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1 AN ACT concerning civil law.

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

- Section 5. The Court of Claims Act is amended by changing

  Sections 8 and 11 as follows:
- 6 (705 ILCS 505/8) (from Ch. 37, par. 439.8)
- Sec. 8. Court of Claims jurisdiction; deliberation periods. The court shall have exclusive jurisdiction to hear and determine the following matters:
  - (a) All claims against the State founded upon any law of the State of Illinois or upon any regulation adopted thereunder by an executive or administrative officer or agency; provided, however, the court shall not have jurisdiction (i) to hear or determine claims arising under the Workers' Compensation Act or the Workers' Occupational Diseases Act, or claims for expenses in civil litigation, or (ii) to review administrative decisions for which a statute provides that review shall be in the circuit or appellate court.
    - (b) All claims against the State founded upon any contract entered into with the State of Illinois.
  - (c) All claims against the State for time unjustly served in prisons of this State, in county jails, in

county juvenile detention facilities, or Illinois Youth 1 Centers, on parole or probation, or registered as a sex 2 3 offender when the person unjustly convicted or adjudicated a delinquent imprisoned received a pardon from the 4 5 Governor stating that such pardon is issued on the ground of innocence of the crime for which he or she was convicted 6 or adjudicated a delinquent imprisoned or he or she 7 8 received a certificate of innocence from the Circuit Court 9 as provided in Section 2-702 of the Code of Civil 10 Procedure. For such claims, the court shall make an award 11 of \$50,000 per year, and prorated for any partial year, 12 during which the person was wrongfully incarcerated in a State prison, in a county jail, in a county juvenile 13 14 detention facility, or in an Illinois Youth Center, including the time the person was incarcerated awaiting 15 16 trial, and \$25,000 for each year, and prorated for any partial year, during which the person was wrongfully on 17 parole or probation or required to register as a sex 18 19 offender. The court shall make an additional award of reasonable attorney's fees, costs, and expenses in an 20 21 amount determined by the circuit court after awarding a 22 certificate of innocence under Section 2-702 of the Code 23 of Civil Procedure. The ; provided, the amount award is at the discretion of the court; and provided, the 24 25 court shall make no award in excess of the following 26 amounts: for imprisonment of 5 years or

than \$85,350; for imprisonment of 14 years or less but 1 2 over 5 years, not more than \$170,000; for imprisonment of 3 over 14 years, not more than \$199,150; and provided further, the court shall fix attorney's fees not to exceed 4 5 25% of the award granted. On or after the effective date of 6 this amendatory Act of the 95th General Assembly, the 7 court shall annually adjust the maximum awards required 8 authorized by this subsection (c) to reflect the increase, 9 if any, in the Consumer Price Index For All Urban 10 Consumers for the previous calendar year, as determined by 11 the United States Department of Labor, except that no 12 5%. annual increment may exceed For the annual adjustments, if the Consumer Price Index decreases during 13 14 a calendar year, there shall be no adjustment for that 15 calendar year. The transmission by the Prisoner Review 16 Board or the clerk of the circuit court of the information described in Section 11(b) to the clerk of the Court of 17 Claims is conclusive evidence of the validity of the 18 19 claim. The changes made by Public Act 95-970 this 20 amendatory Act of the 95th General Assembly apply to all claims pending on or filed on or after September 22, 2008 21 22 (the effective date of Public Act 95-970). The changes 23 made by this amendatory Act of the 104th General Assembly 24 apply to all claims pending or filed on or after the 25 effective date of this amendatory Act of the 104th General 26 Assembly.

