

Sen. Terry Link

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	09900HB2569sam003 LRB099 07774 RLC 36122 a
1	AMENDMENT TO HOUSE BILL 2569
2	AMENDMENT NO Amend House Bill 2569 by replacing
3	everything after the enacting clause with the following:
4 5	"Section 5. The Code of Criminal Procedure of 1963 is amended by changing Section 113-4 as follows:
6	(725 ILCS 5/113-4) (from Ch. 38, par. 113-4)
7	Sec. 113-4. Plea. (a) When called upon to plead at
8	arraignment the defendant shall be furnished with a copy of the
9	charge and shall plead guilty, guilty but mentally ill, or not
10	guilty.
11	(b) If the defendant stands mute a plea of not guilty shall
12	be entered for him <u>or her</u> and the trial shall proceed on <u>the</u>
13	<del>such</del> plea.
14	(c) If the defendant pleads guilty <u>, the</u> <del>such</del> plea shall not
15	be accepted until the court shall have fully explained to the
16	defendant the <u>following:</u>

1	(1) consequences of such plea and the maximum and
2	minimum penalty provided by law for the offense which may
3	be imposed by the court <u>;</u>
4	(2) any possible increased sentence by reason of the
5	fact of a prior conviction and any possibility of the
6	imposition of consecutive sentences; and
7	(3) any registration requirement that may result from
8	the plea.
9	After <u>the</u> <del>such</del> explanation, the court shall ask the defendant
10	in open court if the consequences of the defendant's guilty
11	plea have been explained by defendant's counsel. If <del>if</del> the
12	defendant answers in the affirmative and understandingly
13	persists in his <u>or her</u> plea <u>,</u> it shall be accepted by the court
14	and recorded. For purposes of this subsection (c),
15	"consequences of the defendant's quilty plea" means all
16	relevant consequences that the defendant's counsel shall
17	explain in order for the defendant to make an informed
18	decision. These consequences may include, but are not limited
19	to, any possible increased sentence for a future conviction,
20	any restrictions associated with a registration requirement
21	that may result from the plea, or the reasonably foreseeable
22	negative effect the plea may have on the defendant's ability to
23	retain or obtain housing, retain or obtain employment, retain
24	or obtain an occupational or driver's license, retain or obtain
25	custody of a child, acquire loans, or possess a firearm. In

1 effect", defendant's counsel may take into account the defendant's age, education level, prior criminal and driving 2 record, the nature and length of any sentence that may or will 3 4 be imposed for the offense, the prior or current employment or 5 housing of the defendant, and any other factor in the defendant's background that makes it probable that the 6 collateral consequence of defendant's conviction would or 7 would not affect the defendant. 8

9 (d) If the defendant pleads guilty but mentally ill, the 10 court shall not accept that such a plea until the defendant has undergone examination by 11 clinical psychologist а or psychiatrist and the judge has examined the psychiatric or 12 13 psychological report or reports, held a hearing on the issue of the defendant's mental condition and is satisfied that there is 14 15 a factual basis that the defendant was mentally ill at the time 16 of the offense to which the plea is entered.

17 (e) If a defendant pleads not guilty, the court shall advise him or her at that time or at any later court date on 18 which he or she is present that if the defendant he escapes 19 20 from custody or is released on bond and fails to appear in 21 court when required by the court that his or her failure to appear would constitute a waiver of his or her right to 22 23 confront the witnesses against him or her and trial could 24 proceed in his or her absence.

25 (Source: P.A. 82-553.)".