

102ND GENERAL ASSEMBLY State of Illinois 2021 and 2022 HB4685

Introduced 1/21/2022, by Rep. Mark L. Walker

SYNOPSIS AS INTRODUCED:

720 ILCS 5/8-4 from Ch. 38, par. 8-4
720 ILCS 5/9-1 from Ch. 38, par. 9-1
720 ILCS 5/12-3.05 was 720 ILCS 5/12-4
730 ILCS 5/5-4.5-20
730 ILCS 5/5-8-1 from Ch. 38, par. 1005-8-1

Amends the Criminal Code of 2012. Makes technical changes in the first degree murder statute. Eliminates references to imposition of the death penalty for first degree murder. Amends the Unified Code of Corrections. Lists the aggravating factors for first degree murder in which the defendant may be sentenced to natural life imprisonment.

LRB102 23216 RLC 34076 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 Criminal Code of 2012 is amended by changing Sections 8-4, 9-1, and 12-3.05 as follows:
- 6 (720 ILCS 5/8-4) (from Ch. 38, par. 8-4)
- 7 Sec. 8-4. Attempt.
- 8 (a) Elements of the offense.
- A person commits the offense of attempt when, with intent to commit a specific offense, he or she does any act that constitutes a substantial step toward the commission of that offense.
- 13 (b) Impossibility.
- It is not a defense to a charge of attempt that because of a misapprehension of the circumstances it would have been impossible for the accused to commit the offense attempted.
- 17 (c) Sentence.
- A person convicted of attempt may be fined or imprisoned or both not to exceed the maximum provided for the offense attempted but, except for an attempt to commit the offense defined in Section 33A-2 of this Code:
- 22 (1) the sentence for attempt to commit first degree 23 murder is the sentence for a Class X felony, except that

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1	(A) an accempt to commit this degree murder when
2	at least one of the aggravating factors specified in
3	clauses (iii), (iv), and (v) of subsection (a)(1)(c)
4	of Section 5-8-1 of the Unified Code of Corrections
5	paragraphs (1), (2), and (12) of subsection (b) of
6	Section 9 1 is present is a Class X felony for which
7	the sentence shall be a term of imprisonment of not
8	less than 20 years and not more than 80 years;
9	(B) an attempt to commit first degree murder while
10	armed with a firearm is a Class X felony for which 15
11	years shall be added to the term of imprisonment
12	imposed by the court;
13	(C) an attempt to commit first degree murder
14	during which the person personally discharged a
15	firearm is a Class X felony for which 20 years shall be
16	added to the term of imprisonment imposed by the
17	court;
18	(D) an attempt to commit first degree murder
19	during which the person personally discharged a
20	firearm that proximately caused great bodily harm,

(E) if the defendant proves by a preponderance of the evidence at sentencing that, at the time of the

permanent disability, permanent disfigurement, or

death to another person is a Class X felony for which

25 years or up to a term of natural life shall be added

to the term of imprisonment imposed by the court; and

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attempted murder, he or she was acting under a sudden
and intense passion resulting from serious provocation
by the individual whom the defendant endeavored to
kill, or another, and, had the individual the
defendant endeavored to kill died, the defendant would
have negligently or accidentally caused that death,
then the sentence for the attempted murder is the
sentence for a Class 1 felony;

- (2) the sentence for attempt to commit a Class X felony is the sentence for a Class 1 felony;
- (3) the sentence for attempt to commit a Class 1 felony is the sentence for a Class 2 felony;
- (4) the sentence for attempt to commit a Class 2 felony is the sentence for a Class 3 felony; and
- (5) the sentence for attempt to commit any felony other than those specified in items (1), (2), (3), and (4) of this subsection (c) is the sentence for a Class A misdemeanor.
- 19 (Source: P.A. 96-710, eff. 1-1-10.)
- 20 (720 ILCS 5/9-1) (from Ch. 38, par. 9-1)
- Sec. 9-1. First degree murder; death penalties;
- 22 exceptions; separate hearings; proof; findings; appellate
- 23 procedures; reversals.
- 24 (a) A person who kills an individual without lawful 25 justification commits first degree murder if, in performing

1 the acts which cause the death:

- (1) he or she either intends to kill or do great bodily harm to that individual or another, or knows that such acts will cause death to that individual or another; or
- (2) he or she knows that such acts create a strong probability of death or great bodily harm to that individual or another; or
- (3) he or she, acting alone or with one or more participants, commits or attempts to commit a forcible felony other than second degree murder, and in the course of or in furtherance of such crime or flight therefrom, he or she or another participant causes the death of a person.
- (b) (Blank). Aggravating Factors. A defendant who at the time of the commission of the offense has attained the age of 18 or more and who has been found guilty of first degree murder may be sentenced to death if:
 - (1) the murdered individual was a peace officer or fireman killed in the course of performing his official duties, to prevent the performance of his or her official duties, or in retaliation for performing his or her official duties, and the defendant knew or should have known that the murdered individual was a peace officer or fireman; or
 - (2) the murdered individual was an employee of an institution or facility of the Department of Corrections,

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or any similar local correctional agency, killed in the course of performing his or her official duties, to prevent the performance of his or her official duties, or in retaliation for performing his or her official duties, or the murdered individual was an inmate at such institution or facility and was killed on the grounds thereof, or the murdered individual was otherwise present in such institution or facility with the knowledge and approval of the chief administrative officer thereof; or

(3) the defendant has been convicted of murdering two or more individuals under subsection (a) of this Section or under any law of the United States or of any state which is substantially similar to subsection (a) of this Section regardless of whether the deaths occurred as the result of the same act or of several related or unrelated acts so long as the deaths were the result of either an intent to kill more than one person or of separate acts which the defendant knew would cause death or create a strong probability of death or great bodily harm to the murdered individual or another; or

(4) the murdered individual was killed as a result of the hijacking of an airplane, train, ship, bus, or other public conveyance; or

(5) the defendant committed the murder pursuant to a contract, agreement, or understanding by which he or she was to receive money or anything of value in return for