1 (d) All claims against the State for damages in cases sounding in tort, if a like cause of action would lie 2 3 against a private person or corporation in a civil suit, and all like claims sounding in tort against the Medical Center Commission, the Board of Trustees of the University of Illinois, the Board of Trustees of Southern Illinois 6 7 University, the Board of Trustees of Chicago State 8 University, the Board of Trustees of Eastern Illinois 9 University, the Board of Trustees of Governors State 10 University, the Board of Trustees of Illinois 11 University, the Board of Trustees of Northeastern Illinois 12 University, the Board of Trustees of Northern Illinois University, the Board of Trustees of Western Illinois 13 14 University, or the Board of Trustees of the Illinois 15 Mathematics and Science Academy; provided, that an award 16 for damages in a case sounding in tort, other than certain cases involving the operation of a State vehicle described 17 in this paragraph, shall not exceed the sum of \$2,000,000 18 19 to or for the benefit of any claimant. The \$2,000,000 20 limit prescribed by this Section does not apply to an 21 award of damages in any case sounding in tort arising out 22 of the operation by a State employee of a vehicle owned, 23 leased or controlled by the State. The defense that the 24 State or the Medical Center Commission or the Board of 25 Trustees of the University of Illinois, the Board of 26 Trustees of Southern Illinois University, the Board of

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Chicago State University, the Trustees of Board of Trustees of Eastern Illinois University, the Board of Trustees of Governors State University, the Board of Trustees of Illinois State University, the Board of Trustees of Northeastern Illinois University, the Board of Trustees of Northern Illinois University, the Board of Trustees of Western Illinois University, or the Board of Trustees of the Illinois Mathematics and Science Academy is not liable for the negligence of its officers, agents, and employees in the course of their employment is not applicable to the hearing and determination of such claims. changes to this Section made The by this amendatory Act of the 100th General Assembly apply only to claims filed on or after July 1, 2015.

The court shall annually adjust the maximum awards authorized by this subsection to reflect the increase, if any, in the Consumer Price Index For All Urban Consumers for the previous calendar year, as determined by the United States Department of Labor. The Comptroller shall make the new amount resulting from each annual adjustment available to the public via the Comptroller's official website by January 31 of every year.

- (e) All claims for recoupment made by the State of Illinois against any claimant.
- (f) All claims pursuant to the Line of Duty Compensation Act. A claim under that Act must be heard and

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- determined within one year after the application for that claim is filed with the Court as provided in that Act.
  - (g) All claims filed pursuant to the Crime Victims Compensation Act.
  - (h) All claims pursuant to the Illinois National Guardsman's Compensation Act. A claim under that Act must be heard and determined within one year after the application for that claim is filed with the Court as provided in that Act.
- 10 (i) All claims authorized by subsection (a) of Section
  11 10-55 of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act for the
  12 expenses incurred by a party in a contested case on the
  13 administrative level.
- 14 (Source: P.A. 100-1124, eff. 11-27-18.)
- 15 (705 ILCS 505/11) (from Ch. 37, par. 439.11)
- 16 Sec. 11. Filing claims.
- (a) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (b) of this 17 Section and subsection (4) of Section 24, the claimant shall 18 19 in all cases set forth fully in his petition the claim, the action thereon, if any, on behalf of the State, what persons 20 21 are owners thereof or interested therein, when and upon what 22 consideration such persons became so interested; that no 23 assignment or transfer of the claim or any part thereof or 24 interest therein has been made, except as stated in the 25 petition; that the claimant is justly entitled to the amount

- therein claimed from the State of Illinois, after allowing all just credits; and that claimant believes the facts stated in the petition to be true. The petition shall be verified, as to statements of facts, by the affidavit of the claimant, his agent, or attorney.
- 6 (b) Whenever a person has been convicted or adjudicated a 7 delinquent served a term of imprisonment and has received a 8 pardon by the Governor stating that such pardon was issued on 9 the ground of innocence of the crime for which he or she was 10 convicted or adjudicated a delinquent imprisoned, the Prisoner 11 Review Board shall transmit this information to the clerk of 12 the Court of Claims, together with the claimant's current address. Whenever a person has served a term of imprisonment 13 and has received a certificate of innocence from the Circuit 14 Court as provided in Section 2-702 of the Code of Civil 15 16 Procedure, the clerk of the issuing Circuit Court shall 17 transmit this information to the clerk of the Court of Claims, together with the claimant's current address. The clerk of the 18 19 Court of Claims shall immediately docket the case for 20 consideration by the Court of Claims, and shall provide notice to the claimant of such docketing together with all hearing 21 22 dates and applicable deadlines. The Court of Claims shall hear 23 the case and render a decision within 90 days after its 24 docketing.
- 25 (Source: P.A. 95-970, eff. 9-22-08; 96-328, eff. 8-11-09.)

