

## 98TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY State of Illinois 2013 and 2014 HB5672

by Rep. Michael J. Zalewski

## SYNOPSIS AS INTRODUCED:

720 ILCS 5/24-1.1 from Ch. 38, par. 24-1.1
720 ILCS 5/24-1.6
720 ILCS 5/24-1.8
730 ILCS 5/3-6-3 from Ch. 38, par. 1003-6-3
730 ILCS 5/5-5-3 from Ch. 38, par. 1005-5-3
730 ILCS 5/5-8-1.2

Amends the Criminal Code of 2012. Enhances the penalties for certain violations of the statutes concerning unlawful use or possession of weapons by felons, aggravated unlawful use of a weapon, and unlawful possession of a firearm by a street gang member. Amends the Unified Code of Corrections. Provides that a prisoner serving a sentence for unlawful use or possession of a weapon by felons or unlawful possession of a firearm by a street gang member shall receive no more than 4.5 days of sentence credit for each month of his or her sentence of imprisonment. Provides that a prisoner serving a sentence for aggravated unlawful use of a weapon, except for a first offense or a first offense in which the offender is at least 18 years of age and illegally carries or possesses a firearm without being issued a currently valid Firearm Owner's Identification Card, shall receive no more than 4.5 days of sentence credit for each month of his or her sentence of imprisonment. Provides that a person convicted of unlawful use or possession of weapons by felons, or persons in the custody of the Department of Corrections facilities, aggravated unlawful use of a weapon by a person who has been previously convicted of a felony in this State or another jurisdiction, or unlawful possession of a firearm by a street gang member is ineligible for the county impact incarceration program.

LRB098 18151 RLC 53280 b

CORRECTIONAL
BUDGET AND
IMPACT NOTE ACT
MAY APPLY

1 AN ACT concerning criminal law.

## Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly:

- 4 Section 5. The Criminal Code of 2012 is amended by changing
- 5 Sections 24-1.1, 24-1.6, and 24-1.8 as follows:
- 6 (720 ILCS 5/24-1.1) (from Ch. 38, par. 24-1.1)
- 7 Sec. 24-1.1. Unlawful Use or Possession of Weapons by
- 8 Felons or Persons in the Custody of the Department of
- 9 Corrections Facilities.
- 10 (a) It is unlawful for a person to knowingly possess on or
- 11 about his person or on his land or in his own abode or fixed
- 12 place of business any weapon prohibited under Section 24-1 of
- 13 this Act or any firearm or any firearm ammunition if the person
- 14 has been convicted of a felony under the laws of this State or
- any other jurisdiction. This Section shall not apply if the
- 16 person has been granted relief by the Director of the
- 17 Department of State Police under Section 10 of the Firearm
- 18 Owners Identification Card Act.
- 19 (b) It is unlawful for any person confined in a penal
- 20 institution, which is a facility of the Illinois Department of
- 21 Corrections, to possess any weapon prohibited under Section
- 22 24-1 of this Code or any firearm or firearm ammunition,
- regardless of the intent with which he possesses it.

(c) It shall be an affirmative defense to a violation of

- 2 subsection (b), that such possession was specifically
- 3 authorized by rule, regulation, or directive of the Illinois
- 4 Department of Corrections or order issued pursuant thereto.
- 5 (d) The defense of necessity is not available to a person
- 6 who is charged with a violation of subsection (b) of this
- 7 Section.
- 8 (e) Sentence. Violation of this Section by a person not 9 confined in a penal institution shall be a Class 3 felony for
- which the person shall be sentenced to no less than 3 + 2 years
- 11 and no more than 10 years and any second or subsequent
- violation shall be a Class 2 felony for which the person shall
- 13 be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of not less than  $\underline{4}$   $\underline{3}$
- 14 years and not more than 14 years. Violation of this Section by
- 15 a person not confined in a penal institution who has been
- 16 convicted of a forcible felony, a felony violation of Article
- 17 24 of this Code or of the Firearm Owners Identification Card
- 18 Act, stalking or aggravated stalking, or a Class 2 or greater
- 19 felony under the Illinois Controlled Substances Act, the
- 20 Cannabis Control Act, or the Methamphetamine Control and
- 21 Community Protection Act is a Class 2 felony for which the
- 22 person shall be sentenced to not less than 4 + 3 years and not
- 23 more than 14 years. Violation of this Section by a person who
- is on parole or mandatory supervised release is a Class 2
- 25 felony for which the person shall be sentenced to not less than
- $\frac{3}{2}$  years and not more than 14 years. Violation of this Section

by a person not confined in a penal institution is a Class X 1 2 felony when the firearm possessed is a machine qun. Any person 3 who violates this Section while confined in а institution, which is a facility of the Illinois Department of 5 Corrections, is quilty of a Class 1 felony, if he possesses any weapon prohibited under Section 24-1 of this Code regardless of 6 7 the intent with which he possesses it, a Class X felony if he 8 possesses any firearm, firearm ammunition or explosive, and a 9 Class X felony for which the offender shall be sentenced to not 10 less than 12 years and not more than 50 years when the firearm 11 possessed is a machine qun. A violation of this Section while 12 wearing or in possession of body armor as defined in Section 13 33F-1 is a Class X felony punishable by a term of imprisonment 14 of not less than 10 years and not more than 40 years. The 15 possession of each firearm or firearm ammunition in violation 16 of this Section constitutes a single and separate violation. A 17 sentence of county impact incarceration under Section 5-8-1.2 of the Unified Code of Corrections is not authorized for a 18 19 violation of this Section.

21 (720 ILCS 5/24-1.6)

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Sec. 24-1.6. Aggravated unlawful use of a weapon.

(Source: P.A. 97-237, eff. 1-1-12.)

- 23 (a) A person commits the offense of aggravated unlawful use 24 of a weapon when he or she knowingly:
- 25 (1) Carries on or about his or her person or in any

when on his or her land or in his or her abode, legal dwelling, or fixed place of business, or on the land or in the legal dwelling of another person as an invitee with that person's permission, any pistol, revolver, stun gun or taser or other firearm; or

(2) Carries or possesses on or about his or her person, upon any public street, alley, or other public lands within the corporate limits of a city, village or incorporated town, except when an invitee thereon or therein, for the purpose of the display of such weapon or the lawful commerce in weapons, or except when on his or her own land or in his or her own abode, legal dwelling, or fixed place of business, or on the land or in the legal dwelling of another person as an invitee with that person's permission, any pistol, revolver, stun gun or taser or other firearm; and

## (3) One of the following factors is present:

- (A) the firearm, other than a pistol, revolver, or handgun, possessed was uncased, loaded, and immediately accessible at the time of the offense; or
- (A-5) the pistol, revolver, or handgun possessed was uncased, loaded, and immediately accessible at the time of the offense and the person possessing the pistol, revolver, or handgun has not been issued a currently valid license under the Firearm Concealed

Carry Act; or

- (B) the firearm, other than a pistol, revolver, or handgun, possessed was uncased, unloaded, and the ammunition for the weapon was immediately accessible at the time of the offense; or
- (B-5) the pistol, revolver, or handgun possessed was uncased, unloaded, and the ammunition for the weapon was immediately accessible at the time of the offense and the person possessing the pistol, revolver, or handgun has not been issued a currently valid license under the Firearm Concealed Carry Act; or
- (C) the person possessing the firearm has not been issued a currently valid Firearm Owner's Identification Card; or
- (D) the person possessing the weapon was previously adjudicated a delinquent minor under the Juvenile Court Act of 1987 for an act that if committed by an adult would be a felony; or
- (E) the person possessing the weapon was engaged in a misdemeanor violation of the Cannabis Control Act, in a misdemeanor violation of the Illinois Controlled Substances Act, or in a misdemeanor violation of the Methamphetamine Control and Community Protection Act; or
  - (F) (blank); or
  - (G) the person possessing the weapon had a order of

Τ	protection issued against him of her within the
2	previous 2 years; or
3	(H) the person possessing the weapon was engaged in
4	the commission or attempted commission of a
5	misdemeanor involving the use or threat of violence
6	against the person or property of another; or
7	(I) the person possessing the weapon was under 21
8	years of age and in possession of a handgun, unless the
9	person under 21 is engaged in lawful activities under
10	the Wildlife Code or described in subsection
11	24-2(b)(1), (b)(3), or 24-2(f).
12	(a-5) "Handgun" as used in this Section has the meaning
13	given to it in Section 5 of the Firearm Concealed Carry Act.
14	(b) "Stun gun or taser" as used in this Section has the
15	same definition given to it in Section 24-1 of this Code.
16	(c) This Section does not apply to or affect the
17	transportation or possession of weapons that:
18	(i) are broken down in a non-functioning state; or
19	(ii) are not immediately accessible; or
20	(iii) are unloaded and enclosed in a case, firearm
21	carrying box, shipping box, or other container by a person
22	who has been issued a currently valid Firearm Owner's
23	Identification Card.
24	(d) Sentence.
25	(1) Aggravated unlawful use of a weapon is a Class 4
26	felony; a second or subsequent offense is a Class 2 felony

for which the person shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of not less than  $\underline{4}$  years and not more than  $\underline{10}$  7 years.

