

102ND GENERAL ASSEMBLY State of Illinois 2021 and 2022 HB3612

Introduced 2/22/2021, by Rep. Justin Slaughter

SYNOPSIS AS INTRODUCED:

See Index

Amends the Counties Code. Amends the Juvenile Court Act of 1987. Amends the Criminal Code of 2012. Determines when a person is considered "armed with a dangerous weapon." Provides that a person is "armed with a dangerous weapon" when he or she carries or is armed with a Category I, Category II, or Category III weapon. Amends other sections to conform with the offense of "armed with a dangerous weapon". Provides that the forcible felonies to qualify for the offense of being an armed habitual criminal should be punishable as a Class 2 felony or higher. Removes the violation of the Illinois Controlled Substances Act or the Cannabis Control Act punishable as a Class 3 felony or higher as a qualifying offense for the offense of being an armed habitual criminal. Amends the Code of Criminal Procedure of 1963. Amends the Unified Code of Corrections. Makes other changes.

LRB102 15213 KMF 20568 b

1 AN ACT concerning criminal law.

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

- Section 5. The Counties Code is amended by changing Section 3-6039 as follows:
- 6 (55 ILCS 5/3-6039)
- 7 Sec. 3-6039. County juvenile impact incarceration program.
- 8 (a) With the approval of the county board, the Department 9 of Probation and Court Services in any county shall have the power to operate a county juvenile impact incarceration 10 program for eligible delinquent minors. If the court finds 11 that a minor adjudicated a delinquent meets the eligibility 12 13 requirements of this Section, the court mav in its 14 dispositional order approve the delinquent minor for placement juvenile 15 the county impact incarceration 16 conditioned upon his or her acceptance in the program by the Department of Probation and Court Services. The dispositional 17 order also shall provide that if the Department of Probation 18 19 and Court Services accepts the delinquent minor in the program 20 and determines that the delinquent minor has successfully 21 completed the county juvenile impact incarceration program, the delinquent minor's detention shall be reduced to time 22 considered served upon certification to the court by the 23

- Department of Probation and Court Services that the delinquent minor has successfully completed the program. If the delinquent minor is not accepted for placement in the county juvenile impact incarceration program or the delinquent minor does not successfully complete the program, his or her term of commitment shall be as set forth by the court in its dispositional order. If the delinquent minor does not successfully complete the program, time spent in the program does not count as time served against the time limits as set forth in subsection (f) of this Section.
 - (b) In order to be eligible to participate in the county juvenile impact incarceration program, the delinquent minor must meet all of the following requirements:
 - (1) The delinquent minor is at least 13 years of age.
 - (2) The act for which the minor is adjudicated delinquent does not constitute a Class X felony, criminal sexual assault, first degree murder, aggravated kidnapping, second degree murder, armed violence, arson, forcible detention, aggravated criminal sexual abuse or a subsequent conviction for criminal sexual abuse.
 - (3) The delinquent minor has not previously participated in a county juvenile impact incarceration program and has not previously served a prior commitment for an act constituting a felony in a Department of Juvenile Justice juvenile correctional facility. This provision shall not exclude a delinquent minor who is

committed to the Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice and is participating in the county juvenile impact incarceration program under an intergovernmental cooperation agreement with the Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice.

- (4) The delinquent minor is physically able to participate in strenuous physical activities or labor.
- (5) The delinquent minor does not have a mental disorder or disability that would prevent participation in the county juvenile impact incarceration program.
- (6) The delinquent minor is recommended and approved for placement in the county juvenile impact incarceration program in the court's dispositional order.

The court and the Department of Probation and Court Services may also consider, among other matters, whether the delinquent minor has a history of escaping or absconding, whether participation in the county juvenile impact incarceration program may pose a risk to the safety or security of any person, and whether space is available.

(c) The county juvenile impact incarceration program shall include, among other matters, mandatory physical training and labor, military formation and drills, regimented activities, uniformity of dress and appearance, education and counseling, including drug counseling if appropriate, and must impart to the delinquent minor principles of honor, integrity, self-sufficiency, self-discipline, self-respect, and respect

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- 2 (d) Privileges of delinquent minors participating in the 3 county juvenile impact incarceration program, including 4 visitation, commissary, receipt and retention of property and 5 publications, and access to television, radio, and a library, 6 may be suspended or restricted, at the discretion of the 7 Department of Probation and Court Services.
 - (e) Delinquent minors participating in the county juvenile impact incarceration program shall adhere to all rules promulgated by the Department of Probation and Court Services and all requirements of the program. Delinquent minors shall be informed of rules of behavior and conduct. Disciplinary procedures required by any other law or county ordinance are not applicable.
 - (f) Participation in the county juvenile impact incarceration program by a minor adjudicated delinquent for an act constituting a misdemeanor shall be for a period of at least 7 days but less than 120 days as determined by the Department of Probation and Court Services. Participation in the county juvenile impact incarceration program by a minor adjudicated delinquent for an act constituting a felony shall be for a period of 120 to 180 days as determined by the Department of Probation and Court Services.
 - (g) A delinquent minor may be removed from the program for a violation of the terms or conditions of the program or if he or she is for any reason unable to participate. The Department

of Probation and Court Services shall promulgate rules governing conduct that could result in removal from the program or in a determination that the delinquent minor has not successfully completed the program. Delinquent minors shall have access to these rules. The rules shall provide that the delinquent minor shall receive notice and have the opportunity to appear before and address the Department of Probation and Court Services or a person appointed by the Department of Probation and Court Services for this purpose. A delinquent minor may be transferred to any juvenile facilities prior to the hearing.

- (h) If the Department of Probation and Court Services accepts the delinquent minor in the program and determines that the delinquent minor has successfully completed the county juvenile impact incarceration program, the court shall discharge the minor from custody upon certification to the court by the Department of Probation and Court Services that the delinquent minor has successfully completed the program. In the event the delinquent minor is not accepted for placement in the county juvenile impact incarceration program or the delinquent minor does not successfully complete the program, his or her commitment to the Department of Juvenile Justice or juvenile detention shall be as set forth by the court in its dispositional order.
- (i) The Department of Probation and Court Services, with the approval of the county board, shall have the power to enter

- 1 into intergovernmental cooperation agreements with the
- 2 Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice under which delinquent
- 3 minors committed to the Illinois Department of Juvenile
- 4 Justice may participate in the county juvenile impact
- 5 incarceration program. A delinquent minor who successfully
- 6 completes the county juvenile impact incarceration program
- 7 shall be discharged from custody upon certification to the
- 8 court by the Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice that the
- 9 delinquent minor has successfully completed the program.
- 10 (Source: P.A. 94-696, eff. 6-1-06.)
- 11 Section 10. The Juvenile Court Act of 1987 is amended by
- 12 changing Section 5-915 as follows:
- 13 (705 ILCS 405/5-915)
- 14 Sec. 5-915. Expungement of juvenile law enforcement and
- 15 juvenile court records.
- 16 (0.05) (Blank).
- 17 (0.1) (a) The Department of State Police and all law
- 18 enforcement agencies within the State shall automatically
- 19 expunge, on or before January 1 of each year, all juvenile law
- 20 enforcement records relating to events occurring before an
- 21 individual's 18th birthday if:
- 22 (1) one year or more has elapsed since the date of the
- 23 arrest or law enforcement interaction documented in the
- 24 records;

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- 1 (2) no petition for delinquency or criminal charges 2 were filed with the clerk of the circuit court relating to 3 the arrest or law enforcement interaction documented in 4 the records; and
 - (3) 6 months have elapsed since the date of the arrest without an additional subsequent arrest or filing of a petition for delinquency or criminal charges whether related or not to the arrest or law enforcement interaction documented in the records.
 - (b) If the law enforcement agency is unable to verify satisfaction of conditions (2) and (3) of this subsection (0.1), records that satisfy condition (1) of this subsection (0.1) shall be automatically expunged if the records relate to an offense that if committed by an adult would not be an offense classified as Class 2 felony or higher, an offense under Article 11 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or Criminal Code of 2012, or an offense under Section 12-13, 12-14, 12-14.1, 12-15, or 12-16 of the Criminal Code of 1961.
 - (0.15) If a juvenile law enforcement record meets paragraph (a) of subsection (0.1) of this Section, a juvenile law enforcement record created:
- 22 (1) prior to January 1, 2018, but on or after January
 23 1, 2013 shall be automatically expunsed prior to January
 24 1, 2020;
- 25 (2) prior to January 1, 2013, but on or after January 26 1, 2000, shall be automatically expunsed prior to January

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- 1 1, 2023; and
- 2 (3) prior to January 1, 2000 shall not be subject to
- 3 the automatic expungement provisions of this Act.
- 4 Nothing in this subsection (0.15) shall be construed to
- 5 restrict or modify an individual's right to have his or her
- 6 juvenile law enforcement records expunged except as otherwise
- 7 may be provided in this Act.
- 8 (0.2)(a) Upon dismissal of a petition alleging 9 delinquency or upon a finding of not delinquent, the 10 successful termination of an order of supervision, or the successful termination of an adjudication for an offense which 11 12 would be a Class B misdemeanor, Class C misdemeanor, or a petty 13 or business offense if committed by an adult, the court shall automatically order the expungement of the juvenile court 14 15 records and juvenile law enforcement records. The clerk shall 16 deliver a certified copy of the expungement order to the 17 Department of State Police and the arresting agency. Upon request, the State's Attorney shall furnish the name of the 18 19 arresting agency. The expungement shall be completed within 60

business days after the receipt of the expungement order.

(b) If the chief law enforcement officer of the agency, or his or her designee, certifies in writing that certain information is needed for a pending investigation involving the commission of a felony, that information, and information identifying the juvenile, may be retained until the statute of limitations for the felony has run. If the chief law

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enforcement officer of the agency, or his or her designee, certifies in writing that certain information is needed with respect to an internal investigation of any law enforcement office, that information and information identifying the juvenile may be retained within an intelligence file until the investigation is terminated or the disciplinary action, including appeals, has been completed, whichever is later. Retention of a portion of a juvenile's law enforcement record does not disqualify the remainder of his or her record from immediate automatic expungement.

