

99TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY State of Illinois 2015 and 2016 HB2726

by Rep. John D. Anthony

SYNOPSIS AS INTRODUCED:

730 ILCS 5/3-2-2	from Ch. 38, par. 1003-2-2
730 ILCS 5/3-3-2	from Ch. 38, par. 1003-3-2
730 ILCS 5/3-3-3	from Ch. 38, par. 1003-3-3
730 ILCS 5/3-3-8	from Ch. 38, par. 1003-3-8

Amends the Unified Code of Corrections. Requires the Department of Corrections (IDOC) to enter into a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) which authorizes the U.S. Department of Homeland Security to enter into written agreements with a state to remove an alien in the custody of that state. The purpose of the MOU is to set forth terms by which ICE and IDOC will cooperate in a Rapid Removal of Eligible Parolees Accepted for Transfer ("Rapid REPAT") program, which allows for early conditional release for deportation of removable custodial aliens to their home countries. Requires the Memorandum of Understanding to provide that a person may take part in the program only if a final order of deportation has been issued against the person, if prior to the issuance of this order: (A) the person has been advised of and given an opportunity to exercise his or her rights under federal immigration law to a hearing before an immigration judge to contest his or her removal, including the right to seek and consult with legal counsel and to be represented by counsel at the hearing, to present any applicable defense to a removal proceeding or claim for relief from removal, and to seek review of an adverse decision; (B) the person has been informed of available legal referral services and of law firms and organizations that provide free or low-cost legal assistance; and (C) the information has been provided verbally and in writing in English and in the person's native language. Provides the Prisoner Review Board shall hear by at least one member and, through a panel of at least 3 members, decide all requests for release of prisoners subject to detainers filed by ICE.

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1 AN ACT concerning criminal law.

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

- Section 5. The Unified Code of Corrections is amended by changing Sections 3-2-2, 3-3-2, 3-3-3, and 3-3-8 as follows:
- 6 (730 ILCS 5/3-2-2) (from Ch. 38, par. 1003-2-2)
- 7 Sec. 3-2-2. Powers and Duties of the Department.
- 8 (1) In addition to the powers, duties and responsibilities 9 which are otherwise provided by law, the Department shall have 10 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 units for purposes of analyzing the custody and 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

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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 for 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 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.

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

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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.
- (e) To establish a system of supervision and guidance of committed persons in the community.

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(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, municipal highways as designated by the Department of Transportation. The Department of Corrections, at the request of the Department of Transportation, shall furnish such prisoners at least annually for a period to be agreed upon between the Director of Corrections and the Director 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 kidnapping, or criminal sexual assault, 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

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- personnel to supervise and direct the program. Neither the Department of Corrections nor the Department of Transportation shall replace any regular employee with a prisoner.
 - (g) To maintain records of persons committed to it and to establish programs of research, statistics and planning.
 - investigate the grievances of any person (h) To committed to the Department, to inquire into any alleged misconduct by employees or committed persons, and to investigate the assets of committed persons to implement Section 3-7-6 of this Code; 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 а parolee's 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.

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- (i) To appoint and remove the chief administrative officers, and administer programs of training development of personnel of the Department. Personnel assigned by the Department to be responsible for the custody and control of committed persons or to investigate the alleged misconduct of committed persons or employees or alleged violations of a parolee's or releasee's conditions of parole shall be conservators of the peace for those purposes, and shall have the full power of peace officers outside of the facilities of the Department in the protection, arrest, retaking and reconfining of committed persons or where the exercise of such power is necessary to the investigation of such misconduct or violations. This subsection shall not apply to persons committed to the Department of Juvenile Justice under the Juvenile Court Act of 1987 on aftercare release.
- (j) To cooperate with other departments and agencies and with local communities for the development of standards and programs for better correctional services in this State.
- (k) To administer all moneys and properties of the $\ensuremath{\mathsf{Department}}$.
- (1) To report annually to the Governor on the committed persons, institutions and programs of the Department.
 - (1-5) (Blank).
 - (m) To make all rules and regulations and exercise all

powers and duties vested by law in the Department.