- (2) Except as otherwise provided in paragraphs (3) and (4) of this subsection (d), a first offense of aggravated unlawful use of a weapon committed with a firearm by a person 18 years of age or older where the factors listed in both items (A) and (C) or both items (A-5) and (C) of paragraph (3) of subsection (a) are present is a Class 4 felony, for which the person shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of not less than one year and not more than 3 years.
- (3) Aggravated unlawful use of a weapon by a person who has been previously convicted of a felony in this State or another jurisdiction is a Class 2 felony for which the person shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of not less than  $\underline{4}$  years and not more than  $\underline{10}$   $\overline{7}$  years.  $\underline{A}$  sentence of county impact incarceration under Section  $\underline{5-8-1.2}$  of the Unified Code of Corrections is not authorized for a violation of this paragraph (3).
- (4) Aggravated unlawful use of a weapon while wearing or in possession of body armor as defined in Section 33F-1 by a person who has not been issued a valid Firearms Owner's Identification Card in accordance with Section 5 of the Firearm Owners Identification Card Act is a Class X felony.

- 1 (e) The possession of each firearm in violation of this
- 2 Section constitutes a single and separate violation.
- 3 (Source: P.A. 98-63, eff. 7-9-13.)
- 4 (720 ILCS 5/24-1.8)
- Sec. 24-1.8. Unlawful possession of a firearm by a street
- 6 gang member.

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- 7 (a) A person commits unlawful possession of a firearm by a street gang member when he or she knowingly:
  - (1) possesses, carries, or conceals on or about his or her person a firearm and firearm ammunition while on any street, road, alley, gangway, sidewalk, or any other lands, except when inside his or her own abode or inside his or her fixed place of business, and has not been issued a currently valid Firearm Owner's Identification Card and is a member of a street gang; or
    - (2) possesses or carries in any vehicle a firearm and firearm ammunition which are both immediately accessible at the time of the offense while on any street, road, alley, or any other lands, except when inside his or her own abode or garage, and has not been issued a currently valid Firearm Owner's Identification Card and is a member of a street gang.
  - (b) Unlawful possession of a firearm by a street gang member is a Class 2 felony for which the person, if sentenced to a term of imprisonment, shall be sentenced to no less than  $\underline{4}$

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3 years and no more than 10 years. A period of probation, a 1 2 term of periodic imprisonment or conditional discharge shall not be imposed for the offense of unlawful possession of a 3 firearm by a street gang member when the firearm was loaded or 5 contained firearm ammunition and the court shall sentence the 6 offender to not less than the minimum term of imprisonment authorized for the Class 2 felony. A sentence of county impact 7 incarceration under Section 5-8-1.2 of the Unified Code of 8 9 Corrections is not authorized for a violation of this Section.

(c) For purposes of this Section:

"Street gang" or "gang" has the meaning ascribed to it in Section 10 of the Illinois Streetgang Terrorism Omnibus Prevention Act.

"Street gang member" or "gang member" has the meaning ascribed to it in Section 10 of the Illinois Streetgang

Terrorism Omnibus Prevention Act.

17 (Source: P.A. 96-829, eff. 12-3-09.)

Section 10. The Unified Code of Corrections is amended by changing Sections 3-6-3, 5-5-3, and 5-8-1.2 as follows:

20 (730 ILCS 5/3-6-3) (from Ch. 38, par. 1003-6-3)

21 Sec. 3-6-3. Rules and Regulations for Sentence Credit.

(a) (1) The Department of Corrections shall prescribe rules and regulations for awarding and revoking sentence credit for persons committed to the Department which shall

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- be subject to review by the Prisoner Review Board.
- 2 (1.5) As otherwise provided by law, sentence credit may 3 be awarded for the following:
  - (A) successful completion of programming while in custody of the Department or while in custody prior to sentencing;
  - (B) compliance with the rules and regulations of the Department; or
  - (C) service to the institution, service to a community, or service to the State.
  - (2) The rules and regulations on sentence credit shall provide, with respect to offenses listed in clause (i), (ii), or (iii) of this paragraph (2) committed on or after June 19, 1998 or with respect to the offense listed in clause (iv) of this paragraph (2) committed on or after June 23, 2005 (the effective date of Public Act 94-71) or with respect to offense listed in clause (vi) committed on or after June 1, 2008 (the effective date of Public Act 95-625) or with respect to the offense of being an armed habitual criminal committed on or after August 2, 2005 (the effective date of Public Act 94-398) or with respect to the offenses listed in clause (v) of this paragraph (2) committed on or after August 13, 2007 (the effective date of Public Act 95-134) or with respect to the offense of aggravated domestic battery committed on or after July 23, 2010 (the effective date of Public Act 96-1224) or with

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respect to the offense of attempt to commit terrorism committed on or after January 1, 2013 (the effective date of Public Act 97-990) or with respect to offenses listed in clause (viii) committed on or after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 98th General Assembly, the following:

- (i) that a prisoner who is serving a term of imprisonment for first degree murder or for the offense of terrorism shall receive no sentence credit and shall serve the entire sentence imposed by the court;
- (ii) that a prisoner serving a sentence for attempt to commit terrorism, attempt to commit first degree murder, solicitation of murder, solicitation of murder for hire, intentional homicide of an unborn child, sexual assault predatory criminal of aggravated criminal sexual assault, criminal sexual assault, aggravated kidnapping, aggravated battery with a firearm as described in Section 12-4.2 or subdivision (e) (1), (e) (2), (e) (3), or (e)(4)Section 12-3.05, heinous battery as described in Section 12-4.1 or subdivision (a)(2) of Section 12-3.05, being an armed habitual criminal, aggravated battery of a senior citizen as described in Section 12-4.6 or subdivision (a)(4) of Section 12-3.05, or aggravated battery of a child as described in Section 12-4.3 or subdivision (b)(1) of Section 12-3.05 shall

receive no more than 4.5 days of sentence credit for each month of his or her sentence of imprisonment;

- (iii) that a prisoner serving a sentence for home invasion, armed robbery, aggravated vehicular hijacking, aggravated discharge of a firearm, or armed violence with a category I weapon or category II weapon, when the court has made and entered a finding, pursuant to subsection (c-1) of Section 5-4-1 of this Code, that the conduct leading to conviction for the enumerated offense resulted in great bodily harm to a victim, shall receive no more than 4.5 days of sentence credit for each month of his or her sentence of imprisonment;
- (iv) that a prisoner serving a sentence for aggravated discharge of a firearm, whether or not the conduct leading to conviction for the offense resulted in great bodily harm to the victim, shall receive no more than 4.5 days of sentence credit for each month of his or her sentence of imprisonment;
- (v) that a person serving a sentence for gunrunning, narcotics racketeering, controlled substance trafficking, methamphetamine trafficking, drug-induced homicide, aggravated methamphetamine-related child endangerment, money laundering pursuant to clause (c) (4) or (5) of Section 29B-1 of the Criminal Code

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of 2012, or a Class X felony conviction for delivery of a controlled substance, possession of a controlled substance with intent to manufacture or deliver, calculated criminal drug conspiracy, criminal drug conspiracy, street gang criminal drug conspiracy, participation in methamphetamine manufacturing, participation in aggravated methamphetamine manufacturing, delivery of methamphetamine, possession with intent to deliver methamphetamine, aggravated delivery of methamphetamine, aggravated possession with intent to deliver methamphetamine, conspiracy when substance methamphetamine the containing the controlled substance or methamphetamine is 100 grams or more shall receive no more than 7.5 days sentence credit for each month of his or her sentence of imprisonment;

- (vi) that a prisoner serving a sentence for a second or subsequent offense of luring a minor shall receive no more than 4.5 days of sentence credit for each month of his or her sentence of imprisonment; and
- (vii) that a prisoner serving a sentence for aggravated domestic battery shall receive no more than 4.5 days of sentence credit for each month of his or her sentence of imprisonment; and
- (viii) that a prisoner serving a sentence for a violation of Section 24-1.1, 24-1.6, except for a

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sentence for a first offense under paragraph (1) of subsection (d) of Section 24-1.6 or a sentence under paragraph (2) of subsection (d) of Section 24-1.6, or 24-1.8 of the Criminal Code of 2012 shall receive no more than 4.5 days of sentence credit for each month of his or her sentence of imprisonment.