(0.3) (a) Upon an adjudication of delinquency based on any offense except a disqualified offense, the juvenile court shall automatically order the expungement of the juvenile court and law enforcement records 2 years after the juvenile's case was closed if no delinquency or criminal proceeding is pending and the person has had no subsequent delinquency adjudication or criminal conviction. The clerk shall deliver a certified copy of the expungement order to the Department of State Police and the arresting agency. Upon request, the State's Attorney shall furnish the name of the arresting agency. The expungement shall be completed within 60 business days after the receipt of the expungement order. In this subsection (0.3), "disqualified offense" means any of the following offenses: Section 8-1.2, 9-1, 9-1.2, 9-2, 9-2.1, 9-3, 9-3.2, 10-1, 10-2, 10-3, 10-3.1, 10-4, 10-5, 10-9, 11-1.20, 11-1.30, 11-1.40, 11-1.50, 11-1.60, 11-6, 11-6.5,

- 1 12-2, 12-3.05, 12-3.3, 12-4.4a, 12-5.02, 12-6.2, 12-6.5,
- 2 12-7.1, 12-7.5, 12-20.5, 12-32, 12-33, 12-34, 12-34.5, 18-1,
- 3 18-2, 18-3, 18-4, 18-6, 19-3, 19-6, 20-1, 20-1.1, 24-1.2,
- 4 24-1.2-5, 24-1.5, 24-3A, 24-3B, 24-3.2, 24-3.8, 24-3.9,
- 5 29D-14.9, 29D-20, 30-1, 31-1a, or 32-4a, or 33A-2 of the
- 6 Criminal Code of 2012, or subsection (b) of Section 8-1,
- 7 paragraph (4) of subsection (a) of Section 11-14.4, subsection
- 8 (a-5) of Section 12-3.1, paragraph (1), (2), or (3) of
- 9 subsection (a) of Section 12-6, subsection (a-3) or (a-5) of
- 10 Section 12-7.3, paragraph (1) or (2) of subsection (a) of
- 11 Section 12-7.4, subparagraph (i) of paragraph (1) of
- subsection (a) of Section 12-9, subparagraph (H) of paragraph
- 13 (3) of subsection (a) of Section 24-1.6, paragraph (1) of
- 14 subsection (a) of Section 25-1, or subsection (a-7) of Section
- 15 31-1 of the Criminal Code of 2012.
- 16 (b) If the chief law enforcement officer of the agency, or
- 17 his or her designee, certifies in writing that certain
- information is needed for a pending investigation involving
- 19 the commission of a felony, that information, and information
- 20 identifying the juvenile, may be retained in an intelligence
- 21 file until the investigation is terminated or for one
- 22 additional year, whichever is sooner. Retention of a portion
- of a juvenile's juvenile law enforcement record does not
- 24 disqualify the remainder of his or her record from immediate
- 25 automatic expungement.
- 26 (0.4) Automatic expundement for the purposes of this

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- Section shall not require law enforcement agencies 1 2 obliterate or otherwise destroy juvenile law enforcement records that would otherwise need to be automatically expunged 3 under this Act, except after 2 years following the subject 5 arrest for purposes of use in civil litigation against a governmental entity or its law enforcement agency or personnel 6 7 which created, maintained, or used the records. However, these juvenile law enforcement records shall be considered expunged 8 9 for all other purposes during this period and the offense, 10 which the records or files concern, shall be treated as if it 11 never occurred as required under Section 5-923.
- 12 (0.5) Subsection (0.1) or (0.2) of this Section does not 13 apply to violations of traffic, boating, fish and game laws, 14 or county or municipal ordinances.
 - (0.6) Juvenile law enforcement records of a plaintiff who has filed civil litigation against the governmental entity or its law enforcement agency or personnel that created, maintained, or used the records, or juvenile law enforcement records that contain information related to the allegations set forth in the civil litigation may not be expunged until after 2 years have elapsed after the conclusion of the lawsuit, including any appeal.
 - (0.7) Officer-worn body camera recordings shall not be automatically expunged except as otherwise authorized by the Law Enforcement Officer-Worn Body Camera Act.
- 26 (1) Whenever a person has been arrested, charged, or

adjudicated delinquent for an incident occurring before his or her 18th birthday that if committed by an adult would be an offense, and that person's juvenile law enforcement and juvenile court records are not eligible for automatic expungement under subsection (0.1), (0.2), or (0.3), the person may petition the court at any time for expungement of juvenile law enforcement records and juvenile court records relating to the incident and, upon termination of all juvenile court proceedings relating to that incident, the court shall order the expungement of all records in the possession of the Department of State Police, the clerk of the circuit court, and law enforcement agencies relating to the incident, but only in any of the following circumstances:

- (a) the minor was arrested and no petition for delinquency was filed with the clerk of the circuit court;
- (a-5) the minor was charged with an offense and the petition or petitions were dismissed without a finding of delinquency;
- (b) the minor was charged with an offense and was found not delinquent of that offense;
- (c) the minor was placed under supervision under Section 5-615, and the order of supervision has since been successfully terminated; or
- (d) the minor was adjudicated for an offense which would be a Class B misdemeanor, Class C misdemeanor, or a petty or business offense if committed by an adult.

- 1 (1.5) The Department of State Police shall allow a person 2 to use the Access and Review process, established in the 3 Department of State Police, for verifying that his or her 4 juvenile law enforcement records relating to incidents 5 occurring before his or her 18th birthday eligible under this 6 Act have been expunged.
- 7 (1.6) (Blank).
- 8 (1.7) (Blank).
- 9 (1.8) (Blank).
- 10 (2) Any person whose delinquency adjudications are not 11 eligible for automatic expungement under subsection (0.3) of 12 this Section may petition the court to expunge all juvenile 13 law enforcement records relating to any incidents occurring before his or her 18th birthday which did not result in 14 15 proceedings in criminal court and all juvenile court records 16 with respect to any adjudications except those based upon 17 first degree murder or an offense under Article 11 of the Criminal Code of 2012 if the person is required to register 18 under the Sex Offender Registration Act at the time he or she 19 20 petitions the court for expungement; provided that: (a) (blank); or (b) 2 years have elapsed since all juvenile court 21 22 proceedings relating to him or her have been terminated and 23 his or her commitment to the Department of Juvenile Justice under this Act has been terminated. 24
- 25 (2.5) If a minor is arrested and no petition for 26 delinquency is filed with the clerk of the circuit court at the

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time the minor is released from custody, the youth officer, if applicable, or other designated person from the arresting agency, shall notify verbally and in writing to the minor or the minor's parents or guardians that the minor shall have an arrest record and shall provide the minor and the minor's parents or guardians with an expungement information packet, information regarding this State's expungement laws including a petition to expunge juvenile law enforcement and juvenile court records obtained from the clerk of the circuit court.

(2.6) If a minor is referred to court, then, at the time of sentencing, or dismissal of the case, or successful completion of supervision, the judge shall inform the delinquent minor of his or her rights regarding expungement and the clerk of the circuit court shall provide an expungement information packet to the minor, written in plain language, including information regarding this State's expungement laws and a petition for expungement, a sample of a completed petition, expungement instructions that shall include information informing the minor that (i) once the case is expunded, it shall be treated as if it never occurred, (ii) he or she may apply to have petition fees waived, (iii) once he or she obtains an expungement, he or she may not be required to disclose that he or she had a juvenile law enforcement or juvenile court record, and (iv) if petitioning he or she may file the petition on his or her own or with the assistance of an attorney. The failure of the judge to inform the delinquent minor of his or

- 1 her right to petition for expungement as provided by law does
- 2 not create a substantive right, nor is that failure grounds
- for: (i) a reversal of an adjudication of delinquency; τ (ii) a
- 4 new trial; or (iii) an appeal.
- 5 (2.7) (Blank).
- (2.8) (Blank).
- 7 (3) (Blank).
- 8 (3.1) (Blank).
- 9 (3.2) (Blank).
- 10 (3.3) (Blank).
- 11 (4) (Blank).
- 12 (5) (Blank).
- 13 (5.5) Whether or not expunded, records eligible for
- automatic expungement under subdivision (0.1)(a), (0.2)(a), or
- 15 (0.3)(a) may be treated as expunged by the individual subject
- 16 to the records.
- 17 (6) (Blank).
- 18 (6.5) The Department of State Police or any employee of
- 19 the Department shall be immune from civil or criminal
- 20 liability for failure to expunge any records of arrest that
- 21 are subject to expungement under this Section because of
- 22 inability to verify a record. Nothing in this Section shall
- 23 create Department of State Police liability or responsibility
- 24 for the expungement of juvenile law enforcement records it
- does not possess.
- 26 (7) (Blank).

- 1 (7.5) (Blank).
- 2 (8) (a) (Blank). (b) (Blank). (c) The expungement of
- 3 juvenile law enforcement or juvenile court records under
- 4 subsection (0.1), (0.2), or (0.3) of this Section shall be
- 5 funded by appropriation by the General Assembly for that
- 6 purpose.
- 7 (9) (Blank).
- 8 (10) (Blank).
- 9 (Source: P.A. 99-835, eff. 1-1-17; 99-881, eff. 1-1-17;
- 10 100-201, eff. 8-18-17; 100-285, eff. 1-1-18; 100-720, eff.
- 11 8-3-18; 100-863, eff. 8-14-18; 100-987, eff. 7-1-19; 100-1162,
- 12 eff. 12-20-18; revised 7-16-19.)
- 13 Section 15. The Criminal Code of 2012 is amended by
- 14 changing Sections 10-2, 11-1.30, 11-1.40, 12-2, 12-3.05, 18-2,
- 15 18-4, 19-6, 21-6, 24-1.7, 33F-1, and 33G-3 and by adding
- 16 Section 2-3.3 as follows:
- 17 (720 ILCS 5/2-3.3 new)
- 18 Sec. 2-3.3. "Armed with a dangerous weapon".
- 19 (a) A person is considered "armed with a dangerous weapon"
- 20 when he or she carries on or about his or her person or is
- 21 otherwise armed with a Category I, Category II, or Category
- 22 III weapon. A Category I weapon is a handgun, sawed-off
- shotgun, sawed-off rifle, any other firearm small enough to be
- 24 <u>concealed upon the person</u>, semiautomatic firearm, or machine

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- 1 gun. A Category II weapon is any other rifle, shotgun, spring qun, other firearm, stun gun or taser as defined in paragraph 2 3 (a) of Section 24-1 of this Code, knife with a blade of at least 3 inches in length, dagger, dirk, switchblade knife, 4 5 stiletto, axe, hatchet, or other deadly or dangerous weapon or instrument of like character. A Category III weapon is a 6 7 bludgeon, black-jack, slungshot, sand-bag, sand-club, metal 8 knuckles, billy, or other dangerous weapon of like character. 9 (b) As used in subsection (a), "semiautomatic firearm" means a repeating firearm that utilizes a portion of the 10 11 energy of a firing cartridge to extract the fired cartridge
- 14 (720 ILCS 5/10-2) (from Ch. 38, par. 10-2)

pull of the trigger to fire each cartridge.

- 15 Sec. 10-2. Aggravated kidnaping.
- 16 (a) A person commits the offense of aggravated kidnaping
 17 when he or she commits kidnapping and:

case and chamber the next round and that requires a separate

- 18 (1) kidnaps with the intent to obtain ransom from the 19 person kidnaped or from any other person;
 - (2) takes as his or her victim a child under the age of 13 years, or a person with a severe or profound intellectual disability;
 - (3) inflicts great bodily harm, other than by the discharge of a firearm, or commits another felony upon his or her victim;

1	(4)	wears	а	hood,	robe,	or	mask	or	conceals	his	or	her
2	identity	v;										

- (5) commits the offense of kidnaping while armed with a dangerous weapon, other than a firearm, as defined in Section 2.3-3 $\frac{33A-1}{2}$ of this Code;
- (6) (blank); commits the offense of kidnaping while armed with a firearm;
- (7) (blank); or during the commission of the offense of kidnaping, personally discharges a firearm; or
- (8) (blank). during the commission of the offense of kidnaping, personally discharges a firearm that proximately causes great bodily harm, permanent disability, permanent disfigurement, or death to another person.

As used in this Section, "ransom" includes money, benefit, or other valuable thing or concession.

