093	HB0571s	sam003

## LRB093 05559 RLC 16410 a

1	AMENDMENT	TO	HOUSE	BILL	571

- 2 AMENDMENT NO. \_\_\_\_. Amend House Bill 571 by replacing
- 3 everything after the enacting clause with the following:
- 4 "Section 5. The Unified Code of Corrections is amended
- 5 by changing Section 5-5-3 as follows:
- 6 (730 ILCS 5/5-5-3) (from Ch. 38, par. 1005-5-3)
- 7 Sec. 5-5-3. Disposition.
- 8 (a) Every person convicted of an offense shall be
- 9 sentenced as provided in this Section.
- 10 (b) The following options shall be appropriate
- 11 dispositions, alone or in combination, for all felonies and
- misdemeanors other than those identified in subsection (c) of
- 13 this Section:
- 14 (1) A period of probation.
- 15 (2) A term of periodic imprisonment.
- 16 (3) A term of conditional discharge.
- 17 (4) A term of imprisonment.
- 18 (5) An order directing the offender to clean up and
- 19 repair the damage, if the offender was convicted under
- 20 paragraph (h) of Section 21-1 of the Criminal Code of
- 21 1961.
- 22 (6) A fine.

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1 (7) An order directing the offender to make 2 restitution to the victim under Section 5-5-6 of this 3 Code.

A sentence of participation in a county impact incarceration program under Section 5-8-1.2 of this Code. Whenever an individual is sentenced for an offense based upon an arrest for a violation of Section 11-501 of the Illinois Vehicle Code, or a similar provision of a ordinance, and the professional evaluation recommends remedial or rehabilitative treatment or education, neither the treatment nor the education shall be the sole disposition and either or both may be imposed only in conjunction with another disposition. The court shall monitor compliance with any remedial education or treatment recommendations contained in the professional evaluation. Programs conducting alcohol or other drug evaluation or remedial education must be licensed by the Department of Human Services. However, if the individual is not a resident of Illinois, the court may accept an alcohol or other drug evaluation or remedial education program in the state of such individual's residence. Programs providing treatment must be licensed under existing applicable alcoholism and drug treatment licensure standards.

In addition to any other fine or penalty required by law, any individual convicted of a violation of Section 11-501 of the Illinois Vehicle Code or a similar provision of local ordinance, whose operation of a motor vehicle while in violation of Section 11-501 or such ordinance proximately caused an incident resulting in an appropriate emergency response, shall be required to make restitution to a public agency for the costs of that emergency response. Such restitution shall not exceed \$500 per public agency for each such emergency response. For the purpose of this paragraph, emergency response shall mean any incident requiring a

- 1 response by: a police officer as defined under Section 1-162
- 2 of the Illinois Vehicle Code; a fireman carried on the rolls
- of a regularly constituted fire department; and an ambulance 3
- 4 as defined under Section 3.85 4.05 of the Emergency Medical
- 5 Services (EMS) Systems Act.
- 6 Neither a fine nor restitution shall be the
- 7 disposition for a felony and either or both may be imposed
- only in conjunction with another disposition. 8
- 9 When a defendant is found guilty of first degree murder State may either seek a sentence of 10 the imprisonment under Section 5-8-1 of this Code, or where 11
- appropriate seek a sentence of death under Section 9-1 of 12
- the Criminal Code of 1961. 13
- (2) A period of probation, a term of periodic 14 15 imprisonment or conditional discharge shall
- imposed for the following offenses. The court shall 16
- sentence the offender to not less than the minimum term 17
- imprisonment set forth in this Code for the following 18
- 19 offenses, and may order a fine or restitution or both in
- conjunction with such term of imprisonment: 20
- 2.1 (A) First degree murder where the death
- 22 penalty is not imposed.
  - (B) Attempted first degree murder.
- (C) A Class X felony. 24
- 25 (D) A violation of Section 401.1 or 407 of the Illinois Controlled Substances Act, or a violation 26 subdivision (c)(1) or (c)(2) of Section 401 of 2.7
- that Act which relates to more than 5 grams of 28 29 substance containing heroin or cocaine or an analog
- 30 thereof.

