

93RD GENERAL ASSEMBLY State of Illinois 2003 and 2004

Introduced 2/6/2004, by John J. Cullerton

SYNOPSIS AS INTRODUCED:

730 ILCS 5/5-8-1

from Ch. 38, par. 1005-8-1

Amends the Unified Code of Corrections. Makes technical changes in the Section concerning sentencing for felony violations.

LRB093 21183 RLC 47261 b

1 AN ACT concerning criminal law.

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

- Section 5. The Unified Code of Corrections is amended by changing Section 5-8-1 as follows:
- 6 (730 ILCS 5/5-8-1) (from Ch. 38, par. 1005-8-1)
- Sec. 5-8-1. Sentence of <u>imprisonment</u> Imprisonment for <u>a</u>

 8 <u>felony</u> Felony.
 - (a) Except as otherwise provided in the statute defining the offense, a sentence of imprisonment for a felony shall be a determinate sentence set by the court under this Section, according to the following limitations:
 - (1) for first degree murder,
 - (a) a term shall be not less than 20 years and not more than 60 years, or
 - (b) if a trier of fact finds beyond a reasonable doubt that the murder was accompanied by exceptionally brutal or heinous behavior indicative of wanton cruelty or, except as set forth in subsection (a) (1) (c) of this Section, that any of the aggravating factors listed in subsection (b) of Section 9-1 of the Criminal Code of 1961 are present, the court may sentence the defendant to a term of natural life imprisonment, or
 - (c) the court shall sentence the defendant to a term of natural life imprisonment when the death penalty is not imposed if the defendant,
 - (i) has previously been convicted of first degree murder under any state or federal law, or
 - (ii) is a person who, at the time of the commission of the murder, had attained the age of 17 or more and is found guilty of murdering an individual under 12 years of age; or, irrespective

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of the defendant's age at the time of the commission of the offense, is found guilty of murdering more than one victim, or

(iii) is found guilty of murdering a peace officer or fireman when the peace officer or fireman was killed in the course of performing his official duties, or to prevent the peace officer or fireman from performing his official duties, or in retaliation for the peace officer or fireman performing his official duties, and the defendant knew or should have known that the murdered individual was a peace officer or fireman, or

(iv) is found guilty of murdering an employee of an institution or facility of the Department of Corrections, or any similar local correctional agency, when the employee was killed in the course of performing his official duties, or to prevent the employee from performing his official duties, or in retaliation for the employee performing his official duties, or

(v) is found guilty of murdering an emergency medical technician - ambulance, emergency medical technician - intermediate, emergency medical technician - paramedic, ambulance driver or other medical assistance or first aid person while employed by a municipality or other governmental unit when the person was killed in the course of performing official duties or to prevent the person from performing official duties or in retaliation for performing official duties and the defendant knew or should have known that the murdered individual was an emergency medical technician - ambulance, emergency medical technician - intermediate, emergency medical technician - paramedic, ambulance driver, or other medical assistant or first aid personnel, or

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1	(vi) is a person who, at the time of the
2	commission of the murder, had not attained the age
3	of 17, and is found guilty of murdering a person
4	under 12 years of age and the murder is committed
5	during the course of aggravated criminal sexual
6	assault, criminal sexual assault, or aggravated
7	kidnaping, or
8	(vii) is found guilty of first degree murder
9	and the murder was committed by reason of any
10	person's activity as a community policing
11	volunteer or to prevent any person from engaging in
12	activity as a community policing volunteer. For
13	the purpose of this Section, "community policing
14	volunteer" has the meaning ascribed to it in
15	Section 2-3.5 of the Criminal Code of 1961.
16	For purposes of clause (v), "emergency medical
17	technician - ambulance", "emergency medical technician
18	- intermediate", "emergency medical technician -
19	paramedic", have the meanings ascribed to them in the
20	Emergency Medical Services (EMS) Systems Act.
21	(d) (i) if the person committed the offense while
22	armed with a firearm, 15 years shall be added to
23	the term of imprisonment imposed by the court;
24	(ii) if, during the commission of the offense,
25	the person personally discharged a firearm, 20
26	years shall be added to the term of imprisonment
27	imposed by the court;
28	(iii) if, during the commission of the
29	offense, the person personally discharged a
30	firearm that proximately caused great bodily harm,
31	permanent disability, permanent disfigurement, or
32	death to another person, 25 years or up to a term

(1.5) for second degree murder, a term shall be not less than 4 years and not more than 20 years;

imprisonment imposed by the court.

