

## Rep. Camille Y. Lilly

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# Filed: 5/29/2017

	10000SB1980ham001 LRB100 11410 RLC 27200	a
1	AMENDMENT TO SENATE BILL 1980	
2	AMENDMENT NO Amend Senate Bill 1980 by replacing	ng
3	everything after the enacting clause with the following:	
4	"Section 1. This Act may be referred to as the Saf	fe
5	Neighborhoods Reform Act.	
6	Section 5. Purpose. The criminal justice priorities of the	ne
7	General Assembly in enacting this Act are to:	
8	<pre>(1) promote public safety;</pre>	
9	(2) pursue justice;	
10	(3) preserve and value all life;	
11	(4) acknowledge and confront racial disparities in the	ne
12	justice system;	
13	(5) provide and fund education to help reduce crime;	
14	(6) provide grief and trauma programs for victims ar	nd

families of victims of violence throughout the State of

Illinois, especially in areas with a high concentration of

- 1 violence;
- 2 (7) provide job training to reduce unemployment and
- 3 stimulate economic growth;
- 4 (8) increase and provide victim services;
- 5 provide and increase treatment, services,
- programming for offenders to help promote successful reentry to 6
- society; and 7
- 8 (10) reduce the State's overreliance on imprisonment.
- 9 Section 10. The Department of State Police Law of the Civil
- 10 Administrative Code of Illinois is amended by adding Section
- 2605-605 as follows: 11
- 12 (20 ILCS 2605/2605-605 new)
- 13 Sec. 2605-605. Violent Crime Suppression Task Force.
- Subject to appropriation, the Director of State Police 14
- shall establish a statewide multi-jurisdictional Violent Crime 15
- Suppression Task Force led by the Department of State Police 16
- 17 dedicated to combating gun violence and other violent crime
- 18 with the primary mission of preservation of life and reducing
- the occurrence and the fear of crime. The objective of the Task 19
- 20 Force shall include, but not be limited to, reducing and
- preventing illegal possession and use of firearms, 21
- 22 firearm-related homicides and other violent crimes.
- 2.3 (1) The Task Force shall develop and acquire
- information, training, tools, and resources necessary to 2.4

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1	implement a data-driven approach to policing, with an
2	emphasis on intelligence development.
3	(2) The Task Force may utilize information sharing,
4	partnerships, crime analysis, and evidence-based practices
5	to assist in the reduction of firearm-related homicides and
6	shootings.
7	(3) The Task Force may utilize violence suppression
8	strategies including, but not limited to: targeted
9	missions in identified locations that have shown to be the
10	most prone to gun violence; focused deterrence against
11	violent gangs and groups considered responsible for the
12	most violence in communities; and other methods deemed
13	necessary to interrupt cycles of violence or prevent
14	retaliation.
15	(4) The Task Force shall recognize and utilize best
16	practices of community policing and may develop potential
17	partnerships with faith-based and community organizations
18	to achieve its goals.
19	(5) The Task Force shall identify and utilize best
20	practices in drug-diversion programs and other
21	community-based services to redirect low-level offenders.
22	(6) In consultation with the Chief Procurement
23	Officer, the Department of State Police may obtain

contracts for software, commodities, resources, and

equipment to assist the Task Force with achieving the

requirements of this Section. Any contracts necessary to

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1 support the delivery of necessary software, commodities, resources, and equipment are not subject to the Illinois 2 Procurement Code, except for Sections 20-60, 20-65, 20-70, 3 4 and 20-160 and Article 50 of that Code, provided that the 5 Chief Procurement Officer may, in writing with justification, waive any certification required under 6 Article 50 of the Illinois Procurement Code. 7

Section 15. The Criminal Identification Act is amended by changing Section 2.1 as follows:

(20 ILCS 2630/2.1) (from Ch. 38, par. 206-2.1) 10

> Sec. 2.1. For the purpose of maintaining complete and accurate criminal records of the Department of State Police, it is necessary for all policing bodies of this State, the clerk of the circuit court, the Illinois Department of Corrections, the sheriff of each county, and State's Attorney of each county to submit certain criminal arrest, charge, and disposition information to the Department for filing at the earliest time possible. Unless otherwise noted herein, it shall be the duty of all policing bodies of this State, the clerk of the circuit court, the Illinois Department of Corrections, the sheriff of each county, and the State's Attorney of each county to report such information as provided in this Section, both in the form and manner required by the Department and within 30 days of the criminal history event. Specifically:

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- (a) Arrest Information. All agencies making arrests for offenses which are required by statute to be collected, maintained or disseminated by the Department of State Police shall be responsible for furnishing daily to the Department fingerprints, charges and descriptions of all persons who are arrested for such offenses. All such agencies shall also notify the Department of all decisions by the arresting agency not to refer such arrests for prosecution. With approval of the Department, an agency making such arrests may enter into arrangements with other agencies for the purpose of furnishing daily such fingerprints, charges and descriptions to the Department upon its behalf.
- (b) Charge Information. The State's Attorney of each county shall notify the Department of all charges filed and all petitions filed alleging that a minor is delinquent, including all those added subsequent to the filing of a case, and whether charges were not filed in cases for which the Department has received information required to be reported pursuant to paragraph (a) of this Section. With approval of the Department, the State's Attorney may enter into arrangements with other agencies for the purpose of furnishing the information required by this subsection (b) to the Department upon the State's Attorney's behalf.
- (c) Disposition Information. The clerk of the circuit court of each county shall furnish the Department, in the form and manner required by the Supreme Court, with all final

1 dispositions of cases for which the Department has received information required to be reported pursuant to paragraph (a) 2 or (d) of this Section. Such information shall include, for 3 4 each charge, all (1) judgments of not guilty, judgments of 5 guilty including the sentence pronounced by the court with 6 statutory citations to the relevant sentencing provision, findings that a minor is delinquent and any sentence made based 7 8 on those findings, discharges and dismissals in the court; (2) 9 reviewing court orders filed with the clerk of the circuit 10 court which reverse or remand a reported conviction or findings 11 that a minor is delinquent or that vacate or modify a sentence or sentence made following a trial that a minor is delinquent; 12 13 (3) continuances to a date certain in furtherance of an order of supervision granted under Section 5-6-1 of the Unified Code 14 15 of Corrections or an order of probation granted under Section 16 10 of the Cannabis Control Act, Section 410 of the Illinois Controlled Substances Act, Section 70 of the Methamphetamine 17 Control and Community Protection Act, Section 12-4.3 or 18 subdivision (b)(1) of Section 12-3.05 of the Criminal Code of 19 20 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012, Section 10-102 of the Illinois Alcoholism and Other Drug Dependency Act, Section 2.1 22 40-10 of the Alcoholism and Other Drug Abuse and Dependency 23 Act, Section 10 of the Steroid Control Act, or Section 5-615 of 24 the Juvenile Court Act of 1987; and (4) judgments or court 25 orders terminating or revoking a sentence to or juvenile 26 disposition of probation, supervision or conditional discharge

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and any resentencing or new court orders entered by a juvenile court relating to the disposition of a minor's case involving delinquency after such revocation.

#### (d) Fingerprints After Sentencing.

(1) After the court pronounces sentence, sentences a minor following a trial in which a minor was found to be delinquent or issues an order of supervision or an order of probation granted under Section 10 of the Cannabis Control Act, Section 410 of the Illinois Controlled Substances Act, Section 70 of the Methamphetamine Control and Community Protection Act, Section 12-4.3 or subdivision (b)(1) of Section 12-3.05 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012, Section 10-102 of the Illinois Alcoholism and Other Drug Dependency Act, Section 40-10 of the Alcoholism and Other Drug Abuse and Dependency Act, Section 10 of the Steroid Control Act, or Section 5-615 of the Juvenile Court Act of 1987 for any offense which is required by statute to be collected, maintained, or disseminated by the Department of State Police, the State's Attorney of each county shall ask the court to order a law enforcement agency to fingerprint immediately all persons appearing before the court who have not previously been fingerprinted for the same case. The court shall so order the requested fingerprinting, if it determines that any such person has not previously been fingerprinted for the same case. The law enforcement agency shall submit such

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fingerprints to the Department daily.

- (2) After the court pronounces sentence or makes a disposition of a case following a finding of delinquency for any offense which is not required by statute to be collected, maintained, or disseminated by the Department of State Police, the prosecuting attorney may ask the court to order a law enforcement agency to fingerprint immediately all persons appearing before the court who have not previously been fingerprinted for the same case. The court may so order the requested fingerprinting, if it determines that any so sentenced person has not previously been fingerprinted for the same case. The law enforcement agency may retain such fingerprints in its files.
- 14 (e) Corrections Information. The Illinois Department of 15 Corrections and the sheriff of each county shall furnish the 16 Department with all information concerning the receipt, escape, execution, death, release, pardon, parole, commutation 17 18 of sentence, granting of executive clemency or discharge of an individual who has been sentenced or committed to the agency's 19 20 custody for any offenses which are mandated by statute to be 2.1 collected, maintained or disseminated by the Department of 22 State Police. For an individual who has been charged with any 23 such offense and who escapes from custody or dies while in 24 custody, all information concerning the receipt and escape or 25 death, whichever is appropriate, shall also be so furnished to 26 the Department.

- (Source: P.A. 96-1551, eff. 7-1-11; 97-1150, eff. 1-25-13.) 1
- 2 Section 20. The Criminal Code of 2012 is amended by
- changing Sections 16-1, 16-25, 19-1, 24-1.1, and 24-1.6 as 3
- 4 follows:

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- (720 ILCS 5/16-1) (from Ch. 38, par. 16-1) 5
- 6 Sec. 16-1. Theft.
- 7 (a) A person commits theft when he or she knowingly:
- 8 (1)Obtains or exerts unauthorized control over
- property of the owner; or 9
- (2) Obtains by deception control over property of the 10 11 owner; or
- (3) Obtains by threat control over property of the 12 13 owner; or
  - (4) Obtains control over stolen property knowing the property to have been stolen or under such circumstances as would reasonably induce him or her to believe that the property was stolen; or
  - (5) Obtains or exerts control over property in the custody of any law enforcement agency which any law enforcement officer or any individual acting in behalf of a law enforcement agency explicitly represents to the person being stolen or represents to the person such circumstances as would reasonably induce the person to believe that the property was stolen, and

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_	(A)	Intends	to	deprive	the	owner	permanently	of	the
2	use or b	enefit o	of t	he prope	rty;	or			

- (B) Knowingly uses, conceals or abandons the property in such manner as to deprive the owner permanently of such use or benefit; or
- (C) Uses, conceals, or abandons the property knowing such use, concealment or abandonment probably will deprive the owner permanently of such use or benefit.

#### (b) Sentence.

- (1) Theft of property not from the person and not exceeding \$2,000 \$500 in value is a Class A misdemeanor.
- (1.1) Theft of property not from the person and not exceeding \$2,000 \$500 in value is a Class 4 felony if the theft was committed in a school or place of worship or if the theft was of governmental property.
- (2) A person who has been convicted of theft of property not from the person and not exceeding \$2,000 \$500 in value who has been previously convicted of felony any type of theft, robbery, armed robbery, burglary, residential burglary, possession of burglary tools, home invasion, forgery, a violation of Section 4-103, 4-103.1, 4-103.2, or 4-103.3 of the Illinois Vehicle Code relating to the possession of a stolen or converted motor vehicle, or a violation of Section 17 36 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012, or Section 8 of the

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- 1 Illinois Credit Card and Debit Card Act is quilty of a 2 Class 4 felony.
  - (3) (Blank).
  - (4) Theft of property from the person not exceeding \$500 in value, or theft of property exceeding \$2,000 \$500 and not exceeding \$10,000 in value, is a Class 3 felony.
  - (4.1) Theft of property from the person not exceeding \$500 in value, or theft of property exceeding \$2,000 \$500 and not exceeding \$10,000 in value, is a Class 2 felony if the theft was committed in a school or place of worship or if the theft was of governmental property.
  - Theft of property exceeding \$10,000 and not (5) exceeding \$100,000 in value is a Class 2 felony.
  - Theft of property exceeding \$10,000 and not exceeding \$100,000 in value is a Class 1 felony if the theft was committed in a school or place of worship or if the theft was of governmental property.
  - (6) Theft of property exceeding \$100,000 and not exceeding \$500,000 in value is a Class 1 felony.
  - (6.1) Theft of property exceeding \$100,000 in value is a Class X felony if the theft was committed in a school or place of worship or if the theft was of governmental property.
  - (6.2) Theft of property exceeding \$500,000 and not exceeding \$1,000,000 in value is а Class 1 non-probationable felony.

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- (6.3) Theft of property exceeding \$1,000,000 in value 1 is a Class X felonv. 2
  - (7) Theft by deception, as described by paragraph (2) of subsection (a) of this Section, in which the offender obtained money or property valued at \$5,000 or more from a victim 60 years of age or older is a Class 2 felony.
  - (8) Theft by deception, as described by paragraph (2) of subsection (a) of this Section, in which the offender falsely poses as a landlord or agent or employee of the landlord and obtains a rent payment or a security deposit from a tenant is a Class 3 felony if the rent payment or security deposit obtained does not exceed \$500.
  - (9) Theft by deception, as described by paragraph (2) of subsection (a) of this Section, in which the offender falsely poses as a landlord or agent or employee of the landlord and obtains a rent payment or a security deposit from a tenant is a Class 2 felony if the rent payment or security deposit obtained exceeds \$500 and does not exceed \$10,000.
  - (10) Theft by deception, as described by paragraph (2) of subsection (a) of this Section, in which the offender falsely poses as a landlord or agent or employee of the landlord and obtains a rent payment or a security deposit from a tenant is a Class 1 felony if the rent payment or security deposit obtained exceeds \$10,000 and does not exceed \$100,000.

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- 1 (11) Theft by deception, as described by paragraph (2) of subsection (a) of this Section, in which the offender 2 3 falsely poses as a landlord or agent or employee of the 4 landlord and obtains a rent payment or a security deposit 5 from a tenant is a Class X felony if the rent payment or security deposit obtained exceeds \$100,000. 6
  - When a charge of theft of property exceeding a specified value is brought, the value of the property involved is an element of the offense to be resolved by the trier of fact as either exceeding or not exceeding the specified value.
  - (d) Theft by lessee; permissive inference. The trier of fact may infer evidence that a person intends to deprive the owner permanently of the use or benefit of the property (1) if a lessee of the personal property of another fails to return it to the owner within 10 days after written demand from the owner for its return or (2) if a lessee of the personal property of another fails to return it to the owner within 24 hours after written demand from the owner for its return and the lessee had presented identification to the owner that contained a materially fictitious name, address, or telephone number. A notice in writing, given after the expiration of the leasing agreement, addressed and mailed, by registered mail, to the lessee at the address given by him and shown on the leasing agreement shall constitute proper demand.
  - (e) Permissive inference; evidence of intent that a person obtains by deception control over property. The trier of fact

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may infer that a person "knowingly obtains by deception control over property of the owner" when he or she fails to return, within 45 days after written demand from the owner, the downpayment and any additional payments accepted under a promise, oral or in writing, to perform services for the owner for consideration of \$3,000 or more, and the promisor knowingly without good cause failed to substantially perform pursuant to the agreement after taking a down payment of 10% or more of the agreed upon consideration. This provision shall not apply where the owner initiated the suspension of performance under the agreement, or where the promisor responds to the notice within the 45-day notice period. A notice in writing, addressed and mailed, by registered mail, to the promisor at the last known address of the promisor, shall constitute proper demand.

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- (f) Offender's interest in the property.
- (1) It is no defense to a charge of theft of property that the offender has an interest therein, when the owner also has an interest to which the offender is not entitled.
- (2) Where the property involved is that of the offender's spouse, no prosecution for theft may be maintained unless the parties were not living together as man and wife and were living in separate abodes at the time of the alleged theft.
- 24 (Source: P.A. 96-496, eff. 1-1-10; 96-534, eff. 8-14-09;
- 25 96-1000, eff. 7-2-10; 96-1301, eff. 1-1-11; 96-1532, eff.
- 26 1-1-12; 96-1551, eff. 7-1-11; 97-597, eff. 1-1-12; 97-1150,

1 eff. 1-25-13.)

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- 2 (720 ILCS 5/16-25)
- 3 Sec. 16-25. Retail theft.
  - (a) A person commits retail theft when he or she knowingly:
    - (1) Takes possession of, carries away, transfers or causes to be carried away or transferred any merchandise displayed, held, stored or offered for sale in a retail mercantile establishment with the intention of retaining such merchandise or with the intention of depriving the merchant permanently of the possession, use or benefit of such merchandise without paying the full retail value of such merchandise; or
    - (2) Alters, transfers, or removes any label, price tag, marking, indicia of value or any other markings which aid in determining value affixed to any merchandise displayed, held, stored or offered for sale in a retail mercantile establishment and attempts to purchase such merchandise at less than the full retail value with the intention of depriving the merchant of the full retail value of such merchandise; or
    - (3) Transfers any merchandise displayed, held, stored or offered for sale in a retail mercantile establishment from the container in or on which such merchandise is displayed to any other container with the intention of depriving the merchant of the full retail value of such

### merchandise; or

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- (4) Under-rings with the intention of depriving the merchant of the full retail value of the merchandise; or
- (5) Removes a shopping cart from the premises of a retail mercantile establishment without the consent of the merchant given at the time of such removal with the intention of depriving the merchant permanently of the possession, use or benefit of such cart; or
- (6) Represents to a merchant that he, she, or another is the lawful owner of property, knowing that such representation is false, and conveys or attempts to convey that property to a merchant who is the owner of the property in exchange for money, merchandise credit or other property of the merchant; or
- (7) Uses or possesses any theft detection shielding device or theft detection device remover with the intention of using such device to deprive the merchant permanently of the possession, use or benefit of any merchandise displayed, held, stored or offered for sale in a retail mercantile establishment without paying the full retail value of such merchandise; or
- (8) Obtains or exerts unauthorized control property of the owner and thereby intends to deprive the owner permanently of the use or benefit of the property when a lessee of the personal property of another fails to return it to the owner, or if the lessee fails to pay the

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full retail value of such property to the lessor in satisfaction of any contractual provision requiring such, within 10 days after written demand from the owner for its return. A notice in writing, given after the expiration of the leasing agreement, by registered mail, to the lessee at the address given by the lessee and shown on the leasing agreement shall constitute proper demand.

- (b) Theft by emergency exit. A person commits theft by emergency exit when he or she commits a retail theft as defined in subdivisions (a)(1) through (a)(8) of this Section and to facilitate the theft he or she leaves the retail mercantile establishment by use of a designated emergency exit.
  - (c) Permissive inference. If any person:
  - (1) conceals upon his or her person or among his or her belongings unpurchased merchandise displayed, held, stored or offered for sale in a retail mercantile establishment; and
  - (2) removes that merchandise beyond the last known station for receiving payments for that merchandise in that retail mercantile establishment,

then the trier of fact may infer that the person possessed, carried away or transferred such merchandise with the intention of retaining it or with the intention of depriving the merchant permanently of the possession, use or benefit of merchandise without paying the full retail value of such merchandise.

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- To "conceal" merchandise means that, although there may be some notice of its presence, that merchandise is not visible through ordinary observation.
  - (d) Venue. Multiple thefts committed by the same person as part of a continuing course of conduct in different jurisdictions that have been aggregated in one jurisdiction may be prosecuted in any jurisdiction in which one or more of the thefts occurred.
  - (e) For the purposes of this Section, "theft detection shielding device" means any laminated or coated bag or device designed and intended to shield merchandise from detection by an electronic or magnetic theft alarm sensor.

#### (f) Sentence.

- (1) A violation of any of subdivisions (a) (1) through (a)(6) and (a)(8) of this Section, the full retail value of which does not exceed \$2,000 \$300 for property other than motor fuel or \$150 for motor fuel, is a Class A misdemeanor. A violation of subdivision (a)(7) of this Section is a Class A misdemeanor for a first offense and a Class 4 felony for a second or subsequent offense. Theft by emergency exit of property, the full retail value of which does not exceed \$2,000 \$300, is a Class 4 felony.
- (2) A person who has been convicted of retail theft of property under any of subdivisions (a) (1) through (a) (6) and (a)(8) of this Section, the full retail value of which does not exceed \$2,000 \$300 for property other than motor

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fuel or \$150 for motor fuel, and who has been previously convicted of any type of theft, robbery, armed robbery, burglary, residential burglary, possession of burglary tools, home invasion, unlawful use of a credit card, or forgery is guilty of a Class 4 felony. A person who has been convicted of theft by emergency exit of property, the full retail value of which does not exceed \$2,000 \$300, and who has been previously convicted of felony any type of theft, robbery, armed robbery, burglary, residential burglary, possession of burglary tools, home invasion, unlawful use of a credit card, or forgery is quilty of a Class 3 felony.

Any retail theft of property under any of subdivisions (a)(1) through (a)(6) and (a)(8) of this Section, the full retail value of which exceeds \$2,000 \$300 for property other than motor fuel or \$150 for motor fuel in a single transaction, or in separate transactions committed by the same person as part of a continuing course of conduct from one or more mercantile establishments over a period of one year, is a Class 3 felony. Theft by emergency exit of property, the full retail value of which exceeds \$2,000 <del>\$300</del> in a single transaction, or in separate transactions committed by the same person as part of a continuing course of conduct from one or more mercantile establishments over a period of one year, is a Class 2 felony. When a charge of retail theft of property or theft

1 by emergency exit of property, the full value of which exceeds \$2,000 \(\frac{\pmax300}{200}\), is brought, the value of the property 2 involved is an element of the offense to be resolved by the 3 4 trier of fact as either exceeding or not exceeding \$2,000 5 <del>\$300</del>.

(Source: P.A. 97-597, eff. 1-1-12.)

- 7 (720 ILCS 5/19-1) (from Ch. 38, par. 19-1)
- 8 Sec. 19-1. Burglary.

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- 9 (a) A person commits burglary when without authority he or 10 she knowingly enters or without authority remains within a building, housetrailer, watercraft, aircraft, motor vehicle, 11 12 railroad car, or any part thereof, with intent to commit therein a felony or theft. This offense shall not include the 13 14 offenses set out in Section 4-102 of the Illinois Vehicle Code.
- 15 (b) Sentence.

Burglary committed in, and without causing damage to, a watercraft, aircraft, motor vehicle, railroad car, or any part thereof is a Class 3 felony. Burglary committed in a building, housetrailer, or any part thereof or while causing damage to a watercraft, aircraft, motor vehicle, railroad car, or any part thereof is a Class 2 felony. A burglary committed in a school, day care center, day care home, group day care home, or part day child care facility, or place of worship is a Class 1 felony, except that this provision does not apply to a day care center, day care home, group day care home, or part day child

- 1 care facility operated in a private residence used as a 2 dwelling.
- (c) Regarding penalties prescribed in subsection (b) for 3 4 violations committed in a day care center, day care home, group 5 day care home, or part day child care facility, the time of 6 day, time of year, and whether children under 18 years of age

were present in the day care center, day care home, group day

- 8 care home, or part day child care facility are irrelevant.
- 9 (Source: P.A. 96-556, eff. 1-1-10; 97-1108, eff. 1-1-13.)
- (720 ILCS 5/24-1.1) (from Ch. 38, par. 24-1.1) 10
- Sec. 24-1.1. Unlawful Use or Possession of Weapons by 11
- 12 Felons or Persons in the Custody of the Department of
- Corrections Facilities. 13

- 14 (a) It is unlawful for a person to knowingly possess on or
- 15 about his person or on his land or in his own abode or fixed
- place of business any weapon prohibited under Section 24-1 of 16
- 17 this Act or any firearm or any firearm ammunition if the person
- has been convicted of a felony under the laws of this State or 18
- 19 any other jurisdiction. This Section shall not apply if the
- person has been granted relief by the Director of the 20
- 21 Department of State Police under Section 10 of the Firearm
- Owners Identification Card Act. 22
- 23 (b) It is unlawful for any person confined in a penal
- 24 institution, which is a facility of the Illinois Department of
- 25 Corrections, to possess any weapon prohibited under Section

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- 1 24-1 of this Code or any firearm or firearm ammunition, regardless of the intent with which he possesses it. 2
  - (c) It shall be an affirmative defense to a violation of subsection (b), that such possession was specifically authorized by rule, regulation, or directive of the Illinois Department of Corrections or order issued pursuant thereto.
  - (d) The defense of necessity is not available to a person who is charged with a violation of subsection (b) of this Section.
    - (e) Sentence. Violation of this Section by a person not confined in a penal institution shall be a Class 3 felony for which the person shall be sentenced to no less than 2 years and no more than 10 years. A and any second or subsequent violation of this Section shall be a Class 2 felony for which the person shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of not less than 3 years and not more than 14 years, except as provided for in Section 5-4.5-110 of the Unified Code of Corrections. Violation of this Section by a person not confined in a penal institution who has been convicted of a forcible felony, a felony violation of Article 24 of this Code or of the Firearm Owners Identification Card Act, stalking or aggravated stalking, or a Class 2 or greater felony under the Illinois Controlled Act, the Cannabis Control Act, Substances or the Methamphetamine Control and Community Protection Act is a Class 2 felony for which the person shall be sentenced to not less than 3 years and not more than 14 years, except as provided for

1 in Section 5-4.5-110 of the Unified Code of Corrections. Violation of this Section by a person who is on parole or 2 3 mandatory supervised release is a Class 2 felony for which the 4 person shall be sentenced to not less than 3 years and not more 5 than 14 years, except as provided for in Section 5-4.5-110 of 6 the Unified Code of Corrections. Violation of this Section by a person not confined in a penal institution is a Class X felony 7 when the firearm possessed is a machine gun. Any person who 8 9 violates this Section while confined in a penal institution, 10 which is a facility of the Illinois Department of Corrections, 11 is quilty of a Class 1 felony, if he possesses any weapon prohibited under Section 24-1 of this Code regardless of the 12 intent with which he possesses it, a Class X felony if he 13 14 possesses any firearm, firearm ammunition or explosive, and a 15 Class X felony for which the offender shall be sentenced to not 16 less than 12 years and not more than 50 years when the firearm possessed is a machine qun. A violation of this Section while 17 18 wearing or in possession of body armor as defined in Section 33F-1 is a Class X felony punishable by a term of imprisonment 19 20 of not less than 10 years and not more than 40 years. The possession of each firearm or firearm ammunition in violation 21 22 of this Section constitutes a single and separate violation.

24 (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.)

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- (a) A person commits the offense of aggravated unlawful use of a weapon when he or she knowingly:
  - (1) Carries on or about his or her person or in any vehicle or concealed on or about his or her person except 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 qun 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, 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

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1	time of the offense and the names nagacities the
1	time of the offense and the person possessing the
2	pistol, revolver, or handgun has not been issued a
3	currently valid license under the Firearm Concealed
4	Carry Act; or
5	(B) the firearm, other than a pistol, revolver, or
6	handgun, possessed was uncased, unloaded, and the
7	ammunition for the weapon was immediately accessible
8	at the time of the offense; or
9	(B-5) the pistol, revolver, or handgun possessed
10	was uncased, unloaded, and the ammunition for the
11	weapon was immediately accessible at the time of the
12	offense and the person possessing the pistol,
13	revolver, or handgun has not been issued a currently
14	valid license under the Firearm Concealed Carry Act; or
15	(C) the person possessing the firearm has not been
16	issued a currently valid Firearm Owner's
17	Identification Card; or
18	(D) the person possessing the weapon was
19	previously adjudicated a delinquent minor under the
20	Juvenile Court Act of 1987 for an act that if committed
21	by an adult would be a felony; or
22	(E) the person possessing the weapon was engaged in
23	a misdemeanor violation of the Cannabis Control Act, in
24	a misdemeanor violation of the Illinois Controlled
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Substances Act, or in a misdemeanor violation of the

Methamphetamine Control and Community Protection Act;

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

(d) Sentence.

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- (1) Aggravated unlawful use of a weapon is a Class 4 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 3 years and not more than 7 years, except as provided for in Section 5-4.5-110 of the Unified Code of Corrections.
- (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 3 years and not more than 7 years, except as provided for in Section 5-4.5-110 of the Unified Code of Corrections.
- (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 1
- the Firearm Owners Identification Card Act is a Class X 2
- 3 felony.
- 4 (e) The possession of each firearm in violation of this
- 5 Section constitutes a single and separate violation.
- (Source: P.A. 98-63, eff. 7-9-13; revised 10-6-16.) 6
- 7 Section 25. The Cannabis Control Act is amended by changing
- 8 Sections 4, 5, 5.1, 5.2, 7, 8, and 10 as follows:
- 9 (720 ILCS 550/4) (from Ch. 56 1/2, par. 704)
- Sec. 4. It is unlawful for any person knowingly to possess 10
- 11 cannabis. Any person who violates this section with respect to:
- 12 (a) not more than 30  $\frac{10}{10}$  grams of any substance
- 13 containing cannabis is guilty of a civil law violation
- punishable by a minimum fine not to exceed \$125 of \$100 and 14
- a maximum fine of \$200. The proceeds of the fine shall be 15
- 16 payable to the clerk of the circuit court. Within 30 days
- 17 after the deposit of the fine, the clerk shall distribute
- 18 the proceeds of the fine as follows:
- (1) \$10 of the fine to the circuit clerk and \$10 of 19
- 20 the fine to the law enforcement agency that issued the
- 21 citation; the proceeds of each \$10 fine distributed to
- 22 the circuit clerk and each \$10 fine distributed to the
- 23 law enforcement agency that issued the citation for the
- 24 violation shall be used to defer the cost of automatic

1	expungements under paragraph (2.5) of subsection (a)
2	of Section 5.2 of the Criminal Identification Act;
3	(2) \$15 to the county to fund drug addiction
4	services;
5	(3) \$10 to the Office of the State's Attorneys
6	Appellate Prosecutor for use in training programs;
7	(4) \$10 to the State's Attorney; and
8	(5) any remainder of the fine to the law
9	enforcement agency that issued the citation for the
10	violation.
11	With respect to funds designated for the Department of
12	State Police, the moneys shall be remitted by the circuit
13	court clerk to the Department of State Police within one
14	month after receipt for deposit into the State Police
15	Operations Assistance Fund. With respect to funds
16	designated for the Department of Natural Resources, the
17	Department of Natural Resources shall deposit the moneys
18	into the Conservation Police Operations Assistance Fund;
19	(b) (blank); more than 10 grams but not more than 30
20	grams of any substance containing cannabis is guilty of a
21	Class B misdemeanor;
22	(c) more than 30 grams but not more than $500  100$ grams
23	of any substance containing cannabis is guilty of a Class A
24	misdemeanor; provided, that if any offense under this
25	subsection (c) is a subsequent offense, the offender shall

be guilty of a Class 4 felony;

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misdemeanor;

1	(d) (blank); more than 100 grams but not more than 500
2	grams of any substance containing cannabis is guilty of a
3	Class 4 felony; provided that if any offense under this
4	subsection (d) is a subsequent offense, the offender shall
5	be guilty of a Class 3 felony;
6	(e) more than 500 grams but not more than 2,000 grams
7	of any substance containing cannabis is guilty of a Class $\underline{4}$
8	3 felony;
9	(f) more than 2,000 grams but not more than 5,000 grams
10	of any substance containing cannabis is guilty of a Class $3$
11	2 felony;
12	(g) more than 5,000 grams of any substance containing
13	cannabis is guilty of a Class $2 + 1$ felony.
14	(Source: P.A. 99-697, eff. 7-29-16.)
15	(720 ILCS 550/5) (from Ch. 56 1/2, par. 705)
16	Sec. 5. It is unlawful for any person knowingly to
17	manufacture, deliver, or possess with intent to deliver, or
18	manufacture, cannabis. Any person who violates this section
19	with respect to:
20	(a) not more than $\underline{10}$ $\underline{2.5}$ grams of any substance containing
21	cannabis is guilty of a Class B misdemeanor;
22	(b) (blank) more than 2.5 grams but not more than 10 grams

of any substance containing cannabis is guilty of a Class A

(c) more than 10 grams but not more than 30 grams of any

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- 1 substance containing cannabis is guilty of a Class A misdemeanor 4 felony; 2
  - (d) more than 30 grams but not more than 500 grams of any substance containing cannabis is guilty of a Class 4  $\frac{3}{2}$  felony for which a fine not to exceed \$50,000 may be imposed;
  - (e) more than 500 grams but not more than 2,000 grams of any substance containing cannabis is guilty of a Class 3  $\frac{2}{3}$ felony for which a fine not to exceed \$100,000 may be imposed;
  - (f) more than 2,000 grams but not more than 5,000 grams of any substance containing cannabis is quilty of a Class 2 1 felony for which a fine not to exceed \$150,000 may be imposed;
- (g) (blank). more than 5,000 grams of any substance 12 13 containing cannabis is quilty of a Class X felony for which a fine not to exceed \$200,000 may be imposed. 14
- 15 (Source: P.A. 90-397, eff. 8-15-97.)
- (720 ILCS 550/5.1) (from Ch. 56 1/2, par. 705.1) 16
  - Sec. 5.1. Cannabis Trafficking. (a) Except for purposes authorized by this Act, any person who knowingly brings or causes to be brought into this State for the purpose of manufacture or delivery or with the intent to manufacture or deliver 2,500 grams or more of cannabis in this State or any other state or country is guilty of cannabis trafficking.
  - (a-5) A person convicted of cannabis trafficking shall be sentenced as authorized by Section 5 of this Act, based upon the amount of the cannabis brought or caused to be brought into

