

## 103RD GENERAL ASSEMBLY State of Illinois 2023 and 2024 HB1053

Introduced 1/12/2023, by Rep. Rita Mayfield

## SYNOPSIS AS INTRODUCED:

30 ILCS 715/3	from Ch. 56 1/2, par. 1703
625 ILCS 5/6-106.1	from Ch. 95 1/2, par. 6-106.1
625 ILCS 5/6-508	from Ch. 95 1/2, par. 6-508
720 ILCS 5/33A-3	from Ch. 38, par. 33A-3
720 ILCS 5/24-1.7 rep.	
725 ILCS 5/110-6.1	from Ch. 38, par. 110-6.1
725 ILCS 5/111-3	from Ch. 38, par. 111-3
730 ILCS 5/3-2-2	from Ch. 38, par. 1003-2-2
730 ILCS 5/3-3-3	from Ch. 38, par. 1003-3-3
730 ILCS 5/3-6-3	from Ch. 38, par. 1003-6-3
730 ILCS 5/5-4.5-95 rep.	

Amends the Criminal Code of 2012. Repeals the armed habitual criminal statute. Amends the Unified Code of Corrections. Repeals the general recidivism and habitual criminal provisions of the Code. Provides that notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, a person convicted before the repeal of the armed habitual criminal statute and the general recidivism and habitual criminal provisions of the Code shall not be eligible for consideration of conditions of parole or mandatory supervised release if any of his or her convictions under those statutes was first degree murder, second degree murder, or any sex offense under the Sex Offenses Article of the Criminal Code of 2012. Amends the Intergovernmental Drug Laws Enforcement Act, the Illinois Vehicle Code, and the Code of Criminal Procedure of 1963 to make conforming changes.

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1 AN ACT concerning criminal law.

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

- Section 5. The Intergovernmental Drug Laws Enforcement Act is amended by changing Section 3 as follows:
- 6 (30 ILCS 715/3) (from Ch. 56 1/2, par. 1703)
- Sec. 3. A Metropolitan Enforcement Group which meets the minimum criteria established in this Section is eligible to receive State grants to help defray the costs of operation. To be eligible a MEG must:
  - (1) Be established and operating pursuant to intergovernmental contracts written and executed in conformity with the Intergovernmental Cooperation Act, and involve 2 or more units of local government.
  - (2) Establish a MEG Policy Board composed of an elected official, or his designee, and the chief law enforcement officer, or his designee, from each participating unit of local government to oversee the operations of the MEG and make such reports to the Illinois State Police as the Illinois State Police may require.
- 22 (3) Designate a single appropriate elected official of 23 a participating unit of local government to act as the

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- financial officer of the MEG for all participating units of local government and to receive funds for the operation of the MEG.
  - (4) Limit its operations to enforcement of drug laws; enforcement of Sections 10-9, 24-1, 24-1.1, 24-1.2, 24-1.2-5, 24-1.5, 24-1.7 before the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 103rd General Assembly, 24-1.8, 24-2.1, 24-2.2, 24-3, 24-3.1, 24-3.2, 24-3.3, 24-3.4, 24-3.5, 24-3.7, 24-3.8, 24-3.9, 24-3A, 24-3B, 24-4, and 24-5 of the Criminal Code of 2012; Sections 2, 3, 6.1, and 14 of the Firearm Owners Identification Card Act; and the investigation of streetgang related offenses.
    - (5) Cooperate with the Illinois State Police in order to assure compliance with this Act and to enable the Illinois State Police to fulfill its duties under this Act, and supply the Illinois State Police with all information the Illinois State Police deems necessary therefor.
- 19 (6) Receive funding of at least 50% of the total 20 operating budget of the MEG from the participating units 21 of local government.
- 22 (Source: P.A. 102-237, eff. 1-1-22; 102-538, eff. 8-20-21;
- 23 102-813, eff. 5-13-22.)
- Section 10. The Illinois Vehicle Code is amended by changing Sections 6-106.1 and 6-508 as follows:

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1 (625 ILCS 5/6-106.1) (from Ch. 95 1/2, par. 6-106.1)
2 Sec. 6-106.1. School bus driver permit.

(a) The Secretary of State shall issue a school bus driver permit to those applicants who have met all the requirements of the application and screening process under this Section to insure the welfare and safety of children who are transported on school buses throughout the State of Illinois. Applicants shall obtain the proper application required by the Secretary of State from their prospective or current employer and submit the completed application to the prospective or current employer along with the necessary fingerprint submission as required by the Illinois State Police to conduct fingerprint based criminal background checks on current and future information available in the state system and current information available through the Federal Bureau of Investigation's system. Applicants who have completed the fingerprinting requirements shall not be subjected to the fingerprinting process when applying for subsequent permits or submitting proof of successful completion of the annual refresher course. Individuals who on July 1, 1995 effective date of Public Act 88-612) possess a valid school bus driver permit that has been previously issued by the appropriate Regional School Superintendent are not subject to the fingerprinting provisions of this Section as long as the permit remains valid and does not lapse. The applicant shall

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- be required to pay all related application and fingerprinting fees as established by rule including, but not limited to, the amounts established by the Illinois State Police and the Federal Bureau of Investigation to process fingerprint based investigations. All criminal background fees paid for fingerprint processing services under this Section shall be deposited into the State Police Services Fund for the cost processing the fingerprint based incurred in criminal background investigations. All other fees paid under this Section shall be deposited into the Road Fund for the purpose defraying the costs of the Secretary of State in administering this Section. All applicants must:
- 1. be 21 years of age or older;
  - 2. possess a valid and properly classified driver's license issued by the Secretary of State;
  - 3. possess a valid driver's license, which has not been revoked, suspended, or canceled for 3 years immediately prior to the date of application, or have not had his or her commercial motor vehicle driving privileges disqualified within the 3 years immediately prior to the date of application;
  - 4. successfully pass a written test, administered by the Secretary of State, on school bus operation, school bus safety, and special traffic laws relating to school buses and submit to a review of the applicant's driving habits by the Secretary of State at the time the written

1 test is given;

- 5. demonstrate ability to exercise reasonable care in the operation of school buses in accordance with rules promulgated by the Secretary of State;
- 6. demonstrate physical fitness to operate school buses by submitting the results of a medical examination, including tests for drug use for each applicant not subject to such testing pursuant to federal law, conducted by a licensed physician, a licensed advanced practice registered nurse, or a licensed physician assistant within 90 days of the date of application according to standards promulgated by the Secretary of State;
- 7. affirm under penalties of perjury that he or she has not made a false statement or knowingly concealed a material fact in any application for permit;
- 8. have completed an initial classroom course, including first aid procedures, in school bus driver safety as promulgated by the Secretary of State; and after satisfactory completion of said initial course an annual refresher course; such courses and the agency or organization conducting such courses shall be approved by the Secretary of State; failure to complete the annual refresher course, shall result in cancellation of the permit until such course is completed;
- 9. not have been under an order of court supervision for or convicted of 2 or more serious traffic offenses, as

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defined by rule, within one year prior to the date of application that may endanger the life or safety of any of the driver's passengers within the duration of the permit period;

- 10. not have been under an order of court supervision for or convicted of reckless driving, aggravated reckless driving, driving while under the influence of alcohol, other drug or drugs, intoxicating compound or compounds or any combination thereof, or reckless homicide resulting from the operation of a motor vehicle within 3 years of the date of application;
- 12 11. not have been convicted of committing attempting to commit any one or more of the following 13 14 offenses: (i) those offenses defined in Sections 8-1, 8-1.2, 9-1, 9-1.2, 9-2, 9-2.1, 9-3, 9-3.2, 9-3.3, 10-1, 15 16 10-2, 10-3.1, 10-4, 10-5, 10-5.1, 10-6, 10-7, 10-9, 17 11-1.20, 11-1.30, 11-1.40, 11-1.50, 11-1.60, 11-6, 11-6.5, 11-6.6, 11-9, 11-9.1, 11-9.1A, 11-9.3, 11-9.4, 11-9.4-1, 18 11-14, 11-14.1, 11-14.3, 11-14.4, 11-15, 11-15.1, 11-16, 19 11-17, 11-17.1, 11-18, 11-18.1, 11-19, 11-19.1, 11-19.2, 20 11-20, 11-20.1, 11-20.1B, 11-20.3, 11-21, 11-22, 11-23, 21 22 11-24, 11-25, 11-26, 11-30, 12-2.6, 12-3.05, 12-3.1, 23 12-3.3, 12-4, 12-4.1, 12-4.2, 12-4.2-5, 12-4.3, 12-4.4, 12-4.5, 12-4.6, 12-4.7, 12-4.9, 12-5.3, 12-6, 12-6.2, 24 25 12-7.1, 12-7.3, 12-7.4, 12-7.5, 12-11, 12-13, 12-14, 12-14.1, 12-15, 12-16, 12-21.5, 12-21.6, 12-33, 12C-5, 26

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12. not have been repeatedly involved as a driver in

motor vehicle collisions or been repeatedly convicted of offenses against laws and ordinances regulating the movement of traffic, to a degree which indicates lack of ability to exercise ordinary and reasonable care in the safe operation of a motor vehicle or disrespect for the traffic laws and the safety of other persons upon the highway;

- 13. not have, through the unlawful operation of a motor vehicle, caused an accident resulting in the death of any person;
- 14. not have, within the last 5 years, been adjudged to be afflicted with or suffering from any mental disability or disease;
- 15. consent, in writing, to the release of results of reasonable suspicion drug and alcohol testing under Section 6-106.1c of this Code by the employer of the applicant to the Secretary of State; and
- 16. not have been convicted of committing or attempting to commit within the last 20 years: (i) an offense defined in subsection (c) of Section 4, subsection (b) of Section 5, and subsection (a) of Section 8 of the Cannabis Control Act; or (ii) any offenses in any other state or against the laws of the United States that, if committed or attempted in this State, would be punishable as one or more of the foregoing offenses.
- (b) A school bus driver permit shall be valid for a period

- specified by the Secretary of State as set forth by rule. It shall be renewable upon compliance with subsection (a) of this
- 3 Section.