(b) Sentence. Aggravated kidnaping in violation of paragraph (1), (2), (3), (4), or (5) of subsection (a) is a Class X felony. A violation of subsection (a) (6) is a Class X felony for which 15 years shall be added to the term of imprisonment imposed by the court. A violation of subsection (a) (7) is a Class X felony for which 20 years shall be added to the term of imprisonment imposed by the court. A violation of subsection (a) (8) is a Class X felony for which 25 years or up to a term of natural life shall be added to the term of imprisonment imposed by the court. An offender under the age

- of 18 years at the time of the commission of aggravated
- 2 kidnaping in violation of paragraphs (1) through (8) of
- 3 subsection (a) shall be sentenced under Section 5-4.5-105 of
- 4 the Unified Code of Corrections.
- 5 A person who has attained the age of 18 years at the time
- of the commission of the offense and who is convicted of a
- 7 second or subsequent offense of aggravated kidnaping shall be
- 8 sentenced to a term of natural life imprisonment; except that
- 9 a sentence of natural life imprisonment shall not be imposed
- 10 under this Section unless the second or subsequent offense was
- 11 committed after conviction on the first offense. An offender
- under the age of 18 years at the time of the commission of the
- 13 second or subsequent offense shall be sentenced under Section
- 14 5-4.5-105 of the Unified Code of Corrections.
- 15 (Source: P.A. 99-69, eff. 1-1-16; 99-143, eff. 7-27-15;
- 16 99-642, eff. 7-28-16.)
- 17 (720 ILCS 5/11-1.30) (was 720 ILCS 5/12-14)
- 18 Sec. 11-1.30. Aggravated Criminal Sexual Assault.
- 19 (a) A person commits aggravated criminal sexual assault if
- 20 that person commits criminal sexual assault and any of the
- 21 following aggravating circumstances exist during the
- commission of the offense or, for purposes of paragraph (7),
- 23 occur as part of the same course of conduct as the commission
- of the offense:
- 25 (1) the person displays, threatens to use, or uses a

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object	fas	hione	d c	or	usec	d in	a	manner	that	lea	ads	the
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- (2) the person causes bodily harm to the victim, except as provided in paragraph (10);
- (3) the person acts in a manner that threatens or endangers the life of the victim or any other person;
- (4) the person commits the criminal sexual assault during the course of committing or attempting to commit any other felony;
 - (5) the victim is 60 years of age or older;
 - (6) the victim is a person with a physical disability;
- (7) the person delivers (by injection, inhalation, ingestion, transfer of possession, or any other means) any controlled substance to the victim without the victim's consent or by threat or deception for other than medical purposes;
 - (8) (blank); the person is armed with a firearm;
- (9) (blank); or the person personally discharges a firearm during the commission of the offense; or
- (10) (blank). the person personally discharges a firearm during the commission of the offense, and that discharge proximately causes great bodily harm, permanent disability, permanent disfigurement, or death to another person.

- (b) A person commits aggravated criminal sexual assault if that person is under 17 years of age and: (i) commits an act of sexual penetration with a victim who is under 9 years of age; or (ii) commits an act of sexual penetration with a victim who is at least 9 years of age but under 13 years of age and the person uses force or threat of force to commit the act.
- (c) A person commits aggravated criminal sexual assault if that person commits an act of sexual penetration with a victim who is a person with a severe or profound intellectual disability.
 - (d) Sentence.
 - (1) Aggravated criminal sexual assault in violation of paragraph (2), (3), (4), (5), (6), or (7) of subsection (a) or in violation of subsection (b) or (c) is a Class X felony. A violation of subsection (a)(1) is a Class X felony for which 10 years shall be added to the term of imprisonment imposed by the court. A violation of subsection (a)(8) is a Class X felony for which 15 years shall be added to the term of imprisonment imposed by the court. A violation of subsection (a)(9) is a Class X felony for which 20 years shall be added to the term of imprisonment imposed by the court. A violation of subsection (a)(10) is a Class X felony for which 25 years or up to a term of natural life imprisonment shall be added to the term of imprisonment imposed by the court. An offender under the age of 18 years at the time of the

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commission of aggravated criminal sexual assault in violation of paragraphs (1) through (10) of subsection (a) shall be sentenced under Section 5-4.5-105 of the Unified Code of Corrections.

(2) A person who has attained the age of 18 years at the time of the commission of the offense and who is convicted of a second or subsequent offense of aggravated criminal sexual assault, or who is convicted of the offense of aggravated criminal sexual assault after having previously been convicted of the offense of criminal sexual assault or the offense of predatory criminal sexual assault of a child, or who is convicted of the offense of aggravated criminal sexual assault after having previously been convicted under the laws of this or any other state of an offense that is substantially equivalent to the offense of criminal sexual assault, the offense of aggravated criminal sexual assault or the offense of predatory criminal sexual assault of a child, shall be sentenced to a term of natural life imprisonment. The commission of the second or subsequent offense is required to have been after the initial conviction for this paragraph (2) to apply. An offender under the age of 18 years at the time of the commission of the offense covered by this paragraph (2) shall be sentenced under Section 5-4.5-105 of the Unified Code of Corrections.

(Source: P.A. 99-69, eff. 1-1-16; 99-143, eff. 7-27-15;

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- 2 (720 ILCS 5/11-1.40) (was 720 ILCS 5/12-14.1)
- 3 Sec. 11-1.40. Predatory criminal sexual assault of a child.
- 5 (a) A person commits predatory criminal sexual assault of
 6 a child if that person is 17 years of age or older, and commits
 7 an act of contact, however slight, between the sex organ or
 8 anus of one person and the part of the body of another for the
 9 purpose of sexual gratification or arousal of the victim or
 10 the accused, or an act of sexual penetration, and:
- 11 (1) the victim is under 13 years of age; or
- 12 (2) the victim is under 13 years of age and that 13 person:
 - (A) (blank); is armed with a firearm;
- 15 (B) <u>(blank);</u> personally discharges a firearm

 16 during the commission of the offense;
 - (C) causes great bodily harm to the victim that:
 - (i) results in permanent disability; or
- 19 (ii) is life threatening; or
- (D) delivers (by injection, inhalation, ingestion, transfer of possession, or any other means) any controlled substance to the victim without the victim's consent or by threat or deception, for other than medical purposes.
- 25 (b) Sentence.

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(1) A person convicted of a violation of subsection (a)(1) commits a Class X felony, for which the person shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of not less than 6 years and not more than 60 years. A person convicted of a violation of subsection (a)(2)(A) commits a Class X felony for which 15 years shall be added to the term of imprisonment imposed by the court. A person convicted of a violation of subsection (a) (2) (B) commits a Class X felony for which 20 years shall be added to the term of imprisonment imposed by the court. A person who has attained the age of 18 years at the time of the commission of the offense and who is convicted of a violation of subsection (a)(2)(C) commits a Class X felony for which the person shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of not less than 50 years or up to a term of natural life imprisonment. An offender under the age of 18 years at the time of the commission of predatory criminal sexual assault of a child in violation of subsections (a) (1) or τ $\frac{(a)(2)(A)}{(a)(2)(B)}$, and (a)(2)(C) shall be sentenced 5-4.5-105 of under Section the Unified Code Corrections.

(1.1) A person convicted of a violation of subsection (a)(2)(D) commits a Class X felony for which the person shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of not less than 50 years and not more than 60 years. An offender under the age of 18 years at the time of the commission of

predatory criminal sexual assault of a child in violation of subsection (a) (2) (D) shall be sentenced under Section 5-4.5-105 of the Unified Code of Corrections.

- (1.2) A person who has attained the age of 18 years at the time of the commission of the offense and convicted of predatory criminal sexual assault of a child committed against 2 or more persons regardless of whether the offenses occurred as the result of the same act or of several related or unrelated acts shall be sentenced to a term of natural life imprisonment and an offender under the age of 18 years at the time of the commission of the offense shall be sentenced under Section 5-4.5-105 of the Unified Code of Corrections.
- (2) A person who has attained the age of 18 years at the time of the commission of the offense and who is convicted of a second or subsequent offense of predatory criminal sexual assault of a child, or who is convicted of the offense of predatory criminal sexual assault of a child after having previously been convicted of the offense of criminal sexual assault or the offense of aggravated criminal sexual assault, or who is convicted of the offense of predatory criminal sexual assault of a child after having previously been convicted under the laws of this State or any other state of an offense that is substantially equivalent to the offense of predatory criminal sexual assault of a child, the offense of

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aggravated criminal sexual assault or the offense of criminal sexual assault, shall be sentenced to a term of natural life imprisonment. The commission of the second or subsequent offense is required to have been after the initial conviction for this paragraph (2) to apply. An offender under the age of 18 years at the time of the commission of the offense covered by this paragraph (2) shall be sentenced under Section 5-4.5-105 of the Unified Code of Corrections.

- 10 (Source: P.A. 98-370, eff. 1-1-14; 98-756, eff. 7-16-14; 98-903, eff. 8-15-14; 99-69, eff. 1-1-16.)
- 12 (720 ILCS 5/12-2) (from Ch. 38, par. 12-2)
- 13 Sec. 12-2. Aggravated assault.
 - (a) Offense based on location of conduct. A person commits aggravated assault when he or she commits an assault against an individual who is on or about a public way, public property, a public place of accommodation or amusement, or a sports venue, or in a church, synagogue, mosque, or other building, structure, or place used for religious worship.
 - (b) Offense based on status of victim. A person commits aggravated assault when, in committing an assault, he or she knows the individual assaulted to be any of the following:
- 23 (1) A person with a physical disability or a person 60 24 years of age or older and the assault is without legal 25 justification.

1	(2) A teacher or school employee upon school grounds
2	or grounds adjacent to a school or in any part of a
3	building used for school purposes.
4	(3) A park district employee upon park grounds or
5	grounds adjacent to a park or in any part of a building
6	used for park purposes.
7	(4) A community policing volunteer, private security
8	officer, or utility worker:
9	(i) performing his or her official duties;
10	(ii) assaulted to prevent performance of his or
11	her official duties; or
12	(iii) assaulted in retaliation for performing his
13	or her official duties.
14	(4.1) A peace officer, fireman, emergency management
15	worker, or emergency medical services personnel:
16	(i) performing his or her official duties;
17	(ii) assaulted to prevent performance of his or
18	her official duties; or
19	(iii) assaulted in retaliation for performing his
20	or her official duties.
21	(5) A correctional officer or probation officer:
22	(i) performing his or her official duties;
23	(ii) assaulted to prevent performance of his or
24	her official duties; or
25	(iii) assaulted in retaliation for performing his
26	or her official duties.

(6) A correctional institution employee, a county
juvenile detention center employee who provides direct and
continuous supervision of residents of a juvenile
detention center, including a county juvenile detention
center employee who supervises recreational activity for
residents of a juvenile detention center, or a Department
of Human Services employee, Department of Human Services
officer, or employee of a subcontractor of the Department
of Human Services supervising or controlling sexually
dangerous persons or sexually violent persons:

- (i) performing his or her official duties;
- (ii) assaulted to prevent performance of his or her official duties; or
- (iii) assaulted in retaliation for performing his or her official duties.
- (7) An employee of the State of Illinois, a municipal corporation therein, or a political subdivision thereof, performing his or her official duties.
- (8) A transit employee performing his or her official duties, or a transit passenger.
- (9) A sports official or coach actively participating in any level of athletic competition within a sports venue, on an indoor playing field or outdoor playing field, or within the immediate vicinity of such a facility or field.
 - (10) A person authorized to serve process under

- Section 2-202 of the Code of Civil Procedure or a special process server appointed by the circuit court, while that individual is in the performance of his or her duties as a process server.
 - (c) Offense based on use of firearm, device, or motor vehicle. A person commits aggravated assault when, in committing an assault, he or she does any of the following:
 - (1) Uses a deadly weapon, an air rifle as defined in Section 24.8-0.1 of this Act, or any device manufactured and designed to be substantially similar in appearance to a firearm, other than by discharging a firearm.
 - (2) Discharges a firearm, other than from a motor vehicle.
 - (3) Discharges a firearm from a motor vehicle.
 - (4) Wears a hood, robe, or mask to conceal his or her identity.
 - (5) Knowingly and without lawful justification shines or flashes a laser gun sight or other laser device attached to a firearm, or used in concert with a firearm, so that the laser beam strikes near or in the immediate vicinity of any person.
 - (6) Uses a firearm, other than by discharging the firearm, against a peace officer, community policing volunteer, fireman, private security officer, emergency management worker, emergency medical services personnel, employee of a police department, employee of a sheriff's

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1	department, or traffic control municipal employee:
2	(i) performing his or her official duties;
3	(ii) assaulted to prevent performance of his or
4	her official duties; or
5	(iii) assaulted in retaliation for performing his
6	or her official duties.
7	(7) Without justification operates a motor vehicle in
8	a manner which places a person, other than a person listed
9	in subdivision (b)(4), in reasonable apprehension of being
10	struck by the moving motor vehicle.
11	(8) Without justification operates a motor vehicle in
12	a manner which places a person listed in subdivision
13	(b) (4) , in reasonable apprehension of being struck by the
14	moving motor vehicle.
15	(9) Knowingly video or audio records the offense with
16	the intent to disseminate the recording.
17	(d) Sentence. Aggravated assault as defined in subdivision
18	(a), (b)(1), (b)(2), (b)(3), (b)(4), (b)(7), (b)(8), (b)(9),
19	(c)(1), (c)(4), or (c)(9) is a Class A misdemeanor, except
20	that aggravated assault as defined in subdivision (b)(4) and
21	(b)(7) is a Class 4 felony if a Category I, Category II, or
22	Category III weapon is used in the commission of the assault.
23	Aggravated assault as defined in subdivision (b) (4.1) , (b) (5) ,
24	(b)(6), (b)(10), (c)(2), (c)(5), (c)(6), or (c)(7) is a Class

4 felony. Aggravated assault as defined in subdivision (c)(3)

or (c)(8) is a Class 3 felony.