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- this State, if the person at sentencing proves by a 1 preponderance of the evidence that he or she: 2
- (1) received little or no compensation from the illegal 3 4 transport of the cannabis into this State and had minimal 5 knowledge of the scope and structure of the enterprise to manufacture or deliver the cannabis transported; or 6
  - (2) was not involved in the organization or planning of the enterprise to manufacture or deliver the cannabis transported.
  - (b) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (a-5) of this Section, a A person convicted of cannabis trafficking is quilty of a Class 1 felony shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment not less than twice the minimum term and fined an amount as authorized by subsection (f) or (q) of Section 5 of this Act, based upon the amount of cannabis brought or caused to be brought into this State, and not more than twice the maximum term of imprisonment and fined twice the amount as authorized by subsection (f) or (q) of Section 5 of this Act, based upon the amount of cannabis brought or caused brought into this State.
- (Source: P.A. 90-397, eff. 8-15-97.) 2.1
- 22 (720 ILCS 550/5.2) (from Ch. 56 1/2, par. 705.2)
- 23 Sec. 5.2. Delivery of cannabis on school grounds.
- 24 (a.01) Any person who violates subsection (f) of Section 5 in any school, on the real property comprising any school, or 25

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any conveyance owned, leased or contracted by a school to transport students to or from school or a school-related activity, or on any public way within 500 feet of the real property comprising any school, or any conveyance owned, leased or contracted by a school to transport students to or from school or a school-related activity, is guilty of a Class 1 felony;

- (a) Any person who violates subsection (e) of Section 5 in any school, on the real property comprising any school, or any conveyance owned, leased or contracted by a school to transport students to or from school or a school-related school related activity, or on any public way within 500  $\frac{1,000}{1}$  feet of the real property comprising any school, or in any conveyance owned, leased or contracted by a school to transport students to or from school or a school-related school related activity and at the time of the violation persons under the age of 18 are present, the offense is committed during school hours, or the offense is committed at times when persons under the age of 18 are reasonably expected to be present in the school, in the conveyance, on the real property, or on the public way, such as when after-school activities are occurring, is guilty of a Class 2  $\pm$  felony, the fine for which shall not exceed \$200,000;
- (b) Any person who violates subsection (d) of Section 5 in any school, on the real property comprising any school, or any conveyance owned, leased or contracted by a school to transport students to or from school or a school-related school related

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activity, or on any public way within 500 1,000 feet of the real property comprising any school, or in any conveyance owned, leased or contracted by a school to transport students to or from school or a school-related school related activity and at the time of the violation persons under the age of 18 are present, the offense is committed during school hours, or the offense is committed at times when persons under the age of 18 are reasonably expected to be present in the school, in the conveyance, on the real property, or on the public way, such as when after-school activities are occurring, is guilty of a Class 3  $\frac{2}{2}$  felony, the fine for which shall not exceed \$100,000; (c) Any person who violates subsection (c) of Section 5 with respect to more than 15 grams of any substance containing cannabis in any school, on the real property comprising any school, or any conveyance owned, leased or contracted by a school to transport students to or from school or a school-related school related activity, or on any public way within 500 = 1,000 feet of the real property comprising any school, or in any conveyance owned, leased or contracted by a school to transport students to or from school or a school-related school related activity and at the time of the violation persons under the age of 18 are present, the offense is committed during school hours, or the offense is committed at times when persons under the age of 18 are reasonably expected to be present in the school, in the conveyance, on the real property, or on the public way, such as when after-school

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- activities are occurring, is guilty of a Class 4 3 felony, the 1 2 fine for which shall not exceed \$50,000;
  - (d) (Blank) Any person who violates subsection (b) of Section 5 in any school, on the real property comprising any school, or any conveyance owned, leased or contracted by a school to transport students to or from school or a school related activity, or on any public way within 1,000 feet of the real property comprising any school, or any conveyance owned, leased or contracted by a school to transport students to or from school or a school related activity, is quilty of a Class 4 felony, the fine for which shall not exceed \$25,000;
  - (e) (Blank) Any person who violates subsection (a) of Section 5 in any school, on the real property comprising any school, or any conveyance owned, leased or contracted by a school to transport students to or from school or a school related activity, on any public way within 1,000 feet of the real property comprising any school, or any conveyance owned, leased or contracted by a school to transport students to or from school or a school related activity, is guilty of a Class A misdemeanor.
- (Source: P.A. 87-544.) 2.1
- 22 (720 ILCS 550/7) (from Ch. 56 1/2, par. 707)
- 23 Sec. 7. Delivery of cannabis by a person at least 18 years 24 of age to a person under 18 years of age who is at least 3 years his or her junior. 25

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- (a) Any person who is at least 18 years of age who violates subsection (f) of Section 5 of this Act by delivering cannabis to a person under 18 years of age who is at least 3 years his junior may, at the discretion of the court, be sentenced to a maximum term of imprisonment that is equal to the maximum term of imprisonment for the underlying offense plus the minimum term of imprisonment for the underlying offense. may be sentenced to imprisonment for a term up to twice the maximum term otherwise authorized by Section 5.
- 10 (b) Any person under 18 years of age who violates Section 4 11 or 5 of this Act may be treated by the court in accordance with the Juvenile Court Act of 1987. 12
- (Source: P.A. 85-1209.) 13
- 14 (720 ILCS 550/8) (from Ch. 56 1/2, par. 708)
- 15 Sec. 8. It is unlawful for any person knowingly to produce the cannabis sativa plant or to possess such plants unless 16 production or possession has been authorized pursuant to the 17 provisions of Section 11 or 15.2 of the Act. Any person who 18 19 violates this Section with respect to production or possession of: 20
- 21 (a) Not more than 5 plants is guilty of a Class B A22 misdemeanor.
- 23 (b) More than 5, but not more than 20 plants, is guilty of 24 a Class A misdemeanor 4 felony.
- 25 (c) More than 20, but not more than 50 plants, is guilty of

1 a Class 4 3 felony.

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- (d) More than 50, but not more than 200 plants, is guilty of a Class 3  $\frac{2}{2}$  felony for which a fine not to exceed \$100,000 may be imposed and for which liability for the cost of conducting the investigation and eradicating such plants may be Compensation for expenses incurred assessed. enforcement of this provision shall be transmitted to and deposited in the treasurer's office at the level of government represented by the Illinois law enforcement agency whose officers or employees conducted the investigation or caused the to arrests leading the prosecution, arrest or subsequently made available to that law enforcement agency as expendable receipts for use in the enforcement of laws regulating controlled substances and cannabis. If such seizure was made by a combination of law enforcement personnel representing different levels of government, the court levying assessment shall determine the allocation of assessment. The proceeds of assessment awarded to the State treasury shall be deposited in a special fund known as the Drug Traffic Prevention Fund.
- (e) More than 200 plants is guilty of a Class 2  $\frac{1}{2}$  felony for which a fine not to exceed \$100,000 may be imposed and for which liability for the cost of conducting the investigation and eradicating such plants may be assessed. Compensation for expenses incurred in the enforcement of this provision shall be transmitted to and deposited in the treasurer's office at the

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level of government represented by the Illinois law enforcement agency whose officers or employees conducted the investigation or caused the arrest or arrests leading to the prosecution, to be subsequently made available to that law enforcement agency as expendable receipts for use in the enforcement of laws regulating controlled substances and cannabis. If such seizure was made by a combination of law enforcement personnel representing different levels of government, the court levying the assessment shall determine the allocation of assessment. The proceeds of assessment awarded to the State treasury shall be deposited in a special fund known as the Drug Traffic Prevention Fund.

13 (Source: P.A. 98-1072, eff. 1-1-15.)

14 (720 ILCS 550/10) (from Ch. 56 1/2, par. 710)

Sec. 10. (a) Whenever any person who has not previously been convicted of, or placed on probation or court supervision for, any felony offense under this Act or any law of the United States or of any State relating to cannabis, or controlled substances as defined in the Illinois Controlled Substances Act, pleads guilty to or is found guilty of violating Sections 4(a), 4(b), 4(c), 5(a), 5(b), 5(c) or 8 of this Act, the court may, without entering a judgment and with the consent of such person, sentence him to probation.

(b) When a person is placed on probation, the court shall enter an order specifying a period of probation of 24 months,

- 1 and shall defer further proceedings in the case until the conclusion of the period or until the filing of a petition 2 3 alleging violation of a term or condition of probation.
- 4 (c) The conditions of probation shall be that the person:
- 5 (1) not violate any criminal statute of any jurisdiction; (2)
- refrain from possession of a firearm or other dangerous weapon; 6
- 7 (3) submit to periodic drug testing at a time and in a manner
- 8 as ordered by the court, but no less than 3 times during the
- 9 period of the probation, with the cost of the testing to be
- 10 paid by the probationer; and (4) perform no less than 30 hours
- 11 of community service, provided community service is available
- in the jurisdiction and is funded and approved by the county 12
- 13 board.
- 14 (d) The court may, in addition to other conditions, require
- 15 that the person:
- 16 (1) make a report to and appear in person before or
- participate with the court or such courts, person, or 17
- 18 social service agency as directed by the court in the order
- 19 of probation;
- 20 (2) pay a fine and costs;
- 2.1 (3) work or pursue a course of study or vocational 22 training;
- 23 undergo medical or psychiatric treatment; or 24 treatment for drug addiction or alcoholism;
- 25 (5) attend or reside in a facility established for the 26 instruction or residence of defendants on probation;

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>	(7)	refrain	from	nossess

- refrain from possessing a firearm or other dangerous weapon;
- (7-5) refrain from having in his or her body the presence of any illicit drug prohibited by the Cannabis Control Act, the Illinois Controlled Substances Act, or the Methamphetamine Control and Community Protection Act, unless prescribed by a physician, and submit samples of his or her blood or urine or both for tests to determine the presence of any illicit drug;
  - (8) and in addition, if a minor:
    - (i) reside with his parents or in a foster home;
- (ii) attend school;
- 14 (iii) attend a non-residential program for youth;
- 15 (iv) contribute to his own support at home or in a 16 foster home.
  - (e) Upon violation of a term or condition of probation, the court may enter a judgment on its original finding of guilt and proceed as otherwise provided.
  - (f) Upon fulfillment of the terms and conditions of probation, the court shall discharge such person and dismiss the proceedings against him.
  - (g) A disposition of probation is considered to be a conviction for the purposes of imposing the conditions of probation and for appeal, however, discharge and dismissal under this Section is not a conviction for purposes of

- 1 disqualification or disabilities imposed by law
- conviction of a crime (including the additional penalty imposed 2
- for subsequent offenses under Section 4(c), 4(d), 5(c) or 5(d) 3
- 4 of this Act).
- 5 (h) (Blank). Discharge and dismissal under this Section,
- Section 410 of the Illinois Controlled Substances Act, Section 6
- 7 70 of the Methamphetamine Control and Community Protection Act,
- Section 5 6 3.3 or 5 6 3.4 of the Unified Code of Corrections, 8
- or subsection (c) of Section 11-14 of the Criminal Code of 1961 9
- 10 or the Criminal Code of 2012 may occur only once with respect
- 11 to any person.
- (i) If a person is convicted of an offense under this Act, 12
- 13 the Illinois Controlled Substances Act, or the Methamphetamine
- 14 Control and Community Protection Act within 5 years subsequent
- 15 to a discharge and dismissal under this Section, the discharge
- 16 and dismissal under this Section shall be admissible in the
- sentencing proceeding for that conviction as a factor in 17
- 18 aggravation.
- (j) Notwithstanding subsection (a), before a person is 19
- 20 sentenced to probation under this Section, the court may refer
- the person to the drug court established in that judicial 2.1
- circuit pursuant to Section 15 of the Drug Court Treatment Act. 22
- 23 The drug court team shall evaluate the person's likelihood of
- 24 successfully completing a sentence of probation under this
- 25 Section and shall report the results of its evaluation to the
- 26 court. If the drug court team finds that the person suffers

- 1 from a substance abuse problem that makes him or her
- 2 substantially unlikely to successfully complete a sentence of
- probation under this Section, then the drug court shall set 3
- 4 forth its findings in the form of a written order, and the
- 5 person shall not be sentenced to probation under this Section,
- 6 but shall may be considered for the drug court program.
- (Source: P.A. 98-164, eff. 1-1-14; 99-480, eff. 9-9-15.) 7
- 8 (720 ILCS 550/9 rep.)
- 9 Section 30. The Cannabis Control Act is amended by
- 10 repealing Section 9.
- 11 Section 35. The Illinois Controlled Substances Act is
- 12 amended by changing Sections 401, 401.1, 402, 404, 405.2, 407,
- 407.1, 407.2, and 410 as follows: 13
- (720 ILCS 570/401) (from Ch. 56 1/2, par. 1401) 14
- Sec. 401. Manufacture or delivery, or possession with 15
- intent to manufacture or deliver, a controlled substance, a 16
- 17 counterfeit substance, or controlled substance analog. Except
- as authorized by this Act, it is unlawful for any person 18
- 19 knowingly to manufacture or deliver, or possess with intent to
- manufacture or deliver, a controlled substance other than 20
- 21 methamphetamine and other than bath salts as defined in the
- 2.2 Bath Salts Prohibition Act sold or offered for sale in a retail
- mercantile establishment as defined in Section 16-0.1 of the 23

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Criminal Code of 2012, a counterfeit substance, or a controlled substance analog. A violation of this Act with respect to each of the controlled substances listed herein constitutes a single and separate violation of this Act. For purposes of this Section, "controlled substance analog" or "analog" means a substance, other than a controlled substance, that has a chemical structure substantially similar to that of controlled substance in Schedule I or II, or that was specifically designed to produce an effect substantially similar to that of a controlled substance in Schedule I or II. Examples of chemical classes in which controlled substance analogs are found include, but are not limited to, the phenethylamines, N-substituted piperidines, following: morphinans, ecgonines, quinazolinones, substituted indoles, and arylcycloalkylamines. For purposes of this Act, a controlled substance analog shall be treated in the same manner as the controlled substance to which it is substantially similar.

(a) Any person who violates this Section with respect to the following amounts of controlled or counterfeit substances or controlled substance analogs, notwithstanding any of the provisions of subsections (c), (d),  $\frac{(e)_{\tau}}{(e)_{\tau}}$  (f), (g) or (h) to the contrary, is quilty of a Class X felony and shall be sentenced for the class of offense to a term of imprisonment as provided in this subsection (a) and fined as provided in subsection (b):

(1) (A) a Class 2 felony not less than 6 years and not

1	more than 30 years with respect to 15 grams or more but
2	less than 100 grams of a substance containing heroin,
3	or an analog thereof;
4	(B) <u>a Class 1 felony</u> not less than 9 years and not
5	more than 40 years with respect to 100 grams or more
6	but less than $900$ $400$ grams of a substance containing
7	heroin, or an analog thereof;
8	(C) (blank); not less than 12 years and not more
9	than 50 years with respect to 400 grams or more but
10	less than 900 grams of a substance containing heroin,
11	or an analog thereof;
12	(D) a Class 1 felony for which the person, if
13	sentenced to a term of imprisonment, shall be sentenced
14	$\underline{\text{to}}$ not less than $\underline{6}$ $\underline{15}$ years and not more than $\underline{30}$ $\underline{60}$
15	years with respect to 900 grams or more of any
15 16	years with respect to 900 grams or more of any substance containing heroin, or an analog thereof;
16	substance containing heroin, or an analog thereof;
16 17	substance containing heroin, or an analog thereof;  (1.5) (A) <u>a Class 2 felony</u> not less than 6 years and
16 17 18	substance containing heroin, or an analog thereof;  (1.5) (A) a Class 2 felony not less than 6 years and not more than 30 years with respect to 15 grams or more
16 17 18 19	substance containing heroin, or an analog thereof;  (1.5) (A) a Class 2 felony not less than 6 years and not more than 30 years with respect to 15 grams or more but less than 100 grams of a substance containing
16 17 18 19 20	substance containing heroin, or an analog thereof;  (1.5) (A) a Class 2 felony not less than 6 years and not more than 30 years with respect to 15 grams or more but less than 100 grams of a substance containing fentanyl, or an analog thereof;
16 17 18 19 20 21	substance containing heroin, or an analog thereof;  (1.5) (A) a Class 2 felony not less than 6 years and not more than 30 years with respect to 15 grams or more but less than 100 grams of a substance containing fentanyl, or an analog thereof;  (B) a Class 1 felony not less than 9 years and not
16 17 18 19 20 21	substance containing heroin, or an analog thereof;  (1.5) (A) a Class 2 felony not less than 6 years and not more than 30 years with respect to 15 grams or more but less than 100 grams of a substance containing fentanyl, or an analog thereof;  (B) a Class 1 felony not less than 9 years and not more than 40 years with respect to 100 grams or more

than 50 years with respect to 400 grams or more but

Τ	tess than 900 grams of a substance containing fentanyl,
2	or an analog thereof;
3	(D) <u>a Class 1 felony for which the person, if</u>
4	sentenced to a term of imprisonment, shall be sentenced
5	$\underline{\text{to}}$ not less than $\underline{6}$ $\underline{15}$ years and not more than $\underline{30}$ $\underline{60}$
6	years with respect to 900 grams or more of a substance
7	containing fentanyl, or an analog thereof;
8	(2) (A) <u>a Class 2 felony</u> not less than 6 years and not
9	more than 30 years with respect to 15 grams or more but
10	less than 100 grams of a substance containing cocaine,
11	or an analog thereof;
12	(B) <u>a Class 1 felony</u> not less than 9 years and not
13	more than 40 years with respect to 100 grams or more
14	but less than $900$ 400 grams of a substance containing
15	cocaine, or an analog thereof;
16	(C) (blank); not less than 12 years and not more
17	than 50 years with respect to 400 grams or more but
18	less than 900 grams of a substance containing cocaine,
19	or an analog thereof;
20	(D) a Class 1 felony for which the person, if
21	sentenced to a term of imprisonment, shall be sentenced
22	$\underline{\text{to}}$ not less than $\underline{6}$ $\underline{15}$ years and not more than $\underline{30}$ $\underline{60}$
23	years with respect to 900 grams or more of any
24	substance containing cocaine, or an analog thereof;
25	(3) (A) a Class 2 felony not less than 6 years and not

more than 30 years with respect to 15 grams or more but

1	less than 100 grams of a substance containing morphine,
2	or an analog thereof;
3	(B) a Class 1 felony not less than 9 years and not
4	more than 40 years with respect to 100 grams or more
5	but less than $900$ $400$ grams of a substance containing
6	morphine, or an analog thereof;
7	(C) (blank); not less than 12 years and not more
8	than 50 years with respect to 400 grams or more but
9	less than 900 grams of a substance containing morphine,
10	or an analog thereof;
11	(D) a Class 1 felony for which the person, if
12	sentenced to a term of imprisonment, shall be sentenced
13	$\underline{\text{to}}$ not less than $\underline{6}$ $\underline{15}$ years and not more than $\underline{30}$ $\underline{60}$
14	years with respect to 900 grams or more of a substance
15	containing morphine, or an analog thereof;
16	(4) <u>a Class 1 felony with respect to</u> 200 grams or more
17	of any substance containing peyote, or an analog thereof;
18	(5) <u>a Class 1 felony with respect to</u> 200 grams or more
19	of any substance containing a derivative of barbituric acid
20	or any of the salts of a derivative of barbituric acid, or
21	an analog thereof;
22	(6) <u>a Class 1 felony with respect to</u> 200 grams or more
23	of any substance containing amphetamine or any salt of an
24	optical isomer of amphetamine, or an analog thereof;
25	(6.5) (blank);
26	(6.6) (blank);

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(7) (A) a Class 2 felony not less than 6 years and not more than 30 years with respect to: (i) 15 grams or more but less than 100 grams of a substance containing lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD), or an thereof, or (ii) 15 or more objects or 15 or more segregated parts of an object or objects but less than 200 objects or 200 segregated parts of an object or objects containing in them or having upon them any amounts of any substance containing lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD), or an analog thereof;

- (B) a Class 1 felony not less than 9 years and not more than 40 years with respect to: (i) 100 grams or more but less than  $900 ext{ } ext{400}$  grams of a substance containing lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD), or an analog thereof, or (ii) 200 or more objects or 200 or more segregated parts of an object or objects but less than 1500 600 objects or less than 1500 600 segregated parts of an object or objects containing in them or having upon them any amount of any substance containing lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD), or an analog thereof;
- (C) (blank); not less than 12 years and not more than 50 years with respect to: (i) 400 grams or more but less than 900 grams of a substance containing lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD), thereof, or (ii) 600 or more objects or 600 or more

segregated parts of an object or objects but less than 1500 objects or 1500 segregated parts of an object or objects containing in them or having upon them any amount of any substance containing lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD), or an analog thereof;

(D) a Class 1 felony for which the person, if sentenced to a term of imprisonment, shall be sentenced to not less than 6 15 years and not more than 30 60 years with respect to: (i) 900 grams or more of any substance containing lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD), or an analog thereof, or (ii) 1500 or more objects or 1500 or more segregated parts of an object or objects containing in them or having upon them any amount of a substance containing lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD), or an analog thereof;

(7.5) (A) a Class 2 felony not less than 6 years and not more than 30 years with respect to: (i) 15 grams or more but less than 100 grams of a substance listed in paragraph (1), (2), (2.1), (2.2), (3), (14.1), (19), (20), (20.1), (21), (25), or (26) of subsection (d) of Section 204, or an analog or derivative thereof, or (ii) 15 or more pills, tablets, caplets, capsules, or objects but less than 200 pills, tablets, caplets, capsules, or objects containing in them or having upon them any amounts of any substance listed in paragraph (1), (2), (2.1), (2.2), (3), (14.1), (19), (20),

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(20.1), (21), (25), or (26) of subsection (d) of Section 204, or an analog or derivative thereof;

> (B) a Class 1 felony not less than 9 years and not more than 40 years with respect to: (i) 100 grams or more but less than 400 grams of a substance listed in paragraph (1), (2), (2.1), (2.2), (3), (14.1), (19), (20), (20.1), (21), (25), or (26) of subsection (d) of Section 204, or an analog or derivative thereof, or (ii) 200 or more pills, tablets, caplets, capsules, or objects but less than 600 pills, tablets, caplets, capsules, or objects containing in them or having upon them any amount of any substance listed in paragraph (1), (2), (2.1), (2.2), (3), (14.1), (19), (20), (20.1), (21), (25), or (26) of subsection (d) of Section 204, or an analog or derivative thereof;

> (C) a Class 1 felony for which the person, if sentenced to a term of imprisonment, shall be sentenced  $\underline{to}$  not less than  $\underline{6}$   $\underline{12}$  years and not more than  $\underline{30}$   $\underline{50}$ years with respect to: (i) 400 grams or more but less than 900 grams of a substance listed in paragraph (1), (2), (2.1), (2.2), (3), (14.1), (19), (20), (20.1), (21), (25), or (26) of subsection (d) of Section 204, or an analog or derivative thereof, or (ii) 600 or more pills, tablets, caplets, capsules, or objects but less than 1,500 pills, tablets, caplets, capsules, or objects containing in them or having upon them any

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_	amount of any substance listed in paragraph $(1)$ , $(2)$ ,
2	(2.1), (2.2), (3), (14.1), (19), (20), (20.1), (21),
3	(25), or (26) of subsection (d) of Section 204, or an
1	analog or derivative thereof;

- (D) (blank); not less than 15 years and not more than 60 years with respect to: (i) 900 grams or more of any substance listed in paragraph (1), (2), (2.1), (2.2), (3), (14.1), (19), (20), (20.1), (21), (25), or (26) of subsection (d) of Section 204, or an analog or derivative thereof, or (ii) 1,500 or more pills, tablets, caplets, capsules, or objects containing in them or having upon them any amount of a substance listed in paragraph (1), (2), (2.1), (2.2), (3), (14.1), (19), (20), (20.1), (21), (25), or (26) of subsection (d) of Section 204, or an analog or derivative thereof;
- (8) <u>a Class 1 felony with respect to</u> 30 grams or more of any substance containing pentazocine or any of the salts, isomers and salts of isomers of pentazocine, or an analog thereof;
- (9) <u>a Class 1 felony with respect to</u> 30 grams or more of any substance containing methaqualone or any of the salts, isomers and salts of isomers of methaqualone, or an analog thereof;
- (10) <u>a Class 1 felony with respect to</u> 30 grams or more of any substance containing phencyclidine or any of the

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1	salts, isomers and salts of isomers of phencyclidine (PCP),
2	or an analog thereof;

- (10.5) a Class 1 felony with respect to 30 grams or more of any substance containing ketamine or any of the salts, isomers and salts of isomers of ketamine, or an analog thereof;
- (10.6) a Class 1 felony with respect to 100 grams or more of any substance containing hydrocodone, or any of the salts, isomers and salts of isomers of hydrocodone, or an analog thereof;
- (10.7) a Class 1 felony with respect to 100 grams or more of any substance containing dihydrocodeinone, or any the salts, isomers and salts of isomers of dihydrocodeinone, or an analog thereof;
- (10.8) a Class 1 felony with respect to 100 grams or more of any substance containing dihydrocodeine, or any of the salts, isomers and salts of isomers of dihydrocodeine, or an analog thereof;
- (10.9) a Class 1 felony with respect to 100 grams or more of any substance containing oxycodone, or any of the salts, isomers and salts of isomers of oxycodone, or an analog thereof;
- (11) a Class 1 felony with respect to 200 grams or more of any substance containing any other controlled substance classified in Schedules I or II, or an analog thereof, which is not otherwise included in this subsection.

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- (b) Any person sentenced with respect to violations of paragraph (1), (2), (3), (7), or (7.5) of subsection (a)involving 100 grams or more of the controlled substance named therein, may in addition to the penalties provided therein, be fined an amount not more than \$500,000 or the full street value of the controlled or counterfeit substance or controlled substance analog, whichever is greater. The term "street value" shall have the meaning ascribed in Section 110-5 of the Code of Criminal Procedure of 1963. Any person sentenced with respect to any other provision of subsection (a), may in addition to the penalties provided therein, be fined an amount not to exceed \$500,000.
- (b-1) Excluding violations of this Act when the controlled substance is fentanyl, any person sentenced to a term of imprisonment with respect to violations of Section 401, 401.1, 405, 405.1, 405.2, or 407, when <u>it is proven that the person</u> knew or should have known that the substance containing the controlled substance contained contains any fentanyl, a term of imprisonment not to exceed 3 years may, at the discretion of the court, shall be added to the term of imprisonment imposed by the court, and the maximum sentence for the offense, if the additional term is imposed, shall be increased by that period of time not to exceed 3 years.
- (c) Any person who violates this Section with regard to the following amounts of controlled or counterfeit substances or controlled substance analogs, notwithstanding any of the

1	provisions	of su	ıbsecti	ons	(a), (b),	(d)	), <del>(</del>	<del>e),</del> (f	),	(g) or	(h)
2	to the cont	crary,	shall	be	sentenced	for	the	class	of	offense	as

- 3 provided in this subsection (c) is quilty of a Class 1 felony.
- 4 The fine for violation of this subsection (c) shall not be more
- 5 than \$250,000:

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- (1) a Class 3 felony with respect to 1 gram or more but less than 15 grams of any substance containing heroin, or an analog thereof;
  - (1.5) a Class 3 felony with respect to 1 gram or more but less than 15 grams of any substance containing fentanyl, or an analog thereof;
  - (2) a Class 3 felony with respect to 1 gram or more but less than 15 grams of any substance containing cocaine, or an analog thereof;
  - (3) a Class 3 felony with respect to 5 10 grams or more but less than 15 grams of any substance containing morphine, or an analog thereof;
  - (4) a Class 2 felony with respect to 50 grams or more but less than 200 grams of any substance containing peyote, or an analog thereof;
  - (4.5) a Class 3 felony with respect to 10 grams or more but less than 50 grams of any substance containing peyote, or an analog thereof;
  - (5) a Class 2 felony with respect to 50 grams or more but less than 200 grams of any substance containing a derivative of barbituric acid or any of the salts of a

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derivative of barbituric acid, or an analog thereof;

- (5.5) a Class 3 felony with respect to 10 grams or more but less than 50 grams of any substance containing a derivative of barbituric acid or any of the salts of a derivative of barbituric acid, or an analog thereof;
- (6) a Class 2 felony with respect to 50 grams or more but less than 200 grams of any substance containing amphetamine or any salt of an optical amphetamine, or an analog thereof;
- (6.1) a Class 3 felony with respect to 10 grams or more but less than 50 grams of any substance containing amphetamine or any salt of an optical isomer of amphetamine, or an analog thereof;

## (6.5) (blank);

- (7) a Class 3 felony with respect to (i) 5 grams or more but less than 15 grams of any substance containing lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD), or an analog thereof, or (ii) more than 10 objects or more than 10 segregated parts of an object or objects but less than 15 objects or less than 15 segregated parts of an object containing in them or having upon them any amount of any substance containing lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD), or an analog thereof;
- (7.5) a Class 3 felony with respect to (i) 5 grams or more but less than 15 grams of any substance listed in paragraph (1), (2), (2.1), (2.2), (3), (14.1), (19), (20), (20.1), (21), (25), or (26) of subsection (d) of Section

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204, or an analog or derivative thereof, or (ii) more than
10 pills, tablets, caplets, capsules, or objects but less
than 15 pills, tablets, caplets, capsules, or objects
containing in them or having upon them any amount of any
substance listed in paragraph $(1)$ , $(2)$ , $(2.1)$ , $(2.2)$ , $(3)$ ,
(14.1), (19), (20), (20.1), (21), (25), or (26) of
subsection (d) of Section 204, or an analog or derivative
thereof;

- (8) a Class 2 felony with respect to 10 grams or more but less than 30 grams of any substance containing pentazocine or any of the salts, isomers and salts of isomers of pentazocine, or an analog thereof;
- (8.5) a Class 3 felony with respect to 5 grams or more but less than 10 grams of pentazocine, or an analog thereof;
- (9) a Class 2 felony with respect to 10 grams or more but less than 30 grams of any substance containing methaqualone or any of the salts, isomers and salts of isomers of methagualone, or an analog thereof;
- (9.5) a Class 3 felony with respect to 5 grams or more but less than 10 grams of any substance containing methaqualone or any of the salts, isomers and salts of isomers of methaqualone, or an analog thereof;
- (10) a Class 2 felony with respect to 10 grams or more but less than 30 grams of any substance containing phencyclidine or any of the salts, isomers and salts of

isomers of phencyclidine (PCP), or an analog thereof;

2	(10.1) a Class 3 felony with respect to 5 grams or more
3	but less than 10 grams of any substance containing
4	phencyclidine or any of the salts, isomers and salts of
5	isomers of phencyclidine (PCP), or an analog thereof;
6	(10.5) <u>a Class 2 felony with respect to</u> 10 grams or
7	more but less than 30 grams of any substance containing
8	ketamine or any of the salts, isomers and salts of isomers
9	of ketamine, or an analog thereof;
10	(10.5-1) a Class 3 felony with respect to 5 grams or
11	more but less than 10 grams of any substance containing
12	ketamine or any of the salts, isomers and salts of isomers
13	of ketamine, or an analog thereof;
14	(10.6) a Class 2 felony with respect to 50 grams or
15	more but less than 100 grams of any substance containing
16	hydrocodone, or any of the salts, isomers and salts of
17	isomers of hydrocodone, or an analog thereof;
18	(10.6-1) a Class 3 felony with respect to 10 grams or
19	more but less than 50 grams of any substance containing
20	hydrocodone, or any of the salts, isomers and salts of
21	isomers of hydrocodone, or an analog thereof;
22	(10.7) <u>a Class 2 felony with respect to</u> 50 grams or
23	more but less than 100 grams of any substance containing
24	dihydrocodeinone, or any of the salts, isomers and salts of
25	isomers of dihydrocodeinone, or an analog thereof;
26	(10.7-1) a Class 3 felony with respect to 10 grams or

1	more but less than 50 grams of any substance containing
2	dihydrocodeinone, or any of the salts, isomers and salts of
3	isomers of dihydrocodeinone, or an analog thereof;
4	(10.8) <u>a Class 2 felony with respect to</u> 50 grams or
5	more but less than 100 grams of any substance containing
6	dihydrocodeine, or any of the salts, isomers and salts of
7	isomers of dihydrocodeine, or an analog thereof;
8	(10.8-1) a Class 3 felony with respect to 10 grams or
9	more but less than 50 grams of any substance containing
10	dihydrocodeine, or any of the salts, isomers and salts of
11	isomers of dihydrocodeine, or an analog thereof;
12	(10.9) <u>a Class 2 felony with respect to</u> 50 grams or
13	more but less than 100 grams of any substance containing
14	oxycodone, or any of the salts, isomers and salts of
15	isomers of oxycodone, or an analog thereof;
16	(10.9-1) a Class 3 felony with respect to 10 grams or
17	more but less than 50 grams of any substance containing
18	oxycodone, or any of the salts, isomers and salts of
19	isomers of oxycodone, or an analog thereof;
20	(11) <u>a Class 2 felony with respect to</u> 50 grams or more
21	but less than 200 grams of any substance containing a
22	substance classified in Schedules I or II, or an analog
23	thereof, which is not otherwise included in this subsection
24	<u>(c)</u> .
25	(11.1) a Class 3 felony with respect to 10 grams or
26	more but less than 50 grams grams of any substance

containing a substance classified in Schedules I or II, or 1 an analog thereof, which is not otherwise included in this 2 3 subsection (c);

(c-5) (Blank).

