

96TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY State of Illinois 2009 and 2010 HB3961

Introduced 2/26/2009, by Rep. Constance A. Howard

SYNOPSIS AS INTRODUCED:

20 ILCS 2630/5 from Ch. 38, par. 206-5
20 ILCS 2630/5.2 new
20 ILCS 2630/13
730 ILCS 5/5-6-3.1 from Ch. 38, par. 1005-6-3.1
775 ILCS 5/2-103 from Ch. 68, par. 2-103

Amends the Criminal Identification Act relating to expungement. Changes the procedures relating to the expungement of adult criminal records and the records of minors prosecuted as adults. Establishes time limits and procedures for filing petitions to expunge. Excludes certain enumerated offenses from expungement. Provides for the sealing of certain arrest and court records. Provides that the court may, upon conviction for a subsequent felony offense, order the unsealing of prior felony conviction records previously ordered sealed by the court. Amends the Unified Code of Corrections and the Illinois Human Rights Act by changing cross-references.

LRB096 09615 RLC 19776 b

FISCAL NOTE ACT MAY APPLY

1 AN ACT concerning criminal law.

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

- Section 5. The Criminal Identification Act is amended by changing Sections 5 and 13 and by adding Section 5.2 as follows:
- 7 (20 ILCS 2630/5) (from Ch. 38, par. 206-5)
- 8 Sec. 5. Arrest reports; expungement.
- 9 (a) All policing bodies of this State shall furnish to the Department, daily, in the form and detail the Department 10 11 requires, fingerprints and descriptions of all persons who are arrested on charges of violating any penal statute of this 12 State for offenses that are classified as felonies and Class A 13 14 or B misdemeanors and of all minors of the age of 10 and over who have been arrested for an offense which would be a felony 15 16 if committed by an adult, and may forward such fingerprints and 17 descriptions for minors arrested for Class A or B misdemeanors. Moving or nonmoving traffic violations under the Illinois 18 19 Vehicle Code shall not be reported except for violations of Chapter 4, Section 11-204.1, or Section 11-501 of that Code. In 20 21 addition, conservation offenses, as defined in the Supreme 22 Court Rule 501(c), that are classified as Class B misdemeanors shall not be reported. 23

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Whenever an adult or minor prosecuted as an adult, not having previously been convicted of any criminal offense or municipal ordinance violation, charged with a violation of a municipal ordinance or a felony or misdemeanor, is acquitted or released without being convicted, whether the acquittal or release occurred before, on, or after the effective date of this amendatory Act of 1991, the Chief Judge of the circuit wherein the charge was brought, any judge of that circuit designated by the Chief Judge, or in counties of less than 3,000,000 inhabitants, the presiding trial judge at the defendant's trial may upon verified petition of the defendant order the record of arrest expunged from the official records of the arresting authority and the Department and order that the records of the clerk of the circuit court be sealed until further order of the court upon good cause shown and the name of the defendant obliterated on the official index required to be kept by the circuit court clerk under Section 16 of the Clerks of Courts Act, but the order shall not affect any index issued by the circuit court clerk before the entry of the order. The Department may charge the petitioner a fee equivalent to the cost of processing any order to expunge or seal the records, and the fee shall be deposited into the State Police Services Fund. The records of those arrests, however, that result in a disposition of supervision for any offense shall not be expunded from the records of the arresting authority or the Department nor impounded by the court until 2

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years after discharge and dismissal of supervision. Those records that result from a supervision for a violation of Section 3-707, 3-708, 3-710, 5-401.3, or 11-503 of the Illinois Vehicle Code or a similar provision of a local ordinance, or for a violation of Section 12 3.2, 12 15 or 16A 3 of the Criminal Code of 1961, or probation under Section 10 of the Cannabis Control Act, Section 410 of the Illinois Controlled Substances Act, Section 70 of the Methamphetamine Control and Community Protection Act, Section 12 4.3(b)(1) and (2) of the Criminal Code of 1961 (as those provisions existed before their deletion by Public Act 89-313), Section 10-102 of the Illinois Alcoholism and Other Drug Dependency Act when the judgment of conviction has been vacated, Section 40-10 of the Alcoholism and Other Drug Abuse and Dependency Act when the judgment of conviction has been vacated, or Section 10 of the Steroid Control Act shall not be expunded from the records of the arresting authority nor impounded by the court until 5 years after termination of probation or supervision. Those records that result from a supervision for a violation of Section 11-501 of the Illinois Vehicle Code or a similar provision of a local ordinance, shall not be expunged. All records set out above may be ordered by the court to be expunded from the records of the arresting authority and impounded by the court after 5 years, but shall not be expunged by the Department, but shall, on court order be sealed by the Department and may be disseminated by the Department only as required by law or to

