

Sen. Dan Kotowski

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Filed: 5/21/2009

09600SB1013sam003 LRB096 07091 WGH 27293 a 1 AMENDMENT TO SENATE BILL 1013 2 AMENDMENT NO. . Amend Senate Bill 1013, AS AMENDED, 3 by inserting the following in its proper numeric sequence in 4 Article 1: "Section 1-20. The Unified Code of Corrections is amended 5 6 by changing Section 5-5-3 as follows: 7 (730 ILCS 5/5-5-3) (from Ch. 38, par. 1005-5-3) (Text of Section after amendment by P.A. 95-1052) 8 Sec. 5-5-3. Disposition. 9 10 (a) (Blank.) 11 (b) (Blank.) (c) (1) (Blank.) 12 13 (2) A period of probation, a term of periodic imprisonment or conditional discharge shall not be imposed 14 15 for the following offenses. The court shall sentence the

offender to not less than the minimum term of imprisonment

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set forth in this Code for the following offenses, and may 1 order a fine or restitution or both in conjunction with 2 3 such term of imprisonment:

- (A) First degree murder where the death penalty is not imposed.
 - (B) Attempted first degree murder.
 - (C) A Class X felony.
- (D) A violation of Section 401.1 or 407 of the Illinois Controlled Substances Act, or a violation of subdivision (c) (1), (c) (1.5), or (c) (2) of Section 401 of that Act which relates to more than 5 grams of a substance containing heroin, cocaine, fentanyl, or an analog thereof.
- (E) A violation of Section 5.1 or 9 of the Cannabis Control Act.
- (F) A Class 2 or greater felony if the offender had been convicted of a Class 2 or greater felony, including any state or federal conviction for an offense that contained, at the time it was committed, the same elements as an offense now (the date of the offense committed after the prior Class 2 or greater felony) classified as a Class 2 or greater 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

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1	Dependency Act.
2	(F-5) A violation of Section 24-1, 24-1.1, or
3	24-1.6 of the Criminal Code of 1961 for which
4	imprisonment is prescribed in those Sections.
5	(G) Residential burglary, except as otherwise
6	provided in Section 40-10 of the Alcoholism and Other
7	Drug Abuse and Dependency Act.
8	(H) Criminal sexual assault.
9	(I) Aggravated battery of a senior citizen.
10	(J) A forcible felony if the offense was related to
11	the activities of an organized gang.
12	Before July 1, 1994, for the purposes of this
13	paragraph, "organized gang" means an association of 5
14	or more persons, with an established hierarchy, that
15	encourages members of the association to perpetrate
16	crimes or provides support to the members of the
17	association who do commit crimes.
18	Beginning July 1, 1994, for the purposes of this
19	paragraph, "organized gang" has the meaning ascribed
20	to it in Section 10 of the Illinois Streetgang
21	Terrorism Omnibus Prevention Act.
22	(K) Vehicular hijacking.
23	(L) A second or subsequent conviction for the
24	offense of hate crime when the underlying offense upon

which the hate crime is based is felony aggravated

assault or felony mob action.

1	(M) A second or subsequent conviction for the
2	offense of institutional vandalism if the damage to the
3	property exceeds \$300.
4	(N) A Class 3 felony violation of paragraph (1) of
5	subsection (a) of Section 2 of the Firearm Owners
6	Identification Card Act.
7	(O) A violation of Section 12-6.1 of the Criminal
8	Code of 1961.
9	(P) A violation of paragraph (1), (2), (3), (4),
10	(5), or (7) of subsection (a) of Section 11-20.1 of the
11	Criminal Code of 1961.
12	(Q) A violation of Section 20-1.2 or 20-1.3 of the
13	Criminal Code of 1961.
14	(R) A violation of Section 24-3A of the Criminal
15	Code of 1961.
16	(S) (Blank).
17	(T) A second or subsequent violation of the
18	Methamphetamine Control and Community Protection Act.
19	(U) A second or subsequent violation of Section
20	6-303 of the Illinois Vehicle Code committed while his
21	or her driver's license, permit, or privilege was
22	revoked because of a violation of Section 9-3 of the
23	Criminal Code of 1961, relating to the offense of
24	reckless homicide, or a similar provision of a law of
25	another state.

(V) A violation of paragraph (4) of subsection (c)

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of Section 11-20.3 of the Criminal Code of 1961.