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- (c) A school bus driver permit shall contain the holder's driver's license number, legal name, residence address, zip code, and date of birth, a brief description of the holder and a space for signature. The Secretary of State may require a suitable photograph of the holder.
- (d) The employer shall be responsible for conducting a pre-employment interview with prospective school bus driver candidates, distributing school bus driver applications and medical forms to be completed by the applicant, and submitting the applicant's fingerprint cards to the Illinois State Police that are required for the criminal background investigations. The employer shall certify in writing to the Secretary of State that all pre-employment conditions have successfully completed including the successful completion of an Illinois specific criminal background investigation through the Illinois State Police and the submission of necessary fingerprints to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for criminal history information available through the Federal Bureau of Investigation system. The applicant shall present the certification to the Secretary of State at the time of submitting the school bus driver permit application.
  - (e) Permits shall initially be provisional upon receiving certification from the employer that all pre-employment

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successfully completed, conditions have been and all training and examination successful completion of requirements for the classification of the vehicle to be operated, the Secretary of State shall provisionally issue a School Bus Driver Permit. The permit shall remain in a provisional status pending the completion of the Federal Bureau of Investigation's criminal background investigation based upon fingerprinting specimens submitted to the Federal Bureau of Investigation by the Illinois State Police. The Federal Bureau of Investigation shall report the findings directly to the Secretary of State. The Secretary of State shall remove the bus driver permit from provisional status upon the applicant's successful completion of the Federal Bureau of Investigation's criminal background investigation.

- (f) A school bus driver permit holder shall notify the employer and the Secretary of State if he or she is issued an order of court supervision for or convicted in another state of an offense that would make him or her ineligible for a permit under subsection (a) of this Section. The written notification shall be made within 5 days of the entry of the order of court supervision or conviction. Failure of the permit holder to provide the notification is punishable as a petty offense for a first violation and a Class B misdemeanor for a second or subsequent violation.
- (g) Cancellation; suspension; notice and procedure.
  - (1) The Secretary of State shall cancel a school bus

driver permit of an applicant whose criminal background investigation discloses that he or she is not in compliance with the provisions of subsection (a) of this Section.

- (2) The Secretary of State shall cancel a school bus driver permit when he or she receives notice that the permit holder fails to comply with any provision of this Section or any rule promulgated for the administration of this Section.
- (3) The Secretary of State shall cancel a school bus driver permit if the permit holder's restricted commercial or commercial driving privileges are withdrawn or otherwise invalidated.
- (4) The Secretary of State may not issue a school bus driver permit for a period of 3 years to an applicant who fails to obtain a negative result on a drug test as required in item 6 of subsection (a) of this Section or under federal law.
- (5) The Secretary of State shall forthwith suspend a school bus driver permit for a period of 3 years upon receiving notice that the holder has failed to obtain a negative result on a drug test as required in item 6 of subsection (a) of this Section or under federal law.
- (6) The Secretary of State shall suspend a school bus driver permit for a period of 3 years upon receiving notice from the employer that the holder failed to perform

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the inspection procedure set forth in subsection (a) or

(b) of Section 12-816 of this Code.

(7) The Secretary of State shall suspend a school bus driver permit for a period of 3 years upon receiving notice from the employer that the holder refused to submit to an alcohol or drug test as required by Section 6-106.1c or has submitted to a test required by that Section which disclosed an alcohol concentration of more than 0.00 or disclosed a positive result on a National Institute on Drug Abuse five-drug panel, utilizing federal standards set forth in 49 CFR 40.87.

Secretary of State shall notify the The State of Education and Superintendent the permit holder's prospective or current employer that the applicant has (1) has failed a criminal background investigation or (2) is no longer eligible for a school bus driver permit; and of the related cancellation of the applicant's provisional school bus driver permit. The cancellation shall remain in effect pending the outcome of a hearing pursuant to Section 2-118 of this Code. The scope of the hearing shall be limited to the issuance criteria contained in subsection (a) of this Section. A petition requesting a hearing shall be submitted to the Secretary of State and shall contain the reason the individual feels he or she is entitled to a school bus driver permit. The permit holder's employer shall notify in writing to the Secretary of State that the employer has certified the removal

of the offending school bus driver from service prior to the start of that school bus driver's next workshift. An employing school board that fails to remove the offending school bus driver from service is subject to the penalties defined in Section 3-14.23 of the School Code. A school bus contractor who violates a provision of this Section is subject to the penalties defined in Section 6-106.11.

All valid school bus driver permits issued under this Section prior to January 1, 1995, shall remain effective until their expiration date unless otherwise invalidated.

- (h) When a school bus driver permit holder who is a service member is called to active duty, the employer of the permit holder shall notify the Secretary of State, within 30 days of notification from the permit holder, that the permit holder has been called to active duty. Upon notification pursuant to this subsection, (i) the Secretary of State shall characterize the permit as inactive until a permit holder renews the permit as provided in subsection (i) of this Section, and (ii) if a permit holder fails to comply with the requirements of this Section while called to active duty, the Secretary of State shall not characterize the permit as invalid.
- (i) A school bus driver permit holder who is a service member returning from active duty must, within 90 days, renew a permit characterized as inactive pursuant to subsection (h) of this Section by complying with the renewal requirements of subsection (b) of this Section.

- 1 (j) For purposes of subsections (h) and (i) of this 2 Section:
- "Active duty" means active duty pursuant to an executive order of the President of the United States, an act of the Congress of the United States, or an order of the Governor.
- "Service member" means a member of the Armed Services or reserve forces of the United States or a member of the Illinois National Guard.
- 9 (k) A private carrier employer of a school bus driver 10 permit holder, having satisfied the employer requirements of 11 this Section, shall be held to a standard of ordinary care for 12 intentional acts committed in the course of employment by the bus driver permit holder. This subsection (k) shall in no way 13 limit the liability of the private carrier employer for 14 violation of any provision of this Section or for the 15 16 negligent hiring or retention of a school bus driver permit 17 holder.
- 18 (Source: P.A. 101-458, eff. 1-1-20; 102-168, eff. 7-27-21; 19 102-299, eff. 8-6-21; 102-538, eff. 8-20-21; revised 20 10-13-21.)
- 21 (625 ILCS 5/6-508) (from Ch. 95 1/2, par. 6-508)
- Sec. 6-508. Commercial Driver's License (CDL);
- 23 qualification standards.
- 24 (a) Testing.
- 25 (1) General. No person shall be issued an original or

renewal CDL unless that person is domiciled in this State or is applying for a non-domiciled CDL under Sections 6-509 and 6-510 of this Code. The Secretary shall cause to be administered such tests as the Secretary deems necessary to meet the requirements of 49 CFR Part 383, subparts F, G, H, and J.

- (1.5) Effective July 1, 2014, no person shall be issued an original CDL or an upgraded CDL that requires a skills test unless that person has held a CLP, for a minimum of 14 calendar days, for the classification of vehicle and endorsement, if any, for which the person is seeking a CDL.
- (2) Third party testing. The Secretary of State may authorize a "third party tester", pursuant to 49 CFR 383.75 and 49 CFR 384.228 and 384.229, to administer the skills test or tests specified by the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration pursuant to the Commercial Motor Vehicle Safety Act of 1986 and any appropriate federal rule.
- (3) (i) Effective February 7, 2020, unless the person is exempted by 49 CFR 380.603, no person shall be issued an original (first time issuance) CDL, an upgraded CDL or a school bus (S), passenger (P), or hazardous Materials (H) endorsement unless the person has successfully completed entry-level driver training (ELDT) taught by a training provider listed on the federal Training Provider Registry.

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1		(ii)	Persons	who	obtain	a C	CLP :	before	Februar	ry 7,	202	0
2	are	not	required	to	complete	e EI	LDT	if the	person	obtai	lns	a
3	CDL	befor	re the CL	P or	renewed	d CL	LP ex	xpires.				

- (iii) Except for persons seeking the H endorsement, persons must complete the theory and behind-the-wheel (range and public road) portions of ELDT within one year of completing the first portion.
- 8 (iv) The Secretary shall adopt rules to implement this subsection.
  - (b) Waiver of Skills Test. The Secretary of State may waive the skills test specified in this Section for a driver applicant for a commercial driver license who meets the requirements of 49 CFR 383.77. The Secretary of State shall waive the skills tests specified in this Section for a driver applicant who has military commercial motor vehicle experience, subject to the requirements of 49 CFR 383.77.
  - (b-1) No person shall be issued a CDL unless the person certifies to the Secretary one of the following types of driving operations in which he or she will be engaged:
    - (1) non-excepted interstate;
  - (2) non-excepted intrastate;
- 22 (3) excepted interstate; or
- 23 (4) excepted intrastate.
- (b-2) (Blank).
- 25 (c) Limitations on issuance of a CDL. A CDL shall not be 26 issued to a person while the person is subject to a

disqualification from driving a commercial motor vehicle, or unless otherwise permitted by this Code, while the person's driver's license is suspended, revoked, or cancelled in any state, or any territory or province of Canada; nor may a CLP or CDL be issued to a person who has a CLP or CDL issued by any other state, or foreign jurisdiction, nor may a CDL be issued to a person who has an Illinois CLP unless the person first surrenders all of these licenses or permits. However, a person may hold an Illinois CLP and an Illinois CDL providing the CLP is necessary to train or practice for an endorsement or vehicle classification not present on the current CDL. No CDL shall be issued to or renewed for a person who does not meet the requirement of 49 CFR 391.41(b)(11). The requirement may be met with the aid of a hearing aid.

