



HOUSE BILL 3449 & SENATE BILL 2257 (AS INTRODUCED)

104th General Assembly - Spring 2025

IMPACT ANALYSIS

Summary Information

Population Change

- 3,400 fewer people in the Illinois Department of Corrections

Costs Change

- \$66.8 million saved in the first three years
- \$565.2 million in long-term savings to the State

Bill Summary

House Bill 3449 and Senate Bill 2257 (HB3449/SB2257) reduce the Truth in Sentencing (TIS) thresholds that are required to be served before someone can be released from prison.

Generally, HB 3349/SB2357 reduces the TIS percentages from 100% to 75%, 85% to 60% and 75% to 50%. The proposal is retroactive and requires the Department of Corrections to award credits for time already served at the new TIS thresholds.

The proposal also establishes a process to allow people in prison to receive sentence credit for programming they had already completed, but were not eligible for before this proposal.

Outcomes

HB3449/SB2257 would reduce TIS sentence credit restrictions of 75%, 85%, and 100% to 50%, 60% and 75% for current and future sentences.

The requirement to recalculate release dates for people currently in custody would result in receiving sentence credits up to the new threshold for time already served.

The changes would increase access to sentence and programming credits—shortening length of stay.

Ultimately, HB3449/SB2257 would reduce prison population.

Impacts

1.) Demographic Impact (Page 10)

- 53% of TIS admissions were Black
- 28% of TIS admissions were White
- 18% of TIS admissions were Hispanic

2.) Fiscal Impact (Page 16-17)

- Costs Avoided in First Three Years: \$66.8 million
- Total Projected Savings: \$581.5 million

3.) Victimization Impact (Page 23)

- Additional Victimization Costs: \$16.3 million



SPAC

Illinois Sentencing Policy Advisory Council

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The Sentencing Policy Advisory Council (SPAC) is a statutorily created council that does not support or oppose legislation. Data analysis and research is conducted by SPAC's research staff. The analysis presented here is not intended to reflect the opinions or judgments of SPAC's member organizations.



Illinois Sentencing Policy Advisory Council

HOUSE BILL 3449 (INTRODUCED)

SENATE BILL 2257 (INTRODUCED)

730 ILCS 5/3-6-3

Truth in Sentencing and Sentence Credits

Impact Analysis

First Year Potential Prison Population Change: **-3,400 People**

Short-Term Potential Net Present Value of Cost Decrease Over Three Years: **\$66,838,806**

Total Long-Term Potential Net Present Value of Cost Decrease Over Three Years: **\$565,219,361**

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Introduction

The Illinois Sentencing Policy Advisory Council (SPAC) is mandated to review sentencing policies and practices and examine how these policies and practices impact the criminal justice system in Illinois. One of SPAC's duties is to analyze data relevant to proposed sentencing legislation and its effect on current policies or practices.¹ SPAC monitors legislation and prepares impact statements when the data are available, valid, and reliable. These impact statements do not endorse or recommend any particular action on the legislation filed but instead are intended to inform the legislature and the public about the potential impact of legislation on the sentenced population.

This impact statement first summarizes the bill and explains the proposed changes. It then presents data on prison admissions and the prison population to identify how many persons would be impacted by the proposed changes had they been in effect for the past three years. This impact analysis then provides a projection on how the prison population would be impacted should the bill go into effect. Finally, SPAC provides a fiscal analysis by identifying cost changes associated if the bill were to pass.

Additional information about our impact analyses, projections, and costs are published in the [2024 Data, Costs, and Baseline Projection for Impact Analyses](#) document on our website.

¹ 730 ILCS 5/5-8-8.

Bill Summary

House Bill 3449 and Senate Bill 2257 ([HB3449/SB2257](#), as introduced) amend Section 3-6-3 of the Unified Code of Corrections. This section governs awarding and revoking sentence credit for people incarcerated in the Illinois Department of Corrections (IDOC) system.

Under current law, incarcerated people may earn sentence credit for each day served and through participation in approved programs, including education, substance use treatment, vocational training, and reentry planning. However, for certain offenses statutory Truth in Sentencing (TIS) provisions apply. TIS provisions require people to serve a minimum of 75%, 85%, or 100% of their sentence before becoming eligible for release, depending on the offense. Sentence credit cannot reduce the portion of the sentence served below these thresholds. A list of TIS offenses, associated percentage requirements, and effective dates is included in Appendix Tables 21, 22, and 23.

HB3449/SB2257 expands eligibility for sentence credit by proposing changes to the minimum sentence percentages required under TIS. The bill would reduce the 100% TIS threshold to 75%, the 85% TIS threshold to 60%, and the 75% TIS threshold to 50%.² Additionally, the bill proposes that aggravated domestic battery have its TIS restriction removed entirely.³ These proposed changes apply retroactively, requiring IDOC to award sentence credit for time served prior to the effective date of this legislation.

As written, HB3449/SB2257 does not reduce the required TIS thresholds for all offenses. It maintains the current TIS restrictions for offenses listed in the 730 ILCS 5/3-6-3(a)(2.4)-(2.6).⁴ HB3449/SB2257 also does not require the retroactive application of the TIS changes for offenses listed in 730 ILCS 5/3-6-3(a)(2.3)-(2.6).⁵ However, the exclusion of these offenses from the reductions is most likely a drafting error.

² HB3449/SB2257 lowers certain TIS requirements to 50%. As written, the bill sets a fixed threshold requiring people to serve at least half their sentence, regardless of behavior or participation in programs. SPAC follows the bill's language and interprets the 50% requirement as distinct from day-for-day credit, which allows sentences to be reduced up to 50% through earned credit. This analysis models 50% as the minimum time that must be served.

³ For example, under current law, a person convicted of an offense subject to the 85% TIS requirement must serve at least 85% of their sentence before becoming eligible for release. For a 10-year sentence, this means serving 8.5 years. Under the proposed changes in HB3449/SB2257, the same person would be required to serve 60% of the sentence, becoming eligible for release after 6 years, assuming all other requirements are met.

⁴ These sections include the following offenses: aggravated battery with a machine gun or a firearm equipped with any device or attachment designed or used for silencing the report of a firearm or aggravated discharge of a machine gun or a firearm equipped with any device or attachment designed or used for silencing the report of a firearm, aggravated arson, and aggravated driving under the influence of alcohol, other drug or drugs, or intoxicating compound or compounds or any combination thereof as defined in subparagraph (C) of paragraph (1) of subsection (d) of Section 11-501 of the Illinois Vehicle Code.

⁵ These sections include the following offenses: aggravated driving under the influence of alcohol, other drug or drugs, or intoxicating compound or compounds, or any combination thereof as defined in subparagraph (F) of paragraph (1) of subsection (d) of Section 11-501 of the Illinois Vehicle Code; aggravated battery with a machine gun or a firearm equipped with any device or attachment designed or used for silencing the report of a firearm or aggravated discharge of a machine gun or a firearm equipped with any device or attachment designed or used for silencing the report of a firearm; aggravated arson; and aggravated driving under the influence of alcohol, other drug or drugs, or intoxicating compound or compounds

The bill requires IDOC to award retroactive sentence credit to people who participated in qualifying full-time programs before the bill's effective date of July 1, 2026. If IDOC lacks official documentation of participation, people may submit a sworn affidavit or provide supporting documentation from a third party. IDOC is required to evaluate this information and apply any credit earned, subject to the TIS restrictions as amended. Additionally, the bill removes previous restrictions on earned discretionary sentence credit (EDSC) and would allow the Director of IDOC to award EDSC in any amount provided the EDSC does not reduce any sentence beyond the amended TIS restrictions.