	(W) A violation of Section 24-3.5 of the Criminal
(Code of 1961.
	(X) A Class 3 felony or higher violation of an
<u>(</u>	offense involving the corruption of a public official
<u>7</u>	when the offense consists of theft, fraud, extortion or
<u> </u>	a violation of Article 33, 33C, or 33E of the Criminal
<u>(</u>	Code of 1961 and either: (1) the defendant was an
<u> </u>	elected official at the time of the offense, or (2) the
<u>(</u>	offense involved more than \$10,000 in money or
I	property, based on either the value of any payments or
<u>†</u>	the value of the item that was the object of such
<u>(</u>	offense. However, if the prosecutor certifies to the
<u>(</u>	court at the time of sentencing that the defendant has
I	provided substantial assistance in the case or another
I	prosecution of substantial public importance, this
I	paragraph (X) does not apply.
	(3) (Blank).
	(3) (Blank).

(4.1) (Blank).

of the Illinois Vehicle Code.

(4.2) Except as provided in paragraphs (4.3) and (4.8) of this subsection (c), a minimum of 100 hours of community service shall be imposed for a second violation of Section

(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

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1 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 paragraphs (4.5), (4.6), and (4.9) 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) Except as provided in paragraph (4.10) of this subsection (c), 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.
- (4.7) A minimum term of imprisonment of not less than 30 consecutive days, or 300 hours of community service, shall be imposed for a violation of subsection (a-5) of Section 6-303 of the Illinois Vehicle Code, as provided in subsection (b-5) of that Section.
- (4.8) A mandatory prison sentence shall be imposed for a second violation of subsection (a-5) of Section 6-303 of

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the Illinois Vehicle Code, as provided in subsection (c-5) of that Section. The person's driving privileges shall be revoked for a period of not less than 5 years from the date of his or her release from prison.

- (4.9) A mandatory prison sentence of not less than 4 and not more than 15 years shall be imposed for a third violation of subsection (a-5) of Section 6-303 of the Illinois Vehicle Code, as provided in subsection (d-2.5) of that Section. The person's driving privileges shall be revoked for the remainder of his or her life.
- (4.10) A mandatory prison sentence for a Class 1 felony shall be imposed, and the person shall be eligible for an extended term sentence, for a fourth or subsequent violation of subsection (a-5) of Section 6-303 of the Illinois Vehicle Code, as provided in subsection (d-3.5) of that Section. The person's driving privileges shall be revoked for the remainder of his or her life.
- (5) The court may sentence a corporation or unincorporated association convicted of any offense to:
 - (A) a period of conditional discharge;
 - (B) a fine;
 - (C) make restitution to the victim under Section 5-5-6 of this Code.
- (5.1) In addition to any other penalties imposed, and except as provided in paragraph (5.2) or (5.3), a person convicted of violating subsection (c) of Section 11-907 of

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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 other penalties imposed, 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 other penalties imposed, 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.
- (5.4) In addition to any other penalties imposed, a person convicted of violating Section 3-707 of the Illinois Vehicle Code shall have his or her driver's license, permit, or privileges suspended for 3 months and until he or she has paid a reinstatement fee of \$100.
- (5.5) In addition to any other penalties imposed, a person convicted of violating Section 3-707 of the Illinois Vehicle Code during a period in which his or her driver's license, permit, or privileges were suspended for a

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previous violation of that Section shall have his or her driver's license, permit, or privileges suspended for an additional 6 months after the expiration of the original 3-month suspension and until he or she has paid a reinstatement fee of \$100.

- (6) (Blank.)
- (7) (Blank.)
- (8) (Blank.)
- (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) (Blank).
- (11) The court shall impose a minimum fine of \$1,000 for a first offense and \$2,000 for a second or subsequent offense upon a person convicted of or placed on supervision for battery when the individual harmed was a sports official or coach at any level of competition and the act causing harm to the sports official or coach occurred within an athletic facility or within the immediate vicinity of the athletic facility at which the sports official or coach was an active participant of the athletic contest held at the athletic facility. For the purposes of this paragraph (11), "sports official" means a person at an athletic contest who enforces the rules of the contest, such as an umpire or referee; "athletic facility" means an indoor or outdoor playing field or recreational area where

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sports activities are conducted; and "coach" means a person recognized as a coach by the sanctioning authority that conducted the sporting event.

- (12) A person may not receive a disposition of court supervision for a violation of Section 5-16 of the Boat Registration and Safety Act if that person has previously received a disposition of court supervision for a violation of that Section.
- (13) A person convicted of or placed on supervision for an assault or aggravated assault when the victim and the offender are family or household members as defined in Section 103 of the Illinois Domestic Violence Act of 1986 or convicted of domestic battery or aggravated domestic battery may be required to attend a Partner Abuse Intervention Program under protocols set forth by the Illinois Department of Human Services under such terms and conditions imposed by the court. The costs of such classes shall be paid by the offender.
- (d) In any case in which a sentence originally imposed is vacated, the case shall be remanded to the trial court. The trial court shall hold a hearing under Section 5-4-1 of the Unified Code of Corrections which may include evidence of the defendant's life, moral character and occupation during the time since the original sentence was passed. The trial court shall then impose sentence upon the defendant. The trial court may impose any sentence which could have been imposed at the