- (c-1) The Secretary may issue a CDL with a school bus driver endorsement to allow a person to drive the type of bus described in subsection (d-5) of Section 6-104 of this Code. The CDL with a school bus driver endorsement may be issued only to a person meeting the following requirements:
  - (1) the person has submitted his or her fingerprints to the Illinois State Police in the form and manner prescribed by the Illinois State Police. These fingerprints shall be checked against the fingerprint records now and hereafter filed in the Illinois State Police and Federal Bureau of Investigation criminal history records databases;

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- (2) the person has passed a written test, administered by the Secretary of State, on charter bus operation, charter bus safety, and certain special traffic laws relating to school buses determined by the Secretary of State to be relevant to charter buses, and submitted to a review of the driver applicant's driving habits by the Secretary of State at the time the written test is given;
- (3) the person has demonstrated physical fitness to operate school buses by submitting the results of a medical examination, including tests for drug use; and
- 11 (4) the person has not been convicted of committing or 12 attempting to commit any one or more of the following offenses: (i) those offenses defined in Sections 8-1.2, 13 14 9-1, 9-1.2, 9-2, 9-2.1, 9-3, 9-3.2, 9-3.3, 10-1, 10-2, 10-3.1, 10-4, 10-5, 10-5.1, 10-6, 10-7, 10-9, 11-1.20, 15 16 11-1.30, 11-1.40, 11-1.50, 11-1.60, 11-6, 11-6.5, 11-6.6, 17 11-9, 11-9.1, 11-9.3, 11-9.4, 11-14, 11-14.1, 11-14.3, 11-14.4, 11-15, 11-15.1, 11-16, 11-17, 11-17.1, 11-18, 18 11-18.1, 11-19, 11-19.1, 11-19.2, 11-20, 11-20.1, 19 11-20.1B, 11-20.3, 11-21, 11-22, 11-23, 11-24, 11-25, 20 11-26, 11-30, 12-2.6, 12-3.1, 12-3.3, 12-4, 12-4.1, 21 22 12-4.2, 12-4.2-5, 12-4.3, 12-4.4, 12-4.5, 12-4.6, 12-4.7, 23 12-4.9, 12-6, 12-6.2, 12-7.1, 12-7.3, 12-7.4, 12-7.5, 12-11, 12-13, 12-14, 12-14.1, 12-15, 12-16, 12-21.5, 24 25 12-21.6, 12-33, 12C-5, 12C-10, 12C-20, 12C-30, 12C-45, 16-16, 16-16.1, 18-1, 18-2, 18-3, 18-4, 18-5, 19-6, 20-1, 26

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20-1.1, 20-1.2, 20-1.3, 20-2, 24-1, 24-1.1, 24-1.2, 24-1.2-5, 24-1.6, 24-1.7 before the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 103rd General Assembly, 24-2.1, 24-3.3, 24-3.5, 24-3.8, 24-3.9, 31A-1, 31A-1.1, 33A-2, and 33D-1, and in subsection (b) of Section 8-1, and in subdivisions (a) (1), (a) (2), (b) (1), (e) (1), (e) (2), (e) (3), (e) (4), and (f) (1) of Section 12-3.05, and in subsection (a) and subsection (b), clause (1), of Section 12-4, and in subsection (A), clauses (a) and (b), of Section 24-3, and those offenses contained in Article 29D of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012; (ii) those offenses defined in the Cannabis Control Act except those offenses defined in subsections (a) and (b) of Section 4, and subsection (a) of Section 5 of the Cannabis Control Act; (iii) those offenses defined in the Illinois Controlled Substances Act; (iv) those offenses defined in the Methamphetamine Control and Community Protection Act; (v) any offense committed or attempted in any other state or against the laws of the United States, which if committed or attempted in this State would be punishable as one or more of the foregoing offenses; (vi) the offenses defined in Sections 4.1 and 5.1 of the Wrongs to Children Act or Section 11-9.1A of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012; (vii) those offenses defined in Section 6-16 of the Liquor Control Act of 1934; and (viii) those offenses defined in the Methamphetamine

- 1 Precursor Control Act.
- 2 The Illinois State Police shall charge a fee for
- 3 conducting the criminal history records check, which shall be
- 4 deposited into the State Police Services Fund and may not
- 5 exceed the actual cost of the records check.
- 6 (c-2) The Secretary shall issue a CDL with a school bus
- 7 endorsement to allow a person to drive a school bus as defined
- 8 in this Section. The CDL shall be issued according to the
- 9 requirements outlined in 49 CFR 383. A person may not operate a
- 10 school bus as defined in this Section without a school bus
- 11 endorsement. The Secretary of State may adopt rules consistent
- 12 with Federal guidelines to implement this subsection (c-2).
- 13 (d) (Blank).
- 14 (Source: P.A. 101-185, eff. 1-1-20; 102-168, eff. 7-27-21;
- 15 102-299, eff. 8-6-21; 102-538, eff. 8-20-21; 102-813, eff.
- 16 5-13-22.)
- 17 Section 15. The Criminal Code of 2012 is amended by
- 18 changing Section 33A-3 as follows:
- 19 (720 ILCS 5/33A-3) (from Ch. 38, par. 33A-3)
- Sec. 33A-3. Sentence.
- 21 (a) Violation of Section 33A-2(a) with a Category I weapon
- 22 is a Class X felony for which the defendant shall be sentenced
- to a minimum term of imprisonment of 15 years.
- 24 (a-5) Violation of Section 33A-2(a) with a Category II

- weapon is a Class X felony for which the defendant shall be sentenced to a minimum term of imprisonment of 10 years.
  - (b) Violation of Section 33A-2(a) with a Category III weapon is a Class 2 felony or the felony classification provided for the same act while unarmed, whichever permits the greater penalty. A second or subsequent violation of Section 33A-2(a) with a Category III weapon is a Class 1 felony or the felony classification provided for the same act while unarmed, whichever permits the greater penalty.
    - (b-5) Violation of Section 33A-2(b) with a firearm that is a Category I or Category II weapon is a Class X felony for which the defendant shall be sentenced to a minimum term of imprisonment of 20 years.
    - (b-10) Violation of Section 33A-2(c) with a firearm that is a Category I or Category II weapon is a Class X felony for which the defendant shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of not less than 25 years nor more than 40 years.
  - (c) Unless sentencing under subsection (a) of Section 5-4.5-95 of the Unified Code of Corrections before the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 103rd General Assembly (730 ILCS 5/5-4.5-95) is applicable, any person who violates subsection (a) or (b) of Section 33A-2 with a firearm, when that person has been convicted in any state or federal court of 3 or more of the following offenses: treason, first degree murder, second degree murder, predatory criminal sexual assault of a child, aggravated criminal sexual assault,

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criminal sexual assault, robbery, burglary, arson, kidnaping, aggravated battery resulting in great bodily harm or permanent disability or disfigurement, a violation of the Methamphetamine Control and Community Protection Act, or a violation of Section 401(a) of the Illinois Controlled Substances Act, when the third offense was committed after conviction on the second, the second offense was committed after conviction on the first, and the violation of Section 33A-2 was committed after conviction on the third, shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of not less than 25 years nor more than 50 years.

(c-5) Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (b-10) or (c) of this Section, a person who violates Section 33A-2(a) with a firearm that is a Category I weapon or Section 33A-2(b) in any school, in any conveyance owned, leased, or contracted by a school to transport students to or from school or a school related activity, or on the real property comprising any school or public park, and where the offense was related to the activities of an organized gang, shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of not less than the term set forth in (b-5) of this Section, whichever subsection (a) or applicable, and not more than 30 years. For the purposes of this subsection (c-5), "organized gang" has the meaning ascribed to it in Section 10 of the Illinois Streetgang Terrorism Omnibus Prevention Act.

(d) For armed violence based upon a predicate offense

- 1 listed in this subsection (d) the court shall enter the
- 2 sentence for armed violence to run consecutively to the
- 3 sentence imposed for the predicate offense. The offenses
- 4 covered by this provision are:
- 5 (i) solicitation of murder,
- 6 (ii) solicitation of murder for hire,
- 7 (iii) heinous battery as described in Section 12-4.1
- 8 or subdivision (a)(2) of Section 12-3.05,
- 9 (iv) aggravated battery of a senior citizen as
- described in Section 12-4.6 or subdivision (a)(4) of
- 11 Section 12-3.05,
- 12 (v) (blank),
- 13 (vi) a violation of subsection (g) of Section 5 of the
- 14 Cannabis Control Act,
- 15 (vii) cannabis trafficking,
- 16 (viii) a violation of subsection (a) of Section 401 of
- the Illinois Controlled Substances Act,
- 18 (ix) controlled substance trafficking involving a
- 19 Class X felony amount of controlled substance under
- 20 Section 401 of the Illinois Controlled Substances Act,
- 21 (x) calculated criminal drug conspiracy,
- 22 (xi) streetgang criminal drug conspiracy, or
- 23 (xii) a violation of the Methamphetamine Control and
- 24 Community Protection Act.
- 25 (Source: P.A. 95-688, eff. 10-23-07; 95-1052, eff. 7-1-09;
- 26 96-1551, eff. 7-1-11.)

- 1 (720 ILCS 5/24-1.7 rep.)
- 2 Section 20. The Criminal Code of 2012 is amended by
- 3 repealing Section 24-1.7.
- 4 Section 25. The Code of Criminal Procedure of 1963 is
- 5 amended by changing Sections 110-6.1 and 111-3 as follows:
- (725 ILCS 5/110-6.1) (from Ch. 38, par. 110-6.1)
- 7 (Text of Section before amendment by P.A. 101-652)
- 8 Sec. 110-6.1. Denial of bail in non-probationable felony
- 9 offenses.
- 10 (a) Upon verified petition by the State, the court shall
- 11 hold a hearing to determine whether bail should be denied to a
- 12 defendant who is charged with a felony offense for which a
- 13 sentence of imprisonment, without probation, periodic
- imprisonment or conditional discharge, is required by law upon
- 15 conviction, when it is alleged that the defendant's admission
- 16 to bail poses a real and present threat to the physical safety
- of any person or persons.
- 18 (1) A petition may be filed without prior notice to
- 19 the defendant at the first appearance before a judge, or
- within the 21 calendar days, except as provided in Section
- 21 110-6, after arrest and release of the defendant upon
- reasonable notice to defendant; provided that while such
- 23 petition is pending before the court, the defendant if

previously released shall not be detained.

- (2) The hearing shall be held immediately upon the defendant's appearance before the court, unless for good cause shown the defendant or the State seeks a continuance. A continuance on motion of the defendant may not exceed 5 calendar days, and a continuance on the motion of the State may not exceed 3 calendar days. The defendant may be held in custody during such continuance.
- (b) The court may deny bail to the defendant where, after the hearing, it is determined that:
  - (1) the proof is evident or the presumption great that the defendant has committed an offense for which a sentence of imprisonment, without probation, periodic imprisonment or conditional discharge, must be imposed by law as a consequence of conviction, and
  - (2) the defendant poses a real and present threat to the physical safety of any person or persons, by conduct which may include, but is not limited to, a forcible felony, the obstruction of justice, intimidation, injury, physical harm, an offense under the Illinois Controlled Substances Act which is a Class X felony, or an offense under the Methamphetamine Control and Community Protection Act which is a Class X felony, and
  - (3) the court finds that no condition or combination of conditions set forth in subsection (b) of Section 110-10 of this Article, can reasonably assure the physical

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- safety of any other person or persons.
  - (c) Conduct of the hearings.
  - (1) The hearing on the defendant's culpability and dangerousness shall be conducted in accordance with the following provisions:
    - (A) Information used by the court in its findings or stated in or offered at such hearing may be by way of proffer based upon reliable information offered by the State or by defendant. Defendant has the right to be represented by counsel, and if he is indigent, to have counsel appointed for him. Defendant shall have the opportunity to testify, to present witnesses in his own behalf, and to cross-examine witnesses if any are called by the State. The defendant has the right to present witnesses in his favor. When the ends of justice so require, the court may exercises its discretion and compel the appearance of a complaining witness. The court shall state on the record reasons for granting a defense request to compel the presence of a complaining witness. Cross-examination of a complaining witness at the pretrial detention hearing for the purpose of impeaching the witness' credibility is insufficient reason to compel the presence of the witness. In deciding whether to compel the appearance complaining witness, the court shall considerate of the emotional and physical well-being

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of the witness. The pre-trial detention hearing is not to be used for purposes of discovery, and the post arraignment rules of discovery do not apply. The State shall tender to the defendant, prior to the hearing, copies of defendant's criminal history, if any, if available, and any written or recorded statements and the substance of any oral statements made by any person, if relied upon by the State in its petition. The rules concerning the admissibility of evidence in criminal trials do not apply to the presentation and consideration of information at the hearing. At the trial concerning the offense for which the hearing was conducted neither the finding of the court nor any transcript or other record of the hearing shall be admissible in the State's case in chief, but shall be admissible for impeachment, or as provided in Section 115-10.1 of this Code, or in a perjury proceeding.

