

Illinois \_\_\_\_\_ 2024

# DUI

# Fact Book



**ALEXI GIANNOULIAS**  
SECRETARY *of* STATE



## A message from Secretary of State Alexi Giannoulias

# 2024 DUI Fact Book

I am pleased to provide this *2024 Illinois DUI Fact Book*, which features information about Illinois' efforts to combat impaired driving.

Illinois' roadways continue to be among the safest in the nation due to our tough laws on impaired and distracted driving. Our state continues to receive national recognition for its prevention efforts.

My office offers free copies of our award-winning DUI videos and public service announcements, as well as traffic safety speakers and publications to educate Illinois-ans about the consequences of impaired driving. To request a video, speakers, or publications, please call the Traffic Safety Hotline at 866-247-0213.

I look forward to continuing our efforts toward making Illinois' roadways safer.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Alexi Giannoulias". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

**Alexi Giannoulias**  
Secretary of State

The statistics presented in this *2024 Illinois DUI Fact Book* are the most recent numbers available at the time of publication. This manual does not cover every aspect of Illinois' DUI laws and should not be cited as a legal authority in court.

**ilsos.gov**

---

# Table of Contents

---

Driving Under the Influence (DUI) .....	6
Blood-Alcohol Content (BAC).....	6
Medical and Recreational Cannabis (Marijuana) .....	7
Chronology of a DUI Arrest .....	8
Proper Action When Stopped by Law Enforcement .....	9
2022 Illinois DUI Facts.....	10
Recent Law Concerning DUI in Illinois .....	10
Statutory Summary Suspension/Revocation .....	11
Failing Chemical Testing .....	12
Refusing to Submit to Chemical Testing .....	12
Field Sobriety Test Suspension.....	12
Judicial Hearings.....	13
Administrative Driver’s License Revocation.....	14
Penalties for a DUI Conviction.....	14
Aggravated DUI .....	16
Reckless Homicide .....	17
Additional Consequences of DUI.....	17
Vehicle Impoundment .....	17
Breath Alcohol Ignition Interlock Device (BAIID) .....	17
Driving Permits .....	19
Monitoring Device Driving Permit (MDDP) .....	19
Restricted Driving Permit (RDP) .....	19
Driver’s License Reinstatement .....	20
Statutory Summary Suspension.....	20
Field Sobriety Test Suspension.....	20
Revocation (Including Statutory Summary Revocation).....	20
Case Dispositions.....	21
Underage Drinking & Related Offenses .....	23
Zero Tolerance .....	23
Use of Fraudulent or Fake ID by a Person Under Age 21 .....	24
Parental Responsibility .....	24
Purchase, Possession, Receipt or Consumption of Alcohol by a Minor.....	24
Providing Alcohol to a Person Under Age 21.....	24
Illegal Transportation of Alcohol.....	25
Hotel/Motel Responsibility.....	25
Other DUI-Related Offenses & Penalties .....	25
Possession of Drugs in a Vehicle .....	25
Knowingly Permitting a Driver Under the Influence to Operate a Vehicle.....	25
Out-of-State DUI Conviction .....	25
DUI Involving Motorboats or Snowmobiles .....	25

Electronic Court Monitoring of Alcohol/Drugs .....	26
Dram Shop .....	26
Illegal Transportation of Alcohol/Open Container .....	26
Illegal Transportation of Medical and Recreational Cannabis .....	26
Fraudulent IDs and Driver’s Licenses .....	27
Driving on a Suspended or Revoked License .....	27
Victims’ Rights .....	28
Reporting of Injured Impaired Drivers .....	29
Secretary of State DUI Programs .....	30

**Charts**

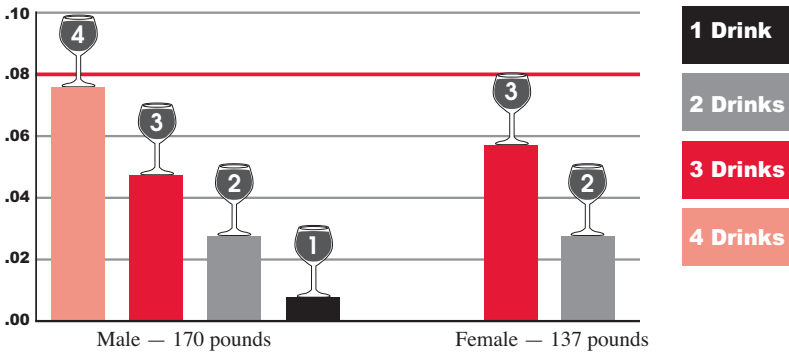
Illegal BAC Limits in Illinois .....	5
2022 BAC Levels of Drivers Who Failed a Chemical Test .....	6
2022 Illinois DUI Arrest Rate .....	7
2022 Case Dispositions .....	21
Average Cost of a DUI Conviction in Illinois .....	22
Under 21 DUI Arrests & Zero Tolerance Violations .....	23
Illegal Transportation Convictions .....	27
DUI Penalty Chart .....	30
Zero Tolerance Violations by County (2020-2022) .....	31
Drivers Arrested for DUI by County (2020-2022) .....	33

# Illegal BAC Limits in Illinois

Drivers under age 21 .....	.00
School bus drivers .....	.00
Commercial driver's license holders .....	.04
Drivers age 21 and over .....	.08

## Number of drinks and approximate BAC level in ONE HOUR of drinking

BAC



**1 drink = .54 ounces of pure alcohol\***

All contain an equivalent amount of alcohol

- 1 can of beer
- 1 glass of wine
- 1 shot of liquor

\* The amount of alcohol in a poured/mixed drink is dependent on the type of drink and the person who pours it.

# Driving Under the Influence (DUI)

“Driving Under the Influence” is defined as operating a motor vehicle while impaired by alcohol, other drugs, including cannabis (marijuana) prescribed for medical purposes, or intoxicating compounds and methamphetamine. In Illinois, you are legally considered to be under the influence if you: (1) have a blood-alcohol content (BAC) of .08% or more; (2) have a tetrahydrocannabinol (cannabis) concentration (THC) of either 5 nanograms or more per milliliter of whole blood or 10 nanograms or more per milliliter of other bodily substance; (3) have used any other controlled substance; or (4) are impaired by medication.

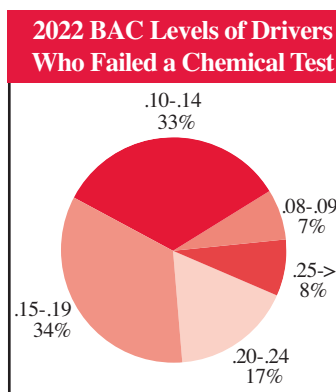
## Blood-Alcohol Content (BAC)

BAC is a measurement of the amount of alcohol in your system based on a test of your breath, blood, or urine. It is illegal to drive if your BAC is .08% or more. However, you can be convicted of a DUI if your BAC is less than .08% and your driving ability is impaired.

Your BAC is determined primarily by two factors: how much alcohol you drink and how much time passes between drinks. Other contributing factors include gender, body weight, alcohol tolerance, mood, environment, and the amount of food consumed.

From your first drink, alcohol affects your coordination and judgment. Even with a BAC well below .08%, your reaction time slows. Your risk of being in a crash begins to climb with a BAC between .04% and .05% and increases rapidly after that. By the time you reach a BAC of .06%, you are twice as likely to be involved in a fatal crash as a non-drinking driver. By the time you reach a BAC of .08%, you are 11 times more likely to be killed in a single-vehicle crash than a non-drinking driver.

The only way to rid the body of alcohol is time. Fresh air, coffee, a shower, and food cannot change your BAC or make you sober. It takes about one hour for the



The average DUI offender is:

- male (73% arrested are men);
- age 34 (50% are under age 35);
- age 44 (55% are males under age 45);
- arrested between 11 p.m. and 4 a.m. on the weekend; and
- caught driving with a BAC of .16 — twice the illegal limit.