original trial subject to Section 5-5-4 of the Unified Code of
Corrections. If a sentence is vacated on appeal or on
collateral attack due to the failure of the trier of fact at
trial to determine beyond a reasonable doubt the existence of a
fact (other than a prior conviction) necessary to increase the
punishment for the offense beyond the statutory maximum
otherwise applicable, either the defendant may be re-sentenced
to a term within the range otherwise provided or, if the State
files notice of its intention to again seek the extended
sentence, the defendant shall be afforded a new trial.

- (e) In cases where prosecution for aggravated criminal sexual abuse under Section 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:
 - (1) the court finds (A) or (B) or both are appropriate:
 - (A) the defendant is willing to undergo a court approved counseling program for a minimum duration of 2 years; or
 - (B) the defendant is willing to participate in a court approved plan including but not limited to the defendant's:
 - (i) removal from the household;
 - (ii) restricted contact with the victim;
- 26 (iii) continued financial support of the

1	family;
2	(iv) restitution for harm done to the victim;
3	and
4	(v) compliance with any other measures that
5	the court may deem appropriate; and
6	(2) the court orders the defendant to pay for the
7	victim's counseling services, to the extent that the court
8	finds, after considering the defendant's income and
9	assets, that the defendant is financially capable of paying
10	for such services, if the victim was under 18 years of age
11	at the time the offense was committed and requires
12	counseling as a result of the offense.
13	Probation may be revoked or modified pursuant to Section
14	5-6-4; except where the court determines at the hearing that
15	the defendant violated a condition of his or her probation
16	restricting contact with the victim or other family members or
17	commits another offense with the victim or other family
18	members, the court shall revoke the defendant's probation and
19	impose a term of imprisonment.
20	For the purposes of this Section, "family member" and
21	"victim" shall have the meanings ascribed to them in Section
22	12-12 of the Criminal Code of 1961.
23	(f) (Blank.)
24	(g) Whenever a defendant is convicted of an offense under
25	Sections 11-14, 11-15, 11-15.1, 11-16, 11-17, 11-18, 11-18.1,

11-19, 11-19.1, 11-19.2, 12-13, 12-14, 12-14.1, 12-15 or 12-16

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of the Criminal Code of 1961, the defendant shall undergo medical testing to determine whether the defendant has any sexually transmissible disease, including a test for infection with human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) or any other identified causative agent of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS). Any such medical test shall be performed only by appropriately licensed medical practitioners and may include an analysis of any bodily fluids as well as an examination of the defendant's person. Except as otherwise provided by law, the results of such test shall be kept strictly confidential by all medical personnel involved in the testing and must be personally delivered in a sealed envelope to the judge of the court in which the conviction was entered for the judge's inspection in camera. Acting in accordance with the best interests of the victim and the public, the judge shall have the discretion to determine to whom, if anyone, the results of the testing may be revealed. The court shall notify the defendant of the test results. The court shall also notify the victim if requested by the victim, and if the victim is under the age of 15 and if requested by the victim's parents or legal quardian, the court shall notify the victim's parents or legal quardian of the test results. The court shall provide information the availability of HIV testing and counseling at Department of Public Health facilities to all parties to whom the results of the testing are revealed and shall direct the State's Attorney to provide the information to the victim when possible. A

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State's Attorney may petition the court to obtain the results of any HIV test administered under this Section, and the court shall grant the disclosure if the State's 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 order that the cost of any such test shall be paid by the county and may be taxed as costs against the convicted defendant.

(q-5) When an inmate is tested for an airborne communicable disease, as determined by the Illinois 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 the judge. 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.

(h) Whenever a defendant is convicted of an offense under Section 1 or 2 of the Hypodermic Syringes and Needles Act, the defendant shall undergo medical testing to determine whether the defendant has been exposed to human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) or any other identified causative agent of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS). Except as otherwise provided by law, the results of such test shall be kept strictly confidential by all medical personnel involved in the testing

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and must be personally delivered in a sealed envelope to the judge of the court in which the conviction was entered for the judge's inspection in camera. Acting in accordance with the best interests of the public, the judge shall have the discretion to determine to whom, if anyone, the results of the testing may be revealed. The court shall notify the defendant of a positive test showing an infection with the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV). The court shall information on the availability of HIV testing and counseling at Department of Public Health facilities to all parties to whom the results of the testing are revealed and shall direct the State's Attorney to provide the information to the victim when possible. A State's Attorney may petition the court to obtain the results of any HIV test administered under this Section, and the court shall grant the disclosure if the State's 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 order that the cost of any such test shall be paid by the county and may be taxed as costs against the convicted defendant.