- (n) To establish rules and regulations for administering a system of sentence credits, established in accordance with Section 3-6-3, subject to review by the Prisoner Review Board.
- (o) To administer the distribution of funds from the State Treasury to reimburse counties where State penal institutions are located for the payment of assistant state's attorneys' salaries under Section 4-2001 of the Counties Code.
- (p) To exchange information with the Department of Human Services and the Department of Healthcare and Family Services for the purpose of verifying living arrangements and for other purposes directly connected with the administration of this Code and the Illinois Public Aid Code.
 - (q) To establish a diversion program.

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

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

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

Department may participate in a county impact incarceration program established under Section 3-6038 or 3-15003.5 of the Counties Code.

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

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1 Justice are transferred to the Department of Juvenile Justice.

(6) The Illinois Department of Corrections (IDOC) shall enter into a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), under Section 241(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, codified at 8 U.S.C. Section 1231(a), as amended by the Homeland Security Act of 2002, Public Law No. 107-296 as codified at 8 U.S.C. Sections 131-134 which authorizes the Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security to enter into written agreements with a state or any political subdivision of a state to remove certain non-United States citizens in the custody of that state. The purpose of the MOU is to set forth terms by which ICE and IDOC will cooperate in a Rapid Removal of Eligible Parolees Accepted for Transfer ("Rapid REPAT") program, which allows for early conditional release for deportation of these noncitizens to their home countries. The MOU shall provide that a person may take part in this program only if a final order of deportation has been issued against that person, if prior to the issuance of the order:

(A) the person has been advised of and given a full and fair opportunity to exercise his or her rights under federal immigration law to a hearing before an immigration judge to contest his or her removal from the United States, including but not limited to the right to seek and consult with legal counsel and to be represented by counsel at the hearing, to present evidence in support of any applicable

- defense to a removal proceeding or claim for relief from removal, and to seek review of an adverse decision by the judge;
- 4 (B) the person has been informed of available legal
 5 referral services and of law firms and not-for-profit
 6 organizations that provide free or low-cost legal
 7 assistance; and
- 8 (C) the information described in subparagraphs (A) and
 9 (B) has been provided verbally and in writing in English
 10 and in the person's native language.
- 11 (Source: P.A. 97-697, eff. 6-22-12; 97-800, eff. 7-13-12;
- 97-802, eff. 7-13-12; 98-463, eff. 8-16-13; 98-488, eff.
- 13 8-16-13; 98-558, eff. 1-1-14; 98-756, eff. 7-16-14.)
- 14 (730 ILCS 5/3-3-2) (from Ch. 38, par. 1003-3-2)
- 15 Sec. 3-3-2. Powers and Duties.
- 16 (a) The Parole and Pardon Board is abolished and the term "Parole and Pardon Board" as used in any law of Illinois, shall 17 read "Prisoner Review Board." After the effective date of this 18 19 amendatory Act of 1977, the Prisoner Review Board shall provide 20 by rule for the orderly transition of all files, records, and 21 documents of the Parole and Pardon Board and for such other 22 steps as may be necessary to effect an orderly transition and 23 shall:
- 24 (1) hear by at least one member and through a panel of 25 at least 3 members decide, cases of prisoners who were

sentenced under the law in effect prior to the effective date of this amendatory Act of 1977, and who are eligible for parole;

- (2) hear by at least one member and through a panel of at least 3 members decide, the conditions of parole and the time of discharge from parole, impose sanctions for violations of parole, and revoke parole for those sentenced under the law in effect prior to this amendatory Act of 1977; provided that the decision to parole and the conditions of parole for all prisoners who were sentenced for first degree murder or who received a minimum sentence of 20 years or more under the law in effect prior to February 1, 1978 shall be determined by a majority vote of the Prisoner Review Board. One representative supporting parole and one representative opposing parole will be allowed to speak. Their comments shall be limited to making corrections and filling in omissions to the Board's presentation and discussion;
- (3) hear by at least one member and through a panel of at least 3 members decide, the conditions of mandatory supervised release and the time of discharge from mandatory supervised release, impose sanctions for violations of mandatory supervised release, and revoke mandatory supervised release for those sentenced under the law in effect after the effective date of this amendatory Act of 1977;