- 1 (e) For the purposes of this Section, "Category I weapon",
- 2 "Category II weapon", and "Category III weapon" have the
- 3 meanings ascribed to those terms in Section 2.3-3 $\frac{33A-1}{3}$ of
- 4 this Code.
- 5 (Source: P.A. 101-223, eff. 1-1-20; revised 9-24-19.)
- 6 (720 ILCS 5/12-3.05) (was 720 ILCS 5/12-4)
- 7 Sec. 12-3.05. Aggravated battery.
- 8 (a) Offense based on injury. A person commits aggravated
- 9 battery when, in committing a battery, other than by the
- 10 discharge of a firearm, he or she knowingly does any of the
- 11 following:
- 12 (1) Causes great bodily harm or permanent disability
- or disfigurement.
- 14 (2) Causes severe and permanent disability, great
- bodily harm, or disfigurement by means of a caustic or
- 16 flammable substance, a poisonous gas, a deadly biological
- or chemical contaminant or agent, a radioactive substance,
- or a bomb or explosive compound.
- 19 (3) Causes great bodily harm or permanent disability
- or disfigurement to an individual whom the person knows to
- be a peace officer, community policing volunteer, fireman,
- 22 private security officer, correctional institution
- employee, or Department of Human Services employee
- 24 supervising or controlling sexually dangerous persons or
- 25 sexually violent persons:

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

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- or other building, structure, or place used for religious
- 3 worship.

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- 4 (d) Offense based on status of victim. A person commits
- 5 aggravated battery when, in committing a battery, other than
- 6 by discharge of a firearm, he or she knows the individual
- 7 battered to be any of the following:
- 8 (1) A person 60 years of age or older.
- 9 (2) A person who is pregnant or has a physical disability.
 - (3) A teacher or school employee upon school grounds or grounds adjacent to a school or in any part of a building used for school purposes.
 - (4) A peace officer, community policing volunteer, fireman, private security officer, correctional institution employee, or Department of Human Services employee supervising or controlling sexually dangerous persons or sexually violent persons:
 - (i) performing his or her official duties;
- 20 (ii) battered to prevent performance of his or her 21 official duties; or
- 22 (iii) battered in retaliation for performing his 23 or her official duties.
- 24 (5) A judge, emergency management worker, emergency
 25 medical services personnel, or utility worker:
 - (i) performing his or her official duties;

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

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

State, or local public health agency; and (ii) during a
disaster declared by the Governor, or a state of emergency
declared by the mayor of the municipality in which the
merchant is located, due to a public health emergency and
for a period of 6 months after such declaration.

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

Τ	(1) performing his or her official duties;
2	(ii) battered to prevent performance of his or her
3	official duties; or
4	(iii) battered in retaliation for performing his
5	or her official duties.
6	(4) Discharges a firearm and causes any injury to a
7	person he or she knows to be a teacher, a student in a
8	school, or a school employee, and the teacher, student, or
9	employee is upon school grounds or grounds adjacent to a
10	school or in any part of a building used for school
11	purposes.
12	(5) Discharges a machine gun or a firearm equipped
13	with a silencer, and causes any injury to another person.
14	(6) Discharges a machine gun or a firearm equipped
15	with a silencer, and causes any injury to a person he or
16	she knows to be a peace officer, community policing
17	volunteer, person summoned by a police officer, fireman,
18	private security officer, correctional institution
19	employee or emergency management worker:
20	(i) performing his or her official duties;
21	(ii) battered to prevent performance of his or her
22	official duties; or
23	(iii) battered in retaliation for performing his
24	or her official duties.
25	(7) Discharges a machine gun or a firearm equipped

with a silencer, and causes any injury to a person he or

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another.

1	she knows to be emergency medical services personnel:
2	(i) performing his or her official duties;
3	(ii) battered to prevent performance of his or her
4	official duties; or
5	(iii) battered in retaliation for performing his
6	or her official duties.
7	(8) Discharges a machine gun or a firearm equipped
8	with a silencer, and causes any injury to a person he or
9	she knows to be a teacher, or a student in a school, or a
10	school employee, and the teacher, student, or employee is
11	upon school grounds or grounds adjacent to a school or in
12	any part of a building used for school purposes.
13	(f) Offense based on use of a weapon or device. A person
14	commits aggravated battery when, in committing a battery, he
15	or she does any of the following:
16	(1) Uses a deadly weapon other than by discharge of a
17	firearm, or uses an air rifle as defined in Section
18	24.8-0.1 of this Code.
19	(2) Wears a hood, robe, or mask to conceal his or her
20	identity.
21	(3) Knowingly and without lawful justification shines
22	or flashes a laser gunsight or other laser device attached
23	to a firearm, or used in concert with a firearm, so that

the laser beam strikes upon or against the person of

(4) Knowingly video or audio records the offense with

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

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

1	violation	of	subdivis	ion	(a) (5)	under	the	laws	s of	this
2	State or	laws	similar	to	subdivi	sion (a) (5)	of	any	other
3	state.									

Aggravated battery as defined in subdivision (e)(1) is a Class X felony.

Aggravated battery as defined in subdivision (a)(2) is a Class X felony for which a person shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of a minimum of 6 years and a maximum of 45 years.

Aggravated battery as defined in subdivision (e)(5) is a Class X felony for which a person shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of a minimum of 12 years and a maximum of 45 years.

Aggravated battery as defined in subdivision (e)(2), (e)(3), or (e)(4) is a Class X felony for which a person shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of a minimum of 15 years and a maximum of 60 years.

Aggravated battery as defined in subdivision (e)(6), (e)(7), or (e)(8) is a Class X felony for which a person shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of a minimum of 20 years and a maximum of 60 years.

22 Aggravated battery as defined in subdivision (b)(1) is a 23 Class X felony, except that:

(1) if the person committed the offense while armed with a firearm, 15 years shall be added to the term of imprisonment imposed by the court;

	(2)	if,	during	the	commissi	on of	the	offense,	the
per	son r	oerso :	nally d	ischa	rged a fi	rearm,	20 5	/cars shal	l be
-	_		-		-		_	the court;	

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

(i) Definitions. In this Section:

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

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

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

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

1 '	"Machine	gun"	has	the	meaning	ascribed	to	it	in	Section
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- 2 24-1 of this Code.
- 3 "Merchant" has the meaning ascribed to it in Section
- 4 16-0.1 of this Code.
- 5 "Strangle" means intentionally impeding the normal
- 6 breathing or circulation of the blood of an individual by
- 7 applying pressure on the throat or neck of that individual or
- 8 by blocking the nose or mouth of that individual.
- 9 (Source: P.A. 101-223, eff. 1-1-20; 101-651, eff. 8-7-20.)
- 10 (720 ILCS 5/18-2) (from Ch. 38, par. 18-2)
- 11 Sec. 18-2. Armed robbery.
- 12 (a) A person commits armed robbery when he or she violates
- 13 Section 18-1; and
- 14 (1) he or she carries on or about his or her person or
- is otherwise armed with a dangerous weapon other than a
- 16 firearm; or
- 17 (2) he or she carries on or about his or her person or
- 18 is otherwise armed with a firearm; or
- 19 (3) he or she, during the commission of the offense,
- 20 personally discharges a firearm; or
- 21 (4) he or she, during the commission of the offense,
- 22 personally discharges a firearm that proximately causes
- 23 great bodily harm, permanent disability, permanent
- 24 disfigurement, or death to another person.
- 25 (b) Sentence.

1	Armed robbery in violation of subsection (a) $\frac{(1)}{(1)}$ is a Class
2	X felony. A violation of subsection (a) (2) is a Class X felony
3	for which 15 years shall be added to the term of imprisonment
4	imposed by the court. A violation of subsection (a)(3) is a
5	Class X felony for which 20 years shall be added to the term of
6	imprisonment imposed by the court. A violation of subsection
7	(a)(4) is a Class X felony for which 25 years or up to a term
8	of natural life shall be added to the term of imprisonment
9	imposed by the court.
10	(Source: P.A. 91-404, eff. 1-1-00.)

11 (720 ILCS 5/18-4)

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- 12 Sec. 18-4. Aggravated vehicular hijacking.
- 13 (a) A person commits aggravated vehicular hijacking when 14 he or she violates Section 18-3; and
 - (1) the person from whose immediate presence the motor vehicle is taken is a person with a physical disability or a person 60 years of age or over; or
 - (2) a person under 16 years of age is a passenger in the motor vehicle at the time of the offense; or
 - (3) he or she carries on or about his or her person, or is otherwise armed with a dangerous weapon, other than a firearm; or
- 23 (4) (blank); or he or she carries on or about his or
 24 her person or is otherwise armed with a firearm; or
- 25 (5) (blank); or he or she, during the commission of

the offense, personally discharges a firearm; or

- (6) (blank). he or she, during the commission of the offense, personally discharges a firearm that proximately causes great bodily harm, permanent disability, permanent disfigurement, or death to another person.
- (b) Sentence. Aggravated vehicular hijacking in violation of subsections (a)(1) or (a)(2) is a Class X felony. A violation of subsection (a)(3) is a Class X felony for which a term of imprisonment of not less than 7 years shall be imposed. A violation of subsection (a)(4) is a Class X felony for which 15 years shall be added to the term of imprisonment imposed by the court. A violation of subsection (a)(5) is a Class X felony for which 20 years shall be added to the term of imprisonment imposed by the court. A violation of subsection (a)(6) is a Class X felony for which 25 years or up to a term of natural life shall be added to the term of imprisonment imposed by the court.
- 18 (Source: P.A. 99-143, eff. 7-27-15.)
- 19 (720 ILCS 5/19-6) (was 720 ILCS 5/12-11)
- Sec. 19-6. Home Invasion.
 - (a) A person who is not a peace officer acting in the line of duty commits home invasion when without authority he or she knowingly enters the dwelling place of another when he or she knows or has reason to know that one or more persons is present or he or she knowingly enters the dwelling place of another and

remains in the dwelling place until he or she knows or has reason to know that one or more persons is present or who falsely represents himself or herself, including but not limited to, falsely representing himself or herself to be a representative of any unit of government or a construction, telecommunications, or utility company, for the purpose of gaining entry to the dwelling place of another when he or she knows or has reason to know that one or more persons are present and