- (B) A motion by the defendant to suppress evidence or to suppress a confession shall not be entertained. Evidence that proof may have been obtained as the result of an unlawful search and seizure or through improper interrogation is not relevant to this state of the prosecution.
- (2) The facts relied upon by the court to support a finding that the defendant poses a real and present threat to the physical safety of any person or persons shall be

supported by clear and convincing evidence presented by the State.

- (d) Factors to be considered in making a determination of dangerousness. The court may, in determining whether the defendant poses a real and present threat to the physical safety of any person or persons, consider but shall not be limited to evidence or testimony concerning:
  - (1) The nature and circumstances of any offense charged, including whether the offense is a crime of violence, involving a weapon.
  - (2) The history and characteristics of the defendant including:
    - (A) Any evidence of the defendant's prior criminal history indicative of violent, abusive or assaultive behavior, or lack of such behavior. Such evidence may include testimony or documents received in juvenile proceedings, criminal, quasi-criminal, civil commitment, domestic relations or other proceedings.
    - (B) Any evidence of the defendant's psychological, psychiatric or other similar social history which tends to indicate a violent, abusive, or assaultive nature, or lack of any such history.
  - (3) The identity of any person or persons to whose safety the defendant is believed to pose a threat, and the nature of the threat;
    - (4) Any statements made by, or attributed to the

1	defendant,	together	with	the	circumstances	surrounding
2	them;					

- (5) The age and physical condition of any person assaulted by the defendant;
- (6) Whether the defendant is known to possess or have access to any weapon or weapons;
- (7) Whether, at the time of the current offense or any other offense or arrest, the defendant was on probation, parole, aftercare release, mandatory supervised release or other release from custody pending trial, sentencing, appeal or completion of sentence for an offense under federal or state law;
- (8) Any other factors, including those listed in Section 110-5 of this Article deemed by the court to have a reasonable bearing upon the defendant's propensity or reputation for violent, abusive or assaultive behavior, or lack of such behavior.
- (e) Detention order. The court shall, in any order for detention:
  - (1) briefly summarize the evidence of the defendant's culpability and its reasons for concluding that the defendant should be held without bail;
  - (2) direct that the defendant be committed to the custody of the sheriff for confinement in the county jail pending trial;
  - (3) direct that the defendant be given a reasonable

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- opportunity for private consultation with counsel, and for communication with others of his choice by visitation, mail and telephone; and
  - (4) direct that the sheriff deliver the defendant as required for appearances in connection with court proceedings.
  - (f) If the court enters an order for the detention of the defendant pursuant to subsection (e) of this Section, the defendant shall be brought to trial on the offense for which he is detained within 90 days after the date on which the order for detention was entered. If the defendant is not brought to trial within the 90 day period required by the preceding sentence, he shall not be held longer without bail. In computing the 90 day period, the court shall omit any period of delay resulting from a continuance granted at the request of the defendant.
- 17 (g) Rights of the defendant. Any person shall be entitled 18 to appeal any order entered under this Section denying bail to 19 the defendant.
- 20 (h) The State may appeal any order entered under this 21 Section denying any motion for denial of bail.
- 22 (i) Nothing in this Section shall be construed as 23 modifying or limiting in any way the defendant's presumption 24 of innocence in further criminal proceedings.
- 25 (Source: P.A. 98-558, eff. 1-1-14.)

- 1 (Text of Section after amendment by P.A. 101-652)
- 2 Sec. 110-6.1. Denial of pretrial release.
  - (a) Upon verified petition by the State, the court shall hold a hearing and may deny a defendant pretrial release only if:
    - (1) the defendant is charged with a forcible felony offense for which a sentence of imprisonment, without probation, periodic imprisonment or conditional discharge, is required by law upon conviction, and it is alleged that the defendant's pretrial release poses a specific, real and present threat to any person or the community—;
    - (2) the defendant is charged with stalking or aggravated stalking and it is alleged that the defendant's pretrial pre-trial release poses a real and present threat to the physical safety of a victim of the alleged offense, and denial of release is necessary to prevent fulfillment of the threat upon which the charge is based;
    - (3) the victim of abuse was a family or household member as defined by paragraph (6) of Section 103 of the Illinois Domestic Violence Act of 1986, and the person charged, at the time of the alleged offense, was subject to the terms of an order of protection issued under Section 112A-14 of this Code, or Section 214 of the Illinois Domestic Violence Act of 1986 or previously was 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 or a violent crime if the victim was a family or household member as defined by paragraph (6) of the Illinois Domestic Violence Act of 1986 at the time of the offense or a violation of a substantially similar municipal ordinance or law of this or any other state or the United States if the victim was a family or household member as defined by paragraph (6) of Section 103 of the Illinois Domestic Violence Act of 1986 at the time of the offense, and it is alleged that the defendant's pretrial pretrial release poses a real and present threat to the physical safety of any person or persons;

- (4) the defendant is charged with domestic battery or aggravated domestic battery under Section 12-3.2 or 12-3.3 of the Criminal Code of 2012 and it is alleged that the defendant's pretrial release poses a real and present threat to the physical safety of any person or persons;
- (5) the defendant is charged with any offense under Article 11 of the Criminal Code of 2012, except for Sections 11-30, 11-35, 11-40, and 11-45 of the Criminal Code of 2012, or similar provisions of the Criminal Code of 1961 and it is alleged that the defendant's pretrial release poses a real and present threat to the physical safety of any person or persons;
- (6) the defendant is charged with any of these violations under the Criminal Code of 2012 and it is alleged that the defendant's pretrial releases poses a

Τ	rear and present threat to the physical safety of any
2	specifically identifiable person or persons:-
3	(A) Section 24-1.2 (aggravated discharge of a
4	<pre>firearm);</pre>
5	(B) Section 24-2.5 (aggravated discharge of a
6	machine gun or a firearm equipped with a device
7	designed or use for silencing the report of a
8	<pre>firearm);</pre>
9	(C) Section 24-1.5 (reckless discharge of a
10	<pre>firearm);</pre>
11	(D) Section 24-1.7 (armed habitual criminal)
12	before the effective date of this amendatory Act of
13	the 103rd General Assembly;
14	(E) Section 24-2.2 $\frac{2}{2}$ (manufacture, sale or
15	transfer of bullets or shells represented to be armor
16	piercing bullets, dragon's breath shotgun shells, bolo
17	shells, or flechette shells);
18	(F) Section 24-3 (unlawful sale or delivery of
19	<pre>firearms);</pre>
20	(G) Section 24-3.3 (unlawful sale or delivery of
21	firearms on the premises of any school);
22	(H) Section 24-34 (unlawful sale of firearms by
23	liquor license);
24	(I) Section 24-3.5 <u>(</u> $+$ unlawful purchase of a
25	<pre>firearm);</pre>

(J) Section 24-3A (gunrunning); or

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1 (K) Secti	on <del>on</del> 24-3B (fir	rearms trafficking);
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- 2 (L) Section 10-9 (b) (involuntary servitude);
- 3 (M) Section 10-9 (c) (involuntary sexual servitude of a minor);
  - (N) Section 10-9(d) (trafficking in persons);
    - (0) Non-probationable violations: (i) (unlawful use or possession of weapons by felons or persons in the Custody of the Department of Corrections facilities (Section 24-1.1), (ii) aggravated unlawful use of a weapon (Section 24-1.6), or (iii) aggravated possession of a stolen firearm (Section 24-3.9);
  - (7) the person has a high likelihood of willful flight to avoid prosecution and is charged with:
- 14 (A) Any felony described in Sections (a)(1) 15 through (a)(5) of this Section; or
  - (B) A felony offense other than a Class 4 offense.
  - (b) If the charged offense is a felony, the Court shall hold a hearing pursuant to <u>Section</u> 109-3 of this Code to determine whether there is probable cause the defendant has committed an offense, unless a grand jury has returned a true bill of indictment against the defendant. If there is a finding of no probable cause, the defendant shall be released. No such finding is necessary if the defendant is charged with a
    - (c) Timing of petition.

misdemeanor.

26 (1) A petition may be filed without prior notice to

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the defendant at the first appearance before a judge, or within the 21 calendar days, except as provided in Section 110-6, after arrest and release of the defendant upon reasonable notice to defendant; provided that while such petition is pending before the court, the defendant if previously released shall not be detained.

- (2)  $\frac{(2)}{(2)}$  Upon filing, the court shall immediately hold a hearing on the petition unless a continuance is requested. If a continuance is requested, the hearing shall be held within 48 hours of the defendant's first appearance if the defendant is charged with a Class X, Class 1, Class 2, or Class 3 felony, and within 24 hours if the defendant is charged with a Class 4 or misdemeanor offense. The Court may deny and or grant the request for continuance. Ιf the court decides to continuance, the Court retains the discretion to detain or release the defendant in the time between the filing of the petition and the hearing.
- (d) Contents of petition.
- (1) The petition shall be verified by the State and shall state the grounds upon which it contends the defendant should be denied pretrial release, including the identity of the specific person or persons the State believes the defendant poses a danger to.
  - (2) Only one petition may be filed under this Section.
- (e) Eligibility: All defendants shall be presumed eligible

for pretrial release, and the State shall bear the burden of proving by clear and convincing evidence that:

- (1) the proof is evident or the presumption great that the defendant has committed an offense listed in paragraphs (1) through (6) of subsection (a), and
- (2) the defendant poses a real and present threat to the safety of a specific, identifiable person or persons, by conduct which may include, but is not limited to, a forcible felony, the obstruction of justice, intimidation, injury, or abuse as defined by paragraph (1) of Section 103 of the Illinois Domestic Violence Act of 1986, and
- (3) no condition or combination of conditions set forth in subsection (b) of Section 110-10 of this Article can mitigate the real and present threat to the safety of any person or persons or the defendant's willful flight.
- (f) Conduct of the hearings.
- (1) Prior to the hearing the State shall tender to the defendant copies of defendant's criminal history available, any written or recorded statements, and the substance of any oral statements made by any person, if relied upon by the State in its petition, and any police reports in the State's Attorney's possession at the time of the hearing that are required to be disclosed to the defense under Illinois Supreme Court rules.
- (2) The State or defendant may present evidence at the hearing by way of proffer based upon reliable information.