of natural life shall be added to the term of

- (2) for a person adjudged a habitual criminal under Article 33B of the Criminal Code of 1961, as amended, the sentence shall be a term of natural life imprisonment;
 - (2.5) for a person convicted under the circumstances described in paragraph (3) of subsection (b) of Section 12-13, paragraph (2) of subsection (d) of Section 12-14, paragraph (1.2) of subsection (b) of Section 12-14.1, or paragraph (2) of subsection (b) of Section 12-14.1 of the Criminal Code of 1961, the sentence shall be a term of natural life imprisonment;
 - (3) except as otherwise provided in the statute defining the offense, for a Class X felony, the sentence shall be not less than 6 years and not more than 30 years;
 - (4) for a Class 1 felony, other than second degree murder, the sentence shall be not less than 4 years and not more than 15 years;
 - (5) for a Class 2 felony, the sentence shall be not less than 3 years and not more than 7 years;
 - (6) for a Class 3 felony, the sentence shall be not less than 2 years and not more than 5 years;
 - (7) for a Class 4 felony, the sentence shall be not less than 1 year and not more than 3 years.
- (b) The sentencing judge in each felony conviction shall set forth his reasons for imposing the particular sentence he enters in the case, as provided in Section 5-4-1 of this Code. Those reasons may include any mitigating or aggravating factors specified in this Code, or the lack of any such circumstances, as well as any other such factors as the judge shall set forth on the record that are consistent with the purposes and principles of sentencing set out in this Code.
- (c) A motion to reduce a sentence may be made, or the court may reduce a sentence without motion, within 30 days after the sentence is imposed. A defendant's challenge to the correctness of a sentence or to any aspect of the sentencing hearing shall be made by a written motion filed within 30 days following the imposition of sentence. However, the court may not increase a

sentence once it is imposed.

If a motion filed pursuant to this subsection is timely filed within 30 days after the sentence is imposed, the proponent of the motion shall exercise due diligence in seeking a determination on the motion and the court shall thereafter decide such motion within a reasonable time.

If a motion filed pursuant to this subsection is timely filed within 30 days after the sentence is imposed, then for purposes of perfecting an appeal, a final judgment shall not be considered to have been entered until the motion to reduce a sentence has been decided by order entered by the trial court.

A motion filed pursuant to this subsection shall not be considered to have been timely filed unless it is filed with the circuit court clerk within 30 days after the sentence is imposed together with a notice of motion, which notice of motion shall set the motion on the court's calendar on a date certain within a reasonable time after the date of filing.

- (d) Except where a term of natural life is imposed, every sentence shall include as though written therein a term in addition to the term of imprisonment. For those sentenced under the law in effect prior to February 1, 1978, such term shall be identified as a parole term. For those sentenced on or after February 1, 1978, such term shall be identified as a mandatory supervised release term. Subject to earlier termination under Section 3-3-8, the parole or mandatory supervised release term shall be as follows:
 - (1) for first degree murder or a Class X felony, 3
 years;
 - (2) for a Class 1 felony or a Class 2 felony, 2 years;
 - (3) for a Class 3 felony or a Class 4 felony, 1 year;
 - (4) if the victim is under 18 years of age, for a second or subsequent offense of criminal sexual assault or aggravated criminal sexual assault, 5 years, at least the first 2 years of which the defendant shall serve in an electronic home detention program under Article 8A of Chapter V of this Code;

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- (5) if the victim is under 18 years of age, for a second or subsequent offense of aggravated criminal sexual abuse or felony criminal sexual abuse, 4 years, at least the first 2 years of which the defendant shall serve in an electronic home detention program under Article 8A of Chapter V of this Code.
- (e) A defendant who has a previous and unexpired sentence of imprisonment imposed by another state or by any district court of the United States and who, after sentence for a crime in Illinois, must return to serve the unexpired prior sentence may have his sentence by the Illinois court ordered to be concurrent with the prior sentence in the other state. The court may order that any time served on the unexpired portion of the sentence in the other state, prior to his return to Illinois, shall be credited on his Illinois sentence. The other state shall be furnished with a copy of the order imposing sentence which shall provide that, when the offender released from confinement of the other state, whether by parole by termination of sentence, the offender transferred by the Sheriff of the committing county to the Illinois Department of Corrections. The court shall cause the Department of Corrections to be notified of such sentence at the time of commitment and to be provided with copies of all records regarding the sentence.
- (f) A defendant who has a previous and unexpired sentence of imprisonment imposed by an Illinois circuit court for a crime in this State and who is subsequently sentenced to a term of imprisonment by another state or by any district court of the United States and who has served a term of imprisonment imposed by the other state or district court of the United States, and must return to serve the unexpired prior sentence imposed by the Illinois Circuit Court may apply to the court which imposed sentence to have his sentence reduced.

The circuit court may order that any time served on the sentence imposed by the other state or district court of the United States be credited on his Illinois sentence. Such

- 1 application for reduction of a sentence under this subsection
- 2 (f) shall be made within 30 days after the defendant has
- 3 completed the sentence imposed by the other state or district
- 4 court of the United States.
- 5 (Source: P.A. 91-279, eff. 1-1-00; 91-404, eff. 1-1-00; 91-953,
- 6 eff. 2-23-01; 92-16, eff. 6-28-01.)