— *Office of the Illinois Secretary of State*

# FACT

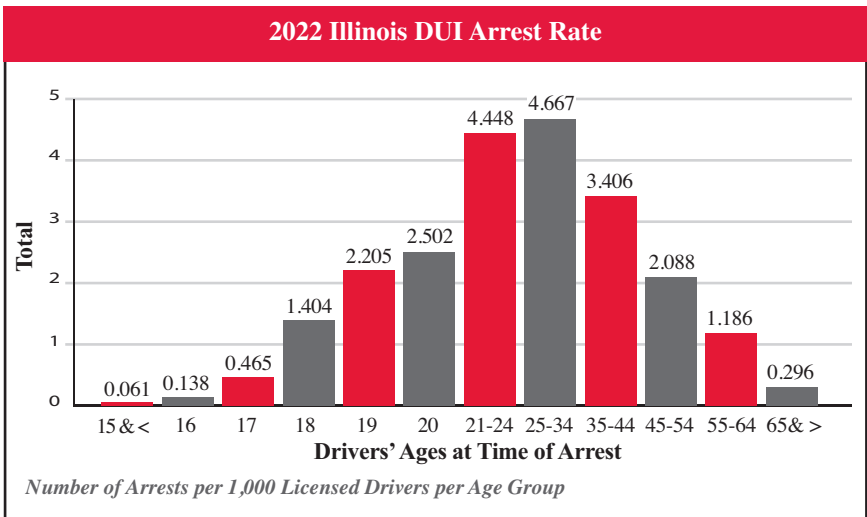
body to metabolize one drink. Each of the following has a comparable amount of alcohol and counts as one drink: one 12-ounce mug of beer, one 5-ounce glass of wine, or one 1.5-ounce shot of hard liquor. (The amount of alcohol in a poured/mixed drink is dependent on the type of drink and the person who pours it.)

## Medical and Recreational Cannabis (Marijuana)

Illinois law allows for the medical and recreational use of cannabis if you are age 21 or older. If you wish to use cannabis for medicinal purposes, you may enroll in the Compassionate Use of Medical Cannabis Program, administered by the Illinois Department of Public Health. The Department of Public Health will issue you a registry ID card, and a notation will be made on your Illinois driving record.

It is illegal to operate a motor vehicle while impaired by the use of cannabis, whether used medically or recreationally. If you are carrying cannabis in your vehicle, the container must be sealed, odor-proof, and child resistant. No driver or passenger may use cannabis in a motor vehicle. Suppose a law enforcement officer stops your vehicle and has reasonable suspicion to believe you are impaired by the use of cannabis. In that case, you must submit to field sobriety testing and/or validated roadside chemical tests. Refusal to submit to testing or failure of field sobriety tests and/or validated roadside chemical tests will result in the suspension of your driver's license.

Driving while impaired by the use of cannabis or illegal transportation of cannabis in a motor vehicle may result in the loss of your driving privileges and the revocation of your medical cannabis card, if applicable.





---

## Chronology of a DUI Arrest

---

- An officer stops your vehicle at a roadside safety check or for probable cause, reasonable suspicion, or unusual operation.
- The officer observes you and requests your driver's license, vehicle registration, and proof of insurance.
- If the officer suspects you are under the influence, you are asked to submit to field sobriety tests.
- If the officer does not suspect you are under the influence, you are released without any applicable violations.
- If the officer has probable cause based on the field sobriety tests, you are placed under arrest for DUI and taken to the police station. You are asked to submit to chemical testing of breath, blood, urine, or other bodily substances.
- If you have a BAC of more than .05% but less than .08%, a THC of less than either 5 nanograms or more per milliliter of whole blood or 10 nanograms or more per milliliter of other bodily substance, and no drugs found in your system, no statutory summary suspension (see page 11) will apply; however, the associated DUI charge will remain until appropriate action is taken by the court.
- If you refuse to submit to or fail to complete chemical testing, a statutory summary suspension will be imposed. If you are a first-time DUI offender, you may be eligible for a Monitoring Device Driving Permit (MDDP). (See page 19.) If you are a repeat DUI offender, you may be eligible for a Restricted Driving Permit (RDP).
- If your test results show a BAC of .08% or more, a THC of either 5 nanograms or more per milliliter of whole blood or 10 nanograms or more per milliliter of other bodily substance, or any trace of a drug (other than cannabis), illegal substance, or intoxicating compound, you will be issued a law enforcement sworn report notifying you of a statutory summary suspension.
- If your license is valid, a receipt is issued allowing driving for 45 days.
- You may obtain additional testing at your own expense; the results are admissible in court.
- You are required to post bond and may be detained until bond is posted.
- Your vehicle may be towed, impounded, or seized.

The rate of alcohol impairment among drivers involved in fatal crashes is 2.8 times higher at night than during the day.

— *National Highway Traffic  
Safety Administration*

**FACT**

---

# Proper Action When Stopped by Law Enforcement

---

Being stopped by a law enforcement officer can be a stressful experience, but knowing what to do during the stop will help ensure your safety and the safety of others, including the officer.

When you see emergency lights and/or hear sirens behind you:

- Slow down and safely pull over onto the right-hand shoulder of the roadway. If there is no shoulder or it is too narrow to pull over, find the next safest spot and pull over.
- Do not slam on the brakes or stop in the lane of traffic. You should not stop your vehicle on bridges, curves, next to guardrails, concrete walls, or medians, or any place where it would be difficult for other vehicles to pass. Do not stop your vehicle too close to the solid white line, as oncoming traffic may strike it.
- Stay in your vehicle with both hands clearly in sight on your steering wheel. You should keep your hands on the steering wheel until the officer instructs you otherwise or the traffic stop is complete.
- Be prepared for the officer to approach your vehicle from either the driver or passenger side.
- Do not exit the vehicle unless asked to do so. Getting out of the vehicle can be perceived as aggressive behavior and a threat to the officer's safety.
- Give the officer your driver's license, registration, and proof of insurance if asked to do so. If the documents are out of reach, tell the officer where they are before you reach for them. Illinois law requires you to have a valid driver's license, registration, and insurance to operate a vehicle.
- If you cannot identify an unmarked police vehicle and/or the driver as law enforcement, you should drive slowly and carefully below the speed limit and either (1) pull over at a well-lit, populated location, (2) drive carefully to the nearest police station and attempt to attract the attention of a uniformed officer or (3) call 9-1-1. You should activate your hazard lights as a helpful way to communicate intentions with the officer.
- If you are being stopped at night, turn on your interior lights to help the officer see inside your vehicle.

A traffic stop could indicate you have committed a minor traffic violation without realizing it. There could also be a problem with the vehicle of which you are unaware, or the vehicle may be like one used in a serious crime. Many officers will not provide you with specific reasons for the stop until they have obtained your vehicle registration, driver's license, and proof of insurance.

If you are issued a ticket or arrested, you:

- Should not debate the reason for the stop or argue with the officer.
- Should not refuse to sign a ticket if issued. A traffic ticket requires your signature. Signing a ticket is not an admission of your guilt — only an acknowledgment of receiving the ticket.

- Should not be uncooperative with law enforcement at the scene. If you are suspected of impaired driving, refusal to submit to breath, urine, blood, or performance tests can result in the loss of your driving privileges.
- Should not argue about the ticket at the time of issuance. If you believe an offense was not committed or the ticket was issued unfairly, you can present the case in traffic court.
- Should not resist arrest if taken into custody by law enforcement.

You are to be treated with dignity and respect by law enforcement officers. If you believe that an officer has acted inappropriately during a traffic stop or other encounter, you should report the conduct as soon as possible to the officer's superiors. Officers must provide their names and badge numbers upon request. Written complaints can be filed with the agency's internal affairs division or civilian complaint board.

Regardless of what action is taken, police officers are legally required to document all traffic stops, which includes obtaining your name and address for data collection purposes.