1	committing the murder or procured another to commit the
2	murder for money or anything of value; or
3	(6) the murdered individual was killed in the course
4	of another felony if:
5	(a) the murdered individual:
6	(i) was actually killed by the defendant, or
7	(ii) received physical injuries personally
8	inflicted by the defendant substantially
9	contemporaneously with physical injuries caused by
10	one or more persons for whose conduct the
11	defendant is legally accountable under Section 5-2
12	of this Code, and the physical injuries inflicted
13	by either the defendant or the other person or
14	persons for whose conduct he is legally
15	accountable caused the death of the murdered
16	individual; and
17	(b) in performing the acts which caused the death
18	of the murdered individual or which resulted in
19	physical injuries personally inflicted by the
20	defendant on the murdered individual under the
21	circumstances of subdivision (ii) of subparagraph (a)
22	of paragraph (6) of subsection (b) of this Section,
23	the defendant acted with the intent to kill the
24	murdered individual or with the knowledge that his
25	acts created a strong probability of death or great

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(c) the other felony was an inherently violent crime or the attempt to commit an inherently violent crime. In this subparagraph (c), "inherently violent crime" includes, but is not limited to, armed robbery, robbery, predatory criminal sexual assault of a child, aggravated criminal sexual assault, aggravated kidnapping, aggravated vehicular hijacking, aggravated arson, aggravated stalking, residential burglary, and home invasion; or

(7) the murdered individual was under 12 years of age and the death resulted from exceptionally brutal or heinous behavior indicative of wanton cruelty; or

(8) the defendant committed the murder with intent prevent the murdered individual from testifying or participating in any criminal investigation or prosecution or giving material assistance to the State in any investigation or prosecution, either against the defendant or another; or the defendant committed the murder because the murdered individual was a witness in any prosecution or gave material assistance to the State in any investigation or prosecution, either against the defendant or another; for purposes of this paragraph (8), "participating in any criminal investigation prosecution" is intended to include those appearing in the proceedings in any capacity such as trial judges, prosecutors, defense attorneys, investigators, witnesses,

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or jurors; or

(9) the defendant, while committing an offense punishable under Sections 401, 401.1, 401.2, 405, 405.2, 407 or 407.1 or subsection (b) of Section 404 of the Illinois Controlled Substances Act, or while engaged in a conspiracy or solicitation to commit such offense, intentionally killed an individual or counseled, commanded, induced, procured or caused the intentional killing of the murdered individual; or

(10) the defendant was incarcerated in an institution or facility of the Department of Corrections at the time of the murder, and while committing an offense punishable as a felony under Illinois law, or while engaged in conspiracy or solicitation to commit such offense, intentionally killed an individual or counseled, commanded, induced, procured or caused the intentional killing of the murdered individual; or

(11) the murder was committed in a cold, calculated and premeditated manner pursuant to a preconceived plan, scheme or design to take a human life by unlawful means, and the conduct of the defendant created a reasonable expectation that the death of a human being would result therefrom; or

(12) the murdered individual was an emergency medical technician - ambulance, emergency medical technician intermediate, emergency medical technician paramedic,

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ambulance driver, or other medical assistance or first aid personnel, employed by a municipality or other governmental unit, killed in the course of performing his official duties, to prevent the performance of his official duties, or in retaliation for performing his official duties, and the defendant knew or should have known that the murdered individual was an emergency medical technician ambulance, emergency medical technician intermediate, emergency medical technician paramedic, ambulance driver, or other medical assistance or first aid personnel; or

(13) the defendant was a principal administrator, organizer, or leader of a calculated criminal conspiracy consisting of a hierarchical position of authority superior to that of all other members of the conspiracy, and the defendant counseled, commanded, induced, procured, or caused the intentional killing of the murdered person; or

(14) the murder was intentional and involved the infliction of torture. For the purpose of this Section torture means the infliction of or subjection to extreme physical pain, motivated by an intent to increase or prolong the pain, suffering or agony of the victim; or

(15) the murder was committed as a result of the intentional discharge of a firearm by the defendant from a motor vehicle and the victim was not present within the

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(16)	the	murder	ed indiv	ridual	was	60 years	of age	or
older an	d the	death	resulte	d from	ежее	ptionall :	y brutal	or
heinous l	behav	ior ind	icative	of wan	ton c	ruelty; ()r	

(17) the murdered individual was a person with a disability and the defendant knew or should have known that the murdered individual was a person with a disability. For purposes of this paragraph (17), "person with a disability" means a person who suffers from a permanent physical or mental impairment resulting from disease, an injury, a functional disorder, or a congenital condition that renders the person incapable of adequately providing for his or her own health or personal care; or

(18) the murder was committed by reason of any person's activity as a community policing volunteer or to prevent any person from engaging in activity as a community policing volunteer; or

(19) the murdered individual was subject to an order of protection and the murder was committed by a person against whom the same order of protection was issued under the Illinois Domestic Violence Act of 1986; or

(20) the murdered individual was known by the defendant to be a teacher or other person employed in any school and the teacher or other employee is upon the grounds of a school or grounds adjacent to a school, or is in any part of a building used for school purposes; or

1	(21) the murder was committed by the defendant in
2	connection with or as a result of the offense of terrorism
3	as defined in Section 29D-14.9 of this Code; or
4	(22) the murdered individual was a member of a
5	congregation engaged in prayer or other religious
6	activities at a church, synagogue, mosque, or other
7	building, structure, or place used for religious worship.
8	(b-5) (Blank). Aggravating Factor; Natural Life
9	Imprisonment. A defendant who has been found guilty of first
10	degree murder and who at the time of the commission of the
11	offense had attained the age of 18 years or more may be
12	sentenced to natural life imprisonment if (i) the murdered
13	individual was a physician, physician assistant, psychologist,
14	nurse, or advanced practice registered nurse, (ii) the
15	defendant knew or should have known that the murdered
16	individual was a physician, physician assistant, psychologist,
17	nurse, or advanced practice registered nurse, and (iii) the
18	murdered individual was killed in the course of acting in his
19	or her capacity as a physician, physician assistant,
20	psychologist, nurse, or advanced practice registered nurse, or
21	to prevent him or her from acting in that capacity, or in
22	retaliation for his or her acting in that capacity.
23	(c) (Blank). Consideration of factors in Aggravation and
24	Mitigation.
25	The court shall consider, or shall instruct the jury to

consider any aggravating and any mitigating factors which

1	relevant to the imposition of the death penalty. Aggravating
2	factors may include but need not be limited to those factors
3	set forth in subsection (b). Mitigating factors may include
4	but need not be limited to the following:
5	(1) the defendant has no significant history of prior
6	<pre>criminal activity;</pre>
7	(2) the murder was committed while the defendant was
8	under the influence of extreme mental or emotional
9	disturbance, although not such as to constitute a defense
10	to prosecution;
11	(3) the murdered individual was a participant in the
12	defendant's homicidal conduct or consented to the
13	homicidal act;
14	(4) the defendant acted under the compulsion of threat
15	or menace of the imminent infliction of death or great
16	bodily harm;
17	(5) the defendant was not personally present during
18	commission of the act or acts causing death;
19	(6) the defendant's background includes a history of
20	extreme emotional or physical abuse;
21	(7) the defendant suffers from a reduced mental
22	capacity.
23	Provided, however, that an action that does not otherwise
24	mitigate first degree murder cannot qualify as a mitigating
25	factor for first degree murder because of the discovery,

