



ILLINOIS SENTENCING POLICY ADVISORY COUNCIL

2022 & 2023 COMBINED ANNUAL REPORT

John Cullerton, Chairperson

<http://spac.illinois.gov/>

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Annual Report 2022 & 2023

Farewell Statement to Director Saltmarsh:

In calendar years 2022 and 2023, SPAC went through significant transformations, most notably with the retirement of the first Executive Director, Kathy Saltmarsh. The SPAC staff would like to thank Kathy Saltmarsh for her years of service to the State of Illinois, especially for her time as the Executive Director of the Illinois Sentencing Policy Advisory Council. You cannot spell SPAC without Kathy Saltmarsh. Her experience and dedication to improving the Illinois criminal justice system made her the perfect, if not the ONLY person who could stand up a new sentencing commission and agency in Illinois. Under her leadership, the agency expanded from one to seven. Her visions to create a methodology to measure the fiscal impact of correctional costs ultimately made SPAC a national leader in this effort. Her commitment to developing data-driven sentencing and correctional policies led to SPAC obtaining criminal justice data from multiple sources, leading to a more comprehensive analysis of the criminal justice system. Kathy's efforts in data collection and analysis also inspired and supported other state sentencing commissions in expanding and dreaming of expanding the criminal justice data they use to analyze sentencing and corrections policies.

Kathy's knowledge, passion, non-partisanship, and sense of humor inspired her team, criminal justice stakeholders, and ultimately her successor. To know and work with Kathy meant consistently feeling motivated and encouraged to make a difference in the criminal justice system. Thank you for your work. Thank you for inspiring us. Your rest is well deserved. We will carry on your efforts and won't let you down. We are all in a better position because of her devotion to this State.

Thank you, Kathy

- The SPAC Staff

Purpose – The Sentencing Policy Advisory Council’s purpose is to provide policymakers with sound data and analysis to inform evidence-based public safety policy decisions.

Composition and Membership:

The Council consists of the following members:

- (A) the President of the Senate, or his or her designee;
- (B) the Minority Leader of the Senate, or his or her designee;
- (C) the Speaker of the House, or his or her designee;
- (D) the Minority Leader of the House, or his or her designee;
- (E) the Governor, or his or her designee;
- (F) the Attorney General, or his or her designee;
- (G) two retired judges,
- (H) the Cook County State's Attorney, or his or her designee;
- (I) the Cook County Public Defender, or his or her designee;
- (J) a State's Attorney not from Cook County,
- (K) the State Appellate Defender, or his or her designee;
- (L) the Director of the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts, or his or her designee;
- (M) a victim of a violent felony or a representative of a crime victims' organization
- (N) a representative of a community-based organization,
- (O) a criminal justice academic researcher
- (P) a representative of law enforcement from a unit of local government
- (Q) a sheriff outside of Cook County

Ex-Officio Members are:

- (i) the Director of Corrections, or his or her designee;
- (ii) the Chair of the Prisoner Review Board, or his or her designee;
- (iii) the Director of the Illinois State Police, or his or her designee;

- (iv) the Director of the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority, or his or her designee;
- (v) the Cook County Sheriff, or his or her designee.

Staffing and Budget

2022:

SPAC was staffed by Executive Director Kathy Saltmarsh, Government Affairs and Communications Advisor Michael Elliot, Research Director Mark Powers, Data Manager Ryan Kennedy, Senior Research Analyst John Specker, and Research Analyst Abigail Drumm.

SPAC's budget was stable from the previous year at \$688,500.

2023:

SPAC's Executive Director Kathy Saltmarsh retired in June 2023 and was replaced by Victoria Gonzalez in August 2023. Michael Elliott served as Government Affairs and Communications Advisor until March 2023. Senior Research Analyst John Specker was promoted to Government Affairs and Communications Advisor in November 2023. Additional staff included Research Director Mark Powers and Research Analyst Abigail Drumm.

SPAC's budget increased to \$788,500.

Council Meetings

2022

SPAC held 3 Meetings in 2022.

At the April 22nd, 2022 meeting, SPAC discussed restorative justice in Illinois. Main topics discussed were the power of restorative justice, how restorative justice is currently being used in Illinois, does restorative justice work, and how does restorative justice fit in Illinois.