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- (3) The defendant has the right to be represented by counsel, and if he or she is indigent, to have counsel appointed for him or her. The defendant shall have the opportunity to testify, to present witnesses on his or her own behalf, and to cross-examine any witnesses that are called by the State.
- (4) If the defense seeks to call the complaining witness as a witness in its favor, it shall petition the court for permission. When the ends of justice so require, the court may exercise its discretion and compel the appearance of a complaining witness. The court shall state on the record reasons for granting a defense request to compel the presence of a complaining witness. In making a determination under this Section section, the court shall state on the record the reason for granting a defense request to compel the presence of a complaining witness, and only grant the request if the court finds by clear and convincing evidence that the defendant will be materially prejudiced if the complaining witness does not appear. Cross-examination of a complaining witness at the pretrial detention hearing for the purpose of impeaching the witness' credibility is insufficient reason to compel the presence of the witness. In deciding whether to compel the appearance of a complaining witness, the court shall be considerate of the emotional and physical well-being of the witness. The pretrial pre trial detention hearing is

not to be used for purposes of discovery, and the post arraignment rules of discovery do not apply.

- (5) The rules concerning the admissibility of evidence in criminal trials do not apply to the presentation and consideration of information at the hearing. At the trial concerning the offense for which the hearing was conducted neither the finding of the court nor any transcript or other record of the hearing shall be admissible in the State's case in chief, but shall be admissible for impeachment, or as provided in Section 115-10.1 of this Code, or in a perjury proceeding.
- (6) The defendant may not move to suppress evidence or a confession, however, evidence that proof of the charged crime may have been the result of an unlawful search or seizure, or both, or through improper interrogation, is relevant in assessing the weight of the evidence against the defendant.
- (7) Decisions regarding release, conditions of release and detention prior trial should be individualized, and no single factor or standard should be used exclusively to make a condition or detention decision.
- (g) Factors to be considered in making a determination of dangerousness. The court may, in determining whether the defendant poses a specific, imminent threat of serious physical harm to an identifiable person or persons, consider, but shall not be limited to, evidence or testimony concerning:

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1	(1) The nature and circumstances of any offense
2	charged, including whether the offense is a crime of
3	violence, involving a weapon, or a sex offense.
4	(2) The history and characteristics of the defendant
5	including:
6	(A) Any evidence of the defendant's prior criminal
7	history indicative of violent, abusive or assaultive
8	behavior, or lack of such behavior. Such evidence may
9	include testimony or documents received in juvenile
10	proceedings, criminal, quasi-criminal, civil
11	commitment, domestic relations, or other proceedings.
12	(B) Any evidence of the defendant's psychological,
13	psychiatric or other similar social history which
14	tends to indicate a violent, abusive, or assaultive
15	nature, or lack of any such history.
16	(3) The identity of any person or persons to whose
17	safety the defendant is believed to pose a threat, and the
18	nature of the threat
19	(4) Any statements made by, or attributed to the
20	defendant, together with the circumstances surrounding
21	them
22	(5) The age and physical condition of the defendant $\cdot$
23	(6) The age and physical condition of any victim or
24	complaining witness. +

(7) Whether the defendant is known to possess or have

access to any weapon or weapons . +

(8) Whether, at the time of the current offense or any
other offense or arrest, the defendant was on probation,
parole, aftercare release, mandatory supervised release or
other release from custody pending trial, sentencing,
appeal or completion of sentence for an offense under
federal or state law.+

- (9) Any other factors, including those listed in Section 110-5 of this Article deemed by the court to have a reasonable bearing upon the defendant's propensity or reputation for violent, abusive, or assaultive behavior, or lack of such behavior.
- (h) Detention order. The court shall, in any order for detention:
  - (1) briefly summarize the evidence of the defendant's guilt or innocence, and the court's reasons for concluding that the defendant should be denied pretrial release;
  - (2) direct that the defendant be committed to the custody of the sheriff for confinement in the county jail pending trial;
  - (3) direct that the defendant be given a reasonable opportunity for private consultation with counsel, and for communication with others of his or her choice by visitation, mail and telephone; and
  - (4) direct that the sheriff deliver the defendant as required for appearances in connection with court proceedings.

- (i) Detention. If the court enters an order for the detention of the defendant pursuant to subsection (e) of this Section, the defendant shall be brought to trial on the offense for which he is detained within 90 days after the date on which the order for detention was entered. If the defendant is not brought to trial within the 90-day 90-day period required by the preceding sentence, he shall not be denied pretrial release. In computing the 90-day 90-day period, the court shall omit any period of delay resulting from a continuance granted at the request of the defendant.
- 11 (j) Rights of the defendant. Any person shall be entitled 12 to appeal any order entered under this Section denying 13 pretrial release to the defendant.
- 14 (k) Appeal. The State may appeal any order entered under
  15 this Section denying any motion for denial of pretrial
  16 release.
  - (1) Presumption of innocence. Nothing in this Section shall be construed as modifying or limiting in any way the defendant's presumption of innocence in further criminal proceedings.
    - (m) Victim notice. (1) Crime victims shall be given notice by the State's Attorney's office of this hearing as required in paragraph (1) of subsection (b) of Section 4.5 of the Rights of Crime Victims and Witnesses Act and shall be informed of their opportunity at this hearing to obtain an order of protection under Article 112A of this Code.

- 1 (Source: P.A. 101-652, eff. 1-1-23; revised 2-28-22.)
- 2 (725 ILCS 5/111-3) (from Ch. 38, par. 111-3)
- 3 Sec. 111-3. Form of charge.
- 4 (a) A charge shall be in writing and allege the commission
- 5 of an offense by:

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- 6 (1) Stating the name of the offense;
- 7 (2) Citing the statutory provision alleged to have 8 been violated:
- 9 (3) Setting forth the nature and elements of the offense charged;
- 11 (4) Stating the date and county of the offense as 12 definitely as can be done; and
- 13 (5) Stating the name of the accused, if known, and if
  14 not known, designate the accused by any name or
  15 description by which he can be identified with reasonable
  16 certainty.
  - (a-5) If the victim is alleged to have been subjected to an offense involving an illegal sexual act including, but not limited to, a sexual offense defined in Article 11 or Section 10-9 of the Criminal Code of 2012, the charge shall state the identity of the victim by name, initials, or description.
  - (b) An indictment shall be signed by the foreman of the Grand Jury and an information shall be signed by the State's Attorney and sworn to by him or another. A complaint shall be sworn to and signed by the complainant; provided, that when a

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peace officer observes the commission of a misdemeanor and is the complaining witness, the signing of the complaint by the peace officer is sufficient to charge the defendant with the commission of the offense, and the complaint need not be sworn to if the officer signing the complaint certifies that the statements set forth in the complaint are true and correct and are subject to the penalties provided by law for false certification under Section 1-109 of the Code of Civil Procedure and perjury under Section 32-2 of the Criminal Code of 2012; and further provided, however, that when a citation is issued on a Uniform Traffic Ticket or Uniform Conservation Ticket (in a form prescribed by the Conference of Chief Circuit Judges and filed with the Supreme Court), the copy of such Uniform Ticket which is filed with the circuit court constitutes a complaint to which the defendant may plead, unless he specifically requests that a verified complaint be filed.

(c) When the State seeks an enhanced sentence because of a prior conviction, the charge shall also state the intention to seek an enhanced sentence and shall state such prior conviction so as to give notice to the defendant. However, the fact of such prior conviction and the State's intention to seek an enhanced sentence are not elements of the offense and may not be disclosed to the jury during trial unless otherwise permitted by issues properly raised during such trial. For the purposes of this Section, "enhanced sentence" means a sentence

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prior conviction from 1 which is increased by a 2 to classification of offense another higher level classification of offense set forth in Section 5-4.5-10 of the 3 Unified Code of Corrections (730 ILCS 5/5-4.5-10); it does not 5 include an increase in the sentence applied within the same level of classification of offense. 6

(c-5) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, in all cases in which the imposition of the death penalty is not a possibility, if an alleged fact (other than the fact of a prior conviction) is not an element of an offense but is sought to be used to increase the range of penalties for the offense beyond the statutory maximum that could otherwise be imposed for the offense, the alleged fact must be included in the charging instrument or otherwise provided to the defendant through a written notification before trial, submitted to a trier of fact as an aggravating factor, and proved beyond a reasonable doubt. Failure to prove the fact beyond a reasonable doubt is not a bar to a conviction for commission of the offense, but is a bar to increasing, based on that fact, the range of penalties for the offense beyond the statutory maximum that could otherwise be imposed for that offense. Nothing in this subsection (c-5) requires the imposition of a sentence that increases the range of penalties for the offense beyond the statutory maximum that could otherwise be imposed for the offense if the imposition of that sentence is not required by law.

- 1 (d) At any time prior to trial, the State on motion shall
  2 be permitted to amend the charge, whether brought by
  3 indictment, information or complaint, to make the charge
  4 comply with subsection (c) or (c-5) of this Section. Nothing
  5 in Section 103-5 of this Code precludes such an amendment or a
  6 written notification made in accordance with subsection (c-5)
  7 of this Section.
- 8 (e) The provisions of subsection (a) of Section 5-4.5-95
  9 of the Unified Code of Corrections before its repeal on the
  10 effective date of this amendatory Act of the 103rd General
  11 Assembly (730 ILCS 5/5-4.5-95) shall not be affected by this
  12 Section.
- 13 (Source: P.A. 97-1150, eff. 1-25-13; 98-416, eff. 1-1-14.)
- Section 30. The Unified Code of Corrections is amended by changing Sections 3-2-2, 3-3-3, and 3-6-3 as follows:
- 16 (730 ILCS 5/3-2-2) (from Ch. 38, par. 1003-2-2)
- 17 Sec. 3-2-2. Powers and duties of the Department.
- 18 (1) In addition to the powers, duties, and 19 responsibilities which are otherwise provided by law, the 20 Department shall have the following powers:
- 21 (a) To accept persons committed to it by the courts of 22 this State for care, custody, treatment, and 23 rehabilitation, and to accept federal prisoners and 24 noncitizens over whom the Office of the Federal Detention

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Trustee is authorized to exercise the federal detention function for limited purposes and periods of time.