1	defined in Section 1-103 of the Illinois Human Rights Act.
2	(d) (Blank). Separate sentencing hearing.
3	Where requested by the State, the court shall conduct a
4	separate sentencing proceeding to determine the existence of
5	factors set forth in subsection (b) and to consider any
6	aggravating or mitigating factors as indicated in subsection
7	(c). The proceeding shall be conducted:
8	(1) before the jury that determined the defendant's
9	guilt; or
10	(2) before a jury impanelled for the purpose of the
11	proceeding if:
12	A. the defendant was convicted upon a plea of
13	guilty; or
14	B. the defendant was convicted after a trial
15	before the court sitting without a jury; or
16	C. the court for good cause shown discharges the
17	jury that determined the defendant's guilt; or
18	(3) before the court alone if the defendant waives a
19	jury for the separate proceeding.
20	(e) (Blank). Evidence and Argument.
21	During the proceeding any information relevant to any of
22	the factors set forth in subsection (b) may be presented by
23	either the State or the defendant under the rules governing
24	the admission of evidence at criminal trials. Any information
25	relevant to any additional aggravating factors or any
26	mitigating factors indicated in subsection (c) may be

presented by the State or defendant regardless of its admissibility under the rules governing the admission of evidence at criminal trials. The State and the defendant shall be given fair opportunity to rebut any information received at the hearing.

(f) (Blank). Proof.

The burden of proof of establishing the existence of any of the factors set forth in subsection (b) is on the State and shall not be satisfied unless established beyond a reasonable doubt.

(g) (Blank). Procedure - Jury.

that none of the factors set forth in subsection (b) exists, the court shall sentence the defendant to a term of imprisonment under Chapter V of the Unified Code of Corrections. If there is a unanimous finding by the jury that one or more of the factors set forth in subsection (b) exist, the jury shall consider aggravating and mitigating factors as instructed by the court and shall determine whether the sentence of death shall be imposed. If the jury determines unanimously, after weighing the factors in aggravation and mitigation, that death is the appropriate sentence, the court shall sentence the defendant to death. If the court does not concur with the jury determination that death is the appropriate sentence, the court shall set forth reasons in writing including what facts or circumstances the court relied

upon, along with any relevant documents, that compelled the court to non-concur with the sentence. This document and any attachments shall be part of the record for appellate review.

The court shall be bound by the jury's sentencing

The court shall be bound by the jury's sentencing

determination.

If after weighing the factors in aggravation and mitigation, one or more jurors determines that death is not the appropriate sentence, the court shall sentence the defendant to a term of imprisonment under Chapter V of the Unified Code of Corrections.

(h) (Blank). Procedure - No Jury.

In a proceeding before the court alone, if the court finds that none of the factors found in subsection (b) exists, the court shall sentence the defendant to a term of imprisonment under Chapter V of the Unified Code of Corrections.

If the Court determines that one or more of the factors set forth in subsection (b) exists, the Court shall consider any aggravating and mitigating factors as indicated in subsection (c). If the Court determines, after weighing the factors in aggravation and mitigation, that death is the appropriate sentence, the Court shall sentence the defendant to death.

If the court finds that death is not the appropriate sentence, the court shall sentence the defendant to a term of imprisonment under Chapter V of the Unified Code of Corrections.

(h-5) (Blank). Decertification as a capital case.

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In a case in which the defendant has been found quilty of first degree murder by a judge or jury, or a case on remand for resentencing, and the State seeks the death penalty as an appropriate sentence, on the court's own motion or the written motion of the defendant, the court may decertify the case as a death penalty case if the court finds that the only evidence supporting the defendant's conviction is the uncorroborated testimony of an informant witness, as defined in Section 115 21 of the Code of Criminal Procedure of 1963, concerning the confession or admission of the defendant or that the sole evidence against the defendant is a single eyewitness or single accomplice without any other corroborating evidence. If the court decertifies the case as a capital case under either of the grounds set forth above, the court shall issue a written finding. The State may pursue its right to appeal the decertification pursuant to Supreme Court Rule 604(a)(1). If the court does not decertify the case as a capital case, the matter shall proceed to the eligibility phase sentencing hearing.

(i) (Blank). Appellate Procedure.

The conviction and sentence of death shall be subject to automatic review by the Supreme Court. Such review shall be in accordance with rules promulgated by the Supreme Court. The Illinois Supreme Court may overturn the death sentence, and order the imposition of imprisonment under Chapter V of the Unified Code of Corrections if the court finds that the death

sentence is fundamentally unjust as applied to the particular case. If the Illinois Supreme Court finds that the death sentence is fundamentally unjust as applied to the particular case, independent of any procedural grounds for relief, the Illinois Supreme Court shall issue a written opinion explaining this finding.

(j) (Blank). Disposition of reversed death sentence.

In the event that the death penalty in this Act is held to be unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States or of the State of Illinois, any person convicted of first degree murder shall be sentenced by the court to a term of imprisonment under Chapter V of the Unified Code of Corrections.

In the event that any death sentence pursuant to the sentencing provisions of this Section is declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States or of the State of Illinois, the court having jurisdiction over a person previously sentenced to death shall cause the defendant to be brought before the court, and the court shall sentence the defendant to a term of imprisonment under Chapter V of the Unified Code of Corrections.

(k) (Blank). Guidelines for seeking the death penalty.

The Attorney General and State's Attorneys Association shall consult on voluntary guidelines for procedures governing whether or not to seek the death penalty. The guidelines do not have the force of law and are only advisory in nature.

- 1 (Source: P.A. 100-460, eff. 1-1-18; 100-513, eff. 1-1-18;
- 2 100-863, eff. 8-14-18; 101-223, eff. 1-1-20; 101-652, eff.
- 3 7-1-21.