- (3.5) hear by at least one member and through a panel of at least 3 members decide, the conditions of mandatory supervised release and the time of discharge from mandatory supervised release, to impose sanctions for violations of mandatory supervised release and revoke mandatory supervised release for those serving extended supervised release terms pursuant to paragraph (4) of subsection (d) of Section 5-8-1;
- (3.6) hear by at least one member and through a panel of at least 3 members decide, the time of aftercare release, the conditions of aftercare release and the time of discharge from aftercare release, impose sanctions for violations of aftercare release, and revoke aftercare release for those adjudicated delinquent under the Juvenile Court Act of 1987;
- (4) hear by at least one member and through a panel of at least 3 members, decide cases brought by the Department of Corrections against a prisoner in the custody of the Department for alleged violation of Department rules with respect to sentence credits under Section 3-6-3 of this Code in which the Department seeks to revoke sentence credits, if the amount of time at issue exceeds 30 days or when, during any 12 month period, the cumulative amount of credit revoked exceeds 30 days except where the infraction is committed or discovered within 60 days of scheduled release. In such cases, the Department of Corrections may

revoke up to 30 days of sentence credit. The Board may subsequently approve the revocation of additional sentence credit, if the Department seeks to revoke sentence credit in excess of thirty days. However, the Board shall not be empowered to review the Department's decision with respect to the loss of 30 days of sentence credit for any prisoner or to increase any penalty beyond the length requested by the Department;

- (5) hear by at least one member and through a panel of at least 3 members decide, the release dates for certain prisoners sentenced under the law in existence prior to the effective date of this amendatory Act of 1977, in accordance with Section 3-3-2.1 of this Code;
- (6) hear by at least one member and through a panel of at least 3 members decide, all requests for pardon, reprieve or commutation, and make confidential recommendations to the Governor;
- (7) comply with the requirements of the Open Parole Hearings Act;
- (8) hear by at least one member and, through a panel of at least 3 members, decide cases brought by the Department of Corrections against a prisoner in the custody of the Department for court dismissal of a frivolous lawsuit pursuant to Section 3-6-3(d) of this Code in which the Department seeks to revoke up to 180 days of sentence credit, and if the prisoner has not accumulated 180 days of

sentence credit at the time of the dismissal, then all sentence credit accumulated by the prisoner shall be revoked;

- (9) hear by at least 3 members, and, through a panel of at least 3 members, decide whether to grant certificates of relief from disabilities or certificates of good conduct as provided in Article 5.5 of Chapter V;
- (10) upon a petition by a person who has been convicted of a Class 3 or Class 4 felony and who meets the requirements of this paragraph, hear by at least 3 members and, with the unanimous vote of a panel of 3 members, issue a certificate of eligibility for sealing recommending that the court order the sealing of all official records of the arresting authority, the circuit court clerk, and the Department of State Police concerning the arrest and conviction for the Class 3 or 4 felony. A person may not apply to the Board for a certificate of eligibility for sealing:
 - (A) until 5 years have elapsed since the expiration of his or her sentence;
 - (B) until 5 years have elapsed since any arrests or detentions by a law enforcement officer for an alleged violation of law, other than a petty offense, traffic offense, conservation offense, or local ordinance offense;
 - (C) if convicted of a violation of the Cannabis

Τ	Control Act, Illinois Controlled Substances Act, the
2	Methamphetamine Control and Community Protection Act,
3	the Methamphetamine Precursor Control Act, or the
4	Methamphetamine Precursor Tracking Act unless the
5	petitioner has completed a drug abuse program for the
6	offense on which sealing is sought and provides proof
7	that he or she has completed the program successfully;
8	(D) if convicted of:
9	(i) a sex offense described in Article 11 or
10	Sections 12-13, 12-14, 12-14.1, 12-15, or 12-16 of
11	the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of
12	2012;
13	(ii) aggravated assault;
14	(iii) aggravated battery;
15	(iv) domestic battery;
16	<pre>(v) aggravated domestic battery;</pre>
17	(vi) violation of an order of protection;
18	(vii) an offense under the Criminal Code of
19	1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012 involving a
20	firearm;
21	(viii) driving while under the influence of
22	alcohol, other drug or drugs, intoxicating
23	compound or compounds or any combination thereof;
24	(ix) aggravated driving while under the
25	influence of alcohol, other drug or drugs,
26	intoxicating compound or compounds or any

combination thereof; or

(x) any crime defined as a crime of violence under Section 2 of the Crime Victims Compensation Act.

If a person has applied to the Board for a certificate of eligibility for sealing and the Board denies the certificate, the person must wait at least 4 years before filing again or filing for pardon from the Governor unless the Chairman of the Prisoner Review Board grants a waiver.