At the September 16th, 2022 meeting, the Council held a meeting at Sheridan Correctional Center to discuss Unlawful Use of a Weapon by a Felon (U UW-Felon). The Council discussed IDOC's incentive based correctional model, heard from a panel of people incarcerated for U UW-Felon who told their story and how legislation played a role in their decision to possess weapons, and explored how the system should address the issues raised by the panel of incarcerated people.

At the December 2nd, 2022 meeting, the Council discussed the Safe Neighborhoods Reform Act and its impact on the correctional population. The SPAC team presented findings from their analysis of the Safe Neighborhoods Reform Act. SPAC also discussed how they could integrate qualitative research into their work.

Resentencing Task Force

SPAC was designated to provide staff support to the Resentencing Taskforce. SPAC held nine meetings to convene and discuss resentencing in Illinois. This included a public meeting which allowed the Taskforce to receive direct testimony from the public. Some of the meetings were broadcast within IDOC facilities.

2023

SPAC held 2 meetings in 2023.

At the June 16th, 2023 meeting, SPAC bid farewell to Director Saltmarsh who would retire at the end of the month. SPAC members voted to approve the new Executive Director Victoria Gonzalez, who joined SPAC after her role as the director of the Nevada Sentencing Commission.

At the November 17th, 2023 meeting, SPAC discussed the Pretrial Fairness Act (PFA). SPAC focused on the development of the legislation and conducted an initial look at how the PFA is being implemented across the State. SPAC heard from a panel that included a public defender, state's attorney, researcher, and a representative from the AOIC's Office of Statewide Pretrial Services.

Fiscal Impacts

SPAC produces fiscal impact analyses of proposed legislation to help inform policy makers about the potential impact of the legislation. SPAC uses data from the previous three years to provide the impact of the legislation had it been in effect for the last three years. Fiscal impact analyses also provide a prison population projection for the proposal.

2022:

SPAC published a total of 6 fiscal impact analyses during the legislative session. None of the bills that SPAC analyzed became public acts.

[SB2920](#) proposed amending the criminal code by requiring the denial of bail or pretrial release if the person is charged with a firearm offense and has previously been convicted of a felony.

[SB2928](#) proposed to increase penalties for Aggravated Vehicular Hijacking, Unlawful Use of a Weapon by a Felon, Armed Habitual Criminal, and Use of a Stolen Weapon in the Commission of a Crime, by making the first offense a minimum 10 year sentence and a subsequent offense a life sentence. SB2928 also proposed to add aggravating circumstances in which a person can be charged with Aggravated Discharge of a Firearm.

SB4153 proposed the same penalty increases as SB2928 and amend the Juvenile Court Act (720 ILCS 405/5-750) to make attempted first-degree murder and firearm offenses that result in death or bodily injury on school grounds when committed by a minor at least 13 years old a mandatory commitment to the Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice (IDJJ) until the age of 21.

SB2916 proposed amending the Unified Code of Corrections to limit the sentence credits for aggravated battery of a peace officer, 720 ILCS 5/12-3.05(d)(4), to no more than 4.5 days of sentence credit per month, a more restrictive policy than the current day-for-day credit sentence credit policy, resulting in an average of 1.4 additional years served for these convictions. This sentence credit change would apply only to new admissions.

HB5530 proposed amending the Unified Code of Corrections to allow for departures from the non-probationable sections for certain offenses when the person was under 26-years-old at the time of the offense.

HB4585 proposed increasing a first offense for Aggravated Fleeing or Attempting to Elude a Peace Officer from a Class 4 felony to a Class 2 felony and a second or subsequent offense from a Class 3 felony to a Class 1 felony. This would increase the sentence range and mandatory supervised release period for those sentenced.

For more information about those bills please visit [SPAC's website](#).

2023:

SPAC published a total of 8 fiscal impacts during the legislative session. A full list of those bills is available on [SPAC's website](#). HB3026 passed both houses and became a public act.