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- 4 (720 ILCS 5/12-3.05) (was 720 ILCS 5/12-4)
- 5 Sec. 12-3.05. Aggravated battery.
- 6 (a) Offense based on injury. A person commits aggravated
 7 battery when, in committing a battery, other than by the
 8 discharge of a firearm, he or she knowingly does any of the
 9 following:
- 10 (1) Causes great bodily harm or permanent disability
 11 or disfigurement.
 - (2) Causes severe and permanent disability, great bodily harm, or disfigurement by means of a caustic or flammable substance, a poisonous gas, a deadly biological or chemical contaminant or agent, a radioactive substance, or a bomb or explosive compound.
 - (3) Causes great bodily harm or permanent disability or disfigurement to an individual whom the person knows to be a peace officer, community policing volunteer, fireman, private security officer, correctional institution employee, or Department of Human Services employee supervising or controlling sexually dangerous persons or sexually violent persons:
 - (i) performing his or her official duties;
 - (ii) battered to prevent performance of his or her

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- 2 (iii) battered in retaliation for performing his 3 or her official duties.
- 4 (4) Causes great bodily harm or permanent disability
 5 or disfigurement to an individual 60 years of age or
 6 older.
 - (5) Strangles another individual.
 - (b) Offense based on injury to a child or person with an intellectual disability. A person who is at least 18 years of age commits aggravated battery when, in committing a battery, he or she knowingly and without legal justification by any means:
- (1) causes great bodily harm or permanent disability
 or disfigurement to any child under the age of 13 years, or
 to any person with a severe or profound intellectual
 disability; or
 - (2) causes bodily harm or disability or disfigurement to any child under the age of 13 years or to any person with a severe or profound intellectual disability.
 - (c) Offense based on location of conduct. A person commits aggravated battery when, in committing a battery, other than by the discharge of a firearm, he or she is or the person battered is on or about a public way, public property, a public place of accommodation or amusement, a sports venue, or a domestic violence shelter, or in a church, synagogue, mosque, or other building, structure, or place used for religious

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- (d) Offense based on status of victim. A person commits aggravated battery when, in committing a battery, other than by discharge of a firearm, he or she knows the individual battered to be any of the following:
 - (1) A person 60 years of age or older.
- 7 (2) A person who is pregnant or has a physical disability.
 - (3) A teacher or school employee upon school grounds or grounds adjacent to a school or in any part of a building used for school purposes.
 - (4) A peace officer, community policing volunteer, fireman, private security officer, correctional institution employee, or Department of Human Services employee supervising or controlling sexually dangerous persons or sexually violent persons:
 - (i) performing his or her official duties;
 - (ii) battered to prevent performance of his or her official duties; or
- 20 (iii) battered in retaliation for performing his 21 or her official duties.
 - (5) A judge, emergency management worker, emergency medical services personnel, or utility worker:
 - (i) performing his or her official duties;
- 25 (ii) battered to prevent performance of his or her 26 official duties; or

- 1 (iii) battered in retaliation for performing his 2 or her official duties.
 - (6) An officer or employee of the State of Illinois, a unit of local government, or a school district, while performing his or her official duties.
 - (7) A transit employee performing his or her official duties, or a transit passenger.
 - (8) A taxi driver on duty.
 - (9) A merchant who detains the person for an alleged commission of retail theft under Section 16-26 of this Code and the person without legal justification by any means causes bodily harm to the merchant.
 - (10) A person authorized to serve process under Section 2-202 of the Code of Civil Procedure or a special process server appointed by the circuit court while that individual is in the performance of his or her duties as a process server.
 - (11) A nurse while in the performance of his or her duties as a nurse.
 - (12) A merchant: (i) while performing his or her duties, including, but not limited to, relaying directions for healthcare or safety from his or her supervisor or employer or relaying health or safety guidelines, recommendations, regulations, or rules from a federal, State, or local public health agency; and (ii) during a disaster declared by the Governor, or a state of emergency

L	declared by the mayor of the municipality in which the
2	merchant is located, due to a public health emergency and
3	for a period of 6 months after such declaration.

- (e) Offense based on use of a firearm. A person commits aggravated battery when, in committing a battery, he or she knowingly does any of the following:
 - (1) Discharges a firearm, other than a machine gun or a firearm equipped with a silencer, and causes any injury to another person.
 - (2) Discharges a firearm, other than a machine gun or a firearm equipped with a silencer, and causes any injury to a person he or she knows to be a peace officer, community policing volunteer, person summoned by a police officer, fireman, private security officer, correctional institution employee, or emergency management worker:
 - (i) performing his or her official duties;
 - (ii) battered to prevent performance of his or her official duties; or
 - (iii) battered in retaliation for performing his or her official duties.
 - (3) Discharges a firearm, other than a machine gun or a firearm equipped with a silencer, and causes any injury to a person he or she knows to be emergency medical services personnel:
 - (i) performing his or her official duties;
 - (ii) battered to prevent performance of his or her

official	duties;	or
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- 2 (iii) battered in retaliation for performing his 3 or her official duties.
 - (4) Discharges a firearm and causes any injury to a person he or she knows to be a teacher, a student in a school, or a school employee, and the teacher, student, or employee is upon school grounds or grounds adjacent to a school or in any part of a building used for school purposes.
 - (5) Discharges a machine gun or a firearm equipped with a silencer, and causes any injury to another person.
 - (6) Discharges a machine gun or a firearm equipped with a silencer, and causes any injury to a person he or she knows to be a peace officer, community policing volunteer, person summoned by a police officer, fireman, private security officer, correctional institution employee or emergency management worker:
 - (i) performing his or her official duties;
 - (ii) battered to prevent performance of his or her official duties; or
 - (iii) battered in retaliation for performing his or her official duties.
 - (7) Discharges a machine gun or a firearm equipped with a silencer, and causes any injury to a person he or she knows to be emergency medical services personnel:
 - (i) performing his or her official duties;