(2.1) For all offenses, other than those enumerated in subdivision (a)(2)(i), (ii), or (iii) committed on or after June 19, 1998 or subdivision (a)(2)(iv) committed on or after June 23, 2005 (the effective date of Public Act 94-71) or subdivision (a)(2)(v) committed on or after August 13, 2007 (the effective date of Public Act 95-134) or subdivision (a)(2)(vi) committed on or after June 1, (the effective date of Public Act 95 - 625) subdivision (a)(2)(vii) committed on or after July 23, 2010 (the effective date of Public Act 96-1224), and other than the offense of aggravated driving under the influence of alcohol, other drug or drugs, or intoxicating compound or compounds, or any combination thereof as defined subparagraph (F) of paragraph (1) of subsection (d) of Section 11-501 of the Illinois Vehicle Code, and other than the offense of aggravated driving under the influence of alcohol, other drug or drugs, or intoxicating compound or compounds, or any combination thereof as defined in subparagraph (C) of paragraph (1) of subsection (d) of Section 11-501 of the Illinois Vehicle Code committed on or

after January 1, 2011 (the effective date of Public Act 96-1230), the rules and regulations shall provide that a prisoner who is serving a term of imprisonment shall receive one day of sentence credit for each day of his or her sentence of imprisonment or recommitment under Section 3-3-9. Each day of sentence credit shall reduce by one day the prisoner's period of imprisonment or recommitment under Section 3-3-9.

- (2.2) A prisoner serving a term of natural life imprisonment or a prisoner who has been sentenced to death shall receive no sentence credit.
- (2.3) The rules and regulations on sentence credit shall provide that a prisoner who is serving a sentence for aggravated driving under the influence of alcohol, other drug or drugs, or intoxicating compound or compounds, or any combination thereof as defined in subparagraph (F) of paragraph (1) of subsection (d) of Section 11-501 of the Illinois Vehicle Code, shall receive no more than 4.5 days of sentence credit for each month of his or her sentence of imprisonment.
- (2.4) The rules and regulations on sentence credit shall provide with respect to the offenses of aggravated battery with a machine gun or a firearm equipped with any device or attachment designed or used for silencing the report of a firearm or aggravated discharge of a machine gun or a firearm equipped with any device or attachment

designed or used for silencing the report of a firearm, committed on or after July 15, 1999 (the effective date of Public Act 91-121), that a prisoner serving a sentence for any of these offenses shall receive no more than 4.5 days of sentence credit for each month of his or her sentence of imprisonment.

- (2.5) The rules and regulations on sentence credit shall provide that a prisoner who is serving a sentence for aggravated arson committed on or after July 27, 2001 (the effective date of Public Act 92-176) shall receive no more than 4.5 days of sentence credit for each month of his or her sentence of imprisonment.
- (2.6) The rules and regulations on sentence credit shall provide that a prisoner who is serving a sentence for aggravated driving under the influence of alcohol, other drug or drugs, or intoxicating compound or compounds or any combination thereof as defined in subparagraph (C) of paragraph (1) of subsection (d) of Section 11-501 of the Illinois Vehicle Code committed on or after January 1, 2011 (the effective date of Public Act 96-1230) shall receive no more than 4.5 days of sentence credit for each month of his or her sentence of imprisonment.
- (3) The rules and regulations shall also provide that the Director may award up to 180 days additional sentence credit for good conduct in specific instances as the Director deems proper. The good conduct may include, but is

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not limited to, compliance with the rules and regulations of the Department, service to the Department, service to a community, or service to the State. However, the Director shall not award more than 90 days of sentence credit for good conduct to any prisoner who is serving a sentence for conviction of first degree murder, reckless homicide while under the influence of alcohol or any other drug, or aggravated driving under the influence of alcohol, other drug or drugs, or intoxicating compound or compounds, or any combination thereof as defined in subparagraph (F) of paragraph (1) of subsection (d) of Section 11-501 of the Illinois Vehicle Code, aggravated kidnapping, kidnapping, predatory criminal sexual assault of a child, aggravated criminal sexual assault, criminal sexual assault, deviate assault, aggravated criminal sexual aggravated indecent liberties with a child, indecent liberties with a child, child pornography, heinous battery as described in Section 12-4.1 or subdivision (a)(2) of Section 12-3.05, aggravated battery of a aggravated battery of a spouse with a firearm, stalking, aggravated stalking, aggravated battery of a child as described in Section 12-4.3 or subdivision (b)(1) of Section 12-3.05, endangering the life or health of a child, or cruelty to a child. Notwithstanding the foregoing, sentence credit for good conduct shall not be awarded on a sentence of imprisonment imposed for conviction of: (i) one

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of the offenses enumerated in subdivision (a)(2)(i), (ii), or (iii) when the offense is committed on or after June 19, (a)(2)(iv) when the offense is or subdivision committed on or after June 23, 2005 (the effective date of Public Act 94-71) or subdivision (a) (2) (v) when the offense is committed on or after August 13, 2007 (the effective date of Public Act 95-134) or subdivision (a)(2)(vi) when the offense is committed on or after June 1, 2008 (the effective date of Public Act 95-625) or subdivision (a) (2) (vii) when the offense is committed on or after July 23, 2010 (the effective date of Public Act 96-1224), (ii) aggravated driving under the influence of alcohol, other drug or drugs, or intoxicating compound or compounds, or any combination thereof as defined in subparagraph (F) of paragraph (1) of subsection (d) of Section 11-501 of the Illinois Vehicle Code, (iii) one of the offenses enumerated in subdivision (a) (2.4) when the offense is committed on or after July 15, 1999 (the effective date of Public Act 91-121), (iv) aggravated arson when the offense committed on or after July 27, 2001 (the effective date of Public Act 92-176), (v) offenses that may subject the offender to commitment under the Sexually Violent Persons Commitment Act, or (vi) aggravated driving under the influence of alcohol, other drug or drugs, or intoxicating compound or compounds or any combination thereof as defined in subparagraph (C) of paragraph (1) of subsection (d) of

1	Section	11-501	of	the	Illinoi	s Vehicle	Code	comm	itted o	n or
2	after J	Tanuary	1,	2011	1 (the	effective	date	of	Public	Act
3	96-1230	) _								

Eligible inmates for an award of sentence credit under this paragraph (3) may be selected to receive the credit at the Director's or his or her designee's sole discretion. Consideration may be based on, but not limited to, any available risk assessment analysis on the inmate, any history of conviction for violent crimes as defined by the Rights of Crime Victims and Witnesses Act, facts and circumstances of the inmate's holding offense or offenses, and the potential for rehabilitation.

The Director shall not award sentence credit under this paragraph (3) to an inmate unless the inmate has served a minimum of 60 days of the sentence; except nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to permit the Director to extend an inmate's sentence beyond that which was imposed by the court. Prior to awarding credit under this paragraph (3), the Director shall make a written determination that the inmate:

- (A) is eligible for the sentence credit;
- 21 (B) has served a minimum of 60 days, or as close to 22 60 days as the sentence will allow; and
- 23 (C) has met the eligibility criteria established 24 by rule.

The Director shall determine the form and content of the written determination required in this subsection.