(b) To develop and maintain reception and evaluation purposes of analyzing the custody for rehabilitation needs of persons committed to it and to assign such persons to institutions and programs under its control or transfer them to other appropriate agencies. In consultation with the Department of Alcoholism Substance Abuse (now the Department of Human Services), the Department of Corrections shall develop a master plan for the screening and evaluation of persons committed to its custody who have alcohol or drug abuse problems, and making appropriate treatment available to persons; the Department shall report to the General Assembly on such plan not later than April 1, 1987. The maintenance and implementation of such plan shall be contingent upon the availability of funds.

(b-1) To create and implement, on January 1, 2002, a pilot program to establish the effectiveness of pupillometer technology (the measurement of the pupil's reaction to light) as an alternative to a urine test for purposes of screening and evaluating persons committed to its custody who have alcohol or drug problems. The pilot program shall require the pupillometer technology to be used in at least one Department of Corrections facility. The Director may expand the pilot program to include an

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additional facility or facilities as he or she deems appropriate. A minimum of 4,000 tests shall be included in the pilot program. The Department must report to the General Assembly on the effectiveness of the program by January 1, 2003.

- (b-5) To develop, in consultation with the Illinois State Police, a program for tracking and evaluating each inmate from commitment through release for recording his or her gang affiliations, activities, or ranks.
- (c) To maintain and administer all State correctional institutions and facilities under its control and to establish new ones as needed. Pursuant to its power to establish new institutions and facilities, the Department may, with the written approval of the Governor, authorize the Department of Central Management Services to enter into an agreement of the type described in subsection (d) of Section 405-300 of the Department of Central Management Services Law. The Department shall designate institutions which shall constitute the State Penitentiary System. The Department of Juvenile Justice shall maintain and administer all State youth centers pursuant to subsection (d) of Section 3-2.5-20.

Pursuant to its power to establish new institutions and facilities, the Department may authorize the Department of Central Management Services to accept bids from counties and municipalities for the construction,

remodeling, or conversion of a structure to be leased to the Department of Corrections for the purposes of its serving as a correctional institution or facility. Such construction, remodeling, or conversion may be financed with revenue bonds issued pursuant to the Industrial Building Revenue Bond Act by the municipality or county. The lease specified in a bid shall be for a term of not less than the time needed to retire any revenue bonds used to finance the project, but not to exceed 40 years. The lease may grant to the State the option to purchase the structure outright.

Upon receipt of the bids, the Department may certify one or more of the bids and shall submit any such bids to the General Assembly for approval. Upon approval of a bid by a constitutional majority of both houses of the General Assembly, pursuant to joint resolution, the Department of Central Management Services may enter into an agreement with the county or municipality pursuant to such bid.

(c-5) To build and maintain regional juvenile detention centers and to charge a per diem to the counties as established by the Department to defray the costs of housing each minor in a center. In this subsection (c-5), "juvenile detention center" means a facility to house minors during pendency of trial who have been transferred from proceedings under the Juvenile Court Act of 1987 to prosecutions under the criminal laws of this State in

accordance with Section 5-805 of the Juvenile Court Act of 1987, whether the transfer was by operation of law or permissive under that Section. The Department shall designate the counties to be served by each regional juvenile detention center.

- (d) To develop and maintain programs of control, rehabilitation, and employment of committed persons within its institutions.
- (d-5) To provide a pre-release job preparation program for inmates at Illinois adult correctional centers.
- (d-10) To provide educational and visitation opportunities to committed persons within its institutions through temporary access to content-controlled tablets that may be provided as a privilege to committed persons to induce or reward compliance.
- (e) To establish a system of supervision and guidance of committed persons in the community.
- (f) To establish in cooperation with the Department of Transportation to supply a sufficient number of prisoners for use by the Department of Transportation to clean up the trash and garbage along State, county, township, or municipal highways as designated by the Department of Transportation. The Department of Corrections, at the request of the Department of Transportation, shall furnish such prisoners at least annually for a period to be agreed upon between the Director of Corrections and the Secretary

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of Transportation. The prisoners used on this program shall be selected by the Director of Corrections on whatever basis he deems proper in consideration of their term, behavior and earned eligibility to participate in such program - where they will be outside of the prison facility but still in the custody of the Department of Corrections. Prisoners convicted of first degree murder, or a Class X felony, or armed violence, or aggravated criminal sexual assault, kidnapping, or aggravated criminal sexual abuse or a subsequent conviction for criminal sexual abuse, or forcible detention, or arson, or a prisoner adjudged a Habitual Criminal before the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 103rd General Assembly shall not be eligible for selection participate in such program. The prisoners shall remain as prisoners in the custody of the Department of Corrections and such Department shall furnish whatever security is necessary. The Department of Transportation shall furnish trucks and equipment for the highway cleanup program and personnel to supervise and direct the program. Neither the Department of Corrections nor the Department of Transportation shall replace any regular employee with a prisoner.

(g) To maintain records of persons committed to it and to establish programs of research, statistics, and planning.

(h) To investigate the grievances of any person committed to the Department and to inquire into any alleged misconduct by employees or committed persons; and for these purposes it may issue subpoenas and compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of writings and papers, and may examine under oath any witnesses who may appear before it; to also investigate alleged violations of a parolee's or releasee's conditions of parole or release; and for this purpose it may issue subpoenas and compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of documents only if there is reason to believe that such procedures would provide evidence that such violations have occurred.

If any person fails to obey a subpoena issued under this subsection, the Director may apply to any circuit court to secure compliance with the subpoena. The failure to comply with the order of the court issued in response thereto shall be punishable as contempt of court.

(i) To appoint and remove the chief administrative officers, and administer programs of training and development of personnel of the Department. Personnel assigned by the Department to be responsible for the custody and control of committed persons or to investigate the alleged misconduct of committed persons or employees or alleged violations of a parolee's or releasee's conditions of parole shall be conservators of the peace

for those purposes, and shall have the full power of peace officers outside of the facilities of the Department in the protection, arrest, retaking, and reconfining of committed persons or where the exercise of such power is necessary to the investigation of such misconduct or violations. This subsection shall not apply to persons committed to the Department of Juvenile Justice under the Juvenile Court Act of 1987 on aftercare release.

- (j) To cooperate with other departments and agencies and with local communities for the development of standards and programs for better correctional services in this State.
- (k) To administer all moneys and properties of the  $\ensuremath{\mathsf{Department}}$  .
- (1) To report annually to the Governor on the committed persons, institutions, and programs of the Department.
  - (1-5) (Blank).
- (m) To make all rules and regulations and exercise all powers and duties vested by law in the Department.
- (n) To establish rules and regulations for administering a system of sentence credits, established in accordance with Section 3-6-3, subject to review by the Prisoner Review Board.
- (o) To administer the distribution of funds from the State Treasury to reimburse counties where State penal

institutions are located for the payment of assistant state's attorneys' salaries under Section 4-2001 of the Counties Code.

- (p) To exchange information with the Department of Human Services and the Department of Healthcare and Family Services for the purpose of verifying living arrangements and for other purposes directly connected with the administration of this Code and the Illinois Public Aid Code.
  - (q) To establish a diversion program.

The program shall provide a structured environment for selected technical parole or mandatory supervised release violators and committed persons who have violated the rules governing their conduct while in work release. This program shall not apply to those persons who have committed a new offense while serving on parole or mandatory supervised release or while committed to work release.

Elements of the program shall include, but shall not be limited to, the following:

- (1) The staff of a diversion facility shall provide supervision in accordance with required objectives set by the facility.
- (2) Participants shall be required to maintain employment.
  - (3) Each participant shall pay for room and board

1	at the facility on a sliding-scale basis according to
2	the participant's income.
3	(4) Each participant shall:
4	(A) provide restitution to victims in
5	accordance with any court order;
6	(B) provide financial support to his
7	dependents; and
8	(C) make appropriate payments toward any other
9	court-ordered obligations.
10	(5) Each participant shall complete community
11	service in addition to employment.
12	(6) Participants shall take part in such
13	counseling, educational, and other programs as the
14	Department may deem appropriate.
15	(7) Participants shall submit to drug and alcohol
16	screening.
17	(8) The Department shall promulgate rules
18	governing the administration of the program.
19	(r) To enter into intergovernmental cooperation
20	agreements under which persons in the custody of the
21	Department may participate in a county impact
22	incarceration program established under Section 3-6038 or
23	3-15003.5 of the Counties Code.
24	(r-5) (Blank).
25	(r-10) To systematically and routinely identify with
26	respect to each streetgang active within the correctional

system: (1) each active gang; (2) every existing inter-gang affiliation or alliance; and (3) the current leaders in each gang. The Department shall promptly segregate leaders from inmates who belong to their gangs and allied gangs. "Segregate" means no physical contact and, to the extent possible under the conditions and space available at the correctional facility, prohibition of visual and sound communication. For the purposes of this paragraph (r-10), "leaders" means persons who:

- (i) are members of a criminal streetgang;
- (ii) with respect to other individuals within the streetgang, occupy a position of organizer, supervisor, or other position of management or leadership; and
- (iii) are actively and personally engaged in directing, ordering, authorizing, or requesting commission of criminal acts by others, which are punishable as a felony, in furtherance of streetgang related activity both within and outside of the Department of Corrections.

"Streetgang", "gang", and "streetgang related" have the meanings ascribed to them in Section 10 of the Illinois Streetgang Terrorism Omnibus Prevention Act.

(s) To operate a super-maximum security institution, in order to manage and supervise inmates who are disruptive or dangerous and provide for the safety and

security of the staff and the other inmates.

(t) To monitor any unprivileged conversation or any unprivileged communication, whether in person or by mail, telephone, or other means, between an inmate who, before commitment to the Department, was a member of an organized gang and any other person without the need to show cause or satisfy any other requirement of law before beginning the monitoring, except as constitutionally required. The monitoring may be by video, voice, or other method of recording or by any other means. As used in this subdivision (1)(t), "organized gang" has the meaning ascribed to it in Section 10 of the Illinois Streetgang Terrorism Omnibus Prevention Act.

As used in this subdivision (1)(t), "unprivileged conversation" or "unprivileged communication" means a conversation or communication that is not protected by any privilege recognized by law or by decision, rule, or order of the Illinois Supreme Court.