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(d) Any person who violates this Section with regard to any other amount of a controlled or counterfeit substance containing dihydrocodeinone or dihydrocodeine or classified in Schedules I or II, or an analog thereof, which is not otherwise included in subsection (a), (b), or (c), which is (i) a narcotic drug, (ii) lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD) or an analog thereof, (iii) any substance containing amphetamine or fentanyl or any salt or optical isomer of amphetamine or fentanyl, or an analog thereof, or (iv) any substance containing N Benzylpiperazine (BZP) or any salt or optical isomer of N Benzylpiperazine (BZP), or an analog thereof, is guilty of a Class 4 2 felony. The fine for violation of this subsection (d) shall not be more than \$200,000.

(d-5) (Blank).

- (e) (Blank). Any person who violates this Section with regard to any other amount of a controlled substance other than methamphetamine or counterfeit substance classified in Schedule I or II, or an analog thereof, which substance is not included under subsection (d) of this Section, is quilty of a Class 3 felony. The fine for violation of this subsection (e) shall not be more than \$150,000.
  - (f) Any person who violates this Section with regard to 10

- grams or more any other amount of a controlled or counterfeit 1
- substance classified in Schedule III, which is not otherwise 2
- included in subsection (a), (b), or (c), is guilty of a Class 3 3
- 4 felony. The fine for violation of this subsection (f) shall not
- 5 be more than \$125,000.
- 6 (f-1) Any person who violates this Section with regard to
- any other amount of a controlled or counterfeit substance 7
- classified in Schedule III which is not otherwise included in 8
- subsection (a), (b), or (c), is guilty of a Class 4 felony. 9
- 10 (g) Any person who violates this Section with regard to 10
- 11 grams or more any other amount of a controlled or counterfeit
- substance classified in Schedule IV is quilty of a Class 3 12
- 13 felony. The fine for violation of this subsection (q) shall not
- be more than \$100,000. 14
- 15 (g-1) Any person who violates this Section with regard to
- any other amount of a controlled or counterfeit substance 16
- classified in Schedule IV which is not otherwise included in 17
- subsection (a), (b), or (c), is quilty of a Class 4 felony. 18
- 19 (h) Any person who violates this Section with regard to 10
- 20 grams or more any other amount of a controlled or counterfeit
- substance classified in Schedule V, which is not otherwise 21
- included in subsection (a), (b), or (c), is guilty of a Class 3 22
- felony. The fine for violation of this subsection (h) shall not 23
- 24 be more than \$75,000.
- 25 (h-1) Any person who violates this Section with regard to
- any other amount of a controlled or counterfeit substance 26

- 1 classified in Schedule V, which is not otherwise included in subsection (a), (b), or (c), is guilty of a Class 4 felony. 2
  - (i) This Section does not apply to the manufacture, possession or distribution of a substance in conformance with the provisions of an approved new drug application or an exemption for investigational use within the meaning of Section 505 of the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act.
- 8 (j) (Blank).

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- 9 (Source: P.A. 99-371, eff. 1-1-16; 99-585, eff. 1-1-17.)
- 10 (720 ILCS 570/401.1) (from Ch. 56 1/2, par. 1401.1)
- Sec. 401.1. Controlled Substance Trafficking. 11
- 12 (a) Except for purposes as authorized by this Act, any 13 person who knowingly brings or causes to be brought into this 14 State 400 grams or more of a controlled substance or 600 or 15 more objects or 600 or more segregated parts of an object or objects containing in them or having upon them any amounts of 16 any substance containing lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD), or 17 an analog thereof or 600 or more pills, tablets, caplets, 18 19 capsules, or objects containing in them or having upon them any 20 amount of any substance listed in paragraph (1), (2), (2.1), (2.2), (3), (14.1), (19), (20), (20.1), (21), (25), or (26) of 21 subsection (d) of Section 204, or an analog or derivative 22 23 thereof for the purpose of manufacture or delivery or with the 24 intent to manufacture or deliver a controlled substance other 25 than methamphetamine or counterfeit substance in this or any

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1 other state or country is quilty of controlled substance 2 trafficking.

- (b) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (b-5) of this Section, a A person convicted of controlled substance trafficking shall be sentenced for the class of an offense that is one class higher than the amount authorized by Section 401 of this Act for the manufacture or delivery, or possession with intent to manufacture or deliver, based upon the amount of controlled or counterfeit substance brought or caused to be brought into this State. If the sentence for the underlying offense under Section 401 of this Act is a Class 1 felony for which the offender may be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of not less than 6 years and not more than 30 years, the penalty for controlled substance trafficking is a Class 1 felony for which the person may be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of not less 9 years and not more than 40 years to a term of imprisonment not less than twice the minimum term and fined an amount as authorized by Section 401 of this Act, based upon the amount of controlled or counterfeit substance brought or caused to be brought into this State, and not more than twice the maximum term of imprisonment and fined twice the amount as authorized by Section 401 of this Act, based upon the amount of controlled or counterfeit substance brought or caused to be brought into this State.
- (b-5) A person convicted of controlled substance trafficking shall be sentenced as authorized by Section 401 of

- 1 this Act, based upon the amount of the controlled or
- counterfeit substance brought or caused to be brought into this 2
- 3 State, if the person at sentencing proves by a preponderance of
- 4 the evidence that he or she:
- 5 (1) received little or no compensation from the illegal
- transport of the substance into this State and had minimal 6
- knowledge of the scope and structure of the enterprise to 7
- manufacture or deliver the illegal substance transported; 8
- 9 or
- 10 (2) was not involved in the organization or planning of
- 11 the enterprise to manufacture or deliver the illegal
- 12 substance transported.
- 13 (c) (Blank) It shall be a Class 2 felony for which a fine
- 14 to exceed \$100,000 may be imposed for any
- 15 knowingly use a cellular radio telecommunication device
- 16 furtherance of controlled substance trafficking. This penalty
- 17 shall be in addition to any other penalties imposed by law.
- (Source: P.A. 94-556, eff. 9-11-05.) 18
- 19 (720 ILCS 570/402) (from Ch. 56 1/2, par. 1402)
- Sec. 402. Except as otherwise authorized by this Act, it is 2.0
- 21 unlawful for any person knowingly to possess a controlled or
- counterfeit substance or controlled substance analog. A 22
- violation of this Act with respect to each of the controlled 23
- 24 substances listed herein constitutes a single and separate
- 25 violation of this Act. For purposes of this

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"controlled substance analog" or "analog" means a substance, other than a controlled substance, that has a chemical structure substantially similar to that of a controlled substance in Schedule I or II, or that was specifically designed to produce an effect substantially similar to that of a controlled substance in Schedule I or II. Examples of chemical classes in which controlled substance analogs are found include, but are not limited to, the following: phenethylamines, N-substituted piperidines, morphinans, ecgonines, quinazolinones, substituted indoles, arylcycloalkylamines. For purposes of this Act, a controlled substance analog shall be treated in the same manner as the controlled substance to which it is substantially similar.

- (a) Any person who violates this Section with respect to the following controlled or counterfeit substances and amounts, notwithstanding any of the provisions of subsections (c) and (d) to the contrary, is guilty of a Class 1 felony and shall, if sentenced to a term of imprisonment, be sentenced for the class of offense as provided in this subsection (a) and fined as provided in subsection (b):
  - (1) (A) a Class 3 felony not less than 4 years and not more than 15 years with respect to 15 grams or more but less than 100 grams of a substance containing heroin;
  - (B) a Class 2 felony not less than 6 years and not more than 30 years with respect to 100 grams or more but less than 400 grams of a substance containing

Τ	neroin;
2	(C) a Class 1 felony not less than 8 years and not
3	more than 40 years with respect to 400 grams or more
4	<del>but less than 900 grams</del> of any substance containing
5	heroin;
6	(D) (blank) not less than 10 years and not more
7	than 50 years with respect to 900 grams or more of any
8	substance containing heroin;
9	(1.5)(A) a Class 3 felony with respect to 15 grams or
10	more but less than 100 grams of a substance containing
11	<pre>fentanyl;</pre>
12	(B) a Class 2 felony with respect to 100 grams or
13	more but less than 400 grams of a substance containing
14	<pre>fentanyl;</pre>
15	(C) a Class 1 felony with respect to 400 grams or
16	more of a substance containing fentanyl;
17	(2) (A) <u>a Class 3 felony</u> <del>not less than 4 years and not</del>
18	more than 15 years with respect to 15 grams or more but
19	less than 100 grams of any substance containing
20	cocaine;
21	(B) <u>a Class 2 felony</u> <del>not less than 6 years and not</del>
22	more than 30 years with respect to 100 grams or more
23	but less than 400 grams of any substance containing
24	cocaine;
25	(C) <u>a Class 1 felony</u> not less than 8 years and not
26	more than 40 years with respect to 400 grams or more

1	<del>but less than 900 grams</del> of any substance containing
2	cocaine;
3	(D) (blank) not less than 10 years and not more
4	than 50 years with respect to 900 grams or more of any
5	substance containing cocaine;
6	(3) (A) <u>a Class 3 felony</u> not less than 4 years and not
7	more than 15 years with respect to 15 grams or more but
8	less than 100 grams of any substance containing
9	morphine;
10	(B) a Class 2 felony not less than 6 years and not
11	more than 30 years with respect to 100 grams or more
12	but less than 400 grams of any substance containing
13	morphine;
14	(C) a Class 1 felony not less than 6 years and not
15	more than 40 years with respect to 400 grams or more
16	but less than 900 grams of any substance containing
17	morphine;
18	(D) (blank) not less than 10 years and not more
19	than 50 years with respect to 900 grams or more of any
20	substance containing morphine;
21	(4) a Class 2 felony with respect to 200 grams or more
22	of any substance containing peyote;
23	(4.5) a Class 4 felony with respect to 15 grams or more
24	but less than 200 grams of a substance containing peyote;
25	(5) a Class 2 felony with respect to 200 grams or more
26	of any substance containing a derivative of barbituric acid

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or any of the salts of a derivative of barbituric acid;

2	(5.5) a Class 4 felony with respect to 15 grams or more
3	but less than 200 grams of a substance containing a
4	derivative of barbituric acid or any of the salts of a
5	derivative of barbituric acid;
6	(6) <u>a Class 2 felony with respect to</u> 200 grams or more
7	of any substance containing amphetamine or any salt of an
8	optical isomer of amphetamine;
9	(6.1) a Class 4 felony with respect to 15 grams or more
10	but less than 200 grams of a substance containing
11	amphetamine or any salt of an optical isomer of
12	amphetamine;
13	(6.5) (blank);
14	(7) (A) a Class 3 felony not less than 4 years and not
15	more than 15 years with respect to: (i) 15 grams or
16	more but less than 100 grams of any substance
17	containing lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD), or an
18	analog thereof, or (ii) 15 or more objects or 15 or

(B) a Class 2 felony not less than 6 years and not more than 30 years with respect to: (i) 100 grams or more but less than 400 grams of any substance

more segregated parts of an object or objects but less

than 200 objects or 200 segregated parts of an object

or objects containing in them or having upon them any

amount of any substance containing lysergic acid

diethylamide (LSD), or an analog thereof;

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containing lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD), or an analog thereof, or (ii) 200 or more objects or 200 or more segregated parts of an object or objects but less than 600 objects or less than 600 segregated parts of an object or objects containing in them or having upon them any amount of any substance containing lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD), or an analog thereof;

- (C) a Class 1 felony not less than 8 years and not more than 40 years with respect to: (i) 400 grams or more but less than 900 grams of any substance containing lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD), or an analog thereof, or (ii) 600 or more objects or 600 or more segregated parts of an object or objects but less than 1500 objects or 1500 segregated parts of an object or objects containing in them or having upon them any amount of any substance containing lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD), or an analog thereof;
- (D) (blank) not less than 10 years and not more than 50 years with respect to: (i) 900 grams or more of any substance containing lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD), or an analog thereof, or (ii) 1500 or more objects or 1500 or more segregated parts of an object or objects containing in them or having upon them any amount of a substance containing lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD), or an analog thereof;
- (7.5) (A) a Class 3 felony not less than 4 years and

not more than 15 years with respect to: (i) 15 grams or more but less than 100 grams of any substance listed in paragraph (1), (2), (2.1), (2.2), (3), (14.1), (19), (20), (20.1), (21), (25), or (26) of subsection (d) of Section 204, or an analog or derivative thereof, or (ii) 15 or more pills, tablets, caplets, capsules, or objects but less than 200 pills, tablets, caplets, capsules, or objects containing in them or having upon them any amount of any substance listed in paragraph (1), (2), (2.1), (2.2), (3), (14.1), (19), (20), (20.1), (21), (25), or (26) of subsection (d) of Section 204, or an analog or derivative thereof;

(B) a Class 2 felony not less than 6 years and not more than 30 years with respect to: (i) 100 grams or more but less than 400 grams of any substance listed in paragraph (1), (2), (2.1), (2.2), (3), (14.1), (19), (20), (20.1), (21), (25), or (26) of subsection (d) of Section 204, or an analog or derivative thereof, or (ii) 200 or more pills, tablets, caplets, capsules, or objects but less than 600 pills, tablets, caplets, capsules, or objects containing in them or having upon them any amount of any substance listed in paragraph (1), (2), (2.1), (2.2), (3), (14.1), (19), (20), (20.1), (21), (25), or (26) of subsection (d) of Section 204, or an analog or derivative thereof;

(C) a Class 1 felony not less than 8 years and not

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more than 40 years with respect to: (i) 400 grams or more but less than 900 grams of any substance listed in paragraph (1), (2), (2.1), (2.2), (3), (14.1), (19), (20), (20.1), (21), (25), or (26) of subsection (d) of Section 204, or an analog or derivative thereof, or (ii) 600 or more pills, tablets, caplets, capsules, or objects but less than 1,500 pills, tablets, caplets, capsules, or objects containing in them or having upon them any amount of any substance listed in paragraph (1), (2), (2.1), (2.2), (3), (14.1), (19), (20), (20.1), (21), (25), or (26) of subsection (d) of Section 204, or an analog or derivative thereof;

(D) (blank) not less than 10 years and not more than 50 years with respect to: (i) 900 grams or more of any substance listed in paragraph (1), (2), (2.1), (2.2), (3), (14.1), (19), (20), (20.1), (21), (25), or (26) of subsection (d) of Section 204, or an analog or derivative thereof, or (ii) 1,500 or more pills, tablets, caplets, capsules, or objects containing in them or having upon them any amount of a substance listed in paragraph (1), (2), (2.1), (2.2), (3), (14.1), (19), (20), (20.1), (21), (25), or (26) of subsection (d) of Section 204, or an analog or derivative thereof;

(8) a Class 2 felony with respect to 30 grams or more of any substance containing pentazocine or any of the

1	salts, isomers and salts of isomers of pentazocine, or an
2	analog thereof;
3	(8.5) a Class 4 felony with respect to 15 grams or more
4	but less than 30 grams of a substance containing
5	pentazocine or any of the salts, isomers and salts of
6	isomers of pentazocine, or an analog thereof;
7	(9) <u>a Class 2 felony with respect to</u> 30 grams or more
8	of any substance containing methaqualone or any of the
9	salts, isomers and salts of isomers of methaqualone;
10	(9.5) a Class 4 felony with respect to 15 grams or more
11	but less than 30 grams of a substance containing
12	methaqualone or any of the salts, isomers and salts of
13	<pre>isomers of methaqualone;</pre>
14	(10) <u>a Class 2 felony with respect to</u> 30 grams or more
15	of any substance containing phencyclidine or any of the
16	salts, isomers and salts of isomers of phencyclidine (PCP);
17	(10.1) a Class 4 felony with respect to 15 grams or
18	more but less than 30 grams of a substance containing
19	phencyclidine or any of the salts, isomers and salts of
20	isomers of phencyclidine (PCP);
21	(10.5) <u>a Class 2 felony with respect to</u> 30 grams or
22	more of any substance containing ketamine or any of the
23	salts, isomers and salts of isomers of ketamine;
24	(10.6) a Class 4 felony with respect to 15 grams or
25	more but less than 30 grams of any substance containing
26	ketamine or any of the salts, isomers and salts of isomers

## of ketamine;

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- (11) a Class 2 felony with respect to 200 grams or more of any substance containing any substance classified as a narcotic drug in Schedules I or II, or an analog thereof, which is not otherwise included in this subsection; -
- (12) a Class 3 felony with respect to 15 grams or more but less than 200 grams of any substance containing any substance classified as a narcotic drug in Schedules I or II, or an analog thereof, which is not otherwise included in this subsection.
- (b) Any person sentenced with respect to violations of paragraph (1), (2), (3), (7), or (7.5) of subsection (a)involving 100 grams or more of the controlled substance named therein, may in addition to the penalties provided therein, be fined an amount not to exceed \$200,000 or the full street value of the controlled or counterfeit substances, whichever is greater. The term "street value" shall have the meaning ascribed in Section 110-5 of the Code of Criminal Procedure of 1963. Any person sentenced with respect to any other provision of subsection (a), may in addition to the penalties provided therein, be fined an amount not to exceed \$200,000.
- (c) Any person who violates this Section with regard to an amount of a controlled substance other than methamphetamine or counterfeit substance not set forth in subsection (a) or (d) is quilty of a Class A misdemeanor 4 felony. The fine for a violation punishable under this subsection (c) shall not be

- more than \$2,500 \$25,000. 1
- (d) Any person who violates this Section with regard to any 2
- 3 amount of anabolic steroid is quilty of a Class C misdemeanor
- 4 for the first offense and a Class B misdemeanor for a
- 5 subsequent offense committed within 2 years of a prior
- conviction. 6
- (Source: P.A. 99-371, eff. 1-1-16.) 7
- 8 (720 ILCS 570/404) (from Ch. 56 1/2, par. 1404)
- 9 Sec. 404. (a) For the purposes of this Section:
- 10 (1) "Advertise" means the attempt, by publication,
- dissemination, solicitation or circulation, to induce 11
- 12 directly or indirectly any person to acquire, or enter into
- 13 an obligation to acquire, any substance within the scope of
- 14 this Section.
- (2) "Distribute" has the meaning ascribed to it in 15
- subsection (s) of Section 102 of this Act but as relates to 16
- 17 look-alike substances.
- 18 "Manufacture" means the producing, preparing,
- 19 compounding, processing, encapsulating, packaging,
- repackaging, labeling or relabeling of a look-alike 20
- 21 substance.
- 22 (b) It is unlawful for any person knowingly to manufacture,
- distribute, advertise, or possess with intent to manufacture or 23
- 24 distribute a look-alike substance. Any person who violates this
- 25 subsection (b) shall be quilty of a Class  $4\frac{3}{2}$  felony, the fine

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- for which shall not exceed \$150,000. 1
  - (c) (Blank) It is unlawful for any person knowingly to possess a look-alike substance. Any person who violates this subsection (c) is guilty of a petty offense. Any person convicted of a subsequent offense under this subsection (c) shall be guilty of a Class C misdemeanor.
    - (d) In any prosecution brought under this Section, it is not a defense to a violation of this Section that the defendant believed the look-alike substance actually to be a controlled substance.
    - (e) Nothing in this Section applies to:
      - (1)The manufacture, processing, packaging, distribution or sale of noncontrolled substances to licensed medical practitioners for use as placebos in professional practice or research.
      - (2) Persons acting in the course and legitimate scope of their employment as law enforcement officers.
      - retention of (3) The production samples noncontrolled substances produced prior to the effective date of this amendatory Act of 1982, where such samples are required by federal law.
    - (f) Nothing in this Section or in this Act applies to the lawful manufacture, processing, packaging, advertising or distribution of a drug or drugs by any person registered pursuant to Section 510 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 360).

1 (Source: P.A. 83-1362.)

2 (720 ILCS 570/405.2)

Sec. 405.2. Streetgang criminal drug conspiracy.

- (a) Any person who engages in a streetgang criminal drug conspiracy, as defined in this Section, is guilty of an offense that is one class higher than the underlying offense under subsection (a) or (c) of Section 401 of this Act or under the Methamphetamine Control and Community Protection Act except Section 60 of that Act. If the sentence for the underlying offense is a term of imprisonment of not less than 6 years and not more than 30 years, the penalty for streetgang criminal drug conspiracy is a Class 1 felony for which the person may be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of not less 9 years and not more than 40 years. a Class X felony for which the offender shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment as follows:
  - (1) (blank) not less than 15 years and not more than 60 years for a violation of subsection (a) of Section 401;
  - (2) (blank) not less than 10 years and not more than 30 years for a violation of subsection (c) of Section 401.

For the purposes of this Section, a person engages in a streetgang criminal drug conspiracy when:

(i) he or she violates any of the provisions of subsection (a) or (c) of Section 401 of this Act or any provision of the Methamphetamine Control and Community Protection Act except Section 60 of that Act; and

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1		(ii)	such	viola	tion	is	part	of	a	conspi	racy	undertaken
2	or	carrie	ed out	with	2 or	mor	re oth	ner	рe	rsons;	and	

- (iii) such conspiracy is in furtherance of activities of an organized gang as defined in the Illinois Streetgang Terrorism Omnibus Prevention Act; and
- (iv) he or she occupies a position of organizer, a supervising person, or any other position of management with those persons identified in clause (ii) of this subsection (a).
- The fine for a violation of this Section shall not be more than \$500,000, and the offender shall be subject to the forfeitures prescribed in subsection (b).
- (b) Subject to the provisions of Section 8 of the Drug Asset Forfeiture Procedure Act, any person who is convicted under this Section of engaging in a streetgang criminal drug conspiracy shall forfeit to the State of Illinois:
  - (1) the receipts obtained by him or her in such conspiracy; and
  - (2) any of his or her interests in, claims against, receipts from, or property or rights of any kind affording a source of influence over, such conspiracy.
- The circuit court may enter such injunctions, restraining orders, directions or prohibitions, or may take such other actions, including the acceptance of satisfactory performance bonds, in connection with any property, claim, receipt, right or other interest subject to forfeiture under

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this Section, as it deems proper.
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- 2 (Source: P.A. 94-556, eff. 9-11-05.)
- (720 ILCS 570/407) (from Ch. 56 1/2, par. 1407) 3
  - Sec. 407. (a) (1) (A) Any person 18 years of age or over who violates any subsection of Section 401 or subsection (b) of Section 404 by delivering a controlled, counterfeit or look-alike substance to a person under 18 years of age may, at the discretion of the court, be sentenced to a maximum term of imprisonment that is equal to the maximum term of imprisonment for the underlying offense plus the minimum term of imprisonment for the underlying offense may be sentenced to imprisonment for a term up to twice the maximum term and fined an amount up to twice that amount otherwise authorized by the pertinent subsection of Section 401 and Subsection Section 404.
  - (B) (Blank).
    - (2) (Blank). Except as provided in paragraph (3) of subsection, any person who violates:
- 19 (A) subsection (c) of Section 401 by delivering 20 possessing with intent to deliver a controlled, 21 counterfeit, or look-alike substance in or on, or within 1,000 feet of, a truck stop or safety rest area, is quilty 22 23 of a Class 1 felony, the fine for which shall not exceed 24 \$250,000;
- 25 (B) subsection (d) of Section 401 by delivering or

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1	<del>possessing with intent to deliver a controlled,</del>
2	counterfeit, or look-alike substance in or on, or within
3	1,000 feet of, a truck stop or safety rest area, is guilty
4	of a Class 2 felony, the fine for which shall not exceed
5	<del>\$200,000;</del>
6	(C) subsection (e) of Section 401 or subsection (b) of
7	Section 404 by delivering or possessing with intent to
8	deliver a controlled, counterfeit, or look alike substance
9	in or on, or within 1,000 feet of, a truck stop or safety
10	rest area, is guilty of a Class 3 felony, the fine for
11	which shall not exceed \$150,000;
12	(D) subsection (f) of Section 401 by delivering or
13	possessing with intent to deliver a controlled,
14	counterfeit, or look alike substance in or on, or within
15	1,000 feet of, a truck stop or safety rest area, is guilty
16	of a Class 3 felony, the fine for which shall not exceed
17	\$125,000;
18	(E) subsection (g) of Section 401 by delivering or
19	possessing with intent to deliver a controlled,
20	counterfeit, or look-alike substance in or on, or within
21	1,000 feet of, a truck stop or safety rest area, is guilty
22	of a Class 3 felony, the fine for which shall not exceed
23	\$100,000;
24	(F) subsection (h) of Section 401 by delivering or

possessing with intent to deliver a controlled,

counterfeit, or look alike substance in or on, or within

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1	1,000 feet of, a truck stop or safety rest area, is guilty
2	of a Class 3 felony, the fine for which shall not exceed
3	<del>\$75,000;</del>

- (3) (Blank). Any person who violates paragraph (2) of this subsection (a) by delivering or possessing with intent to deliver a controlled, counterfeit, or look alike substance in or on, or within 1,000 feet of a truck stop or a safety rest area, following a prior conviction or convictions of paragraph (2) of this subsection (a) may be sentenced to a term of imprisonment up to 2 times the maximum term and fined an amount up to 2 times the amount otherwise authorized by Section 401.
  - (4) (Blank). For the purposes of this subsection (a):
  - (A) "Safety rest area" means a roadside facility removed from the roadway with parking and facilities designed for motorists' rest, comfort, and information needs; and
  - (B) "Truck stop" means any facility (and its parking areas) used to provide fuel or service, or both, to any commercial motor vehicle as defined in Section 18b 101 of the Illinois Vehicle Code.
- (b) Any person who violates any subsection of Section 401 or subsection (b) of Section 404 in any school, or any conveyance owned, leased or contracted by a school to transport students to or from school or a school-related activity, or public park, on the real property comprising any school, or within 500 feet of the real property comprising any school,

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while persons under 18 years of age are present, during school hours, or at times when persons under 18 years of age are reasonably expected to be present, shall be sentenced to a class of offense that is one class higher than the sentence otherwise authorized by the pertinent subsection of Section 401 or subsection (b) of Section 404. If the sentence otherwise authorized by the pertinent subsection of Section 401 or subsection (b) of Section 404 is a Class 1 felony for which the person may be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of not less than 4 years and not more than 15 years, the penalty for an offense under this Section is a Class 1 felony for which the person may be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of not less than 6 years and not more than 30 years. If the sentence otherwise authorized by the pertinent subsection of Section 401 or subsection (b) of Section 404 is a Class 1 felony for which the person may be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of not less than 6 years and not more than 30 years, the penalty for an offense under this Section is a Class 1 felony for which the person may be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of not less than 9 years and not more than 40 years. +

(1) subsection (c) of Section 401 in any school, or any conveyance owned, leased or contracted by a school transport students to or from school or a school related activity, or residential property owned, operated managed by a public housing agency or leased by housing agency as part of a scattered site or mixed income

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development, or public park, on the real comprising any school or residential property owned, operated or managed by a public housing agency or leased by a public housing agency as part of a scattered site mixed income development, or public park or within 1,000 feet of the real property comprising any school or residential property owned, operated or managed by a public housing agency or leased by a public housing agency as part of a scattered site or mixed-income development, or public park, on the real property comprising any church, synagogue, or other building, structure, or place used primarily for religious worship, or within 1,000 feet of the real property comprising any church, synagogue, other building, structure, or place used primarily religious worship, on the real property comprising any of the following places, buildings, or structures used primarily for housing or providing space for activities for senior citizens: nursing homes, assisted living centers, -citizen housing complexes, or senior oriented toward daytime activities, or within 1,000 feet of the real property comprising any of the following places, buildings, or structures used primarily for housing or providing space for activities for senior citizens: nursing homes, assisted-living centers, senior citizen housing complexes, or senior centers oriented toward daytime activities is guilty of a Class X felony, the fine

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for which shall not exceed \$500,000;

(2) subsection (d) of Section 401 in any school, or any conveyance owned, leased or contracted by a school transport students to or from school or a school related activity, or residential property owned, operated or managed by a public housing agency or leased by a public housing agency as part of a scattered site or mixed income development, or public park, on the real property comprising any school or residential property owned, operated or managed by a public housing agency or leased by a public housing agency as part of a scattered site or mixed-income development, or public park or within 1,000 feet of the real property comprising any school or residential property owned, operated or managed by a public housing agency or leased by a public housing agency as part of a scattered site or mixed income development, or public park, on the real property comprising any church, synagogue, or other building, structure, or place used primarily for religious worship, or within 1,000 feet of the real property comprising any church, synagogue, other building, structure, or place used primarily for religious worship, on the real property comprising any of the following places, buildings, or structures used primarily for housing or providing space for activities for senior citizens: nursing homes, assisted living centers, senior citizen housing complexes, or senior centers

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oriented toward daytime activities, or within 1,000 feet of the real property comprising any of the following places, buildings, or structures used primarily for housing or providing space for activities for senior citizens: nursing homes, assisted living centers, senior citizen housing complexes, or senior centers oriented toward daytime activities is guilty of a Class 1 felony, the fine for which shall not exceed \$250,000;

(3) subsection (e) of Section 401 or Subsection (b) of Section 404 in any school, or any conveyance owned, leased or contracted by a school to transport students to or from school or a school related activity, or residential property owned, operated or managed by a public housing agency or leased by a public housing agency as part of a scattered site or mixed income development, or public park, on the real property comprising any school or residential property owned, operated or managed by a public housing agency or leased by a public housing agency as part of a scattered site or mixed income development, or public park or within 1,000 feet of the real property comprising any school or residential property owned, operated or managed by a public housing agency or leased by a public housing agency as part of a scattered site or mixed-income development, or public park, on the real property comprising any church, synagogue, or other building, structure, or place used primarily for religious worship,

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or within 1,000 feet of the real property comprising any church, synagogue, or other building, structure, or place used primarily for religious worship, on the real property comprising any of the following places, buildings, or structures used primarily for housing or providing space for activities for senior citizens: nursing homes, assisted living centers, senior citizen housing complexes, or senior centers oriented toward daytime activities, or within 1,000 feet of the real property comprising any of the following places, buildings, or structures used primarily for housing or providing space for activities for senior citizens: nursing homes, assisted living centers, senior citizens: nursing homes, assisted living centers, senior citizen housing complexes, or senior centers oriented toward daytime activities is guilty of a Class 2 felony, the fine for which shall not exceed \$200,000;

(4) subsection (f) of Section 401 in any school, or any conveyance owned, leased or contracted by a school to transport students to or from school or a school related activity, or residential property owned, operated or managed by a public housing agency or leased by a public housing agency or leased by a public housing agency as part of a scattered site or mixed-income development, or public park, on the real property comprising any school or residential property owned, operated or managed by a public housing agency or leased by a public housing agency or lea

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of the real property comprising any school or residential property owned, operated or managed by a public housing agency or leased by a public housing agency as part of a scattered site or mixed-income development, or public park, on the real property comprising any church, synagogue, or other building, structure, or place used primarily for religious worship, or within 1,000 feet of the real property comprising any church, synagogue, other building, structure, or place used primarily for religious worship, on the real property comprising any of the following places, buildings, or structures used primarily for housing or providing space for activities for senior citizens: nursing homes, assisted-living centers, senior citizen housing complexes, or senior oriented toward daytime activities, or within 1,000 feet of the real property comprising any of the following places, buildings, or structures used primarily for housing or providing space for activities for senior citizens: nursing homes, assisted living centers, senior citizen housing complexes, or senior centers oriented toward daytime activities is guilty of a Class 2 felony, the fine for which shall not exceed \$150,000;

(5) subsection (g) of Section 401 in any school, or any conveyance owned, leased or contracted by a school to transport students to or from school or a school related activity, or residential property owned, operated or

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managed by a public housing agency or leased by a public housing agency as part of a scattered site or mixed-income development, or public park, on the real property comprising any school or residential property owned, operated or managed by a public housing agency or leased by a public housing agency as part of a scattered site or mixed income development, or public park or within 1,000 feet of the real property comprising any school or residential property owned, operated or managed by a public housing agency or leased by a public housing agency as part of a scattered site or mixed-income development, or public park, on the real property comprising any church, synagogue, or other building, structure, or place used primarily for religious worship, or within 1,000 feet of the real property comprising any church, synagogue, or other building, structure, or place used primarily for religious worship, on the real property comprising any of the following places, buildings, or structures used primarily for housing or providing space for activities for senior citizens: nursing homes, assisted-living centers, senior citizen housing complexes, or senior centers oriented toward daytime activities, or within 1,000 feet of the real property comprising any of the following places, buildings, or structures used primarily for housing or providing space for activities for senior citizens: nursing homes, assisted living centers, senior citizen

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housing complexes, or senior centers oriented toward daytime activities is guilty of a Class 2 felony, the fine for which shall not exceed \$125,000;

(6) subsection (h) of Section 401 in any school, or any conveyance owned, leased or contracted by a school to transport students to or from school or a school related activity, or residential property owned, operated or managed by a public housing agency or leased by a public housing agency as part of a scattered site or mixed-income development, or public park, on the real property comprising any school or residential property owned, operated or managed by a public housing agency or leased by a public housing agency as part of a scattered site mixed income development, or public park or within 1,000 feet of the real property comprising any school or residential property owned, operated or managed by a public housing agency or leased by a public housing agency as part of a scattered site or mixed income development, or public on the real property comprising any church, synagogue, or other building, structure, or place used primarily for religious worship, or within 1,000 feet of the real property comprising any church, synagogue, or other building, structure, or place used primarily for religious worship, on the real property comprising any of the following places, buildings, or structures primarily for housing or providing space for activities for

senior citizens: nursing homes, assisted-living centers, senior citizen housing complexes, or senior centers oriented toward daytime activities, or within 1,000 feet of the real property comprising any of the following places, buildings, or structures used primarily for housing or providing space for activities for senior citizens: nursing homes, assisted living centers, senior citizen housing complexes, or senior centers oriented toward daytime activities is guilty of a Class 2 felony, the fine for which shall not exceed \$100,000.