Finally, HB3449/SB2257 updates statutory language by replacing terms such as "prisoner" and "inmate" with "committed person."

SPAC was able to estimate the impact from reducing TIS provisions as described above for all currently incarcerated people and future admissions to prison.

or any combination thereof as defined in subparagraph (C) of paragraph (1) of subsection (d) of Section 11-501 of the Illinois Vehicle Code.

Data and Methodology Overview

SPAC used data from the IDOC Planning and Research Division covering fiscal years 2022 through 2024 to estimate the potential effects of HB3449/SB2257 if it had been in place during that time. The analysis evaluates how the bill might change lengths of stay, release dates, prison population levels, and related system costs.

Illinois Department of Corrections (IDOC) Data

Prison and parole admissions, exits, and population census data come from IDOC's Planning and Research Division. The IDOC data include detailed demographic information as well as sentencing and offense-level data, including sentence characteristics, offense type and class, prior incarcerations, admission and exit types, programming credits for exits, projected and actual parole dates, and pre-trial credited time from mittimus, among other information.

Methodology Overview

To calculate the cost to the criminal justice system and how it would have been expected to change had HB3449/SB2257 been in effect for the past three fiscal years, SPAC used IDOC data on (a) the number of prison admissions and the prison population sentenced for TIS offenses, (b) the average lengths of stay in IDOC facilities, and (c) past spending on prisons and mandatory supervised release.⁶ SPAC used only variable cost changes in the incarcerated population and did not estimate costs for staffing changes.

SPAC estimated the impact of HB3449/SB2257 on lengths of stay and projected costs as follows:

- Each person admitted to prison or in the prison population had the total length of their sentence(s) calculated using their projected length of stay, the existing TIS percentage requirement on their primary holding offense, and pre-trial detention credit.⁷ SPAC applied the following formula to estimate the total length of their sentences, where T is the total length of their sentence(s), L is the projected length of stay, P is the TIS percentage requirement for their primary holding offense, and C is credit for time spent in pre-trial custody:

$$T = \frac{L + C}{P}$$

⁶ Local costs were estimated from SPAC survey of county budgets and adjusted for inflation, https://archive.icjia.cloud/files/spac/Quantifying_County_Adult_Criminal_Justice_Costs_in_Illinois_120616-20200106T17365237.pdf.

⁷ The data SPAC uses does not have consecutive sentences for each person if they are on a different mittimus than their holding offense sentence. However, the projected length of stay in the data does account for all consecutive sentences. Therefore, SPAC first needed to estimate the total length of each person's sentences before estimating the reductions to length of stay from allowing more sentence credits.

- Projected lengths of stay and release dates were then adjusted to reflect the proposed TIS percentage reductions in HB3449/SB2257, with new assumptions of 75% for current 100% offenses, 60% for current 85% offenses, and 50% for current 75% offenses and aggravated domestic battery. The projected length of stay in prison was recalculated by multiplying a person's total sentence length by the proposed TIS percentage and subtracting the pretrial credits.

$$L = (P)(T) - C$$

- SPAC included all TIS offenses in this analysis. The analysis applies the proposed TIS reductions to the offenses that were excluded in HB3449/SB2257. SPAC attributes the exclusion of offenses listed in 730 ILCS 5/3-6-3(a)(2.4)-(2.6) as a drafting error. SPAC also attributes the lack of a retroactive awarding of sentence credits for offenses listed in 730 ILCS 5/3-6-3(a)(2.3)-(2.6) to drafting errors in the proposal.
- SPAC did not estimate any reductions in sentence length from the requirement in HB3449/SB2257 to award retroactive sentence credit for programming. Sufficient data to verify past program participation prior to the bill's effective date are not available. As a result, the analysis reflects only the impact of changes to TIS credit restrictions to statutory sentence credits proposed in HB3449/SB2257.
- SPAC also did not estimate any reductions in sentence length from the removal of restrictions on awarding EDSC. EDSC is by its nature a discretionary award so SPAC cannot determine from the data who would or would not receive this credit or in what amounts.
- Projected lengths of stay and release dates were adjusted for mortality using recent Centers for Disease Control life tables.⁸
- The total cost of incarceration for each person was estimated under the current system and under the revised sentence lengths from HB3449/SB2257, with future costs discounted using a 3 percent social discount rate.
- The projected exit date from prison onto mandatory supervised release (MSR) was updated to reflect the reduced length of stay in prison. Net present costs of MSR were re-estimated, also using a 3 percent discount rate. The vast majority of people on MSR are discharged within three years, though some offenses involve post-release supervision periods of up to life. All MSR terms are capped at six years for this analysis.

⁸ Arias E, Xu JQ, Tejada-Vera B, Murphy SL, Bastian B. U.S. state life tables, 2020. National Vital Statistics Reports; vol 71 no 2. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. 2022. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.15620/cdc:118271>.

- The same methodology was applied to the June 30, 2021 prison population to assess the impact of the proposed TIS percentage changes over the past three years, adjusting costs to reflect the remaining time people would have spent in prison under the current law.
- Life sentences are excluded from this analysis because HB3449/SB2257 does not change the current prohibition on awarding sentence credit to people serving life sentences.

Prison Data

SPAC used IDOC data from fiscal years 2022 through 2024 to provide an offense class breakdown of IDOC new sentence **admissions** and the **population** data for offenses amended by HB3449/SB2257. These are provided in Table 1. Table 1 also provides the average jail credit, sentence, length of stay from TIS prison exits, projected length of stay from prison admissions, age at custody, and number of prior incarcerations.

Table 1: Total Prison Admissions, Population, Average Jail Credits, Sentence Length, and Length of Stay by Offense Class

	Truth in Sentencing Percentage		
	100%	85%	75%
Class M Admissions	615	0	0
Class X Admissions	0	1,920	152
Class 1 Admissions	0	676	15
Class 2 Admissions	0	764	2
Class 4 Admissions	0	60	0
Total Admissions	615	3,420	169
Class M Population	4,343	5	0
Class X Population	0	6,104	266
Class 1 Population	0	1,054	12
Class 2 Population	0	813	2
Class 4 Population	0	52	0
Total Population	4,343	8,028	280
Average Jail Credit	5.4	2.0	1.3
Average Sentence	38.5	10.6	11.4
Average Length of Stay, FY 2022 — 2024 Prison Exits	15.2	6.9	6.1
Average Projected Length of Stay	41.3	11.2	8.2
Average Age of Custody	29.11	33.36	37.13
Average Number of Prior Incarcerations	0.78	0.78	0.92

Note: Average jail credit and sentence length are from prison admissions and length of stay is from prison exits, all measured in years. Average projected length of stay is also from prison admissions and is based on the time difference, in years, between a person's custody date and the date that they are projected to exit prison onto MSR. Life sentences are excluded. 85% Class M offenses are intentional homicide of an unborn child, 720 ILCS 5/9-1.2.