---

## 2022 Illinois DUI Facts

---

- 292 people were killed in alcohol-related crashes, approximately 23% of the 1,268 crash fatalities.
- 21,203 DUI arrests were recorded by the Secretary of State's office.
- 91% of all drivers arrested for DUI, who were eligible, lost their driving privileges.
- 229 drivers under age 21 lost their driving privileges due to Zero Tolerance law violations.
- 26% of those arrested for DUI were women, representing 50% of all licensed drivers.
- Males ages 25-34 had the highest DUI arrest rate (about 6 per 1,000 licensed drivers).
- 86% of all drivers arrested for DUI are first offenders.

---

## Recent Law Concerning DUI in Illinois

---

### Effective Jan. 1, 2019

- An aggravating factor in DUI sentencing includes if the defendant was driving their vehicle the wrong way on a one-way road.

For a complete history of DUI laws in Illinois, visit the Secretary of State's website at [ilsos.gov](http://ilsos.gov).

---

## Statutory Summary Suspension/Revocation

---

A statutory summary suspension is the automatic suspension of your driving privileges resulting in a DUI arrest for failing, refusing to submit to, or failing to complete chemical testing. Failure of chemical testing means you have a BAC of .08% or more, a THC of either 5 nanograms or more per milliliter of whole blood or 10 nanograms or more per milliliter of other bodily substance, or a trace of other drugs. Statutory summary suspensions are automatic and effective on the 46th day from the date of your suspension notice. This suspension does not replace criminal penalties for a DUI conviction. You may request a judicial hearing to challenge the arrest; however, the request does not stop your suspension from taking effect.

If you refuse to submit to chemical testing in another state, your driving privileges will be suspended. A statutory summary suspension does not apply if your BAC is less than .08%. A statutory summary suspension does not apply if you have a THC of less than either 5 nanograms or more per milliliter of whole blood or 10 nanograms or more per milliliter of other bodily substance, unless you hold a Commercial Driver's License (CDL). If your BAC is more than .05% and additional evidence such as an open container warrants a DUI arrest, the outcome of the court case will determine if penalties apply. If you hold a CDL and receive a statutory summary suspension, your CDL privileges will be disqualified for one year for a first offense; a lifetime disqualification applies for a second offense.

Suppose you are convicted of DUI and your driving privileges were suspended because of a statutory summary suspension. In that case, you will have that time credited to the minimum period of revocation of driving privileges. The DUI criminal charge is prosecuted and adjudicated in the courts. This charge is separate from the statutory summary suspension penalties, which is the administrative process. For more information on the criminal penalties for a DUI conviction, see pages 14-17.

A law enforcement officer is required to request a chemical test when there is probable cause to suspect DUI is a factor when a crash results in personal injury or death. If you refuse to submit to such testing, your driving privileges will be revoked for a minimum of one year.

If you are subject to chemical testing, you may be liable for the medical costs associated with the blood test (up to \$500) if you are consequently convicted of DUI.

Your driver's license may be subject to multiple suspensions or revocations simultaneously. No single suspension or revocation serves to negate, invalidate, cancel, postpone, or lessen the effect of any other suspension or revocation.

## Failing Chemical Testing

- **First offense** — Suspension of driving privileges for six months (eligible for an MDDP).\*
- **Second or subsequent offense within five years** — Suspension of driving privileges for one year.

## Refusing to Submit to Chemical Testing

- **First offense** — Suspension of driving privileges for 12 months (eligible for an MDDP).\*
- **Second or subsequent offense within five years** — Suspension of driving privileges for three years.

*\*A DUI offender eligible for driving relief and issued an MDDP must operate only vehicles installed with a Breath Alcohol Ignition Interlock Device (BAIID) unless exempted by employment. The offender is subject to all MDDP rules and BAIID fees. For more information, see page 17.*

## Field Sobriety Test Suspension

If a law enforcement officer has reasonable suspicion to believe you are driving or in actual physical control of a motor vehicle while impaired by the use of cannabis, they may ask you to submit to standardized field sobriety tests.

If you refuse or fail to complete standardized field sobriety tests or if the tests disclose you are impaired by the use of cannabis, a field sobriety test suspension will be imposed.

Field sobriety test suspensions are automatic and effective on the 46th day from the date of your suspension notice. This suspension does not replace criminal penalties for a DUI conviction. You may request a judicial hearing to challenge the suspension; however, the request does not stop the suspension from taking effect.

Your driver's license may be suspended for both a field sobriety test suspension and a statutory summary suspension at the same time.

Refusal or failure to complete field sobriety tests:

- Suspension of driving privileges for 12 months (not eligible for an MDDP).

Submission to field sobriety tests that discloses impairment:

- Suspension of driving privileges for six months (not eligible for an MDDP).

---

## Judicial Hearings

---

You may request a judicial hearing to challenge a statutory summary suspension or statutory summary revocation within 90 days after the notice date. The hearing must be conducted within 30 days of the request or on the first court date to consider the criminal charges. Legally, only five issues may be considered:

- Whether you were arrested for DUI.
- Whether there were reasonable grounds to believe that you were driving at the time of arrest or in physical control of the vehicle while under the influence of alcohol or other drugs.
- Whether you, after being informed of the impending summary suspension, refused to submit to chemical testing.
- Whether, after being advised of the suspension, you submitted to chemical testing that showed a BAC of .08% or more; a THC of either 5 nanograms or more per milliliter of whole blood or 10 nanograms or more per milliliter of other bodily substance; or any trace of a controlled substance, methamphetamine, and/or intoxicating compounds.
- Whether, in the case of a statutory summary revocation, you were involved in a motor vehicle crash that caused personal injury or death.

Your suspension/revocation is rescinded if the court rules in your favor. The result of the hearing is entered on your driving record.

You may request a judicial hearing to challenge a field sobriety test suspension within 90 days after the notice date. The hearing must be conducted within 30 days of the request or on the first court date to consider the criminal charges. Only the following issues may be considered:

- Whether the officer had reasonable suspicion to believe that you were driving or in actual physical control of a motor vehicle while impaired by the use of cannabis.
- Whether you, after being informed of the impending field sobriety test suspension, refused to submit to or complete field sobriety tests.
- Whether you, after being informed of the impending field sobriety test suspension, submitted to field sobriety tests that disclosed impairment by the use of cannabis.

An average of one alcohol-impaired driving fatality occurs every 39 minutes.

— *National Highway Traffic  
Safety Administration*

**FACT**

---

# Administrative Driver's License Revocation

---

An administrative driver's license revocation, administered by the Secretary of State's office in cooperation with county state's attorneys, allows for the quick revocation of your driving privileges if you have been involved in a serious injury or fatal crash. If you are charged with DUI or another serious offense, you may have your driving privileges revoked without a hearing only after we receive sufficient evidence from a state's attorney. Unless the revocation is contested through an administrative hearing, your privileges remain revoked until the case is adjudicated.

The Illinois Supreme Court ruled in 1986 that an administrative revocation does not violate a person's right to due process. While acknowledging a driver's license is a privilege deserving of protection, the court ruled the privilege is outweighed by the public interest to promote safe highways.

---

## Penalties for a DUI Conviction

---

Penalties for DUI in Illinois vary depending on the circumstances of the arrest and conviction. These circumstances may include the driver's age, the driver's BAC level, whether the driver was transporting a child under age 16, whether the driver was driving the wrong way on a one-way road, and whether the driver has previous DUI convictions. Any DUI offense resulting in felony charges is classified as Aggravated DUI. (See page 30 for specific penalties for misdemeanor and felony convictions.)

### First Conviction

Class A misdemeanor; minimum revocation of driving privileges for one year (two years if the driver is under age 21); suspension of vehicle registration.

- If committed with a BAC of .16% or more — in addition to any penalties or fines, a mandatory minimum fine of \$500 and a minimum of 100 hours of community service.
- If committed while transporting a child under age 16 — in addition to any penalties or fines, possible imprisonment of up to six months, a mandatory minimum fine of \$1,000, and 25 days of community service in a program benefiting children.
- If committed while transporting a child under age 16 and involved in a crash that resulted in bodily harm to the child (Aggravated DUI); Class 4 felony — in addition to any other criminal or administrative sanctions, a mandatory fine of \$2,500, and 25 days of community service in a program benefiting children.