SB2073 proposed amending the Unified Code of Corrections to make retroactive the parole review provisions for those under 21 at the time of commission of offense. Those currently incarcerated who meet the criteria would be allowed to file a petition for a parole review after serving 10, 20, or 40 years of their sentence depending on the offense.

SB1830 proposed amending the Criminal Code to make possession and possession with intent to deliver small amounts of controlled substances and methamphetamine a Class A misdemeanor. SB1830 also proposed to allow individuals who were convicted of felony drug possession or State's Attorneys to file a petition to vacate and expunge felony drug convictions, and proposed to create a misdemeanor diversion program.

SB1807 proposed amending 625 ILCS 5/11-204 by increasing a first or second conviction for fleeing or attempting to elude a peace officer from a Class A misdemeanor to a Class 4 felony and increasing a third or subsequent conviction for fleeing from a Class 4 felony to a Class 3 felony. SB1807 also proposed to amend a first-time conviction for aggravated fleeing or

attempting to elude a peace officer (625 ILCS 5/11-204.1) from a Class 4 felony to a Class 3 felony and increasing a second or subsequent offense from a Class 3 felony to a Class 2 felony.

[HB3901](#) proposed amending the Code of Corrections to allow more statutory sentence credit, earned discretionary credit, and additional earned credits for those subject to truth-in-sentencing.

[HB3373](#) proposed amending the Unified Code of Corrections to create earned reentry for those who have served long-term sentences. The measure sets eligibility based on time served at 35 consecutive years the initial year the bill is in effect, 25 years for the second year, and 20 years from the third year onward.

[SB2129](#) proposed amending the Unified Code of Corrections to create earned reentry for those who have served long-term sentences. The measure sets eligibility based on time served at 35 consecutive years the initial year the bill is in effect, 25 years for the second year, and 20 years from the third year onward.

[HB3026](#) proposed amending the Code of Corrections to include time spent in county jail towards the 60 days required to be served before earned discretionary sentence credits (EDSC) can be awarded. HB3026 passed and became Public Act 103-0330, the version of the bill that passed also included retroactive sentence credits for people in IDOC.

[HB3010](#) proposed amending 720 ILCS 5/24-1(A)(4) and (A)(10) making a first offense for unlawful use of a weapon when the weapon is in a vehicle or concealed on their person or when the weapon is possessed in public a Class 4 felony rather than a Class A misdemeanor. HB3010 also proposed to amend 720 ILCS 5/24-1.6 by increasing a first offense of Aggravated Unlawful use of a Weapon to a Class 3 felony from a Class 4 felony.

[HB2045](#) proposed amending the Unified Code of Corrections to create parole eligibility for those 55 years of age or older and who have served at least 25 consecutive years of incarceration.

Research Reports

In addition to fiscal impact analyses, SPAC's research team publishes research reports centered on important and relevant aspects of the criminal justice system. These reports provide more detail to policymakers, public officials, and other stakeholders to improve their knowledge of the system and highlight areas of the criminal justice system that are often overlooked or need further analysis.

2022:

SPAC published 5 research reports in 2022, including a report on Unlawful Use of a Weapon offenses trends, felony and misdemeanor convictions in the Criminal History Record Information (CHRI), a Resentencing Taskforce report and executive summary, and the 2022 Prison Pies. Those reports are available on [SPAC's website](#).

2023:

SPAC published 6 research reports in 2023, including an evaluation of the presumptive minimum sentence for Unlawful Use of a Weapon by a Felon the First Time Weapon Offender Program in the Safe Neighborhoods Reform Act, various resources related to non-probationable offenses in Illinois, and the 2023 Prison Pies. Those reports are available on [SPAC's website](#).

Statutory Mandates

SPAC is statutorily mandated to provide population projections for IDOC and probation, provide analysis of the Safe Neighborhoods Reform Act, and the presentence investigation (PSI) reports for Class 3 and 4 admissions to IDOC who had not previously been sentenced to probation.

2022

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, SPAC's research staff did not have adequate data required for a reliable prison and probation population projection.

SPAC did not have sufficient data to provide an update on the number of PSIs conducted for Class 3 and 4 first-time prison sentences who had not been sentenced to probation previously.

SPAC did not receive any information from IDOC or the PRB about the evidence-based programs that they operate.