Additionally, SPAC used IDOC data from fiscal years 2022 through 2024 to identify **admissions** and the June 30th, 2024 prison **population** for specific offense types amended by HB3449/SB2257, which are provided in Table 2.

Table 2: Total Prison Admissions and Population by Offense Type

Offense Type	Truth in Sentencing Percentage		
	100%	85%	75%
Homicide	615	281	39
Armed Robbery	0	26	0
Armed Violence	0	6	0
Arson	0	28	0
Assault and Battery	0	1,018	0
DUI (Liquor)	0	249	0
Home Invasion	0	1	0
Kidnapping	0	47	0
Residential Burglary	0	20	0
Sexual Assault	0	1,036	0
Weapons Possession	0	708	8
Controlled Substance Violation	0	0	121
Bribery	0	0	1
Total Admissions	615	3,420	169
Homicide	4,343	1,129	70
Armed Robbery	0	112	0
Armed Violence	0	31	0
Arson	0	54	0
Assault and Battery	0	1,680	0
DUI (Liquor)	0	312	0
Home Invasion	0	49	0
Kidnapping	0	217	0
Residential Burglary	0	46	0
Sexual Assault	0	3,442	0
Weapons Possession	0	956	6
Controlled Substance Violation	0	0	203
Bribery	0	0	1
Total Population	4,343	8,028	280

Note: Life sentences are excluded.

Table 3 shows demographics for new admissions that are not for technical violations and the prison population that were admitted on a TIS sentence of 75%, 85%, or 100% and would have been impacted by HB3449/SB2257. Demographic characteristics analyzed include race, sex, region, and age group.

Table 3: Demographics of Admissions to IDOC FY 2022 through FY 2024

Characteristic	FY 2022 — 2024 Admissions		June 30, 2024 Prison Population	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
Race				
Black	2,237	53.2%	6,942	54.9%
White	1,171	27.9%	3,352	26.5%
Hispanic	744	17.7%	2,243	17.7%
Other	52	1.2%	114	0.9%
Sex				
Female	212	5.0%	570	4.5%
Male	3,992	95.0%	12,081	95.5%
Region				
Cook	1,811	43.1%	6,096	48.2%
Collar	550	13.1%	1,584	12.5%
Urban	1,114	26.5%	3,092	24.4%
Rural	727	17.3%	1,878	14.8%
Age Group				
18 to 24 years	797	19.1%	617	4.9%
25 to 34 years	1,569	37.6%	3,373	27.0%
35 to 44 years	1,057	25.3%	4,229	33.9%
45 to 54 years	493	11.8%	2,581	20.7%
Over 55 years	258	6.2%	1,670	13.4%
Total	4,204	-	12,651	-

Note: Technical violators, consecutive sentences, and sexually dangerous person commitments are excluded.

Prison Population Projection

SPAC produced a **status quo projection** and **two projections for HB3449/SB2257** that vary based on assumptions about technical violations. The potential impact of HB3449/SB2257 on the prison population shows a projected decrease of approximately 2,600 to 3,400 people in the first year after implementation, with a long-term reduction of about 4,100 to 4,400 people by 2042. This reduction results from shortening the minimum percentage of time that must be served under TIS provisions, allowing people to become eligible for release earlier than under current law. The size of the reduction depends in part on how many people return to custody after release for technical violations of MSR conditions.

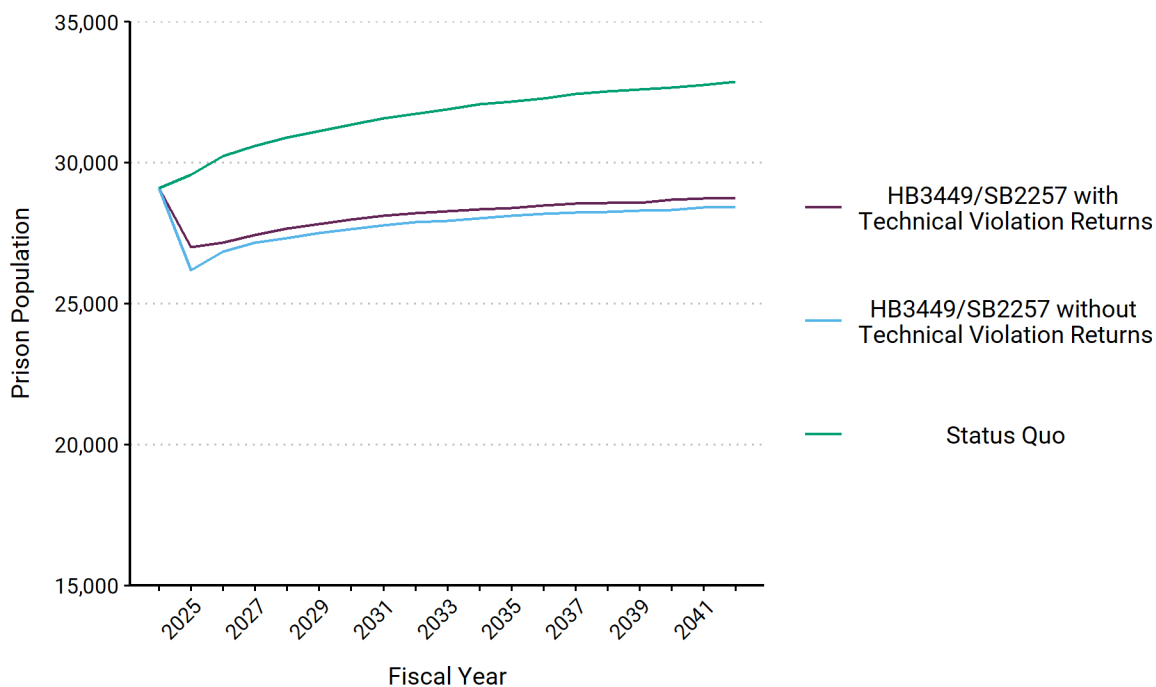
In calculating the **status quo projection**, SPAC assumed that admissions, sentence lengths, and discretionary sentence credit awards by IDOC would remain consistent with FY 2024 patterns and that current TIS requirements would remain unchanged. Under these assumptions, the prison population is projected to increase from approximately 29,100 in 2024 to about 29,600 in 2025 and continue rising gradually to about 32,900 by 2042.

The **first HB3449/SB2257 projection** assumes that no people released earlier under the bill would return to prison for a technical violation. This projection shows a decrease of approximately 3,400 people in the first year and a long-term reduction of about 4,400 people by 2042. The decrease is driven by shorter lengths of stay for people currently in prison or admitted in the future for TIS offenses. After the initial decline, the prison population is projected to be around 28,400 by 2042.