## **Second Conviction**

Class A misdemeanor; mandatory minimum imprisonment of five days or 240 hours of community service; revocation of driving privileges for a minimum of five years for a second conviction within 20 years; suspension of vehicle registration.

- If committed with a BAC of .16% or more — in addition to any penalties or fines, mandatory imprisonment of two days, and a mandatory minimum fine of \$1,250.
- If committed while transporting a child under age 16 (Aggravated DUI); Class 4 felony.
- If committed while transporting a child under age 16 and involved in a crash that resulted in bodily harm to the child (Aggravated DUI); Class 2 felony — in addition to any other criminal or administrative sanctions, a mandatory fine of \$5,000, and 25 days of community service in a program benefiting children.

## **Third Conviction (Aggravated DUI)**

Class 2 felony; revocation of driving privileges for a minimum of 10 years; suspension of vehicle registration.

- If committed with a BAC of .16% or more — in addition to any other criminal or administrative sanctions, mandatory imprisonment of 90 days, and a mandatory minimum fine of \$2,500.
- If committed while transporting a child under age 16 — in addition to any other criminal or administrative sanctions, a mandatory fine of \$25,000, and 25 days of community service in a program benefiting children.

## **Fourth Conviction (Aggravated DUI)**

Class 2 felony; revocation of driving privileges for life; suspension of vehicle registration.

- If committed with a BAC of .16% or more — in addition to any other criminal or administrative sanctions, a mandatory minimum fine of \$5,000.
- If committed while transporting a child under age 16 — in addition to any other criminal or administrative sanctions, a mandatory fine of \$25,000, and 25 days of community service in a program benefiting children.

## **Fifth Conviction (Aggravated DUI)**

Class 1 felony; revocation of driving privileges for life; suspension of vehicle registration.

- If committed with a BAC of .16 or more — in addition to any other criminal or administrative sanctions, a mandatory minimum fine of \$5,000.
- If committed while transporting a child under age 16 — in addition to any other criminal or administrative sanctions, a mandatory fine of \$25,000, and 25 days of community service in a program benefiting children.



## **Sixth or Subsequent Conviction (Aggravated DUI)**

Class X felony; revocation of driving privileges for life; suspension of vehicle registration.

- If committed with a BAC of .16% or more — in addition to any other criminal or administrative sanctions, a mandatory minimum fine of \$5,000.
- If committed while transporting a child under age 16 — in addition to any other criminal or administrative sanctions, a mandatory fine of \$25,000, and 25 days of community service in a program benefiting children.

## **Aggravated DUI**

Any DUI offense resulting in felony charges is classified as Aggravated DUI. Any mandatory term of imprisonment or community service is not subject to suspension or reduction. Any person sentenced to probation or conditional discharge also must serve a minimum of 480 hours of community service or imprisonment of 10 days.

Aggravated DUI includes the following offenses:

- Third or subsequent DUI (Class 2 felony; penalties vary according to offense).
- DUI committed while driving a school bus carrying one or more persons age 18 or younger (Class 4 felony).
- DUI committed while driving a vehicle for-hire carrying one or more passengers (Class 4 felony).
- DUI resulting in great bodily harm, permanent disability, or disfigurement (Class 4 felony). Revocation of driving privileges for a minimum of two years.
- Second or subsequent DUI committed while transporting a child under age 16 (Class 2 felony; penalties vary according to offense).
- DUI committed while transporting a child under age 16 and involved in a crash that resulted in bodily harm to the child (Class 2 felony; penalties vary according to offense).
- DUI committed without a valid driver's license or permit (Class 4 felony).
- DUI committed without vehicle liability insurance (Class 4 felony).
- DUI committed after a previous conviction for reckless homicide while DUI or Aggravated DUI involving death (Class 3 felony).
- DUI committed in a school zone while the restricted speed limit was in effect and involved in a crash that resulted in bodily harm (Class 4 felony).
- DUI committed while revoked or suspended for DUI, reckless homicide, or leaving the scene of a personal injury or death (Class 4 felony). Any penalty imposed is in addition to the penalty for any subsequent DUI violation. The revocation period is determined by offense.
- DUI resulting in death (Class 2 felony). Revocation of driving privileges for a minimum of two years from the effective date of the revocation or the date of release from incarceration for the offense.

## Reckless Homicide

You may be charged with reckless homicide if you operate a motor vehicle, snowmobile, all-terrain vehicle, or watercraft while under the influence that results in the death of an individual. If convicted, you will serve a minimum of two years of imprisonment (possibly longer, depending on the circumstances and location of the crash). Suppose you are driving on a suspended or revoked driver's license as the result of an Aggravated DUI conviction and are involved in an alcohol-related crash where a death occurs. In that case, you may be charged with reckless homicide.

## Additional Consequences of DUI

- A DUI conviction is a permanent part of your driving record.
- You may lose work time.
- You must complete an alcohol/drug evaluation and an alcohol/drug remedial education course or substance abuse treatment program before your driving privileges are reinstated.
- You must meet the requirements of the Secretary of State's Department of Administrative Hearings prior to obtaining a Restricted Driving Permit (RDP).
- A Breath Alcohol Ignition Interlock Device (BAIID) may be installed on your vehicle as a condition of driving relief.
- You must carry high-risk auto insurance for three years.
- Your vehicle registration will be suspended.

## Vehicle Impoundment

Your vehicle may be seized or impounded by local authorities for:

- Committing a DUI while your driving privileges are suspended/revoked for a previous DUI or reckless homicide.
- Committing a DUI with a previous conviction of reckless homicide, Aggravated DUI with death, or great bodily harm.
- Committing a third or subsequent DUI.
- Committing a DUI without a valid driver's license or permit.
- Committing a DUI while uninsured.

---

## Breath Alcohol Ignition Interlock Device (BAIID)

---

Most states, including Illinois, require first-time DUI offenders to have a BAIID installed on their vehicles. Illinois also requires a camera unit on the BAIID to capture the image of the driver as they perform their breath test.

On average, approximately 12,000 individuals drive with a BAIID installed on their car or truck.

Suppose you are a first-time DUI offender who wants to obtain and is eligible for driving relief during the period of statutory summary suspension. In that case, you must have a BAIID installed on your vehicle.

To be eligible for driving relief, you must obtain an MDDP, and a BAIID will be installed on your vehicle through the Secretary of State's office. An MDDP and installation of a BAIID allow you to drive anywhere at any time as long as you are driving a vehicle installed with a BAIID. The Secretary of State's office monitors the BAIID throughout the duration of your permit. The BAIID will alert the Secretary of State's office if you attempt any incidents of driving under the influence or tamper with the BAIID device.

You may decline to have an MDDP and a BAIID and instead choose to restrain from driving during your suspension period. However, if you choose not to participate in the program and are subsequently caught driving a vehicle during your suspension period, you are guilty of a Class 4 felony. Additionally, if you participate in the BAIID program and are subsequently caught driving a vehicle without a BAIID device installed, you are guilty of a Class 4 felony.

A BAIID also is required as a condition of receiving an RDP if you have two or three DUI convictions (no time limit between offenses); or two statutory summary suspensions (as a result of two DUI arrests); or one DUI conviction with a statutory summary suspension from a separate DUI arrest.

An RDP allows you to drive on a restricted basis according to your permit. (For more information on the RDP, see page 19.)

If you have two or three DUI convictions, you must obtain an RDP, drive only vehicles equipped with a BAIID, and install a BAIID on all vehicles registered in your name for a period of five continuous years as a prerequisite for full reinstatement of driving privileges. A judge also may require you to have a BAIID installed on your vehicle. In such cases, it is the responsibility of the courts to monitor and record all information, not the Secretary of State's office.