1	(ii)	battered	to	prevent	performance	of	his	or	her
2	official	duties; d	or						

- (iii) battered in retaliation for performing his or her official duties.
 - (8) Discharges a machine gun or a firearm equipped with a silencer, and causes any injury to a person he or she knows to be a teacher, or a student in a school, or a school employee, and the teacher, student, or employee is upon school grounds or grounds adjacent to a school or in any part of a building used for school purposes.
 - (f) Offense based on use of a weapon or device. A person commits aggravated battery when, in committing a battery, he or she does any of the following:
 - (1) Uses a deadly weapon other than by discharge of a firearm, or uses an air rifle as defined in Section 24.8-0.1 of this Code.
 - (2) Wears a hood, robe, or mask to conceal his or her identity.
 - (3) Knowingly and without lawful justification shines or flashes a laser gunsight or other laser device attached to a firearm, or used in concert with a firearm, so that the laser beam strikes upon or against the person of another.
 - (4) Knowingly video or audio records the offense with the intent to disseminate the recording.
 - (q) Offense based on certain conduct. A person commits

- aggravated battery when, other than by discharge of a firearm, he or she does any of the following:
 - (1) Violates Section 401 of the Illinois Controlled Substances Act by unlawfully delivering a controlled substance to another and any user experiences great bodily harm or permanent disability as a result of the injection, inhalation, or ingestion of any amount of the controlled substance.
 - (2) Knowingly administers to an individual or causes him or her to take, without his or her consent or by threat or deception, and for other than medical purposes, any intoxicating, poisonous, stupefying, narcotic, anesthetic, or controlled substance, or gives to another person any food containing any substance or object intended to cause physical injury if eaten.
 - (3) Knowingly causes or attempts to cause a correctional institution employee or Department of Human Services employee to come into contact with blood, seminal fluid, urine, or feces by throwing, tossing, or expelling the fluid or material, and the person is an inmate of a penal institution or is a sexually dangerous person or sexually violent person in the custody of the Department of Human Services.
 - (h) Sentence. Unless otherwise provided, aggravated battery is a Class 3 felony.
- 26 Aggravated battery as defined in subdivision (a) (4),

- 1 (d)(4), or (g)(3) is a Class 2 felony.
- 2 Aggravated battery as defined in subdivision (a)(3) or
- 3 (g) (1) is a Class 1 felony.
- 4 Aggravated battery as defined in subdivision (a)(1) is a
- 5 Class 1 felony when the aggravated battery was intentional and
- 6 involved the infliction of torture, as defined in paragraph
- 7 (10) (14) of subsection (b-5) (b) of Section 5-8-1 of the
- 8 Unified Code of Corrections Section 9 1 of this Code, as the
- 9 infliction of or subjection to extreme physical pain,
- 10 motivated by an intent to increase or prolong the pain,
- 11 suffering, or agony of the victim.
- 12 Aggravated battery as defined in subdivision (a)(1) is a
- 13 Class 2 felony when the person causes great bodily harm or
- 14 permanent disability to an individual whom the person knows to
- 15 be a member of a congregation engaged in prayer or other
- 16 religious activities at a church, synagogue, mosque, or other
- building, structure, or place used for religious worship.
- 18 Aggravated battery under subdivision (a)(5) is a Class 1
- 19 felony if:
- 20 (A) the person used or attempted to use a dangerous
- instrument while committing the offense;
- 22 (B) the person caused great bodily harm or permanent
- 23 disability or disfigurement to the other person while
- committing the offense; or
- 25 (C) the person has been previously convicted of a
- violation of subdivision (a) (5) under the laws of this

- 1 State or laws similar to subdivision (a)(5) of any other
- 2 state.
- 3 Aggravated battery as defined in subdivision (e)(1) is a
- 4 Class X felony.
- 5 Aggravated battery as defined in subdivision (a) (2) is a
- 6 Class X felony for which a person shall be sentenced to a term
- 7 of imprisonment of a minimum of 6 years and a maximum of 45
- 8 years.
- 9 Aggravated battery as defined in subdivision (e)(5) is a
- 10 Class X felony for which a person shall be sentenced to a term
- of imprisonment of a minimum of 12 years and a maximum of 45
- 12 years.
- 13 Aggravated battery as defined in subdivision (e)(2),
- 14 (e)(3), or (e)(4) is a Class X felony for which a person shall
- 15 be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of a minimum of 15 years
- and a maximum of 60 years.
- 17 Aggravated battery as defined in subdivision (e)(6),
- (e) (7), or (e) (8) is a Class X felony for which a person shall
- 19 be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of a minimum of 20 years
- and a maximum of 60 years.
- 21 Aggravated battery as defined in subdivision (b)(1) is a
- 22 Class X felony, except that:
- 23 (1) if the person committed the offense while armed
- with a firearm, 15 years shall be added to the term of
- imprisonment imposed by the court;
- 26 (2) if, during the commission of the offense, the

person personally discharged a firearm, 20 years shall be added to the term of imprisonment imposed by the court;

- (3) if, during the commission of the offense, the person personally discharged a firearm that proximately caused great bodily harm, permanent disability, permanent disfigurement, or death to another person, 25 years or up to a term of natural life shall be added to the term of imprisonment imposed by the court.
- (i) Definitions. In this Section:

"Building or other structure used to provide shelter" has the meaning ascribed to "shelter" in Section 1 of the Domestic Violence Shelters Act.

"Domestic violence" has the meaning ascribed to it in Section 103 of the Illinois Domestic Violence Act of 1986.

"Domestic violence shelter" means any building or other structure used to provide shelter or other services to victims or to the dependent children of victims of domestic violence pursuant to the Illinois Domestic Violence Act of 1986 or the Domestic Violence Shelters Act, or any place within 500 feet of such a building or other structure in the case of a person who is going to or from such a building or other structure.

"Firearm" has the meaning provided under Section 1.1 of the Firearm Owners Identification Card Act, and does not include an air rifle as defined by Section 24.8-0.1 of this Code.