The **second HB 3449/SB2257 projection** assumes that people released earlier under the bill return to custody for technical violations at rates and lengths of stay similar to recent years. Under this assumption, the first-year reduction is smaller—approximately 2,600 people—because some people reenter custody immediately or shortly after release. The average length of stay for a technical violation is about one year or less. As a result, this projection delays some releases, but the long-term population reduction remains similar. By 2042, the projected prison population is around 28,800—about 4,400 fewer than under the status quo.

Figure 1 shows the two HB3449/SB2257 projections with the status quo projection. Together, these projections suggest that HB3449/SB2257 would reduce the size of the prison population over time, leading to lower incarceration-related costs. While the short-term impact varies based on returns for technical violations, the long-term population reduction remains significant under both scenarios. Additional detail about assumptions related to technical violations and lengths of stay is provided in the appendix.

Figure1: SPAC Prison Population Projection –HB3449/SB2257



Characteristics of Initial Prison Exits

Under HB3449/SB2257, SPAC projects the prison population will decrease from around 29,000 to about 26,200 within the first year after the bill's effective date (i.e., 2024 to 2025). If current law remains unchanged, the prison population is expected to increase from about 29,000 to approximately 29,600 by the end of 2025. This means HB3449/SB2257 is projected to reduce the prison population by about 3,400 people in its first year unless recidivism and technical violations reduce the size of the decrease.

These 3,400 people, or "initial exits," include people who would remain incarcerated under current law but would become eligible for release during the first year of implementation under HB3449/SB2257. Table 4 provides a demographic breakdown of this group.

Table 4: Initial Exits Demographics

Characteristic	Initial Prison Exits	
	Count	Percent
Race		
Black	1,874	55.3%
Hispanic	638	18.8%
White	847	25.0%
Other/Unknown	29	0.9%
Sex		
Male	3,230	95.3%
Female	158	4.7%
Region		
Cook	1,724	50.9%
Collar	444	13.1%
Urban	798	23.6%
Rural	422	12.5%
Age Group		
18 to 24 years	100	3.0%
25 to 34 years	800	23.6%
35 to 44 years	1,136	33.5%
45 to 54 years	740	21.8%
55+ years	612	18.1%
Total	3,388	

Note: Technical violators, consecutive sentences, and sexually dangerous person commitments are excluded.

Table 5 provides a breakdown of initial exits by offense class, along with average jail credit, sentence length, age at admission, and number of prior incarcerations. Based on these figures, SPAC estimates that most of the people projected to be released under HB3449/SB2257 in the first year will have been incarcerated for Class X offenses subject to the 85% TIS requirement and for first-degree murder offenses subject to the 100% TIS requirement.

Table 5: Initial Exits by Offense Class

Offense Class	Truth in Sentencing Percentage		
	100% TIS	85% TIS	75% TIS
Class M Offenses	587	6	0
Class X Offenses	0	1,925	106
Class 1 Offenses	0	347	4
Class 2 Offenses	0	392	0
Class 4 Offenses	0	21	0
Total Offenses	587	2,691	110
Average Jail Credit	3.3	1.9	1.6
Average Sentence	23.0	6.6	9.0
Average Age of Exit	46.5	42.4	44.1
Average Projected Age of Exit	50.7	45.0	46.1
Average Number of Prior Incarcerations	0.9	0.8	0.8

Note: Average Projected Age of Exit estimates the average age of exit in the absence of HB3449/SB2257.

Table 6 shows the breakdown of initial exits by offense type. People serving 100% TIS sentences are exclusively those convicted of first-degree murder, a Class M offense. Most 85% TIS offenses include other forms of homicide, weapons possession, assault and battery, and sexual assault. The majority of 75% TIS offenses involve violations related to controlled substances.

Table 6: Initial Exits by Offense Type

Offense Type	Truth in Sentencing Percentage		
	100% TIS	85% TIS	75% TIS
Homicide*	587	312	32
Kidnapping	0	82	0
Assault and Battery	0	757	0
Home Invasion	0	28	0
Armed Robbery	0	31	0
Residential Burglary	0	9	0
Arson	0	27	0
Weapons Possession	0	349	1
Armed Violence	0	12	0
Sexual Assault	0	970	0
DUI (Liquor)	0	114	0
Controlled Substance Violation	0	0	77
Total Offenses	587	2,691	110

*The homicide offense type is primarily composed of first degree murder and attempted murder offenses.

Cost Analysis Summary

This section broadly shows SPAC's estimates for the total government cost changes and changes within each cost center had HB3449/SB2257 been in effect from fiscal years 2022 to 2024. The costs shown in this analysis are: (1) the total marginal costs for the complete prison and MSR length of stay of people **admitted** to prison from fiscal years 2022 to 2024, and (2) the total marginal costs for the **remaining** prison length of stay and MSR length of stay for people in the prison **population** on June 30, 2021.

The cost estimates include costs for incarceration and supervision during the three-year period and in the future, with costs incurred in the future discounted to reflect the time value of money. More detailed cost analyses are provided in the next section. An explanation and formula for discounting costs is available in the Appendix. The fiscal analysis without discounted future values is available upon request.

This cost analysis assumes that people who exit prison under HB3449/SB2257 do not return to prison for a technical violation. A cost analysis that assumes technical violation rates and lengths of stay would be similar to recent patterns is available in the Appendix. These cost analyses are similar because only a relatively small portion of those exiting would return for a technical violation—and would typically be incarcerated for an additional year or less. This would result in a cost shift from time on MSR to IDOC for the costs related to time spent in prison on the technical violation.

Table 7 compares the current costs with the proposed costs had HB3449/SB2257 been in effect for the last three years. SPAC did not estimate any changes impacting local costs (such as probation or county-operated jails) from HB3449/SB2257, and therefore this table includes only cost changes for state government. Overall, costs would have decreased by \$581.5 million under this proposal. Victimization occurring sooner due to reductions in time served in prison and increased victimization risks from people exiting at a younger age were estimated to increase costs by \$16.3 million (see Table 13), and are added to the total difference in this table to produce the estimated net present value decrease of \$565,219,361 in costs over the past three years.

Table 7: Total Government Cost Changes Over Three Years

Group	Total Current Cost	Total Proposed Cost	Total Cost Difference
Admissions	\$470,044,562	\$365,355,988	\$104,688,574
Population	\$1,597,946,072	\$1,121,127,796	\$476,818,275
Total	\$2,067,990,633	\$1,486,483,784	\$581,506,849

Figure 2 shows the costs avoided through fiscal year 2050. Initially, prison costs are avoided but partially offset by the increase in costs for MSR. In the short-term, \$66,838,806, or 11%, of costs avoided would have occurred in the first three years.