If you have four or more DUI convictions, you may apply to the Secretary of State's office for an RDP after serving five years of your revocation. If the RDP is granted, you must have a BAIID installed on all vehicles registered in your name for the remainder of your driving lifetime and drive only vehicles equipped with a BAIID.

You are responsible for all costs associated with the issuance, installation, and monitoring of the BAIID. For a listing of certified BAIID vendors and installation sites, visit [ilsos.gov](http://ilsos.gov) (click Departments, BAIID).

For more information on the BAIID program, contact the Secretary of State's BAIID Unit at 217-524-0660; or if you live in Cook, DuPage, Kane, Lake, McHenry, or Will counties, contact the Chicago BAIID Unit at 312-814-4598.

---

# Driving Permits

---

## Monitoring Device Driving Permit (MDDP)

- If you are a first-time DUI offender, you may obtain an MDDP from the Secretary of State's office to allow unlimited driving during your statutory summary suspension. (A first-time offender is a driver who has not received a previous statutory summary suspension in the past five years, been convicted of DUI or assigned court supervision for DUI in Illinois, or been convicted of DUI in another state within five years.)
- You must have a BAIID installed and maintained on any vehicle driven during your suspension period. You may drive anywhere at any time once your permit is issued and your BAIID is installed.
- If you hold a CDL, you may not drive any vehicle for which a CDL is required.
- An MDDP may not be issued to drive any commercial motor vehicle.
- You are ineligible for an MDDP if your driver's license is otherwise invalid or if death or great bodily harm to another resulted from your DUI arrest.
- You are ineligible for an MDDP if previously convicted of reckless homicide or Aggravated DUI that resulted in a death.
- You are responsible for all costs associated with the MDDP and BAIID. (Those proclaimed indigent by the Secretary of State BAIID Division will have some vendor fees waived.)
- If you are a driver under age 18, you are ineligible for an MDDP.
- You are ineligible for an MDDP during your field sobriety test suspension.

## Restricted Driving Permit (RDP)

- If you are convicted of DUI, you may apply to the Secretary of State's office for an RDP, if eligible.
- If you are a driver under age 16 and your driving privileges are revoked, you are not eligible for an RDP.
- To obtain an RDP, you may have to prove a hardship exists, provide a current professional alcohol/drug evaluation and, when appropriate, provide proof of remedial education or treatment.
- You must appear before a hearing officer in the Secretary of State's Department of Administrative Hearings. The office will review your driving record to ensure that you would not threaten public safety if allowed to drive on a limited basis.
- If you have two or more alcohol-related driving incidents on your driving record, you must have a BAIID installed on your vehicle for the duration of your RDP. You are responsible for all costs associated with your BAIID during this period.
- Upon application for a formal hearing for an RDP or reinstatement of driving privileges, a \$50 nonrefundable filing fee is required.

For more information on driving permits, contact the Secretary of State's Department of Administrative Hearings at 217-782-7065 or 312-793-2429.

---

# Driver's License Reinstatement

---

## Statutory Summary Suspension

Your driving privileges may be reinstated at the end of your statutory summary suspension period. Before your driving privileges can be reinstated:

- Other suspensions or revocations on your driving record must be cleared.
- A \$250 reinstatement fee must be paid to the Secretary of State's office for the first offense.
- For a second or subsequent offense, a \$500 reinstatement fee must be paid to the Secretary of State's office.
- Reinstatement of your driving privileges becomes valid when entered on your driving record in the Secretary of State's office, provided the provisional termination date has passed.
- The most efficient payment method for reinstatement fees is by credit card through the Secretary of State's website at [ilsos.gov](http://ilsos.gov). (Click "Driver's License Reinstatement," which is listed under "Online Services.") Payment is processed immediately. You will receive an email confirmation number indicating you paid and your driving record has been updated. Payment may also be mailed to: Secretary of State, DUI Section, 2701 S. Dirksen Pkwy., Springfield, IL 62723.

## Field Sobriety Test Suspension

Your driving privileges may be reinstated at the end of your field sobriety test suspension period. Before your driving privileges can be reinstated:

- Other suspensions or revocations on your driving record must be cleared.
- A \$250 reinstatement fee must be paid to the Secretary of State's office for the first offense.
- For the second or subsequent offense, a \$500 reinstatement fee must be paid to the Secretary of State's office.
- Reinstatement of your driving privileges becomes valid when entered on your driving record in the Secretary of State's office provided the provisional termination date has passed.

## Revocation (Including Statutory Summary Revocation)

To reinstate your driving privileges for a DUI conviction, you must:

- Have a clear driving record other than the revocation sanction.
- Undergo an alcohol/drug evaluation. If an alcohol/drug problem is indicated, proof of treatment must be submitted.
- Complete an alcohol/drug remedial education program. Even if the evaluation does not recommend treatment, you are still required to complete a remedial education program.
- Appear before a Secretary of State hearing officer. For a first offense, an informal hearing may be conducted by visiting a hearing officer at one of the regional DMVs. If you are a multiple offender, you must make a request in writing, pay

a \$50 nonrefundable filing fee, and attend a formal hearing in Chicago, Springfield, Mt. Vernon, or Joliet.

- Demonstrate during the hearing that public safety will not be endangered if your driving privileges are restored. The hearing officer considers the seriousness of your offense, your overall driving record, and your remedial efforts.
- File proof of financial responsibility prior to reinstatement, pay a \$500 reinstatement fee for each revocation, pass the driver’s license exam (written, vision, and driving), and pay the appropriate application fee.
- Payment for a revocation must be mailed to: Secretary of State, Traffic Violations Section, 2701 S. Dirksen Pkwy., Springfield, IL 62723. If paying by credit card, please call 217-785-8619.

**A reinstatement becomes valid when the Secretary of State’s office enters it on your driving record.**

For more information on driver’s license reinstatements, contact the Secretary of State’s Department of Administrative Hearings at 217-782-7065 or 312-793-2429.

---

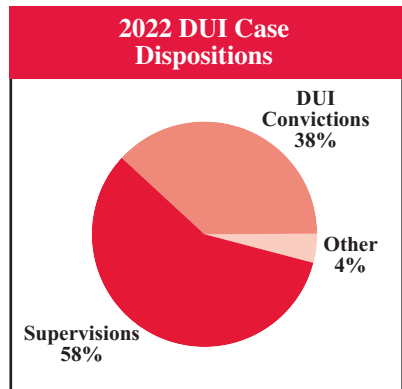
## Case Dispositions

---

The Secretary of State’s office can track DUI cases from arrest to case disposition.

If a judge grants you court supervision for an offense, you are not subject to the mandatory penalties of the conviction; the judge determines the penalties. Judges are prohibited from granting court supervision to a driver more than once in a lifetime for a DUI offense, and then only if there was no previous conviction. Because the Secretary of State’s office records all court supervisions, repeat offenders are more easily identified, enabling judges to impose appropriate penalties.

During 2021, 21,203 statutory summary suspensions were recorded by the Secretary of State’s office. As of Dec. 31, 2022, court dispositions were reported for 28% (5,995) of these cases. Of those dispositions, 37% (2,274) resulted in convictions and 58% (3,495) received court supervision. In 3% (226) of the cases, other dispositions, such as convictions for reckless driving, were received. Of the dispositions received, 18% of first offenders received a DUI conviction and 96% of multiple offenders were convicted.



\* Percentages are rounded to the nearest percent.