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the arresting authority, the State's Attorney, and the court upon a later arrest for the same or a similar offense or for the purpose of sentencing for any subsequent felony. Upon conviction for any offense, the Department of Corrections shall have access to all sealed records of the Department pertaining to that individual.

(a 5) Those records maintained by the Department for persons arrested prior to their 17th birthday shall be expunded as provided in Section 5 915 of the Juvenile Court Act of 1987.

(b) Whenever a person has been convicted of a crime or of the violation of a municipal ordinance, in the name of a person whose identity he has stolen or otherwise come into possession of, the aggrieved person from whom the identity was stolen otherwise obtained without authorization, upon learning of the person having been arrested using his identity, may, upon verified petition to the chief judge of the circuit wherein the arrest was made, have a court order entered nunc pro tunc by the chief judge to correct the arrest record, conviction record, if any, and all official records of the arresting authority, the Department, other criminal justice agencies, the prosecutor, and the trial court concerning such arrest, if any, by removing his name from all such records in connection with the arrest and conviction, if any, and by inserting in the records the name of the offender, if known or ascertainable, in lieu of the aggrieved's name. The records of the clerk of the circuit court clerk shall be sealed until further order of the

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court upon good cause shown and the name of the aggrieved person obliterated on the official index required to be kept by the circuit court clerk under Section 16 of the Clerks of Courts Act, but the order shall not affect any index issued by the circuit court clerk before the entry of the order. Nothing in this Section shall limit the Department of State Police or other criminal justice agencies or prosecutors from listing under an offender's name the false names he or she has used. For purposes of this Section, convictions for moving and nonmoving traffic violations other than convictions for violations of Chapter 4, Section 11-204.1 or Section 11-501 of the Illinois Vehicle Code shall not be a bar to expunging the record of arrest and court records for violation misdemeanor or municipal ordinance.

(c) Whenever a person who has been convicted of an offense is granted a pardon by the Governor which specifically authorizes expungement, he may, upon verified petition to the chief judge of the circuit where the person had been convicted, any judge of the circuit designated by the Chief Judge, or in counties of less than 3,000,000 inhabitants, the presiding trial judge at the defendant's trial, may have a court order entered 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 Department be sealed until further order of the court upon good cause shown or as otherwise provided herein, and the name of the defendant

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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 for the offense for which he had been pardoned but the order shall not affect any index issued by the circuit court clerk before the entry of the order. All records sealed by the Department may be disseminated by the Department only as required by law or to the arresting authority, the State's Attorney, and 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 order of expungement, the clerk of the circuit court shall promptly mail a copy of the order to the person who was pardoned.

(c 5) Whenever a person has been convicted of criminal sexual assault, aggravated criminal sexual assault, predatory criminal sexual assault of a child, criminal sexual abuse, or aggravated criminal sexual abuse, the victim of that offense may request that the State's Attorney of the county in which the conviction occurred file a verified petition with the presiding trial judge at the defendant's trial to have a court order entered to seal the records of the clerk of the circuit court in connection with the proceedings of the trial court concerning that offense. However, the records of the arresting

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authority and the Department of State Police concerning the offense shall not be sealed. The court, upon good cause shown, shall make the records of the clerk of the circuit court connection with the proceedings of the trial court concerning the offense available for public inspection.

(c 6) If a conviction has been set aside on direct review or on collateral attack and the court determines by clear and convincing evidence that the defendant was factually innocent of the charge, the court shall enter an expungement order as provided in subsection (b) of Section 5 5 4 of the Unified Code of Corrections.