Figure2: HB3449/SB2257 Changes in Cost over Time

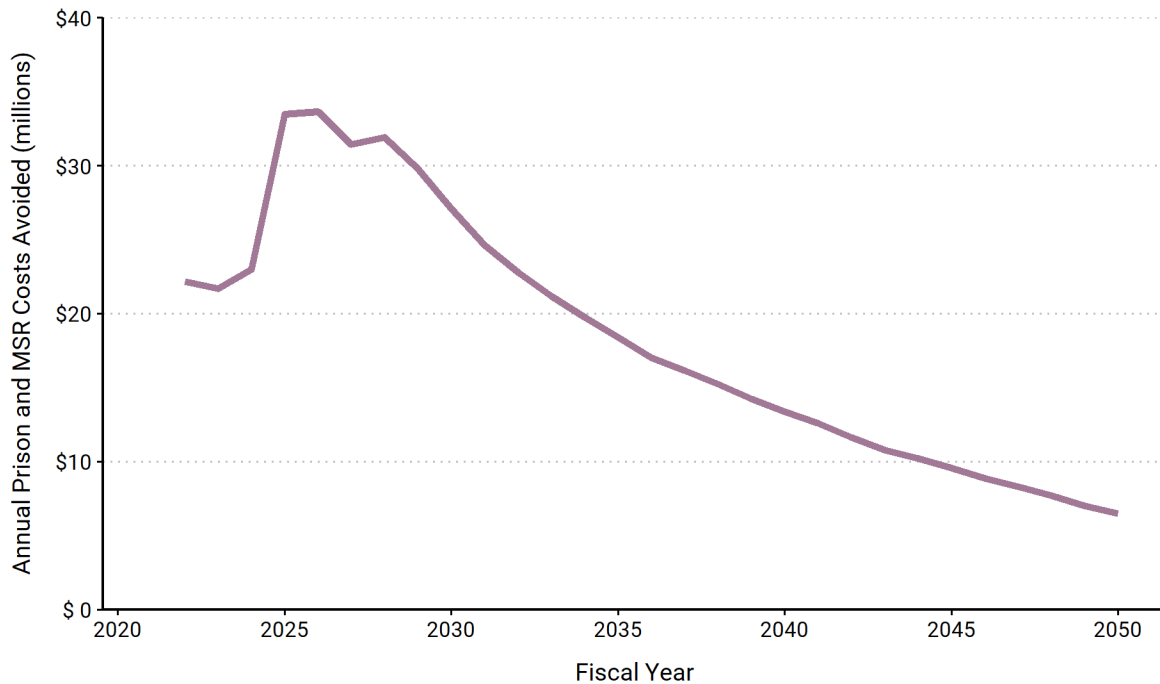


Table 8 breaks down the government cost changes into prison and MSR cost centers to see the specific change had HB3449/SB2257 been in effect for the last three years on each cost center. As previously mentioned, SPAC does not estimate any changes to pretrial (jail) or probation and excluded these from the table.

Table 8: Government Cost Center Changes

Cost Center	Admissions			Population		
	Current Cost	Proposed Cost	Cost Change	Current Cost	Proposed Cost	Cost Change
Prison	\$419,489,010	\$310,329,167	\$-109,159,843	\$1,447,955,822	\$943,991,428	\$-503,964,395
MSR	\$50,555,552	\$55,026,821	\$4,471,269	\$149,990,249	\$177,136,369	\$27,146,119

Cost Analysis Breakdown

The following describes the impact that HB3449/SB2257 would have on the different areas of the Illinois criminal justice system. A narrative section describes each impact and how SPAC estimated the dollar value of the impact.

Impact of Proposed Legislation on County Jails

Costs avoided over three years: **\$0**

HB3449/SB2257 would not impact costs for county jails. The bill changes the minimum percentage of a sentence that must be served under TIS provisions, but it does not affect the amount of time people spend in jail pretrial. Because HB3449/SB2257 does not change pretrial detention practices, county jail costs are not expected to increase or decrease under this proposal.

Impact of Proposed Legislation on Local Probation

Costs avoided over three years: **\$0**

HB3449/SB2257 would not impact costs for local probation. The bill modifies TIS requirements for prison sentences but does not change the length or frequency of probation terms. Because HB3449/SB2257 does not affect how long people spend on probation, local probation costs are not expected to increase or decrease under this proposal.

Impact of Proposed Legislation on State Prisons

Costs avoided over three years: **\$613.1 million**

HB3449/SB2257 would have decreased the cost for state prisons. This is because HB3449/SB2257 reduces the minimum percentage of the sentence that people must serve under TIS requirements. Under current law, people convicted of TIS offenses must serve 75%, 85%, or 100% of their sentence. Under HB3449/SB2257, people would instead be required to serve 50%, 60%, or 75% of their sentence, depending on the offense.⁹ Because people would spend less time in prison, the total cost incurred by IDOC would decrease.

To determine the proposed cost impact on state prisons, SPAC estimated the total prison costs that would have occurred had these policies been in place from FY 2022 to 2024 for both the **admissions** during those years and the **population** as of FY 2022. For each year, SPAC estimated how long each person would have been incarcerated under current law and how long they would be incarcerated under HB3449/SB2257.¹⁰ SPAC then multiplied those durations by the marginal cost of incarceration,

⁹ These minimums reflect the proposed changes under HB3449/SB2257: reducing the requirement from 100% to 75%, from 85% to 60%, from 75% to 50%, and aggravated domestic battery to day for day sentence credits. These percentages represent the minimum portion of a sentence that must be served before release. Individuals may also earn additional credits through participation in approved programming while in prison but cannot go below the applicable TIS percentage.

¹⁰ SPAC describes the procedure and calculations used in the Data and Methodology Overview.

adjusted to reflect the time value of money. These are reported as net present values and discounted using a 3% social discount rate. Lengths of stay were adjusted for mortality using age at admission for new admissions and age on June 30, 2024 for the existing population.

Overall, SPAC estimated that the reduction in sentence length resulting from the changes to TIS requirements in HB3449/SB2257 would have decreased prison costs by \$613.1 million. These estimates are reflected in Tables 9 and 10.

Table 9 shows the estimated prison costs avoided based solely on **admissions** to IDOC from fiscal years 2022 to 2024. The projected cost reductions from shorter average lengths of stay under HB3449/SB2257 are approximately \$21.4 million, \$83.4 million, and \$4.3 million for people originally subject to 100%, 85%, and 75% TIS requirements, respectively. The total estimated decrease in incarceration costs for these admissions is approximately \$109.2 million.

Table 9: DOC Cost Calculation – Admissions

TIS Group	Prison Cost	Current Sentences	Current Avg. LOS	Proposed Avg. LOS	Current Cost (Discounted)	Proposed Cost (Discounted)
100%	\$11,473	615	29.7	23.5	\$135,620,036	\$114,198,068
85%	\$11,473	3,420	8.3	5.5	\$271,521,268	\$188,115,628
75%	\$11,473	169	6.9	4.2	\$12,347,707	\$8,015,471

Table 10 shows the estimated prison costs avoided based solely on the IDOC **population** incarcerated as of June 30, 2021. The projected cost reductions from shorter average lengths of stay under HB3449/SB2257 are approximately \$200.8 million, \$292 million, and \$11.1 million for people originally subject to 100%, 85%, and 75% TIS requirements, respectively. The total estimated decrease in incarceration costs for the standing prison population is approximately \$504 million.