(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

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disbursed by the circuit clerk as provided under Section 27.5 1 2 of the Clerks of Courts Act.

(j) In cases when prosecution for any violation of Section 11-6, 11-8, 11-9, 11-11, 11-14, 11-15, 11-15.1, 11-16, 11-17, 11-17.1, 11-18, 11-18.1, 11-19, 11-19.1, 11-19.2, 11-20.1, 11-21, 12-13, 12-14, 12-14.1, 12-15, or 12-16 of the Criminal Code of 1961, any violation of the Illinois Controlled Substances Act, any violation of the Cannabis Control Act, or any violation of the Methamphetamine Control and Community Protection Act results in conviction, a disposition of court supervision, or an order of probation granted under Section 10 of the Cannabis Control Act, Section 410 of the Illinois Controlled Substance Act, or Section 70 of the Methamphetamine Control and Community Protection Act of a defendant, the court shall determine whether the defendant is employed by a facility or center as defined under the Child Care Act of 1969, a public or private elementary or secondary school, or otherwise works with children under 18 years of age on a daily basis. When a defendant is so employed, the court shall order the Clerk of the Court to send a copy of the judgment of conviction or order of supervision or probation to the defendant's employer by certified mail. If the employer of the defendant is a school, the Clerk of the Court shall direct the mailing of a copy of the judgment of conviction or order of supervision or probation to the appropriate regional superintendent of schools. The regional superintendent of schools shall notify the State Board

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of Education of any notification under this subsection.

(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 of 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. If a 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 of mandatory supervised release, require the condition defendant, at his or her own expense, to pursue a course of study toward a high school diploma or passage of the GED test. The Prisoner Review Board shall revoke the mandatory supervised release of a 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 comply. The Prisoner Review Board shall recommit the defendant whose mandatory supervised release term has been revoked under

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this subsection (j-5) as provided in Section 3-3-9. This subsection (j-5) does not apply to a defendant who has a high school diploma or has successfully passed the GED test. This subsection (j-5) does not apply to a defendant who determined by the court to be developmentally disabled or otherwise mentally incapable of completing the educational or vocational program.

(k) (Blank.)

- (1) (A) Except as provided in paragraph (C) of subsection (1), whenever a defendant, who is an alien as defined by the Immigration and Nationality Act, is convicted of any felony or misdemeanor offense, the court after sentencing the defendant may, upon motion of the State's Attorney, hold sentence in abeyance and remand the defendant to the custody of the Attorney General of the United States or his or her designated agent to be deported when:
 - (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. Otherwise, the defendant shall be sentenced as provided in this Chapter V.
- (B) If the defendant has already been sentenced for a felony or misdemeanor offense, or has been placed on

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probation under Section 10 of the Cannabis Control Act, Section 410 of the Illinois Controlled Substances Act, or Section 70 of the Methamphetamine Control and Community Protection 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:

- (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 subject to the provisions of paragraph (2) 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 additional eligible for good conduct credit meritorious service as provided under Section 3-6-6.

- 1 (m) A person convicted of criminal defacement of property 2 under Section 21-1.3 of the Criminal Code of 1961, in which the property damage exceeds \$300 and the property damaged is a 3 4 school building, shall be ordered to perform community service 5 that may include cleanup, removal, or painting over the 6 defacement.
- The court may sentence a person convicted of a 7 violation of Section 12-19, 12-21, or 16-1.3 of the Criminal 8 9 Code of 1961 (i) to an impact incarceration program if the 10 person is otherwise eligible for that program under Section 11 5-8-1.1, (ii) to community service, or (iii) if the person is an addict or alcoholic, as defined in the Alcoholism and Other 12 13 Drug Abuse and Dependency Act, to a substance or alcohol abuse 14 program licensed under that Act.
- 15 (o) Whenever a person is convicted of a sex offense as 16 defined in Section 2 of the Sex Offender Registration Act, the defendant's driver's license or permit shall be subject to 17 renewal on an annual basis in accordance with the provisions of 18 19 license renewal established by the Secretary of State.
- 20 (Source: P.A. 94-72, eff. 1-1-06; 94-556, eff. 9-11-05; 94-993,
- eff. 1-1-07; 94-1035, eff. 7-1-07; 95-188, eff. 8-16-07; 21
- 95-259, eff. 8-17-07; 95-331, eff. 8-21-07; 95-377, eff. 22
- 1-1-08; 95-579, eff. 6-1-08; 95-876, eff. 8-21-08; 95-882, eff. 23
- 1-1-09; 95-1052, eff. 7-1-09.)". 24