(c) (Blank) Regarding penalties prescribed in subsection (b) for violations committed in a school or on or within 1,000 feet of school property, the time of day, time of year and whether classes were currently in session at the time of the offense is irrelevant.

(Source: P.A. 93-223, eff. 1-1-04; 94-556, eff. 9-11-05.)

17 (720 ILCS 570/407.1) (from Ch. 56 1/2, par. 1407.1)

Sec. 407.1. Any person 18 years of age or over who violates any subsection of Section 401 or , Section 404 or Section 405 by using, engaging or employing a person under 18 years of age to deliver a controlled, counterfeit or look-alike substance may, at the discretion of the court, be sentenced to a maximum term of imprisonment that is equal to the maximum term of imprisonment for the underlying offense plus the minimum term of imprisonment for the underlying offense plus the minimum term

- 1 times the maximum amount authorized by the
- subsection of Section 401, Section 404 or Section 405. 2
- (Source: P.A. 91-297, eff. 1-1-00.) 3
- 4 (720 ILCS 570/407.2) (from Ch. 56 1/2, par. 1407.2)
- 5 Sec. 407.2. Delivery of a controlled substance to a 6 pregnant woman.
- 7 (a) Any person who violates any subsection (a) of Section 8 401 of this Act by delivering a controlled substance to a woman 9 he knows to be pregnant may, at the discretion of the court, be 10 sentenced to a maximum term of imprisonment that is equal to the maximum term of imprisonment for the underlying offense 11 plus the minimum term of imprisonment for the underlying 12 13 offense a term twice the maximum amount authorized by Section
- 15 (b) (Blank). Any person who delivers an amount of a 16 controlled substance set forth in subsections (c) and (d) of Section 401 of this Act to a woman he knows to be pregnant 17 commits a Class 1 felony. The fine for a violation of this 18 19 subsection (b) shall not be more than \$250,000.
- (Source: P.A. 86-1459; 87-754.) 20

401 of this Act.

- (720 ILCS 570/410) (from Ch. 56 1/2, par. 1410) 21
- 22 Sec. 410. (a) Whenever any person who has not previously
- 23 been convicted of, or placed on probation or court supervision
- 24 for any felony offense under this Act or any law of the United

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- States or of any State relating to cannabis or controlled substances, pleads guilty to or is found guilty of possession of a controlled or counterfeit substance under subsection (c) of Section 402 or of unauthorized possession of prescription form under Section 406.2, the court, without entering a judgment and with the consent of such person, may sentence him or her to probation.
  - (b) When a person is placed on probation, the court shall enter an order specifying a period of probation of 24 months and shall defer further proceedings in the case until the conclusion of the period or until the filing of a petition alleging violation of a term or condition of probation.
  - (c) The conditions of probation shall be that the person:

    (1) not violate any criminal statute of any jurisdiction; (2) refrain from possessing a firearm or other dangerous weapon;

    (3) submit to periodic drug testing at a time and in a manner as ordered by the court, but no less than 3 times during the period of the probation, with the cost of the testing to be paid by the probationer; and (4) perform no less than 30 hours of community service, provided community service is available in the jurisdiction and is funded and approved by the county board.
  - (d) The court may, in addition to other conditions, require that the person:
- 25 (1) make a report to and appear in person before or 26 participate with the court or such courts, person, or

1	social service agency as directed by the court in the order
2	of probation;
3	(2) pay a fine and costs;
4	(3) work or pursue a course of study or vocational
5	training;
6	(4) undergo medical or psychiatric treatment; or
7	treatment or rehabilitation approved by the Illinois
8	Department of Human Services;
9	(5) attend or reside in a facility established for the
10	instruction or residence of defendants on probation;
11	(6) support his or her dependents;
12	(6-5) refrain from having in his or her body the
13	presence of any illicit drug prohibited by the Cannabis
14	Control Act, the Illinois Controlled Substances Act, or the
15	Methamphetamine Control and Community Protection Act,
16	unless prescribed by a physician, and submit samples of his
17	or her blood or urine or both for tests to determine the
18	presence of any illicit drug;
19	(7) and in addition, if a minor:
20	(i) reside with his or her parents or in a foster
21	home;
22	(ii) attend school;
23	(iii) attend a non-residential program for youth;
24	(iv) contribute to his or her own support at home
25	or in a foster home.

(e) Upon violation of a term or condition of probation, the

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- 1 court may enter a judgment on its original finding of quilt and proceed as otherwise provided. 2
  - (f) Upon fulfillment of the terms and conditions of probation, the court shall discharge the person and dismiss the proceedings against him or her.
    - (q) A disposition of probation is considered to be a conviction for the purposes of imposing the conditions of probation and for appeal, however, discharge and dismissal under this Section is not a conviction for purposes of this Act or for purposes of disqualifications or disabilities imposed by law upon conviction of a crime.
  - (h) (Blank). There may be only one discharge and dismissal under this Section, Section 10 of the Cannabis Control Act, Section 70 of the Methamphetamine Control and Community Protection Act, Section 5 6 3.3 or 5 6 3.4 of the Unified Code of Corrections, or subsection (c) of Section 11 14 of Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012 with respect to any person.
  - (i) If a person is convicted of an offense under this Act, the Cannabis Control Act, or the Methamphetamine Control and Community Protection Act within 5 years subsequent to a discharge and dismissal under this Section, the discharge and dismissal under this Section shall be admissible in the sentencing proceeding for that conviction as evidence in aggravation.
    - (j) Notwithstanding subsection (a), before a person is

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     sentenced to probation under this Section, the court may refer
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- 2 the person to the drug court established in that judicial
- 3 circuit pursuant to Section 15 of the Drug Court Treatment Act.
- 4 The drug court team shall evaluate the person's likelihood of
- 5 successfully completing a sentence of probation under this
- 6 Section and shall report the results of its evaluation to the
- court. If the drug court team finds that the person suffers 7
- 8 from a substance abuse problem that makes him or
- 9 substantially unlikely to successfully complete a sentence of
- 10 probation under this Section, then the drug court shall set
- 11 forth its findings in the form of a written order, and the
- person shall not be sentenced to probation under this Section, 12
- 13 but shall may be considered for the drug court program.
- (Source: P.A. 98-164, eff. 1-1-14; 99-480, eff. 9-9-15.) 14
- 15 (720 ILCS 570/405 rep.)
- (720 ILCS 570/405.1 rep.) 16
- (720 ILCS 570/408 rep.) 17
- Section 40. The Illinois Controlled Substances Act is 18
- 19 amended by repealing Sections 405, 405.1, and 408.
- 20 Section 45. The Drug Paraphernalia Control Act is amended
- 21 by changing Section 3.5 as follows:
- 2.2 (720 ILCS 600/3.5)
- 23 Sec. 3.5. Possession of drug paraphernalia.

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- (a) A person who knowingly possesses an item of drug paraphernalia with the intent to use it in ingesting, inhaling, or otherwise introducing cannabis or a controlled substance into the human body, or in preparing cannabis or a controlled substance for that use, is guilty of a Class A misdemeanor for which the court shall impose a minimum fine of \$750 in addition to any other penalty prescribed for a Class A misdemeanor. This subsection (a) does not apply to a person who is legally authorized to possess hypodermic syringes or needles under the Hypodermic Syringes and Needles Act.
- (b) In determining intent under subsection (a), the trier of fact may take into consideration the proximity of the cannabis or controlled substances to drug paraphernalia or the presence of cannabis or a controlled substance on the drug paraphernalia.
- (c) If a person violates subsection (a) of Section 4 of the Cannabis Control Act, the penalty for possession of any drug paraphernalia seized during the violation for that offense shall be a civil law violation punishable by a minimum fine not to exceed \$125 of \$100 and a maximum fine of \$200. The proceeds of the fine shall be payable to the clerk of the circuit court. Within 30 days after the deposit of the fine, the clerk shall distribute the proceeds of the fine as follows:
  - (1) \$10 of the fine to the circuit clerk and \$10 of the fine to the law enforcement agency that issued the citation; the proceeds of each \$10 fine distributed to the

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- 1 circuit clerk and each \$10 fine distributed to the law enforcement agency that issued the citation for the 2 violation shall be used to defer the cost of automatic 3 4 expungements under paragraph (2.5) of subsection (a) of 5 Section 5.2 of the Criminal Identification Act;
  - (2) \$15 to the county to fund drug addiction services;
  - \$10 to the Office of the State's Attorneys Appellate Prosecutor for use in training programs;
    - (4) \$10 to the State's Attorney; and
- 10 (5) any remainder of the fine to the law enforcement 11 agency that issued the citation for the violation.
- With respect to funds designated for the Department of 12 13 State Police, the moneys shall be remitted by the circuit court 14 clerk to the Department of State Police within one month after 15 receipt for deposit into the State Police Operations Assistance 16 Fund. With respect to funds designated for the Department of Natural Resources, the Department of Natural Resources shall 17 deposit the moneys into the Conservation Police Operations 18 19 Assistance Fund.
- 20 (Source: P.A. 99-697, eff. 7-29-16.)
- 21 Section 50. The Methamphetamine Control and Community
- 22 Protection Act is amended by changing Sections 15, 20, 25, 30,
- 35, 40, 45, 50, 55, 56, 60, and 70 and by adding Sections 55.1, 23
- 24 55.2, 55.3, 55.4, and 55.5 as follows:

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- Sec. 15. Participation in methamphetamine manufacturing.
  - (a) Participation in methamphetamine manufacturing.
  - (1) It is unlawful to knowingly participate in the manufacture of methamphetamine with the intent that methamphetamine or a substance containing methamphetamine be produced.
  - (2) A person who violates paragraph (1) of this subsection (a) is subject to the following penalties:
    - (A) A person who participates in the manufacture of less than 15 grams of methamphetamine or a substance containing methamphetamine is guilty of a Class 2  $\frac{1}{2}$ felony.
    - (B) A person who participates in the manufacture of or more grams but less than 100 grams of a substance methamphetamine or containing methamphetamine is guilty of a Class  $1 \times felony$ , subject to a term of imprisonment of not less than 6 years and not more than 30 years, and subject to a fine not to exceed \$100,000 or the street value of the methamphetamine manufactured, whichever is greater.
    - (C) A person who participates in the manufacture of 100 or more grams but less than 400 grams methamphetamine or a substance containing methamphetamine is guilty of a Class 1  $\times$  felony, for which the person may be sentenced subject to a term of

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imprisonment of not less than 6 9 years and not more than 30 40 years, and subject to a fine not to exceed \$200,000 or the street value of the methamphetamine manufactured, whichever is greater.

- (D) A person who participates in the manufacture of 400 or more grams but less than 900 grams of methamphetamine or a substance containing methamphetamine is guilty of a Class  $1 \times felony$ , for which the person may be sentenced subject to a term of imprisonment of not less than 6  $\frac{12}{12}$  years and not more than 30 <del>50</del> years, and subject to a fine not to exceed \$300,000 or the street value of the methamphetamine manufactured, whichever is greater.
- (E) A person who participates in the manufacture of 900 grams or more of methamphetamine or a substance containing methamphetamine is guilty of a Class  $1 \times$ felony, for which the person may be sentenced subject to a term of imprisonment of not less than 6 + 15 years and not more than 30 60 years, and subject to a fine not to exceed \$400,000 or the street value of the methamphetamine, whichever is greater.
- (b) Aggravated participation in methamphetamine manufacturing.
- unlawful (1)Ιt is to engage in aggravated participation in the manufacture of methamphetamine. A in aggravated participation in the person engages

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1	manufacture of methamphetamine when the person violates
2	paragraph (1) of subsection (a) and:
3	(A) the person knowingly does so in a multi-unit
4	dwelling;
5	(B) the person knowingly does so in a structure or
6	vehicle where a child under the age of 18, a person
7	with a disability, or a person 60 years of age or older
8	who is incapable of adequately providing for his or her
9	own health and personal care resides, is present, or is
10	endangered by the manufacture of methamphetamine;
11	(C) the person does so in a structure or vehicle
12	where a woman the person knows to be pregnant
13	(including but not limited to the person herself)
14	resides, is present, or is endangered by the
15	methamphetamine manufacture;
16	(D) the person knowingly does so in a structure or
17	vehicle protected by one or more firearms, explosive
18	devices, booby traps, <del>alarm systems, surveillance</del>
19	systems, guard dogs, or dangerous animals;
20	(E) the methamphetamine manufacturing in which the
21	person participates is a contributing cause of the
22	death, serious bodily injury, disability, or
23	disfigurement of another person, including but not
24	limited to an emergency service provider;

(F) the methamphetamine manufacturing in which the

person participates is a contributing cause of a fire

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1	or explosion that damages property belonging to
2	another person;
3	(G) the person knowingly organizes, directs, or
4	finances the methamphetamine manufacturing or
5	activities carried out in support of the
6	methamphetamine manufacturing; or
7	(H) the methamphetamine manufacturing occurs
8	within $500 + 1,000$ feet of a place of worship or
9	parsonage, or within $500 + 1,000$ feet of the real
10	property comprising any school at a time when children,
11	clergy, patrons, staff, or other persons are present or
12	any activity sanctioned by the place of worship or
13	parsonage or school is taking place.
14	(2) A person who violates paragraph (1) of this
15	subsection (b) is subject to the following penalties:
16	(A) A person who participates in the manufacture of
17	less than 15 grams of methamphetamine or a substance
18	containing methamphetamine is guilty of a Class $\underline{1}$ $ imes$
19	felony, subject to a term of imprisonment of not less
20	than 6 years and not more than 30 years, and subject to
21	a fine not to exceed \$100,000 or the street value of
22	the methamphetamine, whichever is greater.
23	(B) A person who participates in the manufacture of
24	15 or more grams but less than 100 grams of

methamphetamine or a substance containing

methamphetamine is guilty of a Class  $1 \times 10^{-1}$ 

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which the person may be sentenced subject to a term of imprisonment of not less than 6  $\frac{9}{2}$  years and not more than 30 40 years, and subject to a fine not to exceed \$200,000 or the street value of the methamphetamine, whichever is greater.

- (C) A person who participates in the manufacture of 100 or more grams but less than 400 grams of methamphetamine or a substance containing methamphetamine is guilty of a Class 1  $\pm$  felony, for which the person may be sentenced subject to a term of imprisonment of not less than 6  $\frac{12}{12}$  years and not more than 30 <del>50</del> years, and subject to a fine not to exceed \$300,000 or the street value of the methamphetamine, whichever is greater.
- (D) A person who participates in the manufacture of 400 grams or more of methamphetamine or a substance containing methamphetamine is guilty of a Class  $1 \times$ felony, for which the person may be sentenced subject to a term of imprisonment of not less than 6  $\frac{15}{15}$  years and not more than 30 60 years, and subject to a fine not to exceed \$400,000 or the street value of the methamphetamine, whichever is greater.
- (Source: P.A. 98-980, eff. 1-1-15.) 23
- 24 (720 ILCS 646/20)
- 25 Sec. 20. Methamphetamine precursor.

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(a)	Methamph	netamine	pred	cursor	or	substa	nce	containing	any
methamph	netamine	precurso	r <del>in</del>	stand	ard	dosage	for	m.	

- (1) It is unlawful to knowingly possess, procure, transport, store, or deliver any methamphetamine precursor or substance containing any methamphetamine precursor in standard dosage form with the intent that it be used to manufacture methamphetamine or a substance containing methamphetamine.
- (2) A person who violates paragraph (1) of this subsection (a) is subject to the following penalties:
  - (A) A person who possesses, procures, transports, grams stores, or delivers less than 15 of methamphetamine precursor or substance containing any methamphetamine precursor is guilty of a Class 4 2 felony.
  - (B) A person who possesses, procures, transports, stores, or delivers 15 or more grams but less than 30 grams of methamphetamine precursor or substance containing any methamphetamine precursor is quilty of a Class 3  $\frac{1}{2}$  felony.
  - (C) A person who possesses, procures, transports, stores, or delivers 30 or more grams but less than 150 grams of methamphetamine precursor or containing any methamphetamine precursor is guilty of a Class 2 X felony, subject to a term of imprisonment of not less than 6 years and not more than 30 years,

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and subject to a fine not to exceed \$100,000.

(D) A person who possesses, procures, transports, stores, or delivers 150 or more grams but less than 500 grams of methamphetamine precursor or substance containing any methamphetamine precursor is guilty of a Class 1 X felony, subject to a term of imprisonment of not less than 8 years and not more than 40 years, and subject to a fine not to exceed \$200,000.

- (E) A person who possesses, procures, transports, stores, or delivers 500 or more grams of methamphetamine precursor or substance containing any methamphetamine precursor is guilty of a Class  $\underline{1}$   $\times$  felony, for which the person may be sentenced subject to a term of imprisonment of not less than  $\underline{6}$   $\underline{10}$  years and not more than  $\underline{30}$   $\underline{50}$  years, and subject to a fine not to exceed \$300,000.
- (b) (Blank). Methamphetamine precursor or substance containing any methamphetamine precursor in any form other than a standard dosage form.
  - (1) It is unlawful to knowingly possess, procure, transport, store, or deliver any methamphetamine precursor or substance containing any methamphetamine precursor in any form other than a standard dosage form with the intent that it be used to manufacture methamphetamine or a substance containing methamphetamine.
    - (2) A person who violates paragraph (1) of this

2	(A) A person who violates paragraph (1) of thi
3	subsection (b) with the intent that less than 10 gram
4	of methamphetamine or a substance containin
5	methamphetamine be manufactured is guilty of a Class
6	<del>felony.</del>
7	(B) A person who violates paragraph (1) of thi
8	subsection (b) with the intent that 10 or more gram
9	but less than 20 grams of methamphetamine or
10	substance containing methamphetamine be manufacture
11	is guilty of a Class 1 felony.
12	(C) A person who violates paragraph (1) of thi
13	subsection (b) with the intent that 20 or more gram
14	but less than 100 grams of methamphetamine or
15	substance containing methamphetamine be manufacture
16	is guilty of a Class X felony, subject to a term o
17	imprisonment of not less than 6 years and not more tha
18	30 years, and subject to a fine not to exceed \$100,000
19	(D) A person who violates paragraph (1) of thi
20	subsection (b) with the intent that 100 or more gram
21	but less than 350 grams of methamphetamine or
22	substance containing methamphetamine be manufacture
23	is guilty of a Class X felony, subject to a term o
24	imprisonment of not less than 8 years and not more tha
25	40 years, and subject to a fine not to exceed \$200,000
26	(E) A person who violates paragraph (1) of thi

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1	subsection (b) with the intent that 350 or more grams
2	of methamphetamine or a substance containing
3	methamphetamine be manufactured is guilty of a Class X
4	felony, subject to a term of imprisonment of not less
5	than 10 years and not more than 50 years, and subject
6	to a fine not to exceed \$300,000.

- (c) Rule of evidence. The presence of any methamphetamine precursor in a sealed, factory imprinted container, including, but not limited to, a bottle, box, package, or blister pack, at the time of seizure by law enforcement, is prima facie evidence that the methamphetamine precursor located within the container is in fact the material so described and in the amount listed on the container. The factory imprinted container is admissible for a violation of this Act for purposes of proving the contents of the container.
- 16 (Source: P.A. 94-556, eff. 9-11-05; 94-830, eff. 6-5-06.)
- 17 (720 ILCS 646/25)
- 18 Sec. 25. Anhydrous ammonia.
- 19 (a) Possession, procurement, transportation, storage, or 20 delivery of anhydrous ammonia with the intent that it be used 21 to manufacture methamphetamine.
- 22 (1) It is unlawful to knowingly engage in the 23 possession, procurement, transportation, storage, or 24 delivery of anhydrous ammonia or to attempt to engage in 25 any of these activities or to assist another in engaging in

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- 1 any of these activities with the intent that the anhydrous ammonia be used to manufacture methamphetamine. 2
  - (2) A person who violates paragraph (1) of this subsection (a) is guilty of a Class 2  $\frac{1}{2}$  felony.
  - (b) Aggravated possession, procurement, transportation, storage, or delivery of anhydrous ammonia with the intent that it be used to manufacture methamphetamine.
    - It is unlawful to knowingly engage in (1)aggravated possession, procurement, transportation, storage, or delivery of anhydrous ammonia with the intent that it be used to manufacture methamphetamine. A person commits this offense when the person engages in the possession, procurement, transportation, storage, delivery of anhydrous ammonia or attempts to engage in any of these activities or assists another in engaging in any of these activities with the intent that the anhydrous ammonia be used to manufacture methamphetamine and:
      - (A) the person knowingly does so in a multi-unit dwelling;
      - (B) the person knowingly does so in a structure or vehicle where a child under the age of 18, or a person with a disability, or a person who is 60 years of age or older who is incapable of adequately providing for his or her own health and personal care resides, is present, or is endangered by the anhydrous ammonia;
        - the person's possession, procurement, (C)

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_	transportation,	storage,	or	delivery	of a	anhydrous
2	ammonia is a con	tributing	caus	e of the	death,	serious
3	bodily injury, da	isability,	or d	lisfigurer	ment o	f another
1	person; or					

- (D) the person's possession, procurement, transportation, storage, or delivery of anhydrous ammonia is a contributing cause of a fire or explosion that damages property belonging to another person.
- (2) A person who violates paragraph (1) of this subsection (b) is quilty of a Class 1 X felony, subject to a term of imprisonment of not less than 6 years and not more than 30 years, and subject to a fine not to exceed \$100,000.
- (c) Possession, procurement, transportation, storage, or delivery of anhydrous ammonia in an unauthorized container.
  - (1) It is unlawful to knowingly possess, procure, transport, store, or deliver anhydrous ammonia in an unauthorized container.
  - (1.5) (Blank) It is unlawful to attempt to possess, procure, transport, store, or deliver anhydrous ammonia in an unauthorized container.
  - (2) A person who violates paragraph (1) of this subsection (c) is guilty of a Class 4 3 felony. A person who violates paragraph (1.5) of this subsection (c) is quilty of a Class 4 felony.
    - (3) Affirmative defense. It is an affirmative defense

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that the person charged possessed, procured, transported,
stored, or delivered anhydrous ammonia in a manner that
substantially complied with the rules governing anhydrous
ammonia equipment found in 8 Illinois Administrative Code
Section 215, in 92 Illinois Administrative Code Sections
171 through 180, or in any provision of the Code of Federal
Regulations incorporated by reference into these Sections
of the Illinois Administrative Code.

- (d) Tampering with anhydrous ammonia equipment.
- (1) It is unlawful to knowingly tamper with anhydrous ammonia equipment. A person tampers with anhydrous ammonia equipment when, without authorization from the lawful owner, the person:
  - (A) removes or attempts to remove anhydrous ammonia from the anhydrous ammonia equipment used by the lawful owner;
  - (B) damages or attempts to damage the anhydrous ammonia equipment used by the lawful owner; or
- (C) vents or attempts to vent anhydrous ammonia into the environment.
- 2.1 (2) A person who violates paragraph (1) of this subsection (d) is guilty of a Class 3 felony. 22
- 23 (Source: P.A. 94-556, eff. 9-11-05; 94-830, eff. 6-5-06;
- 24 95-690, eff. 1-1-08.)

- 1 Sec. 30. Methamphetamine manufacturing material.
- (a) It is unlawful to knowingly engage in the possession, 2
- procurement, transportation, storage, or delivery of 3
- 4 methamphetamine manufacturing material, other than
- 5 precursor, methamphetamine substance containing
- 6 methamphetamine precursor, or anhydrous ammonia, with the
- intent that it be used to manufacture methamphetamine. 7
- 8 (b) A person who violates subsection (a) of this Section is
- 9 guilty of a Class 3  $\frac{2}{2}$  felony.
- 10 (Source: P.A. 94-556, eff. 9-11-05; 94-830, eff. 6-5-06.)
- 11 (720 ILCS 646/35)
- 12 Sec. 35. Use of property.
- 13 (a) It is unlawful for a person knowingly to use or allow
- 14 the use of a vehicle, a structure, real property, or personal
- property within the person's control to help bring about a 15
- violation of this Act. 16
- 17 (b) A person who violates subsection (a) of this Section is
- 18 guilty of a Class 3  $\frac{2}{2}$  felony.
- 19 (Source: P.A. 94-556, eff. 9-11-05.)
- 20 (720 ILCS 646/40)
- 21 Sec. 40. Protection of methamphetamine manufacturing.
- 22 is unlawful to engage in the protection of Ιt
- 23 methamphetamine manufacturing. A person engages
- 24 protection of methamphetamine manufacturing when:

- 1 others (1)the person knows that have been participating, are participating, or will be participating 2 3 in the manufacture of methamphetamine; and
- 4 (2) with the intent to help prevent detection of or 5 interference with the methamphetamine manufacturing, the as a lookout for or 6 person serves quard of 7 methamphetamine manufacturing.
- 8 (b) A person who violates subsection (a) of this Section is 9 guilty of a Class 3  $\frac{2}{2}$  felony.
- 10 (Source: P.A. 94-556, eff. 9-11-05.)
- (720 ILCS 646/45) 11
- 12 Sec. 45. Methamphetamine manufacturing waste.
- 13 (a) It is unlawful to knowingly burn, place in a trash 14 receptacle, or dispose of methamphetamine manufacturing waste,
- 15 knowing that the waste was used in the manufacturing of
- 16 methamphetamine.
- 17 (b) A person who violates subsection (a) of this Section is
- 18 guilty of a Class 3  $\frac{2}{2}$  felony.
- 19 (Source: P.A. 94-556, eff. 9-11-05; 94-830, eff. 6-5-06.)
- 20 (720 ILCS 646/50)
- 21 Sec. 50. Methamphetamine-related child endangerment.
- 22 (a) Methamphetamine-related child endangerment.
- 23 (1)Tt. is unlawful to engage in
- 24 methamphetamine-related child endangerment. A person

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- engages in methamphetamine-related child endangerment when the person knowingly endangers the life and health of a child by exposing or allowing exposure of the child to a methamphetamine manufacturing environment.
  - (2) A person who violates paragraph (1) of this subsection (a) is guilty of a Class 2 felony.
  - (b) Aggravated methamphetamine-related child endangerment.
  - (1)Ιt is unlawful to engage in aggravated methamphetamine-related child endangerment. Α person aggravated methamphetamine-related child engages in endangerment when the person violates paragraph (1) of this subsection (a) of this Section and the child experiences death, great bodily harm, disability, or disfigurement as a result of the methamphetamine-related child endangerment.
  - (2) A person who violates paragraph (1) of this subsection (b) is guilty of a Class  $\underline{1}$  \* felony, subject to a term of imprisonment of not less than 6 years and not more than 30 years, and subject to a fine not to exceed \$100,000.
- 20 (Source: P.A. 94-556, eff. 9-11-05.)
- 21 (720 ILCS 646/55)
- Sec. 55. Methamphetamine delivery.
- 23 (a) Delivery or possession with intent to deliver 24 methamphetamine or a substance containing methamphetamine.
- 25 (1) It is unlawful knowingly to engage in the delivery

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1	or possession with intent to deliver methamphetamine or a
2	substance containing methamphetamine.
3	(2) A person who violates paragraph (1) of this

- subsection (a) is subject to the following penalties:
  - (A) A person who delivers or possesses with intent deliver less than one gram 5 grams substance methamphetamine or a containing methamphetamine is guilty of a Class 4  $\frac{2}{2}$  felony.
  - (B) A person who delivers or possesses with intent to deliver one  $\frac{5}{2}$  or more grams but less than 15 grams substance containing of methamphetamine or а methamphetamine is guilty of a Class 3  $\frac{1}{2}$  felony.
  - (C) A person who delivers or possesses with intent to deliver 15 or more grams but less than 100 grams of substance containing methamphetamine or a methamphetamine is guilty of a Class  $2 \times felony$ , subject to a term of imprisonment of not less than 6 years and not more than 30 years, and subject to a fine not to exceed \$100,000 or the street value of the methamphetamine, whichever is greater.
  - (D) A person who delivers or possesses with intent to deliver 100 or more grams but less than 400 grams of methamphetamine or substance containing а methamphetamine is guilty of a Class 1 X felony, to a term of imprisonment of not less than 9 years and not more than 40 years, and subject to a fine

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not to exceed \$200,000 or the street value of the methamphetamine, whichever is greater.

- (E) A person who delivers or possesses with intent to deliver 400 or more grams but less than 900 grams of methamphetamine or а substance containing methamphetamine is quilty of a Class 1  $\times$  felony, subject to a term of imprisonment of not less than 12 years and not more than 50 years, and subject to a fine not to exceed \$300,000 or the street value of the methamphetamine, whichever is greater.
- (F) A person who delivers or possesses with intent to deliver 900 or more grams of methamphetamine or a substance containing methamphetamine is guilty of a Class 1 \* felony, for which the person may be sentenced subject to a term of imprisonment of not less than 6 15 years and not more than 30 60 years, and subject to a fine not to exceed \$400,000 or the street value of the methamphetamine, whichever is greater.
- (b) (Blank). Aggravated delivery or possession with intent to deliver methamphetamine or a substance methamphetamine.
  - (1) It is unlawful to engage in the aggravated delivery or possession with intent to deliver methamphetamine or a substance containing methamphetamine. A person engages in the aggravated delivery or possession with intent deliver methamphetamine or a substance containing

1	methamphetamine when the person violates paragraph (1) of
2	subsection (a) of this Section and:
3	(A) the person is at least 18 years of age and
4	knowingly delivers or possesses with intent to deliver
5	the methamphetamine or substance containing
6	methamphetamine to a person under 18 years of age;
7	(B) the person is at least 18 years of age and
8	knowingly uses, engages, employs, or causes another
9	person to use, engage, or employ a person under 18
10	years of age to deliver the methamphetamine or
11	substance containing methamphetamine;
12	(C) the person knowingly delivers or possesses
13	with intent to deliver the methamphetamine or
14	substance containing methamphetamine in any structure
15	or vehicle protected by one or more firearms, explosive
16	devices, booby traps, alarm systems, surveillance
17	systems, guard dogs, or dangerous animals;
18	(D) the person knowingly delivers or possesses
19	with intent to deliver the methamphetamine or
20	substance containing methamphetamine in any school, on
21	any real property comprising any school, or in any
22	conveyance owned, leased, or contracted by a school to
23	transport students to or from school or a
24	<pre>school-related activity;</pre>
25	(E) the person delivers or causes another person to
26	deliver the methamphetamine or substance containing

1	methamphetamine to a woman that the person knows to be
2	<del>pregnant; or</del>
3	<del>(F) (blank).</del>
4	(2) A person who violates paragraph (1) of this
5	subsection (b) is subject to the following penalties:
6	(A) A person who delivers or possesses with intent
7	to deliver less than 5 grams of methamphetamine or a
8	substance containing methamphetamine is guilty of a
9	Class 1 felony.
10	(B) A person who delivers or possesses with intent
11	to deliver 5 or more grams but less than 15 grams of
12	methamphetamine or a substance containing
13	methamphetamine is guilty of a Class X felony, subject
14	to a term of imprisonment of not less than 6 years and
15	not more than 30 years, and subject to a fine not to
16	exceed \$100,000 or the street value of the
17	methamphetamine, whichever is greater.
18	(C) A person who delivers or possesses with intent
19	to deliver 15 or more grams but less than 100 grams of
20	methamphetamine or a substance containing
21	methamphetamine is guilty of a Class X felony, subject
22	to a term of imprisonment of not less than 8 years and
23	not more than 40 years, and subject to a fine not to
24	exceed \$200,000 or the street value of the
25	methamphetamine, whichever is greater.
26	(D) A person who delivers or possesses with intent

to deliver 100 or more grams of methamphetamine 1 2 substance containing methamphetamine is quilty of 3 Class X felony, subject to a term of imprisonment of not less than 10 years and not more than 50 years, and 4 5 subject to a fine not to exceed \$300,000 or the street value of the methamphetamine, whichever is greater. 6

(Source: P.A. 94-556, eff. 9-11-05; 94-830, eff. 6-5-06.)

(720 ILCS 646/55.1 new)

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Sec. 55.1. Methamphetamine delivery by a person at least 18 years of age to a person under 18 years of age. Any person who is at least 18 years of age who violates any subsection of Section 55 by delivering methamphetamine or substance containing methamphetamine to a person under 18 years of age may, at the discretion of the court, be sentenced to a maximum term of imprisonment that is equal to the maximum term of imprisonment for the underlying offense plus the minimum term of imprisonment for the underlying offense.