The decision to issue or refrain from issuing a certificate of eligibility for sealing shall be at the Board's sole discretion, and shall not give rise to any cause of action against either the Board or its members.

The Board may only authorize the sealing of Class 3 and 4 felony convictions of the petitioner from one information or indictment under this paragraph (10). A petitioner may only receive one certificate of eligibility for sealing under this provision for life; and

(11) upon a petition by a person who after having been convicted of a Class 3 or Class 4 felony thereafter served in the United States Armed Forces or National Guard of this or any other state and had received an honorable discharge from the United States Armed Forces or National Guard or who at the time of filing the petition is enlisted in the United States Armed Forces or National Guard of this or any other state and served one tour of duty and who meets the

requirements of this paragraph, hear by at least 3 members and, with the unanimous vote of a panel of 3 members, issue a certificate of eligibility for expungement recommending that the court order the expungement of all official records of the arresting authority, the circuit court clerk, and the Department of State Police concerning the arrest and conviction for the Class 3 or 4 felony. A person may not apply to the Board for a certificate of eligibility for expungement:

(A) if convicted of:

- (i) a sex offense described in Article 11 or Sections 12-13, 12-14, 12-14.1, 12-15, or 12-16 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or Criminal Code of 2012;
- (ii) an offense under the Criminal Code of 1961 or Criminal Code of 2012 involving a firearm; or
- (iii) a crime of violence as defined in Section
 2 of the Crime Victims Compensation Act; or
- (B) if the person has not served in the United States Armed Forces or National Guard of this or any other state or has not received an honorable discharge from the United States Armed Forces or National Guard of this or any other state or who at the time of the filing of the petition is serving in the United States Armed Forces or National Guard of this or any other state and has not completed one tour of duty.

If a person has applied to the Board for a certificate

of eligibility for expungement and the Board denies the certificate, the person must wait at least 4 years before filing again or filing for a pardon with authorization for expungement from the Governor unless the Governor or Chairman of the Prisoner Review Board grants a waiver; and.

of at least 3 members, decide all requests for early conditional release under the Rapid REPAT program described in subsection (6) of Section 3-2-2 of this Code.

(a-5) The Prisoner Review Board, with the cooperation of and in coordination with the Department of Corrections and the Department of Central Management Services, shall implement a pilot project in 3 correctional institutions providing for the conduct of hearings under paragraphs (1) and (4) of subsection (a) of this Section through interactive video conferences. The project shall be implemented within 6 months after the effective date of this amendatory Act of 1996. Within 6 months after the implementation of the pilot project, the Prisoner Review Board, with the cooperation of and in coordination with the Department of Corrections and the Department of Central Management Services, shall report to the Governor and the General Assembly regarding the use, costs, effectiveness, and future viability of interactive video conferences for Prisoner Review Board hearings.

(b) Upon recommendation of the Department the Board may restore sentence credit previously revoked.

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- (c) The Board shall cooperate with the Department in promoting an effective system of parole, aftercare release, and mandatory supervised release.
 - (d) The Board shall promulgate rules for the conduct of its work, and the Chairman shall file a copy of such rules and any amendments thereto with the Director and with the Secretary of State.
 - (e) The Board shall keep records of all of its official actions and shall make them accessible in accordance with law and the rules of the Board.
 - The Board or one who has allegedly violated the conditions of his or her parole, aftercare release, mandatory supervised release may require by subpoena the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of documentary evidence relating to any matter investigation or hearing. The Chairman of the Board may sign subpoenas which shall be served by any agent or public official authorized by the Chairman of the Board, or by any person lawfully authorized to serve a subpoena under the laws of the State of Illinois. The attendance of witnesses, and the production of documentary evidence, may be required from any place in the State to a hearing location in the State before the Chairman of the Board or his or her designated agent or agents or any duly constituted Committee or Subcommittee of the Board. Witnesses so summoned shall be paid the same fees and mileage that are paid witnesses in the circuit courts of the

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State, and witnesses whose depositions are taken and the persons taking those depositions are each entitled to the same fees as are paid for like services in actions in the circuit courts of the State. Fees and mileage shall be vouchered for payment when the witness is discharged from further attendance.