"Machine qun" has the meaning ascribed to it in Section

- 1 24-1 of this Code.
- 2 "Merchant" has the meaning ascribed to it in Section
- 3 16-0.1 of this Code.
- 4 "Strangle" means intentionally impeding the normal
- 5 breathing or circulation of the blood of an individual by
- 6 applying pressure on the throat or neck of that individual or
- 7 by blocking the nose or mouth of that individual.
- 8 (Source: P.A. 101-223, eff. 1-1-20; 101-651, eff. 8-7-20.)
- 9 Section 10. The Unified Code of Corrections is amended by
- 10 changing Sections 5-4.5-20 and 5-8-1 as follows:
- 11 (730 ILCS 5/5-4.5-20)
- 12 Sec. 5-4.5-20. FIRST DEGREE MURDER; SENTENCE. For first
- 13 degree murder:
- 14 (a) TERM. The defendant shall be sentenced to imprisonment
- or, if appropriate, death under Section 9-1 of the Criminal
- 16 Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012 $\frac{(720 \text{ ILCS } 5/9 \text{ 1})}{(720 \text{ ILCS } 5/9 \text{ 1})}$.
- 17 Imprisonment shall be for a determinate term, subject to
- 18 Section 5-4.5-115 of this Code, of (1) not less than 20 years
- and not more than 60 years; (2) not less than 60 years and not
- 20 more than 100 years when an extended term is imposed under
- 21 Section 5-8-2 $\frac{(730 \text{ ILCS } 5/5-8-2)}{(730 \text{ ILCS } 5/5-8-2)}$; or (3) natural life as
- 22 provided in Section 5-8-1 $\frac{(730 \text{ ILCS } 5/5-8-1)}{(730 \text{ ILCS } 5/5-8-1)}$.
- 23 (b) PERIODIC IMPRISONMENT. A term of periodic imprisonment
- 24 shall not be imposed.

- 1 (c) IMPACT INCARCERATION. The impact incarceration program
- 2 or the county impact incarceration program is not an
- 3 authorized disposition.
- 4 (d) PROBATION; CONDITIONAL DISCHARGE. A period of
- 5 probation or conditional discharge shall not be imposed.
- 6 (e) FINE. Fines may be imposed as provided in Section
- 7 5-4.5-50(b) $\frac{(730 \text{ ILCS } 5/5 \text{ 4.5 } 50 \text{ (b)})}{(730 \text{ ILCS } 5/5 \text{ 4.5 } 50 \text{ (b)})}$.
- 8 (f) RESTITUTION. See Section 5-5-6 $\frac{(730 \text{ ILCS } 5/5 \text{ } 6)}{(730 \text{ ILCS } 5/5 \text{ } 6)}$
- 9 concerning restitution.
- 10 (g) CONCURRENT OR CONSECUTIVE SENTENCE. The sentence shall
- 11 be concurrent or consecutive as provided in Section 5-8-4 (730)
- 12 ILCS 5/5-8-4) and Section 5-4.5-50 (730 ILCS 5/5-4.5-50).
- 13 (h) DRUG COURT. Drug court is not an authorized
- 14 disposition.
- 15 (i) CREDIT FOR HOME DETENTION. See Section 5-4.5-100 (730)
- 16 ILCS 5/5 4.5 100) concerning no credit for time spent in home
- detention prior to judgment.
- 18 (j) SENTENCE CREDIT. See Section 3-6-3 $\frac{(730 \text{ ILCS } 5/3 \text{ } 6 \text{ } 3)}{1}$
- 19 for rules and regulations for sentence credit.
- 20 (k) ELECTRONIC MONITORING AND HOME DETENTION. Electronic
- 21 monitoring and home detention are not authorized dispositions,
- 22 except in limited circumstances as provided in Section 5-8A-3
- 23 $\frac{(730 \text{ ILCS } 5/5-8\lambda-3)}{(730 \text{ ILCS } 5/5-8\lambda-3)}$.
- 24 (1) PAROLE; MANDATORY SUPERVISED RELEASE. Except as
- 25 provided in Section 3-3-8 (730 ILCS 5/3-3-8), the parole or
- 26 mandatory supervised release term shall be 3 years upon

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- 1 release from imprisonment.
- 2 (Source: P.A. 100-431, eff. 8-25-17; 100-1182, eff. 6-1-19;
- 3 101-288, eff. 1-1-20.)
- (730 ILCS 5/5-8-1) (from Ch. 38, par. 1005-8-1)
- Sec. 5-8-1. Natural life imprisonment; enhancements for use of a firearm; mandatory supervised release terms.
 - (a) Except as otherwise provided in the statute defining the offense or in Article 4.5 of Chapter V, a sentence of imprisonment for a felony shall be a determinate sentence set by the court under this Section, subject to Section 5-4.5-115 of this Code, according to the following limitations:
 - (1) for first degree murder,
 - (a) (blank),
 - (b) if a trier of fact finds beyond a reasonable doubt that the murder was accompanied by exceptionally brutal or heinous behavior indicative of wanton cruelty or, except as set forth in subsection (a)(1)(c) of this Section, that any of the aggravating factors listed in subparagraph (b-5) subsection (b) or (b-5) of Section 9-1 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012 are present, the court may sentence the defendant, subject to Section 5-4.5-105, to a term of natural life imprisonment, or
 - (b-5) A defendant who at the time of the commission of the offense has attained the age of 18 or

1	more and who has been found guilty of first degree
2	murder may be sentenced to a term of natural life
3	<pre>imprisonment if:</pre>
4	(1) the murdered individual was an inmate at
5	an institution or facility of the Department of
6	Corrections, or any similar local correctional
7	agency and was killed on the grounds thereof, or
8	the murdered individual was otherwise present in
9	such institution or facility with the knowledge
10	and approval of the chief administrative officer
11	thereof;
12	(2) the murdered individual was killed as a
13	result of the hijacking of an airplane, train,
14	ship, bus, or other public conveyance;
15	(3) the defendant committed the murder
16	pursuant to a contract, agreement, or
17	understanding by which he or she was to receive
18	money or anything of value in return for
19	committing the murder or procured another to
20	commit the murder for money or anything of value;
21	(4) the murdered individual was killed in the
22	<pre>course of another felony if:</pre>
23	(A) the murdered individual:
24	(i) was actually killed by the
25	defendant, or
26	(ii) received physical injuries

1	personally inflicted by the defendant
2	substantially contemporaneously with
3	physical injuries caused by one or more
4	persons for whose conduct the defendant is
5	legally accountable under Section 5-2 of
6	this Code, and the physical injuries
7	inflicted by either the defendant or the
8	other person or persons for whose conduct
9	he is legally accountable caused the death
10	of the murdered individual; and
11	(B) in performing the acts which caused
12	the death of the murdered individual or which
13	resulted in physical injuries personally
14	inflicted by the defendant on the murdered
15	individual under the circumstances of
16	subdivision (ii) of clause (A) of this clause
17	(4), the defendant acted with the intent to
18	kill the murdered individual or with the
19	knowledge that his or her acts created a
20	strong probability of death or great bodily
21	harm to the murdered individual or another;
22	<u>and</u>
23	(C) the other felony was an inherently
24	violent crime or the attempt to commit an
25	inherently violent crime. In this clause (C),
26	"inherently violent crime" includes, but is