(d) Notice of the petition for subsections (a), (b), and (c) shall be served by the clerk upon the State's Attorney or prosecutor charged with the duty of prosecuting the offense, the Department of State Police, the arresting agency and the chief legal officer of the unit of local government affecting the arrest. Unless the State's Attorney or prosecutor, the Department of State Police, the arresting agency or such chief legal officer objects to the petition within 30 days from the date of the notice, the court shall enter an order granting or denying the petition. The clerk of the court shall promptly mail a copy of the order to the person, the arresting agency, the prosecutor, the Department of State Police and such other criminal justice agencies as may be ordered by the judge.

(e) Nothing herein shall prevent the Department of State Police from maintaining all records of any person who is

admitted to probation upon terms and conditions and who fulfills those terms and conditions pursuant to Section 10 of the Cannabis Control Act, Section 410 of the Illinois Controlled Substances Act, Section 70 of the Methamphetamine Control and Community Protection Act, Section 12 4.3 of the Criminal Code of 1961, Section 10 102 of the Illinois Alcoholism and Other Drug Dependency Act, Section 40 10 of the Alcoholism and Other Drug Abuse and Dependency Act, or Section 10 of the Steroid Control Act.

(f) No court order issued under the expungement provisions of this Section shall become final for purposes of appeal until 30 days after notice is received by the Department. Any court order contrary to the provisions of this Section is void.

(g) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (c-5) of this Section, the court shall not order the sealing or expungement of the arrest records and records of the circuit court clerk of any person granted supervision for or convicted of any sexual offense committed against a minor under 18 years of age. For the purposes of this Section, "sexual offense committed against a minor" includes but is not limited to the offenses of indecent solicitation of a child or criminal sexual abuse when the victim of such offense is under 18 years of age.

(h) (1) Applicability. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act to the contrary and cumulative with any rights to expungement of criminal records, this subsection authorizes the sealing of criminal records of adults and of minors

1	prosecuted as adults.
2	(2) Sealable offenses. The following offenses may be
3	sealed:
4	(A) All municipal ordinance violations and
5	misdemeanors, with the exception of the following:
6	(i) violations of Section 11 501 of the Illinois
7	Vehicle Code or a similar provision of a local
8	ordinance;
9	(ii) violations of Article 11 of the Criminal Code
10	of 1961 or a similar provision of a local ordinance,
11	except Section 11-14 of the Criminal Code of 1961 as
12	provided in clause B(i) of this subsection (h);
13	(iii) violations of Section 12-15, 12-30, or 26-5
14	of the Criminal Code of 1961 or a similar provision of
15	a local ordinance;
16	(iv) violations that are a crime of violence as
17	defined in Section 2 of the Crime Victims Compensation
18	Act or a similar provision of a local ordinance;
19	(v) Class A misdemeanor violations of the Humane
20	Care for Animals Act; and
21	(vi) any offense or attempted offense that would
22	subject a person to registration under the Sex Offender
23	Registration Act.
24	(B) Misdemeanor and Class 4 felony violations of:
25	(i) Section 11-14 of the Criminal Code of 1961;
26	(ii) Section 4 of the Cannabis Control Act;

1	(iii) Section 402 of the Illinois Controlled
2	Substances Act; and
3	(iv) Section 60 of the Methamphetamine Control and
4	Community Protection Act.
5	However, for purposes of this subsection (h), a
6	sentence of first offender probation under Section 10 of
7	the Cannabis Control Act, Section 410 of the Illinois
8	Controlled Substances Act, or Section 70 of the
9	Methamphetamine Control and Community Protection Act shall
10	be treated as a Class 4 felony conviction.
11	(3) Requirements for sealing. Records identified as
12	sealable under clause (h) (2) may be sealed when the individual
13	was:
14	(A) Acquitted of the offense or offenses or released
15	without being convicted.
16	(B) Convicted of the offense or offenses and the
17	conviction or convictions were reversed.
18	(C) Placed on misdemeanor supervision for an offense or
19	offenses; and
20	(i) at least 3 years have elapsed since the
21	completion of the term of supervision, or terms of
22	supervision, if more than one term has been ordered;
23	and
24	(ii) the individual has not been convicted of a
25	felony or misdemeanor or placed on supervision for a
26	misdemeanor or felony during the period specified in

clause (i).