# Average Cost of a DUI Conviction in Illinois

Item	Costs	Final Cost
<b>Insurance</b>	High-risk insurance. (Additional \$2,000 per year, required for three years.)	<b>\$6,000</b>
		+
<b>Legal Fees</b>	Uncontested plea and hardship driving permit.	<b>\$2,000*</b>
		+
<b>Court Costs</b>	Fine of up to \$2,500. Court costs — \$750. Reimbursements to law enforcement, towing and storage fees — \$250. Trauma Center Fund — \$100.	<b>\$3,600*</b>
		+
<b>Income Loss</b>	Loss of four weeks income due to jail or community service, evaluations, and remedial education classes. (Loss based on average yearly income of \$55,000.)	<b>\$4,230</b>
		+
<b>Rehabilitation</b>	Remedial substance abuse class; counseling fees; evaluations for the courts and Secretary of State.	<b>\$300</b>
		+
<b>Driver's License Reinstatement</b>	\$500 plus \$30 for a new license; Formal hearing fee — \$50.	<b>\$580</b>
		+
<b>BAIID</b>	Installation — \$100; rental fee — \$80 per month/\$960 per year; monitoring fee — \$30 per month/\$360 per year.	<b>\$1,420</b>
		+
	<b>Total Average Cost</b>	<b>\$18,130</b>

\*These fees may vary depending on your geographic location.

## Additional Costs Associated with a DUI

Medical treatment for a crash involving injuries or fatalities.	<b>\$100,000 +</b>
Compensatory damages awarded to crash survivors.	<b>\$10,000 +</b>
In-patient substance abuse programs.	<b>\$3,500 +</b>
Legal fees for jury trials and civil proceedings.	<b>\$5,000 +</b>

---

## Underage Drinking & Related Offenses

---

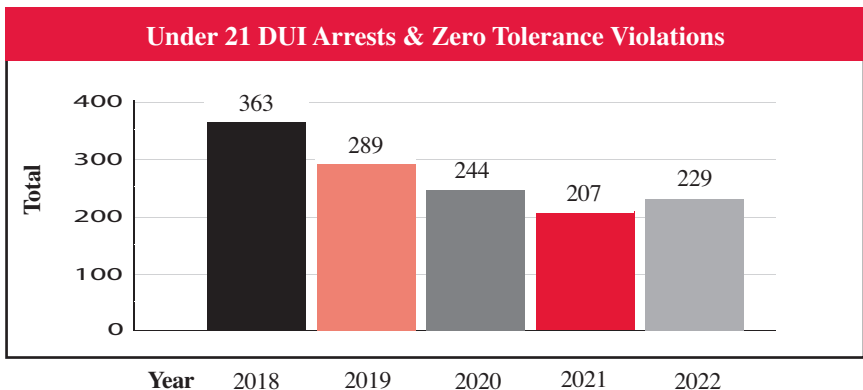
If you are under age 21, you face a minimum two-year driver's license revocation for your first DUI conviction, in addition to the penalties that apply for DUI offenders age 21 and older. You are not eligible for an RDP until the second year of your revocation period. If you are under age 18 on a statutory summary suspension, you are not eligible for an MDDP and may be subject to remedial education and/or retesting before reinstatement of your driving privileges.

If you are under age 21 and convicted of DUI, you may be ordered by a judge, as a condition of probation or discharge, to participate in the Youthful Intoxicated Driver's Visitation Program. You will undergo a comprehensive counseling session before visitation to determine if the program is appropriate. If approved, you may be sent on a supervised visit to a location where the results of alcoholism or DUI crashes may be viewed.

From 1986 to 2017, DUI arrests have decreased for drivers under age 21. The decline can be attributed to many factors, including tougher laws for DUI and fraudulent IDs, youth DUI prevention programs, visually distinctive driver's licenses and state ID cards, and training programs, such as Operation Straight ID.

### Zero Tolerance

- **First offense** — Suspension of driving privileges for three months for a BAC of more than .00; suspension of driving privileges for six months for refusal to submit to or failure to complete testing.
- **Second offense** — Suspension of driving privileges for one year for a BAC of more than .00; suspension of driving privileges for two years for refusal to submit to or failure to complete testing.





During 2022, 229 drivers under age 21 were suspended for driving with a BAC of more than .00 or for refusing to submit to chemical testing. Additionally, 912 underage drivers were arrested for DUI and received suspensions. For a listing of arrest numbers by county, see pages 31-32.

Under the Zero Tolerance law, a police officer also may initiate a DUI arrest based on field sobriety tests or additional evidence.

## **Use of Fraudulent or Fake ID by a Person Under Age 21**

It is illegal to use a fake ID card or another person's ID card for the purpose of consuming alcohol. Using another person's ID card or allowing an ID card to be used by another may cause both of you to have a suspension or revocation of driving privileges for up to one year. It may also result in a permanent criminal conviction on both of your records and lead to later career consequences in your professional endeavors.

## **Parental Responsibility**

It is illegal for parents or legal guardians to allow persons under age 21 to consume alcoholic beverages on their private property, or on any property under their control, or any vehicle or watercraft under their control by either allowing the consumption of alcohol or failing to control access to the alcohol. If a death or personal injury occurs as a result of consumption, the parent or legal guardian may face criminal penalties.

## **Purchase, Possession, Receipt or Consumption of Alcohol by a Minor**

- If you are under age 21 and are convicted of violating the Liquor Control Act for the illegal purchase, possession, receipt, or consumption of alcohol, your driving privileges will be suspended for six months for a first conviction, 12 months for a second conviction, and revocation of driving privileges for a subsequent conviction.
- If you are under age 21 and receive court supervision for violating the Liquor Control Act for the purchase, possession, receipt, or consumption of alcohol, your driving privileges will be suspended for three months.
- If you are under age 21, you may not be charged with possession or consumption of alcohol by a minor if you requested medical assistance out of concern for another person. After contacting authorities, you must remain at the scene and cooperate fully with law enforcement, providing your full name and all relevant information pertinent to the incident.

## **Providing Alcohol to a Person Under Age 21**

- Class A misdemeanor.

## Illegal Transportation of Alcohol

- **First offense** — Suspension of driving privileges for one year.
- **Subsequent offense while under age 21** — Revocation of driving privileges for a minimum of one year.

## Hotel/Motel Responsibility

This offense applies to any hotel/motel employee who rents a room to a person under age 21 knowing that alcoholic beverages will be consumed there; or any person age 21 or older paying for a hotel room or facility knowing alcoholic beverages will be consumed there by individuals under age 21.

- Class A misdemeanor.
- Persons over age 21 paying for the hotel/motel room are held liable for any injuries or damage to persons or property caused by the underage drinker(s).

---

## Other DUI-Related Offenses & Penalties

---

### Possession of Drugs in a Vehicle

Illegal possession of a controlled substance or cannabis by a driver; violations must be entered in court records and reported to the Secretary of State.

- **First conviction** — Suspension of driving privileges for one year.
- **Second conviction** — Revocation of driving privileges.

### Knowingly Permitting a Driver Under the Influence to Operate a Vehicle

- Class A misdemeanor; possible imprisonment of up to one year; fines of up to \$2,500.

### Out-of-State DUI Conviction

If you are convicted of DUI in another state, the conviction will be added to your Illinois driving record and result in the revocation of your driving privileges. The length of the revocation will be based on your previous Illinois driving history.

### DUI Involving Motorboats or Snowmobiles

If you are involved in a personal injury or fatal boating crash while operating or in physical control of a motorboat and are issued a citation for any offense (other than an equipment violation), you are deemed to have given consent to a breath test. If you refuse, do not complete, or fail chemical testing, your driver's license will be suspended. The length of the suspension will be the same as those listed on page 11 under Statutory Summary Suspension/Revocation.

A juvenile who has committed an alcohol violation or received a court supervision for an alcohol violation while operating a snowmobile or watercraft will be reported to the Secretary of State's office for appropriate action.

## **Electronic Court Monitoring of Alcohol/Drugs**

The chief judge of the circuit court of any Illinois county may order the electronic monitoring of a defendant for any alcohol or drug use following an arrest and prior to sentencing regardless of whether the defendant is charged with an alcohol/drug crime.

## **Dram Shop**

An employee or owner of an establishment may be held liable for a crash resulting from the unlawful selling, giving or delivery of alcohol in that establishment to a minor, intoxicated person or person known to be under legal disability or in need of mental treatment.