1	not limited to, armed robbery, robbery,
2	predatory criminal sexual assault of a child,
3	aggravated criminal sexual assault, aggravated
4	kidnapping, aggravated vehicular hijacking,
5	aggravated arson, aggravated stalking,
6	residential burglary, and home invasion;
7	(5) the defendant committed the murder with
8	intent to prevent the murdered individual from
9	testifying or participating in any criminal
10	investigation or prosecution or giving material
11	assistance to the State in any investigation or
12	prosecution, either against the defendant or
13	another; or the defendant committed the murder
14	because the murdered individual was a witness in
15	any prosecution or gave material assistance to the
16	State in any investigation or prosecution, either
17	against the defendant or another; for purposes of
18	this clause (5), "participating in any criminal
19	investigation or prosecution" is intended to
20	include those appearing in the proceedings in any
21	capacity such as trial judges, prosecutors,
22	defense attorneys, investigators, witnesses, or
23	jurors;
24	(6) the defendant, while committing an offense
25	punishable under Section 401, 401.1, 401.2, 405,
26	405.2, 407 or 407.1 or subsection (b) of Section

1	404 of the Illinois Controlled Substances Act, or
2	while engaged in a conspiracy or solicitation to
3	commit such offense, intentionally killed an
4	individual or counseled, commanded, induced,
5	procured or caused the intentional killing of the
6	murdered individual;
7	(7) the defendant was incarcerated in an
8	institution or facility of the Department of
9	Corrections at the time of the murder, and while
10	committing an offense punishable as a felony under
11	Illinois law, or while engaged in a conspiracy or
12	solicitation to commit such offense, intentionally
13	killed an individual or counseled, commanded,
14	induced, procured or caused the intentional
15	killing of the murdered individual;
16	(8) the murder was committed in a cold,
17	calculated and premeditated manner pursuant to a
18	preconceived plan, scheme or design to take a
19	human life by unlawful means, and the conduct of
20	the defendant created a reasonable expectation
21	that the death of a human being would result
22	therefrom;
23	(9) the defendant was a principal
24	administrator, organizer, or leader of a
25	calculated criminal drug conspiracy consisting of

a hierarchical position of authority superior to

1	that of all other members of the conspiracy, and
2	the defendant counseled, commanded, induced,
3	procured, or caused the intentional killing of the
4	murdered person;
5	(10) the murder was intentional and involved
6	the infliction of torture. For the purpose of this
7	clause (10), torture means the infliction of or
8	subjection to extreme physical pain, motivated by
9	an intent to increase or prolong the pain,
10	suffering or agony of the victim;
11	(11) the murder was committed as a result of
12	the intentional discharge of a firearm by the
13	defendant from a motor vehicle and the victim was
14	not present within the motor vehicle;
15	(12) the murdered individual was a person with
16	a disability and the defendant knew or should have
17	known that the murdered individual was a person
18	with a disability. For purposes of this clause
19	(12), "person with a disability" means a person
20	who suffers from a permanent physical or mental
21	impairment resulting from disease, an injury, a
22	functional disorder, or a congenital condition
23	that renders the person incapable of adequately
24	providing for his or her own health or personal
25	care;
26	(13) the murdered individual was subject to an

1	order of protection and the murder was committed
2	by a person against whom the same order of
3	protection was issued under the Illinois Domestic
4	<u>Violence Act of 1986;</u>
5	(14) the murdered individual was known by the
6	defendant to be a teacher or other person employed
7	in any school and the teacher or other employee is
8	upon the grounds of a school or grounds adjacent
9	to a school, or is in any part of a building used
10	<pre>for school purposes;</pre>
11	(15) the murder was committed by the defendant
12	in connection with or as a result of the offense of
13	terrorism as defined in Section 29D-14.9 of this
14	Code;
15	(16) the murdered individual was a member of a
16	congregation engaged in prayer or other religious
17	activities at a church, synagogue, mosque, or
18	other building, structure, or place used for
19	religious worship; or
20	(17)(i) the murdered individual was a
21	physician, physician assistant, psychologist,
22	nurse, or advanced practice registered nurse;
23	(ii) the defendant knew or should have known
24	that the murdered individual was a physician,
25	physician assistant, psychologist, nurse, or

1	(iii) the murdered individual was killed in
2	the course of acting in his or her capacity as a
3	physician, physician assistant, psychologist,
4	nurse, or advanced practice registered nurse, or
5	to prevent him or her from acting in that
6	capacity, or in retaliation for his or her acting
7	in that capacity.
8	(c) the court shall sentence the defendant to a
9	term of natural life imprisonment if the defendant, at
10	the time of the commission of the murder, had attained
11	the age of 18, and:
12	(i) has previously been convicted of first
13	degree murder under any state or federal law, or
14	(ii) is found guilty of murdering more than
15	one victim, or
16	(iii) is found guilty of murdering a peace
17	officer, fireman, or emergency management worker
18	when the peace officer, fireman, or emergency
19	management worker was killed in the course of
20	performing his official duties, or to prevent the
21	peace officer or fireman from performing his
22	official duties, or in retaliation for the peace
23	officer, fireman, or emergency management worker
24	from performing his official duties, and the
25	defendant knew or should have known that the

murdered individual was a peace officer, fireman,

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or emergency management worker, or

(iv) is found guilty of murdering an employee of an institution or facility of the Department of Corrections, or any similar local correctional agency, when the employee was killed in the course of performing his official duties, or to prevent the employee from performing his official duties, or in retaliation for the employee performing his official duties, or

(v) is found guilty of murdering an emergency medical technician - ambulance, emergency medical technician - intermediate, emergency medical technician - paramedic, ambulance driver or other medical assistance or first aid person while employed by a municipality or other governmental unit when the person was killed in the course of performing official duties or to prevent the person from performing official duties or retaliation for performing official duties and the defendant knew or should have known that the murdered individual was an emergency medical technician ambulance, emergency medical technician - intermediate, emergency medical technician - paramedic, ambulance driver, or other medical assistant or first aid personnel, or

(vi) (blank), or

(vii) is found guilty of first degree murder and the murder was committed by reason of any person's activity as a community policing volunteer or to prevent any person from engaging in activity as a community policing volunteer. For the purpose of this Section, "community policing volunteer" has the meaning ascribed to it in Section 2-3.5 of the Criminal Code of 2012.