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- (i) at least 4 years have elapsed since the last such conviction or term of any sentence, probation, parole, or supervision, if any, whichever is last in time; and
- (ii) the individual has not been convicted of a felony or misdemeanor or placed on supervision for a misdemeanor or felony during the period specified in clause (i).
- (4) Requirements for sealing of records when more than one charge and disposition have been filed. When multiple offenses are petitioned to be sealed under this subsection (h), the requirements of the relevant provisions of clauses (h)(3)(A) through (D) each apply. In instances in which more than one waiting period is applicable under clauses (h)(C)(i) and (ii) and (h)(D)(i) and (ii), the longer applicable period applies, and the requirements of clause (h)(3) shall be considered met when the petition is filed after the passage of the longer applicable waiting period. That period commences on the date of the completion of the last sentence or the end of supervision, probation, or parole, whichever is last in time.
- (5) Subsequent convictions. A person may not have subsequent felony conviction records sealed as provided in this subsection (h) if he or she is convicted of any felony offense after the date of the sealing of prior felony records as

provided in this subsection (h).

(6) Notice of eligibility for sealing. Upon acquittal, release without conviction, or being placed on supervision for a sealable offense, or upon conviction of a sealable offense, the person shall be informed by the court of the right to have the records sealed and the procedures for the sealing of the records.

(7) Procedure. Upon becoming eligible for the sealing of records under this subsection (h), the person who seeks the sealing of his or her records shall file a petition requesting the sealing of records with the clerk of the court where the charge or charges were brought. The records may be sealed by the Chief Judge of the circuit wherein the charge was brought, any judge of that circuit designated by the Chief Judge, or in counties of less than 3,000,000 inhabitants, the presiding trial judge at the defendant's trial, if any. If charges were brought in multiple jurisdictions, a petition must be filed in each such jurisdiction. The petitioner shall pay the applicable fee, if not waived.

(A) Contents of petition. The petition shall contain the petitioner's name, date of birth, current address, each charge, each case number, the date of each charge, the identity of the arresting authority, and such other information as the court may require. During the pendency of the proceeding, the petitioner shall promptly notify the clerk of the court of any change of address.

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(C) Service of petition. The clerk shall promptly serve a copy of the petition on the State's Attorney or prosecutor charged with the duty of prosecuting the offense, the Department of State Police, the arresting agency and the chief legal officer of the unit of local government effecting the arrest.

(D) Entry of order. Unless the State's Attorney or prosecutor, the Department of State Police, the arresting agency or such chief legal officer objects to sealing of the records within 90 days of notice the court shall enter an order sealing the defendant's records.

(E) Hearing upon objection. If an objection is filed, the court shall set a date for a hearing and notify the petitioner and the parties on whom the petition had been served, and shall hear evidence on whether the sealing of the records should or should not be granted, and shall make

a determination on whether to issue an order to seal the records based on the evidence presented at the hearing.

(F) Service of order. After entering the order to seal records, the court must provide copies of the order to the Department, in a form and manner prescribed by the Department, to the petitioner, to the State's Attorney or prosecutor charged with the duty of prosecuting the offense, to the arresting agency, to the chief legal officer of the unit of local government effecting the arrest, and to such other criminal justice agencies as may be ordered by the court.

(8) Fees. Notwithstanding any provision of the Clerk of the Courts Act to the contrary, and subject to the approval of the county board, the clerk may charge a fee equivalent to the cost associated with the sealing of records by the clerk and the Department of State Police. The clerk shall forward the Department of State Police portion of the fee to the Department and it shall be deposited into the State Police Services Fund.

(i) Subject to available funding, the Illinois Department of Corrections shall conduct a study of the impact of sealing, especially on employment and recidivism rates, utilizing a random sample of those who apply for the sealing of their criminal records under Public Act 93-211, in accordance to rules adopted by the Department. At the request of the Illinois Department of Corrections, records of the Illinois Department of Employment Security shall be utilized as appropriate to

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assist in the study. The study shall not disclose any data in a
manner that would allow the identification of any particular
individual or employing unit. The study shall be made available

4 to the General Assembly no later than September 1, 2006.