## **Illegal Transportation of Alcohol/Open Container**

It is illegal to transport, carry, possess, or have any alcoholic beverages in the passenger compartment of a motor vehicle except in the original container with the seal unbroken. Limousines, motor homes, mini motor homes, and chartered buses not hired for school purposes are exceptions to the law.

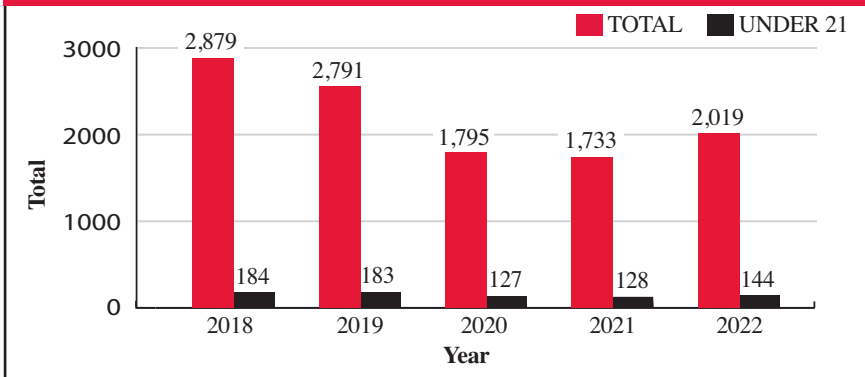
- Maximum fine of \$1,000 and points-assigned violation on driver's record.
- Suspension of driving privileges for one year or revocation for a second conviction within one year.
- If the offender is under age 21 — Mandatory suspension of driving privileges for one year for first offense; mandatory revocation of driving privileges for a second offense.

## **Illegal Transportation of Medical and Recreational Cannabis**

It is illegal to possess or transport medical or recreational cannabis in the passenger area of a motor vehicle except in a sealed, odor-proof, and child-resistant medical or recreational cannabis container.

- A medical cannabis cardholder convicted of this offense will have their medical cannabis registry card revoked for two years.
- A first conviction of illegal transportation of medical cannabis will result in a six-month driver's license suspension. A second conviction will result in a 12-month driver's license suspension.
- A conviction of illegal transportation of recreational cannabis is a moving violation. Conviction of three moving violations in a 12-month period will result in a driver's license suspension.

## Illegal Transportation Convictions



## Fraudulent IDs and Driver's Licenses

It is illegal to assist in obtaining or to fraudulently obtain, distribute, use, or possess a fraudulent state ID card or driver's license. The Secretary of State has the authority to suspend or revoke your driving privileges for up to one year without a conviction if you are involved in the following offenses:

**Class A misdemeanors** (subsequent offenses are Class 4 felonies)

- Attempting to obtain a fraudulent driver's license.
- Allowing another person to use your driver's license or permit.
- Displaying or representing yourself on any driver's license or permit issued to someone else.
- Allowing any unlawful use of your driver's license or permit.

**Class 4 felonies** (subsequent offenses may be Class 3 felonies)

- Possessing or assisting another in obtaining a fraudulent driver's license or permit.
- Issuing or assisting in the issuance of a fraudulent driver's license.
- Manufacturing, possessing, or providing any document for the purpose of obtaining a fraudulent driver's license.
- Possessing a driver's license-making or permit-making implement.

---

## Driving on a Suspended or Revoked License

---

- **First conviction** — Class A misdemeanor; mandatory imprisonment of 10 days in jail or 30 days of community service; fines of up to \$2,500; suspension of driving privileges for double the original suspension period or additional revocation of one year; may result in seizure or forfeiture of vehicle.
- **Second conviction** — Class 4 felony; minimum 30 days in jail or 300 hours of community service; suspension of driving privileges for double the original

suspension period or additional revocation of one year; may result in seizure or forfeiture of vehicle. If the original suspension or revocation was for reckless homicide, DUI, refusing a chemical test, or leaving the scene of a crash involving personal injury or death, it is a Class 2 felony.

- **Third conviction** — Class 4 felony; minimum 30 days in jail or 300 hours of community service; suspension of driving privileges for double the original suspension period or additional revocation of one year; may result in seizure or forfeiture of vehicle. If the original suspension or revocation was for reckless homicide, DUI, refusing a chemical test, or leaving the scene of a crash involving personal injury or death, it is a Class 1 felony.
- **Fourth through ninth conviction** — Class 4 felony; minimum 180 days in jail; suspension of driving privileges for double the original suspension period or additional revocation of one year; may result in seizure or forfeiture of vehicle. If the original suspension or revocation was for reckless homicide, DUI, refusing a chemical test, or leaving the scene of a crash involving personal injury or death, it is a Class 1 felony.
- **10th through 14th conviction** — Class 3 felony; not eligible for probation or conditional discharge; suspension of driving privileges for double the original suspension period or additional revocation of one year; may result in seizure or forfeiture of vehicle.
- **15th or subsequent conviction** — Class 2 felony; not eligible for probation or conditional discharge; suspension of driving privileges for double the original suspension period or additional revocation of one year; may result in seizure or forfeiture of vehicle.

---

## Victims' Rights

---

Illinois recognizes DUI as a violent crime; therefore, victims of DUI are recognized as victims of violent crimes. Victims' rights are protected by statute and guaranteed by the Illinois Crime Victims' Rights Constitutional Amendment.

### Victims of DUI have the right to:

- Be treated with fairness and respected for their dignity and privacy and to be free from harassment, intimidation, and abuse throughout the criminal justice process.
- A notice and to a hearing before a court ruling on a request to access any of their records, information, or communications that are privileged or confidential by law.
- Be notified promptly of all court proceedings.
- Communicate with the prosecution.
- Be heard at any post-arraignment court proceeding in which their right is at issue and any court proceeding involving a post-arraignment release decision, plea, or sentencing.

- Be notified of the conviction, sentence, imprisonment, and release of the accused.
- Timely disposition of the case following the arrest of the accused.
- Be protected from the accused through the criminal justice process.
- Be present at the trial and all the court proceedings on the same basis as the accused, unless they are to testify and the court determines that their testimony would be materially affected if they hear other testimony at the trial.
- Have present at all court proceedings, subject to the rules of evidence, an advocate and other support person of choice.
- Restitution.

**Secretary of State Alexi Giannoulias will notify a DUI-related crash victim(s) and their family of an offender’s driver’s license hearing if requested. To make a request, send a letter to: Secretary of State, Director of Administrative Hearings, 291 Howlett Building, Springfield, IL 62756.**

*This request is separate from any court notification or victim impact statement.*

---

## Reporting of Injured Impaired Drivers

---

Illinois law requires emergency medical personnel to report to law enforcement agencies, if requested, the results of blood or urine tests performed to determine the content of alcohol and/or drugs of an individual receiving emergency medical treatment as the result of a motor vehicle crash. This law has proven to be an important tool in the fight against drunk driving.

Emergency room physicians and nurses are in a unique position to identify injured impaired drivers because of their access to hospital test results. By bringing the injured impaired driver to the attention of law enforcement, these medical professionals increase the likelihood that the driver will receive alcohol and/or drug evaluations and treatment because of legal or administrative requirements.

Under the law, the reporting of test result information does not violate physician-patient confidentiality. In addition, no one will be held liable for civil damages or receive professional discipline for making a report.

The highest percentage of drivers with BACs of .08% or higher is for drivers 21-24 years old and 25-35 years old (27%).

— *National Highway Traffic  
Safety Administration*

**FACT**

---

# Secretary of State DUI Programs

---

The Secretary of State's office offers a variety of DUI programs for adults, high schools and middle schools.

The Secretary of State's office also offers the **Operation Straight ID** program for law enforcement and owners/employers of liquor stores and establishments where alcohol is served. This program offers training on identifying fraudulent and fictitious driver's license and ID cards. For more information about this program, call 800-596-2522.

---

## DUI Penalty Chart

---

### Class A misdemeanor

- Possible imprisonment of up to 1 year; fines of up to \$2,500.

