

98TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY State of Illinois 2013 and 2014 SB1946

Introduced 2/15/2013, by Sen. Ira I. Silverstein

SYNOPSIS AS INTRODUCED:

730 ILCS 5/5-9-3

from Ch. 38, par. 1005-9-3

Amends the Unified Code of Corrections. Makes a technical change in a Section concerning default in the payment of a fine or any installment of a fine.

LRB098 08815 RLC 38941 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 5-9-3 as follows:
- 6 (730 ILCS 5/5-9-3) (from Ch. 38, par. 1005-9-3)
- 7 Sec. 5-9-3. Default.
- 8 (a) An offender who defaults in the the payment of a fine 9 or any installment of that fine may be held in contempt and 10 imprisoned for nonpayment. The court may issue a summons for
- 11 his appearance or a warrant of arrest.
- 12 (b) Unless the offender shows that his default was not due
 13 to his intentional refusal to pay, or not due to a failure on
 14 his part to make a good faith effort to pay, the court may
 15 order the offender imprisoned for a term not to exceed 6 months
 16 if the fine was for a felony, or 30 days if the fine was for a
 17 misdemeanor, a petty offense or a business offense. Payment of
 18 the fine at any time will entitle the offender to be released,
- 19 but imprisonment under this Section shall not satisfy the
- 20 payment of the fine.
- (c) If it appears that the default in the payment of a fine
- is not intentional under paragraph (b) of this Section, the
- 23 court may enter an order allowing the offender additional time

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- for payment, reducing the amount of the fine or of each installment, or revoking the fine or the unpaid portion.
 - (d) When a fine is imposed on a corporation or unincorporated organization or association, it is the duty of the person or persons authorized to make disbursement of assets, and their superiors, to pay the fine from assets of the corporation or unincorporated organization or association. The failure of such persons to do so shall render them subject to proceedings under paragraphs (a) and (b) of this Section.
 - (e) A default in the payment of a fine, fee, cost, order of restitution, judgment of bond forfeiture, judgment order of forfeiture, or any installment thereof may be collected by any and all means authorized for the collection of money judgments. The State's Attorney of the county in which the fine, fee, cost, order of restitution, judgment of bond forfeiture, or judgment order of forfeiture was imposed may retain attorneys and private collection agents for the purpose of collecting any any fine, fee, cost, default in payment of order restitution, judgment of bond forfeiture, judgment order of forfeiture, or installment thereof. An additional fee of 30% of the delinquent amount is to be charged to the offender for any amount of the fine, fee, cost, restitution, or judgment of bond forfeiture or installment of the fine, fee, cost, restitution, or judgment of bond forfeiture that remains unpaid after the time fixed for payment of the fine, fee, cost, restitution, or judgment of bond forfeiture by the court. The additional fee

eff. 8-21-08.)

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1 shall be payable to the State's Attorney in order to compensate 2 the State's Attorney for costs incurred in collecting the 3 delinquent amount. The State's Attorney may enter into agreements assigning any portion of the fee to the retained 4 5 attorneys or the private collection agent retained by the 6 State's Attorney. Any agreement between the State's Attorney 7 and the retained attorneys or collection agents shall require the approval of the Circuit Clerk of that county. A default in 8 9 payment of a fine, fee, cost, restitution, or judgment of bond 10 forfeiture shall draw interest at the rate of 9% per annum. 11 (Source: P.A. 95-514, eff. 1-1-08; 95-606, eff. 6-1-08; 95-876,