In case of disobedience to a subpoena, the Board may petition any circuit court of the State for an order requiring the attendance and testimony of witnesses or the production of documentary evidence or both. A copy of such petition shall be served by personal service or by registered or certified mail upon the person who has failed to obey the subpoena, and such person shall be advised in writing that a hearing upon the petition will be requested in a court room to be designated in such notice before the judge hearing motions or extraordinary remedies at a specified time, on a specified date, not less than 10 nor more than 15 days after the deposit of the copy of the written notice and petition in the U.S. mails addressed to the person at his last known address or after the personal service of the copy of the notice and petition upon such person. The court upon the filing of such a petition, may order the person refusing to obey the subpoena to appear at an investigation or hearing, or to there produce documentary evidence, if so ordered, or to give evidence relative to the subject matter of that investigation or hearing. Any failure to obey such order of the circuit court may be punished by that court as a contempt of court.

- 1 Each member of the Board and any hearing officer designated
- 2 by the Board shall have the power to administer oaths and to
- 3 take the testimony of persons under oath.
- 4 (g) Except under subsection (a) of this Section, a majority
- of the members then appointed to the Prisoner Review Board
- 6 shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of all business
- 7 of the Board.
- 8 (h) The Prisoner Review Board shall annually transmit to
- 9 the Director a detailed report of its work for the preceding
- 10 calendar year. The annual report shall also be transmitted to
- 11 the Governor for submission to the Legislature.
- 12 (Source: P.A. 97-697, eff. 6-22-12; 97-1120, eff. 1-1-13;
- 13 97-1150, eff. 1-25-13; 98-399, eff. 8-16-13; 98-558, eff.
- 14 1-1-14; 98-756, eff. 7-16-14.)
- 15 (730 ILCS 5/3-3-3) (from Ch. 38, par. 1003-3-3)
- Sec. 3-3-3. Eligibility for Parole or Release.
- 17 (a) Except for those offenders who accept the fixed release
- date established by the Prisoner Review Board under Section
- 19 3-3-2.1, every person serving a term of imprisonment under the
- law in effect prior to the effective date of this amendatory
- 21 Act of 1977 shall be eliqible for parole when he or she has
- 22 served:
- 23 (1) the minimum term of an indeterminate sentence less
- time credit for good behavior, or 20 years less time credit
- for good behavior, whichever is less; or

- 1 (2) 20 years of a life sentence less time credit for good behavior; or
 - (3) 20 years or one-third of a determinate sentence, whichever is less, less time credit for good behavior.
 - (b) No person sentenced under this amendatory Act of 1977 or who accepts a release date under Section 3-3-2.1 shall be eligible for parole.
 - (c) Except for those sentenced to a term of natural life imprisonment, every person sentenced to imprisonment under this amendatory Act of 1977 or given a release date under Section 3-3-2.1 of this Act shall serve the full term of a determinate sentence less time credit for good behavior and shall then be released under the mandatory supervised release provisions of paragraph (d) of Section 5-8-1 of this Code.
 - (d) No person serving a term of natural life imprisonment may be paroled or released except through executive clemency.
 - (e) Every person committed to the Department of Juvenile Justice under Section 5-10 of the Juvenile Court Act or Section 5-750 of the Juvenile Court Act of 1987 or Section 5-8-6 of this Code and confined in the State correctional institutions or facilities if such juvenile has not been tried as an adult shall be eligible for aftercare release without regard to the length of time the person has been confined or whether the person has served any minimum term imposed. However, if a juvenile has been tried as an adult he or she shall only be eligible for parole or mandatory supervised release as an adult

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(f) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any person
committed to the Department of Corrections who is not a citizen
of the United States who meets the following criteria may be
released by the Prisoner Review Board to the custody of the
United States Department of Homeland Security, Immigration and
Customs Enforcement under the Rapid REPAT program described in
subsection (6) of Section 3-2-2 of this Code:

(1) the person has requested this release voluntarily, but only after:

(A) the Department of Corrections has identified the person as potentially eligible for the Rapid REPAT program based on the person having fulfilled the requirements in paragraphs (2), (3), and (4) of this subsection (f);

(B) subsequent to the identification described in subparagraph (A) of this paragraph (1), the Department of Corrections has fully informed the person, both verbally and in writing in English and in the person's native language, about the Rapid REPAT program, including the program requirements for transfer to Immigration and Customs Enforcement and removal from the United States and the consequences of returning to the United States illegally subsequent to removal; and

(C) the Department of Corrections has provided the person with a written list of names and phone numbers