- (E) A violation of Section 5.1 or 9 31
- 32 Cannabis Control Act.
- 33 (F) A Class 2 or greater felony if the
- offender had been convicted of a Class 2 or greater 34

felony within 10 years of the date on which the offender committed the offense for which he or she is being sentenced, except as otherwise provided in Section 40-10 of the Alcoholism and Other Drug Abuse and Dependency Act.

- (G) Residential burglary, except as otherwise provided in Section 40-10 of the Alcoholism and Other Drug Abuse and Dependency Act.
- (H) Criminal sexual assault,---except---as otherwise--provided--in--subsection--(e)---of---this Section.
  - (I) Aggravated battery of a senior citizen.
- (J) A forcible felony if the offense was related to the activities of an organized gang.

Before July 1, 1994, for the purposes of this paragraph, "organized gang" means an association of 5 or more persons, with an established hierarchy, that encourages members of the association to perpetrate crimes or provides support to the members of the association who do commit crimes.

Beginning July 1, 1994, for the purposes of this paragraph, "organized gang" has the meaning ascribed to it in Section 10 of the Illinois Streetgang Terrorism Omnibus Prevention Act.

- (K) Vehicular hijacking.
- (L) A second or subsequent conviction for the offense of hate crime when the underlying offense upon which the hate crime is based is felony aggravated assault or felony mob action.
- (M) A second or subsequent conviction for the offense of institutional vandalism if the damage to the property exceeds \$300.
- (N) A Class 3 felony violation of paragraph(1) of subsection (a) of Section 2 of the Firearm

- 1 Owners Identification Card Act.
- 2 (0) A violation of Section 12-6.1 of the 3 Criminal Code of 1961.
- 4 (P) A violation of paragraph (1), (2), (3), (5), or (7) of subsection (a) of Section
- 6 11-20.1 of the Criminal Code of 1961.

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- 7 (Q) A violation of Section 20-1.2 of the 8 Criminal Code of 1961.
- 9 (R) A violation of Section 24-3A of the 10 Criminal Code of 1961.
  - (S) A violation of Section 11-501(c-1)(3) of the Illinois Vehicle Code.
    - (3) A minimum term of imprisonment of not less than 5 days or 30 days of community service as may be determined by the court shall be imposed for a second violation committed within 5 years of a previous violation of Section 11-501 of the Illinois Vehicle Code or a similar provision of a local ordinance. In the case of a third or subsequent violation committed within 5 years of a previous violation of Section 11-501 of the Illinois Vehicle Code or a similar provision of a local ordinance, a minimum term of either 10 days of imprisonment or 60 days of community service shall be imposed.
    - (4) A minimum term of imprisonment of not less than 10 consecutive days or 30 days of community service shall be imposed for a violation of paragraph (c) of Section 6-303 of the Illinois Vehicle Code.
  - (4.1) A minimum term of 30 consecutive days of imprisonment, 40 days of 24 hour periodic imprisonment or 720 hours of community service, as may be determined by the court, shall be imposed for a violation of Section 11-501 of the Illinois Vehicle Code during a period in which the defendant's driving privileges are revoked or

suspended, where the revocation or suspension was for a violation of Section 11-501 or Section 11-501.1 of that Code.

- (4.2) Except as provided in paragraph (4.3) of this subsection (c), a minimum of 100 hours of community service shall be imposed for a second violation of Section 6-303 of the Illinois Vehicle Code.
- (4.3) A minimum term of imprisonment of 30 days or 300 hours of community service, as determined by the court, shall be imposed for a second violation of subsection (c) of Section 6-303 of the Illinois Vehicle Code.
- (4.4) Except as provided in paragraph (4.5) and paragraph (4.6) of this subsection (c), a minimum term of imprisonment of 30 days or 300 hours of community service, as determined by the court, shall be imposed for a third or subsequent violation of Section 6-303 of the Illinois Vehicle Code.
- (4.5) A minimum term of imprisonment of 30 days shall be imposed for a third violation of subsection (c) of Section 6-303 of the Illinois Vehicle Code.
- (4.6) A minimum term of imprisonment of 180 days shall be imposed for a fourth or subsequent violation of subsection (c) of Section 6-303 of the Illinois Vehicle Code.
- (5) The court may sentence an offender convicted of a business offense or a petty offense or a corporation or unincorporated association convicted of any offense to:
  - (A) a period of conditional discharge;
  - (B) a fine;
- 31 (C) make restitution to the victim under 32 Section 5-5-6 of this Code.
- 33 (5.1) In addition to any penalties imposed under 34 paragraph (5) of this subsection (c), and except as