Act to the contrary, the clerk may charge a fee equivalent to the cost associated with the sealing or expungement of records by the clerk. From the total filing fee collected for the Petition to seal or expunge, the clerk shall deposit \$10 into the Circuit Court Clerk Operation and Administrative Fund, to be used to offset the costs incurred by the Circuit Court Clerk in performing the additional duties required to serve the Petition to Seal or Expunge on all parties. The clerk shall also charge a filing fee equivalent to the cost of sealing or expunging the record by the Department of State Police. The clerk shall collect and forward the Department of State Police portion of the fee to the Department and it shall be deposited in the State Police Services Fund.

(Source: P.A. 94-556, eff. 9-11-05; 95-955, eff. 1-1-09;

21 (20 ILCS 2630/5.2 new)

revised 10-28-08.)

- Sec. 5.2. Expungement and sealing.
- 23 (a) General Provisions.
- 24 (1) Definitions. In this Act, words and phrases have 25 the meanings set forth in this subsection, except when a

1	particular context clearly requires a different meaning.
2	(A) The following terms shall have the meanings
3	ascribed to them in the Unified Code of Corrections,
4	730 ILCS 5/5-1-2 thru 5/5-1-22:
5	(i) Business Offense (730 ILCS 5/5-1-2),
6	(ii) Charge (730 ILCS 5/5-1-3),
7	(iii) Court (730 ILCS 5/5-1-6),
8	(iv) Defendant (730 ILCS 5/5-1-7),
9	(v) Felony (730 ILCS 5/5-1-9),
10	(vi) Imprisonment (730 ILCS 5/5-1-10),
11	(vii) Judgment (730 ILCS 5/5-1-12),
12	(viii) Misdemeanor (730 ILCS 5/5-1-14),
13	(ix) Offense (730 ILCS 5/5-1-15),
14	(x) Parole (730 ILCS 5/5-1-16),
15	(xi) Petty Offense (730 ILCS 5/5-1-17),
16	(xii) Probation (730 ILCS 5/5-1-18),
17	(xiii) Sentence (730 ILCS 5/5-1-19),
18	(xiv) Supervision (730 ILCS 5/5-1-21), and
19	(xv) Victim (730 ILCS 5/5-1-22).
20	(B) As used in this Section, "charge not initiated
21	by arrest" means a charge (as defined by 730 ILCS
22	5/5-1-3) brought against a defendant where the
23	defendant is not arrested prior to or as a direct
24	result of the charge.
25	(C) "Conviction" means a judgment of conviction or
26	sentence entered upon a plea of quilty or upon a

verdict or finding of guilty of an offense, rendered by a legally constituted jury or by a court of competent jurisdiction authorized to try the case without a jury. An order of supervision successfully completed by the petitioner is not a conviction. An order of qualified probation (as defined in subsection (a)(1)(J)) successfully completed by the petitioner is not a conviction. An order of supervision or an order of qualified probation that is terminated unsatisfactorily is a conviction, unless the unsatisfactory termination is reversed, vacated, or modified and the judgment of conviction, if any, is reversed or vacated.

- (D) "Criminal offense" means a petty offense, business offense, misdemeanor, felony, or municipal ordinance violation (as defined in (a)(1)(H)). As used in this Section, a minor traffic offense (as defined in subsection (a)(1)(G)) shall not be considered a criminal offense.
- (E) "Expunge" means to physically destroy the records or return them to the petitioner and to obliterate the petitioner's name from any official index or public record, or both. Nothing in this Act shall require the physical destruction of the Circuit Court file, but such records relating to arrests or charges, or both, ordered expunged shall be impounded

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1	as	required	by	subsections	(d)(9)(A)(ii)	and
2	(d)	(9)(B)(ii).				

- (F) As used in this Section, "last sentence" means the sentence, order of supervision, or order of qualified probation (as defined by subsection (a) (1) (J)), for a criminal offense (as defined by (a) (1) (D)) that terminates last in time in any jurisdiction, regardless of whether the petitioner has included the criminal offense for which the sentence or order of supervision or qualified probation was imposed in his or her petition or petitions. If multiple sentences, orders of supervision, or orders of qualified probation terminate on the same day and are last in time, they shall be collectively considered the "last sentence" regardless of whether they were ordered to run concurrently.
- (G) "Minor traffic offense" means a petty offense, business offense, or Class C misdemeanor under the Illinois Vehicle Code or a similar provision of a municipal or local ordinance.
- (H) "Municipal ordinance violation" means an offense defined by a municipal or local ordinance that is criminal in nature and with which the petitioner was charged or for which the petitioner was arrested and released without charging.
 - (I) "Petitioner" means an adult or a minor

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prosecuted as an adult who has applied for relief under
this Section.