- (1) While armed with a dangerous weapon, other than a firearm, uses force or threatens the imminent use of force upon any person or persons within the dwelling place whether or not injury occurs, or
- (2) Intentionally causes any injury, except as provided in subsection (a)(5), to any person or persons within the dwelling place, or
- (3) (Blank); or While armed with a firearm uses force or threatens the imminent use of force upon any person or persons within the dwelling place whether or not injury occurs, or
- (4) (Blank); or Uses force or threatens the imminent use of force upon any person or persons within the dwelling place whether or not injury occurs and during the commission of the offense personally discharges a firearm, or
 - (5) (Blank); or "Personally discharges a firearm that

proximately causes great bodily harm, permanent
disability, permanent disfigurement, or death to another
person within the dwelling place, or

- (6) Commits, against any person or persons within that dwelling place, a violation of Section 11-1.20, 11-1.30, 11-1.40, 11-1.50, or 11-1.60 of this Code.
- (b) It is an affirmative defense to a charge of home invasion that the accused who knowingly enters the dwelling place of another and remains in the dwelling place until he or she knows or has reason to know that one or more persons is present either immediately leaves the premises or surrenders to the person or persons lawfully present therein without either attempting to cause or causing serious bodily injury to any person present therein.
- (c) Sentence. Home invasion in violation of subsection (a)(1), (a)(2) or (a)(6) is a Class X felony. A violation of subsection (a)(3) is a Class X felony for which 15 years shall be added to the term of imprisonment imposed by the court. A violation of subsection (a)(4) is a Class X felony for which 20 years shall be added to the term of imprisonment imposed by the court. A violation of subsection (a)(5) is a Class X felony for which 25 years or up to a term of natural life shall be added to the term of imprisonment imposed by the court.
- (d) For purposes of this Section, "dwelling place of another" includes a dwelling place where the defendant maintains a tenancy interest but from which the defendant has

- 1 been barred by a divorce decree, judgment of dissolution of
- 2 marriage, order of protection, or other court order.
- 3 (Source: P.A. 96-1113, eff. 1-1-11; 96-1551, eff. 7-1-11;
- 4 97-1108, eff. 1-1-13; 97-1150, eff. 1-25-13.)
- 5 (720 ILCS 5/21-6) (from Ch. 38, par. 21-6)
- 6 Sec. 21-6. Unauthorized Possession or Storage of Weapons.
- 7 (a) Whoever possesses or stores any weapon enumerated in
- 8 Section 2.3-3 33A-1 in any building or on land supported in
- 9 whole or in part with public funds or in any building on such
- 10 land without prior written permission from the chief security
- 11 officer for such land or building commits a Class A
- 12 misdemeanor.
- 13 (b) The chief security officer must grant any reasonable
- request for permission under paragraph (a).
- 15 (Source: P.A. 89-685, eff. 6-1-97.)
- 16 (720 ILCS 5/24-1.7)
- 17 Sec. 24-1.7. Armed habitual criminal.
- 18 (a) A person commits the offense of being an armed
- 19 habitual criminal if he or she receives, sells, possesses, or
- transfers any firearm after having been convicted a total of 2
- or more times of any combination of the following offenses:
- 22 (1) a forcible felony as defined in Section 2-8 of
- this Code that is punishable as a Class 2 felony or higher;
- 24 (2) unlawful use of a weapon by a felon; aggravated

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1 unlawful use of a weapon; aggravated discharge of a 2 firearm; vehicular hijacking; aggravated vehicular 3 hijacking; aggravated battery of a child as described in Section 12-4.3 or subdivision (b)(1) of Section 12-3.05; intimidation; aggravated intimidation; gunrunning; home aggravated battery with a 6 invasion; or firearm as 7 described in Section 12-4.2 or subdivision (e)(1), (e)(2), 8 (e) (3), or (e) (4) of Section 12-3.05; or

- (3) (blank). any violation of the Illinois Controlled Substances Act or the Cannabis Control Act that is punishable as a Class 3 felony or higher.
- 12 (b) Sentence. Being an armed habitual criminal is a Class
 13 X felony.
- 14 (Source: P.A. 96-1551, eff. 7-1-11.)
- 15 (720 ILCS 5/33F-1) (from Ch. 38, par. 33F-1)
- Sec. 33F-1. Definitions. For purposes of this Article:
- 17 (a) "Body Armor" means any one of the following:
 - (1) A military style flak or tactical assault vest which is made of Kevlar or any other similar material or metal, fiberglass, plastic, and nylon plates and designed to be worn over one's clothing for the intended purpose of stopping not only missile fragmentation from mines, grenades, mortar shells and artillery fire but also fire from rifles, machine guns, and small arms.
 - (2) Soft body armor which is made of Kevlar or any

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- other similar material or metal or any other type of insert and which is lightweight and pliable and which can be easily concealed under a shirt.
 - (3) A military style recon/surveillance vest which is made of Kevlar or any other similar material and which is lightweight and designed to be worn over one's clothing.
 - (4) Protective casual clothing which is made of Kevlar or any other similar material and which was originally intended to be used by undercover law enforcement officers or dignitaries and is designed to look like jackets, coats, raincoats, quilted or three piece suit vests.
- (b) "Dangerous weapon" means a Category I, Category II, or

 Category III weapon as defined in Section 2.3-3 33A-1 of this

 Code.
- 15 (Source: P.A. 91-696, eff. 4-13-00.)
- 16 (720 ILCS 5/33G-3)
- 17 (Section scheduled to be repealed on June 11, 2022)
- 18 Sec. 33G-3. Definitions. As used in this Article:
- (a) "Another state" means any State of the United States
 (other than the State of Illinois), or the District of
 Columbia, or the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, or any territory
 or possession of the United States, or any political
 subdivision, or any department, agency, or instrumentality
 thereof.
- 25 (b) "Enterprise" includes:

(1)	aı	ny pa	ırtneı	rship,	C	orpora	tion,	associ	ation,
business	or	charit	able	trust,	or	other	legal	entity;	and

- (2) any group of individuals or other legal entities, or any combination thereof, associated in fact although not itself a legal entity. An association in fact must be held together by a common purpose of engaging in a course of conduct, and it may be associated together for purposes that are both legal and illegal. An association in fact must:
 - (A) have an ongoing organization or structure, either formal or informal;
 - (B) the various members of the group must function as a continuing unit, even if the group changes membership by gaining or losing members over time; and
 - (C) have an ascertainable structure distinct from that inherent in the conduct of a pattern of predicate activity.

As used in this Article, "enterprise" includes licit and illicit enterprises.

(c) "Labor organization" includes any organization, labor union, craft union, or any voluntary unincorporated association designed to further the cause of the rights of union labor that is constituted for the purpose, in whole or in part, of collective bargaining or of dealing with employers concerning grievances, terms or conditions of employment, or apprenticeships or applications for apprenticeships, or of

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- other mutual aid or protection in connection with employment, including apprenticeships or applications for apprenticeships.
 - (d) "Operation or management" means directing or carrying out the enterprise's affairs and is limited to any person who knowingly serves as a leader, organizer, operator, manager, director, supervisor, financier, advisor, recruiter, supplier, or enforcer of an enterprise in violation of this Article.
 - (e) "Predicate activity" means any act that is a Class 2 felony or higher and constitutes a violation or violations of any of the following provisions of the laws of the State of Illinois (as amended or revised as of the date the activity occurred or, in the instance of a continuing offense, the date that charges under this Article are filed in a particular matter in the State of Illinois) or any act under the law of another jurisdiction for an offense that could be charged as a Class 2 felony or higher in this State:
 - (1) under the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012: 8-1.2 (solicitation of murder for hire), 9-1 (first degree murder), 9-3.3 (drug-induced homicide), 10-1 (kidnapping), 10-2 (aggravated kidnapping), (aggravated unlawful restraint), 10 - 4(forcible detention), 10-5(b)(10) (child abduction), 10 - 9involuntary servitude, (trafficking in persons, related offenses), 11-1.20 (criminal sexual assault), 11-1.30 (aggravated criminal sexual assault), 11-1.40 (predatory criminal sexual assault of a child), 11-1.60

(aggravated criminal sexual abuse), 11-6 (indecent 1 2 solicitation of a child), 11-6.5 (indecent solicitation of an adult), 11-14.3(a)(2)(A) and (a)(2)(B) (promoting 3 prostitution), 11-14.4 (promoting juvenile prostitution), 4 5 11-18.1 (patronizing a minor engaged in prostitution; patronizing a juvenile prostitute), 12-3.05 (aggravated 6 battery), 12-6.4 (criminal street gang recruitment), 7 8 12-6.5 (compelling organization membership of persons), 9 12-7.3 (stalking), 12-7.4 (aggravated stalking), 12-7.5 10 (cyberstalking), 12-11 or 19-6 (home invasion), 12-11.1 or 11 18-6 (vehicular invasion), 18-1 (robbery; aggravated 12 robbery), 18-2 (armed robbery), 18-3 (vehicular hijacking), 18-4 (aggravated vehicular hijacking), 18-5 13 14 (aggravated robbery), 19-1 (burglary), 19-3 (residential 15 burglary), 20-1 (arson; residential arson; place of 16 worship arson), 20-1.1 (aggravated arson), 20-1.2 (residential arson), 20-1.3 (place of worship arson), 17 24-1.2 (aggravated discharge of a firearm), 24-1.2-5 18 19 (aggravated discharge of a machine gun or silencer 20 equipped firearm), 24-1.8 (unlawful possession of a 21 firearm by a street gang member), 24-3.2 (unlawful 22 discharge of firearm projectiles), 24-3.9 (aggravated 23 possession of a stolen firearm), 24-3A (gunrunning), 26-5 24 or 48-1 (dog-fighting), 29D-14.9 (terrorism), 29D-15 25 (soliciting support for terrorism), 29D-15.1 (causing a 26 catastrophe), 29D-15.2 (possession of a deadly substance),

- 29D-20 (making a terrorist threat), 29D-25 (falsely making a terrorist threat), 29D-29.9 (material support for terrorism), 29D-35 (hindering prosecution of terrorism), or 31A-1.2 (unauthorized contraband in a penal institution), or 33A 3 (armed violence);
- (2) under the Cannabis Control Act: Sections 5 (manufacture or delivery of cannabis), 5.1 (cannabis trafficking), or 8 (production or possession of cannabis plants), provided the offense either involves more than 500 grams of any substance containing cannabis or involves more than 50 cannabis sativa plants;
- (3) under the Illinois Controlled Substances Act: Sections 401 (manufacture or delivery of a controlled substance), 401.1 (controlled substance trafficking), 405 (calculated criminal drug conspiracy), or 405.2 (street gang criminal drug conspiracy); or
- (4) under the Methamphetamine Control and Community
 Protection Act: Sections 15 (methamphetamine
 manufacturing), or 55 (methamphetamine delivery).
- (f) "Pattern of predicate activity" means:
- (1) at least 3 occurrences of predicate activity that are in some way related to each other and that have continuity between them, and that are separate acts. Acts are related to each other if they are not isolated events, including if they have similar purposes, or results, or participants, or victims, or are committed a similar way,

