as defined in Section 1-126.1 of this Code, at
- a speed that is 40 miles per hour or more in excess of the
- 14 <u>applicable speed maximum speed limit established under this</u>
- 15 <u>Chapter or a similar provision of a local ordinance is prima</u>
- 16 <u>facie evidence of reckless driving.</u>
- 17 (a-2) The unlawful operation of a vehicle, on a Class III
- or non-designated highway as defined in Section 1-126.1 of this
- 19 <u>Code</u>, at a speed that is 25 miles per hour or more in excess of
- 20 <u>the applicable maximum speed limit established under this</u>
- 21 Chapter or a similar provision of a local ordinance is prima
- 22 facie evidence of reckless driving.
- 23 (b) Every person convicted of reckless driving shall be
- 24 guilty of a Class A misdemeanor, except as provided under
- 25 subsection (c) of this Section.
- 26 (c) Every person convicted of committing a violation of
- 27 subsection (a) shall be guilty of aggravated reckless driving
- 28 if the violation results in great bodily harm or permanent
- 29 disability or disfigurement to another. Aggravated reckless
- 30 driving is a Class 4 felony.
- 31 (Source: P.A. 93-682, eff. 1-1-05.)
- 32 Section 10. The Unified Code of Corrections is amended by
- 33 changing Section 5-6-1 as follows:

1 (730 ILCS 5/5-6-1) (from Ch. 38, par. 1005-6-1)

Sec. 5-6-1. Sentences of Probation and of Conditional Discharge and Disposition of Supervision. The General Assembly finds that in order to protect the public, the criminal justice system must compel compliance with the conditions of probation by responding to violations with swift, certain and fair punishments and intermediate sanctions. The Chief Judge of each circuit shall adopt a system of structured, intermediate sanctions for violations of the terms and conditions of a sentence of probation, conditional discharge or disposition of supervision.

- (a) Except where specifically prohibited by other provisions of this Code, the court shall impose a sentence of probation or conditional discharge upon an offender unless, having regard to the nature and circumstance of the offense, and to the history, character and condition of the offender, the court is of the opinion that:
 - (1) his imprisonment or periodic imprisonment is necessary for the protection of the public; or
 - (2) probation or conditional discharge would deprecate the seriousness of the offender's conduct and would be inconsistent with the ends of justice; or
 - (3) a combination of imprisonment with concurrent or consecutive probation when an offender has been admitted into a drug court program under Section 20 of the Drug Court Treatment Act is necessary for the protection of the public and for the rehabilitation of the offender.

The court shall impose as a condition of a sentence of probation, conditional discharge, or supervision, that the probation agency may invoke any sanction from the list of intermediate sanctions adopted by the chief judge of the circuit court for violations of the terms and conditions of the sentence of probation, conditional discharge, or supervision, subject to the provisions of Section 5-6-4 of this Act.

(b) The court may impose a sentence of conditional discharge for an offense if the court is of the opinion that

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neither a sentence of imprisonment nor of periodic imprisonment nor of probation supervision is appropriate.

(b-1) Subsections (a) and (b) of this Section do not apply to a defendant charged with a misdemeanor or felony under the Illinois Vehicle Code or reckless homicide under Section 9-3 of the Criminal Code of 1961 if the defendant within the past 12 months has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to a misdemeanor or felony under the Illinois Vehicle Code or reckless homicide under Section 9-3 of the Criminal Code of 1961.

- (c) The court may, upon a plea of guilty or a stipulation by the defendant of the facts supporting the charge or a finding of guilt, defer further proceedings and the imposition of a sentence, and enter an order for supervision of the defendant, if the defendant is not charged with: (i) a Class A misdemeanor, as defined by the following provisions of the Criminal Code of 1961: Sections 12-3.2; 12-15; 26-5; 31-1; 31-6; 31-7; subsections (b) and (c) of Section 21-1; paragraph (1) through (5), (8), (10), and (11) of subsection (a) of Section 24-1; (ii) a Class A misdemeanor violation of Section 3.01, 3.03-1, or 4.01 of the Humane Care for Animals Act; or (iii) felony. If the defendant is not barred from receiving an order for supervision as provided in this subsection, the court may enter an order for supervision after considering the circumstances of the offense, and the history, character and condition of the offender, if the court is of the opinion that:
 - (1) the offender is not likely to commit further crimes;
 - (2) the defendant and the public would be best served if the defendant were not to receive a criminal record; and
 - (3) in the best interests of justice an order of supervision is more appropriate than a sentence otherwise permitted under this Code.
- (d) The provisions of paragraph (c) shall not apply to a defendant charged with violating Section 11-501 of the Illinois Vehicle Code or a similar provision of a local ordinance when the defendant has previously been:

1	(1) convicted for a violation of Section 11-501 of the
2	Illinois Vehicle Code or a similar provision of a local
3	ordinance or any similar law or ordinance of another state;
4	or

- (2) assigned supervision for a violation of Section 11-501 of the Illinois Vehicle Code or a similar provision of a local ordinance or any similar law or ordinance of another state; or
- (3) pleaded guilty to or stipulated to the facts supporting a charge or a finding of guilty to a violation of Section 11-503 of the Illinois Vehicle Code or a similar provision of a local ordinance or any similar law or ordinance of another state, and the plea or stipulation was the result of a plea agreement.

The court shall consider the statement of the prosecuting authority with regard to the standards set forth in this Section.

- (e) The provisions of paragraph (c) shall not apply to a defendant charged with violating Section 16A-3 of the Criminal Code of 1961 if said defendant has within the last 5 years been:
- (1) convicted for a violation of Section 16A-3 of the Criminal Code of 1961; or
- 24 (2) assigned supervision for a violation of Section 25 16A-3 of the Criminal Code of 1961.

The court shall consider the statement of the prosecuting authority with regard to the standards set forth in this Section.

- (f) The provisions of paragraph (c) shall not apply to a defendant charged with violating Sections 15-111, 15-112, 15-301, paragraph (b) of Section 6-104, Section 11-605, or Section 11-1414 of the Illinois Vehicle Code or a similar provision of a local ordinance.
- (g) Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (i) of this Section, the provisions of paragraph (c) shall not apply to a defendant charged with violating Section 3-707, 3-708, 3-710,

- or 5-401.3 of the Illinois Vehicle Code or a similar provision of a local ordinance if the defendant has within the last 5 years been:
 - (1) convicted for a violation of Section 3-707, 3-708, 3-710, or 5-401.3 of the Illinois Vehicle Code or a similar provision of a local ordinance; or
 - (2) assigned supervision for a violation of Section 3-707, 3-708, 3-710, or 5-401.3 of the Illinois Vehicle Code or a similar provision of a local ordinance.

The court shall consider the statement of the prosecuting authority with regard to the standards set forth in this Section.

- (h) The provisions of paragraph (c) shall not apply to a defendant under the age of 21 years charged with violating a serious traffic offense as defined in Section 1-187.001 of the Illinois Vehicle Code:
 - (1) unless the defendant, upon payment of the fines, penalties, and costs provided by law, agrees to attend and successfully complete a traffic safety program approved by the court under standards set by the Conference of Chief Circuit Judges. The accused shall be responsible for payment of any traffic safety program fees. If the accused fails to file a certificate of successful completion on or before the termination date of the supervision order, the supervision shall be summarily revoked and conviction entered. The provisions of Supreme Court Rule 402 relating to pleas of guilty do not apply in cases when a defendant enters a guilty plea under this provision; or
 - (2) if the defendant has previously been sentenced under the provisions of paragraph (c) on or after January 1, 1998 for any serious traffic offense as defined in Section 1-187.001 of the Illinois Vehicle Code.
- (i) The provisions of paragraph (c) shall not apply to a defendant charged with violating Section 3-707 of the Illinois Vehicle Code or a similar provision of a local ordinance if the defendant has been assigned supervision for a violation of

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- Section 3-707 of the Illinois Vehicle Code or a similar provision of a local ordinance.
 - (j) The provisions of paragraph (c) shall not apply to a defendant charged with violating Section 6-303 of the Illinois Vehicle Code or a similar provision of a local ordinance when the revocation or suspension was for a violation of Section 11-501 or a similar provision of a local ordinance, a violation of Section 11-501.1 or paragraph (b) of Section 11-401 of the Illinois Vehicle Code, or a violation of Section 9-3 of the Criminal Code of 1961 if the defendant has within the last 10 years been:
 - (1) convicted for a violation of Section 6-303 of the Illinois Vehicle Code or a similar provision of a local ordinance; or
- 15 (2) assigned supervision for a violation of Section 16 6-303 of the Illinois Vehicle Code or a similar provision 17 of a local ordinance.
- 18 (Source: P.A. 93-388, eff. 7-25-03; 93-1014, eff. 1-1-05.)