18 (720 ILCS 646/55.2 new)

> Sec. 55.2. Employing person under 18 years of age to deliver methamphetamine. Any person who is at least 18 years of age who violates any subsection of Section 55 by using, engaging, or employing, or causing another person to use, engage, or employ a person under 18 years of age to deliver methamphetamine or substance containing methamphetamine may,

- at the discretion of the court, be sentenced to a maximum term 1
- 2 of imprisonment that is equal to the maximum term of
- 3 imprisonment for the underlying offense plus the minimum term
- 4 of imprisonment for the underlying offense.
- 5 (720 ILCS 646/55.3 new)
- 6 Sec. 55.3. Delivery of methamphetamine or possession with
- intent to deliver methamphetamine-protected structure or 7
- 8 vehicle. Any person who violates any subsection of Section 55
- 9 by knowingly delivering or possessing with intent to deliver
- 10 methamphetamine or substance containing methamphetamine in any
- structure or vehicle protected by one or more explosive 11
- 12 devices, booby traps, or dangerous animals may, at the
- 13 discretion of the court, be sentenced to a maximum term of
- 14 imprisonment that is equal to the maximum term of imprisonment
- for the underlying offense plus the minimum term of 15
- 16 imprisonment for the underlying offense.
- (720 ILCS 646/55.4 new) 17
- 18 Sec. 55.4. Methamphetamine delivery or possession with
- 19 intent to deliver methamphetamine on school grounds. Any person
- 20 who violates any subsection of Section 55 by delivering or
- 21 possessing with intent to deliver methamphetamine or substance
- 22 containing methamphetamine in any school, on any real property
- comprising any school, or in any conveyance owned, leased, or 23
- 24 contracted by a school to transport students to or from school

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or a school-related activity shall be sentenced to a class of offense that is one class higher than the sentence otherwise authorized by the pertinent subsection of Section 55. If the sentence otherwise authorized by the pertinent subsection of Section 55 is a Class 1 felony for which the person may be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of not less than 4 years and not more than 15 years, the penalty for an offense under this Section is a Class 1 felony for which the person may be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of not less than 6 years and not more than 30 years. If the sentence otherwise authorized by the pertinent subsection of Section 55 is a Class 1 felony for which the person may be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of not less than 6 years and not more than 30 years, the penalty for an offense under this Section is a Class 1 felony for which the person may be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of not less than 9 years and not more than 40 years.

(720 ILCS 646/55.5 new)

Sec. 55.5. Methamphetamine delivery to pregnant woman. Any person who violates any subsection of Section 55 by delivering or causing to be delivered methamphetamine or substance containing methamphetamine to a woman that the person knows to be pregnant may, at the discretion of the court, be sentenced to a maximum term of imprisonment that is equal to the maximum term of imprisonment for the underlying offense plus the

## minimum term of imprisonment for the underlying offense.

2 (720 ILCS 646/56)

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- 3 Sec. 56. Methamphetamine trafficking.
- 4 (a) Except for purposes as authorized by this Act, any 5 person who knowingly brings, or causes to be brought, into this State 400 grams or more of methamphetamine or 500 grams or more 6 7 of , anhydrous ammonia, or a methamphetamine precursor or any amount of anhydrous ammonia for the purpose of manufacture or 8 9 delivery of methamphetamine or with the intent to manufacture 10 deliver methamphetamine is quilty of methamphetamine 11 trafficking.
  - (a-5) A person convicted of methamphetamine trafficking shall be sentenced as authorized by Section 55 of this Act, based upon the amount of the methamphetamine brought or caused to be brought into this State, if the person at sentencing proves by a preponderance of the evidence that he or she:
    - (1) received little or no compensation from the illegal transport of the methamphetamine into this State and had minimal knowledge of the scope and structure of the enterprise to manufacture or deliver the methamphetamine transported; or
    - (2) was not involved in the organization or planning of the enterprise to manufacture or deliver the methamphetamine transported.
  - (b) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (a-5), a A

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person convicted of methamphetamine trafficking shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of not less than twice the minimum term and not more than twice the maximum term of imprisonment based upon the amount of methamphetamine brought or caused to be brought into this State, as provided in subsection (a) of Section 55 of this Act that is one class higher than the underlying offense. If the underlying offense is a Class 1 felony for which the offender may be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of not less than 6 years and not more than 30 years, the penalty for methamphetamine trafficking is a Class 1 felony for which the person may be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of not less 9 years and not more than 40 years.

- (Blank) A person convicted of methamphetamine trafficking based upon a methamphetamine precursor shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of not less than twice the minimum term and not more than twice the maximum term of imprisonment based upon the amount of methamphetamine precursor provided in subsection (a) or (b) of Section 20 of this Act brought or caused to be brought into this State.
- (d) A person convicted of methamphetamine trafficking based upon anhydrous ammonia under paragraph (1) of subsection (a) of Section 25 of this Act is guilty of a Class 1 felony shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of not less than twice the minimum term and not more than twice the maximum term of imprisonment provided in paragraph (1) of subsection (a) of Section 25 of this Act.

- 1 (Source: P.A. 94-830, eff. 6-5-06.)
- 2 (720 ILCS 646/60)

- 3 Sec. 60. Methamphetamine possession.
- 4 (a) It is unlawful knowingly to possess methamphetamine or a substance containing methamphetamine.
  - (b) A person who violates subsection (a) is subject to the following penalties:
    - (1) A person who possesses less than  $\underline{15}$   $\underline{5}$  grams of methamphetamine or a substance containing methamphetamine is guilty of a Class A misdemeanor  $\underline{3}$  felony.
    - (2) (Blank). A person who possesses 5 or more grams but less than 15 grams of methamphetamine or a substance containing methamphetamine is guilty of a Class 2 felony.
    - (3) A person who possesses 15 or more grams but less than 100 grams of methamphetamine or a substance containing methamphetamine is guilty of a Class  $\underline{3}$   $\pm$  felony.
    - (4) A person who possesses 100 or more grams but less than 400 grams of methamphetamine or a substance containing methamphetamine is guilty of a Class  $\underline{2}$  X felony, subject to a term of imprisonment of not less than 6 years and not more than 30 years, and subject to a fine not to exceed \$100,000.
    - (5) A person who possesses 400 or more grams but less than 900 grams of methamphetamine or a substance containing methamphetamine is guilty of a Class 1 \*X felony\*, subject to

1 imprisonment of not less than 8 years and not more than 40 years, and subject to a fine not to exceed 2 \$200,000. 3

> (6) A person who possesses 900 or more grams of methamphetamine or a substance containing methamphetamine is quilty of a Class 1 \* felony, subject to a term of imprisonment of not less than 10 years and not more than 50 years, and subject to a fine not to exceed \$300,000.

(Source: P.A. 94-556, eff. 9-11-05.)

10 (720 ILCS 646/70)

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- Sec. 70. Probation. 11
  - Whenever any person who has not previously been convicted of, or placed on probation or court supervision for any felony offense under this Act, the Illinois Controlled Substances Act, the Cannabis Control Act, or any law of the United States or of any state relating to cannabis or controlled substances, pleads guilty to or is found guilty of possession of less than 15 grams of methamphetamine under paragraph (1) or (2) of subsection (b) of Section 60 of this Act, the court, without entering a judgment and with the consent of the person, may sentence him or her to probation.
  - (b) When a person is placed on probation, the court shall enter an order specifying a period of probation of 24 months and shall defer further proceedings in the case until the conclusion of the period or until the filing of a petition

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1	alleging	violation	of	а	term	or	condition	of	probation.

- (c) The conditions of probation shall be that the person:
- 3 (1)not violate any criminal statute of any 4 jurisdiction;
  - refrain from possessing a firearm or other (2) dangerous weapon;
    - (3) submit to periodic drug testing at a time and in a manner as ordered by the court, but no less than 3 times during the period of the probation, with the cost of the testing to be paid by the probationer; and
    - (4) perform no less than 30 hours of community service, if community service is available in the jurisdiction and is funded and approved by the county board.
  - (d) The court may, in addition to other conditions, require that the person take one or more of the following actions:
    - (1) make a report to and appear in person before or participate with the court or such courts, person, or social service agency as directed by the court in the order of probation;
      - (2) pay a fine and costs;
  - (3) work or pursue a course of study or vocational training;
    - (4) undergo medical or psychiatric treatment; or treatment or rehabilitation approved by the Illinois Department of Human Services;
      - (5) attend or reside in a facility established for the

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1	instruction or residence of defendants on probation;
2	(6) support his or her dependents;
3	(7) refrain from having in his or her body the presence
4	of any illicit drug prohibited by this Act, the Cannabis
5	Control Act, or the Illinois Controlled Substances Act,
6	unless prescribed by a physician, and submit samples of his
7	or her blood or urine or both for tests to determine the
8	presence of any illicit drug; or
9	(8) if a minor:
10	(i) reside with his or her parents or in a foster
11	home;
12	<pre>(ii) attend school;</pre>
13	(iii) attend a non-residential program for youth;
14	or
15	(iv) contribute to his or her own support at home
16	or in a foster home.
17	(e) Upon violation of a term or condition of probation, the
18	court may enter a judgment on its original finding of guilt and
19	proceed as otherwise provided.
20	(f) Upon fulfillment of the terms and conditions of
21	probation, the court shall discharge the person and dismiss the
22	proceedings against the person.
23	(g) A disposition of probation is considered to be a
24	conviction for the purposes of imposing the conditions of

probation and for appeal, however, discharge and dismissal

under this Section is not a conviction for purposes of this Act

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1 or for purposes of disqualifications or disabilities imposed by law upon conviction of a crime. 2

- (h) (Blank). There may be only one discharge and dismissal under this Section, Section 410 of the Illinois Controlled Substances Act, Section 10 of the Cannabis Control Act, Section 5 6 3.3 or 5 6 3.4 of the Unified Code of Corrections, or subsection (c) of Section 11 14 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012 with respect to any person.
- (i) If a person is convicted of an offense under this Act, the Cannabis Control Act, or the Illinois Controlled Substances Act within 5 years subsequent to a discharge and dismissal under this Section, the discharge and dismissal under this Section are admissible in the sentencing proceeding for that conviction as evidence in aggravation.
- (j) Notwithstanding subsection (a), before a person is sentenced to probation under this Section, the court may refer the person to the drug court established in that judicial circuit pursuant to Section 15 of the Drug Court Treatment Act. The drug court team shall evaluate the person's likelihood of successfully completing a sentence of probation under this Section and shall report the results of its evaluation to the court. If the drug court team finds that the person suffers from a substance abuse problem that makes him or her substantially unlikely to successfully complete a sentence of probation under this Section, then the drug court shall set forth its findings in the form of a written order, and the

- person shall not be sentenced to probation under this Section, 1
- but shall may be considered for the drug court program. 2
- (Source: P.A. 98-164, eff. 1-1-14; 99-480, eff. 9-9-15.) 3
- 4 (720 ILCS 646/65 rep.)
- 5 (720 ILCS 646/100 rep.)
- Section 55. The Methamphetamine Control and Community 6
- 7 Protection Act is amended by repealing Sections 65 and 100.
- 8 Section 60. The Unified Code of Corrections is amended by
- changing Sections 3-3-8, 3-6-3, 5-4-1, 5-4.5-95, 5-5-3, 9
- 5-6-3.3, 5-6-3.4, 5-8-1, 5-8-2, 5-8-6, and 5-8-8 and by adding 10
- Sections 5-4.5-110 and 5-6-3.6 as follows: 11
- 12 (730 ILCS 5/3-3-8) (from Ch. 38, par. 1003-3-8)
- 13 Sec. 3-3-8. Length of parole and mandatory supervised
- 14 release; discharge.
- (a) The length of parole for a person sentenced under the 15
- law in effect prior to the effective date of this amendatory 16
- 17 Act of 1977 and the length of mandatory supervised release for
- those sentenced under the law in effect on and after such 18
- effective date shall be as set out in Section 5-8-1 unless 19
- 20 sooner terminated under paragraph (b) of this Section.
- 21 (b) The Prisoner Review Board may enter an order releasing
- 2.2 and discharging one from parole or mandatory supervised
- 23 release, and his or her commitment to the Department, when it

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1 determines that he or she is likely to remain at liberty without committing another offense. 2

- (b-1) Provided that the subject is in compliance with the terms and conditions of his or her parole or mandatory supervised release, the Prisoner Review Board may reduce the period of a parolee or releasee's parole or mandatory supervised release by 90 days upon the parolee or releasee receiving a high school diploma or upon passage of high school equivalency testing during the period of his or her parole or mandatory supervised release. This reduction in the period of a subject's term of parole or mandatory supervised release shall be available only to subjects who have not previously earned a high school diploma or who have not previously passed high school equivalency testing.
- (b-2) The Prisoner Review Board shall release a low-risk and need subject person from mandatory supervised release as determined by an appropriate evidence-based risk and need assessment.
- (c) The order of discharge shall become effective upon entry of the order of the Board. The Board shall notify the clerk of the committing court of the order. Upon receipt of such copy, the clerk shall make an entry on the record judgment that the sentence or commitment has been satisfied pursuant to the order.
- 25 (d) Rights of the person discharged under this Section 26 shall be restored under Section 5-5-5.

- (Source: P.A. 98-558, eff. 1-1-14; 98-718, eff. 1-1-15; 99-268, 1
- 2 eff. 1-1-16; 99-628, eff. 1-1-17.)
- 3 (730 ILCS 5/3-6-3) (from Ch. 38, par. 1003-6-3)
- 4 (Text of Section before amendment by P.A. 99-938)
- Sec. 3-6-3. Rules and regulations for sentence credit. 5
- (a) (1) The Department of Corrections shall prescribe rules 6
- 7 and regulations for awarding and revoking sentence credit for
- 8 persons committed to the Department which shall be subject to
- 9 review by the Prisoner Review Board.
- 10 (1.5) As otherwise provided by law, sentence credit may be
- awarded for the following: 11
- 12 (A) successful completion of programming while in
- 13 custody of the Department or while in custody prior to
- 14 sentencing;
- 15 (B) compliance with the rules and regulations of the
- 16 Department; or
- (C) service to the institution, service to a community, 17
- or service to the State. 18
- 19 (2) The rules and regulations on sentence credit shall
- 20 provide, with respect to offenses listed in clause (i), (ii),
- 21 or (iii) of this paragraph (2) committed on or after June 19,
- 22 1998 or with respect to the offense listed in clause (iv) of
- 23 this paragraph (2) committed on or after June 23, 2005 (the
- 24 effective date of Public Act 94-71) or with respect to offense
- 25 listed in clause (vi) committed on or after June 1, 2008 (the

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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 respect to the offense of attempt to commit terrorism committed on or after January 1, 2013 (the effective date of Public Act 97-990), the following:

- that a prisoner who is serving a term of (i) 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, predatory criminal sexual assault of a child, 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) of 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

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senior citizen as described in Section 12 - 4.6subdivision (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 aggravated methamphetamine-related child endangerment,

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money laundering pursuant to clause (c) (4) or (5) of Section 29B-1 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012, or a Class X felony conviction for delivery of a controlled substance, possession of a controlled with intent to manufacture substance or deliver, calculated criminal drug conspiracy, criminal conspiracy, street gang criminal drug conspiracy, participation in methamphetamine manufacturing, aggravated participation in methamphetamine manufacturing, delivery of methamphetamine, possession with intent to deliver methamphetamine, aggravated delivery of methamphetamine, aggravated possession with intent to deliver methamphetamine, methamphetamine conspiracy when substance containing the controlled substance 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.
- (2.1) For all offenses, other than those enumerated in

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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, 2008 (the effective date of Public Act 95-625) or 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 in 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 any combination thereof as defined compounds, or 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

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- 1 imprisonment or a prisoner who has been sentenced to death shall receive no sentence credit. 2
  - (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

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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 12 13 Director may award up to 180 days additional sentence credit 14 for good conduct in specific instances as the Director deems 15 proper. The good conduct may include, but is not limited to, 16 compliance with the rules and regulations of the Department, service to the Department, service to a community, or service 17 to the State. However, the Director shall not award more than 18 90 days of sentence credit for good conduct to any prisoner who 19 20 is serving a sentence for conviction of first degree murder, reckless homicide while under the influence of alcohol or any 2.1 22 other drug, or aggravated driving under the influence of alcohol, other drug or drugs, or intoxicating compound or 23 defined 24 combination thereof as compounds, or any 25 subparagraph (F) of paragraph (1) of subsection (d) of Section 26 11-501 of the Illinois Vehicle Code, aggravated kidnapping,

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kidnapping, predatory criminal sexual assault of a child, aggravated criminal sexual assault, criminal sexual assault, deviate sexual assault, aggravated criminal sexual abuse, 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 spouse, 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 (i) one of the offenses enumerated in subdivision (a)(2)(i), (ii), or (iii) when the offense is committed on or after June 19, 1998 or subdivision (a) (2) (iv) when the offense is 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

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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 is 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 Section 11-501 of the Illinois Vehicle Code committed on or after January 1, 2011 (the effective date of Public Act 96-1230).

Eliqible 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 1
- an inmate's sentence beyond that which was imposed by the
- 3 court. Prior to awarding credit under this paragraph (3), the
- 4 Director shall make a written determination that the inmate:
  - (A) is eligible for the sentence credit;
- (B) has served a minimum of 60 days, or as close to 60 6 days as the sentence will allow; and 7
- 8 (C) has met the eligibility criteria established by 9 rule.
- 10 The Director shall determine the form and content of the written determination required in this subsection. 11
- (3.5) The Department shall provide annual written reports 12 13 to the Governor and the General Assembly on the award of 14 sentence credit for good conduct, with the first report due 15 January 1, 2014. The Department must publish both reports on 16 its website within 48 hours of transmitting the reports to the Governor and the General Assembly. The reports must include: 17
- 18 (A) the number of inmates awarded sentence credit for 19 good conduct;
- 20 (B) the average amount of sentence credit for good conduct awarded; 2.1
- (C) the holding offenses of inmates awarded sentence 22 23 credit for good conduct; and
- 24 (D) the number of sentence credit for good conduct revocations 2.5
- 26 (4) The rules and regulations shall also provide that the

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sentence credit accumulated and retained under 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 Department, shall be multiplied by a factor of 1.25 for program 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 commitment to the Department of Corrections and 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

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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 (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), 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 in subparagraph (F) of paragraph (1) of subsection (d) of Section 11-501 of the Illinois Vehicle Code, 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 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

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Section 12-3.05, or any predecessor or successor offenses with the same or substantially the same elements, or any inchoate offenses relating to the foregoing offenses. No inmate shall be eligible for the additional good conduct credit under this paragraph (4) who (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, behavior 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) shall be 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

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inmate.

1 rules and regulations of the Department shall not be deemed a cause of action under which the Department or any employee or 2 3 agent of the Department shall be liable for damages to the

(4.1) The rules and regulations shall also provide that an additional 90 days of sentence credit shall be awarded to any prisoner who passes high school equivalency testing 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 quidelines 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 high school equivalency certificate. If, after an award of the high school equivalency testing sentence credit has been made, the Department determines that the prisoner was not eligible, then the award shall be revoked. The Department may also award 90 days of sentence credit to any committed person who passed high school equivalency testing 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 crime was

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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 subsection (a) unless he or she participates in and 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 eligible 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 shall also provide that a prisoner who has been convicted of a sex offense as defined in Section 2 of the Sex

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1 Registration Act shall receive no sentence credit unless he or she either has successfully completed or is participating in 2 3 sex offender treatment as defined by the Sex Offender 4 Management Board. However, prisoners who are waiting to receive 5 treatment, but who are unable to do so due solely to the lack of resources on the part of the Department, may, at the 6 Director's sole discretion, be awarded sentence credit at a 7 rate as the Director shall determine. 8

(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 the prosecution of the inmate took place, and if 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, 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 1
- of the first year of mandatory supervised release or return of 2
- the inmate to custody of the Department. 3
- 4 (b) Whenever a person is or has been committed under
- 5 several convictions, with separate sentences, the sentences
- shall be construed under Section 5-8-4 in granting and 6
- 7 forfeiting of sentence credit.
- (c) The Department shall prescribe rules and regulations
- 9 for revoking sentence credit, including revoking sentence
- 10 credit awarded for good conduct under paragraph (3) of
- 11 subsection (a) of this Section. The Department shall prescribe
- rules and regulations for suspending or reducing the rate of 12
- 13 accumulation of sentence credit for specific rule violations,
- 14 during imprisonment. These rules and regulations shall provide
- 15 that no inmate may be penalized more than one year of sentence
- 16 credit for any one infraction.
- When the Department seeks to revoke, suspend or reduce the 17
- rate of accumulation of any sentence credits for an alleged 18
- infraction of its rules, it shall bring charges therefor 19
- 20 against the prisoner sought to be so deprived of sentence
- 2.1 credits before the Prisoner Review Board as provided in
- subparagraph (a)(4) of Section 3-3-2 of this Code, if the 22
- 23 amount of credit at issue exceeds 30 days or when during any 12
- 24 month period, the cumulative amount of credit revoked exceeds
- 25 30 days except where the infraction is committed or discovered
- 26 within 60 days of scheduled release. In those cases, the

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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.

Director of the Department of Corrections, 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

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1 hearing to revoke up to 180 days of sentence credit by bringing charges against the prisoner sought to be deprived of the 3 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. 7

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 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 a reasonable opportunity for further after

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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 the Criminal Code of 2012, earlier than it otherwise would because of a grant of sentence credit, the Department, as a condition of release, shall require that the person, upon release, be placed under electronic surveillance as provided in Section 5-8A-7 of this Code.

- 1 (Source: P.A. 98-718, eff. 1-1-15; 99-241, eff. 1-1-16; 99-275,
- eff. 1-1-16; 99-642, eff. 7-28-16.) 2
- 3 (Text of Section after amendment by P.A. 99-938)
- 4 Sec. 3-6-3. Rules and regulations for sentence credit.
- (a) (1) The Department of Corrections shall prescribe rules 5
- and regulations for awarding and revoking sentence credit for 6
- 7 persons committed to the Department which shall be subject to
- 8 review by the Prisoner Review Board.
- 9 (1.5) As otherwise provided by law, sentence credit may be
- 10 awarded for the following:
- (A) successful completion of programming while in 11
- 12 custody of the Department or while in custody prior to
- 13 sentencing;
- 14 (B) compliance with the rules and regulations of the
- 15 Department; or
- (C) service to the institution, service to a community, 16
- 17 or service to the State.
- 18 Except as provided in paragraph (4.7) of this
- 19 subsection (a), the  $\frac{\pi}{1}$  rules and regulations on sentence
- 20 credit shall provide, with respect to offenses listed in clause
- 21 (i), (ii), or (iii) of this paragraph (2) committed on or after
- 22 June 19, 1998 or with respect to the offense listed in clause
- 23 (iv) of this paragraph (2) committed on or after June 23, 2005
- 24 (the effective date of Public Act 94-71) or with respect to
- 25 offense listed in clause (vi) committed on or after June 1,

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- 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 respect to the offense of attempt to commit terrorism committed on or after January 1, 2013 (the effective date of Public Act 97-990), the following:
  - that a prisoner who is serving a term of (i) 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;
  - (i-5) that a prisoner who is serving a term of imprisonment for first degree murder shall receive no more than 7.5 days of sentence credit for each month of his or her sentence of imprisonment;
  - (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, predatory criminal sexual assault of a child, aggravated criminal sexual assault, criminal sexual assault, aggravated kidnapping, aggravated battery with a firearm as described

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in Section 12-4.2 or subdivision (e) (1), (e) (2), (e) (3), or (e)(4) of 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 - 4.6subdivision (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  $8.5 \, \frac{4.5}{4.5}$  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 8.5 + 4.5days 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  $8.5 \frac{4.5}{4.5}$  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, or
aggravated methamphetamine-related child endangerment $_{7}$
money laundering pursuant to clause (c) (4) or (5) of
Section 29B 1 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal
Code 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, aggravated
participation in methamphetamine manufacturing, delivery
of methamphetamine, possession with intent to deliver
methamphetamine, aggravated delivery of methamphetamine,
aggravated possession with intent to deliver
methamphetamine, methamphetamine conspiracy when the
substance containing the controlled substance or
methamphetamine is 100 grams or more shall receive no more
than $\underline{10.5}$ $\overline{7.5}$ 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  $8.5 \, \frac{4.5}{4.5}$  days of sentence credit for each month of his or her sentence of imprisonment; and
  - (vii) that a prisoner serving a sentence for aggravated

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1 domestic battery shall receive no more than  $8.5 \, \frac{4.5}{10.5}$  days of sentence credit for each month of his or her sentence of 2 3 imprisonment.

(2.1) For all offenses, other than those enumerated in subdivision (a) (2) (i), (i-5), (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, 2008 (the effective date of Public Act 95-625) or 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 in 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

- 1 imprisonment or recommitment under Section 3-3-9. Each day of
- sentence credit shall reduce by one day the prisoner's period 2
- of imprisonment or recommitment under Section 3-3-9. 3
- 4 A prisoner serving а term of natural life
- 5 imprisonment or a prisoner who has been sentenced to death
- 6 shall receive no sentence credit.
- 7 (2.3) Except as provided in paragraph (4.7) of this
- subsection (a), the  $\frac{\pi}{1}$  rules and regulations on sentence 8
- 9 credit shall provide that a prisoner who is serving a sentence
- 10 for aggravated driving under the influence of alcohol, other
- 11 drug or drugs, or intoxicating compound or compounds, or any
- combination thereof as defined in subparagraph (F) of paragraph 12
- 13 (1) of subsection (d) of Section 11-501 of the Illinois Vehicle
- Code, shall receive no more than  $8.5 \, \frac{4.5}{4.5}$  days of sentence 14
- 15 credit for each month of his or her sentence of imprisonment.
- 16 (2.4) Except as provided in paragraph (4.7) of this
- subsection (a), the The rules and regulations on sentence 17
- 18 credit shall provide with respect to the offenses of aggravated
- battery with a machine gun or a firearm equipped with any 19
- 20 device or attachment designed or used for silencing the report
- of a firearm or aggravated discharge of a machine qun or a 2.1
- 22 firearm equipped with any device or attachment designed or used
- for silencing the report of a firearm, committed on or after 23
- 24 July 15, 1999 (the effective date of Public Act 91-121), that a
- 25 prisoner serving a sentence for any of these offenses shall
- receive no more than  $8.5 \, \frac{4.5}{4.5}$  days of sentence credit for each 26

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- month of his or her sentence of imprisonment.
  - (2.5) Except as provided in paragraph (4.7) of this subsection (a), the  $\frac{\pi}{1}$  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  $8.5 \frac{4.5}{1}$  days of sentence credit for each month of his or her sentence of imprisonment.
  - (2.6) Except as provided in paragraph (4.7) of this subsection (a), the 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  $8.5 \frac{4.5}{4.5}$  days of sentence credit for each month of his or her sentence of imprisonment.
  - Except as provided in paragraph (4.7) of this subsection (a), the  $\frac{\pi}{1}$  rules and regulations shall also provide that the Director may award up to 180 days of earned sentence credit for good conduct in specific instances as the Director deems proper. The good conduct may include, but is not limited to, compliance with the rules and regulations of the Department, service to the Department, service to a community,

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or service to the State.

Eliqible inmates for an award of earned 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. Eligibility for the additional earned sentence credit under this paragraph (3) shall be based on, but is not limited to, the results of any available risk/needs assessment or other relevant assessments or evaluations administered by the Department using a validated instrument, the circumstances of the crime, any history of conviction for a forcible felony enumerated in Section 2-8 of the Criminal Code of 2012, the inmate's behavior and disciplinary history while incarcerated, and the inmate's commitment to rehabilitation, including participation in programming offered by the Department.

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 earned sentence credit;
- 23 (B) has served a minimum of 60 days, or as close to 60 24 days as the sentence will allow;
- 25 (B-1) has received a risk/needs assessment or other 26 relevant evaluation or assessment administered by the

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- (C) has met the eligibility criteria established under 2 3 paragraph (4) of this subsection (a) and by rule for earned 4 sentence credit.
- 5 The Director shall determine the form and content of the written determination required in this subsection. 6
  - (3.5) The Department shall provide annual written reports to the Governor and the General Assembly on the award of earned sentence credit no later than February 1 of each year. 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:
- 13 (A) the number of inmates awarded earned sentence credit; 14
  - (B) the average amount of earned sentence credit awarded:
    - (C) the holding offenses of inmates awarded earned sentence credit; and
    - (D) the number of earned sentence credit revocations.
  - (4)Except as provided in paragraph (4.7) of this subsection (a), the The rules and regulations shall also provide that the sentence credit accumulated and retained under 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

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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 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 commitment to the Department of Corrections and successfully completed a full-time, 60-day or longer substance abuse program, educational program, behavior modification program, 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) (a) (2) (v) of this Section that is committed on or after August

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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), 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 in subparagraph (F) of paragraph (1) of subsection (d) of Section 11-501 of the Illinois Vehicle Code, 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 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 the foregoing offenses.

Educational, vocational, substance abuse, behavior

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

(4.1) Except as provided in paragraph (4.7) of this subsection (a), the  $\frac{1}{2}$  rules and regulations shall also provide that an additional 90 days of sentence credit shall be awarded to any prisoner who passes high school equivalency testing while the prisoner is committed to the Department of Corrections. The sentence credit awarded under this paragraph

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(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 high school equivalency certificate. If, after an award of the high school equivalency testing sentence credit has been made, the Department determines that the prisoner was not eligible, then the award shall be revoked. The Department may also award 90 days of sentence credit to any committed person who passed high school equivalency testing 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 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 subsection (a) unless he or she participates in and completes a substance abuse treatment program. The Director may waive the requirement to participate in or complete a substance abuse treatment program in specific instances if the prisoner is not a good candidate substance abuse treatment program for for a

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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 eligible 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 shall also provide that a prisoner who has been convicted of a sex defined in Section 2 of the Sex Offender offense as 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.

(4.7) On or after the effective date of this amendatory Act

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of the 100th General Assembly, sentence credit under paragraph
(3), (4), or (4.1) of this subsection (a) may be awarded to a
prisoner who is serving a sentence for an offense described in
paragraph (2), (2.3), (2.4), (2.5), or (2.6) for credit earned
on or after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the
100th General Assembly; provided, the award of the credits
under this paragraph (4.7) shall not reduce the sentence of the
prisoner to less than the following amounts:

- (i) 85% of his or her sentence if the prisoner is required to serve 85% of his or her sentence; or
- (ii) 60% of his or her sentence if the prisoner is required to serve 75% of his or her sentence, except if the prisoner is serving a sentence for gunrunning his or her sentence shall not be reduced to less than 75%.
  - This paragraph (4.7) shall not apply to a prisoner serving a sentence for an offense described in subparagraph (i) of paragraph (2) of this subsection (a).
  - (5) Whenever the Department is to release any inmate earlier than it otherwise would because of a grant of earned sentence credit 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 the prosecution of the inmate took place, and if applicable, the State's Attorney of the county into which the inmate will be released. The Department must

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- 1 also make identification information and a recent photo of the inmate being released accessible on the Internet by means of a 2 hyperlink labeled "Community Notification of Inmate Early 3 4 Release" on the Department's World Wide Web homepage. The 5 identification information shall include the inmate's: name, any known alias, date of birth, physical characteristics, 6 7 commitment offense and county where conviction was imposed. The 8 identification information shall be placed on the website 9 within 3 days of the inmate's release and the information may 10 not be removed until either: completion of the first year of 11 mandatory supervised release or return of the inmate to custody 12 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 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

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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.

Director of the Department of Corrections, 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

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- 1 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 2 accumulation of sentence credit. 3
  - (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:
- 22 (A) it lacks an arguable basis either in law or in 23 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;

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- (C) the claims, defenses, and other 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 а 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. 1
- (f) Whenever the Department is to release any inmate who 2 has been convicted of a violation of an order of protection 3 4 under Section 12-3.4 or 12-30 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or 5 the Criminal Code of 2012, earlier than it otherwise would because of a grant of sentence credit, the Department, as a 6 condition of release, shall require that the person, upon 7 8 release, be placed under electronic surveillance as provided in 9 Section 5-8A-7 of this Code.
- 10 (q) The changes made to this Section by this amendatory Act 11 of the 100th General Assembly apply to prisoners sentenced 12 before the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 100th 13 General Assembly serving sentences of imprisonment on or after 14 the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 100th General 15 Assembly and to prisoners sentenced on or after the effective 16 date of this amendatory Act of the 100th General Assembly. Nothing in this amendatory Act of the 100th General Assembly 17 shall be construed to permit the award of any additional 18 19 sentence credit provided in this amendatory Act of the 100th 20 General Assembly for any service of imprisonment before the 21 effective date of this amendatory Act of the 100th General 22 Assembly.
- (Source: P.A. 98-718, eff. 1-1-15; 99-241, eff. 1-1-16; 99-275, 23
- eff. 1-1-16; 99-642, eff. 7-28-16; 99-938, eff. 1-1-18.) 24
- 25 (730 ILCS 5/5-4-1) (from Ch. 38, par. 1005-4-1)

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1 (Text of Section before amendment by P.A. 99-938)

Sec. 5-4-1. Sentencing hearing.