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provided in paragraph (5.2) or (5.3), a person convicted of violating subsection (c) of Section 11-907 of the Illinois Vehicle Code shall have his or her driver's license, permit, or privileges suspended for at least 90 days but not more than one year, if the violation resulted in damage to the property of another person.

- (5.2) In addition to any penalties imposed under paragraph (5) of this subsection (c), and except as provided in paragraph (5.3), a person convicted of violating subsection (c) of Section 11-907 of the Illinois Vehicle Code shall have his or her driver's license, permit, or privileges suspended for at least 180 days but not more than 2 years, if the violation resulted in injury to another person.
- (5.3) In addition to any penalties imposed under paragraph (5) of this subsection (c), a person convicted of violating subsection (c) of Section 11-907 of the Illinois Vehicle Code shall have his or her driver's license, permit, or privileges suspended for 2 years, if the violation resulted in the death of another person.
- (6) In no case shall an offender be eligible for a disposition of probation or conditional discharge for a Class 1 felony committed while he was serving a term of probation or conditional discharge for a felony.
- (7) When a defendant is adjudged a habitual criminal under Article 33B of the Criminal Code of 1961, the court shall sentence the defendant to a term of natural life imprisonment.
- (8) When a defendant, over the age of 21 years, is convicted of a Class 1 or Class 2 felony, after having twice been convicted in any state or federal court of an offense that contains the same elements as an offense now classified in Illinois as a Class 2 or greater Class felony and such charges are separately brought and tried

and arise out of different series of acts, such defendant shall be sentenced as a Class X offender. This paragraph shall not apply unless (1) the first felony was committed after the effective date of this amendatory Act of 1977; and (2) the second felony was committed after conviction on the first; and (3) the third felony was committed after conviction on the second. A person sentenced as a Class X offender under this paragraph is not eligible to apply for treatment as a condition of probation as provided by Section 40-10 of the Alcoholism and Other Drug Abuse and Dependency Act.

- (9) A defendant convicted of a second or subsequent offense of ritualized abuse of a child may be sentenced to a term of natural life imprisonment.
- (10) When a person is convicted of violating Section 11-501 of the Illinois Vehicle Code or a similar provision of a local ordinance, the following penalties apply when his or her blood, breath, or urine was .16 or more based on the definition of blood, breath, or urine units in Section 11-501.2 or that person is convicted of violating Section 11-501 of the Illinois Vehicle Code while transporting a child under the age of 16:
  - (A) For a first violation of subsection (a) of Section 11-501, in addition to any other penalty that may be imposed under subsection (c) of Section 11-501: a mandatory minimum of 100 hours of community service and a minimum fine of \$500.
  - (B) For a second violation of subsection (a) of Section 11-501, in addition to any other penalty that may be imposed under subsection (c) of Section 11-501 within 10 years: a mandatory minimum of 2 days of imprisonment and a minimum fine of \$1,250.
  - (C) For a third violation of subsection (a) of Section 11-501, in addition to any other penalty

that may be imposed under subsection (c) of Section

11-501 within 20 years: a mandatory minimum of 90

days of imprisonment and a minimum fine of \$2,500.