2023

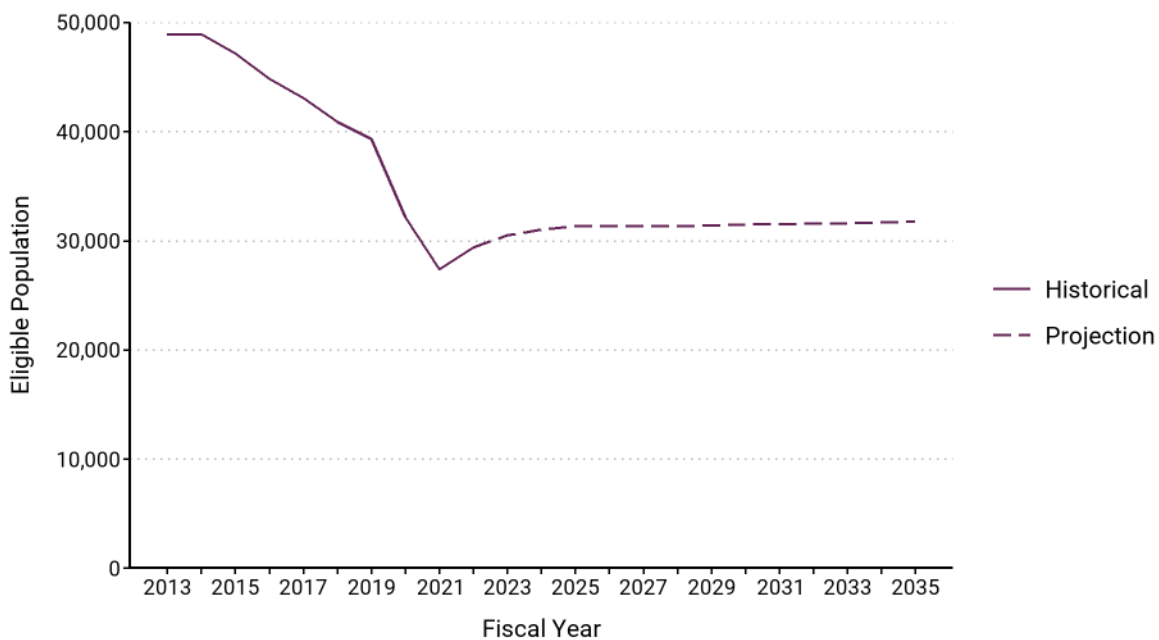
SPAC published an updated prison population projection. SPAC did not have reliable data to publish a probation population projection.

SPAC did not have sufficient data to provide an update on the number of PSIs conducted for Class 3 and 4 first-time prison sentences who had not been sentenced to probation previously.

SPAC published an evaluation of the Safe Neighborhoods Reform Act.

Population Projections

SPAC uses prison admissions, exits, and population data for Illinois, produced and provided by the Illinois Department of Corrections (IDOC) Planning and Research Unit. SPAC used population data from June 30, 2022 as the starting point for the model. We then simulated the passage of time, year by year, using admission data from FY 2022 to model new admissions. For the June 30, 2022 population, the projected mandatory supervised release date was used as the projected exit date. For simulated admissions, the estimated length of stay is used to determine the projected exit date for each person in the simulation. In both cases, the projected exit date is then compared to the current year of the simulation to determine if the person should be filtered out as having exited IDOC custody. This ensures that the simulation accurately reflects the changing composition of the prison population over time, under the assumption that admissions in the future will be the same as those in FY 2022. Given it is unlikely future admissions will remain static at FY 2022 levels, the projection is not an exact forecast. However, it provides a basis for demonstrating the potential impacts of proposed legislation compared to the status quo.



Prison Pies

SPAC’s prison pies provide a summary of the population in IDOC on June 30th of each year, as well as a summary of admissions and exits that occurred during that fiscal year. These charts are created using the extract files SPAC received from IDOC.