- (a) Except when the death penalty is sought under hearing procedures otherwise specified, after a determination of guilt, a hearing shall be held to impose the sentence. However, prior to the imposition of sentence on an individual being sentenced for an offense based upon a charge for a violation of Section 11-501 of the Illinois Vehicle Code or a similar provision of a local ordinance, the individual must undergo a professional evaluation to determine if an alcohol or other drug abuse problem exists and the extent of such a problem. Programs conducting these evaluations shall be licensed by the Department of Human Services. However, if the individual is not a resident of Illinois, the court may, in its discretion, accept an evaluation from a program in the state of such individual's residence. The court may in its sentencing order approve an eligible defendant for placement in a Department of Corrections impact incarceration program as provided in Section 5-8-1.1 or 5-8-1.3. The court may in its sentencing order recommend a defendant for placement in a Department of Corrections substance abuse treatment program as provided in paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of Section 3-2-2 conditioned upon the defendant being accepted in a program by the Department of Corrections. At the hearing the court shall:
- 25 (1) consider the evidence, if any, received upon the 26 trial;

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- (2) consider any presentence reports;
  - (3) consider the financial impact of incarceration based on the financial impact statement filed with the clerk of the court by the Department of Corrections;
    - (4) consider evidence and information offered by the parties in aggravation and mitigation;
    - (4.5) consider substance abuse treatment, eligibility screening, and an assessment, if any, of the defendant by an agent designated by the State of Illinois to provide assessment services for the Illinois courts;
      - (5) hear arguments as to sentencing alternatives;
    - (6) afford the defendant the opportunity to make a statement in his own behalf;
    - (7) afford the victim of a violent crime or a violation of Section 11-501 of the Illinois Vehicle Code, or a similar provision of a local ordinance, or a qualified individual affected by: (i) a violation of Section 405, 405.1, 405.2, or 407 of the Illinois Controlled Substances Act or a violation of Section 55 or Section 65 of the Methamphetamine Control and Community Protection Act, or (ii) a Class 4 felony violation of Section 11-14, 11-14.3 except as described in subdivisions (a)(2)(A) (a) (2) (B), 11-15, 11-17, 11-18, 11-18.1, or 11-19 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012, committed by the defendant the opportunity to make a statement concerning the impact on the victim and to offer

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evidence in aggravation or mitigation; provided that the offered in statement and evidence aggravation mitigation must first be prepared in writing in conjunction with the State's Attorney before it may be presented orally at the hearing. Any sworn testimony offered by the victim is subject to the defendant's right to cross-examine. All statements and evidence offered under this paragraph (7) shall become part of the record of the court. For the purpose of this paragraph (7), "qualified individual" means any person who (i) lived or worked within the territorial jurisdiction where the offense took place when the offense took place; and (ii) is familiar with various public places within the territorial jurisdiction where the offense took place when the offense took place. For the purposes of this paragraph (7), "qualified individual" includes any peace officer, or any member of any duly organized State, county, or municipal peace unit assigned to the territorial jurisdiction where the offense took place when the offense took place;

- (8) in cases of reckless homicide afford the victim's spouse, guardians, parents or other immediate family members an opportunity to make oral statements;
- (9) in cases involving a felony sex offense as defined under the Sex Offender Management Board Act, consider the results of the sex offender evaluation conducted pursuant to Section 5-3-2 of this Act; and

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- 1 (10) make a finding of whether a motor vehicle was used in the commission of the offense for which the defendant is 2 3 being sentenced.
  - (b) All sentences shall be imposed by the judge based upon his independent assessment of the elements specified above and any agreement as to sentence reached by the parties. The judge who presided at the trial or the judge who accepted the plea of quilty shall impose the sentence unless he is no longer sitting as a judge in that court. Where the judge does not impose sentence at the same time on all defendants who are convicted as a result of being involved in the same offense, the defendant or the State's Attorney may advise the sentencing court of the disposition of any other defendants who have been sentenced.
  - (b-1) In imposing a sentence of imprisonment or periodic imprisonment for a Class 3 or Class 4 felony for which a sentence of probation or conditional discharge is an available sentence, if the defendant has no prior sentence of probation or conditional discharge and no prior conviction for a violent crime, the defendant shall not be sentenced to imprisonment before review and consideration of a presentence report and determination and explanation of why the particular evidence, information, factor in aggravation, factual finding, or other reasons support a sentencing determination that one or more of the factors under subsection (a) of Section 5-6-1 of this Code apply and that probation or conditional discharge is not an

appropriate sentence.

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- (c) In imposing a sentence for a violent crime or for an offense of operating or being in physical control of a vehicle while under the influence of alcohol, any other drug or any combination thereof, or a similar provision of a local ordinance, when such offense resulted in the personal injury to someone other than the defendant, the trial judge shall specify on the record the particular evidence, information, factors in mitigation and aggravation or other reasons that led to his sentencing determination. The full verbatim record of the sentencing hearing shall be filed with the clerk of the court and shall be a public record.
- (c-1) In imposing a sentence for the offense of aggravated kidnapping for ransom, home invasion, armed aggravated vehicular hijacking, aggravated discharge of a firearm, or armed violence with a category I weapon or category II weapon, the trial judge shall make a finding as to whether the conduct leading to conviction for the offense resulted in great bodily harm to a victim, and shall enter that finding and the basis for that finding in the record.
- (c-2) If the defendant is sentenced to prison, other than when a sentence of natural life imprisonment or a sentence of death is imposed, at the time the sentence is imposed the judge shall state on the record in open court the approximate period of time the defendant will serve in custody according to the then current statutory rules and regulations for sentence

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1 credit found in Section 3-6-3 and other related provisions of this Code. This statement is intended solely to inform the 2 public, has no legal effect on the defendant's actual release, 3

and may not be relied on by the defendant on appeal.

The judge's statement, to be given after pronouncing the sentence, other than when the sentence is imposed for one of the offenses enumerated in paragraph (a)(3) of Section 3-6-3, shall include the following:

"The purpose of this statement is to inform the public of the actual period of time this defendant is likely to spend in prison as a result of this sentence. The actual period of prison time served is determined by the statutes of Illinois as applied to this sentence by the Illinois Department of Corrections and the Illinois Prisoner Review Board. In this case, assuming the defendant receives all of his or her sentence credit, the period of estimated actual custody is ... years and ... months, less up to 180 days additional sentence credit for good conduct. If the defendant, because of his or her own misconduct or failure to comply with the institutional regulations, does not receive those credits, the actual time served in prison will be longer. The defendant may also receive an additional one-half day sentence credit for each day of participation in vocational, industry, substance abuse, and educational programs as provided for by Illinois statute."

When the sentence is imposed for one of the offenses enumerated in paragraph (a)(3) of Section 3-6-3, other than

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when the sentence is imposed for one of the offenses enumerated in paragraph (a)(2) of Section 3-6-3 committed on or after June 19, 1998, and other than when the sentence is imposed for reckless homicide as defined in subsection (e) of Section 9-3 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012 if the offense was committed on or after January 1, 1999, and other than when the sentence is imposed for aggravated arson if the offense was committed on or after July 27, 2001 (the effective date of Public Act 92-176), and other than when the sentence is imposed for aggravated driving under the influence of alcohol, other drug or drugs, or intoxicating compound or any combination thereof compounds, or as defined 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 judge's statement, to be given after pronouncing the sentence, shall include the following:

"The purpose of this statement is to inform the public of the actual period of time this defendant is likely to spend in prison as a result of this sentence. The actual period of prison time served is determined by the statutes of Illinois as applied to this sentence by the Illinois Department of Corrections and the Illinois Prisoner Review Board. In this case, assuming the defendant receives all of his or her sentence credit, the period of estimated actual custody is ... years and ... months, less up to 90 days additional sentence

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credit for good conduct. If the defendant, because of his or her own misconduct or failure to comply with the institutional regulations, does not receive those credits, the actual time served in prison will be longer. The defendant may also receive an additional one-half day sentence credit for each day of participation in vocational, industry, substance abuse, and educational programs as provided for by Illinois statute."

When the sentence is imposed for one of the offenses enumerated in paragraph (a)(2) of Section 3-6-3, other than first degree murder, and the offense was committed on or after June 19, 1998, and when the sentence is imposed for reckless homicide as defined in subsection (e) of Section 9-3 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012 if the offense was committed on or after January 1, 1999, and when the sentence is imposed for aggravated driving under the influence of alcohol, other drug or drugs, or intoxicating compound or any combination thereof compounds, or as defined subparagraph (F) of paragraph (1) of subsection (d) of Section 11-501 of the Illinois Vehicle Code, and when the sentence is imposed for aggravated arson if the offense was committed on or after July 27, 2001 (the effective date of Public Act 92-176), and when the sentence is imposed 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

1 January 1, 2011 (the effective date of Public Act 96-1230), the 2 judge's statement, to be given after pronouncing the sentence,

3 shall include the following:

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"The purpose of this statement is to inform the public of the actual period of time this defendant is likely to spend in prison as a result of this sentence. The actual period of prison time served is determined by the statutes of Illinois as applied to this sentence by the Illinois Department of Corrections and the Illinois Prisoner Review Board. In this case, the defendant is entitled to no more than 4 1/2 days of sentence credit for each month of his or her sentence of imprisonment. Therefore, this defendant will serve at least 85% of his or her sentence. Assuming the defendant receives 4 1/2 days credit for each month of his or her sentence, the period of estimated actual custody is ... years and ... months. If the defendant, because of his or her own misconduct or failure to comply with the institutional regulations receives lesser credit, the actual time served in prison will be longer."

When a sentence of imprisonment is imposed for first degree murder and the offense was committed on or after June 19, 1998, the judge's statement, to be given after pronouncing the sentence, shall include the following:

"The purpose of this statement is to inform the public of the actual period of time this defendant is likely to spend in prison as a result of this sentence. The actual period of prison time served is determined by the statutes of Illinois as

- 1 applied to this sentence by the Illinois Department of
- Corrections and the Illinois Prisoner Review Board. In this 2
- case, the defendant is not entitled to sentence credit. 3
- 4 Therefore, this defendant will serve 100% of his or her
- 5 sentence."
- When the sentencing order recommends placement in a 6
- substance abuse program for any offense that results in 7
- 8 incarceration in a Department of Corrections facility and the
- 9 crime was committed on or after September 1, 2003 (the
- 10 effective date of Public Act 93-354), the judge's statement, in
- 11 addition to any other judge's statement required under this
- Section, to be given after pronouncing the sentence, shall 12
- 13 include the following:
- "The purpose of this statement is to inform the public of 14
- 15 the actual period of time this defendant is likely to spend in
- 16 prison as a result of this sentence. The actual period of
- prison time served is determined by the statutes of Illinois as 17
- applied to this sentence by the Illinois Department of 18
- Corrections and the Illinois Prisoner Review Board. In this 19
- 20 case, the defendant shall receive no sentence credit for good
- conduct under clause (3) of subsection (a) of Section 3-6-3 2.1
- 22 until he or she participates in and completes a substance abuse
- treatment program or receives a waiver from the Director of 23
- 24 Corrections pursuant to clause (4.5) of subsection (a) of
- 25 Section 3-6-3."
- 26 (c-4) Before the sentencing hearing and as part of the

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- 1 presentence investigation under Section 5-3-1, the court shall inquire of the defendant whether the defendant is currently 2 serving in or is a veteran of the Armed Forces of the United 3 4 States. If the defendant is currently serving in the Armed 5 Forces of the United States or is a veteran of the Armed Forces of the United States and has been diagnosed as having a mental 6 illness by a qualified psychiatrist or clinical psychologist or 7 8 physician, the court may:
  - (1) order that the officer preparing the presentence report consult with the United States Department of Veterans Affairs, Illinois Department of Veterans' another agency or person with suitable Affairs, or knowledge or experience for the purpose of providing the with information regarding treatment available to the defendant, including federal, State, and local programming; and
  - (2) consider the treatment recommendations of any diagnosing or treating mental health professionals together with the treatment options available to the defendant in imposing sentence.

For the purposes of this subsection (c-4), "qualified psychiatrist" means a reputable physician licensed in Illinois to practice medicine in all its branches, who has specialized in the diagnosis and treatment of mental and nervous disorders for a period of not less than 5 years.

(c-6) In imposing a sentence, the trial judge shall

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- 1 specify, on the record, the particular evidence and other reasons which led to his or her determination that a motor 2 vehicle was used in the commission of the offense. 3
  - (d) When the defendant is committed to the Department of Corrections, the State's Attorney shall and counsel for the defendant may file a statement with the clerk of the court to be transmitted to the department, agency or institution to which the defendant is committed to furnish such department, agency or institution with the facts and circumstances of the offense for which the person was committed together with all other factual information accessible to them in regard to the person prior to his commitment relative to his habits, associates, disposition and reputation and any other facts and circumstances which may aid such department, agency or institution during its custody of such person. The clerk shall within 10 days after receiving any such statements transmit a copy to such department, agency or institution and a copy to the other party, provided, however, that this shall not be cause for delay in conveying the person to the department, agency or institution to which he has been committed.
    - The clerk of the court shall transmit to (e) department, agency or institution, if any, to which the defendant is committed, the following:
    - (1) the sentence imposed;
- 25 (2) any statement by the court of the basis for 26 imposing the sentence;

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1	(3) any presentence reports;
2	(3.5) any sex offender evaluations;
3	(3.6) any substance abuse treatment eligibility
4	screening and assessment of the defendant by an agent
5	designated by the State of Illinois to provide assessment
6	services for the Illinois courts;
7	(4) the number of days, if any, which the defendant has
8	been in custody and for which he is entitled to credit
9	against the sentence, which information shall be provided
10	to the clerk by the sheriff;
11	(4.1) any finding of great bodily harm made by the
12	court with respect to an offense enumerated in subsection
13	(c-1);
14	(5) all statements filed under subsection (d) of this
15	Section;
16	(6) any medical or mental health records or summaries
17	of the defendant;
18	(7) the municipality where the arrest of the offender
19	or the commission of the offense has occurred, where such
20	municipality has a population of more than 25,000 persons;
21	(8) all statements made and evidence offered under
22	paragraph (7) of subsection (a) of this Section; and
23	(9) all additional matters which the court directs the
24	clerk to transmit.

(f) In cases in which the court finds that a motor vehicle

was used in the commission of the offense for which the

- 1 defendant is being sentenced, the clerk of the court shall,
- within 5 days thereafter, forward a report of such conviction 2
- 3 to the Secretary of State.
- 4 (Source: P.A. 99-861, eff. 1-1-17.)
- 5 (Text of Section after amendment by P.A. 99-938)
- 6 Sec. 5-4-1. Sentencing hearing.
- (a) Except when the death penalty is sought under hearing 7 8 procedures otherwise specified, after a determination of 9 quilt, a hearing shall be held to impose the sentence. However, 10 prior to the imposition of sentence on an individual being sentenced for an offense based upon a charge for a violation of 11 12 Section 11-501 of the Illinois Vehicle Code or a similar provision of a local ordinance, the individual must undergo a 13 14 professional evaluation to determine if an alcohol or other 15 drug abuse problem exists and the extent of such a problem. Programs conducting these evaluations shall be licensed by the 16 Department of Human Services. However, if the individual is not 17 a resident of Illinois, the court may, in its discretion, 18 19 accept an evaluation from a program in the state of such 20 individual's residence. The court may in its sentencing order 21 approve an eligible defendant for placement in a Department of 22 Corrections impact incarceration program as provided in 23 Section 5-8-1.1 or 5-8-1.3. The court may in its sentencing 24 order recommend a defendant for placement in a Department of 25 Corrections substance abuse treatment program as provided in

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- paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of Section 3-2-2 conditioned 1
- upon the defendant being accepted in a program by the 2
- 3 Department of Corrections. At the hearing the court shall:
- 4 (1) consider the evidence, if any, received upon the 5 trial;
  - (2) consider any presentence reports;
  - (3) consider the financial impact of incarceration based on the financial impact statement filed with the clerk of the court by the Department of Corrections;
  - (4) consider evidence and information offered by the parties in aggravation and mitigation;
  - (4.5) consider substance abuse treatment, eliqibility screening, and an assessment, if any, of the defendant by an agent designated by the State of Illinois to provide assessment services for the Illinois courts;
    - (5) hear arguments as to sentencing alternatives;
  - (6) afford the defendant the opportunity to make a statement in his own behalf;
  - (7) afford the victim of a violent crime or a violation of Section 11-501 of the Illinois Vehicle Code, or a similar provision of a local ordinance, or a qualified individual affected by: (i) a violation of Section 405,  $405.1_{7}$  405.2<sub>7</sub> or 407 of the Illinois Controlled Substances Act or a violation of Section 55 or Section 65 of the Methamphetamine Control and Community Protection Act, or (ii) a Class 4 felony violation of Section 11-14, 11-14.3

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described in subdivisions (a)(2)(A) except as (a) (2) (B), 11-15, 11-17, 11-18, 11-18.1, or 11-19 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012, committed by the defendant the opportunity to make a statement concerning the impact on the victim and to offer evidence in aggravation or mitigation; provided that the evidence offered in aggravation statement and mitigation must first be prepared in writing in conjunction with the State's Attorney before it may be presented orally at the hearing. Any sworn testimony offered by the victim is subject to the defendant's right to cross-examine. All statements and evidence offered under this paragraph (7) shall become part of the record of the court. For the purpose of this paragraph (7), "qualified individual" means any person who (i) lived or worked within the territorial jurisdiction where the offense took place when the offense took place; and (ii) is familiar with various public places within the territorial jurisdiction where the offense took place when the offense took place. For the purposes of this paragraph (7), "qualified individual" includes any peace officer, or any member of any duly organized State, county, or municipal peace unit assigned to the territorial jurisdiction where the offense took place when the offense took place;

(8) in cases of reckless homicide afford the victim's spouse, guardians, parents or other immediate family

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members an opportunity to make oral statements; 1

- (9) in cases involving a felony sex offense as defined under the Sex Offender Management Board Act, consider the results of the sex offender evaluation conducted pursuant to Section 5-3-2 of this Act; and
- (10) make a finding of whether a motor vehicle was used in the commission of the offense for which the defendant is being sentenced.
- (b) All sentences shall be imposed by the judge based upon his independent assessment of the elements specified above and any agreement as to sentence reached by the parties. The judge who presided at the trial or the judge who accepted the plea of quilty shall impose the sentence unless he is no longer sitting as a judge in that court. Where the judge does not impose sentence at the same time on all defendants who are convicted as a result of being involved in the same offense, the defendant or the State's Attorney may advise the sentencing court of the disposition of any other defendants who have been sentenced.
- (b-1) In imposing a sentence of imprisonment or periodic imprisonment for a Class 3 or Class 4 felony for which a sentence of probation or conditional discharge is an available sentence, if the defendant has no prior sentence of probation or conditional discharge and no prior conviction for a violent crime, the defendant shall not be sentenced to imprisonment before review and consideration of a presentence report and

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- 1 determination and explanation of why the particular evidence, 2 information, factor in aggravation, factual finding, or other 3 reasons support a sentencing determination that one or more of 4 the factors under subsection (a) of Section 5-6-1 of this Code 5 apply and that probation or conditional discharge is not an 6 appropriate sentence.
  - (c) In imposing a sentence for a violent crime or for an offense of operating or being in physical control of a vehicle while under the influence of alcohol, any other drug or any combination thereof, or a similar provision of a local ordinance, when such offense resulted in the personal injury to someone other than the defendant, the trial judge shall specify on the record the particular evidence, information, factors in mitigation and aggravation or other reasons that led to his sentencing determination. The full verbatim record of the sentencing hearing shall be filed with the clerk of the court and shall be a public record.
  - (c-1) In imposing a sentence for the offense of aggravated kidnapping for ransom, home invasion, armed robberv, aggravated vehicular hijacking, aggravated discharge of a firearm, or armed violence with a category I weapon or category II weapon, the trial judge shall make a finding as to whether the conduct leading to conviction for the offense resulted in great bodily harm to a victim, and shall enter that finding and the basis for that finding in the record.
    - (c-2) If the defendant is sentenced to prison, other than

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when a sentence of natural life imprisonment or a sentence of death is imposed, at the time the sentence is imposed the judge shall state on the record in open court the approximate period of time the defendant will serve in custody according to the then current statutory rules and regulations for sentence credit found in Section 3-6-3 and other related provisions of this Code. This statement is intended solely to inform the public, has no legal effect on the defendant's actual release, and may not be relied on by the defendant on appeal.

The judge's statement, to be given after pronouncing the sentence, other than when the sentence is imposed for one of the offenses enumerated in paragraph (a)(4) of Section 3-6-3, shall include the following:

"The purpose of this statement is to inform the public of the actual period of time this defendant is likely to spend in prison as a result of this sentence. The actual period of prison time served is determined by the statutes of Illinois as applied to this sentence by the Illinois Department of Corrections and the Illinois Prisoner Review Board. In this case, assuming the defendant receives all of his or her sentence credit, the period of estimated actual custody is ... years and ... months, less up to 180 days additional earned sentence credit. If the defendant, because of his or her own misconduct or failure to comply with the institutional regulations, does not receive those credits, the actual time served in prison will be longer. The defendant may also receive

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1 an additional one-half day sentence credit for each day of participation in vocational, industry, substance abuse, and 2 educational programs as provided for by Illinois statute." 3

When the sentence is imposed for one of the offenses enumerated in paragraph (a)(2) of Section 3-6-3, other than first degree murder, and the offense was committed on or after June 19, 1998, and when the sentence is imposed for reckless homicide as defined in subsection (e) of Section 9-3 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012 if the offense was committed on or after January 1, 1999, and when the sentence is imposed for aggravated driving under the influence of alcohol, other drug or drugs, or intoxicating compound or any combination thereof as compounds, or defined subparagraph (F) of paragraph (1) of subsection (d) of Section 11-501 of the Illinois Vehicle Code, and when the sentence is imposed for aggravated arson if the offense was committed on or after July 27, 2001 (the effective date of Public Act 92-176), and when the sentence is imposed 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), the judge's statement, to be given after pronouncing the sentence, shall include the following:

"The purpose of this statement is to inform the public of

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the actual period of time this defendant is likely to spend in prison as a result of this sentence. The actual period of prison time served is determined by the statutes of Illinois as applied to this sentence by the Illinois Department of Corrections and the Illinois Prisoner Review Board. In this case, the defendant is entitled to no more than 4 1/2 days of sentence credit for each month of his or her sentence of imprisonment. Therefore, this defendant will serve at least 85% of his or her sentence. Assuming the defendant receives 4 1/2 days credit for each month of his or her sentence, the period of estimated actual custody is ... years and ... months. If the defendant, because of his or her own misconduct or failure to comply with the institutional regulations receives lesser credit, the actual time served in prison will be longer."

When a sentence of imprisonment is imposed for first degree murder and the offense was committed on or after June 19, 1998, the judge's statement, to be given after pronouncing the sentence, shall include the following:

"The purpose of this statement is to inform the public of the actual period of time this defendant is likely to spend in prison as a result of this sentence. The actual period of prison time served is determined by the statutes of Illinois as applied to this sentence by the Illinois Department of Corrections and the Illinois Prisoner Review Board. In this case, the defendant is not entitled to sentence credit. Therefore, this defendant will serve 100% of his or her sentence."

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When the sentencing order recommends placement in a substance abuse program for any offense that results in incarceration in a Department of Corrections facility and the crime was committed on or after September 1, 2003 (the effective date of Public Act 93-354), the judge's statement, in addition to any other judge's statement required under this Section, to be given after pronouncing the sentence, shall include the following:

"The purpose of this statement is to inform the public of the actual period of time this defendant is likely to spend in prison as a result of this sentence. The actual period of prison time served is determined by the statutes of Illinois as applied to this sentence by the Illinois Department of Corrections and the Illinois Prisoner Review Board. In this case, the defendant shall receive no earned sentence credit under clause (3) of subsection (a) of Section 3-6-3 until he or she participates in and completes a substance abuse treatment program or receives a waiver from the Director of Corrections pursuant to clause (4.5) of subsection (a) of Section 3-6-3."

(c-4) Before the sentencing hearing and as part of the presentence investigation under Section 5-3-1, the court shall inquire of the defendant whether the defendant is currently serving in or is a veteran of the Armed Forces of the United States. If the defendant is currently serving in the Armed Forces of the United States or is a veteran of the Armed Forces

- 1 of the United States and has been diagnosed as having a mental illness by a qualified psychiatrist or clinical psychologist or 2
- 3 physician, the court may:

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- 4 (1) order that the officer preparing the presentence 5 report consult with the United States Department of Affairs, Illinois Department of Veterans' 6 Veterans another agency or person with suitable 7 Affairs, or 8 knowledge or experience for the purpose of providing the 9 court with information regarding treatment 10 available to the defendant, including federal, State, and 11 local programming; and
  - (2) consider the treatment recommendations of diagnosing or treating mental health professionals together with the treatment options available to the defendant in imposing sentence.
  - For the purposes of this subsection (c-4), "qualified psychiatrist" means a reputable physician licensed in Illinois to practice medicine in all its branches, who has specialized in the diagnosis and treatment of mental and nervous disorders for a period of not less than 5 years.
  - (c-6) In imposing a sentence, the trial judge shall specify, on the record, the particular evidence and other reasons which led to his or her determination that a motor vehicle was used in the commission of the offense.
- (c-7) In imposing a sentence for a Class 3 or 4 felony, 25 other than a violent crime as defined in Section 3 of the 26

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- 1 Rights of Crime Victims and Witnesses Act, the court shall determine and indicate in the sentencing order whether the 2 defendant has 4 or more or fewer than 4 months remaining on his 3 4 or her sentence accounting for time served.
  - (d) When the defendant is committed to the Department of Corrections, the State's Attorney shall and counsel for the defendant may file a statement with the clerk of the court to be transmitted to the department, agency or institution to which the defendant is committed to furnish such department, agency or institution with the facts and circumstances of the offense for which the person was committed together with all other factual information accessible to them in regard to the person prior to his commitment relative to his habits, associates, disposition and reputation and any other facts and circumstances which may aid such department, agency or institution during its custody of such person. The clerk shall within 10 days after receiving any such statements transmit a copy to such department, agency or institution and a copy to the other party, provided, however, that this shall not be cause for delay in conveying the person to the department, agency or institution to which he has been committed.
  - The clerk of the court shall transmit to department, agency or institution, if any, to which the defendant is committed, the following:
  - (1) the sentence imposed;
- 26 (2) any statement by the court of the basis for

Τ	imposing the sentence,
2	(3) any presentence reports;
3	(3.5) any sex offender evaluations;
4	(3.6) any substance abuse treatment eligibility
5	screening and assessment of the defendant by an agent
6	designated by the State of Illinois to provide assessment
7	services for the Illinois courts;
8	(4) the number of days, if any, which the defendant has
9	been in custody and for which he is entitled to credit
10	against the sentence, which information shall be provided
11	to the clerk by the sheriff;
12	(4.1) any finding of great bodily harm made by the
13	court with respect to an offense enumerated in subsection
14	(c-1);
15	(5) all statements filed under subsection (d) of this
16	Section;
17	(6) any medical or mental health records or summaries
18	of the defendant;
19	(7) the municipality where the arrest of the offender
20	or the commission of the offense has occurred, where such
21	municipality has a population of more than 25,000 persons;
22	(8) all statements made and evidence offered under
23	paragraph (7) of subsection (a) of this Section; and
24	(9) all additional matters which the court directs the
25	clerk to transmit.

26 (f) In cases in which the court finds that a motor vehicle

- was used in the commission of the offense for which the 1
- defendant is being sentenced, the clerk of the court shall, 2
- 3 within 5 days thereafter, forward a report of such conviction
- 4 to the Secretary of State.
- 5 (Source: P.A. 99-861, eff. 1-1-17; 99-938, eff. 1-1-18.)
- 6 (730 ILCS 5/5-4.5-95)
- 7 Sec. 5-4.5-95. GENERAL RECIDIVISM PROVISIONS.
- 8 (a) HABITUAL CRIMINALS.

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- (1) Every person who has been twice convicted in any state or federal court of an offense that contains the same elements as an offense now (the date of the offense committed after the 2 prior convictions) classified in Illinois as a Class X felony, criminal sexual assault, aggravated kidnapping, or first degree murder, and who is thereafter convicted of a Class X felony, criminal sexual assault, or first degree murder, committed after the 2 prior convictions, shall be adjudged an habitual criminal.
- (2) The 2 prior convictions need not have been for the same offense.
- (3) Any convictions that result from or are connected with the same transaction, or result from offenses committed at the same time, shall be counted for the purposes of this Section as one conviction.
- (4) This Section does not apply unless each of the following requirements are satisfied:

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1		(A)	The	third	offense	was	committed	after	July	3,
>	1980									

- (B) The third offense was committed within 20 years of the date that judgment was entered on the first conviction; provided, however, that time spent in custody shall not be counted.
- third offense was The committed (C) after conviction on the second offense.
- (D) The second offense was committed after conviction on the first offense.
- (5) Anyone who, having attained the age of 18 at the time of the third offense, is adjudged an habitual criminal shall be sentenced to a term of natural life imprisonment.
- (6) A prior conviction shall not be alleged in the indictment, and no evidence or other disclosure of that conviction shall be presented to the court or the jury during the trial of an offense set forth in this Section unless otherwise permitted by the issues properly raised in that trial. After a plea or verdict or finding of guilty and before sentence is imposed, the prosecutor may file with the court a verified written statement signed by the State's Attorney concerning any former conviction of an offense set forth in this Section rendered against the defendant. The court shall then cause the defendant to be brought before it; shall inform the defendant of the allegations of the statement so filed, and of his or her

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right to a hearing before the court on the issue of that former conviction and of his or her right to counsel at that hearing; and unless the defendant admits conviction, shall hear and determine the issue, and shall make a written finding thereon. If a sentence has previously been imposed, the court may vacate that sentence and impose a new sentence in accordance with this Section.

- (7) A duly authenticated copy of the record of any alleged former conviction of an offense set forth in this Section shall be prima facie evidence of that former conviction; and a duly authenticated copy of the record of the defendant's final release or discharge from probation granted, or from sentence and parole supervision (if any) imposed pursuant to that former conviction, shall be prima facie evidence of that release or discharge.
- (8) Any claim that a previous conviction offered by the prosecution is not a former conviction of an offense set forth in this Section because of the existence of any exceptions described in this Section, is waived unless duly raised at the hearing on that conviction, or unless the prosecution's proof shows the existence of the exceptions described in this Section.
- (9) Ιf the person SO convicted shows to the satisfaction of the court before whom that conviction was had that he or she was released from imprisonment, upon either of the sentences upon a pardon granted for the

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1	reason	that	he	or	she	was	innocent,	that	conviction	and
2	sentenc	ce sha	11 r	not i	be co	onsid	lered under	this	Section.	

- (10) This subsection (a) does not apply to a violation of the Cannabis Control Act, the Illinois Controlled Substances Act, or the Methamphetamine Control and Community Protection Act.
- (b) When a defendant, over the age of 21 years, is 7 8 convicted of a Class 1 or Class 2 felony that is a forcible 9 felony as defined in Section 2-8 of the Criminal Code of 2012, 10 except for an offense listed in subsection (c) of this Section, 11 after having twice been convicted in any state or federal court of an offense that contains the same elements as an offense now 12 13 (the date the Class 1 or Class 2 forcible felony was committed) 14 classified in Illinois as a Class 2 or greater Class felony 15 that is a forcible felony as defined in Section 2-8 of the Criminal Code of 2012, except for an offense listed in 16 subsection (c) of this Section, and those charges are 17 separately brought and tried and arise out of different series 18 of acts, that defendant shall be sentenced as a Class X 19 20 offender. This subsection does not apply unless:
  - (1) the first felony was committed after February 1, 1978 (the effective date of Public Act 80-1099);
- 23 (2) the second felony was committed after conviction on 24 the first; and
- 25 (3) the third felony was committed after conviction on 26 the second.