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(3.5) The Department shall provide annual written
reports to the Governor and the General Assembly on the
award of sentence credit for good conduct, with the first
report due January 1, 2014. The Department must publish
both reports on its website within 48 hours of transmitting
the reports to the Governor and the General Assembly. The
reports must include:

- (A) the number of inmates awarded sentence credit for good conduct;
- (B) the average amount of sentence credit for good conduct awarded;
- (C) the holding offenses of inmates awarded sentence credit for good conduct; and
- (D) the number of sentence credit for good conduct revocations.
- (4) The rules and regulations shall also provide that sentence credit accumulated and retained under the paragraph (2.1) of subsection (a) of this Section by any inmate during specific periods of time in which such inmate is engaged full-time in substance abuse programs, correctional industry assignments, educational programs, behavior modification programs, life skills courses, or re-entry planning provided by the Department under this paragraph (4) and satisfactorily completes the assigned program as determined by the standards of the Department, shall be multiplied by a factor of 1.25 for program

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participation before August 11, 1993 and 1.50 for program participation on or after that date. The rules and regulations shall also provide that sentence credit, subject to the same offense limits and multiplier provided in this paragraph, may be provided to an inmate who was held in pre-trial detention prior to his or her current to the Department of Corrections commitment successfully completed a full-time, 60-day or longer substance abuse program, educational program, behavior modification program, life skills course, or re-entry planning provided by the county department of corrections or county jail. Calculation of this county program credit shall be done at sentencing as provided in Section 5-4.5-100 of this Code and shall be included in the sentencing order. However, no inmate shall be eligible for the additional sentence credit under this paragraph (4) or (4.1) of this subsection (a) while assigned to a boot camp or electronic detention, or if convicted of an offense enumerated in subdivision (a)(2)(i), (ii), or (iii) of this Section that is committed on or after June 19, 1998 or subdivision (a)(2)(iv) of this Section that is committed on or after June 23, 2005 (the effective date of Public Act 94-71) or subdivision (a)(2)(v) of this Section that is committed on or after August 13, 2007 (the effective date of Public Act 95-134) or subdivision (a)(2)(vi) when the offense is committed on or after June 1, 2008

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effective date of Public Act 95-625) or subdivision (a) (2) (vii) when the offense is committed on or after July 23, 2010 (the effective date of Public Act 96-1224), or if convicted of aggravated driving under the influence of alcohol, other drug or drugs, or intoxicating compound or compounds or any combination thereof as defined subparagraph (F) of paragraph (1) of subsection (d) of Section 11-501 of the Illinois Vehicle Code, if convicted of aggravated driving under the influence of alcohol, other drug or drugs, or intoxicating compound or compounds or any combination thereof as defined in subparagraph (C) of paragraph (1) of subsection (d) of Section 11-501 of the Illinois Vehicle Code committed on or after January 1, 2011 (the effective date of Public Act 96-1230), or if convicted of an offense enumerated in paragraph (a) (2.4) of this Section that is committed on or after July 15, 1999 (the effective date of Public Act 91-121), or first degree murder, a Class X felony, criminal sexual assault, felony criminal sexual abuse, aggravated criminal sexual abuse, aggravated battery with a firearm as described in Section 12-4.2 or subdivision (e)(1), (e)(2), (e) (3), or (e) (4) of Section 12-3.05, or any predecessor or successor offenses with the same or substantially the same elements, or any inchoate offenses relating to foregoing offenses. No inmate shall be eligible for the additional good conduct credit under this paragraph (4) who

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(i) has previously received increased good conduct credit under this paragraph (4) and has subsequently been convicted of a felony, or (ii) has previously served more than one prior sentence of imprisonment for a felony in an adult correctional facility.

Educational, vocational, substance abuse, modification programs, life skills courses, re-entry planning, and correctional industry programs under which sentence credit may be increased under this paragraph (4) and paragraph (4.1) of this subsection (a) evaluated by the Department on the basis of documented standards. The Department shall report the results of these evaluations to the Governor and the General Assembly by September 30th of each year. The reports shall include data relating to the recidivism rate among program participants.

Availability of these programs shall be subject to the limits of fiscal resources appropriated by the General Assembly for these purposes. Eligible inmates who are denied immediate admission shall be placed on a waiting list under criteria established by the Department. The inability of any inmate to become engaged in any such programs by reason of insufficient program resources or for any other reason established under the rules and regulations of the Department shall not be deemed a cause of action under which the Department or any employee or

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agent of the Department shall be liable for damages to the inmate.

(4.1) The rules and regulations shall also provide that an additional 60 days of sentence credit shall be awarded to any prisoner who passes the high school level Test of General Educational Development (GED) while the prisoner is committed to the Department of Corrections. The sentence credit awarded under this paragraph (4.1) shall be in addition to, and shall not affect, the award of sentence credit under any other paragraph of this Section, but shall also be pursuant to the guidelines and restrictions set forth in paragraph (4) of subsection (a) of this Section. The sentence credit provided for in this paragraph shall be available only to those prisoners who have not previously earned a high school diploma or a GED. If, after an award of the GED sentence credit has been made and the Department determines that the prisoner was not eligible, then the award shall be revoked. The Department may also award 60 days of sentence credit to any committed person who passed Educational high school level Test of General Development (GED) while he or she was held in pre-trial detention prior to the current commitment to the Department of Corrections.

(4.5) The rules and regulations on sentence credit shall also provide that when the court's sentencing order recommends a prisoner for substance abuse treatment and the

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crime was committed on or after September 1, 2003 (the effective date of Public Act 93-354), the prisoner shall receive no sentence credit awarded under clause (3) of this (a) unless he or she participates in subsection completes a substance abuse treatment program. The Director may waive the requirement to participate in or complete a substance abuse treatment program and award the sentence credit in specific instances if the prisoner is not a good candidate for a substance abuse treatment program for medical, programming, or operational reasons. Availability of substance abuse treatment shall be subject to the limits of fiscal resources appropriated by the General Assembly for these purposes. If treatment is not available and the requirement to participate and complete the treatment has not been waived by the Director, the prisoner shall be placed on a waiting list under criteria established by the Department. The Director may allow a prisoner placed on a waiting list to participate in and complete a substance abuse education class or attend substance abuse self-help meetings in lieu of a substance abuse treatment program. A prisoner on a waiting list who is not placed in a substance abuse program prior to release may be eliqible for a waiver and receive sentence credit under clause (3) of this subsection (a) at the discretion of the Director.

(4.6) The rules and regulations on sentence credit

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shall also provide that a prisoner who has been convicted of a sex offense as defined in Section 2 of the Sex Offender Registration Act shall receive no sentence credit unless he or she either has successfully completed or is participating in sex offender treatment as defined by the Sex Offender Management Board. However, prisoners who are waiting to receive treatment, but who are unable to do so due solely to the lack of resources on the part of the Department, may, at the Director's sole discretion, be awarded sentence credit at a rate as the Director shall determine.

(5) Whenever the Department is to release any inmate earlier than it otherwise would because of a grant of sentence credit for good conduct under paragraph (3) of subsection (a) of this Section given at any time during the term, the Department shall give reasonable notice of the impending release not less than 14 days prior to the date of the release to the State's Attorney of the county where prosecution of the inmate took place, and applicable, the State's Attorney of the county into which the inmate will be released. The Department must also make identification information and a recent photo of the inmate being released accessible on the Internet by means of a hyperlink labeled "Community Notification of Inmate Early Release" on the Department's World Wide Web homepage. The identification information shall include the inmate's:

name, any known alias, date of birth, physical characteristics, residence address, commitment offense and county where conviction was imposed. The identification information shall be placed on the website within 3 days of the inmate's release and the information may not be removed until either: completion of the first year of mandatory supervised release or return of the inmate to custody of the Department.

- (b) Whenever a person is or has been committed under several convictions, with separate sentences, the sentences shall be construed under Section 5-8-4 in granting and forfeiting of sentence credit.
- (c) The Department shall prescribe rules and regulations for revoking sentence credit, including revoking sentence credit awarded for good conduct under paragraph (3) of subsection (a) of this Section. The Department shall prescribe rules and regulations for suspending or reducing the rate of accumulation of sentence credit for specific rule violations, during imprisonment. These rules and regulations shall provide that no inmate may be penalized more than one year of sentence credit for any one infraction.

When the Department seeks to revoke, suspend or reduce the rate of accumulation of any sentence credits for an alleged infraction of its rules, it shall bring charges therefor against the prisoner sought to be so deprived of sentence credits before the Prisoner Review Board as provided in

subparagraph (a) (4) of Section 3-3-2 of this Code, if the amount of credit at issue exceeds 30 days or when during any 12 month period, the cumulative amount of credit revoked exceeds 30 days except where the infraction is committed or discovered within 60 days of scheduled release. In those cases, the Department of Corrections may revoke up to 30 days of sentence credit. The Board may subsequently approve the revocation of additional sentence credit, if the Department seeks to revoke sentence credit in excess of 30 days. However, the Board shall not be empowered to review the Department's decision with respect to the loss of 30 days of sentence credit within any calendar year for any prisoner or to increase any penalty beyond the length requested by the Department.

The Director of the Department of Corrections, in appropriate cases, may restore up to 30 days of sentence credits which have been revoked, suspended or reduced. Any restoration of sentence credits in excess of 30 days shall be subject to review by the Prisoner Review Board. However, the Board may not restore sentence credit in excess of the amount requested by the Director.