Prison Pies for 2022 are below:

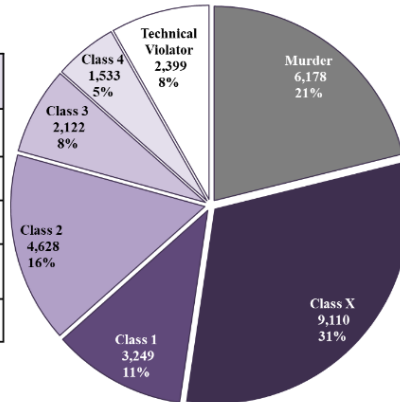


Crime Type	Class X Top Holding Offenses	Number of Cases	Percent of Class
Sex	Criminal Sexual Assault	2,952	32%
Person	Robbery	1,262	14%
Person	Aggravated Battery	1,151	13%
Person	Attempted Murder	1,089	12%
Drug	Manufacture Delivery Controlled Substance	647	7%

June 30, 2022 IDOC Population

29,366 People Held
Six Felony Classes
Top 5 Crimes

Crime Type	Class 4 Top Holding Offenses	Number of Cases	Percent of Class
Drug	Possession Controlled Substance	266	17%
Other	UUW	207	14%
Person	Domestic Battery	203	13%
Other	DUI	137	9%
Property	Theft	122	8%



Crime Type	Class 1 Top Holding Offenses	Number of Cases	Percent of Class
Sex	Criminal Sexual Assault	672	21%
Drug	Manufacture Delivery Controlled Substance	530	16%
Property	Burglary	432	13%
Person	Discharge Firearm	374	12%
Person	Robbery	354	11%

Crime Type	Class 3 Top Holding Offenses	Number of Cases	Percent of Class
Drug	Possession Controlled Substance	502	24%
Other	UUW-Felon	431	20%
Person	Aggravated Battery	380	18%
Property	Theft	185	9%
Property	Burglary	104	5%

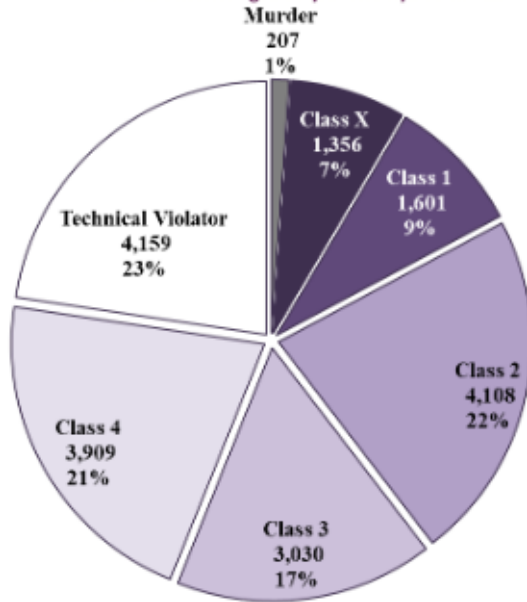
Crime Type	Class 2 Top Holding Offenses	Number of Cases	Percent of Class
Other	UUW-Felon	983	21%
Person	Domestic Battery	565	12%
Property	Burglary	562	12%
Other	DUI	409	9%
Drug	Manufacture Delivery Controlled Substance	380	8%

Source: SPAC analysis of IDOC data. Analysis excludes a small number of special cases.



2022 Admissions to IDOC

State Fiscal Year 2022
18,370 total admissions



Crime Type	Class 4 Top Holding Offenses	Number of Cases	Percent of Class
Other	Uuw	987	25%
Drug	Possession Controlled Substance	702	18%
Other	Driving Revoked License	355	9%
Other	DUI	302	8%
Person	Domestic Battery	293	7%