For purposes of clause (v), "emergency medical technician - ambulance", "emergency medical technician - intermediate", "emergency medical technician - paramedic", have the meanings ascribed to them in the Emergency Medical Services (EMS) Systems Act.

- (d) (i) if the person committed the offense while armed with a firearm, 15 years shall be added to the term of imprisonment imposed by the court;
- (ii) if, during the commission of the offense, the person personally discharged a firearm, 20 years shall be added to the term of imprisonment imposed by the court;
- (iii) if, during the commission of the offense, the person personally discharged a firearm that proximately caused great bodily harm, permanent disability, permanent disfigurement, or death to another person, 25 years or up to a term of natural life shall be added to the term of imprisonment

- 1 imposed by the court.
- 2 (2) (blank);
- 3 (2.5) for a person who has attained the age of 18 years at the time of the commission of the offense and who is convicted under the circumstances described in subdivision Section 11-1.20 or paragraph 6 of subsection (b) of Section 12-13, subdivision (d)(2) of 7 8 Section 11-1.30 or paragraph (2) of subsection (d) of 9 Section 12-14, subdivision (b) (1.2) of Section 11-1.40 or 10 paragraph (1.2) of subsection (b) of Section 12-14.1, 11 subdivision (b)(2) of Section 11-1.40 or paragraph (2) of 12 subsection (b) of Section 12-14.1 of the Criminal Code of 13 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012, the sentence shall be a term of natural life imprisonment. 14
- 15 (b) (Blank).
- 16 (c) (Blank).
- 17 (d) Subject to earlier termination under Section 3-3-8,
 18 the parole or mandatory supervised release term shall be
 19 written as part of the sentencing order and shall be as
 20 follows:
- 21 (1) for first degree murder or for the offenses of 22 predatory criminal sexual assault of a child, aggravated 23 criminal sexual assault, and criminal sexual assault if 24 committed on or before December 12, 2005, 3 years;
- 25 (1.5) except as provided in paragraph (7) of this 26 subsection (d), for a Class X felony except for the

offenses of predatory criminal sexual assault of a child, aggravated criminal sexual assault, and criminal sexual assault if committed on or after December 13, 2005 (the effective date of Public Act 94-715) and except for the offense of aggravated child pornography under Section 11-20.1B, 11-20.3, or 11-20.1 with sentencing under subsection (c-5) of Section 11-20.1 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012, if committed on or after January 1, 2009, 18 months;

- (2) except as provided in paragraph (7) of this subsection (d), for a Class 1 felony or a Class 2 felony except for the offense of criminal sexual assault if committed on or after December 13, 2005 (the effective date of Public Act 94-715) and except for the offenses of manufacture and dissemination of child pornography under clauses (a)(1) and (a)(2) of Section 11-20.1 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012, if committed on or after January 1, 2009, 12 months;
- (3) except as provided in paragraph (4), (6), or (7) of this subsection (d), a mandatory supervised release term shall not be imposed for a Class 3 felony or a Class 4 felony; unless:
 - (A) the Prisoner Review Board, based on a validated risk and needs assessment, determines it is necessary for an offender to serve a mandatory supervised release term;

- (B) if the Prisoner Review Board determines a mandatory supervised release term is necessary pursuant to subparagraph (A) of this paragraph (3), the Prisoner Review Board shall specify the maximum number of months of mandatory supervised release the offender may serve, limited to a term of: (i) 12 months for a Class 3 felony; and (ii) 12 months for a Class 4 felony;
- (4) for defendants who commit the offense of predatory criminal sexual assault of a child, aggravated criminal sexual assault, or criminal sexual assault, on or after December 13, 2005 (the effective date of Public Act 94-715), or who commit the offense of aggravated child pornography under Section 11-20.1B, 11-20.3, or 11-20.1 with sentencing under subsection (c-5) of Section 11-20.1 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012, manufacture of child pornography, or dissemination of child pornography after January 1, 2009, the term of mandatory supervised release shall range from a minimum of 3 years to a maximum of the natural life of the defendant;
- (5) if the victim is under 18 years of age, for a second or subsequent offense of aggravated criminal sexual abuse or felony criminal sexual abuse, 4 years, at least the first 2 years of which the defendant shall serve in an electronic monitoring or home detention program under Article 8A of Chapter V of this Code;

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- 1 (6) for a felony domestic battery, aggravated domestic 2 battery, stalking, aggravated stalking, and a felony 3 violation of an order of protection, 4 years;
 - (7) for any felony described in paragraph (a)(2)(ii), (a) (2) (iii), (a) (2) (iv), (a) (2) (vi), (a) (2.1), (a) (2.3), (a) (2.4), (a) (2.5), or (a) (2.6) of Article 5, Section 3-6-3 of the Unified Code of Corrections requiring an inmate to serve a minimum of 85% of their court-imposed sentence, except for the offenses of predatory criminal sexual assault of a child, aggravated criminal sexual assault, and criminal sexual assault if committed on or after December 13, 2005 (the effective date of Public Act 94-715) and except for the offense of aggravated child pornography under Section 11-20.1B, 11-20.3, or 11-20.1 with sentencing under subsection (c-5) of Section 11-20.1 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012, if committed on or after January 1, 2009 and except as provided in paragraph (4) or paragraph (6) of this subsection (d), the term of mandatory supervised release shall be as follows:
 - (A) Class X felony, 3 years;
 - (B) Class 1 or Class 2 felonies, 2 years;
- 23 (C) Class 3 or Class 4 felonies, 1 year.
- (e) (Blank).
- 25 (f) (Blank).
 - (q) Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act and

- of Public Act 101-652: (i) the provisions of paragraph (3) of
- 2 subsection (d) are effective on January 1, 2022 and shall
- 3 apply to all individuals convicted on or after the effective
- 4 date of paragraph (3) of subsection (d); and (ii) the
- 5 provisions of paragraphs (1.5) and (2) of subsection (d) are
- 6 effective on July 1, 2021 and shall apply to all individuals
- 7 convicted on or after the effective date of paragraphs (1.5)
- 8 and (2) of subsection (d).
- 9 (Source: P.A. 101-288, eff. 1-1-20; 101-652, eff. 7-1-21;
- 10 102-28, eff. 6-25-21; 102-687, eff. 12-17-21.)