1	This subsection (b) does not apply to a violation of the
2	Cannabis Control Act, the Illinois Controlled Substances Act,
3	or the Methamphetamine Control and Community Protection Act.
4	This subsection (b) does not apply to Class 1 or Class 2 felony
5	convictions for a violation of Section 16-1 of the Criminal
6	<u>Code of 2012.</u>
7	A person sentenced as a Class X offender under this
8	subsection (b) is not eligible to apply for treatment as a
9	condition of probation as provided by Section 40-10 of the
10	Alcoholism and Other Drug Abuse and Dependency Act (20 ILCS
11	301/40-10).
12	(Source: P.A. 99-69, eff. 1-1-16.)
13	(730 ILCS 5/5-4.5-110 new)
14	Sec. 5-4.5-110. SENTENCING GUIDELINES FOR INDIVIDUALS WITH
15	PRIOR FELONY FIREARM-RELATED OR OTHER SPECIFIED CONVICTIONS.
16	(a) DEFINITIONS. For the purposes of this Section:
17	"Firearm" has the meaning ascribed to it in Section 1.1
18	of the Firearm Owners Identification Card Act.
19	"Qualifying predicate offense" means the following
20	offenses under the Criminal Code of 2012:
21	(A) unlawful use or possession of a weapon by a
22	felon under Section 24-1.1 or similar offense under the
23	Criminal Code of 1961, when the weapon is a firearm;
24	(B) first degree murder under Section 9-1 or
25	similar offense under the Criminal Code of 1961;

1	(C) attempted first degree murder with a firearm or
2	similar offense under the Criminal Code of 1961;
3	(D) aggravated kidnapping with a firearm under
4	paragraph (6) or (7) of subsection (a) of Section 10-2
5	or similar offense under the Criminal Code of 1961;
6	(E) aggravated battery with a firearm under
7	subsection (e) of Section 12-3.05 or similar offense
8	under the Criminal Code of 1961;
9	(F) aggravated criminal sexual assault under
10	Section 11-1.30 or similar offense under the Criminal
11	<u>Code of 1961;</u>
12	(G) predatory criminal sexual assault of a child
13	under Section 11-1.40 or similar offense under the
14	Criminal Code of 1961;
15	(H) armed robbery under Section 18-2 or similar
16	offense under the Criminal Code of 1961;
17	(I) vehicular hijacking under Section 18-3 or
18	similar offense under the Criminal Code of 1961;
19	(J) aggravated vehicular hijacking under Section
20	18-4 or similar offense under the Criminal Code of
21	<u>1961;</u>
22	(K) home invasion with a firearm under paragraph
23	(3), (4), or (5) of subsection (a) of Section 19-6 or
24	similar offense under the Criminal Code of 1961;
25	(L) aggravated discharge of a firearm under
26	Section 24-1.2 or similar offense under the Criminal

1	<u>Code of 1961;</u>
2	(M) aggravated discharge of a machine gun or a
3	firearm equipped with a device designed or used for
4	silencing the report of a firearm under Section
5	24-1.2-5 or similar offense under the Criminal Code of
6	<u>1961;</u>
7	(N) unlawful use of firearm projectiles under
8	Section 24-2.1 or similar offense under the Criminal
9	<u>Code of 1961;</u>
10	(O) manufacture, sale, or transfer of bullets or
11	shells represented to be armor piercing bullets,
12	dragon's breath shotgun shells, bolo shells, or
13	flechette shells under Section 24-2.2 or similar
14	offense under the Criminal Code of 1961;
15	(P) unlawful sale or delivery of firearms under
16	Section 24-3 or similar offense under the Criminal Code
17	of 1961 <u>;</u>
18	(Q) unlawful discharge of firearm projectiles
19	under Section 24-3.2 or similar offense under the
20	Criminal Code of 1961;
21	(R) unlawful sale or delivery of firearms on school
22	premises of any school under Section 24-3.3 or similar
23	offense under the Criminal Code of 1961;
24	(S) unlawful purchase of a firearm under Section
25	24-3.5 or similar offense under the Criminal Code of
26	<u>1961;</u>

1	(T) use of a stolen firearm in the commission of an
2	offense under Section 24-3.7 or similar offense under
3	the Criminal Code of 1961;
4	(U) possession of a stolen firearm under Section
5	24-3.8 or similar offense under the Criminal Code of
6	<u> 1961;</u>
7	(V) aggravated possession of a stolen firearm
8	under Section 24-3.9 or similar offense under the
9	Criminal Code of 1961;
10	(W) gunrunning under Section 24-3A or similar
11	offense under the Criminal Code of 1961;
12	(X) defacing identification marks of firearms
13	under Section 24-5 or similar offense under the
14	Criminal Code of 1961; and
15	(Y) armed violence under Section 33A-2 or similar
16	offense under the Criminal Code of 1961.
17	(b) APPLICABILITY. For an offense committed on or after the
18	effective date of this amendatory Act of the 100th General
19	Assembly and before January 1, 2023, when a person is convicted
20	of unlawful use or possession of a weapon by a felon, when the
21	weapon is a firearm, or aggravated unlawful use of a weapon,
22	when the weapon is a firearm, after being previously convicted
23	of a qualifying predicate offense the person shall be subject
24	to the sentencing guidelines under this Section.
25	(c) SENTENCING GUIDELINES.
26	(1) When a person is convicted of unlawful use or

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possession of a weapon by a felon, when the weapon is a firearm, and that person has been previously convicted of a qualifying predicate offense, the person shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment within the sentencing range of not less than 7 years and not more than 14 years, unless the court finds that a departure from the sentencing guidelines under this paragraph is warranted under subsection (d) of this Section.

- (2) When a person is convicted of aggravated unlawful use of a weapon, when the weapon is a firearm, and that person has been previously convicted of a qualifying predicate offense, the person shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment within the sentencing range of not less than 6 years and not more than 7 years, unless the court finds that a departure from the sentencing guidelines under this paragraph is warranted under subsection (d) of this Section.
- (3) The sentencing quidelines in paragraphs (1) and (2) of this subsection (c) apply only to offenses committed on and after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 100th General Assembly and before January 1, 2023.
- (d) DEPARTURE FROM SENTENCING GUIDELINES.
- (1) At the sentencing hearing conducted under Section 5-4-1 of this Code, the court may depart from the sentencing quidelines provided in subsection (c) of this Section and impose a sentence otherwise authorized by law

1	for the offense if the court, after considering any factor
2	under paragraph (2) of this subsection (d) relevant to the
3	nature and circumstances of the crime and to the history
4	and character of the defendant, finds on the record
5	substantial and compelling justification that the sentence
6	within the sentencing quidelines would be unduly harsh and
7	that a sentence otherwise authorized by law would be
8	consistent with public safety and does not deprecate the
9	seriousness of the offense.
10	(2) In deciding whether to depart from the sentencing
11	guidelines under this paragraph, the court shall consider:
12	(A) the age, immaturity, or limited mental
13	capacity of the defendant at the time of commission of
14	the qualifying predicate or current offense, including
15	whether the defendant was suffering from a mental or
16	physical condition insufficient to constitute a
17	defense but significantly reduced the defendant's
18	<pre>culpability;</pre>
19	(B) the nature and circumstances of the qualifying
20	<pre>predicate offense;</pre>
21	(C) the time elapsed since the qualifying
22	<pre>predicate offense;</pre>
23	(D) the nature and circumstances of the current
24	offense;
25	(E) the defendant's prior criminal history;
26	(F) whether the defendant committed the qualifying

1 predicate or current offense under specific and

2	<pre>credible duress, coercion, threat, or compulsion;</pre>
3	(G) whether the defendant aided in the
4	apprehension of another felon or testified truthfully
5	on behalf of another prosecution of a felony; and
6	(H) whether departure is in the interest of the
7	person's rehabilitation, including employment or
8	educational or vocational training, after taking into
9	account any past rehabilitation efforts or
10	dispositions of probation or supervision, and the
11	defendant's cooperation or response to rehabilitation.
12	(3) When departing from the sentencing guidelines
13	under this Section, the court shall specify on the record,
14	the particular evidence, information, factor or factors,
15	or other reasons which led to the departure from the
16	sentencing quidelines. When departing from the sentencing
17	range in accordance with this subsection (d), the court
18	shall indicate on the sentencing order which departure
19	factor or factors outlined in paragraph (2) of this
20	subsection (d) led to the sentence imposed. The sentencing
21	order shall be filed with the clerk of the court and shall
22	be a public record.
23	(e) This Section is repealed on January 1, 2023.
24	(730 ILCS 5/5-5-3) (from Ch. 38, par. 1005-5-3)
25	(Text of Section before amendment by P.A. 99-938)

- Sec. 5-5-3. Disposition. 1
- (a) (Blank).
- 3 (b) (Blank).
- 4 (c) (1) (Blank).
- 5 (2) A period of probation, a term of periodic imprisonment or conditional discharge shall not be imposed for the following 6 offenses. The court shall sentence the offender to not less 7 8 than the minimum term of imprisonment set forth in this Code 9 for the following offenses, and may order a fine or restitution 10 or both in conjunction with such term of imprisonment:
- 11 (A) First degree murder where the death penalty is not 12 imposed.
  - (B) Attempted first degree murder.
- 14 (C) A Class X felony.

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- (D) A violation of Section 401.1 or 407 of the Illinois Controlled Substances Act, or a violation of subdivision (c) (1.5) or (c) (2) of Section 401 of that Act which relates to more than 5 grams of a substance 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 24 2.5 Control Act.
  - (F) A Class 2 or greater felony if the offender had

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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 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012 for which imprisonment is prescribed in those Sections.
- (G) Residential burglary, except as otherwise provided in Section 40-10 of the Alcoholism and Other Drug Abuse and Dependency Act.
  - (H) Criminal sexual assault.
- (I) Aggravated battery of a senior citizen as described in Section 12-4.6 or subdivision (a)(4) of Section 12-3.05 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012.
- (J) A forcible felony if the offense was related to the activities of an organized gang.

Before July 1, 1994, for the purposes of paragraph, "organized gang" means an association of 5 or more persons, with an established hierarchy, encourages members of the association to perpetrate crimes

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or provides support to the members of the association who 1 do commit crimes. 2

> Beginning July 1, 1994, for the purposes of this paragraph, "organized gang" has the meaning ascribed to it in Section 10 of the Illinois Streetgang Terrorism Omnibus Prevention Act.

- (K) Vehicular hijacking.
- (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 assault or felony mob action.
- (M) A second or subsequent conviction for the offense of institutional vandalism if the damage to the property exceeds \$300.
- (N) A Class 3 felony violation of paragraph (1) of subsection (a) of Section 2 of the Firearm Owners Identification Card Act.
- (O) A violation of Section 12-6.1 or 12-6.5 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012.
- (P) A violation of paragraph (1), (2), (3), (4), (5), or (7) of subsection (a) of Section 11-20.1 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012.
- (Q) A violation of subsection (b) or (b-5) of Section 20-1, Section 20-1.2, or Section 20-1.3 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012.
  - (R) A violation of Section 24-3A of the Criminal Code

- of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012. 1
  - (S) (Blank).

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- (T)second or subsequent violation of the Methamphetamine Control and Community Protection Act.
- (U) A second or subsequent violation of Section 6-303 of the Illinois Vehicle Code committed while his or her driver's license, permit, or privilege was revoked because of a violation of Section 9-3 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012, relating to the offense of reckless homicide, or a 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 formerly known as rape, deviate sexual 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.

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1	(W)	A	violation	of	Section	24-3.5	of	the	Criminal	Code
2	of 1961	or	the Crimi	nal	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 serving a term of probation or conditional discharge for a felony.
- Theft of property exceeding \$500,000 and not exceeding \$1,000,000 in value.
  - (BB) Laundering of criminally derived property of a value exceeding \$500,000.
  - (CC) Knowingly selling, offering for sale, holding for sale, or using 2,000 or more counterfeit items or counterfeit items having a retail value in the aggregate of \$500,000 or more.
  - (DD) A conviction for aggravated assault under paragraph (6) of subsection (c) of Section 12-2 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012 if the firearm is aimed toward the person against whom the firearm is being used.
  - (EE) A conviction for a violation of paragraph (2) of subsection (a) of Section 24-3B of the Criminal Code of 2012.

- 1 (3) (Blank).
- (4) A minimum term of imprisonment of not less than 10 2
- consecutive days or 30 days of community service shall be 3
- imposed for a violation of paragraph (c) of Section 6-303 of 4
- 5 the Illinois Vehicle Code.
- 6 (4.1) (Blank).
- (4.2) Except as provided in paragraphs (4.3) and (4.8) of 7
- this subsection (c), a minimum of 100 hours of community 8
- 9 service shall be imposed for a second violation of Section
- 10 6-303 of the Illinois Vehicle Code.
- 11 (4.3) A minimum term of imprisonment of 30 days or 300
- hours of community service, as determined by the court, shall 12
- 13 be imposed for a second violation of subsection (c) of Section
- 6-303 of the Illinois Vehicle Code. 14
- 15 (4.4) Except as provided in paragraphs (4.5), (4.6), and
- 16 (4.9) of this subsection (c), a minimum term of imprisonment of
- 30 days or 300 hours of community service, as determined by the 17
- court, shall be imposed for a third or subsequent violation of 18
- Section 6-303 of the Illinois Vehicle Code. 19
- 20 (4.5) A minimum term of imprisonment of 30 days shall be
- imposed for a third violation of subsection (c) of Section 2.1
- 6-303 of the Illinois Vehicle Code. 22
- 23 (4.6) Except as provided in paragraph (4.10) of this
- 24 subsection (c), a minimum term of imprisonment of 180 days
- 25 shall be imposed for a fourth or subsequent violation of
- subsection (c) of Section 6-303 of the Illinois Vehicle Code. 26

that Section.

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- 1 (4.7) A minimum term of imprisonment of not less than 30 consecutive days, or 300 hours of community service, shall be 2 imposed for a violation of subsection (a-5) of Section 6-303 of 3 4 the Illinois Vehicle Code, as provided in subsection (b-5) of
- (4.8) A mandatory prison sentence shall be imposed for a 6 second violation of subsection (a-5) of Section 6-303 of the 7 Illinois Vehicle Code, as provided in subsection (c-5) of that 8 Section. The person's driving privileges shall be revoked for a 9 10 period of not less than 5 years from the date of his or her 11 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:

- 1 (A) a period of conditional discharge;
- (B) a fine; 2

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- (C) make restitution to the victim under Section 5-5-6 3 4 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.
- 23 (5.4) In addition to any other penalties imposed, a person 24 convicted of violating Section 3-707 of the Illinois Vehicle 25 Code shall have his or her driver's license, permit, or 26 privileges suspended for 3 months and until he or she has paid

- 1 a reinstatement fee of \$100.
- 2 (5.5) In addition to any other penalties imposed, a person convicted of violating Section 3-707 of the Illinois Vehicle 3
- 4 Code during a period in which his or her driver's license,
- 5 permit, or privileges were suspended for a previous violation
- 6 of that Section shall have his or her driver's license, permit,
- or privileges suspended for an additional 6 months after the 7
- 8 expiration of the original 3-month suspension and until he or
- 9 she has paid a reinstatement fee of \$100.
- 10 (6) (Blank).
- 11 (7) (Blank).
- 12 (8) (Blank).
- 13 (9) A defendant convicted of a second or subsequent offense
- 14 of ritualized abuse of a child may be sentenced to a term of
- 15 natural life imprisonment.
- 16 (10) (Blank).
- (11) The court shall impose a minimum fine of \$1,000 for a 17
- first offense and \$2,000 for a second or subsequent offense 18
- upon a person convicted of or placed on supervision for battery 19
- 20 when the individual harmed was a sports official or coach at
- 2.1 any level of competition and the act causing harm to the sports
- official or coach occurred within an athletic facility or 22
- 23 within the immediate vicinity of the athletic facility at which
- 24 the sports official or coach was an active participant of the
- 25 athletic contest held at the athletic facility. For the
- 26 purposes of this paragraph (11), "sports official" means a

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- 1 person at an athletic contest who enforces the rules of the contest, such as an umpire or referee; "athletic facility" 2 3 means an indoor or outdoor playing field or recreational area 4 where sports activities are conducted; and "coach" means a 5 person recognized as a coach by the sanctioning authority that 6 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

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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:

26 (f) (Blank).

1	<ul><li>(i) removal from the household;</li></ul>
2	(ii) restricted contact with the victim;
3	(iii) continued financial support of the
4	family;
5	(iv) restitution for harm done to the victim;
6	and
7	(v) compliance with any other measures that
8	the court may deem appropriate; and
9	(2) the court orders the defendant to pay for the
10	victim's counseling services, to the extent that the court
11	finds, after considering the defendant's income and
12	assets, that the defendant is financially capable of paying
13	for such services, if the victim was under 18 years of age
14	at the time the offense was committed and requires
15	counseling as a result of the offense.
16	Probation may be revoked or modified pursuant to Section
17	5-6-4; except where the court determines at the hearing that
18	the defendant violated a condition of his or her probation
19	restricting contact with the victim or other family members or
20	commits another offense with the victim or other family
21	members, the court shall revoke the defendant's probation and
22	impose a term of imprisonment.
23	For the purposes of this Section, "family member" and
24	"victim" shall have the meanings ascribed to them in Section
25	11-0.1 of the Criminal Code of 2012.

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(q) 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, 12-15 or 12-16 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012, the defendant shall undergo medical testing to determine whether the defendant has any sexually transmissible disease, including a test for infection with human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) or any other identified causative agent of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS). Any such medical test shall be performed only by appropriately licensed medical practitioners and may include an analysis of any bodily fluids as well as an examination of the defendant's person. 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 victim and 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 the test 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 requested by the victim's parents or legal guardian, the court

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shall notify the victim's parents or legal quardian of the test provide results. The court shall information 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.

(q-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

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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 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 provide 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

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- 1 of any such test shall be paid by the county and may be taxed as costs against the convicted defendant. 2
  - (i) All fines and penalties imposed under this Section for any violation of Chapters 3, 4, 6, and 11 of the Illinois Vehicle Code, or a similar provision of a local ordinance, and any violation of the Child Passenger Protection Act, or a similar provision of a local ordinance, shall be collected and disbursed by the circuit clerk as provided under Section 27.5 of the Clerks of Courts Act.
- 10 (j) In cases when prosecution for any violation of Section 11 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, 12 13 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, 14 15 12-15, or 12-16 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal 16 Code of 2012, any violation of the Illinois Controlled Substances Act, any violation of the Cannabis Control Act, or 17 18 any violation of the Methamphetamine Control and Community Protection Act results in conviction, a disposition of court 19 20 supervision, or an order of probation granted under Section 10 of the Cannabis Control Act, Section 410 of the Illinois 21 22 Controlled Substances Act, or Section 70 of the Methamphetamine 23 Control and Community Protection Act of a defendant, the court 24 shall determine whether the defendant is employed by a facility 25 or center as defined under the Child Care Act of 1969, a public 26 or private elementary or secondary school, or otherwise works

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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 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 high school equivalency testing 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 high school equivalency testing. The

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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 successfully passed high school school diploma or has equivalency testing. This subsection (j-5) does not apply to a defendant who is determined by the court to be a person with a developmental disability 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

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1 against the defendant pursuant to proceedings under the Immigration and Nationality Act, and 2

- the deportation of the defendant would 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 6 7 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.
- 23 (C) This subsection (1) does not apply to offenders who are 24 subject to the provisions of paragraph (2) of subsection (a) of 25 Section 3-6-3.
  - (D) Upon motion of the State's Attorney, if a defendant

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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 sentencing court, which may impose any sentence that was available under Section 5-5-3 at the time of 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.
- 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

- 1 defendant's driver's license or permit shall be subject to
- renewal on an annual basis in accordance with the provisions of 2
- 3 license renewal established by the Secretary of State.
- 4 (Source: P.A. 98-718, eff. 1-1-15; 98-756, eff. 7-16-14;
- 5 99-143, eff. 7-27-15; 99-885, eff. 8-23-16.)
- 6 (Text of Section after amendment by P.A. 99-938)
- 7 Sec. 5-5-3. Disposition.
- 8 (a) (Blank).
- 9 (b) (Blank).
- 10 (c) (1) (Blank).
- (2) A period of probation, a term of periodic imprisonment 11
- 12 or conditional discharge shall not be imposed for the following
- offenses. The court shall sentence the offender to not less 13
- 14 than the minimum term of imprisonment set forth in this Code
- 15 for the following offenses, and may order a fine or restitution
- or both in conjunction with such term of imprisonment: 16
- 17 (A) First degree murder where the death penalty is not
- 18 imposed.
- 19 (B) Attempted first degree murder.
- 2.0 (C) A Class X felony.
- (D) (Blank). A violation of Section 401.1 or 407 of the 21
- 22 Illinois Controlled Substances Act, or a violation of
- subdivision (c)(1.5) of Section 401 of that Act which 23
- 24 to more than 5 grams of a substance containing
- 25 fentanyl or an analog thereof.

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(D-5) (Blank). A violation of subdivision 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) (Blank).

(F) A Class 1 or greater felony if the offender had been convicted of a Class 1 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 1 or greater felony) classified as a Class 1 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. This subparagraph (F) does not apply to a violation of the Cannabis Control Act, the Illinois Controlled Substances Act, or the Methamphetamine Control and Community Protection Act.

(F-3) A Class 2 or greater felony sex offense or felony firearm offense 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,

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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 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012 for which imprisonment is prescribed in those Sections.
- (G) (Blank). Residential burglary, except as otherwise provided in Section 40-10 of the Alcoholism and Other Drug Abuse and Dependency Act.
  - (H) Criminal sexual assault.
- (I) Aggravated battery of a senior citizen as described in Section 12-4.6 or subdivision (a) (4) of Section 12-3.05 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012.
- (J) A forcible felony if the offense was related to the activities of an organized gang.

Before July 1, 1994, for the purposes of this paragraph, "organized gang" means an association of 5 or more persons, with an established hierarchy, that encourages members of the association to perpetrate crimes or provides support to the members of the association who do commit crimes.

Beginning July 1, 1994, for the purposes of this paragraph, "organized gang" has the meaning ascribed to it in Section 10 of the Illinois Streetgang Terrorism Omnibus Prevention Act.

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- (K) Vehicular hijacking. 1
  - (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 assault or felony mob action.
    - (M) A second or subsequent conviction for the offense of institutional vandalism if the damage to the property exceeds \$300.
      - (N) A Class 3 felony violation of paragraph (1) of subsection (a) of Section 2 of the Firearm Owners Identification Card Act.
    - (O) A violation of Section 12-6.1 or 12-6.5 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012.
    - (P) A violation of paragraph (1), (2), (3), (4), (5), or (7) of subsection (a) of Section 11-20.1 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012.
    - (O) A violation of subsection (b) or (b-5) of Section 20-1, Section 20-1.2, or Section 20-1.3 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012.
  - (R) A violation of Section 24-3A of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012.
    - (S) (Blank).
- 23 (T) (Blank).
- (U) A second or subsequent violation of Section 6-303 24 25 of the Illinois Vehicle Code committed while his or her driver's license, permit, or privilege was revoked because 26

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of a violation of Section 9-3 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012, relating to the offense of reckless homicide, or a 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 formerly known as rape, deviate sexual 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.

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1	(Z) A Class 1 felony committed while he or she was
2	serving a term of probation or conditional discharge for a
3	felony.

- (AA) Theft of property exceeding \$500,000 and not exceeding \$1,000,000 in value.
- (BB) Laundering of criminally derived property of a 6 value exceeding \$500,000. 7
  - (CC) Knowingly selling, offering for sale, holding for sale, or using 2,000 or more counterfeit items or counterfeit items having a retail value in the aggregate of \$500,000 or more.
  - (DD) A conviction for aggravated assault under paragraph (6) of subsection (c) of Section 12-2 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012 if the firearm is aimed toward the person against whom the firearm is being used.
  - (EE) A conviction for a violation of paragraph (2) of subsection (a) of Section 24-3B of the Criminal Code of 2012.
- 20 (3) (Blank).
- (4) A minimum term of imprisonment of not less than 10 2.1 22 consecutive days or 30 days of community service shall be 23 imposed for a violation of paragraph (c) of Section 6-303 of 24 the Illinois Vehicle Code.
- 25 (4.1) (Blank).
- 26 (4.2) Except as provided in paragraphs (4.3) and (4.8) of

- 1 this subsection (c), a minimum of 100 hours of community
- service shall be imposed for a second violation of Section 2
- 6-303 of the Illinois Vehicle Code. 3
- 4 (4.3) A minimum term of imprisonment of 30 days or 300
- 5 hours of community service, as determined by the court, shall
- be imposed for a second violation of subsection (c) of Section 6
- 6-303 of the Illinois Vehicle Code. 7
- 8 (4.4) Except as provided in paragraphs (4.5), (4.6), and
- (4.9) of this subsection (c), a minimum term of imprisonment of 9
- 10 30 days or 300 hours of community service, as determined by the
- 11 court, shall be imposed for a third or subsequent violation of
- Section 6-303 of the Illinois Vehicle Code. 12
- (4.5) A minimum term of imprisonment of 30 days shall be 13
- imposed for a third violation of subsection (c) of Section 14
- 15 6-303 of the Illinois Vehicle Code.
- 16 (4.6) Except as provided in paragraph (4.10) of this
- subsection (c), a minimum term of imprisonment of 180 days 17
- shall be imposed for a fourth or subsequent violation of 18
- subsection (c) of Section 6-303 of the Illinois Vehicle Code. 19
- 20 (4.7) A minimum term of imprisonment of not less than 30
- consecutive days, or 300 hours of community service, shall be 2.1
- imposed for a violation of subsection (a-5) of Section 6-303 of 22
- the Illinois Vehicle Code, as provided in subsection (b-5) of 23
- 24 that Section.
- 25 (4.8) A mandatory prison sentence shall be imposed for a
- 26 second violation of subsection (a-5) of Section 6-303 of the

- Illinois Vehicle Code, as provided in subsection (c-5) of that 1
- Section. The person's driving privileges shall be revoked for a 2
- 3 period of not less than 5 years from the date of his or her
- 4 release from prison.
- 5 (4.9) A mandatory prison sentence of not less than 4 and
- not more than 15 years shall be imposed for a third violation 6
- of subsection (a-5) of Section 6-303 of the Illinois Vehicle 7
- Code, as provided in subsection (d-2.5) of that Section. The 8
- person's driving privileges shall be revoked for the remainder 9
- 10 of his or her life.
- 11 (4.10) A mandatory prison sentence for a Class 1 felony
- shall be imposed, and the person shall be eligible for an 12
- 13 extended term sentence, for a fourth or subsequent violation of
- subsection (a-5) of Section 6-303 of the Illinois Vehicle Code, 14
- 15 as provided in subsection (d-3.5) of that Section. The person's
- 16 driving privileges shall be revoked for the remainder of his or
- her life. 17
- 18 (5) The court may sentence a corporation or unincorporated
- 19 association convicted of any offense to:
- 20 (A) a period of conditional discharge;
- (B) a fine; 2.1
- 22 (C) make restitution to the victim under Section 5-5-6
- of this Code. 23
- 24 (5.1) In addition to any other penalties imposed, and
- 25 except as provided in paragraph (5.2) or (5.3), a person
- 26 convicted of violating subsection (c) of Section 11-907 of the

- 1 Illinois Vehicle Code shall have his or her driver's license,
- permit, or privileges suspended for at least 90 days but not 2
- 3 more than one year, if the violation resulted in damage to the
- 4 property of another person.
- 5 (5.2) In addition to any other penalties imposed, and
- 6 except as provided in paragraph (5.3), a person convicted of
- violating subsection (c) of Section 11-907 of the Illinois 7
- 8 Vehicle Code shall have his or her driver's license, permit, or
- 9 privileges suspended for at least 180 days but not more than 2
- 10 years, if the violation resulted in injury to another person.
- 11 (5.3) In addition to any other penalties imposed, a person
- convicted of violating subsection (c) of Section 11-907 of the 12
- 13 Illinois Vehicle Code shall have his or her driver's license,
- 14 permit, or privileges suspended for 2 years, if the violation
- 15 resulted in the death of another person.
- 16 (5.4) In addition to any other penalties imposed, a person
- convicted of violating Section 3-707 of the Illinois Vehicle 17
- Code shall have his or her driver's license, permit, or 18
- privileges suspended for 3 months and until he or she has paid 19
- 20 a reinstatement fee of \$100.
- (5.5) In addition to any other penalties imposed, a person 2.1
- convicted of violating Section 3-707 of the Illinois Vehicle 22
- 23 Code during a period in which his or her driver's license,
- 24 permit, or privileges were suspended for a previous violation
- 25 of that Section shall have his or her driver's license, permit,
- 26 or privileges suspended for an additional 6 months after the

- expiration of the original 3-month suspension and until he or 1
- she has paid a reinstatement fee of \$100. 2
- 3 (6) (Blank).
- 4 (7) (Blank).
- 5 (8) (Blank).
- (9) A defendant convicted of a second or subsequent offense 6
- of ritualized abuse of a child may be sentenced to a term of 7
- 8 natural life imprisonment.
- 9 (10) (Blank).
- 10 (11) The court shall impose a minimum fine of \$1,000 for a
- 11 first offense and \$2,000 for a second or subsequent offense
- upon a person convicted of or placed on supervision for battery 12
- 13 when the individual harmed was a sports official or coach at
- 14 any level of competition and the act causing harm to the sports
- 15 official or coach occurred within an athletic facility or
- 16 within the immediate vicinity of the athletic facility at which
- the sports official or coach was an active participant of the 17
- athletic contest held at the athletic facility. For the 18
- purposes of this paragraph (11), "sports official" means a 19
- 20 person at an athletic contest who enforces the rules of the
- 2.1 contest, such as an umpire or referee; "athletic facility"
- 22 means an indoor or outdoor playing field or recreational area
- 23 where sports activities are conducted; and "coach" means a
- 24 person recognized as a coach by the sanctioning authority that
- 25 conducted the sporting event.
- 26 (12) A person may not receive a disposition of court

that Section.

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- supervision for a violation of Section 5-16 of the Boat 1 Registration and Safety Act if that person has previously 2 received a disposition of court supervision for a violation of 3
  - (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

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1	punishment for the offense beyond the statutory maximum
2	otherwise applicable, either the defendant may be re-sentenced
3	to a term within the range otherwise provided or, if the State
4	files notice of its intention to again seek the extended
5	sentence, the defendant shall be afforded a new trial.
6	(e) In cases where prosecution for aggravated criminal
7	sexual abuse under Section 11-1.60 or 12-16 of the Criminal
8	Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012 results in conviction
9	of a defendant who was a family member of the victim at the
10	time of the commission of the offense, the court shall consider
11	the safety and welfare of the victim and may impose a sentence
12	of probation only where:
13	(1) the court finds (A) or (B) or both are appropriate:
14	(A) the defendant is willing to undergo a court
15	approved counseling program for a minimum duration of 2
16	years; or
17	(B) the defendant is willing to participate in a
18	court approved plan including but not limited to the
19	defendant's:
20	(i) removal from the household;
21	(ii) restricted contact with the victim;

family;

and

(iii) continued financial support of the

(iv) restitution for harm done to the victim;

(v) compliance with any other measures that

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the court may deem appropriate; and 1

> (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 assets, that the defendant is financially capable of paying for such services, if the victim was under 18 years of age 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).
- 20 (q) 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, 21 22 11-14.3, 11-14.4 except for an offense that involves keeping a 23 place of juvenile prostitution, 11-15, 11-15.1, 11-16, 11-17, 24 11-18, 11-18.1, 11-19, 11-19.1, 11-19.2, 12-13, 25 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 26

1 testing to determine whether the defendant has any sexually transmissible disease, including a test for infection with 2 human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) or any other identified 3 4 causative agent of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS). 5 Any such medical test shall be performed only by appropriately 6 licensed medical practitioners and may include an analysis of any bodily fluids as well as an examination of the defendant's 7 person. Except as otherwise provided by law, the results of 8 9 such test shall be kept strictly confidential by all medical 10 personnel involved in the testing and must be personally 11 delivered in a sealed envelope to the judge of the court in which the conviction was entered for the judge's inspection in 12 13 camera. Acting in accordance with the best interests of the 14 victim and the public, the judge shall have the discretion to 15 determine to whom, if anyone, the results of the testing may be 16 revealed. The court shall notify the defendant of the test results. The court shall also notify the victim if requested by 17 the victim, and if the victim is under the age of 15 and if 18 requested by the victim's parents or legal guardian, the court 19 20 shall notify the victim's parents or legal guardian of the test 2.1 results. The court shall provide information the 22 availability of HIV testing and counseling at Department of 23 Public Health facilities to all parties to whom the results of 24 the testing are revealed and shall direct the State's Attorney 25 to provide the information to the victim when possible. A 26 State's Attorney may petition the court to obtain the results

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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.

(q-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 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

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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 Vehicle Code, or a similar provision of a local ordinance, and any violation of the Child Passenger Protection Act, or a similar provision of a local ordinance, shall be collected and

disbursed by the circuit clerk as provided under Section 27.5 1 2 of the Clerks of Courts Act.

(j) In cases when prosecution for any violation of Section 3 4 11-1.20, 11-1.30, 11-1.40, 11-1.50, 11-1.60, 11-6, 11-8, 11-9, 5 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, 6 11-20.1B, 11-20.3, 11-21, 11-30, 11-40, 12-13, 12-14, 12-14.1, 7 12-15, or 12-16 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal 8 9 Code of 2012, any violation of the Illinois Controlled 10 Substances Act, any violation of the Cannabis Control Act, or 11 any violation of the Methamphetamine Control and Community Protection Act results in conviction, a disposition of court 12 13 supervision, or an order of probation granted under Section 10 of the Cannabis Control Act, Section 410 of the Illinois 14 15 Controlled Substances Act, or Section 70 of the Methamphetamine 16 Control and Community Protection Act of a defendant, the court shall determine whether the defendant is employed by a facility 17 or center as defined under the Child Care Act of 1969, a public 18 or private elementary or secondary school, or otherwise works 19 20 with children under 18 years of age on a daily basis. When a 21 defendant is so employed, the court shall order the Clerk of 22 the Court to send a copy of the judgment of conviction or order 23 of supervision or probation to the defendant's employer by 24 certified mail. If the employer of the defendant is a school, 25 the Clerk of the Court shall direct the mailing of a copy of 26 the judgment of conviction or order of supervision or probation

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1 to the appropriate regional superintendent of schools. The regional superintendent of schools shall notify the State Board 2 of Education of any notification under this subsection. 3

(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 high school equivalency testing 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 high school equivalency testing. 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

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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 high school equivalency testing. This subsection (j-5) does not apply to a defendant who is determined by the court to be a person with a developmental disability 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
  - the deportation of the defendant would deprecate the seriousness of the defendant's conduct and would not be inconsistent with the ends of justice.
- 25 Otherwise, the defendant shall be sentenced as provided in 26 this Chapter V.