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- (D) For a fourth or subsequent violation of subsection (a) of Section 11-501: ineligibility for a sentence of probation or conditional discharge and a minimum fine of \$2,500.
- In any case in which a sentence originally imposed 8 9 is vacated, the case shall be remanded to the trial court. The trial court shall hold a hearing under Section 5-4-1 of 10 11 the Unified Code of Corrections which may include evidence of the defendant's life, moral character and occupation during 12 the time since the original sentence was passed. The trial 13 court shall then impose sentence upon the defendant. 14 15 trial court may impose any sentence which could have been 16 imposed at the original trial subject to Section 5-5-4 of the Unified Code of Corrections. If a sentence is vacated on 17 appeal or on collateral attack due to the failure of the 18 19 trier of fact at trial to determine beyond a reasonable doubt the existence of a fact (other than a prior conviction) 20 21 necessary to increase the punishment for the offense beyond 22 the statutory maximum otherwise applicable, either 23 defendant may be re-sentenced to a term within the range otherwise provided or, if the State files notice of 24 25 intention to again seek the extended sentence, the defendant shall be afforded a new trial. 26
  - (e) In cases where prosecution for eriminal—sexual assault-or aggravated criminal sexual abuse under Section 12-13--or 12-16 of the Criminal Code of 1961 results in conviction of a defendant who was a family member of the victim at the time of the commission of the offense, the court shall consider the safety and welfare of the victim and may impose a sentence of probation only where:
- 34 (1) the court finds (A) or (B) or both are

1	appropriate:
2	(A) the defendant is willing to undergo a
3	court approved counseling program for a minimum
4	duration of 2 years; or
5	(B) the defendant is willing to participate in
6	a court approved plan including but not limited to
7	the defendant's:
8	(i) removal from the household;
9	(ii) restricted contact with the victim;
10	(iii) continued financial support of the
11	family;
12	(iv) restitution for harm done to the
13	victim; and
14	(v) compliance with any other measures
15	that the court may deem appropriate; and
16	(2) the court orders the defendant to pay for the
17	victim's counseling services, to the extent that the
18	court finds, after considering the defendant's income and
19	assets, that the defendant is financially capable of
20	paying for such services, if the victim was under 18
21	years of age at the time the offense was committed and
22	requires counseling as a result of the offense.
23	Probation may be revoked or modified pursuant to Section
24	5-6-4; except where the court determines at the hearing that
25	the defendant violated a condition of his or her probation
26	restricting contact with the victim or other family members
27	or commits another offense with the victim or other family
28	members, the court shall revoke the defendant's probation and
29	impose a term of imprisonment.
30	For the purposes of this Section, "family member" and
31	"victim" shall have the meanings ascribed to them in Section
32	12-12 of the Criminal Code of 1961.
33	(f) This Article shall not deprive a court in other
34	proceedings to order a forfeiture of property, to suspend or

cancel a license, to remove a person from office, or to impose any other civil penalty.

(q) Whenever a defendant is convicted of an offense 3 under Sections 11-14, 11-15, 11-15.1, 11-16, 11-17, 11-18, 4 11-18.1, 11-19, 11-19.1, 11-19.2, 12-13, 12-14, 12-14.1, 5 6 12-15 or 12-16 of the Criminal Code of 1961, the defendant shall undergo medical testing to determine whether the 7 defendant has any sexually transmissible disease, including a 8 9 test for infection with human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) or any other identified causative agent 10 of acquired 11 immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS). Any such medical test 12 shall be performed only by appropriately licensed medical practitioners and may include an analysis of any bodily 13 fluids as well as an examination of the defendant's person. 14 Except as otherwise provided by law, the results of such test 15 16 shall be kept strictly confidential by all medical personnel involved in the testing and must be personally delivered in a 17 sealed envelope to the judge of the court in which the 18 19 conviction was entered for the judge's inspection in camera. Acting in accordance with the best interests of the victim 20 2.1 and the public, the judge shall have the discretion to 22 determine to whom, if anyone, the results of the testing may 23 be revealed. The court shall notify the defendant of the test results. The court shall also notify the victim if requested 24 25 by the victim, and if the victim is under the age of 15 and if requested by the victim's parents or legal guardian, the 26 court shall notify the victim's parents or legal guardian of 27 the test results. The court shall provide information on the 28 29 availability of HIV testing and counseling at Department of 30 Public Health facilities to all parties to whom the results of the testing are revealed and shall direct the State's 31 32 Attorney to provide the information to the victim when possible. A State's Attorney may petition the court to obtain 33 the results of any HIV test administered under this Section, 34

Attorney shows it is relevant in order to prosecute a charge of criminal transmission of HIV under Section 12-16.2 of the Criminal Code of 1961 against the defendant. The court shall

and the court shall grant the disclosure if the State's

order that the cost of any such test shall be paid by the

county and may be taxed as costs against the convicted

7 defendant.

