

103RD GENERAL ASSEMBLY State of Illinois 2023 and 2024 SB3700

Introduced 2/9/2024, by Sen. Celina Villanueva

SYNOPSIS AS INTRODUCED:

625 ILCS 5/6-308 730 ILCS 5/5-9-3

from Ch. 38, par. 1005-9-3

Amends the Illinois Vehicle Code. Provides that, whenever a person fails to appear in court and the court continues the case, if the clerk of the court elects to establish a system to send text, email, and telephone notifications, the clerk of the court may send notifications to an email address, may send a text message to the person's last known cellular telephone number, and if the person does not have a cellular telephone number, may reach the person at the person's last known landline telephone number regarding the continued court date. Deletes a provision that requires a court to enter an order of failure to appear if a person does not appear in court on or before the continued court date or satisfy the court that the person's appearance in and surrender to the court is impossible for no fault of the person. Amends the Unified Code of Corrections. Deletes language that allowed the court to use mitigating factors when deciding on contempt or imprisonment for nonpayment of a fine.

LRB103 36411 MXP 66513 b

1 AN ACT concerning courts.

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 Section 6-308 as follows:
- 6 (625 ILCS 5/6-308)

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- 7 Sec. 6-308. Procedures for traffic violations.
- 8 (a) Any person cited for violating this Code or a similar 9 provision of a local ordinance for which a violation is a petty offense as defined by Section 5-1-17 of the Unified Code of 10 Corrections, excluding business offenses as defined by Section 11 5-1-2 of the Unified Code of Corrections or a violation of 12 Section 15-111 or subsection (d) of Section 3-401 of this 13 14 Code, shall not be required to sign the citation for his or her release. All other provisions of this Code or similar 15 16 provisions of local ordinances shall be governed by the 17 pretrial release provisions of the Illinois Supreme Court Rules when it is not practical or feasible to take the person 18 19 before a judge to have conditions of pretrial release set or to 20 avoid undue delay because of the hour or circumstances.
 - (b) Whenever a person fails to appear in court, the court may continue the case for a minimum of 30 days and the clerk of the court shall send notice of the continued court date to the

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person's last known address and, if the clerk of the court elects to establish a system to send text, email, and telephone notifications, may also send notifications to an email address and may send a text message to the person's last known cellular telephone number. If the person does not have a cellular telephone number, the clerk of the court may reach the person by calling the person's last known landline telephone number regarding continued court dates. The notice shall include a statement that a subsequent failure to appear in court could result in a warrant for the defendant's arrest and other significant consequences affecting their driving privileges. If the person does not appear in court on or before the continued court date or satisfy the court that person's appearance in and surrender to the court is impossible for no fault of the person, the court shall enter an order of failure to appear. The clerk of the court shall notify the Secretary of State, on a report prescribed by the Secretary, of the court's order. The Secretary, when notified by the clerk of the court that an order of failure to appear has been entered, shall immediately suspend the person's driver's license, which shall be designated by the Secretary as a Failure to Appear suspension. The Secretary shall not remove the suspension, nor issue any permit or privileges the person whose license has been suspended, until notified by the ordering court that the person has appeared and resolved the violation. Upon compliance, the clerk of the court shall

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- present the person with a notice of compliance containing the seal of the court, and shall notify the Secretary that the person has appeared and resolved the violation.
 - (c) Illinois Supreme Court Rules shall govern pretrial release and appearance procedures when a person who is a resident of another state that is not a member of the Nonresident Violator Compact of 1977 is cited for violating this Code or a similar provision of a local ordinance.
- 9 (d) The changes made to this Section by this amendatory
 10 Act of the 103rd General Assembly apply to each individual
 11 whose license was suspended pursuant to this Section prior to
 12 the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 103rd General
 13 Assembly, and the suspension shall be lifted by the Secretary
 14 of State without further action by any court.
- Section 10. The Unified Code of Corrections is amended by changing Section 5-9-3 as follows:

(Source: P.A. 100-674, eff. 1-1-19; 101-652, eff. 1-1-23.)

- 18 (730 ILCS 5/5-9-3) (from Ch. 38, par. 1005-9-3)

 19 Sec. 5-9-3. Default.
- 20 (a) An offender who defaults in the payment of a fine or 21 any installment of that fine may be held in contempt and 22 imprisoned for nonpayment. The court may issue a summons for 23 his appearance or a warrant of arrest.
- 24 (b) (Blank). Unless the offender shows that his default

was not due to his intentional refusal to pay, or not due to a failure on his part to make a good faith effort to pay, the court may order the offender imprisoned for a term not to exceed 6 months if the fine was for a felony, or 30 days if the fine was for a misdemeanor, a petty offense or a business offense. Payment of the fine at any time will entitle the offender to be released, but imprisonment under this Section shall not satisfy the payment of the fine.

- (c) (Blank). If it appears that the default in the payment of a fine is not intentional under paragraph (b) of this Section, the court may enter an order allowing the offender additional time for payment, reducing the amount of the fine or of each installment, or revoking the fine or the unpaid portion.
- (d) (Blank). When a fine is imposed on a corporation or unincorporated organization or association, it is the duty of the person or persons authorized to make disbursement of assets, and their superiors, to pay the fine from assets of the corporation or unincorporated organization or association. The failure of such persons to do so shall render them subject to proceedings under paragraphs (a) and (b) of this Section.
- (e) A default in the payment of a fine, fee, cost, order of restitution, judgment of bond forfeiture, judgment order of forfeiture, or any installment thereof may be collected by any and all means authorized for the collection of money judgments. The State's Attorney of the county in which the

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fine, fee, cost, order of restitution, judgment of bond forfeiture, or judgment order of forfeiture was imposed may retain attorneys and private collection agents for the purpose of collecting any default in payment of any fine, fee, cost, order of restitution, judgment of bond forfeiture, judgment order of forfeiture, or installment thereof. An additional fee of 30% of the delinquent amount and each taxable court cost including, without limitation, costs of service of process, shall be charged to the offender for any amount of the fine, fee, cost, restitution, or judgment of bond forfeiture or installment of the fine, fee, cost, restitution, or judgment of bond forfeiture that remains unpaid after the time fixed for payment of the fine, fee, cost, restitution, or judgment of bond forfeiture by the court. The additional fee shall be payable to the State's Attorney in order to compensate the State's Attorney for costs incurred in collecting The State's Attorney may enter delinguent amount. agreements assigning any portion of the fee to the retained attorneys or the private collection agent retained by the State's Attorney. Any agreement between the State's Attorney and the retained attorneys or collection agents shall require the approval of the Circuit Clerk of that county. A default in payment of a fine, fee, cost, restitution, or judgment of bond forfeiture shall draw interest at the rate of 9% per annum.

(f) This Section does not apply against a minor or the minor's parent, quardian, or legal custodian in cases subject

- 1 to Article III, IV, or V of the Juvenile Court Act of 1987, or
- 2 a minor under the age of 18 transferred to adult court or
- 3 excluded from juvenile court jurisdiction under Article V of
- 4 the Juvenile Court Act of 1987.
- 5 (Source: P.A. 103-379, eff. 7-28-23.)