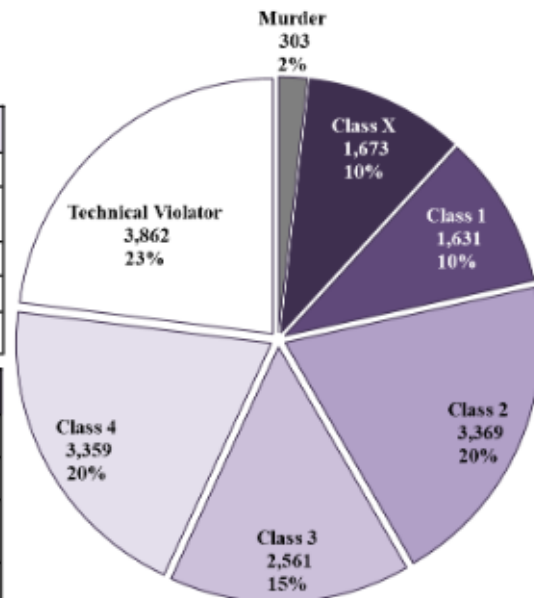
Crime Type	Class 2 Top Holding Offenses	Number of Cases	Percent of Class
Other	Uuw-Felon	1,110	27%
Property	Burglary	462	11%
Drug	Manufacture Delivery Controlled Substance	328	8%
Other	Uuw	306	7%
Person	Aggravated Battery	300	7%

2022 Exits from IDOC

State Fiscal Year 2022
16,758 total exits

Crime Type	Class 4 Top Holding Offenses	Number of Cases	Percent of Class
Other	Uuw	847	25%
Drug	Possession Controlled Substance	613	18%
Other	Driving Revoked License	322	10%
Other	DUI	273	8%
Person	Domestic Battery	249	7%

Crime Type	Class 2 Top Holding Offenses	Number of Cases	Percent of Class
Other	Uuw-Felon	762	23%
Property	Burglary	448	13%
Drug	Manufacture Delivery Controlled Substance	312	9%
Other	DUI	256	8%
Person	Aggravated Battery	250	7%



Prison Pies for 2023 are below:



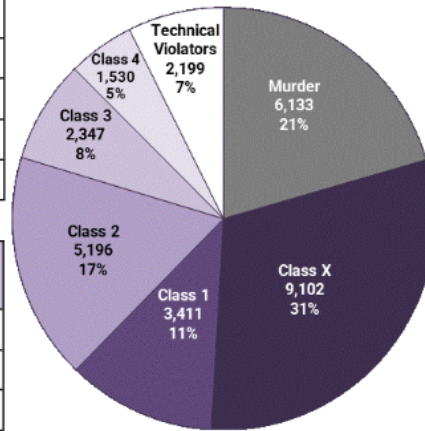
Class X Top Holding Offenses	People	Percent of Class	Median Sentence Length ¹
Criminal Sexual Assault	2,989	33%	15.0
Aggravated Battery	1,162	13%	14.0
Attempted Murder	1,117	12%	25.0
Robbery	1,104	12%	18.0
Drug Manufacture or Delivery	677	7%	10.0

June 30, 2023 IDOC Population

30,062 People Held
Six Felony Classes
Top 5 Crimes

Class 4 Top Holding Offenses	People	Percent of Class	Median Sentence Length ¹
Aggravated UUV	250	16%	2.0
Domestic Battery	212	14%	3.0
Drug Possession	192	13%	2.0
DUI	136	9%	3.0
Theft	133	9%	2.0

Class 3 Top Holding Offenses	People	Percent of Class	Median Sentence Length ¹
Drug Possession	570	24%	3.0
UUV-Felon	490	21%	3.8
Aggravated Battery	409	17%	3.0
Theft	215	9%	3.0
Sex Offender Registration	101	4%	3.0

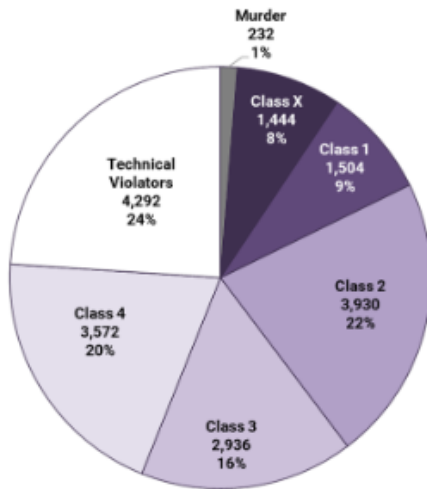


Class 1 Top Holding Offenses	People	Percent of Class	Median Sentence Length ¹
Criminal Sexual Assault	668	20%	9.0
Drug Manufacture or Delivery	610	18%	6.0
Discharge Firearm	412	12%	7.0
Burglary and Residential Burglary	403	12%	12.0
Robbery	326	7%	8.8

