



## MEMORANDUM

**TO:** The Pennsylvania Senate

**FROM:** Elizabeth Randol, Legislative Director, ACLU of Pennsylvania

**DATE:** June 21, 2022

**RE: OPPOSITION TO HOUSE BILL 773 P.N. 1022 (QUINN)**

**Bill summary:** [HB 773](#) (PN 1022), also known as “Deana’s Law,” would impose mandatory consecutive sentences for DUI offenses to be served consecutive to any other sentence imposed by the court (mandatory consecutive sentencing is not currently required for DUI offenses). For those with prior convictions who simply refuse a breath or chemical test, the bill would increase penalties:

- **For three prior offenses:** from a third-degree felony to a second-degree felony, punishable by 5-10 years in prison and up to \$25,000 in fines; and
- **For four or more prior offenses:** from a third-degree felony to a second-degree felony and an additional sentencing enhancement.

HB 773 would also require an 18-month license suspension for a second-degree felony DUI conviction.

**On behalf of over 100,000 members and supporters of the ACLU of Pennsylvania, I respectfully urge you to oppose House Bill 773.**

In our report, [More Law, Less Justice](#), we trace how, over the past four decades, the PA legislature has become a bipartisan offense factory, as members of both political parties churn out hundreds of new crimes and penalties that unnecessarily expand our crimes code.<sup>1</sup> HB 773 would contribute to this unrelenting expansion, effectively diverting power away from judges into the hands of prosecutors and police, while widening the net of incarceration at an ever-escalating cost.

**HB 773 would create a felony enhancement—not for causing injury or death—but for [refusing a test](#).**

HB 773 would impose grading enhancements for those with prior offenses. But these enhancements are not triggered by inflicting bodily injury or death, but for **refusing a test**. For those with:

- **Two prior offenses:** the penalty for refusing a test would be a third-degree felony;
- **Three prior offenses:** the penalty for refusing a test would increase from a third-degree felony to a second-degree felony, punishable for 5-10 years in prison and up to \$25,000 in fines; and
- **Four or more prior offenses:** the penalty for refusing a test would increase from a third-degree felony to a second-degree felony, punishable for 5-10 years in prison and up to \$25,000 in fines AND an additional sentencing enhancement.

*To be clear, the penalty for simply refusing a test would be charged the same as other second-degree felony offenses like statutory sexual assault or involuntary manslaughter of a child under 12 years old.*

**HB 773 would impose mandatory consecutive sentences.**

For those with two or more prior offenses, HB 773 (PN 1022) would require courts to impose penalties as a **mandatory sentence** to be served consecutive to **any other sentence** imposed by the court. Over three-quarters of the countries in the world regulate consecutive sentencing more stringently than the United States. Most countries either choose to prohibit consecutive sentences, cap consecutive sentences at a certain

---

<sup>1</sup> ACLU of Pennsylvania, [More Law, Less Justice \(2019\)](#) and [More Law, Less Justice \(2021\)](#).

number of years, or enhance a sentence only for the most serious offense.<sup>2</sup> Requiring sentences to be stacked (served consecutively) diminishes the power of judges to make decisions on a case-by-case basis, while the threat of long prison terms is used by prosecutors to coerce accused defendants into accepting plea bargains.<sup>3</sup>

Furthermore, mandatory sentences are ineffective, costly, and further erode the discretionary power of judges by expanding the power of prosecutors.

### **HB 773 would add to a raft of new DUI penalties and offenses recently passed and enacted in PA.**

Lest anyone argue that the legislature has failed to hyper-penalize DUI offenses, in **2018 ALONE**, the General Assembly created **9 new penalties and 1 new offense** for DUI-related charges,<sup>4</sup> including:

- For driving while operating privilege is suspended or revoked, made a second violation a summary offense punishable by 90 days' incarceration [75 § 1543 \(b\)\(ii\)](#);
- For driving while operating privilege is suspended or revoked, made a third offense a misdemeanor of the third degree, punishable by a year in prison [75 § 1543 \(b\)\(iii\)](#);
- For those with two or more prior DUI offenses, made the refusal to submit to a breathalyzer or blood test a felony of the third degree punishable by seven years [75 § 3803 \(b\)\(4.1\)](#);
- For those with two or more prior DUI offenses and had a minor in the vehicle, added an additional penalty and increased the penalty from a misdemeanor of the first degree to a felony of the third degree, punishable by seven years incarceration [75 § 3803 \(b\)\(5\)](#);
- For those who violate §3802 and had previously been convicted of homicide by vehicle, made it a felony of the third degree punishable by seven years incarceration [75 § 3803 \(a\)\(3\)](#);
- For homicide by vehicle while driving under the influence, made the unintentional death of another person while under the influence of alcohol a felony of the first degree if previously guilty of another DUI and imposed consecutive mandatory minimum sentences of three, five, and seven years depending on prior offenses [75 § 3735 \(a\)\(1\)\(ii\)](#);
- For accidents involving death or personal injury while not properly licensed, created a new sub-offense by expanding the definition from anyone who caused an accident that resulted in injury or death to anyone who acted with negligence that contributed to causing an accident that resulted in injury or death, and added two new penalties to this new sub-offense—a misdemeanor of the third degree if injury results and a misdemeanor of the second degree if death results [75 § 3742.1](#); and
- For aggravated assault by vehicle while driving under the influence, created a mandatory minimum of two years confinement [75 § 3735.1 \(a.1\)](#).

**For these reasons, we urge you to oppose House Bill 773.**

---

<sup>2</sup> University of San Francisco School of Law, Center for Law and Global Justice, [Cruel and Unusual: U.S. Sentencing Practices in a Global Context](#), May 2012.

<sup>3</sup> Center for Prison Reform, [The Unsystematic Issuing of Consecutive Sentences In America](#), June 2015.

<sup>4</sup> [Act 153 of 2018](#)