Table 10: DOC Cost Calculation – Population

TIS Group	Prison Cost	Current Sentences	Current Remaining Avg. LOS	Proposed Remaining Avg. LOS	Current Cost (Discounted)	Proposed Cost (Discounted)
100%	\$11,473	4,087	23.4	16.4	\$788,863,792	\$588,017,079
85%	\$11,473	7,833	8.4	4.5	\$641,144,997	\$349,108,312
75%	\$11,473	334	4.9	1.8	\$17,947,033	\$6,866,037

Taken together, the analysis shows that reducing the time people serve in prison under HB3449/SB2257 would produce measurable cost savings for IDOC. These savings result from shorter lengths of stay for a substantial number of people and accumulate across both recent admissions and the existing prison population.

Impact of Proposed Legislation on State Supervision

Costs increased over three years: **\$31.6 million**

HB3449/SB2257 would have increased costs for state supervision. Time spent on MSR does not change between the current and proposed scenarios. However, SPAC estimated an increase in discounted MSR costs under HB3449/SB2257 due to earlier release from prison.¹¹ Because people would begin MSR sooner under the bill, the costs of MSR would accrue earlier and therefore have a higher present value when discounted. SPAC adjusted all projections for mortality.

SPAC estimated the total MSR costs incurred by IDOC that would have occurred had these policies been in place from FY 2022 to 2024 for both admissions during those years and the prison population as of FY 2022. For each year, SPAC estimated how much of the year each person would have spent on MSR under current law and under HB3449/SB2257 and then multiplied that by the discounted MSR costs. These are net present values, discounted using a 3% social discount rate, and censored at six years for people without a projected discharge date.

SPAC used the following steps to estimate the change in MSR costs under HB3449/SB2257:

- SPAC recalculated each person's projected prison exit date under HB3449/SB2257 to reflect reduced time served in custody because each person will start MSR sooner.
- SPAC then re-estimated MSR costs using a 3% social discount rate to reflect the higher present value of costs incurred sooner.
- Time spent on MSR remained constant and reflected projected MSR lengths observed between FY 2022 and FY 2024. SPAC did not assume any changes to supervision periods.
- SPAC adjusted all MSR costs for mortality using age-specific death rates. All MSR terms were capped at six years to maintain consistency and to prevent skew from outlier cases. Although most people are discharged from MSR within three years, some offenses carry supervision terms of up to life. SPAC truncated those at six years for this analysis.

Overall, SPAC estimated that earlier release from prison under HB3449/SB2257 would have increased MSR costs by \$31.6 million by accelerating when supervision begins. The overall length of supervision remains unchanged (see Tables 11 and 12).

¹¹ A full explanation of discounting is available in the Appendix.

Table 11 shows the cost increase to MSR based solely on IDOC **admissions** from fiscal years 2022 to 2024. The estimated MSR cost increases for each TIS group are approximately \$1.1 million, \$3.2 million, and \$99,300 for people originally subject to 100%, 85%, and 75% TIS requirements, respectively. The total estimated increase in MSR costs for these admissions is approximately \$4.5 million.

Table 11: MSR Cost Calculation – Admissions

TIS Group	MSR Cost	Current Sentences	Median MSR Period	Current Cost (Discounted)	Proposed Cost (Discounted)
100%	\$5,074	615	3	\$3,000,977	\$4,147,243
85%	\$5,074	3,420	3	\$46,064,520	\$49,290,240
75%	\$5,074	169	2	\$1,490,055	\$1,589,338

Table 12 shows the estimated cost increase to MSR based solely on the IDOC **population** incarcerated on June 30, 2021. The projected increase in MSR costs from shorter average lengths of stay under HB3449/SB2257 is approximately \$11.7 million, \$15 million, and \$424,800 for people originally subject to 100%, 85%, and 75% TIS requirements, respectively. The total estimated increase in MSR costs for the standing prison population is approximately \$27.1 million.

Table 12: MSR Cost Calculation – Population

TIS Group	MSR Cost	Current Sentences	Median MSR Period	Current Cost (Discounted)	Proposed Cost (Discounted)
100%	\$5,074	4,087	3	\$26,819,521	\$38,533,218
85%	\$5,074	7,833	3	\$118,675,418	\$133,683,038
75%	\$5,074	334	3	\$4,495,311	\$4,920,113

Impact of Proposed Legislation on Victims and Communities

Additional Costs over Three Years: **\$16.3 million**

HB3449/SB2257 would have increased the cost to victims and communities. The reasons behind the increase in victimization costs are twofold, accounted for by changes in the length of time people are incapacitated in prison and the age at which they are released.

HB3449/SB2257 reduces the time served in prison by requiring people sentenced for TIS offenses to serve a lower percentage of their sentence before becoming eligible for release. This results in reduced incapacitation, which physically restricts people from committing crimes in the community for a shorter period.¹² At the same time, people would exit prison at younger ages under HB3449/SB2257 and be more likely to commit crimes. Research consistently shows that the older people are, the less likely they are to commit crimes after release—an effect often referred to as “aging out.”¹³

To estimate the change in victimization costs due to decreased incapacitation, SPAC applied national victimization cost estimates to Illinois conviction patterns. These estimates include both tangible and intangible costs of crime.¹⁴ SPAC first calculated the average cost of victimization for a recent cohort of prison exits with offenses affected by HB3449/SB2257. SPAC then recalculated these averages under the proposed longer sentence lengths and applied a 3% social discount rate to reflect the time value of money.¹⁵ The difference between the non-discounted and discounted values was multiplied by the number of affected admissions to estimate the incapacitation benefit—the net present value of delaying future crimes.

¹² The incapacitation effect is a reduction or delay in crime resulting from physically restricting peoples’ ability to commit crimes by incarcerating them.

¹³ Older people are typically less likely to recidivate than younger people, often attributed to physical decline, greater impulse control, health issues, and stronger prosocial ties (Ulmer & Steffensmeier, 2014). In Illinois, return-to-prison rates decreased as age increased: more than 50% of individuals who exited prison in fiscal year 2019 and were under 21 returned to prison within three years, gradually declining to just under 26% for those aged 56 and older (Illinois Department of Corrections, 2022).

Ulmer, J. T., & Steffensmeier, D. (2014). The age and crime relationship: Social variation, social explanations. In M. Tonry (Ed.), *The Oxford handbook of criminology and criminal justice* (pp. 377–420). Oxford University Press.

Illinois Department of Corrections. (2022). *FY2022 recidivism table*.

<https://idoc.illinois.gov/content/dam/soi/en/web/idoc/reportsandstatistics/documents/FY22-Online-Recidivism-Table.pdf>
Accessed September, 2025.

¹⁴ Tangible costs are direct monetary costs that include medical costs, mental health costs, productivity losses, and loss or damage of property. Intangible costs include costs associated with pain, suffering, and lost quality of life which are based on estimating the portion of jury and settlement awards that are nonpecuniary. Source: McCollister KE, French MT, Fang H. The cost of crime to society: new crime-specific estimates for policy and program evaluation. *Drug Alcohol Depend.* 2010;108(1-2):98–109. doi:10.1016/j.drugalcdep.2009.12.002.