- (u) To establish a Women's and Children's Pre-release Community Supervision Program for the purpose of providing housing and services to eligible female inmates, as determined by the Department, and their newborn and young children.
- (u-5) To issue an order, whenever a person committed to the Department absconds or absents himself or herself, without authority to do so, from any facility or program

to which he or she is assigned. The order shall be certified by the Director, the Supervisor of the Apprehension Unit, or any person duly designated by the Director, with the seal of the Department affixed. The order shall be directed to all sheriffs, coroners, and police officers, or to any particular person named in the order. Any order issued pursuant to this subdivision (1) (u-5) shall be sufficient warrant for the officer or person named in the order to arrest and deliver the committed person to the proper correctional officials and shall be executed the same as criminal process.

- (u-6) To appoint a point of contact person who shall receive suggestions, complaints, or other requests to the Department from visitors to Department institutions or facilities and from other members of the public.
- (v) To do all other acts necessary to carry out the provisions of this Chapter.
- (2) The Department of Corrections shall by January 1, 1998, consider building and operating a correctional facility within 100 miles of a county of over 2,000,000 inhabitants, especially a facility designed to house juvenile participants in the impact incarceration program.
- (3) When the Department lets bids for contracts for medical services to be provided to persons committed to Department facilities by a health maintenance organization, medical service corporation, or other health care provider,

- the bid may only be let to a health care provider that has obtained an irrevocable letter of credit or performance bond issued by a company whose bonds have an investment grade or higher rating by a bond rating organization.
  - (4) When the Department lets bids for contracts for food or commissary services to be provided to Department facilities, the bid may only be let to a food or commissary services provider that has obtained an irrevocable letter of credit or performance bond issued by a company whose bonds have an investment grade or higher rating by a bond rating organization.
  - (5) On and after the date 6 months after August 16, 2013 (the effective date of Public Act 98-488), as provided in the Executive Order 1 (2012) Implementation Act, all of the powers, duties, rights, and responsibilities related to State healthcare purchasing under this Code that were transferred from the Department of Corrections to the Department of Healthcare and Family Services by Executive Order 3 (2005) are transferred back to the Department of Corrections; however, powers, duties, rights, and responsibilities related to State healthcare purchasing under this Code that were exercised by the Department of Corrections before the effective date of Executive Order 3 (2005) but that pertain to individuals resident in facilities operated by the Department of Juvenile Justice are transferred to the Department of Juvenile Justice. (Source: P.A. 101-235, eff. 1-1-20; 102-350, eff. 8-13-21;

- 1 102-535, eff. 1-1-22; 102-538, eff. 8-20-21; 102-813, eff.
- 2 5-13-22; 102-1030, eff. 5-27-22.)
- 3 (730 ILCS 5/3-3-3) (from Ch. 38, par. 1003-3-3)
- 4 Sec. 3-3-3. Eligibility for parole or release.
- 5 (a) Except for those offenders who accept the fixed
- 6 release date established by the Prisoner Review Board under
- 7 Section 3-3-2.1, every person serving a term of imprisonment
- 8 under the law in effect prior to the effective date of this
- 9 amendatory Act of 1977 shall be eligible for parole when he or
- 10 she has served:
- 11 (1) the minimum term of an indeterminate sentence less
- 12 time credit for good behavior, or 20 years less time
- 13 credit for good behavior, whichever is less; or
- 14 (2) 20 years of a life sentence less time credit for
- 15 good behavior; or
- 16 (3) 20 years or one-third of a determinate sentence,
- 17 whichever is less, less time credit for good behavior.
- 18 (b) No person sentenced under this amendatory Act of 1977
- or who accepts a release date under Section 3-3-2.1 shall be
- 20 eligible for parole.
- 21 (c) Except for those sentenced to a term of natural life
- 22 imprisonment, every person sentenced to imprisonment under
- 23 this amendatory Act of 1977 or given a release date under
- 24 Section 3-3-2.1 of this Act shall serve the full term of a
- 25 determinate sentence less time credit for good behavior and

- shall then be released under the mandatory supervised release provisions of paragraph (d) of Section 5-8-1 of this Code.
- 3 (d) No person serving a term of natural life imprisonment 4 may be paroled or released except through executive clemency.
  - (d-5) Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, a person convicted under Section 24-1.7 of the Criminal Code of 2012 or Section 5-4.5-95 of this Code before the repeal of those Sections on the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 103rd General Assembly shall not be eliqible for consideration of conditions of parole or mandatory supervised release if any of his or her convictions under those statutes was first degree murder, second degree murder, or any offense under Article 11 of the Criminal Code of 2012 or the Criminal Code of 1961.
  - (e) Every person committed to the Department of Juvenile Justice under the Juvenile Court Act of 1987 and confined in the State correctional institutions or facilities if such juvenile has not been tried as an adult shall be eligible for aftercare release under Section 3-2.5-85 of this Code. However, if a juvenile has been tried as an adult he or she shall only be eligible for parole or mandatory supervised release as an adult under this Section.
- 23 (Source: P.A. 98-558, eff. 1-1-14; 99-628, eff. 1-1-17.)
- 24 (730 ILCS 5/3-6-3) (from Ch. 38, par. 1003-6-3)
- 25 Sec. 3-6-3. Rules and regulations for sentence credit.

- 1 (a) (1) The Department of Corrections shall prescribe rules 2 and regulations for awarding and revoking sentence credit for 3 persons committed to the Department which shall be subject to 4 review by the Prisoner Review Board.
- 5 (1.5) As otherwise provided by law, sentence credit may be 6 awarded for the following:
  - (A) successful completion of programming while in custody of the Department or while in custody prior to sentencing;
  - (B) compliance with the rules and regulations of the Department; or
  - (C) service to the institution, service to a community, or service to the State.
    - (2) Except as provided in paragraph (4.7) of this subsection (a), the rules and regulations on sentence credit shall provide, with respect to offenses listed in clause (i), (ii), or (iii) of this paragraph (2) committed on or after June 19, 1998 or with respect to the offense listed in clause (iv) of this paragraph (2) committed on or after June 23, 2005 (the effective date of Public Act 94-71) or with respect to offense listed in clause (vi) committed on or after June 1, 2008 (the effective date of Public Act 95-625) or with respect to the offense of being an armed habitual criminal committed on or after August 2, 2005 (the effective date of Public Act 94-398) but before the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 103rd General Assembly or with respect to the offenses listed

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- 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:
  - (i) that a prisoner who is serving a term of imprisonment for first degree murder or for the offense of terrorism shall receive no sentence credit and shall serve the entire sentence imposed by the court;
  - (ii) that a prisoner serving a sentence for attempt to commit terrorism, attempt to commit first degree murder, solicitation of murder, solicitation of murder for hire, intentional homicide of an unborn child, 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 before the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 103rd General Assembly, aggravated battery of a senior citizen as described in Section 12-4.6 or subdivision (a) (4) of Section 12-3.05, or aggravated battery of a child as

described in Section 12-4.3 or subdivision (b)(1) of Section 12-3.05 shall receive no more than 4.5 days of sentence credit for each month of his or her sentence of imprisonment;

- (iii) that a prisoner serving a sentence for home invasion, armed robbery, aggravated vehicular hijacking, aggravated discharge of a firearm, or armed violence with a category I weapon or category II weapon, when the court has made and entered a finding, pursuant to subsection (c-1) of Section 5-4-1 of this Code, that the conduct leading to conviction for the enumerated offense resulted in great bodily harm to a victim, shall receive no more than 4.5 days of sentence credit for each month of his or her sentence of imprisonment;
- (iv) that a prisoner serving a sentence for aggravated discharge of a firearm, whether or not the conduct leading to conviction for the offense resulted in great bodily harm to the victim, shall receive no more than 4.5 days of sentence credit for each month of his or her sentence of imprisonment;
- (v) that a person serving a sentence for gunrunning, narcotics racketeering, controlled substance trafficking, methamphetamine trafficking, drug-induced homicide, aggravated methamphetamine-related child endangerment, money laundering pursuant to clause (c) (4) or (5) of Section 29B-1 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal

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Code of 2012, or a Class X felony conviction for delivery of a controlled substance, possession of a controlled substance with intent to manufacture deliver, or calculated criminal drug conspiracy, criminal conspiracy, street gang criminal drug conspiracy, participation in methamphetamine manufacturing, in aggravated participation 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 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 subdivision (a)(2)(i), (ii), or (iii) committed on or after June 19, 1998 or subdivision (a)(2)(iv) committed on or after

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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 imprisonment or recommitment under Section 3-3-9. Each day of sentence credit shall reduce by one day the prisoner's period of imprisonment or recommitment under Section 3-3-9.

(2.2) A prisoner serving a term of natural life imprisonment or a prisoner who has been sentenced to death shall receive no sentence credit.

- (2.3) Except as provided in paragraph (4.7) of this subsection (a), 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) Except as provided in paragraph (4.7) of this subsection (a), 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) Except as provided in paragraph (4.7) of this subsection (a), the rules and regulations on sentence credit shall provide that a prisoner who is serving a sentence for aggravated arson committed on or after July 27, 2001 (the

- effective date of Public Act 92-176) shall receive no more than 4.5 days of sentence credit for each month of his or her sentence of imprisonment.
  - (2.6) Except as provided in paragraph (4.7) of this subsection (a), 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) In addition to the sentence credits earned under paragraphs (2.1), (4), (4.1), (4.2), and (4.7) of this subsection (a), the rules and regulations shall also provide that the Director may award up to 180 days of earned sentence credit for prisoners serving a sentence of incarceration of less than 5 years, and up to 365 days of earned sentence credit for prisoners serving a sentence of 5 years or longer. The Director may grant this 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, or service to the State.

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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) may be based on, but is not limited to, participation in programming offered by the Department as appropriate for the prisoner based on 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 demonstrated commitment to rehabilitation by a prisoner with a history of conviction for a forcible felony enumerated in Section 2-8 of the Criminal Code of 2012, the inmate's behavior and improvements in 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;
- (B) has served a minimum of 60 days, or as close to 60

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_	davs	as	the	sentence	will	allow;

- 2 (B-1) has received a risk/needs assessment or other 3 relevant evaluation or assessment administered by the 4 Department using a validated instrument; and
- 5 (C) has met the eligibility criteria established by rule for earned sentence credit.

