



## 99TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

### State of Illinois

2015 and 2016

HB2569

by Rep. John M. Cabello

#### SYNOPSIS AS INTRODUCED:

725 ILCS 5/113-4

from Ch. 38, par. 113-4

Amends the Code of Criminal Procedure of 1963. Provides that if the defendant pleads guilty the plea shall not be accepted until the court shall have fully explained to the defendant the following: (1) the maximum and minimum penalty provided by law for the offense which may be imposed by the court (rather than the consequences of the plea and the maximum penalty provided by law for the offense which may be imposed by the court); (2) any possible increased sentence by reason of the fact of a prior conviction or future conviction and any possibility of the imposition of consecutive sentences; (3) any registration requirement that accompanies the plea and the restrictions associated with the registration; and (4) the consequences of the plea on a defendants's ability to: (A) retain or obtain housing in the public or private market; (B) acquire loans for educational or other purposes; (C) enroll in certain degree programs; (D) retain or obtain employment; (E) retain or obtain an occupational or driver's license; (F) possess a firearm; and (G) retain or obtain custody of a child.

LRB099 07774 MRW 27907 b

1 AN ACT concerning criminal law.

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

4 Section 5. The Code of Criminal Procedure of 1963 is  
5 amended by changing Section 113-4 as follows:

6 (725 ILCS 5/113-4) (from Ch. 38, par. 113-4)

7 Sec. 113-4. Plea. (a) When called upon to plead at  
8 arraignment the defendant shall be furnished with a copy of the  
9 charge and shall plead guilty, guilty but mentally ill, or not  
10 guilty.

11 (b) If the defendant stands mute a plea of not guilty shall  
12 be entered for him and the trial shall proceed on such plea.

13 (c) If the defendant pleads guilty such plea shall not be  
14 accepted until the court shall have fully explained to the  
15 defendant the following:

16 (1) consequences of such plea and the maximum and  
17 minimum penalty provided by law for the offense which may  
18 be imposed by the court;

19 (2) any possible increased sentence by reason of the  
20 fact of a prior conviction or future conviction and any  
21 possibility of the imposition of consecutive sentences;

22 (3) any registration requirement that accompanies the  
23 plea and the restrictions associated with the

1           registration; and

2           (4) the consequences of the plea on a defendants's  
3           ability to:

4           (A) retain or obtain housing in the public or  
5           private market;

6           (B) acquire loans for educational or other  
7           purposes;

8           (C) enroll in certain degree programs;

9           (D) retain or obtain employment;

10          (E) retain or obtain an occupational or driver's  
11          license;

12          (F) possess a firearm; and

13          (G) retain or obtain custody of a child.

14          After such explanation if the defendant understandingly  
15          persists in his plea it shall be accepted by the court and  
16          recorded.

17          (d) If the defendant pleads guilty but mentally ill, the  
18          court shall not accept such a plea until the defendant has  
19          undergone examination by a clinical psychologist or  
20          psychiatrist and the judge has examined the psychiatric or  
21          psychological report or reports, held a hearing on the issue of  
22          the defendant's mental condition and is satisfied that there is  
23          a factual basis that the defendant was mentally ill at the time  
24          of the offense to which the plea is entered.

25          (e) If a defendant pleads not guilty, the court shall  
26          advise him at that time or at any later court date on which he

1 is present that if he escapes from custody or is released on  
2 bond and fails to appear in court when required by the court  
3 that his failure to appear would constitute a waiver of his  
4 right to confront the witnesses against him and trial could  
5 proceed in his absence.

6 (Source: P.A. 82-553.)