Section 10. The Code of Civil Procedure is amended by changing Section 2-702 as follows:

## 3 (735 ILCS 5/2-702)

- Sec. 2-702. Petition for a certificate of innocence that the petitioner was innocent of all offenses for which he or she was incarcerated.
- (a) The General Assembly finds and declares that innocent persons who have been wrongly convicted or adjudicated 8 9 delinquent of crimes in Illinois and subsequently imprisoned 10 have been frustrated in seeking legal redress due to a variety 11 of substantive and technical obstacles in the law and that 12 such persons should have an available avenue to obtain a finding of innocence so that they may obtain relief through a 1.3 petition in the Court of Claims. The General Assembly further 14 15 finds misleading the current legal nomenclature which compels 16 an innocent person to seek a pardon for being wrongfully incarcerated. It is the intent of the General Assembly that 17 18 the court, in exercising its discretion as permitted by law 19 regarding the weight and admissibility of evidence submitted pursuant to this Section, shall, in the interest of justice, 20 21 give due consideration to difficulties of proof caused by the 22 passage of time, the death or unavailability of witnesses, the destruction of evidence or other factors not caused by such 23 24 persons or those acting on their behalf.
  - (b) Any person who was convicted or adjudicated a

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- (c) In order to present the claim for certificate of innocence of an unjust conviction or juvenile delinquency adjudication and imprisonment, the petitioner must attach to his or her petition documentation demonstrating that:
  - (1) he or she has been convicted or adjudicated a delinquent of one or more felonies by the State of Illinois and subsequently sentenced to a term of imprisonment, and has served all or any part of the sentence; and
  - (2) his or her judgment of conviction or delinquency adjudication was reversed or vacated, and the charge indictment or information dismissed or, if a new trial was ordered, either he or she was found not quilty at the new

trial or he or she was not retried and the <u>charge</u> indictment or information dismissed; or the statute, or application thereof, on which the <u>charge</u> indictment or information was based violated the Constitution of the United States or the State of Illinois; and

- (3) his or her claim is not time barred by the provisions of subsection (i) of this Section.
- (d) The petition shall state facts in sufficient detail to permit the court to find that the petitioner is likely to succeed at trial in proving that the petitioner is innocent of the alleged offenses for which he or she was convicted or adjudicated a delinquent charged in the indictment or information or his or her acts or omissions charged in the indictment or information did not constitute a felony or misdemeanor against the State of Illinois, and the petitioner did not by his or her own conduct voluntarily cause or bring about his or her conviction or juvenile delinquency adjudication. The petition shall be verified by the petitioner.
  - (e) A copy of the petition shall be served on the Attorney General and the State's Attorney of the county where the conviction or juvenile delinquency adjudication was had. The Attorney General and the State's Attorney of the county where the conviction or juvenile delinquency adjudication was had shall have the right to intervene as parties.
    - (f) In any hearing seeking a certificate of innocence, the

- court may take judicial notice of prior sworn testimony or evidence admitted in the criminal or juvenile delinquency proceedings related to the convictions or adjudications which resulted in the alleged wrongful incarceration, if the petitioner was either represented by counsel at such prior proceedings or the right to counsel was knowingly waived.
  - (g) In order to obtain a certificate of innocence the petitioner must prove by a preponderance of evidence that:
    - (1) the petitioner was convicted or adjudicated a delinquent of one or more felonies by the State of Illinois and subsequently sentenced to a term of imprisonment, and has served all or any part of the sentence;
    - (2) (A) the judgment of conviction or adjudication was reversed or vacated, and the <u>charge indictment or information</u> dismissed or, if a new trial was ordered, either the petitioner was found not guilty at the new trial or the petitioner was not retried and the <u>charge indictment or information</u> dismissed; or (B) the statute, or application thereof, on which the <u>charge indictment or information</u> was based violated the Constitution of the United States or the State of Illinois;
    - (3) the petitioner is innocent <u>of one or more</u> of the offenses <u>for which he or she was convicted or adjudicated</u> a delinquent or his or her acts or omissions for which he or she was convicted or adjudicated a delinquent <del>charged</del>

