

## 98TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY State of Illinois 2013 and 2014 SB1914

Introduced 2/15/2013, by Sen. Kwame Raoul

## SYNOPSIS AS INTRODUCED:

725 ILCS 5/103-2.1

Amends the Code of Criminal Procedure of 1963. Provides an electronic recording made of an accused for any offense may be admissible as evidence against the accused in any criminal proceeding, if the recording was made in a custodial interrogation while the accused is in custody for a murder, homicide, second degree murder, involuntary manslaughter, reckless homicide, or aggravated DUI resulting in a death. Additionally, the recording must be substantially accurate and not intentionally altered.

LRB098 06255 MRW 36296 b

1 AN ACT concerning criminal law.

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

- Section 5. The Code of Criminal Procedure of 1963 is amended by changing Section 103-2.1 as follows:
- 6 (725 ILCS 5/103-2.1)
- 7 Sec. 103-2.1. When statements by accused may be used.
- 8 (a) In this Section, "custodial interrogation" means any
  9 interrogation during which (i) a reasonable person in the
  10 subject's position would consider himself or herself to be in
  11 custody and (ii) during which a question is asked that is
  12 reasonably likely to elicit an incriminating response.
- In this Section, "place of detention" means a building or a police station that is a place of operation for a municipal police department or county sheriff department or other law enforcement agency, not a courthouse, that is owned or operated by a law enforcement agency at which persons are or may be held in detention in connection with criminal charges against those persons.
- In this Section, "electronic recording" includes motion picture, audiotape, or videotape, or digital recording.
- 22 (b) An oral, written, or sign language statement of an 23 accused made as a result of a custodial interrogation at a

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1	police station or other place of detention shall be presumed to
2	be inadmissible as evidence against the accused in any criminal
3	proceeding brought under Section 9-1, 9-1.2, 9-2, 9-2.1, 9-3,
4	9-3.2, or 9-3.3 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal
5	Code of 2012 or under clause (d)(1)(F) of Section 11-501 of the
6	Illinois Vehicle Code unless:
7	(1) an electronic recording is made of the custodial
8	interrogation; and
9	(2) the recording is substantially accurate and not
LO	intentionally altered.
L1	(b-5) An electronic recording made of an accused for any
L2	offense may be admissible as evidence against the accused in
13	any criminal proceeding provided:
14	(1) the recording was made while the accused was in
L5	custody for a violation of Section 9-1, 9-1.2, 9-2, 9-2.1,
16	9-3, 9-3.2, or 9-3.3 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the
L7	Criminal Code of 2012 or under clause (d)(1)(F) of Section
L8	11-501 of the Illinois Vehicle Code;
L 9	(2) the recording was made as a result of a custodial
20	interrogation at a police station or other place of
21	detention;
22	(3) the recording is substantially accurate and not
23	intentionally altered.
24	(c) Every electronic recording required under this Section

must be preserved until such time as the defendant's conviction

for any offense relating to the statement is final and all

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direct and habeas corpus appeals are exhausted, or the prosecution of such offenses is barred by law.

- (d) If the court finds, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the defendant was subjected to a custodial interrogation in violation of this Section, then any statements made by the defendant during or following that non-recorded custodial interrogation, even if otherwise in compliance with this Section, are presumed to be inadmissible in any criminal proceeding against the defendant except for the purposes of impeachment.
- (e) Nothing in this Section precludes the admission (i) of a statement made by the accused in open court at his or her trial, before a grand jury, or at a preliminary hearing, (ii) of a statement made during a custodial interrogation that was not recorded as required by this Section, because electronic recording was not feasible, (iii) of a voluntary statement, whether or not the result of a custodial interrogation, that has a bearing on the credibility of the accused as a witness, (iv) of a spontaneous statement that is not made in response to a question, (v) of a statement made after questioning that is routinely asked during the processing of the arrest of the suspect, (vi) of а statement made during a custodial interrogation by a suspect who requests, prior to making the statement, to respond to the interrogator's questions only if an electronic recording is not made of the statement, provided that an electronic recording is made of the statement of

agreeing to respond to the interrogator's question, only if a recording is not made of the statement, (vii) of a statement made during a custodial interrogation that is conducted out-of-state, (viii) of a statement given at a time when the interrogators are unaware that a death has in fact occurred, or (ix) of any other statement that may be admissible under law. The State shall bear the burden of proving, by a preponderance of the evidence, that one of the exceptions described in this subsection (e) is applicable. Nothing in this Section precludes the admission of a statement, otherwise inadmissible under this Section, that is used only for impeachment and not as substantive evidence.

- (f) The presumption of inadmissibility of a statement made by a suspect at a custodial interrogation at a police station or other place of detention may be overcome by a preponderance of the evidence that the statement was voluntarily given and is reliable, based on the totality of the circumstances.
- (g) Any electronic recording of any statement made by an accused during a custodial interrogation that is compiled by any law enforcement agency as required by this Section for the purposes of fulfilling the requirements of this Section shall be confidential and exempt from public inspection and copying, as provided under Section 7 of the Freedom of Information Act, and the information shall not be transmitted to anyone except as needed to comply with this Section.
- 26 (Source: P.A. 97-1150, eff. 1-25-13.)