Nothing contained in this Section shall prohibit the Prisoner Review Board from ordering, pursuant to Section 3-3-9(a)(3)(i)(B), that a prisoner serve up to one year of the sentence imposed by the court that was not served due to the accumulation of sentence credit.

(d) If a lawsuit is filed by a prisoner in an Illinois or

federal court against the State, the Department of Corrections, or the Prisoner Review Board, or against any of their officers or employees, and the court makes a specific finding that a pleading, motion, or other paper filed by the prisoner is frivolous, the Department of Corrections shall conduct a hearing to revoke up to 180 days of sentence credit by bringing charges against the prisoner sought to be deprived of the sentence credits before the Prisoner Review Board as provided in subparagraph (a) (8) of Section 3-3-2 of this Code. If the prisoner has not accumulated 180 days of sentence credit at the time of the finding, then the Prisoner Review Board may revoke all sentence credit accumulated by the prisoner.

For purposes of this subsection (d):

- (1) "Frivolous" means that a pleading, motion, or other filing which purports to be a legal document filed by a prisoner in his or her lawsuit meets any or all of the following criteria:
  - (A) it lacks an arguable basis either in law or in fact;
  - (B) it is being presented for any improper purpose, such as to harass or to cause unnecessary delay or needless increase in the cost of litigation;
  - (C) the claims, defenses, and other legal contentions therein are not warranted by existing law or by a nonfrivolous argument for the extension, modification, or reversal of existing law or the

establishment of new law;

- (D) the allegations and other factual contentions do not have evidentiary support or, if specifically so identified, are not likely to have evidentiary support after a reasonable opportunity for further investigation or discovery; or
- (E) the denials of factual contentions are not warranted on the evidence, or if specifically so identified, are not reasonably based on a lack of information or belief.
- (2) "Lawsuit" means a motion pursuant to Section 116-3 of the Code of Criminal Procedure of 1963, a habeas corpus action under Article X of the Code of Civil Procedure or under federal law (28 U.S.C. 2254), a petition for claim under the Court of Claims Act, an action under the federal Civil Rights Act (42 U.S.C. 1983), or a second or subsequent petition for post-conviction relief under Article 122 of the Code of Criminal Procedure of 1963 whether filed with or without leave of court or a second or subsequent petition for relief from judgment under Section 2-1401 of the Code of Civil Procedure.
- (e) Nothing in Public Act 90-592 or 90-593 affects the validity of Public Act 89-404.
- (f) Whenever the Department is to release any inmate who has been convicted of a violation of an order of protection under Section 12-3.4 or 12-30 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or

- 1 the Criminal Code of 2012, earlier than it otherwise would
- 2 because of a grant of sentence credit, the Department, as a
- 3 condition of release, shall require that the person, upon
- 4 release, be placed under electronic surveillance as provided in
- 5 Section 5-8A-7 of this Code.
- 6 (Source: P.A. 96-860, eff. 1-15-10; 96-1110, eff. 7-19-10;
- 7 96-1128, eff. 1-1-11; 96-1200, eff. 7-22-10; 96-1224, eff.
- 8 7-23-10; 96-1230, eff. 1-1-11; 96-1551, eff. 7-1-11; 97-333,
- 9 eff. 8-12-11; 97-697, eff. 6-22-12; 97-990, eff. 1-1-13;
- 10 97-1150, eff. 1-25-13.)
- 11 (730 ILCS 5/5-5-3) (from Ch. 38, par. 1005-5-3)
- 12 Sec. 5-5-3. Disposition.
- 13 (a) (Blank).
- 14 (b) (Blank).
- 15 (c) (1) (Blank).
- 16 (2) A period of probation, a term of periodic
- imprisonment or conditional discharge shall not be imposed
- for the following offenses. The court shall sentence the
- offender to not less than the minimum term of imprisonment
- set forth in this Code for the following offenses, and may
- 21 order a fine or restitution or both in conjunction with
- 22 such term of imprisonment:
- 23 (A) First degree murder where the death penalty is
- 24 not imposed.
- 25 (B) Attempted first degree murder.

- (C) A Class X felony.
- 2 (D) A violation of Section 401.1 or 407 of the 3 Illinois Controlled Substances Act, or a violation of 4 subdivision (c)(1.5) or (c)(2) of Section 401 of that 5 Act which relates to more than 5 grams of a substance 6 containing cocaine, fentanyl, or an analog thereof.
  - (D-5) A violation of subdivision (c)(1) of Section 401 of the Illinois Controlled Substances Act which relates to 3 or more grams of a substance containing heroin or an analog thereof.
  - (E) A violation of Section 5.1 or 9 of the Cannabis Control Act.
  - (F) A Class 2 or greater felony if the offender had been convicted of a Class 2 or greater felony, including any state or federal conviction for an offense that contained, at the time it was committed, the same elements as an offense now (the date of the offense committed after the prior Class 2 or greater felony) classified as a Class 2 or greater felony, within 10 years of the date on which the offender committed the offense for which he or she is being sentenced, except as otherwise provided in Section 40-10 of the Alcoholism and Other Drug Abuse and Dependency Act.
  - (F-5) A violation of Section 24-1, 24-1.1, or 24-1.6, or 24-1.8 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the

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Criminal Code of 2012 for which imprisonment is 1 prescribed in those Sections. 2 3 Residential burglary, except as otherwise provided in Section 40-10 of the Alcoholism and Other Drug Abuse and Dependency Act. (H) Criminal sexual assault. 6 7 (I) Aggravated battery of a senior citizen as described in Section 12-4.6 or subdivision (a) (4) of 8 Section 12-3.05 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the 9 Criminal Code of 2012. 10 11 (J) A forcible felony if the offense was related to 12 the activities of an organized gang. 13 Before July 1, 1994, for the purposes of this 14 paragraph, "organized gang" means an association of 5 15 or more persons, with an established hierarchy, that 16 encourages members of the association to perpetrate 17 crimes or provides support to the members of the association who do commit crimes. 18 19 Beginning July 1, 1994, for the purposes of this 20 paragraph, "organized gang" has the meaning ascribed 21 to it in Section 10 of the Illinois Streetgang 22 Terrorism Omnibus Prevention Act. 23 (K) Vehicular hijacking. 24 (L) A second or subsequent conviction for the

offense of hate crime when the underlying offense upon

which the hate crime is based is felony aggravated

Τ	assault or lelony mob action.
2	(M) A second or subsequent conviction for the
3	offense of institutional vandalism if the damage to the
4	property exceeds \$300.
5	(N) A Class 3 felony violation of paragraph (1) of
6	subsection (a) of Section 2 of the Firearm Owners
7	Identification Card Act.
8	(O) A violation of Section 12-6.1 or 12-6.5 of the
9	Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012.
10	(P) A violation of paragraph (1), (2), (3), (4),
11	(5), or (7) of subsection (a) of Section 11-20.1 of the
12	Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012.
13	(Q) A violation of subsection (b) or (b-5) of
14	Section 20-1, Section 20-1.2, or Section 20-1.3 of the
15	Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012.
16	(R) A violation of Section 24-3A of the Criminal
17	Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012.
18	(S) (Blank).
19	(T) A second or subsequent violation of the
20	Methamphetamine Control and Community Protection Act.
21	(U) A second or subsequent violation of Section
22	6-303 of the Illinois Vehicle Code committed while his
23	or her driver's license, permit, or privilege was
24	revoked because of a violation of Section 9-3 of the
25	Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012,

relating to the offense of reckless homicide, or a

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similar provision of a law of another state.