---

### Class 4 felony

- Possible imprisonment of 1-3 years; fines of up to \$25,000.
- Aggravated DUI involving injury — Possible imprisonment of 1-12 years; fines of up to \$25,000.

---

### Class 3 felony

- Possible imprisonment of 2-5 years; fines of up to \$25,000.

---

### Class 2 felony

- DUI — Possible imprisonment of 3-7 years; fines of up to \$25,000.
- Aggravated DUI with 1 death — Possible imprisonment of 3-14 years; fines of up to \$25,000.
- Aggravated DUI with multiple deaths — Possible imprisonment of 6-28 years; fines of up to \$25,000.

---

### Class 1 felony

- Possible imprisonment of 4-15 years; fines of up to \$25,000.

---

### Class X felony

- Imprisonment of 6-30 years; fines of up to \$25,000.
-

# Zero Tolerance Violations by County (2020-2022)

County	2020	2021	2022	County	2020	2021	2022
Adams	3	2	0	Jefferson	3	1	2
Alexander	0	0	0	Jersey	0	1	0
Bond	0	1	0	Jo Daviess	1	2	2
Boone	0	0	1	Johnson	1	0	1
Brown	0	0	0	Kane	11	9	11
Bureau	1	0	0	Kankakee	1	0	0
Calhoun	0	0	0	Kendall	4	2	1
Carroll	0	0	0	Knox	3	1	0
Cass	2	1	0	Lake	6	8	19
Champaign	3	5	4	LaSalle	4	3	2
Christian	5	6	1	Lawrence	0	2	0
Clark	1	0	1	Lee	4	2	2
Clay	0	1	0	Livingston	0	2	2
Clinton	1	0	0	Logan	1	0	2
Coles	1	3	5	McDonough	1	7	3
Cook				McHenry	10	5	8
—Dist 1	10	6	6	McLean	13	13	11
—Dist 2	9	7	4	Macon	1	1	1
—Dist 3	9	6	8	Macoupin	6	1	5
—Dist 4	6	6	3	Madison	3	9	6
—Dist 5	12	1	6	Marion	0	1	1
—Dist 6	5	2	1	Marshall	0	0	0
Crawford	1	0	1	Mason	0	1	0
Cumberland	2	0	0	Massac	1	1	1
DeKalb	5	4	1	Menard	2	0	3
DeWitt	0	3	0	Mercer	1	1	0
Douglas	2	0	5	Monroe	0	1	0
DuPage	19	15	26	Montgomery	2	3	0
Edgar	0	0	0	Morgan	4	1	4
Edwards	0	0	0	Moultrie	1	0	1
Effingham	3	1	3	Ogle	0	1	3
Fayette	0	0	1	Peoria	3	3	2
Ford	0	0	0	Perry	0	0	1
Franklin	3	1	1	Piatt	0	0	2
Fulton	1	0	0	Pike	2	2	1
Gallatin	0	1	0	Pope	1	0	0
Greene	3	0	0	Pulaski	0	0	0
Grundy	5	2	2	Putnam	0	2	1
Hamilton	0	4	0	Randolph	0	0	3
Hancock	0	0	0	Richland	0	0	1
Hardin	0	1	0	Rock Island	1	2	3
Henderson	0	0	1	St. Clair	4	0	4
Henry	1	1	1	Saline	0	0	0
Iroquois	2	0	0	Sangamon	5	9	8
Jackson	1	1	2	Schuyler	0	0	0
Jasper	0	1	0	Scott	1	0	1



**Zero Tolerance Violations (continued)**

<b>County</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2022</b>
Shelby	0	0	2	Washington	0	1	0
Stark	0	0	1	Wayne	0	0	1
Stephenson	4	2	0	White	0	0	1
Tazewell	2	0	2	Whiteside	1	2	2
Union	0	0	0	Will	6	11	8
Vermilion	3	0	2	Williamson	2	5	0
Wabash	0	0	0	Winnebago	6	6	6
Warren	0	0	0	Woodford	3	1	2
				Cook	51	28	28
				Downstate	193	179	201
				Statewide	244	207	229

# Drivers Arrested for DUI by County (2020-2022)

COUNTY	2020	2021	2022
Adams	87	102	89
Alexander	11	12	4
Bond	8	8	9
Boone	145	216	205
Brown	4	5	7
Bureau	55	78	46
Calhoun	10	4	13
Carroll	27	23	24
Cass	32	28	25
Champaign	305	263	337
Christian	38	44	54
Clark	35	33	36
Clay	17	7	13
Clinton	37	30	31
Coles	103	117	133
Cook			
— Dist 1	2,227	1,824	1,326
— Dist 2	504	620	742
— Dist 3	949	1,058	1,125
— Dist 4	773	855	817
— Dist 5	593	728	781
— Dist 6	379	347	386
Crawford	43	52	37
Cumberland	24	30	29
DeKalb	309	253	215
DeWitt	22	16	30
Douglas	48	63	57
DuPage	1,968	2,273	2,433
Edgar	16	19	19
Edwards	4	6	4
Effingham	62	71	72
Fayette	28	17	26
Ford	16	29	21
Franklin	41	68	36
Fulton	74	81	61
Gallatin	6	3	0
Greene	35	21	10
Grundy	234	272	270
Hamilton	14	16	24
Hancock	55	69	32
Hardin	4	6	8
Henderson	55	78	61
Henry	87	89	85
Iroquois	59	42	45

## Drivers Arrested for DUI (continued)

COUNTY	2020	2021	2022
Jackson	122	87	67
Jasper	44	29	27
Jefferson	66	92	108
Jersey	98	125	73
Jo Daviess	60	104	116
Johnson	15	15	17
Kane	802	1,021	1,029
Kankakee	238	312	241
Kendall	150	183	235
Knox	118	118	100
Lake	1,399	1,510	1,487
LaSalle	320	359	290
Lawrence	26	27	31
Lee	96	120	90
Livingston	116	118	96
Logan	59	61	66
McDonough	85	73	91
McHenry	598	622	664
McLean	486	652	608
Macon	397	396	339
Macoupin	80	101	108
Madison	529	610	617
Marion	60	46	50
Marshall	17	15	25
Mason	32	27	12
Massac	40	39	31
Menard	14	22	15
Mercer	13	27	24
Monroe	89	73	74
Montgomery	61	92	68
Morgan	39	52	26
Moultrie	42	30	35
Ogle	158	141	140
Peoria	255	252	222
Perry	26	33	24
Piatt	39	27	34
Pike	41	47	36
Pope	8	6	1
Pulaski	21	20	17
Putnam	9	18	4
Randolph	30	31	45
Richland	30	38	51
Rock Island	370	339	354
St. Clair	401	378	493
Saline	22	19	24
Sangamon	416	485	490

## Drivers Arrested for DUI (continued)

COUNTY	2020	2021	2022
Schuyler	17	12	16
Scott	10	4	8
Shelby	21	16	21
Stark	19	10	9
Stephenson	105	116	91
Tazewell	297	239	262
Union	23	25	16
Vermilion	88	124	127
Wabash	17	18	13
Warren	45	22	31
Washington	16	21	18
Wayne	26	24	26
White	16	15	16
Whiteside	98	164	95
Will	877	971	876
Williamson	106	154	81
Winnebago	608	780	828
Woodford	62	52	96
Cook	5,425	5,432	5,177
Downstate	14,706	16,303	16,026
Statewide	20,131	21,735	21,203

# NOTES



## **EMERGENCY CONTACT DATABASE**

This free online service is available to any person with an Illinois driver's license, ID card, or driving instruction permit.

The information you enter in the database will allow law enforcement to quickly notify your family if you have an emergency medical situation or are involved in an automobile crash.

All information is confidential and only accessible to law enforcement.

The database allows you to designate two emergency contacts. To register your Emergency Contact Database information, visit the Secretary of State's website:

**[ilsos.gov](http://ilsos.gov)**