7 The Director shall determine the form and content of the 8 written determination required in this subsection.

- (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:
- 15 (A) the number of inmates awarded earned sentence credit;
- 17 (B) the average amount of earned sentence credit
  18 awarded;
  - (C) the holding offenses of inmates awarded earned sentence credit; and
- 21 (D) the number of earned sentence credit revocations.
  - (4) (A) Except as provided in paragraph (4.7) of this subsection (a), the rules and regulations shall also provide that any prisoner who is engaged full-time in substance abuse programs, correctional industry assignments, educational programs, work-release programs or activities in accordance

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with Article 13 of Chapter III of this Code, behavior life skills courses, or re-entry modification programs, planning provided by the Department under this paragraph (4) satisfactorily completes the assigned program determined by the standards of the Department, shall receive one day of sentence credit for each day in which that prisoner is engaged in the activities described in this paragraph. The rules and regulations shall also provide that sentence credit 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 60-day or longer full-time, 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. The rules and regulations shall also provide that sentence credit may be provided to an inmate who is in compliance with programming requirements in an adult transition center.

(B) The Department shall award sentence credit under this paragraph (4) accumulated prior to January 1, 2020 (the effective date of Public Act 101-440) in an amount specified in subparagraph (C) of this paragraph (4) to an inmate serving a sentence for an offense committed prior to June 19, 1998, if

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the Department determines that the inmate is entitled to this sentence credit, based upon:

- (i) documentation provided by the Department that the inmate engaged in any full-time 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 completed the assigned program as determined by the standards of the Department during the inmate's current term of incarceration; or
- (ii) the inmate's own testimony in the form of an affidavit documentation, or or а third party's documentation or testimony in the form of an affidavit that the inmate likely engaged in any full-time substance programs, correctional industry assignments, educational programs, behavior modification programs, life skills courses, or re-entry planning provided by the Department under paragraph (4) and satisfactorily completed the assigned program as determined by the standards of the Department during the inmate's current term of incarceration.
- (C) If the inmate can provide documentation that he or she is entitled to sentence credit under subparagraph (B) in excess of 45 days of participation in those programs, the inmate shall receive 90 days of sentence credit. If the inmate cannot provide documentation of more than 45 days of

participation in those programs, the inmate shall receive 45 days of sentence credit. In the event of a disagreement between the Department and the inmate as to the amount of credit accumulated under subparagraph (B), if the Department provides documented proof of a lesser amount of days of participation in those programs, that proof shall control. If the Department provides no documentary proof, the inmate's proof as set forth in clause (ii) of subparagraph (B) shall control as to the amount of sentence credit provided.

(D) If the inmate has been convicted of a sex offense as defined in Section 2 of the Sex Offender Registration Act, sentencing credits under subparagraph (B) of this paragraph (4) shall be awarded by the Department only if the conditions set forth in paragraph (4.6) of subsection (a) are satisfied. No inmate serving a term of natural life imprisonment shall receive sentence credit under subparagraph (B) of this paragraph (4).

Educational, vocational, substance abuse, behavior modification programs, life skills courses, re-entry planning, and correctional industry programs under which sentence credit may be earned 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

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1 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 established by the Department. The rules regulations shall provide that a prisoner who has been placed on a waiting list but is transferred for non-disciplinary reasons before beginning a program shall receive priority placement on the waitlist for appropriate programs at the new facility. The inability of any inmate to become engaged in any such programs by reason of insufficient program resources or any other reason established under the rules 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. The rules and regulations shall provide that a prisoner who begins an educational, vocational, substance abuse, work-release programs or activities in accordance with Article 13 of Chapter III of this Code, behavior modification program, life skills course, re-entry planning, or correctional industry programs but is unable to complete the program due to illness, disability, transfer, lockdown, or another reason outside of the prisoner's control shall receive prorated sentence credits for the days in which the prisoner did participate.

(4.1) Except as provided in paragraph (4.7) of this

subsection (a), the rules and regulations shall also provide 1 2 that an additional 90 days of sentence credit shall be awarded 3 to any prisoner who passes high school equivalency testing while the prisoner is committed to the Department 5 Corrections. The sentence credit awarded under this paragraph (4.1) shall be in addition to, and shall not affect, the award 6 7 of sentence credit under any other paragraph of this Section, 8 but shall also be pursuant to the quidelines and restrictions 9 set forth in paragraph (4) of subsection (a) of this Section. 10 The sentence credit provided for in this paragraph shall be 11 available only to those prisoners who have not previously 12 earned a high school diploma or a high school equivalency certificate. If, after an award of the high school equivalency 13 14 testing sentence credit has been made, the Department 15 determines that the prisoner was not eligible, then the award 16 shall be revoked. The Department may also award 90 days of 17 sentence credit to any committed person who passed high school equivalency testing while he or she was held in pre-trial 18 19 detention prior to the current commitment to the Department of 20 Corrections. Except as provided in paragraph (4.7) of this subsection (a), the rules and regulations shall provide that 21 22 an additional 120 days of sentence credit shall be awarded to 23 any prisoner who obtains an associate degree while the 24 prisoner is committed to the Department of Corrections, 25 regardless of the date that the associate degree was obtained, including if prior to July 1, 2021 (the effective date of 26

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Public Act 101-652). 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 under the quidelines restrictions set forth in paragraph (4) of subsection (a) of this Section. The sentence credit provided for in this paragraph (4.1) shall be available only to those prisoners who have not previously earned an associate degree prior to the current commitment to the Department of Corrections. If, after an award of the associate degree sentence credit has been made and the Department determines that the prisoner was not eligible, then the award shall be revoked. The Department may also award 120 days of sentence credit to any committed person who earned an associate degree while he or she was held in pre-trial detention prior to the current commitment to the Department of Corrections.

Except as provided in paragraph (4.7) of this subsection (a), the rules and regulations shall provide that an additional 180 days of sentence credit shall be awarded to any prisoner who obtains a bachelor's degree 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 under the guidelines and restrictions set forth in paragraph (4) of this subsection (a). The sentence credit provided for in this

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paragraph shall be available only to those prisoners who have not earned a bachelor's degree prior to the current commitment to the Department of Corrections. If, after an award of the bachelor's degree 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 180 days of sentence credit to any committed person who earned a bachelor's degree while he or she was held in pre-trial detention prior to the current commitment to the Department of Corrections.

Except as provided in paragraph (4.7) of this subsection (a), the rules and regulations shall provide that additional 180 days of sentence credit shall be awarded to any prisoner who obtains a master's or professional degree 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 under the quidelines and restrictions set forth in paragraph (4) of this subsection (a). The sentence credit provided for in this paragraph shall be available only to those prisoners who have not previously earned a master's or professional degree prior to the current commitment to the Department of Corrections. If, after an award of the master's or professional degree sentence credit has been made, the Department determines that the prisoner was not eligible, then

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- the award shall be revoked. The Department may also award 180 days of sentence credit to any committed person who earned a master's or professional degree while he or she was held in pre-trial detention prior to the current commitment to the Department of Corrections.
  - (4.2) The rules and regulations shall also provide that any prisoner engaged in self-improvement programs, volunteer work, or work assignments that are not otherwise eligible activities under paragraph (4), shall receive up to 0.5 days of sentence credit for each day in which the prisoner is engaged in activities described in this paragraph.
  - (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 for a substance abuse treatment program for 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 Offender Registration Act shall receive no sentence credit unless he or she either has successfully completed or is participating in sex offender treatment as defined by the Sex Offender Management Board. However, prisoners who are waiting to receive treatment, but who are unable to do so due solely to the lack of resources on the part of the Department, may, at the Director's sole discretion, be awarded sentence credit at a rate as the Director shall determine.

(4.7) On or after January 1, 2018 (the effective date of Public Act 100-3), 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 January 1, 2018 (the effective date of Public Act 100-3); 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%.
  - (iii) 100% of his or her sentence if the prisoner is required to serve 100% of his or her sentence.
    - 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 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:

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- alias, of 1 anv known date birth, physical 2 characteristics, commitment offense, and county where conviction was imposed. The identification information shall 3 be placed on the website within 3 days of the inmate's release 5 and the information may not be removed until either: completion of the first year of mandatory supervised release 6 or return of the inmate to custody of the Department. 7
  - (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.
  - Department shall prescribe rules (C) (1) The 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 establishing and requiring the use of a sanctions matrix for revoking sentence credit. 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.
  - (2) When the Department seeks to revoke, suspend, or reduce the rate of accumulation of any sentence credits for an alleged infraction of its rules, it shall bring charges therefor against the prisoner sought to be so deprived of

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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, whether from one infraction or cumulatively from multiple infractions arising out of a single event, 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.

(3) The Director of the Department of Corrections, in appropriate cases, may restore sentence credits which have been revoked, suspended, or reduced. The Department shall prescribe rules and regulations governing the restoration of sentence credits. These rules and regulations shall provide for the automatic restoration of sentence credits following a period in which the prisoner maintains a record without a disciplinary violation.

Nothing contained in this Section shall prohibit the Prisoner Review Board from ordering, pursuant to Section

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- 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 court against the State, the Department 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:
- 23 (A) it lacks an arguable basis either in law or in fact:
- 25 (B) it is being presented for any improper 26 purpose, such as to harass or to cause unnecessary

delay or needless increase in the cost of litigation;

- (C) the claims, defenses, and other legal contentions therein are not warranted by existing law or by a nonfrivolous argument for the extension, modification, or reversal of existing law or the establishment of new law;
- (D) the allegations and other factual contentions do not have evidentiary support or, if specifically so identified, are not likely to have evidentiary support after a reasonable opportunity for further investigation or discovery; or
- (E) the denials of factual contentions are not warranted on the evidence, or if specifically so identified, are not reasonably based on a lack of information or belief.
- (2) "Lawsuit" means a motion pursuant to Section 116-3 of the Code of Criminal Procedure of 1963, a habeas corpus action under Article X of the Code of Civil Procedure or under federal law (28 U.S.C. 2254), a petition for claim under the Court of Claims Act, an action under the federal Civil Rights Act (42 U.S.C. 1983), or a second or subsequent petition for post-conviction relief under Article 122 of the Code of Criminal Procedure of 1963 whether filed with or without leave of court or a second or subsequent petition for relief from judgment under Section 2-1401 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

- 1 (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
- 11 (Source: P.A. 101-440, eff. 1-1-20; 101-652, eff. 7-1-21; 102-28, eff. 6-25-21; 102-558, eff. 8-20-21.)
- 13 (730 ILCS 5/5-4.5-95 rep.)

in Section 5-8A-7 of this Code.

- Section 35. The Unified Code of Corrections is amended by repealing Section 5-4.5-95.
- Section 95. No acceleration or delay. Where this Act makes 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 represented by multiple versions), the use of that text does not accelerate or delay the taking effect of (i) the changes made by this Act or (ii) provisions derived from any other Public Act.