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- or have other similar distinguishing characteristics, or are part of the affairs of the same enterprise. There is continuity between acts if they are ongoing over a substantial period, or if they are part of the regular way some entity does business or conducts its affairs; and
 - (2) which occurs after the effective date of this Article, and the last of which falls within 3 years (excluding any period of imprisonment) after the first occurrence of predicate activity.
- 10 (g) "Unlawful death" includes the following offenses: 11 under the Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012: Sections 12 9-1 (first degree murder) or 9-2 (second degree murder).
- 13 (Source: P.A. 97-686, eff. 6-11-12; 97-1150, eff. 1-25-13.)
- 14 (720 ILCS 5/Art. 33A rep.)
- Section 20. The Criminal Code of 2012 is amended by repealing Article 33A.
- Section 25. The Code of Criminal Procedure of 1963 is amended by changing Section 115-10.3 as follows:
- 19 (725 ILCS 5/115-10.3)
- Sec. 115-10.3. Hearsay exception regarding elder adults.
- 21 (a) In a prosecution for a physical act, abuse, neglect, 22 or financial exploitation perpetrated upon or against an 23 eligible adult, as defined in the Adult Protective Services

- 1 Act, who has been diagnosed by a physician to suffer from (i)
- 2 any form of dementia, developmental disability, or other form
- 3 of mental incapacity or (ii) any physical infirmity, including
- 4 but not limited to prosecutions for violations of Sections
- 5 10-1, 10-2, 10-3, 10-3.1, 10-4, 11-1.20, 11-1.30, 11-1.40,
- 6 11-1.50, 11-1.60, 11-11, 12-1, 12-2, 12-3, 12-3.05, 12-3.2,
- 7 12-3.3, 12-4, 12-4.1, 12-4.2, 12-4.5, 12-4.6, 12-4.7, 12-5,
- 8 12-6, 12-7.3, 12-7.4, 12-11, 12-11.1, 12-13, 12-14, 12-15,
- 9 12-16, 12-21, 16-1, 16-1.3, 17-1, 17-3, 17-56, 18-1, 18-2,
- 10 18-3, 18-4, 18-5, 18-6, 19-6, 20-1.1, or 24-1.2, and 33A-2, or
- 11 subsection (b) of Section 12-4.4a of the Criminal Code of
- 12 2012, the following evidence shall be admitted as an exception
- 13 to the hearsay rule:
- 14 (1) testimony by an eligible adult, of an out of court 15 statement made by the eligible adult, that he or she
- 16 complained of such act to another; and
- 17 (2) testimony of an out of court statement made by the
- 18 eligible adult, describing any complaint of such act or
- 19 matter or detail pertaining to any act which is an element
- of an offense which is the subject of a prosecution for a
- 21 physical act, abuse, neglect, or financial exploitation
- 22 perpetrated upon or against the eligible adult.
- 23 (b) Such testimony shall only be admitted if:
- 24 (1) The court finds in a hearing conducted outside the
- 25 presence of the jury that the time, content, and
- 26 circumstances of the statement provide sufficient

- 1 safeguards of reliability; and
- 2 (2) The eligible adult either:
- 3 (A) testifies at the proceeding; or
- (B) is unavailable as a witness and there is corroborative evidence of the act which is the subject
- of the statement.
- 7 (c) If a statement is admitted pursuant to this Section,
- 8 the court shall instruct the jury that it is for the jury to
- 9 determine the weight and credibility to be given the statement
- 10 and that, in making the determination, it shall consider the
- 11 condition of the eligible adult, the nature of the statement,
- 12 the circumstances under which the statement was made, and any
- 13 other relevant factor.
- 14 (d) The proponent of the statement shall give the adverse
- party reasonable notice of his or her intention to offer the
- statement and the particulars of the statement.
- 17 (Source: P.A. 97-1108, eff. 1-1-13; 97-1109, eff. 1-1-13;
- 18 97-1150, eff. 1-25-13; 98-49, eff. 7-1-13.)
- 19 Section 30. The Unified Code of Corrections is amended by
- 20 changing Sections 3-2-2, 5-4.5-110, 5-8-1, 5-8-1.1, 5-8-1.2,
- 21 and 5-8-1.3 as follows:
- 22 (730 ILCS 5/3-2-2) (from Ch. 38, par. 1003-2-2)
- Sec. 3-2-2. Powers and duties of the Department.
- 24 (1) In addition to the powers, duties, and

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- responsibilities which are otherwise provided by law, the
 Department shall have the following powers:
 - (a) To accept persons committed to it by the courts of this State for care, custody, treatment and rehabilitation, and to accept federal prisoners and aliens over whom the Office of the Federal Detention Trustee is authorized to exercise the federal detention function for limited purposes and periods of time.
 - (b) To develop and maintain reception and evaluation for purposes of analyzing the custody 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 and 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 such 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 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 Department of 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 (20 ILCS 405/405-300). The Department shall designate those institutions which shall constitute the State Penitentiary System.

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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

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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 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 shall not be eligible for selection to 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.

(q) 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 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

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

(r-10) To systematically and routinely identify with 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.

- (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

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101-235, eff. 1-1-20.)

- 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.
- 10 (5) On and after the date 6 months after August 16, 2013 11 (the effective date of Public Act 98-488), as provided in the 12 Executive Order 1 (2012) Implementation Act, all of the powers, duties, rights, and responsibilities related to State 13 14 healthcare purchasing under this Code that were transferred 15 from the Department of Corrections to the Department of 16 Healthcare and Family Services by Executive Order 3 (2005) are 17 transferred back to the Department of Corrections; however, powers, duties, rights, and responsibilities related to State 18 19 healthcare purchasing under this Code that were exercised by 20 the Department of Corrections before the effective date of Executive Order 3 (2005) but that pertain to individuals 21 22 resident in facilities operated by the Department of Juvenile 23 Justice are transferred to the Department of Juvenile Justice. (Source: P.A. 100-198, eff. 1-1-18; 100-863, eff. 8-14-18; 24

1	(730 ILCS 5/5-4.5-110)
2	(Section scheduled to be repealed on January 1, 2023)
3	Sec. 5-4.5-110. SENTENCING GUIDELINES FOR INDIVIDUALS WITH
4	PRIOR FELONY FIREARM-RELATED OR OTHER SPECIFIED CONVICTIONS.
5	(a) DEFINITIONS. For the purposes of this Section:
6	"Firearm" has the meaning ascribed to it in Section
7	1.1 of the Firearm Owners Identification Card Act.
8	"Qualifying predicate offense" means the following
9	offenses under the Criminal Code of 2012:
10	(A) aggravated unlawful use of a weapon under
11	Section 24-1.6 or similar offense under the Criminal
12	Code of 1961, when the weapon is a firearm;
13	(B) unlawful use or possession of a weapon by a
14	felon under Section 24-1.1 or similar offense under
15	the Criminal Code of 1961, when the weapon is a
16	firearm;
17	(C) first degree murder under Section 9-1 or
18	similar offense under the Criminal Code of 1961;
19	(D) attempted first degree murder with a firearm
20	or similar offense under the Criminal Code of 1961;
21	(E) aggravated kidnapping with a firearm under
22	paragraph (6) or (7) of subsection (a) of Section 10-2
23	or similar offense under the Criminal Code of 1961;
24	(F) aggravated battery with a firearm under
25	subsection (e) of Section 12-3.05 or similar offense
26	under the Criminal Code of 1961;

1	(G) aggravated criminal sexual assault under
2	Section 11-1.30 or similar offense under the Criminal
3	Code of 1961;
4	(H) predatory criminal sexual assault of a child
5	under Section 11-1.40 or similar offense under the
6	Criminal Code of 1961;
7	(I) armed robbery under Section 18-2 or similar
8	offense under the Criminal Code of 1961;
9	(J) vehicular hijacking under Section 18-3 or
10	similar offense under the Criminal Code of 1961;
11	(K) aggravated vehicular hijacking under Section
12	18-4 or similar offense under the Criminal Code of
13	1961;
14	(L) home invasion with a firearm under paragraph
15	(3), (4) , or (5) of subsection (a) of Section 19-6 or
16	similar offense under the Criminal Code of 1961;
17	(M) aggravated discharge of a firearm under
18	Section 24-1.2 or similar offense under the Criminal
19	Code of 1961;
20	(N) aggravated discharge of a machine gun or a
21	firearm equipped with a device designed or used for
22	silencing the report of a firearm under Section
23	24-1.2-5 or similar offense under the Criminal Code of
24	1961;
25	(0) unlawful use of firearm projectiles under
26	Section 24-2.1 or similar offense under the Criminal

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1961;

1	Code of 1961;
2	(P) manufacture, sale, or transfer of bullets or
3	shells represented to be armor piercing bullets,
4	dragon's breath shotgun shells, bolo shells, or
5	flechette shells under Section 24-2.2 or similar
6	offense under the Criminal Code of 1961;
7	(Q) unlawful sale or delivery of firearms under
8	Section 24-3 or similar offense under the Criminal
9	Code of 1961;
10	(R) unlawful discharge of firearm projectiles
11	under Section 24-3.2 or similar offense under the
12	Criminal Code of 1961;
13	(S) unlawful sale or delivery of firearms on
14	school premises of any school under Section 24-3.3 or
15	similar offense under the Criminal Code of 1961;
16	(T) unlawful purchase of a firearm under Section
17	24-3.5 or similar offense under the Criminal Code of
18	1961;
19	(U) use of a stolen firearm in the commission of an
20	offense under Section 24-3.7 or similar offense under
21	the Criminal Code of 1961;
22	(V) possession of a stolen firearm under Section
23	24-3.8 or similar offense under the Criminal Code of

(W) aggravated possession of a stolen firearm

under Section 24-3.9 or similar offense under the

- (X) gunrunning under Section 24-3A or similar offense under the Criminal Code of 1961;
 - (Y) defacing identification marks of firearms under Section 24-5 or similar offense under the Criminal Code of 1961; and
 - (Z) (blank). armed violence under Section 33A 2 or similar offense under the Criminal Code of 1961.
 - (b) APPLICABILITY. For an offense committed on or after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 100th General Assembly and before January 1, 2023, when a person is convicted of unlawful use or possession of a weapon by a felon, when the weapon is a firearm, or aggravated unlawful use of a weapon, when the weapon is a firearm, after being previously convicted of a qualifying predicate offense the person shall be subject to the sentencing guidelines under this Section.
 - (c) SENTENCING GUIDELINES.
 - (1) When a person is convicted of unlawful use or possession of a weapon by a felon, when the weapon is a firearm, and that person has been previously convicted of a qualifying predicate offense, the person shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment within the sentencing range of not less than 7 years and not more than 14 years, unless the court finds that a departure from the sentencing guidelines under this paragraph is warranted under subsection (d) of this Section.

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

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1	consistent with public safety and does not deprecate the
2	seriousness of the offense.
3	(2) In deciding whether to depart from the sentencing
4	guidelines under this paragraph, the court shall consider:
5	(A) the age, immaturity, or limited mental
6	capacity of the defendant at the time of commission of
7	the qualifying predicate or current offense, including
8	whether the defendant was suffering from a mental or
9	physical condition insufficient to constitute a
10	defense but significantly reduced the defendant's
11	culpability;
12	(B) the nature and circumstances of the qualifying
13	predicate offense;
14	(C) the time elapsed since the qualifying
15	<pre>predicate offense;</pre>
16	(D) the nature and circumstances of the current
17	offense;
18	(E) the defendant's prior criminal history;
19	(F) whether the defendant committed the qualifying
20	predicate or current offense under specific and
21	credible duress, coercion, threat, or compulsion;
22	(G) whether the defendant aided in the
23	apprehension of another felon or testified truthfully

on behalf of another prosecution of a felony; and

(H) whether departure is in the interest of the

person's rehabilitation, including employment or

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educational or vocational training, after taking into account any past rehabilitation efforts or dispositions of probation or supervision, and the defendant's cooperation or response to rehabilitation.