Class 2 Top Holding Offenses	People	Percent of Class	Median Sentence Length ¹
UUV-Felon	1,308	25%	6.0
Burglary	580	11%	5.0
Domestic Battery	565	11%	5.0
DUI	449	9%	6.0
Aggravated Battery	349	7%	3.0

Source: SPAC analysis of IDOC Planning and Research Division extract data.
142 of the 30,062 were Sexually Dangerous Person commitments that are excluded from the class and offense breakdowns.
¹Median sentence lengths are measured in years and exclude those with life sentences.

FY 2023 Admissions to IDOC



State Fiscal Year 2023
17,913 Total Admissions

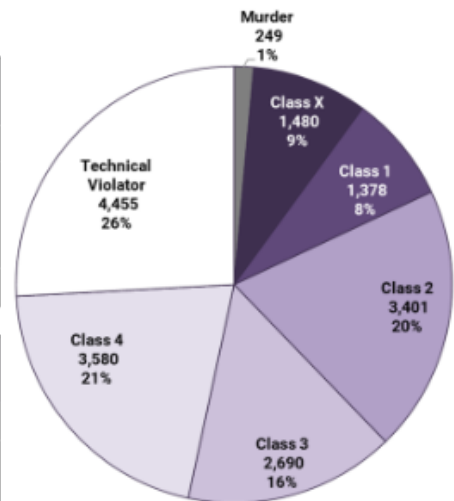
Class 2 Top Holding Offenses	Admissions	Percent of Class	Median Sentence Length ¹
UW-Felon	1,174	30%	4.5
Burglary & Residential Burglary	426	11%	4.0
Aggravated UUW	310	8%	4.0
Aggravated Battery	299	8%	3.0
Stolen Vehicle	282	7%	3.0

Class 4 Top Holding Offenses	Admissions	Percent of Class	Median Sentence Length ¹
Aggravated UUW	1,006	28%	1.0
Drug Possession	504	14%	1.5
Domestic Battery	290	8%	2.0
Theft	288	8%	1.5
Driving on Revoked License	288	8%	1.0

FY 2023 Exits from IDOC

Class 4 Top Holding Offenses	Exits	Percent of Class	Median Incarceration Time ²
Aggravated UUW	963	27%	0.8
Drug Possession	571	16%	0.8
Domestic Battery	291	8%	1.0
Theft	282	8%	0.7
Driving on Revoked License	279	8%	0.6

Class 2 Top Holding Offenses	Exits	Percent of Class	Median Incarceration Time ²
UW-Felon	843	25%	2.0
Burglary & Residential Burglary	404	12%	1.9
Drug Manufacture or Delivery	321	9%	1.5
Aggravated Battery	269	8%	1.8
DUI	224	7%	1.4



State Fiscal Year 2023
17,242 total exits

Source: SPAC analysis of IDOC Planning and Research Division extract data.

¹Median sentence lengths are measured in years and exclude those with life sentences.

²Median incarceration time is measured in years, includes time spent in pre-trial custody, and excludes technical violators.

Appendix

(730 ILCS 5/5-8-8) – 1/1/2020

Sec. 5-8-8. Illinois Sentencing Policy Advisory Council.

(a) Creation. There is created under the jurisdiction of the Governor the Illinois Sentencing Policy Advisory Council, hereinafter referred to as the Council.

(b) Purposes and goals. The purpose of the Council is to review sentencing policies and practices and examine how these policies and practices impact the criminal justice system as a whole in the State of Illinois. In carrying out its duties, the Council shall be mindful of and aim to achieve the purposes of sentencing in Illinois, which are set out in Section 1-1-2 of this Code:

(1) prescribe sanctions proportionate to the seriousness of the offenses and permit the recognition of differences in rehabilitation possibilities among individual offenders;

(2) forbid and prevent the commission of offenses;

(3) prevent arbitrary or oppressive treatment of persons adjudicated offenders or delinquents; and

(4) restore offenders to useful citizenship.

(c) Council composition.