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- (q-5) When an inmate is tested for an airborne disease, as determined by the Department of Public Health including but not limited to tuberculosis, the results of the test shall be personally delivered by the warden or his or her designee in a sealed envelope to the judge of the court in which the inmate must appear for the judge's inspection in camera if requested by Acting in accordance with the best interests of those in the courtroom, the judge shall have the discretion to determine what if any precautions need to be taken to prevent transmission of the disease in the courtroom.
- 19 (h) Whenever a defendant is convicted of an offense under Section 1 or 2 of the Hypodermic Syringes and Needles 20 2.1 Act, the defendant shall undergo medical testing to determine 22 whether the defendant has been exposed human 23 immunodeficiency virus (HIV) or any other causative agent of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS). 24 25 Except as otherwise provided by law, the results of such test shall be kept strictly confidential by all medical personnel 26 involved in the testing and must be personally delivered in a 27 sealed envelope to the judge of the court in which the 28 29 conviction was entered for the judge's inspection in camera. 30 Acting in accordance with the best interests of the public, the judge shall have the discretion to determine to whom, if 31 32 anyone, the results of the testing may be revealed. The court shall notify the defendant of a positive test showing an 33 34 infection with the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV). The

1 court shall provide information on the availability of HIV 2 testing and counseling at Department of Public Health facilities to all parties to whom the results of the testing 3 4 are revealed and shall direct the State's Attorney to provide the information to the victim when possible. A State's 5 Attorney may petition the court to obtain the results of any 6 7 HIV test administered under this Section, and the court shall grant the disclosure if the State's Attorney shows it 8 is relevant in order to prosecute a charge of criminal 9 transmission of HIV under Section 12-16.2 of the Criminal 10 11 Code of 1961 against the defendant. The court shall order that the cost of any such test shall be paid by the county 12 and may be taxed as costs against the convicted defendant. 13

(i) All fines and penalties imposed under this Section for any violation of Chapters 3, 4, 6, and 11 of the Illinois Vehicle Code, or a similar provision of a local ordinance, and any violation of the Child Passenger Protection Act, or a similar provision of a local ordinance, shall be collected and disbursed by the circuit clerk as provided under Section 27.5 of the Clerks of Courts Act.

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In cases when prosecution for any violation of 21 Section 11-6, 11-8, 11-9, 11-11, 11-14, 11-15, 22 11-17, 11-17.1, 11-18, 11-18.1, 11-19, 23 11-19.2, 11-20.1, 11-21, 12-13, 12-14, 12-14.1, 12-15, or 24 25 12-16 of the Criminal Code of 1961, any violation of the Illinois Controlled Substances Act, or any violation of the 26 Cannabis Control Act results in conviction, a disposition of 27 court supervision, or an order of probation granted under 28 Section 10 of the Cannabis Control Act or Section 410 of the 29 30 Illinois Controlled Substance Act of a defendant, the court shall determine whether the defendant is employed by a 31 32 facility or center as defined under the Child Care Act of 1969, a public or private elementary or secondary school, or 33 34 otherwise works with children under 18 years of age on a

1 daily basis. When a defendant is so employed, the court 2 shall order the Clerk of the Court to send a copy of the judgment of conviction or order of supervision or probation 3 4 to the defendant's employer by certified mail. 5 employer of the defendant is a school, the Clerk of the Court б shall direct the mailing of a copy of the judgment 7 conviction or order of supervision or probation to the appropriate regional superintendent of schools. 8 The regional 9 superintendent of schools shall notify the State Board of Education of any notification under this subsection. 10