- (3) When departing from the sentencing guidelines under this Section, the court shall specify on the record, the particular evidence, information, factor or factors, or other reasons which led to the departure from the sentencing guidelines. When departing from the sentencing range in accordance with this subsection (d), the court shall indicate on the sentencing order which departure factor or factors outlined in paragraph (2) of this subsection (d) led to the sentence imposed. The sentencing order shall be filed with the clerk of the court and shall be a public record.
- 16 (e) This Section is repealed on January 1, 2023.
- 17 (Source: P.A. 100-3, eff. 1-1-18.)
- 18 (730 ILCS 5/5-8-1) (from Ch. 38, par. 1005-8-1)
- Sec. 5-8-1. Natural life imprisonment; enhancements for use of a firearm; mandatory supervised release terms.
- 21 (a) Except as otherwise provided in the statute defining 22 the offense or in Article 4.5 of Chapter V, a sentence of 23 imprisonment for a felony shall be a determinate sentence set 24 by the court under this Section, subject to Section 5-4.5-115 25 of this Code, according to the following limitations:

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1	(1) for first degree murder,
2	(a) (blank),
3	(b) if a trier of fact finds beyond a reasonable
4	doubt that the murder was accompanied by exceptionally
5	brutal or heinous behavior indicative of wanton
6	cruelty or, except as set forth in subsection
7	(a)(1)(c) of this Section, that any of the aggravating
8	factors listed in subsection (b) or (b-5) of Section
9	9-1 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code
10	of 2012 are present, the court may sentence the
11	defendant, subject to Section 5-4.5-105, to a term of
12	natural life imprisonment, or
13	(c) the court shall sentence the defendant to a
14	term of natural life imprisonment if the defendant, at
15	the time of the commission of the murder, had attained
16	the age of 18, and
17	(i) has previously been convicted of first
18	degree murder under any state or federal law, or
19	(ii) is found guilty of murdering more than
20	one victim, or
21	(iii) is found guilty of murdering a peace
22	officer, fireman, or emergency management worker
23	when the peace officer, fireman, or emergency

management worker was killed in the course of

performing his official duties, or to prevent the

peace officer or fireman from performing his

official duties, or in retaliation for the peace officer, fireman, or emergency management worker from performing his official duties, and the defendant knew or should have known that the murdered individual was a peace officer, fireman, or emergency management worker, or

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

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

technician - ambulance, emergency medical technician - intermediate, emergency medical technician - paramedic, ambulance driver, or other medical assistant or first aid personnel, or

(vi) (blank), or

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

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

(d) (blank); (i) if the person committed the offense while armed with a firearm, 15 years shall be added to the term of imprisonment imposed by the court;

(ii) if, during the commission of the offense, the person personally discharged a firearm, 20 years shall be added to the term of imprisonment imposed by the court;

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

(2) (blank);

- (2.5) for a person who has attained the age of 18 years at the time of the commission of the offense and who is convicted under the circumstances described in subdivision (b)(1)(B) of Section 11-1.20 or paragraph (3) of subsection (b) of Section 12-13, subdivision (d)(2) of Section 11-1.30 or paragraph (2) of subsection (d) of Section 12-14, subdivision (b)(1.2) of Section 11-1.40 or paragraph (1.2) of subsection (b) of Section 12-14.1, subdivision (b)(2) of Section 11-1.40 or paragraph (2) of subsection (b) of Section 12-14.1 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012, the sentence shall be a term of natural life imprisonment.
- 21 (b) (Blank).
- 22 (c) (Blank).
- 23 (d) Subject to earlier termination under Section 3-3-8, 24 the parole or mandatory supervised release term shall be 25 written as part of the sentencing order and shall be as 26 follows:

(1) for first degree murder or a Class X felony except for the offenses of predatory criminal sexual assault of a child, aggravated criminal sexual assault, and criminal sexual assault if committed on or after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 94th General Assembly and except for the offense of aggravated child pornography under Section 11 20.1B, 11 20.3, or 11 20.1 with sentencing under subsection (c 5) of Section 11 20.1 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012, if committed on or after January 1, 2009, 3 years;

- (1.5) for a Class X felony except for the offenses of predatory criminal sexual assault of a child, aggravated criminal sexual assault, and criminal sexual assault if committed on or after December 13, 2005 (the effective date of Public Act 94-715) and except for the offense of aggravated child pornography under Section 11-20.1B. 11-20.3, or 11-20.1 with sentencing under subsection (c-5) of Section 11-20.1 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012, if committed on or after January 1, 2009, 18 months;
- (2) for a Class 1 felony or a Class 2 felony except for the offense of criminal sexual assault if committed on or after <u>December 13, 2005</u> (the effective date of <u>Public Act 94-715</u>) this amendatory Act of the 94th General Assembly and except for the offenses of manufacture and dissemination of child pornography under clauses (a) (1)

1	and (a)(2) of Section 11-20.1 of the Criminal Code of 1961
2	or the Criminal Code of 2012, if committed on or after
3	January 1, 2009, <u>12 months</u> 2 years ;
4	(3) except as provided in paragraph (4) or paragraph
5	(6) of this subsection (d), a mandatory supervised release
6	term shall not be imposed for a Class 3 felony or a Class 4
7	<pre>felony unless:</pre>
8	(A) the Prisoner Review Board, based on a
9	validated risk and needs assessment, determines it is
10	necessary for an offender to serve a mandatory
11	supervised release term; and
12	(B) if the Prisoner Review Board determines a
13	mandatory supervised release term is necessary
14	pursuant to subparagraph (A) of this paragraph (3),
15	the Prisoner Review Board shall specify the maximum
16	number of months of mandatory supervised release the
17	offender may serve, limited to a term of:
18	(i) 12 months for a Class 3 felony; and
19	(ii) 6 months for a Class 4 felony; for a Class
20	3 felony or a Class 4 felony, 1 year;
21	(4) for defendants who commit the offense of predatory
22	criminal sexual assault of a child, aggravated criminal
23	sexual assault, or criminal sexual assault, on or after
24	the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 94th
25	General Assembly, or who commit the offense of aggravated

child pornography under Section 11-20.1B, 11-20.3, or

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- 1 11-20.1 with sentencing under subsection (c-5) of Section
 2 11-20.1 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code
 3 of 2012, manufacture of child pornography, or
 4 dissemination of child pornography after January 1, 2009,
 5 the term of mandatory supervised release shall range from
 6 a minimum of 3 years to a maximum of the natural life of
 7 the defendant;
 - (5) if the victim is under 18 years of age, for a second or subsequent offense of aggravated criminal sexual abuse or felony criminal sexual abuse, 4 years, at least the first 2 years of which the defendant shall serve in an electronic monitoring or home detention program under Article 8A of Chapter V of this Code;
- 14 (6) for a felony domestic battery, aggravated domestic 15 battery, stalking, aggravated stalking, and a felony 16 violation of an order of protection, 4 years.
- 17 (e) (Blank).
- 18 (f) (Blank).
- 19 (Source: P.A. 100-431, eff. 8-25-17; 100-1182, eff. 6-1-19;
- 20 101-288, eff. 1-1-20.)
- 21 (730 ILCS 5/5-8-1.1) (from Ch. 38, par. 1005-8-1.1)
- Sec. 5-8-1.1. Impact incarceration.
- 23 (a) The Department may establish and operate an impact 24 incarceration program for eligible offenders. If the court 25 finds under Section 5-4-1 that an offender sentenced to a term

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imprisonment for a felony may meet the eliqibility requirements of the Department, the court may in its sentencing order approve the offender for placement in the impact incarceration program conditioned upon his acceptance in the program by the Department. Notwithstanding the sentencing provisions of this Code, the sentencing order also shall provide that if the Department accepts the offender in the program and determines that the offender has successfully completed the impact incarceration program, the sentence shall be reduced to time considered served upon certification to the court by the Department that the offender has successfully completed the program. In the event the offender is not accepted for placement in the impact incarceration program or the offender does not successfully complete the program, his term of imprisonment shall be as set forth by the court in its sentencing order.

- (b) In order to be eligible to participate in the impact incarceration program, the committed person shall meet all of the following requirements:
 - (1) The person must be not less than 17 years of age nor more than 35 years of age.
 - (2) The person has not previously participated in the impact incarceration program and has not previously served more than one prior sentence of imprisonment for a felony in an adult correctional facility.
 - (3) The person has not been convicted of a Class X

felony, first or second degree murder, armed violence, aggravated kidnapping, criminal sexual assault, aggravated criminal sexual abuse or a subsequent conviction for criminal sexual abuse, forcible detention, residential arson, place of worship arson, or arson and has not been convicted previously of any of those offenses.

- (4) The person has been sentenced to a term of imprisonment of 8 years or less.
- (5) The person must be physically able to participate in strenuous physical activities or labor.
- (6) The person must not have any mental disorder or disability that would prevent participation in the impact incarceration program.
- (7) The person has consented in writing to participation in the impact incarceration program and to the terms and conditions thereof.
- (8) The person was recommended and approved for placement in the impact incarceration program in the court's sentencing order.

The Department may also consider, among other matters, whether the committed person has any outstanding detainers or warrants, whether the committed person has a history of escaping or absconding, whether participation in the impact incarceration program may pose a risk to the safety or security of any person and whether space is available.

(c) The impact incarceration program shall include, among

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- other matters, mandatory physical training and labor, military formation and drills, regimented activities, uniformity of dress and appearance, education and counseling, including drug
- 4 counseling where appropriate.
 - (d) Privileges including visitation, commissary, receipt and retention of property and publications and access to television, radio and a library may be suspended or restricted, notwithstanding provisions to the contrary in this Code.
 - (e) Committed persons participating in the impact incarceration program shall adhere to all Department rules and all requirements of the program. Committed persons shall be informed of rules of behavior and conduct. Disciplinary procedures required by this Code or by Department rule are not applicable except in those instances in which the Department seeks to revoke good time.
 - (f) Participation in the impact incarceration program shall be for a period of 120 to 180 days. The period of time a committed person shall serve in the impact incarceration program shall not be reduced by the accumulation of good time.
 - (g) The committed person shall serve a term of mandatory supervised release as set forth in subsection (d) of Section 5-8-1.
- 24 (h) A committed person may be removed from the program for 25 a violation of the terms or conditions of the program or in the 26 event he is for any reason unable to participate. The

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- Department shall promulgate rules and regulations governing conduct which could result in removal from the program or in a determination that the committed person has not successfully completed the program. Committed persons shall have access to such rules, which shall provide that a committed person shall receive notice and have the opportunity to appear before and address one or more hearing officers. A committed person may be transferred to any of the Department's facilities prior to the hearing.
- 10 (i) The Department may terminate the impact incarceration 11 program at any time.
- (j) The Department shall report to the Governor and the
 General Assembly on or before September 30th of each year on
 the impact incarceration program, including the composition of
 the program by the offenders, by county of commitment,
 sentence, age, offense and race.
- 17 (k) The Department of Corrections shall consider the 18 affirmative action plan approved by the Department of Human 19 Rights in hiring staff at the impact incarceration facilities. 20 (Source: P.A. 97-800, eff. 7-13-12.)
- 21 (730 ILCS 5/5-8-1.2)
- Sec. 5-8-1.2. County impact incarceration.
- 23 (a) Legislative intent. It is the finding of the General
 24 Assembly that certain non-violent offenders eligible for
 25 sentences of incarceration may benefit from the rehabilitative