(1) The Council shall consist of the following members:

(A) the President of the Senate, or his or her designee;

(B) the Minority Leader of the Senate, or his or her designee;

(C) the Speaker of the House, or his or her designee.

(D) the Minority Leader of the House, or his or her designee;

(E) the Governor, or his or her designee;

(F) the Attorney General, or his or her designee;

(G) two retired judges, who may have been circuit, appellate, or supreme court judges; retired judges shall be selected by the members of the Council designated in clauses (c)(1)(A) through (L);

(G-5) (blank);

(H) the Cook County State's Attorney, or his her designee;

(I) the Cook County Public Defender, or his or her designee;

(J) a State's Attorney not from Cook County, appointed by the State's Attorney's Appellate Prosecutor;

(K) the State Appellate Defender, or his or her designee;

(L) the Director of the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts, or his or her designee;

(M) a victim of a violent felony or a representative of a crime victims' organization, selected by the members of the Council designated in clauses (c)(1)(A) through (L);

(N) a representative of a community-based organization, selected by the members of the Council designated in clauses (c)(1)(A) through (L);

(O) a criminal justice academic researcher, to be selected by the members of the Council designated in clauses (c)(1)(A) through (L);

(P) a representative of law enforcement from a unit of local government to be selected by the members of the Council designated in clauses (c)(1)(A) through (L);

(Q) a sheriff outside of Cook County selected by the members of the Council designated in clauses (c)(1)(A) through (L); and

(R) ex-officio members shall include:

(i) the Director of Corrections, or his or her designee;

(ii) the Chair of the Prisoner Review Board, or his or her designee;

(iii) the Director of the Illinois State Police, or his or her designee;

(iv) the Director of the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority, or his or her designee; and

(v) the Cook County Sheriff, or his or her designee.

- (1. 5) The Chair and Vice Chair shall be elected from among its members by a majority of the members of the Council.
 - (2) Members of the Council who serve because of their public office or position, or those who are designated as members by such officials, shall serve only as long as they hold such office or position.
 - (3) Council members shall serve without compensation but shall be reimbursed for travel and per diem expenses incurred in their work for the Council.
 - (4) The Council may exercise any power, perform any function, take any action, or do anything in furtherance of its purposes and goals upon the appointment of a quorum of its members. The term of office of each member of the Council ends on the date of repeal of this amendatory Act of the 96th General Assembly.
 - (5) The Council shall determine the qualifications for and hire the Executive Director.
- (d) Duties. The Council shall perform, as resources permit, duties including:
- (1) Collect and analyze information including sentencing data, crime trends, and existing correctional resources to support legislative and executive action affecting the use of correctional resources on the State and local levels.
 - (2) Prepare criminal justice population projections annually, including correctional and community-based supervision populations.
 - (3) Analyze data relevant to proposed sentencing legislation and its effect on current policies or practices, and provide information to support evidence-based sentencing.
 - (4) Ensure that adequate resources and facilities are available for carrying out sentences imposed on offenders and that rational priorities are established for the use of those resources. To do so, the Council shall prepare criminal justice resource statements, identifying the fiscal and practical effects of proposed criminal sentencing legislation, including, but not limited to, the correctional population, court processes, and county or local government resources.
- (4. 5) Study and conduct a thorough analysis of sentencing under Section 5-4. 5-110 of this Code. The Sentencing Policy Advisory Council shall provide annual reports to the Governor and General Assembly, including the total number of persons sentenced under Section 5-4. 5-110 of this Code, the total number of departures from sentences under Section 5-4. 5-110 of this Code, and an analysis of trends in sentencing and

departures. On or before December 31, 2022, the Sentencing Policy Advisory Council shall provide a report to the Governor and General Assembly on the effectiveness of sentencing under Section 5-4. 5-110 of this Code, including recommendations on whether sentencing under Section 5-4. 5-110 of this Code should be adjusted or continued.

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

(e) Authority.

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

(f) Report. The Council shall report in writing annually to the General Assembly, the Illinois Supreme Court, and the Governor.

(g) (Blank).

(Source: P. A. 100-3, eff. 1-1-18; 100-201, eff. 8-18-17; 101-279, eff. 8-9-19.)