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- (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 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 sentencing court, which may impose any sentence that was available under Section 5-5-3 at the time of sentencing. In addition, the defendant shall not be eligible

- 1 for additional earned sentence credit as provided under Section 2 3-6-3.
- 3 (m) A person convicted of criminal defacement of property 4 under Section 21-1.3 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the 5 Criminal Code of 2012, in which the property damage exceeds 6 \$300 and the property damaged is a school building, shall be ordered to perform community service that may include cleanup, 7 8 removal, or painting over the defacement.
  - 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.
- (Source: P.A. 98-718, eff. 1-1-15; 98-756, eff. 7-16-14; 23
- 24 99-143, eff. 7-27-15; 99-885, eff. 8-23-16; 99-938, eff.
- 25 1-1-18.

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Sec. 5-6-3.3. Offender Initiative Program.

- (a) Statement of purpose. The General Assembly seeks to continue other successful programs that promote public safety, conserve valuable resources, and reduce recidivism defendants who can lead productive lives by creating the Offender Initiative Program.
- (a-1) Whenever any person who has not previously been convicted of, or placed on probation or conditional discharge for, any felony offense under the laws of this State, the laws of any other state, or the laws of the United States, is arrested for and charged with a probationable felony offense of theft, retail theft, forgery, possession of a stolen motor vehicle, burglary, possession of burglary tools, deceptive practices, disorderly conduct, criminal damage or trespass to property under Article 21 of the Criminal Code of 2012, criminal trespass to a residence, obstructing justice, or an offense involving fraudulent identification, or possession of cannabis, possession of a controlled substance, or possession of methamphetamine, the court, with the consent of the defendant and the State's Attorney, may continue this matter to allow a defendant to participate and complete the Offender Initiative Program.
- 24 (a-2) Exemptions. A defendant shall not be eligible for 25 this Program if the offense he or she has been arrested for and 26 charged with is a violent offense. For purposes of this

- Program, a "violent offense" is any offense where bodily harm was inflicted or where force was used against any person or threatened against any person, any offense involving sexual conduct, sexual penetration, or sexual exploitation, any offense of domestic violence, domestic battery, violation of an order of protection, stalking, hate crime, driving under the influence of drugs or alcohol, and any offense involving the possession of a firearm or dangerous weapon. A defendant shall not be eligible for this Program if he or she has previously been adjudicated a delinquent minor for the commission of a violent offense as defined in this subsection.
  - (b) When a defendant is placed in the Program, after both the defendant and State's Attorney waive preliminary hearing pursuant to Section 109-3 of the Code of Criminal Procedure of 1963, the court shall enter an order specifying that the proceedings shall be suspended while the defendant is participating in a Program of not less 12 months.
  - (c) The conditions of the Program shall be that the defendant:
- 20 (1) not violate any criminal statute of this State or 21 any other jurisdiction;
- 22 (2) refrain from possessing a firearm or other 23 dangerous weapon;
  - (3) make full restitution to the victim or property owner pursuant to Section 5-5-6 of this Code;
    - (4) obtain employment or perform not less than 30 hours

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home;

(ii) attend school;

1	of community service, provided community service is
2	available in the county and is funded and approved by the
3	county board; and
4	(5) attend educational courses designed to prepare the
5	defendant for obtaining a high school diploma or to work
6	toward passing high school equivalency testing or to work
7	toward completing a vocational training program.
8	(d) The court may, in addition to other conditions, require
9	that the defendant:
10	(1) undergo medical or psychiatric treatment, or
11	treatment or rehabilitation approved by the Illinois
12	Department of Human Services;
13	(2) refrain from having in his or her body the presence
14	of any illicit drug prohibited by the Methamphetamine
15	Control and Community Protection Act, the Cannabis Control
16	Act or the Illinois Controlled Substances Act, unless
17	prescribed by a physician, and submit samples of his or her
18	blood or urine or both for tests to determine the presence
19	of any illicit drug;
20	(3) submit to periodic drug testing at a time, manner,
21	and frequency as ordered by the court;
22	(4) pay fines, fees and costs; and
23	(5) in addition, if a minor:
24	(i) reside with his or her parents or in a foster

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1		(iii)	attend	а	non-residential	program	for	youth;
2	or							

- 3 (iv) contribute to his or her own support at home 4 or in a foster home.
  - (e) When the State's Attorney makes a factually specific offer of proof that the defendant has failed to successfully complete the Program or has violated any of the conditions of the Program, the court shall enter an order that the defendant has not successfully completed the Program and continue the case for arraignment pursuant to Section 113-1 of the Code of Criminal Procedure of 1963 for further proceedings as if the defendant had not participated in the Program.
  - (f) Upon fulfillment of the terms and conditions of the Program, the State's Attorney shall dismiss the case or the court shall discharge the person and dismiss the proceedings against the person.
  - (g) (Blank). There may be only one discharge and dismissal under this Section with respect to any person.
  - (h) Notwithstanding subsection (a-1), if the court finds that the defendant suffers from a substance abuse problem, then before the person participates in the Program under this Section, the court may refer the person to the drug court established in that judicial circuit pursuant to Section 15 of the Drug Court Treatment Act. The drug court team shall evaluate the person's likelihood of successfully fulfilling the terms and conditions of the Program under this Section and

1 shall report the results of its evaluation to the court. If the 2 drug court team finds that the person suffers from a substance 3 abuse problem that makes him or her substantially unlikely to 4 successfully fulfill the terms and conditions of the Program, 5 then the drug court shall set forth its findings in the form of a written order, and the person shall be ineligible to 6

- participate in the Program under this Section, but shall may be 7
- 8 considered for the drug court program.
- 9 (Source: P.A. 98-718, eff. 1-1-15; 99-480, eff. 9-9-15.)
- 10 (730 ILCS 5/5-6-3.4)
- Sec. 5-6-3.4. Second Chance Probation. 11
- 12 (a) Whenever any person who has not previously been 13 convicted of, or placed on probation or conditional discharge 14 for, any felony offense under the laws of this State, the laws of any other state, or the laws of the United States, including 15 probation under Section 410 of the Illinois Controlled 16 Substances Act, Section 70 of the Methamphetamine Control and 17 Community Protection Act, Section 10 of the Cannabis Control 18 19 Act, subsection (c) of Section 11-14 of the Criminal Code of 2012, Treatment Alternatives for Criminal Justice Clients 20 21 (TASC) under Article 40 of the Alcoholism and Other Drug Abuse 22 and Dependency Act, or prior successful completion of the 23 Offender Initiative Program under Section 5-6-3.3 of this Code, 24 and pleads guilty to, or is found guilty of, a probationable 25 felony offense of possession of less than 15 grams of a

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controlled substance that is punishable as a Class 4 felony; possession of less than 15 grams of methamphetamine that is punishable as a Class 4 felony; or a probationable felony offense of possession of cannabis, theft, retail theft, forgery, deceptive practices, possession of a stolen motor vehicle, burglary, possession of burglary tools, disorderly conduct, criminal damage or trespass to property under Article 21 of the Criminal Code of 2012, criminal trespass to a residence, an offense involving fraudulent identification, or obstructing justice; theft that is punishable as a Class 3 felony based on the value of the property or punishable as a Class 4 felony if the theft was committed in a school or place of worship or if the theft was of governmental property; retail theft that is punishable as a Class 3 felony based on the value of the property; criminal damage to property that is punishable as a Class 4 felony; criminal damage to government supported property that is punishable as a Class 4 felony; or possession of cannabis which is punishable as a Class 4 felony, the court, with the consent of the defendant and the State's Attorney, may, without entering a judgment, sentence the defendant to probation under this Section.

(a-1) Exemptions. A defendant is not eligible for this probation if the offense he or she pleads guilty to, or is found quilty of, is a violent offense, or he or she has previously been convicted of a violent offense. For purposes of this probation, a "violent offense" is any offense where bodily

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- 1 harm was inflicted or where force was used against any person or threatened against any person, any offense involving sexual 2 conduct, sexual penetration, or sexual exploitation, any 3 4 offense of domestic violence, domestic battery, violation of an 5 order of protection, stalking, hate crime, driving under the influence of drugs or alcohol, and any offense involving the 6 7 possession of a firearm or dangerous weapon. A defendant shall 8 not be eligible for this probation if he or she has previously 9 been adjudicated a delinquent minor for the commission of a 10 violent offense as defined in this subsection.
  - (b) When a defendant is placed on probation, the court shall enter an order specifying a period of probation of not less than 24 months and shall defer further proceedings in the case until the conclusion of the period or until the filing of a petition alleging violation of a term or condition of probation.
- 17 (c) The conditions of probation shall be that 18 defendant:
  - (1) not violate any criminal statute of this State or any other jurisdiction;
  - refrain from possessing a firearm or other dangerous weapon;
- 23 (3) make full restitution to the victim or property 24 owner under Section 5-5-6 of this Code;
  - (4) obtain or attempt to obtain employment;
- 26 (5) pay fines and costs;

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1	(6) attend educational courses designed to prepare the
2	defendant for obtaining a high school diploma or to work
3	toward passing high school equivalency testing or to work
4	toward completing a vocational training program;
5	(7) submit to periodic drug testing at a time and in a
6	manner as ordered by the court, but no less than 3 times
7	during the period of probation, with the cost of the
8	testing to be paid by the defendant; and
9	(8) perform a minimum of 30 hours of community service.
10	(d) The court may, in addition to other conditions, require
11	that the defendant:
12	(1) make a report to and appear in person before or
13	participate with the court or such courts, person, or
14	social service agency as directed by the court in the order
15	of probation;
16	(2) undergo medical or psychiatric treatment, or
17	treatment or rehabilitation approved by the Illinois
18	Department of Human Services;
19	(3) attend or reside in a facility established for the
20	instruction or residence of defendants on probation;
21	(4) support his or her dependents; or
22	(5) refrain from having in his or her body the presence
23	of any illicit drug prohibited by the Methamphetamine

Control and Community Protection Act, the Cannabis Control

Act, or the Illinois Controlled Substances Act, unless

prescribed by a physician, and submit samples of his or her

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- 1 blood or urine or both for tests to determine the presence of any illicit drug. 2
  - (e) Upon violation of a term or condition of probation, the court may enter a judgment on its original finding of guilt and proceed as otherwise provided by law.
  - (f) Upon fulfillment of the terms and conditions of probation, the court shall discharge the person and dismiss the proceedings against the person.
  - (q) A disposition of probation is considered to be a conviction for the purposes of imposing the conditions of probation and for appeal; however, a discharge and dismissal under this Section is not a conviction for purposes of this Code or for purposes of disqualifications or disabilities imposed by law upon conviction of a crime.
  - (h) (Blank). There may be only one discharge and dismissal under this Section, Section 410 of the Illinois Controlled Substances Act, Section 70 of the Methamphetamine Control and Community Protection Act, Section 10 of the Cannabis Control Act, Treatment Alternatives for Criminal Justice Clients (TASC) under Article 40 of the Alcoholism and Other Drug Abuse and Dependency Act, the Offender Initiative Program under Section 5-6-3.3 of this Code, and subsection (c) of Section 11-14 of the Criminal Code of 2012 with respect to any person.
  - (i) If a person is convicted of any offense which occurred within 5 years subsequent to a discharge and dismissal under this Section, the discharge and dismissal under this Section

- shall be admissible in the sentencing proceeding for that 1 conviction as evidence in aggravation. 2
- (i) Notwithstanding subsection (a), if the court finds that 3 4 the defendant suffers from a substance abuse problem, then 5 before the person is placed on probation under this Section, 6 the court may refer the person to the drug court established in that judicial circuit pursuant to Section 15 of the Drug Court 7 8 Treatment Act. The drug court team shall evaluate the person's likelihood of successfully fulfilling the terms and conditions 9 10 of probation under this Section and shall report the results of 11 its evaluation to the court. If the drug court team finds that the person suffers from a substance abuse problem that makes 12 13 him or her substantially unlikely to successfully fulfill the 14 terms and conditions of probation under this Section, then the 15 drug court shall set forth its findings in the form of a 16 written order, and the person shall be ineligible to be placed on probation under this Section, but shall may be considered 17 18 for the drug court program.
- (Source: P.A. 98-164, eff. 1-1-14; 98-718, eff. 1-1-15; 99-480, 19 20 eff. 9-9-15.)
- 21 (730 ILCS 5/5-6-3.6 new)
- 22 Sec. 5-6-3.6. First Time Weapon Offender Diversion
- 23 Program.
- 24 (a) The General Assembly has sought to promote public safety, reduce recidivism, and conserve valuable resources of 25

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1	the criminal justice system through the creation of diversion
2	programs for non-violent offenders. This amendatory Act of the
3	100th General Assembly establishes a pilot program for
4	first-time, non-violent offenders charged with certain weapons
5	offenses. The General Assembly recognizes some persons,
6	particularly young adults in areas of high crime or poverty,
7	may have experienced trauma that contributes to poor decision
8	making skills, and the creation of a diversionary program poses
9	a greater benefit to the community and the person than
10	incarceration. Under this program, if a person under 26 years
11	of age at the time of the commission of the offense pleads
12	guilty to or is found guilty of an unlawful use of weapons
13	offense under Section 24-1 of the Criminal Code of 2012 or
14	aggravated unlawful use of a weapon offense under Section
15	24-1.6 of the Criminal Code of 2012, if punishable as a Class 4
16	felony or lower, the court, without entering a judgment and
17	with the consent of the defendant and approval of the State's
18	Attorney, may sentence him or her to a First Time Weapon
19	Offender Diversion Program.
20	(b) A defendant is not eligible for this Program if:
21	(1) he or she has previously been convicted or placed

on probation or conditional discharge for a felony under the laws of this State, the laws of any other state, or the laws of the United States;

(2) the offense involved the infliction of bodily harm against another person; or

1	(3) he or she had a prior successful completion of the
2	First Time Weapon Offender Diversion Program under this
3	Section;
4	(4) he or she has previously been adjudicated a
5	delinquent minor for the commission of a felony;
6	(5) he or she has an existing order of protection
7	issued against him or her; or
8	(6) he or she is over 26 years of age at the time of the
9	commission of the offense.
10	(b-5) In considering whether a defendant shall be sentenced
11	to the First Time Weapon Offender Program, the court shall
12	<pre>consider the following:</pre>
13	(1) the age, immaturity, or limited mental capacity of
14	the defendant;
15	(2) the nature and circumstances of the offense;
16	(3) whether participation in the Program is in the
17	interest of the defendant's rehabilitation, including any
18	employment or involvement in community, educational,
19	training, or vocational programs; and
20	(4) whether the defendant suffers from trauma, as
21	supported by documentation or evaluation by a licensed
22	<pre>professional.</pre>
23	(c) For an offense committed on or after the effective date
24	of this amendatory Act of the 100th General Assembly and before
25	January 1, 2023, whenever an eligible person pleads guilty to
26	an unlawful use of weapons offense under Section 24-1 of the

1	Criminal Code of 2012 or aggravated unlawful use of a weapon
2	offense under Section 24-1.6 of the Criminal Code of 2012,
3	which is punishable as a Class 4 felony or lower, the court,
4	with the consent of the defendant and the State's Attorney,
5	may, without entering a judgment, sentence the defendant to
6	complete the First Time Weapon Offender Diversion Program. When
7	a defendant is placed in the Program, the court shall defer
8	further proceedings in the case until the conclusion of the
9	period or until the filing of a petition alleging violation of
10	a term or condition of the Program. Upon violation of a term or
11	condition of the Program the court may enter a judgment on its
12	original finding of guilt and proceed as otherwise provided by
13	law. Upon fulfillment of the terms and conditions the Program,
14	the court shall discharge the person and dismiss the
15	proceedings against the person.
16	(d) The Program shall be 12 months, as determined by court
17	at the recommendation of program administrator and the State's
18	Attorney.
19	(e) The conditions of the Program shall be that the
20	<pre>defendant:</pre>
21	(1) not violate any criminal statute of this State or
22	any other jurisdiction;
23	(2) refrain from possessing a firearm or other
24	dangerous weapon;
25	(3) obtain or attempt to obtain employment;
26	(4) attend educational courses designed to prepare the

1	defendant for obtaining a high school diploma or to work
2	toward passing high school equivalency testing or to work
3	toward completing a vocational training program;
4	(5) refrain from having in his or her body the presence
5	of any illicit drug prohibited by the Methamphetamine
6	Control and Community Protection Act, the Cannabis Control
7	Act, or the Illinois Controlled Substances Act, unless
8	prescribed by a physician, and submit samples of his or her
9	blood or urine or both for tests to determine the presence
10	of any illicit drug;
11	(6) perform a minimum of 50 hours of community service;
12	(7) attend and participate in any Program activities
13	deemed required by the Program administrator, including
14	but not limited: counseling sessions, in-person and over
15	the phone check-ins, and educational classes; and
16	(8) pay all fines, assessments, fees, and costs.
17	(f) The Program may, in addition to other conditions,
18	require that the defendant:
19	(1) wear an ankle bracelet with GPS tracking;
20	(2) undergo medical or psychiatric treatment, or
21	treatment or rehabilitation approved by the Department of
22	Human Services; and
23	(3) attend or reside in a facility established for the
24	instruction or residence of defendants on probation.
25	(q) Each clerk of the circuit court shall report annually
26	to the Illinois Sentencing Policy Advisory Council:

1	(1) the number of persons who were accepted into the
2	First Time Weapon Offender Diversion Program;
3	(2) the number of persons who successfully completed
4	the Program; and
5	(3) the number of persons who violated the conditions
6	of the Program.
7	(h) This Section is repealed on January 1, 2023.
8	(730 ILCS 5/5-8-1) (from Ch. 38, par. 1005-8-1)
9	Sec. 5-8-1. Natural life imprisonment; enhancements for
10	use of a firearm; mandatory supervised release terms.
11	(a) Except as otherwise provided in the statute defining
12	the offense or in Article 4.5 of Chapter $V$ , a sentence of
13	imprisonment for a felony shall be a determinate sentence set
14	by the court under this Section, according to the following
15	limitations:
16	(1) for first degree murder,
17	(a) (blank),
18	(b) if a trier of fact finds beyond a reasonable
19	doubt that the murder was accompanied by exceptionally
20	brutal or heinous behavior indicative of wanton
21	cruelty or, except as set forth in subsection (a)(1)(c)
22	of this Section, that any of the aggravating factors
23	listed in subsection (b) or (b-5) of Section 9-1 of the
24	Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012 are
25	present, the court may sentence the defendant, subject

1	to Section 5-4.5-105, to a term of natural life
2	imprisonment, or
3	(c) the court shall sentence the defendant to a
4	term of natural life imprisonment if the defendant, at
5	the time of the commission of the murder, had attained
6	the age of 18, and
7	(i) has previously been convicted of first
8	degree murder under any state or federal law, or
9	(ii) is found guilty of murdering more than one
10	victim, or
11	(iii) is found guilty of murdering a peace
12	officer, fireman, or emergency management worker
13	when the peace officer, fireman, or emergency
14	management worker was killed in the course of
15	performing his official duties, or to prevent the
16	peace officer or fireman from performing his
17	official duties, or in retaliation for the peace
18	officer, fireman, or emergency management worker
19	from performing his official duties, and the
20	defendant knew or should have known that the
21	murdered individual was a peace officer, fireman,
22	or emergency management worker, or
23	(iv) is found guilty of murdering an employee
24	of an institution or facility of the Department of
25	Corrections, or any similar local correctional

agency, when the employee was killed in the course

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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 in 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

1	the purpose of this Section, "community policing
2	volunteer" has the meaning ascribed to it in
3	Section 2-3.5 of the Criminal Code of 2012.
4	For purposes of clause (v), "emergency medical
5	technician - ambulance", "emergency medical technician
6	- intermediate", "emergency medical technician -
7	paramedic", have the meanings ascribed to them in the
8	Emergency Medical Services (EMS) Systems Act.
9	(d) (i) if the person committed the offense while
10	armed with a firearm, 15 years shall be added to
11	the term of imprisonment imposed by the court;
12	(ii) if, during the commission of the offense,
13	the person personally discharged a firearm, 20
14	years shall be added to the term of imprisonment
15	imposed by the court;
16	(iii) if, during the commission of the
17	offense, the person personally discharged a
18	firearm that proximately caused great bodily harm,
19	permanent disability, permanent disfigurement, or
20	death to another person, 25 years or up to a term
21	of natural life shall be added to the term of
22	imprisonment imposed by the court.
23	(2) (blank);
24	(2.5) for a person who has attained the age of 18 years
25	at the time of the commission of the offense and who is
26	convicted under the circumstances described in subdivision

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(b) (1) (B) of Section 11-1.20 or paragraph (3) of subsection (b) of Section 12-13, subdivision (d)(2) of Section 11-1.30 or paragraph (2) of subsection (d) of Section 12-14, subdivision (b) (1.2) of Section 11-1.40 or paragraph (1.2) of subsection (b) of Section 12-14.1, subdivision (b) (2) of Section 11-1.40 or paragraph (2) of subsection (b) of Section 12-14.1 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012, the sentence shall be a term of natural life imprisonment.

- (b) (Blank).
- (c) (Blank).
  - (d) Subject to earlier termination under Section 3-3-8, the parole or mandatory supervised release term shall be written as part of the sentencing order and shall be as follows:
    - (1) for first degree murder or 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 the effective date amendatory Act of the 94th General Assembly 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, 3 years;
    - (1.5) for a Class X felony except for the offenses of predatory criminal sexual assault of a child, aggravated

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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) 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) this amendatory Act of the 94th General Assembly except for the offenses of manufacture 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, 18 months 2 years;
  - (3) for a Class 3 felony or a Class 4 felony, 1 year;
- (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 the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 94th General Assembly, 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,

1 manufacture of child pornography, or dissemination of child pornography after January 1, 2009, the term of 2 3 mandatory supervised release shall range from a minimum of 4 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 home detention program under Article 8A of Chapter V of this Code;
- 11 (6) for a felony domestic battery, aggravated domestic battery, stalking, aggravated stalking, and a felony 12 13 violation of an order of protection, 4 years.
- 14 (e) (Blank).

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- 15 (f) (Blank).
- (Source: P.A. 99-69, eff. 1-1-16; 99-875, eff. 1-1-17.) 16
- 17 (730 ILCS 5/5-8-2) (from Ch. 38, par. 1005-8-2)
- Sec. 5-8-2. Extended Term. 18
- 19 (a) A judge shall not sentence an offender to a term of 20 imprisonment in excess of the maximum sentence authorized by 21 Article 4.5 of Chapter V for an offense or offenses within the class of the most serious offense of which the offender was 22 23 convicted unless the factors in aggravation set forth in 24 Section 5-5-3.2 or clause (a) (1) (b) of Section 5-8-1 were found 25 to be present. If the pre-trial and trial proceedings were

- 1 conducted in compliance with subsection (c-5) of Section 111-3
- 2 of the Code of Criminal Procedure of 1963, the judge may
- 3 sentence an offender to an extended term as provided in Article
- 4 4.5 of Chapter V (730 ILCS 5/Ch. V, Art. 4.5).
- 5 (b) If the conviction was by plea, it shall appear on the
- 6 record that the plea was entered with the defendant's knowledge
- that a sentence under this Section was a possibility. If it 7
- does not so appear on the record, the defendant shall not be 8
- 9 subject to such a sentence unless he is first given an
- 10 opportunity to withdraw his plea without prejudice.
- 11 (c) An extended term as provided in Article 4.5 of Chapter
- V of this Code shall not be imposed for a violation of the 12
- 13 Cannabis Control Act, the Illinois Controlled Substances Act,
- 14 or the Methamphetamine Control and Community Protection Act.
- 15 (Source: P.A. 95-1052, eff. 7-1-09; 96-1200, eff. 7-22-10.)
- (730 ILCS 5/5-8-6) (from Ch. 38, par. 1005-8-6) 16
- Sec. 5-8-6. Place of confinement. 17
- 18 (a) Except as otherwise provided in this subsection (a),
- 19 offenders Offenders sentenced to a term of imprisonment for a
- 20 felony shall be committed to the penitentiary system of the
- Department of Corrections. However, such sentence shall not 21
- 22 limit the powers of the Department of Children and Family
- 23 Services in relation to any child under the age of one year in
- 24 the sole custody of a person so sentenced, nor in relation to
- 25 any child delivered by a female so sentenced while she is so

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- confined as a consequence of such sentence. Except as otherwise provided in this subsection (a), a  $\frac{A}{A}$  person sentenced for a felony may be assigned by the Department of Corrections to any of its institutions, facilities or programs. An offender sentenced to a term of imprisonment for a Class 3 or 4 felony, other than a violent crime as defined in Section 3 of the Rights of Crime Victims and Witnesses Act, in which the sentencing order indicates that the offender has less than 4 months remaining on his or her sentence accounting for time served may not be confined in the penitentiary system of the Department of Corrections but may be assigned to electronic home detention under Article 8A of this Chapter V, an adult transition center, or another facility or program within the Department of Corrections.
- (b) Offenders sentenced to a term of imprisonment for less than one year shall be committed to the custody of the sheriff. A person committed to the Department of Corrections, prior to July 14, 1983, for less than one year may be assigned by the Department to any of its institutions, facilities or programs.
- (c) All offenders under 18 years of age when sentenced to imprisonment shall be committed to the Department of Juvenile Justice and the court in its order of commitment shall set a definite term. The provisions of Section 3-3-3 shall be a part of such commitment as fully as though written in the order of commitment. The place of confinement for sentences imposed before the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 99th

- 1 General Assembly are not affected or abated by this amendatory
- Act of the 99th General Assembly. 2
- (d) No defendant shall be committed to the Department of 3
- 4 Corrections for the recovery of a fine or costs.
- 5 (e) When a court sentences a defendant to a term of
- imprisonment concurrent with a previous and unexpired sentence 6
- of imprisonment imposed by any district court of the United 7
- States, it may commit the offender to the custody of the 8
- Attorney General of the United States. The Attorney General of 9
- 10 the United States, or the authorized representative of the
- 11 Attorney General of the United States, shall be furnished with
- the warrant of commitment from the court imposing sentence, 12
- which warrant of commitment shall provide that, when the 13
- 14 offender is released from federal confinement, whether by
- 15 parole or by termination of sentence, the offender shall be
- 16 transferred by the Sheriff of the committing county to the
- Department of Corrections. The court shall cause the Department 17
- to be notified of such sentence at the time of commitment and 18
- to be provided with copies of all records regarding the 19
- 20 sentence.
- (Source: P.A. 99-628, eff. 1-1-17.) 2.1
- 22 (730 ILCS 5/5-8-8)
- 23 (Section scheduled to be repealed on December 31, 2020)
- 24 Sec. 5-8-8. Illinois Sentencing Policy Advisory Council.
- 25 (a) Creation. There is created under the jurisdiction of

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l	the Gov	ernor	the	Illino	ois	Sentencing	Policy	Advisory	Council,
2	hereina	fter r	refer	red to	as	the Council	. •		

- (b) Purposes and goals. The purpose of the Council is to review sentencing policies and practices and examine how these policies and practices impact the criminal justice system as a whole in the State of Illinois. In carrying out its duties, the Council shall be mindful of and aim to achieve the purposes of sentencing in Illinois, which are set out in Section 1-1-2 of this Code:
  - prescribe sanctions proportionate (1)to the seriousness of the offenses and permit the recognition of differences in rehabilitation possibilities among individual offenders;
    - (2) forbid and prevent the commission of offenses;
  - (3) prevent arbitrary or oppressive treatment of persons adjudicated offenders or delinquents; and
    - (4) restore offenders to useful citizenship.
  - (c) Council composition.
- 19 (1) The Council shall consist of the following members:
- 20 (A) the President of the Senate, or his or her 2.1 designee;
- 22 (B) the Minority Leader of the Senate, or his or 23 her designee;
- (C) the Speaker of the House, or his or her 24 2.5 designee;
  - (D) the Minority Leader of the House, or his or her

1	designee;
2	(E) the Governor, or his or her designee;
3	(F) the Attorney General, or his or her designee;
4	(G) two retired judges, who may have been circuit,
5	appellate, or supreme court judges; retired judges
6	shall be selected by the members of the Council
7	designated in clauses (c)(1)(A) through (L);
8	(G-5) (blank);
9	(H) the Cook County State's Attorney, or his or her
10	designee;
11	(I) the Cook County Public Defender, or his or her
12	designee;
13	(J) a State's Attorney not from Cook County,
14	appointed by the State's Attorney's Appellate
15	Prosecutor;
16	(K) the State Appellate Defender, or his or her
17	designee;
18	(L) the Director of the Administrative Office of
19	the Illinois Courts, or his or her designee;
20	(M) a victim of a violent felony or a
21	representative of a crime victims' organization,
22	selected by the members of the Council designated in
23	clauses (c)(1)(A) through (L);
24	(N) a representative of a community-based
25	organization, selected by the members of the Council
26	designated in clauses (c)(1)(A) through (L);

1	(O) a criminal justice academic researcher, to be
2	selected by the members of the Council designated in
3	clauses (c)(1)(A) through (L);
4	(P) a representative of law enforcement from a unit
5	of local government to be selected by the members of
6	the Council designated in clauses (c)(1)(A) through
7	(L);
8	(Q) a sheriff selected by the members of the
9	Council designated in clauses (c)(1)(A) through (L);
10	and
11	(R) ex-officio members shall include:
12	(i) the Director of Corrections, or his or her
13	designee;
14	(ii) the Chair of the Prisoner Review Board, or
15	his or her designee;
16	(iii) the Director of the Illinois State
17	Police, or his or her designee; and
18	(iv) the Director of the Illinois Criminal
19	Justice Information Authority, or his or her
20	designee.
21	(1.5) The Chair and Vice Chair shall be elected from
22	among its members by a majority of the members of the
23	Council.
24	(2) Members of the Council who serve because of their
25	public office or position, or those who are designated as
26	members by such officials, shall serve only as long as they

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- 1 hold such office or position.
  - (3) Council members shall serve without compensation but shall be reimbursed for travel and per diem expenses incurred in their work for the Council.
    - (4) The Council may exercise any power, perform any function, take any action, or do anything in furtherance of its purposes and goals upon the appointment of a quorum of its members. The term of office of each member of the Council ends on the date of repeal of this amendatory Act of the 96th General Assembly.
  - (d) Duties. The Council shall perform, as resources permit, duties including:
    - Collect and analyze information including sentencing data, crime trends, and existing correctional resources to support legislative and executive action affecting the use of correctional resources on the State and local levels.
    - (2) Prepare criminal justice population projections annually, including correctional and community-based supervision populations.
    - (3) Analyze data relevant to proposed sentencing legislation and its effect on current policies or practices, and provide information to support evidence-based sentencing.
    - (4) Ensure that adequate resources and facilities are available for carrying out sentences imposed on offenders

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and that rational priorities are established for the use of those resources. To do so, the Council shall prepare criminal justice resource statements, identifying the fiscal and practical effects of proposed criminal sentencing legislation, including, but not limited to, the correctional population, court processes, and county or local government resources.

(4.5) Study and conduct a thorough analysis of sentencing under Section 5-4.5-110 of this Code. The Sentencing Policy Advisory Council shall provide annual reports to the Governor and General Assembly, including the total number of persons sentenced under Section 5-4.5-110 of this Code, the total number of departures from sentences under Section 5-4.5-110 of this Code, and an analysis of trends in sentencing and departures. On or before December 31, 2022, the Sentencing Policy Advisory Council shall provide a report to the Governor and General Assembly on the effectiveness of sentencing under Section 5-4.5-110 of this Code, including recommendations on whether sentencing under Section 5-4.5-110 of this Code should be adjusted or continued.

(4.6) Study and conduct a thorough analysis of the First Time Weapon Offender Diversion Program created under Section 5-6-3.6 of this Code and provide annual reports to the Governor and General Assembly on the effectiveness of the Program, including recommendations on whether

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## sentencing under Section 5-6-3.6 of this Code should be adjusted or continued.

- (5) Perform such other studies or tasks pertaining to sentencing policies as may be requested by the Governor or the Illinois General Assembly.
- (6) Perform such other functions as may be required by law or as are necessary to carry out the purposes and goals of the Council prescribed in subsection (b).
- (7) Publish a report on the trends in sentencing for offenders described in subsection (b-1) of Section 5-4-1 of this Code, the impact of the trends on the prison and probation populations, and any changes in the racial composition of the prison and probation populations that can be attributed to the changes made by adding subsection (b-1) of Section 5-4-1 to this Code by Public Act 99-861 this amendatory Act of the 99th General Assembly.

## (e) Authority.

- (1) The Council shall have the power to perform the functions necessary to carry out its duties, purposes and goals under this Act. In so doing, the Council shall utilize information and analysis developed by the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority, the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts, and the Illinois Department of Corrections.
- (2) Upon request from the Council, each executive agency and department of State and local government shall

- 1 provide information and records to the Council in the
- execution of its duties. 2
- (f) Report. The Council shall report in writing annually to 3
- 4 the General Assembly, the Illinois Supreme Court, and the
- 5 Governor.
- 6 (g) This Section is repealed on December 31, 2020.
- (Source: P.A. 98-65, eff. 7-15-13; 99-101, eff. 7-22-15; 7
- 99-533, eff. 7-8-16; 99-861, eff. 1-1-17; revised 9-6-16.) 8
- 9 Section 95. No acceleration or delay. Where this Act makes
- 10 changes in a statute that is represented in this Act by text
- that is not yet or no longer in effect (for example, a Section 11
- 12 represented by multiple versions), the use of that text does
- not accelerate or delay the taking effect of (i) the changes 13
- 14 made by this Act or (ii) provisions derived from any other
- 15 Public Act.".