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- (2) a final order of deportation has been issued against the person, provided that prior to the issuance of the order, the person has been provided the information described in paragraphs (A), (B), and (C) of subsection (6) of Section 3-2-2 of this Code, and provided further that Immigration and Customs Enforcement has notified the Department of Corrections that the person has exhausted or voluntarily waived in writing any further rights to seek review of this order;
- (3) the person has less than one year remaining on his or her sentence of incarceration with the Department of Corrections; and
- (4) the person is not serving a sentence for a forcible felony, as defined in the Criminal Code of 2012; for any offense "directed against the person", as identified in Part B of Title III of the Criminal Code of 2012; for any offense "affecting governmental functions", as identified in Part E of Title III of the Criminal Code of 2012; for any "aggravated" offense, as identified in Part F of Title III of the Criminal Code of 2012; or for an offense falling into a Class of felony other than Class 3 or 4, as set out in the Criminal Code of 2012 and the Unified Code of

1 Corrections.

- 2 The Board may condition the early conditional release of a person under this subsection (f) on receipt of assurance from 3 Immigration and Customs Enforcement that the order of 4 5 deportation will be executed promptly and that a person released under this subsection (f) will not be released from 6 7 the custody of Immigration and Customs Enforcement, unless the release is a result of deportation, without notice to the Board 8 9 and an opportunity for issuance of a parole violation warrant for the return to custody of the person. 10 If a person released under this subsection (f) returns
- 11 12 illegally to the United States, on notification from any federal, state, or local law enforcement authority that the 13 14 person is in custody, the Board shall revoke his or her early conditional release. Thereafter, the person shall not be 15 16 eligible for release without first having served the full 17 remainder of his or her term of incarceration. In this event, though, the time spent in the custody of Immigration and 18 19 Customs Enforcement shall be credited against the remainder of 20 the term of incarceration.
- (Source: P.A. 98-558, eff. 1-1-14.) 21
- 22 (730 ILCS 5/3-3-8) (from Ch. 38, par. 1003-3-8)
- Sec. 3-3-8. Length of parole, aftercare release, 23 and 24 mandatory supervised release; discharge.)
- 25 (a) The length of parole for a person sentenced under the

law in effect prior to the effective date of this amendatory Act of 1977 and the length of mandatory supervised release for those sentenced under the law in effect on and after such effective date shall be as set out in Section 5-8-1 unless sooner terminated under paragraph (b) of this Section. The aftercare release period of a juvenile committed to the Department under the Juvenile Court Act or the Juvenile Court Act of 1987 shall extend until he or she is 21 years of age unless sooner terminated under paragraph (b) of this Section.

- (b) The Prisoner Review Board may enter an order releasing and discharging one from parole, aftercare release, or mandatory supervised release, and his or her commitment to the Department, when it determines that he or she is likely to remain at liberty without committing another offense.
- (b-1) Provided that the subject is in compliance with the terms and conditions of his or her parole, aftercare release, or mandatory supervised release, the Prisoner Review Board may reduce the period of a parolee or releasee's parole, aftercare release, or mandatory supervised release by 90 days upon the parolee or releasee receiving a high school diploma or upon passage of high school equivalency testing during the period of his or her parole, aftercare release, or mandatory supervised release. This reduction in the period of a subject's term of parole, aftercare release, or mandatory supervised release shall be available only to subjects who have not previously earned a high school diploma or who have not previously passed

- 1 high school equivalency testing.
- 2 (b-2) The Prisoner Review Board may enter an order granting
- 3 <u>early conditional release under the Rapid REPAT program</u>
- 4 <u>described in subsection (6) of Section 3-2-2 of this Code in</u>
- 5 accordance with subsection (f) of Section 3-3-3 of this Code.
- 6 (c) The order of discharge shall become effective upon
- 7 entry of the order of the Board. The Board shall notify the
- 8 clerk of the committing court of the order. Upon receipt of
- 9 such copy, the clerk shall make an entry on the record judgment
- 10 that the sentence or commitment has been satisfied pursuant to
- 11 the order.
- 12 (d) Rights of the person discharged under this Section
- shall be restored under Section 5-5-5. This Section is subject
- to Section 5-750 of the Juvenile Court Act of 1987.
- 15 (Source: P.A. 97-531, eff. 1-1-12; 98-558, eff. 1-1-14; 98-718,
- 16 eff. 1-1-15.)