- (V) A violation of paragraph (4) of subsection (c) of Section 11-20.1B or paragraph (4) of subsection (c) of Section 11-20.3 of the Criminal Code of 1961, or paragraph (6) of subsection (a) of Section 11-20.1 of the Criminal Code of 2012 when the victim is under 13 years of age and the defendant has previously been convicted under the laws of this State or any other state of the offense of child pornography, aggravated child pornography, aggravated criminal sexual abuse, aggravated criminal sexual assault, predatory criminal sexual assault of a child, or any of the offenses as rape, deviate sexual formerly known assault, indecent liberties with a child, or aggravated indecent liberties with a child where the victim was under the age of 18 years or an offense that is substantially equivalent to those offenses.
- (W) A violation of Section 24-3.5 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012.
- (X) A violation of subsection (a) of Section 31-1a of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012.
- (Y) A conviction for unlawful possession of a firearm by a street gang member when the firearm was loaded or contained firearm ammunition.
  - (Z) A Class 1 felony committed while he or she was

1	serving a term of probation or conditional discharge
2	for a felony.
3	(AA) Theft of property exceeding \$500,000 and not
4	exceeding \$1,000,000 in value.
5	(BB) Laundering of criminally derived property of
6	a value exceeding \$500,000.
7	(CC) Knowingly selling, offering for sale, holding
8	for sale, or using 2,000 or more counterfeit items or
9	counterfeit items having a retail value in the
10	aggregate of \$500,000 or more.
11	(DD) A conviction for aggravated assault under
12	paragraph (6) of subsection (c) of Section 12-2 of the
13	Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012 if
14	the firearm is aimed toward the person against whom the
15	firearm is being used.
16	(3) (Blank).
17	(4) A minimum term of imprisonment of not less than 10
18	consecutive days or 30 days of community service shall be
19	imposed for a violation of paragraph (c) of Section 6-303
20	of the Illinois Vehicle Code.
21	(4.1) (Blank).
22	(4.2) Except as provided in paragraphs $(4.3)$ and $(4.8)$
23	of this subsection (c), a minimum of 100 hours of community
24	service shall be imposed for a second violation of Section
25	6-303 of the Illinois Vehicle Code.

(4.3) A minimum term of imprisonment of 30 days or 300

hours of community service, as determined by the court, shall be imposed for a second violation of subsection (c) of Section 6-303 of the Illinois Vehicle Code.

- (4.4) Except as provided in paragraphs (4.5), (4.6), and (4.9) of this subsection (c), a minimum term of imprisonment of 30 days or 300 hours of community service, as determined by the court, shall be imposed for a third or subsequent violation of Section 6-303 of the Illinois Vehicle Code.
- (4.5) A minimum term of imprisonment of 30 days shall be imposed for a third violation of subsection (c) of Section 6-303 of the Illinois Vehicle Code.
- (4.6) Except as provided in paragraph (4.10) of this subsection (c), a minimum term of imprisonment of 180 days shall be imposed for a fourth or subsequent violation of subsection (c) of Section 6-303 of the Illinois Vehicle Code.
- (4.7) A minimum term of imprisonment of not less than 30 consecutive days, or 300 hours of community service, shall be imposed for a violation of subsection (a-5) of Section 6-303 of the Illinois Vehicle Code, as provided in subsection (b-5) of that Section.
- (4.8) A mandatory prison sentence shall be imposed for a second violation of subsection (a-5) of Section 6-303 of the Illinois Vehicle Code, as provided in subsection (c-5) of that Section. The person's driving privileges shall be

revoked for a period of not less than 5 years from the date of his or her release from prison.

- (4.9) A mandatory prison sentence of not less than 4 and not more than 15 years shall be imposed for a third violation of subsection (a-5) of Section 6-303 of the Illinois Vehicle Code, as provided in subsection (d-2.5) of that Section. The person's driving privileges shall be revoked for the remainder of his or her life.
- (4.10) A mandatory prison sentence for a Class 1 felony shall be imposed, and the person shall be eligible for an extended term sentence, for a fourth or subsequent violation of subsection (a-5) of Section 6-303 of the Illinois Vehicle Code, as provided in subsection (d-3.5) of that Section. The person's driving privileges shall be revoked for the remainder of his or her life.
- (5) The court may sentence a corporation or unincorporated association convicted of any offense to:
  - (A) a period of conditional discharge;
  - (B) a fine;
  - (C) make restitution to the victim under Section 5-5-6 of this Code.
- (5.1) In addition to any other penalties imposed, and except as provided in paragraph (5.2) or (5.3), a person convicted of violating subsection (c) of Section 11-907 of the Illinois Vehicle Code shall have his or her driver's license, permit, or privileges suspended for at least 90

days but not more than one year, if the violation resulted in damage to the property of another person.

- (5.2) In addition to any other penalties imposed, and except as provided in paragraph (5.3), a person convicted of violating subsection (c) of Section 11-907 of the Illinois Vehicle Code shall have his or her driver's license, permit, or privileges suspended for at least 180 days but not more than 2 years, if the violation resulted in injury to another person.
- (5.3) In addition to any other penalties imposed, a person convicted of violating subsection (c) of Section 11-907 of the Illinois Vehicle Code shall have his or her driver's license, permit, or privileges suspended for 2 years, if the violation resulted in the death of another person.
- (5.4) In addition to any other penalties imposed, a person convicted of violating Section 3-707 of the Illinois Vehicle Code shall have his or her driver's license, permit, or privileges suspended for 3 months and until he or she has paid a reinstatement fee of \$100.
- (5.5) In addition to any other penalties imposed, a person convicted of violating Section 3-707 of the Illinois Vehicle Code during a period in which his or her driver's license, permit, or privileges were suspended for a previous violation of that Section shall have his or her driver's license, permit, or privileges suspended for an

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additional 6 months after the expiration of the original 3-month suspension and until he or she has paid a reinstatement fee of \$100.

- (6) (Blank).
- (7) (Blank).
- (8) (Blank).
- (9) A defendant convicted of a second or subsequent offense of ritualized abuse of a child may be sentenced to a term of natural life imprisonment.
  - (10) (Blank).
- (11) The court shall impose a minimum fine of \$1,000 for a first offense and \$2,000 for a second or subsequent offense upon a person convicted of or placed on supervision for battery when the individual harmed was a sports official or coach at any level of competition and the act causing harm to the sports official or coach occurred within an athletic facility or within the immediate vicinity of the athletic facility at which the sports official or coach was an active participant of the athletic contest held at the athletic facility. For the purposes of this paragraph (11), "sports official" means a person at an athletic contest who enforces the rules of the contest, such as an umpire or referee; "athletic facility" means an indoor or outdoor playing field or recreational area where sports activities are conducted; and "coach" means a person recognized as a coach by the sanctioning authority that

conducted the sporting event.

- (12) A person may not receive a disposition of court supervision for a violation of Section 5-16 of the Boat Registration and Safety Act if that person has previously received a disposition of court supervision for a violation of that Section.
- (13) A person convicted of or placed on court supervision for an assault or aggravated assault when the victim and the offender are family or household members as defined in Section 103 of the Illinois Domestic Violence Act of 1986 or convicted of domestic battery or aggravated domestic battery may be required to attend a Partner Abuse Intervention Program under protocols set forth by the Illinois Department of Human Services under such terms and conditions imposed by the court. The costs of such classes shall be paid by the offender.
- (d) In any case in which a sentence originally imposed is vacated, the case shall be remanded to the trial court. The trial court shall hold a hearing under Section 5-4-1 of the Unified Code of Corrections which may include evidence of the defendant's life, moral character and occupation during the time since the original sentence was passed. The trial court shall then impose sentence upon the defendant. The trial court may impose any sentence which could have been imposed at the original trial subject to Section 5-5-4 of the Unified Code of Corrections. If a sentence is vacated on appeal or on

collateral attack due to the failure of the trier of fact at
trial to determine beyond a reasonable doubt the existence of a
fact (other than a prior conviction) necessary to increase the
punishment for the offense beyond the statutory maximum
otherwise applicable, either the defendant may be re-sentenced
to a term within the range otherwise provided or, if the State
files notice of its intention to again seek the extended
sentence, the defendant shall be afforded a new trial.

- (e) In cases where prosecution for aggravated criminal sexual abuse under Section 11-1.60 or 12-16 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012 results in conviction of a defendant who was a family member of the victim at the time of the commission of the offense, the court shall consider the safety and welfare of the victim and may impose a sentence of probation only where:
  - (1) the court finds (A) or (B) or both are appropriate:
  - (A) the defendant is willing to undergo a court approved counseling program for a minimum duration of 2 years; or
  - (B) the defendant is willing to participate in a court approved plan including but not limited to the defendant's:
    - (i) removal from the household;
    - (ii) restricted contact with the victim;
- 25 (iii) continued financial support of the family;

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- 3 (v) compliance with any other measures that 4 the court may deem appropriate; and
  - (2) the court orders the defendant to pay for the victim's counseling services, to the extent that the court finds, after considering the defendant's income and assets, that the defendant is financially capable of paying for such services, if the victim was under 18 years of age at the time the offense was committed and requires counseling as a result of the offense.

Probation may be revoked or modified pursuant to Section 5-6-4; except where the court determines at the hearing that the defendant violated a condition of his or her probation restricting contact with the victim or other family members or commits another offense with the victim or other family members, the court shall revoke the defendant's probation and impose a term of imprisonment.

For the purposes of this Section, "family member" and "victim" shall have the meanings ascribed to them in Section 11-0.1 of the Criminal Code of 2012.

