

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 Sections 5-5.5-5 and 5-5.5-30 as follows:

(730 ILCS 5/5-5.5-5)

Sec. 5-5.5-5. Definitions and rules of construction. In this Article:

"Eligible offender" means a person who has been convicted of a crime in this State or of an offense in any other jurisdiction that does not include any offense or attempted offense that would subject a person to registration under the Sex Offender Registration Act, the Arsonist Registration Act, or the Murderer and Violent Offender Against Youth Registration Act. "Eligible offender" does not include a person who has been convicted of arson, aggravated arson, kidnapping, aggravated kidnaping, ~~committing or attempting to commit a Class X felony,~~ aggravated driving under the influence of alcohol, other drug or drugs, or intoxicating compound or compounds, or any combination thereof, or aggravated domestic battery, ~~or a forcible felony.~~

~~"Forcible felony" means first degree murder, second degree murder, aggravated arson, arson, aggravated kidnapping,~~

~~kidnapping, aggravated battery that resulted in great bodily harm or permanent disability, and any other felony which involved the use of physical force or violence against any individual that resulted in great bodily harm or permanent disability.~~

(Source: P.A. 96-852, eff. 1-1-10; 97-154, eff. 1-1-12; 97-1113, eff. 1-1-13.)

(730 ILCS 5/5-5.5-30)

Sec. 5-5.5-30. Issuance of certificate of good conduct.

(a) After a rehabilitation review has been held, in a manner designated by the chief judge of the judicial circuit in which the conviction was entered, the Circuit Court of that judicial circuit shall have the power to issue a certificate of good conduct to any eligible offender previously convicted of a crime in this State, and shall make a specific finding of rehabilitation with the force and effect of a final judgment on the merits, when the Court is satisfied that:

(1) the applicant has conducted himself or herself in a manner warranting the issuance for a minimum period in accordance with the provisions of subsection (c) of this Section;

(2) the relief to be granted by the certificate is consistent with the rehabilitation of the applicant; and

(3) the relief to be granted is consistent with the public interest.

(b) The Circuit Court shall have the power to issue a certificate of good conduct to any person previously convicted of a crime in any other jurisdiction, when the Court is satisfied that:

(1) the applicant has demonstrated that there exist specific facts and circumstances and specific sections of Illinois State law that have an adverse impact on the applicant and warrant the application for relief to be made in Illinois; and

(2) the provisions of paragraphs (1), (2), and (3) of subsection (a) of this Section have been met.

(c) The minimum period of good conduct by the individual referred to in paragraph (1) of subsection (a) of this Section, shall be as follows: if the most serious crime of which the individual was convicted is a misdemeanor, the minimum period of good conduct shall be one year; if the most serious crime of which the individual was convicted is a ~~Class 1, 2, 3, or 4~~ felony, the minimum period of good conduct shall be 2 years. Criminal acts committed outside the State shall be classified as acts committed within the State based on the maximum sentence that could have been imposed based upon the conviction under the laws of the foreign jurisdiction. The minimum period of good conduct by the individual shall be measured either from the date of the payment of any fine imposed upon him or her, or from the date of his or her release from custody by parole, mandatory supervised release or commutation or termination of

his or her sentence. The Circuit Court shall have power and it shall be its duty to investigate all persons when the application is made and to grant or deny the same within a reasonable time after the making of the application.

(d) If the Circuit Court has issued a certificate of good conduct, the Court may at any time issue a new certificate enlarging the relief previously granted.

(e) Any certificate of good conduct issued by the Court to an individual who at the time of the issuance of the certificate is under the conditions of parole or mandatory supervised release imposed by the Prisoner Review Board shall be deemed to be a temporary certificate until the time as the individual is discharged from the terms of parole or mandatory supervised release, and, while temporary, the certificate may be revoked by the Court for violation of the conditions of parole or mandatory supervised release. Revocation shall be upon notice to the parolee or releasee, who shall be accorded an opportunity to explain the violation prior to a decision on the revocation. If the certificate is not so revoked, it shall become a permanent certificate upon expiration or termination of the offender's parole or mandatory supervised release term.

(f) The Court shall, upon notice to a certificate holder, have the power to revoke a certificate of good conduct upon a subsequent conviction.

(Source: P.A. 96-852, eff. 1-1-10; 97-1113, eff. 1-1-13.)