

101ST GENERAL ASSEMBLY State of Illinois 2019 and 2020 HB3421

by Rep. Luis Arroyo

SYNOPSIS AS INTRODUCED:

730 ILCS 5/3-3-9

from Ch. 38, par. 1003-3-9

Amends the Unified Code of Corrections. Provides that parole or mandatory supervised release shall not be automatically revoked or the person automatically recommitted if the violation of the terms of parole or mandatory supervised release is based upon a new criminal charge that is a misdemeanor.

LRB101 10167 SLF 55270 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 3-3-9 as follows:
- 6 (730 ILCS 5/3-3-9) (from Ch. 38, par. 1003-3-9)
- Sec. 3-3-9. Violations; changes of conditions; preliminary hearing; revocation of parole or mandatory supervised release; revocation hearing.
- 10 (a) If prior to expiration or termination of the term of
 11 parole or mandatory supervised release, a person violates a
 12 condition set by the Prisoner Review Board or a condition of
 13 parole or mandatory supervised release under Section 3-3-7 of
 14 this Code to govern that term, the Board may:
- 15 (1) continue the existing term, with or without 16 modifying or enlarging the conditions; or
- 17 (2) parole or release the person to a half-way house;
 18 or
- 19 (3) revoke the parole or mandatory supervised release 20 and reconfine the person for a term computed in the 21 following manner:
- (i) (A) For those sentenced under the law in effect prior to this amendatory Act of 1977, the recommitment

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shall be for any portion of the imposed maximum term of imprisonment or confinement which had not been served at the time of parole and the parole term, less the time elapsed between the parole of the person and the commission of the violation for which parole was revoked:

- (B) Except as set forth in paragraph (C), for those subject to mandatory supervised release under paragraph (d) of Section 5-8-1 of this Code, the for the total recommitment shall be mandatory supervised release term, less the time elapsed between the release of the person and the commission of the violation for which mandatory supervised release is revoked. The Board may also order that a prisoner serve up to one year of the sentence imposed by the court which was not served due to the accumulation of sentence credit;
- (C) For those subject to sex offender supervision under clause (d) (4) of Section 5-8-1 of this Code, the reconfinement period for violations of clauses (a) (3) through (b-1) (15) of Section 3-3-7 shall not exceed 2 years from the date of reconfinement;
 - (ii) the person shall be given credit against the term of reimprisonment or reconfinement for time spent in custody since he or she was paroled or released which has not been credited against

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1 another sentence or period of confinement;

2 (iii) (blank);

- (iv) this Section is subject to the release under supervision and the reparole and rerelease provisions of Section 3-3-10.
 - (b) The Board may revoke parole or mandatory supervised release for violation of a condition for the duration of the term and for any further period which is reasonably necessary for the adjudication of matters arising before its expiration. The issuance of a warrant of arrest for an alleged violation of the conditions of parole or mandatory supervised release shall toll the running of the term until the final determination of the charge. When parole or mandatory supervised release is not revoked that period shall be credited to the term, unless a community-based sanction is imposed as an alternative to revocation and reincarceration, including а diversion established by the Illinois Department of Corrections Parole Services Unit prior to the holding of a preliminary parole revocation hearing. Parolees who are diverted t.o community-based sanction shall serve the entire term of parole or mandatory supervised release, if otherwise appropriate.
 - (b-5) The Board shall revoke parole or mandatory supervised release for violation of the conditions prescribed in paragraph (7.6) of subsection (a) of Section 3-3-7.
 - (c) A person charged with violating a condition of parole or mandatory supervised release shall have a preliminary

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- hearing before a hearing officer designated by the Board to determine if there is cause to hold the person for a revocation hearing. However, no preliminary hearing need be held when revocation is based upon new criminal charges and a court finds probable cause on the new criminal charges or when the revocation is based upon a new criminal conviction and a certified copy of that conviction is available.
 - (d) Parole or mandatory supervised release shall not be revoked without written notice to the offender setting forth the violation of parole or mandatory supervised release charged against him or her.
 - (e) A hearing on revocation shall be conducted before at least one member of the Prisoner Review Board. The Board may meet and order its actions in panels of 3 or more members. The action of a majority of the panel shall be the action of the Board. A record of the hearing shall be made. At the hearing the offender shall be permitted to:
 - (1) appear and answer the charge; and
- 19 (2) bring witnesses on his or her behalf.
 - (f) The Board shall either revoke parole or mandatory supervised release or order the person's term continued with or without modification or enlargement of the conditions.
 - (g) Parole or mandatory supervised release shall not be revoked for failure to make payments under the conditions of parole or release unless the Board determines that such failure is due to the offender's willful refusal to pay.

- 1 (h) Parole or mandatory supervised release shall not be
- 2 <u>automatically revoked or the person automatically recommitted</u>
- 3 if the violation of the terms of parole or mandatory supervised
- 4 release is based upon a new criminal charge that is a
- 5 misdemeanor.
- 6 (Source: P.A. 98-463, eff. 8-16-13; 98-558, eff. 1-1-14;
- 7 99-628, eff. 1-1-17.)