- (f) (Blank).
- (g) Whenever a defendant is convicted of an offense under Sections 11-1.20, 11-1.30, 11-1.40, 11-1.50, 11-1.60, 11-14, 11-14.3, 11-14.4 except for an offense that involves keeping a place of juvenile prostitution, 11-15, 11-15.1, 11-16, 11-17,

11-18, 11-18.1, 11-19, 11-19.1, 11-19.2, 12-13, 12-14, 1 2 12-14.1, 12-15 or 12-16 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012, the defendant shall undergo medical 3 testing to determine whether the defendant has any sexually 4 5 transmissible disease, including a test for infection with 6 human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) or any other identified 7 causative agent of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS). 8 Any such medical test shall be performed only by appropriately 9 licensed medical practitioners and may include an analysis of 10 any bodily fluids as well as an examination of the defendant's 11 person. Except as otherwise provided by law, the results of 12 such test shall be kept strictly confidential by all medical 13 personnel involved in the testing and must be personally 14 delivered in a sealed envelope to the judge of the court in 15 which the conviction was entered for the judge's inspection in 16 camera. Acting in accordance with the best interests of the 17 victim and the public, the judge shall have the discretion to determine to whom, if anyone, the results of the testing may be 18 revealed. The court shall notify the defendant of the test 19 20 results. The court shall also notify the victim if requested by the victim, and if the victim is under the age of 15 and if 21 22 requested by the victim's parents or legal quardian, the court 23 shall notify the victim's parents or legal quardian of the test shall provide information 24 The court 25 availability of HIV testing and counseling at Department of 26 Public Health facilities to all parties to whom the results of

the testing are revealed and shall direct the State's Attorney to provide the information to the victim when possible. A State's Attorney may petition the court to obtain the results of any HIV test administered under this Section, and the court shall grant the disclosure if the State's Attorney shows it is relevant in order to prosecute a charge of criminal transmission of HIV under Section 12-5.01 or 12-16.2 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012 against the defendant. The court shall order that the cost of any such test shall be paid by the county and may be taxed as costs against the convicted defendant.

- (g-5) When an inmate is tested for an airborne communicable disease, as determined by the Illinois Department of Public Health including but not limited to tuberculosis, the results of the test shall be personally delivered by the warden or his or her designee in a sealed envelope to the judge of the court in which the inmate must appear for the judge's inspection in camera if requested by the judge. Acting in accordance with the best interests of those in the courtroom, the judge shall have the discretion to determine what if any precautions need to be taken to prevent transmission of the disease in the courtroom.
- (h) Whenever a defendant is convicted of an offense under Section 1 or 2 of the Hypodermic Syringes and Needles Act, the defendant shall undergo medical testing to determine whether the defendant has been exposed to human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) or any other identified causative agent of acquired

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immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS). Except as otherwise provided by law, the results of such test shall be kept strictly confidential by all medical personnel involved in the testing and must be personally delivered in a sealed envelope to the judge of the court in which the conviction was entered for the judge's inspection in camera. Acting in accordance with the best interests of the public, the judge shall have the discretion to determine to whom, if anyone, the results of the testing may be revealed. The court shall notify the defendant of a positive test showing an infection with the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV). The court shall information on the availability of HIV testing and counseling at Department of Public Health facilities to all parties to whom the results of the testing are revealed and shall direct the State's Attorney to provide the information to the victim when possible. A State's Attorney may petition the court to obtain the results of any HIV test administered under this Section, and the court shall grant the disclosure if the State's Attorney shows it is relevant in order to prosecute a charge of criminal transmission of HIV under Section 12-5.01 or 12-16.2 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012 against the defendant. The court shall order that the cost of any such test shall be paid by the county and may be taxed as costs against the convicted defendant.

(i) All fines and penalties imposed under this Section for any violation of Chapters 3, 4, 6, and 11 of the Illinois

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1 Vehicle Code, or a similar provision of a local ordinance, and 2 any violation of the Child Passenger Protection Act, or a 3 similar provision of a local ordinance, shall be collected and 4 disbursed by the circuit clerk as provided under Section 27.5

of the Clerks of Courts Act.

(j) In cases when prosecution for any violation of Section 11-1.20, 11-1.30, 11-1.40, 11-1.50, 11-1.60, 11-6, 11-8, 11-9, 11-11, 11-14, 11-14.3, 11-14.4, 11-15, 11-15.1, 11-16, 11-17, 11-17.1, 11-18, 11-18.1, 11-19, 11-19.1, 11-19.2, 11-20.1, 11-20.1B, 11-20.3, 11-21, 11-30, 11-40, 12-13, 12-14, 12-14.1, 12-15, or 12-16 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012, any violation of the Illinois Controlled Substances Act, any violation of the Cannabis Control Act, or any violation of the Methamphetamine Control and Community Protection Act results in conviction, a disposition of court supervision, or an order of probation granted under Section 10 of the Cannabis Control Act, Section 410 of the Illinois Controlled Substances Substance Act, or Section 70 of the Methamphetamine Control and Community Protection Act of a defendant, the court shall determine whether the defendant is employed by a facility or center as defined under the Child Care Act of 1969, a public or private elementary or secondary school, or otherwise works with children under 18 years of age on a daily basis. When a defendant is so employed, the court shall order the Clerk of the Court to send a copy of the judgment of conviction or order of supervision or probation to

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the defendant's employer by certified mail. If the employer of the defendant is a school, the Clerk of the Court shall direct the mailing of a copy of the judgment of conviction or order of supervision or probation to the appropriate regional superintendent of schools. The regional superintendent of schools shall notify the State Board of Education of any notification under this subsection.

(j-5) A defendant at least 17 years of age who is convicted of a felony and who has not been previously convicted of a misdemeanor or felony and who is sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Illinois Department of Corrections shall as a condition of his or her sentence be required by the court to attend educational courses designed to prepare the defendant for a high school diploma and to work toward a high school diploma or to work toward passing the high school level Test of General Educational Development (GED) or to work toward completing a vocational training program offered by the Department of Corrections. If a defendant fails to complete the educational training required by his or her sentence during the term of incarceration, the Prisoner Review Board shall, as a condition of mandatory supervised release, require the defendant, at his or her own expense, to pursue a course of study toward a high school diploma or passage of the GED test. The Prisoner Review Board shall revoke the mandatory supervised release of a defendant who wilfully fails to comply with this subsection (j-5) upon his or her release from confinement in a

penal institution while serving a mandatory supervised release term; however, the inability of the defendant after making a good faith effort to obtain financial aid or pay for the educational training shall not be deemed a wilful failure to comply. The Prisoner Review Board shall recommit the defendant whose mandatory supervised release term has been revoked under this subsection (j-5) as provided in Section 3-3-9. This subsection (j-5) does not apply to a defendant who has a high school diploma or has successfully passed the GED test. This subsection (j-5) does not apply to a defendant who is determined by the court to be developmentally disabled or otherwise mentally incapable of completing the educational or vocational program.

- (k) (Blank).
- (1) (A) Except as provided in paragraph (C) of subsection (1), whenever a defendant, who is an alien as defined by the Immigration and Nationality Act, is convicted of any felony or misdemeanor offense, the court after sentencing the defendant may, upon motion of the State's Attorney, hold sentence in abeyance and remand the defendant to the custody of the Attorney General of the United States or his or her designated agent to be deported when:
  - (1) a final order of deportation has been issued against the defendant pursuant to proceedings under the Immigration and Nationality Act, and
    - (2) the deportation of the defendant would not

deprecate the seriousness of the defendant's conduct and would not be inconsistent with the ends of justice. Otherwise, the defendant shall be sentenced as provided in this Chapter V.