¹⁵ Discounting is the process by which future dollar amounts are converted into their present value. Economic and financial models suggest that a dollar is worth more to people in the present than it will be in the future. Thus, discounting allows SPAC to account for the time value of money.

SPAC also adjusted victimization costs based on the projected difference in age at release. For people exiting between ages 26 and 60, SPAC reduced victimization costs by 1% for each additional year of age. For those exiting between ages 18 and 25, SPAC applied a 3% reduction per year, reflecting stronger declines in recidivism among younger people as they age.

Overall, HB3449/SB2257 would have reduced the average time served for both new admissions and the current IDOC population, leading to earlier instances of recidivism. SPAC estimates that approximately \$16.3 million in additional victimization costs would have been incurred under HB3449/SB2257. These include tangible costs of approximately \$4.2 million and intangible costs of approximately \$12.1 million. Table 13 provides the estimated additional victimization costs.

Table 13: Victimization Changes — Victimization Cost Increases

Group	Tangible Cost Increase	Intangible Cost Increase	Total Cost Increase
Admissions	\$2,258,667	\$6,514,127	\$8,772,794
Population	\$1,934,754	\$5,579,941	\$7,514,695
Total	\$4,193,421	\$12,094,068	\$16,287,489

Policy Implications

If enacted, House Bill 3449 and Senate Bill 2257 would allow those in IDOC custody and those admitted to IDOC the ability to earn more sentence credits. The proposal would also require IDOC to award retroactive sentence credit for time served in its facilities up to the effective date of the new TIS restrictions.

IDOC would also need to implement a retroactive sentence credit review process for people who participated in qualifying full-time programs but were not eligible for sentence credit due to TIS restrictions. To facilitate this, the bill permits use of affidavits or third-party documentation in cases where official program records are unavailable. IDOC would be responsible for evaluating these materials and determining eligibility within the limits of the amended TIS provisions.

Operationally, IDOC would need to conduct case reviews, verify incarceration dates and program participation, process supplemental documentation, and recalculate projected release dates.

The granting of retroactive sentence credit to comply with HB3449/SB2257 would result in a significant number of people getting released within the first year following its effective date. This would initially result in increased resource needs for IDOC who would need to recalculate sentences and create reentry plans for every person prior to them being released. The Prisoner Review Board would also require additional resources to swiftly increase the capacity required to hold MSR condition hearings for each incarcerated person set to be released under HB3449/SB2257.

The Sentencing Policy Advisory Council (SPAC) is a statutorily created council that does not support or oppose legislation. Data analysis and research is conducted by SPAC's research staff. The analysis presented here is not intended to reflect the opinions or judgments of SPAC's member organizations.

Appendix

Cost Impacts from Technical Violation Returns

The tables in this Appendix are alternative versions of the cost analysis tables in the Cost Analysis Breakdown section. These tables assume a percentage of people exiting prison would return to prison for a technical violation. Although technical violations that result in reincarceration can occur at any point during the MSR period, SPAC simplifies calculations by assuming they happen immediately upon release. Table 14 shows the estimated probabilities of reincarceration for a technical violation and expected lengths of stay in prison for those violations. This is applied to those exiting on TIS offenses with a recalculated length of stay on their initial sentence.

Table 14: Technical Violation Return Assumptions

Offense Group	TIS Group	Tech. Viol. Return Rate	Avg. Tech. Viol. Return LOS
Person Crimes	75%	9.8%	0.22
Person Crimes	85%	22.1%	0.71
Person Crimes	100%	3.8%	0.50
Drug Crimes	75%	5.0%	0.45
Drug Crimes	85%	4.7%	0.22
Sex Crimes	85%	60.1%	1.16

Table 15 can be compared to Table 7 in the Cost Analysis Breakdown section to see the impact of technical violations on total government costs.

Table 15: Total Government Cost Changes Over Three Years, Technical Violations Assumed

Group	Total Current Cost	Total Proposed Cost	Total Cost Difference
Admissions	\$493,835,818	\$409,568,534	\$84,267,284
Population	\$1,658,567,625	\$1,213,996,200	\$444,571,425
Total	\$2,152,403,443	\$1,623,564,733	\$528,838,709

Table 16 can be compared to Table 8 in the Cost Analysis Breakdown section to see the impact of technical violations on prison and MSR.

Table 16: Government Cost Center Changes, Technical Violations Assumed

Cost Center	Admissions			Population		
	Current Cost	Proposed Cost	Cost Change	Current Cost	Proposed Cost	Cost Change
Prison	\$452,151,592	\$364,471,310	\$-87,680,283	\$1,534,050,134	\$1,068,473,383	\$-465,576,752
MSR	\$41,684,226	\$45,097,224	\$3,412,998	\$124,517,490	\$145,522,817	\$21,005,327

Impact of Proposed Legislation on State Prisons, Technical Violations Assumed

Tables 17 and 18 can be compared to Tables 9 and 10 in the Cost Analysis Breakdown section to see the impact of technical violations on prison costs, separated by the costs for the FY2021 population and the last three fiscal year of admissions.

Table 17: DOC Cost Calculation - Admissions

TIS Group	Prison Cost	Current Sentences	Current Avg. LOS	Proposed Avg. LOS	Current Cost (Discounted)	Proposed Cost (Discounted)
100%	\$11,473	615	30.0	24.2	\$136,804,564	\$116,982,783
85%	\$11,473	3,420	9.1	6.8	\$302,055,893	\$238,066,856
75%	\$11,473	169	7.3	4.8	\$13,291,136	\$9,421,671

Table 18: DOC Cost Calculation - Population

TIS Group	Prison Cost	Current Sentences	Current Remaining Avg. LOS	Proposed Remaining Avg. LOS	Current Cost (Discounted)	Proposed Cost (Discounted)
100%	\$11,473	4,087	23.7	17.1	\$799,435,910	\$610,009,486
85%	\$11,473	7,833	9.2	5.6	\$713,571,326	\$448,251,616
75%	\$11,473	334	5.3	2.2	\$21,042,898	\$10,212,281

Impact of Proposed Legislation on State Supervision, Technical Violations Assumed

Tables 19 and 20 can be compared to Tables 11 and 12 in the Cost Analysis Breakdown section to see the impact of technical violations on MSR costs, separated by the costs for the FY2021 population and the last three fiscal year of admissions.

Table 19: MSR Cost Calculation - Admissions

TIS Group	MSR Cost	Current Sentences	Median MSR Period	Current Cost (Discounted)	Proposed Cost (Discounted)
100%	\$5,074	615	2.5	\$2,477,534	\$3,391,377
85%	\$5,074	3,420	2.3	\$37,993,226	\$40,413,406
75%	\$5,074	169	1.6	\$1,213,467	\$1,292,441

Table 20: MSR Cost Calculation - Population

TIS Group	MSR Cost	Current Sentences	Median MSR Period	Current Cost (Discounted)	Proposed Cost (Discounted)
100%	\$5,074	4,087	2.5	\$22,158,914	\$31,608,973
85%	\$5,074	7,833	2.3	\$98,541,889	\$109,735,353
75%	\$5,074	334	2.6	\$3,816,688	\$4,178,491

Discounting

The cost tables in the Cost Analysis Breakdown section are discounted using a social discount rate. Discounting is standard in cost-benefit analysis to properly account for the timing of costs and benefits. A social discount rate is used in cost-benefit analyses to convert future costs and benefits into present values, reflecting the time value of money. Future costs are discounted for several reasons. For one, people typically prefer immediate benefits over future ones. Additionally, government spending—such as on incarceration—has opportunity costs, since funds could be used elsewhere now for potentially greater economic returns in the future.