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in the indictment or information or his or her acts or omissions charged in the indictment or information did not constitute a felony or misdemeanor against the State; and

- (4) the petitioner did not by his or her own conduct voluntarily cause or bring about his or her conviction or juvenile delinquency adjudication.
- (h) If the court finds that the petitioner is entitled to a judgment, it shall enter a certificate of innocence finding that the petitioner was innocent of <u>one or more</u> all offenses for which he or she was convicted or adjudicated a delinquent. The court shall also make a determination, subject to proof by the claimant, of the reasonable attorney's fees, costs, and expenses incurred by the claimant in connection with obtaining the certificate of innocence under this Section incarcerated. Upon entry of the certificate of innocence or pardon from the Governor stating that such pardon was issued on the ground of innocence of the crime for which he or she was convicted or adjudicated a delinquent imprisoned, (1) the clerk of the court shall transmit a copy of the certificate of innocence to the clerk of the Court of Claims, together with the claimant's current address; and (2) the court shall enter an order expunging the record of arrest from the official records of the arresting authority and order that the records of the clerk of the circuit court and the Illinois State Police be sealed until further order of the court upon good cause shown or as otherwise provided herein, and the name of the defendant

or respondent in a juvenile delinquency proceeding obliterated from the official index requested to be kept by the circuit court clerk under Section 16 of the Clerks of Courts Act in connection with the arrest and conviction or delinquency adjudication for the offense but the order shall not affect any index issued by the circuit court clerk before the entry of the order. The court shall enter the expungement order regardless of whether the petitioner has prior criminal convictions or delinquency adjudications.

All records sealed by the Illinois State Police may be disseminated by the Department only as required by law or to the arresting authority, the State's Attorney, the court upon a later arrest for the same or similar offense, or for the purpose of sentencing for any subsequent felony. Upon conviction for any subsequent offense, the Department of Corrections shall have access to all sealed records of the Department pertaining to that individual.

Upon entry of the order of expungement, the clerk of the circuit court shall promptly mail a copy of the order to the person whose records were expunged and sealed. The clerk shall post in the common areas of the courthouse a notice containing information about grants for exonerated persons and their dependents under Section 62 of the Higher Education Student Assistance Act, including the Internet address of the Illinois Student Assistance Commission. The Illinois Student Assistance Commission shall develop a uniform statewide notice and

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provide the format of the notice to each clerk. 1

(i) Any person seeking a certificate of innocence under this Section based on the dismissal of an indictment or information or acquittal that occurred before September 22, 2008 (the effective date of Public Act 95-970) this amendatory Act of the 95th General Assembly shall file his or her petition within 2 years after September 22, 2008 (the effective date of Public Act 95-970) this amendatory Act of the 95th General Assembly. Any person seeking a certificate of innocence under this Section based on the dismissal of an indictment or information or acquittal that occurred on or after September 22, 2008 (the effective date of Public Act 95-970) this amendatory Act of the 95th General Assembly shall file his or her petition within 2 years after the dismissal or acquittal. Any person seeking a certificate of innocence under this Section based on the dismissal of a juvenile delinquency petition or an acquittal on such petition that occurred before the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 104th General Assembly, including a petitioner whose petition was denied solely on the basis that this Section did not formerly apply to juvenile delinquency adjudications, shall file his or her petition within 4 years after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 104th General Assembly. Any person seeking a certificate of innocence under this Section based on the dismissal of a juvenile delinquency petition or an acquittal on such petition that occurred on or after the

- effective date of this amendatory Act of the 104th General 1
- 2 Assembly shall file his or her petition within 2 years after
- 3 the dismissal or acquittal.
- (j) The decision to grant or deny a certificate of 4
- innocence shall be binding only with respect to claims filed 5
- 6 in the Court of Claims and shall not have a res judicata effect
- 7 on any other proceedings.
- (Source: P.A. 102-538, eff. 8-20-21; 103-1046, eff. 1-1-25.) 8
- 9 Section 99. Effective date. This Act takes effect upon
- becoming law. 10