- (B) If the defendant has already been sentenced for a felony or misdemeanor offense, or has been placed on probation under Section 10 of the Cannabis Control Act, Section 410 of the Illinois Controlled Substances Act, or Section 70 of the Methamphetamine Control and Community Protection Act, the court may, upon motion of the State's Attorney to suspend the sentence imposed, commit the defendant to the custody of the Attorney General of the United States or his or her designated agent when:
  - (1) a final order of deportation has been issued against the defendant pursuant to proceedings under the Immigration and Nationality Act, and
  - (2) the deportation of the defendant would not deprecate the seriousness of the defendant's conduct and would not be inconsistent with the ends of justice.
- (C) This subsection (1) does not apply to offenders who are subject to the provisions of paragraph (2) of subsection (a) of Section 3-6-3.
- (D) Upon motion of the State's Attorney, if a defendant sentenced under this Section returns to the jurisdiction of the United States, the defendant shall be recommitted to the custody of the county from which he or she was

- sentenced. Thereafter, the defendant shall be brought before the sentencing court, which may impose any sentence that was available under Section 5-5-3 at the time of initial sentencing. In addition, the defendant shall not be eligible for additional sentence credit for good conduct as provided under Section 3-6-3.
- (m) A person convicted of criminal defacement of property under Section 21-1.3 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012, in which the property damage exceeds \$300 and the property damaged is a school building, shall be ordered to perform community service that may include cleanup, removal, or painting over the defacement.
- (n) The court may sentence a person convicted of a violation of Section 12-19, 12-21, 16-1.3, or 17-56, or subsection (a) or (b) of Section 12-4.4a, of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012 (i) to an impact incarceration program if the person is otherwise eligible for that program under Section 5-8-1.1, (ii) to community service, or (iii) if the person is an addict or alcoholic, as defined in the Alcoholism and Other Drug Abuse and Dependency Act, to a substance or alcohol abuse program licensed under that Act.
- (o) Whenever a person is convicted of a sex offense as defined in Section 2 of the Sex Offender Registration Act, the defendant's driver's license or permit shall be subject to renewal on an annual basis in accordance with the provisions of license renewal established by the Secretary of State.

- 1 (Source: P.A. 96-348, eff. 8-12-09; 96-400, eff. 8-13-09;
- 2 96-829, eff. 12-3-09; 96-1200, eff. 7-22-10; 96-1551, Article
- 3 1, Section 970, eff. 7-1-11; 96-1551, Article 2, Section 1065,
- 4 eff. 7-1-11; 96-1551, Article 10, Section 10-150, eff. 7-1-11;
- 5 97-159, eff. 7-21-11; 97-697, eff. 6-22-12; 97-917, eff.
- 6 8-9-12; 97-1108, eff. 1-1-13; 97-1109, eff. 1-1-13; 97-1150,
- 7 eff. 1-25-13; revised 11-12-13.)
- 8 (730 ILCS 5/5-8-1.2)
- 9 Sec. 5-8-1.2. County impact incarceration.
- 10 (a) Legislative intent. It is the finding of the General
- 11 Assembly that certain non-violent offenders eligible for
- 12 sentences of incarceration may benefit from the rehabilitative
- aspects of a county impact incarceration program. It is the
- 14 intent of the General Assembly that such programs be
- 15 implemented as provided by this Section. This Section shall not
- 16 be construed to allow violent offenders to participate in a
- 17 county impact incarceration program.
- 18 (b) Under the direction of the Sheriff and with the
- 19 approval of the County Board of Commissioners, the Sheriff, in
- any county with more than 3,000,000 inhabitants, may establish
- and operate a county impact incarceration program for eligible
- offenders. If the court finds under Section 5-4-1 that an
- 23 offender convicted of a felony meets the eligibility
- 24 requirements of the Sheriff's county impact incarceration
- 25 program, the court may sentence the offender to the county

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impact incarceration program. The Sheriff shall be responsible for monitoring all offenders who are sentenced to the county impact incarceration program, including the mandatory period of monitored release following the 120 to 180 days of impact incarceration. Offenders assigned to the county incarceration program under an intergovernmental agreement between the county and the Illinois Department of Corrections are exempt from the provisions of this mandatory period of monitored release. In the event the offender is not accepted for placement in the county impact incarceration program, the court shall proceed to sentence the offender to any other disposition authorized by this Code. If the offender does not successfully complete the program, the offender's failure to do so shall constitute a violation of the sentence to the county impact incarceration program.

- (c) In order to be eligible to be sentenced to a county impact incarceration program by the court, the person shall meet all of the following requirements:
  - (1) the person must be not less than 17 years of age nor more than 35 years of age;
  - (2) The person has not previously participated in the impact incarceration program and has not previously served more than one prior sentence of imprisonment for a felony in an adult correctional facility;
  - (3) The person has not been convicted of a Class X felony, first or second degree murder, armed violence,

aggravated kidnapping, criminal sexual assault, aggravated criminal sexual abuse or a subsequent conviction for criminal sexual abuse, forcible detention, or arson, unlawful use or possession of weapons by felons or persons in the custody of the Department of Corrections facilities, aggravated unlawful use of a weapon by a person who has been previously convicted of a felony in this State or another jurisdiction, or unlawful possession of a firearm by a street gang member and has not been convicted previously of any of those offenses.

- (4) The person has been found in violation of probation for an offense that is a Class 2, 3, or 4 felony that is not a forcible felony as defined in Section 2-8 of the Criminal Code of 2012 or a violent crime as defined in subsection (c) of Section 3 of the Rights of Crime Victims and Witnesses Act who otherwise could be sentenced to a term of incarceration; or the person is convicted of an offense that is a Class 2, 3, or 4 felony that is not a forcible felony as defined in Section 2-8 of the Criminal Code of 2012 or a violent crime as defined in subsection (c) of Section 3 of the Rights of Crime Victims and Witnesses Act who has previously served a sentence of probation for any felony offense and who otherwise could be sentenced to a term of incarceration.
- (5) The person must be physically able to participate in strenuous physical activities or labor.

- (6) The person must not have any mental disorder or disability that would prevent participation in a county impact incarceration program.
  - (7) The person was recommended and approved for placement in the county impact incarceration program by the Sheriff and consented in writing to participation in the county impact incarceration program and to the terms and conditions of the program. The Sheriff may consider, among other matters, whether the person has any outstanding detainers or warrants, whether the person has a history of escaping or absconding, whether participation in the county impact incarceration program may pose a risk to the safety or security of any person and whether space is available.
  - (c) The county impact incarceration program shall include, among other matters, mandatory physical training and labor, military formation and drills, regimented activities, uniformity of dress and appearance, education and counseling, including drug counseling where appropriate.
  - (d) Privileges including visitation, commissary, receipt and retention of property and publications and access to television, radio, and a library may be suspended or restricted, notwithstanding provisions to the contrary in this Code.
- (e) The Sheriff shall issue written rules and requirements for the program. Persons shall be informed of rules of behavior

- and conduct. Persons participating in the county impact incarceration program shall adhere to all rules and all requirements of the program.
  - (f) Participation in the county impact incarceration program shall be for a period of 120 to 180 days followed by a mandatory term of monitored release for at least 8 months and no more than 12 months supervised by the Sheriff. The period of time a person shall serve in the impact incarceration program shall not be reduced by the accumulation of good time. The court may also sentence the person to a period of probation to commence at the successful completion of the county impact incarceration program.
  - (g) If the person successfully completes the county impact incarceration program, the Sheriff shall certify the person's successful completion of the program to the court and to the county's State's Attorney. Upon successful completion of the county impact incarceration program and mandatory term of monitored release and if there is an additional period of probation given, the person shall at that time begin his or her probationary sentence under the supervision of the Adult Probation Department.
  - (h) A person may be removed from the county impact incarceration program for a violation of the terms or conditions of the program or in the event he or she is for any reason unable to participate. The failure to complete the program for any reason, including the 8 to 12 month monitored

release period, shall be deemed a violation of the county impact incarceration sentence. The Sheriff shall give notice to the State's Attorney of the person's failure to complete the program. The Sheriff shall file a petition for violation of the county impact incarceration sentence with the court and the State's Attorney may proceed on the petition under Section 5-6-4 of this Code. The Sheriff shall promulgate rules and regulations governing conduct which could result in removal from the program or in a determination that the person has not successfully completed the program.

The mandatory conditions of every county impact incarceration sentence shall include that the person either while in the program or during the period of monitored release:

- (1) not violate any criminal statute of any jurisdiction;
- (2) report or appear in person before any such person or agency as directed by the court or the Sheriff;
- (3) refrain from possessing a firearm or other dangerous weapon;
- (4) not leave the State without the consent of the court or, in circumstances in which the reason for the absence is of such an emergency nature that prior consent by the court is not possible, without the prior notification and approval of the Sheriff; and
- (5) permit representatives of the Sheriff to visit at the person's home or elsewhere to the extent necessary for

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- the Sheriff to monitor compliance with the program. Persons shall have access to such rules, which shall provide that a person shall receive notice of any such violation.
- 4 (i) The Sheriff may terminate the county impact 5 incarceration program at any time.
  - (j) The Sheriff shall report to the county board on or before September 30th of each year on the county impact incarceration program, including the composition of the program by the offenders, by county of commitment, sentence, age, offense, and race.
- 11 (Source: P.A. 97-1150, eff. 1-25-13.)