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- aspects of a county impact incarceration program. It is the intent of the General Assembly that such programs be implemented as provided by this Section. This Section shall not be construed to allow violent offenders to participate in a county impact incarceration program.
 - (b) Under the direction of the Sheriff and with the approval of the County Board of Commissioners, the Sheriff, in any county with more than 3,000,000 inhabitants, may establish and operate a county impact incarceration program for eligible offenders. If the court finds under Section 5-4-1 that an offender convicted of а felony meets the eligibility requirements of the Sheriff's county impact incarceration program, the court may sentence the offender to the county impact incarceration program. The Sheriff shall be responsible for monitoring all offenders who are sentenced to the county impact incarceration program, including the mandatory period of monitored release following the 120 to 180 days of impact incarceration. Offenders assigned to the county incarceration program under an intergovernmental agreement between the county and the Illinois Department of Corrections are exempt from the provisions of this mandatory period of monitored release. In the event the offender is not accepted for placement in the county impact incarceration program, the court shall proceed to sentence the offender to any other disposition authorized by this Code. If the offender does not successfully complete the program, the offender's failure to

- do so shall constitute a violation of the sentence to the county impact incarceration program.
 - (c) In order to be eligible to be sentenced to a county impact incarceration program by the court, the person shall meet all of the following requirements:
 - (1) The person must be not less than 17 years of age nor more than 35 years of age.
 - (2) The person has not previously participated in the impact incarceration program and has not previously served more than one prior sentence of imprisonment for a felony in an adult correctional facility.
 - (3) The person has not been convicted of a Class X felony, first or second degree murder, armed violence, aggravated kidnapping, criminal sexual assault, aggravated criminal sexual abuse or a subsequent conviction for criminal sexual abuse, forcible detention, or arson and has not been convicted previously of any of those offenses.
 - (4) The person has been found in violation of probation for an offense that is a Class 2, 3, or 4 felony that is not a forcible felony as defined in Section 2-8 of the Criminal Code of 2012 or a violent crime as defined in subsection (c) of Section 3 of the Rights of Crime Victims and Witnesses Act who otherwise could be sentenced to a term of incarceration; or the person is convicted of an offense that is a Class 2, 3, or 4 felony that is not a

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forcible felony as defined in Section 2-8 of the Criminal Code of 2012 or a violent crime as defined in subsection (c) of Section 3 of the Rights of Crime Victims and Witnesses Act who has previously served a sentence of probation for any felony offense and who otherwise could be sentenced to a term of incarceration.

- (5) The person must be physically able to participate in strenuous physical activities or labor.
- (6) The person must not have any mental disorder or disability that would prevent participation in a county impact incarceration program.
- The person was recommended and approved (7) placement in the county impact incarceration program by the Sheriff and consented in writing to participation in the county impact incarceration program and to the terms and conditions of the program. The Sheriff may consider, matters, whether the other person has among outstanding detainers or warrants, whether the person has a history of escaping or absconding, whether participation in the county impact incarceration program may pose a risk to the safety or security of any person and whether space is available.
- (c-5) The county impact incarceration program shall include, among other matters, mandatory physical training and labor, military formation and drills, regimented activities, uniformity of dress and appearance, education and counseling,

- 1 including drug counseling where appropriate.
 - (d) Privileges including visitation, commissary, receipt and retention of property and publications and access to television, radio, and a library may be suspended or restricted, notwithstanding provisions to the contrary in this Code.
 - (e) The Sheriff shall issue written rules and requirements for the program. Persons shall be informed of rules of behavior and conduct. Persons participating in the county impact incarceration program shall adhere to all rules and all requirements of the program.
 - (f) Participation in the county impact incarceration program shall be for a period of 120 to 180 days followed by a mandatory term of monitored release for at least 8 months and no more than 12 months supervised by the Sheriff. The period of time a person shall serve in the impact incarceration program shall not be reduced by the accumulation of good time. The court may also sentence the person to a period of probation to commence at the successful completion of the county impact incarceration program.
 - (g) If the person successfully completes the county impact incarceration program, the Sheriff shall certify the person's successful completion of the program to the court and to the county's State's Attorney. Upon successful completion of the county impact incarceration program and mandatory term of monitored release and if there is an additional period of

- probation given, the person shall at that time begin his or her probationary sentence under the supervision of the Adult Probation Department.
 - (h) A person may be removed from the county impact incarceration program for a violation of the terms or conditions of the program or in the event he or she is for any reason unable to participate. The failure to complete the program for any reason, including the 8 to 12 month monitored release period, shall be deemed a violation of the county impact incarceration sentence. The Sheriff shall give notice to the State's Attorney of the person's failure to complete the program. The Sheriff shall file a petition for violation of the county impact incarceration sentence with the court and the State's Attorney may proceed on the petition under Section 5-6-4 of this Code. The Sheriff shall promulgate rules and regulations governing conduct which could result in removal from the program or in a determination that the person has not successfully completed the program.

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

- 23 (1) not violate any criminal statute of any 24 jurisdiction;
 - (2) report or appear in person before any such person or agency as directed by the court or the Sheriff;

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- 1 (3) refrain from possessing a firearm or other 2 dangerous weapon;
 - (4) not leave the State without the consent of the court or, in circumstances in which the reason for the absence is of such an emergency nature that prior consent by the court is not possible, without the prior notification and approval of the Sheriff; and
 - (5) permit representatives of the Sheriff to visit at the person's home or elsewhere to the extent necessary for the Sheriff to monitor compliance with the program. Persons shall have access to such rules, which shall provide that a person shall receive notice of any such violation.
- 14 (i) The Sheriff may terminate the county impact 15 incarceration program at any time.
- (j) The Sheriff shall report to the county board on or before September 30th of each year on the county impact incarceration program, including the composition of the program by the offenders, by county of commitment, sentence, age, offense, and race.
- 21 (Source: P.A. 100-201, eff. 8-18-17.)
- 22 (730 ILCS 5/5-8-1.3)
- Sec. 5-8-1.3. Pilot residential and transition treatment program for women.
- 25 (a) The General Assembly recognizes:

- (1) that drug-offending women with children who have been in and out of the criminal justice system for years are a serious problem;
 - (2) that the intergenerational cycle of women continuously being part of the criminal justice system needs to be broken;
 - (3) that the effects of drug offending women with children disrupts family harmony and creates an atmosphere that is not conducive to healthy childhood development;
 - (4) that there is a need for an effective residential community supervision model to provide help to women to become drug free, recover from trauma, focus on healthy mother-child relationships, and establish economic independence and long-term support;
 - (5) that certain non-violent women offenders with children eligible for sentences of incarceration, may benefit from the rehabilitative aspects of gender responsive treatment programs and services. This Section shall not be construed to allow violent offenders to participate in a treatment program.
- (b) Under the direction of the sheriff and with the approval of the county board of commissioners, the sheriff, in any county with more than 3,000,000 inhabitants, may operate a residential and transition treatment program for women established by the Illinois Department of Corrections if funding has been provided by federal, local or private

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entities. If the court finds during the sentencing hearing conducted under Section 5-4-1 that a woman convicted of a felony meets the eligibility requirements of the sheriff's residential and transition treatment program for women, the court may refer the offender to the sheriff's residential and transition treatment program for women for consideration as a as an alternative to incarceration participant penitentiary. The sheriff shall be responsible for supervising all women who are placed in the residential and transition treatment program for women for the 12-month period. In the event that the woman is not accepted for placement in the sheriff's residential and transition treatment program for women, the court shall proceed to sentence the woman to any other disposition authorized by this Code. If the woman does not successfully complete the residential and transition treatment program for women, the woman's failure to do so shall constitute a violation of the sentence to the residential and transition treatment program for women.

- (c) In order to be eligible to be a participant in the pilot residential and transition treatment program for women, the participant shall meet all of the following conditions:
 - (1) The woman has not been convicted of a violent crime as defined in subsection (c) of Section 3 of the Rights of Crime Victims and Witnesses Act, a Class X felony, first or second degree murder, armed violence, aggravated kidnapping, criminal sexual assault, aggravated

- criminal sexual abuse or a subsequent conviction for criminal sexual abuse, forcible detention, or arson and has not been previously convicted of any of those offenses.
 - (2) The woman must undergo an initial assessment evaluation to determine the treatment and program plan.
 - (3) The woman was recommended and accepted for placement in the pilot residential and transition treatment program for women by the Department of Corrections and has consented in writing to participation in the program under the terms and conditions of the program. The Department of Corrections may consider whether space is available.
 - (d) The program may include a substance abuse treatment program designed for women offenders, mental health, trauma, and medical treatment; parenting skills and family relationship counseling, preparation for a high school equivalency or vocational certificate; life skills program; job readiness and job skill training, and a community transition development plan.
 - (e) With the approval of the Department of Corrections, the sheriff shall issue requirements for the program and inform the participants who shall sign an agreement to adhere to all rules and all requirements for the pilot residential and transition treatment program.
 - (f) Participation in the pilot residential and transition

- 1 treatment program for women shall be for a period not to exceed
- 2 12 months. The period may not be reduced by accumulation of
- 3 good time.
- 4 (g) If the woman successfully completes the pilot
- 5 residential and transition treatment program for women, the
- 6 sheriff shall notify the Department of Corrections, the court,
- 7 and the State's Attorney of the county of the woman's
- 8 successful completion.
- 9 (h) A woman may be removed from the pilot residential and
- 10 transition treatment program for women for violation of the
- 11 terms and conditions of the program or in the event she is
- 12 unable to participate. The failure to complete the program
- shall be deemed a violation of the conditions of the program.
- 14 The sheriff shall give notice to the Department of
- 15 Corrections, the court, and the State's Attorney of the
- 16 woman's failure to complete the program. The Department of
- 17 Corrections or its designee shall file a petition alleging
- that the woman has violated the conditions of the program with
- 19 the court. The State's Attorney may proceed on the petition
- 20 under Section 5-4-1 of this Code.
- 21 (i) The conditions of the pilot residential and transition
- 22 treatment program for women shall include that the woman while
- 23 in the program:
- 24 (1) not violate any criminal statute of any
- 25 jurisdiction;
- 26 (2) report or appear in person before any person or

- agency as directed by the court, the sheriff, or
 Department of Corrections;
 - (3) refrain from possessing a firearm or other dangerous weapon;
 - (4) consent to drug testing;
 - (5) not leave the State without the consent of the court or, in circumstances in which reason for the absence is of such an emergency nature that prior consent by the court is not possible, without prior notification and approval of the Department of Corrections;
 - (6) upon placement in the program, must agree to follow all requirements of the program.
 - (j) The Department of Corrections or the sheriff may terminate the program at any time by mutual agreement or with 30 days prior written notice by either the Department of Corrections or the sheriff.
 - (k) The Department of Corrections may enter into a joint contract with a county with more than 3,000,000 inhabitants to establish and operate a pilot residential and treatment program for women.
 - (1) The Director of the Department of Corrections shall have the authority to develop rules to establish and operate a pilot residential and treatment program for women that shall include criteria for selection of the participants of the program in conjunction and approval by the sentencing court. Violent crime offenders are not eligible to participate in the

- 1 program.
- 2 \qquad (m) The Department shall report to the Governor and the
- 3 General Assembly before September 30th of each year on the
- 4 pilot residential and treatment program for women, including
- 5 the composition of the program by offenders, sentence, age,
- 6 offense, and race. Reporting is only required if the pilot
- 7 residential and treatment program for women is operational.
- 8 (n) The Department of Corrections or the sheriff may
- 9 terminate the program with 30 days prior written notice.
- 10 (o) A county with more than 3,000,000 inhabitants is
- 11 authorized to apply for funding from federal, local or private
- 12 entities to create a Residential and Treatment Program for
- Women. This sentencing option may not go into effect until the
- 14 funding is secured for the program and the program has been
- 15 established.
- 16 (Source: P.A. 97-800, eff. 7-13-12; 98-718, eff. 1-1-15.)

25 730 ILCS 5/5-8-1.3

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