SPAC estimates the present value of future costs using the following discounting formula, where PV is the present value, FV is the future value, r is the annual social discount rate (3%), and t is the number of years in the future the cost occurs, typically corresponding to the length of stay in the sectors of the criminal justice system:

$$PV = \frac{FV}{(1 + r)^t}$$

To illustrate this, consider two scenarios in which the same crime occurs, only at different times. In the first scenario, a crime with a victimization cost of \$1,000 occurs today. In a sense, this means that the crime victim has suffered a tangible loss and/or intangible damages equal to the value of \$1,000. In the second scenario, the same crime occurs, but instead of occurring today, it occurs one year into the future. This value of \$1,000 is discounted by the 3% social discount rate.

$$PV = \frac{\$1,000}{(1 + 0.03)^1} \approx \$970$$

The result is a present value of approximately \$970. So, in a sense, by postponing the crime one year, the victim has avoided tangible and/or intangible costs of \$30.

Truth in Sentencing Offenses

Tables 21, 22, and 23 show the offenses that are subject to TIS credit restrictions. These restrictions specify a minimum percentage of the sentence that a person must be incarcerated for.

HB3449/SB2257 would reduce these restrictions by allowing offenses currently required to serve 100% to serve 75%, offenses currently at 85% serve 60%, and offenses currently at 75% to 50%. Additionally, aggravated domestic battery, which is currently an 85% offense, would no longer have a percentage requirement.

Table 21: Truth in Sentencing Offenses – 100%

TIS Percentage	Offense	Public Act	Effective Year
100%	First Degree Murder	PA90-0592	1998
100%	Natural Life	PA90-0592	1998
100%	Terrorism	PA92-0854	2002

Table 22: Truth in Sentencing Offenses – 85%

TIS Percentage	Offense	Public Act	Effective Year
85%	Attempted First Degree Murder	PA90-0592	1998
85%	Solicitation of First Degree Murder	PA90-0592	1998
85%	Solicitation of Murder for Hire	PA90-0592	1998
85%	Intentional Homicide of An Unborn Child	PA90-0592	1998
85%	Predatory Criminal Sexual Assault of a Child	PA90-0592	1998
85%	Aggravated Criminal Sexual Assault	PA90-0592	1998
85%	Criminal Sexual Assault	PA90-0592	1998
85%	Aggravated Kidnapping	PA90-0592	1998
85%	Aggravated Battery with a Firearm as described in Section 12-4.2 or subdivision (e)(1), (e)(2), (e)(3), or (e)(4) of Section 12-3.05	PA90-0592	1998
85%	Heinous Battery as described in Section 12-4.1 or subdivision (a)(2) of Section 12-3.05	PA90-0592	1998
85%	Aggravated Battery of a Senior Citizen as described in Section 12-4.6 or subdivision (a)(4) of Section 12-3.05	PA90-0592	1998
85%	Aggravated Battery of a Child as described in Section 12-4.3 or subdivision (b)(1) of Section 12-3.05	PA90-0592	1998
85%	Home Invasion (Finding of Great Bodily Harm)	PA90-0592	1998
85%	Armed Robbery (Finding of Great Bodily Harm)	PA90-0592	1998
85%	Aggravated Vehicular Hijacking (Finding of Great Bodily Harm)	PA90-0592	1998
85%	Aggravated Discharge of a Firearm (Finding of Great Bodily Harm)	PA90-0592	1998
85%	Armed Violence with a Category I or II Weapon (Finding of Great Bodily Harm)	PA90-0592	1998
85%	Aggravated Battery with a Machine Gun or a Firearm Equipped with Any Device or Attachment Designed or Used for Silencing the Report of a Firearm	PA91-0121	1999
85%	Aggravated Discharge of a Machine Gun or a Firearm Equipped with Any Device or Attachment Designed or Used for Silencing the Report of a Firearm	PA91-0121	1999
85%	Aggravated Arson	PA92-0176	2001
85%	Aggravated DUI Resulting in the Death of Another	PA93-0213	2003
85%	Aggravated Discharge of a Firearm Whether or Not It Led to Great Bodily Harm	PA94-0071	2005
85%	Unlawful Possession of a Firearm by a Repeat Felony Offender (Formerly Armed Habitual Criminal)	PA94-0398	2005

TIS Percentage	Offense	Public Act	Effective Year
85%	Second or Subsequent offense of Luring a Minor	PA95-0625	2008
85%	Aggravated Domestic Battery	PA96-1224	2010
85%	Aggravated Driving Under the Influence If the offense Results in Great Bodily Harm or Permanent Disability or Disfigurement of Another	PA96-1230	2011
85%	Attempted Terrorism	PA91-0990	2013

Table 23: Truth in Sentencing Offenses – 75%

TIS Percentage	Offense	Public Act	Effective Year
75%	Gunrunning	PA95-0134	2008
75%	Narcotics Racketeering	PA95-0134	2008
75%	Controlled Substance Trafficking	PA95-0134	2008
75%	Methamphetamine Trafficking	PA95-0134	2008
75%	Drug-Induced Homicide	PA95-0134	2008
75%	Aggravated Methamphetamine-Related Child Endangerment	PA95-0134	2008
75%	Money Laundering Pursuant to Clause (C) (4) or (5) of Section 29b-1 of the Criminal Code of 1961	PA95-0134	2008
75%	Class X Felony Conviction for Delivery of a Controlled Substance	PA95-0134	2008
75%	Class X Possession of a Controlled Substance with Intent to Manufacture or Deliver	PA95-0134	2008
75%	Class X Calculated Criminal Drug Conspiracy	PA95-0134	2008
75%	Class X Criminal Drug Conspiracy	PA95-0134	2008
75%	Class X Street Gang Criminal Drug Conspiracy	PA95-0134	2008
75%	Class X Participation in Methamphetamine Manufacturing	PA95-0134	2008
75%	Class X Aggravated Participation in Methamphetamine Manufacturing	PA95-0134	2008
75%	Class X Delivery of Methamphetamine	PA95-0134	2008
75%	Class X Possession with Intent to Deliver Methamphetamine	PA95-0134	2008
75%	Class X Aggravated Delivery of Methamphetamine	PA95-0134	2008
75%	Class X Aggravated Possession with Intent to Deliver Methamphetamine	PA95-0134	2008
75%	Class X Methamphetamine Conspiracy When the Substance Containing the Controlled Substance or Methamphetamine Is 100 Grams or More	PA95-0134	2008