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(j-5) A defendant at least 17 years of age who is convicted of a felony and who has not been previously convicted of a misdemeanor or felony and who is sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Illinois Department Corrections shall as a condition of his or her sentence be required by the court to attend educational courses designed to prepare the defendant for a high school diploma and to work toward a high school diploma or to work toward passing the high school level Test of General Educational Development (GED) or to work toward completing a vocational training program offered by the Department of Corrections. Τf defendant fails to complete the educational training required by his or her sentence during the term of incarceration, the Prisoner Review Board shall, as a condition of mandatory supervised release, require the defendant, at his or her own expense, to pursue a course of study toward a high school The Prisoner Review diploma or passage of the GED test. Board shall revoke the mandatory supervised release of defendant who wilfully fails to comply with this subsection (j-5) upon his or her release from confinement in a penal institution while serving a mandatory supervised release term; however, the inability of the defendant after making a good faith effort to obtain financial aid or pay for the educational training shall not be deemed a wilful failure to

- or otherwise mentally incapable of completing the educational
- 9 or vocational program.

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- (k) A court may not impose a sentence or disposition for 10 11 a felony or misdemeanor that requires the defendant to be implanted or injected with or to use any form of birth 12 13 control.
- (1) (A) Except as provided in 14 paragraph (C) of 15 subsection (1), whenever a defendant, who is an alien as 16 defined by the Immigration and Nationality Act, convicted of any felony or misdemeanor offense, the court 17 after sentencing the defendant may, upon motion of 18 19 State's Attorney, hold sentence in abeyance and remand the defendant to the custody of the Attorney General of 20 2.1 the United States or his or her designated agent to be 22 deported when:
  - a final order of deportation has issued against the defendant pursuant to proceedings under the Immigration and Nationality Act, and
  - (2) the deportation of the defendant would not deprecate the seriousness of the defendant's conduct and would not be inconsistent with the ends of justice.
- 30 Otherwise, the defendant shall be sentenced as 31 provided in this Chapter V.
  - (B) If the defendant has already been sentenced for a felony or misdemeanor offense, or has been placed on probation under Section 10 of the Cannabis Control Act or

Section 410 of the Illinois Controlled Substances Act, the court may, upon motion of the State's Attorney to suspend the sentence imposed, commit the defendant to the custody of the Attorney General of the United States or his or her designated agent when:

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- (1) a final order of deportation has been issued against the defendant pursuant to proceedings under the Immigration and Nationality Act, and
- (2) the deportation of the defendant would not deprecate the seriousness of the defendant's conduct and would not be inconsistent with the ends of justice.
- (C) This subsection (1) does not apply to offenders who are subject to the provisions of paragraph (2) of subsection (a) of Section 3-6-3.
- (D) Upon motion of the State's Attorney, if a defendant sentenced under this Section returns to the jurisdiction of the United States, the defendant shall be recommitted to the custody of the county from which he or she was sentenced. Thereafter, the defendant shall be brought before the sentencing court, which may impose any sentence that was available under Section 5-5-3 at the time of initial sentencing. In addition, the defendant shall not be eligible for additional good conduct credit for meritorious service as provided under Section 3-6-6.
- (m) A person convicted of criminal defacement of property under Section 21-1.3 of the Criminal Code of 1961, in which the property damage exceeds \$300 and the property damaged is a school building, shall be ordered to perform community service that may include cleanup, removal, or painting over the defacement.
- 32 (Source: P.A. 91-357, eff. 7-29-99; 91-404, eff. 1-1-00;
- 33 91-663, eff. 12-22-99; 91-695, eff. 4-13-00; 91-953, eff.
- 34 2-23-01; 92-183, eff. 7-27-01; 92-248, eff. 8-3-01; 92-283,

- 1 eff. 1-1-02; 92-340, eff. 8-10-01; 92-418, eff. 8-17-01;
- 2 92-422, eff. 8-17-01; 92-651, eff. 7-11-02; 92-698, eff.
- 3 7-19-02; revised 2-17-03.)".