(J) "Qualified probation" means an order of probation under Section 10 of the Cannabis Control Act, Section 410 of the Illinois Controlled Substances Act, Section 70 of the Methamphetamine Control and Community Protection Act, Section 12-4.3(b) (1) and (2) of the Criminal Code of 1961 (as those provisions existed before their deletion by Public Act 89-313), Section 10-102 of the Illinois Alcoholism and Other Drug Dependency Act, Section 40-10 of the Alcoholism and Other Drug Abuse and Dependency Act, or Section 10 of the Steroid Control Act. For the purpose of this Section, "successful completion" of an order of qualified probation under Section 10-102 of the Illinois Alcoholism and Other Drug Dependency Act and Section 40-10 of the Alcoholism and Other Drug Abuse and Dependency Act means that the probation was terminated satisfactorily and the judgment of conviction was vacated.

(K) "Seal" means to physically and electronically maintain the records, unless the records would otherwise be destroyed due to age, but to make the records unavailable without a court order, subject to the exceptions in Sections 12 and 13 of this Act. The petitioner's name shall also be obliterated from the

1	official index required to be kept by the circuit court
2	clerk under Section 16 of the Clerks of Courts Act, but
3	any index issued by the circuit court clerk before the
4	entry of the order to seal shall not be affected.
5	(L) "Sexual offense committed against a minor"
6	includes but is not limited to the offenses of indecent
7	solicitation of a child or criminal sexual abuse when
8	the victim of such offense is under 18 years of age.
9	(M) "Terminate" as it relates to a sentence or
10	order of supervision or qualified probation includes
11	either satisfactory or unsatisfactory termination of
12	the sentence, unless otherwise specified in this
13	Section.
14	(2) Minor Traffic Offenses. Orders of supervision or
15	convictions for minor traffic offenses shall not affect a
16	petitioner's eligibility to expunde or seal records
17	pursuant to this Section.
18	(3) Exclusions. Except as otherwise provided in
19	subsections (b)(5), (b)(6), and subsection (e) of this
20	Section, the court shall not order:
21	(A) the sealing or expungement of the records of
22	arrests or charges not initiated by arrest that result in
23	an order of supervision for or conviction of: (i) any
24	sexual offense committed against a minor; (ii) Section
25	11-501 of the Illinois Vehicle Code or a similar provision

of a local ordinance; or (iii) Section 11-503 of the

1	Illinois Vehicle Code or a similar provision of a local
2	ordinance.
3	(B) the sealing or expungement of records of minor
4	traffic offenses (as defined in subsection (a)(1)(G)),
5	unless the petitioner was arrested and released
6	without charging.
7	(C) the sealing of the records of arrests or
8	charges not initiated by arrest that result in a
9	<pre>conviction for the following offenses:</pre>
10	(i) offenses included in Article 11 of the
11	Criminal Code of 1961 or a similar provision of a
12	local ordinance, except Sections 11-14, 11-14.1,
13	and 11-15 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or a similar
14	<pre>provision of a local ordinance;</pre>
15	(ii) Section 12-15, 12-30, or 26-5 of the
16	Criminal Code of 1961 or a similar provision of a
17	<pre>local ordinance;</pre>
18	(iv) offenses defined as "crimes of violence"
19	in Section 2 of the Crime Victims Compensation Act
20	or a similar provision of a local ordinance, except
21	Sections 12-1 and 12-3 of the Criminal Code of 1961
22	or a similar provision of a local ordinance;
23	(v) offenses under the Humane Care for Animals
24	Act;
25	(vi) any offense or attempted offense that
26	would subject a person to registration under the

1	Sex Offender Registration Act;
2	<pre>(vii) any Class 3 felony;</pre>
3	(viii) any Class 2 felony;
4	(ix) any Class 1 felony;
5	(x) any Class X felony; or
6	(xi) first degree murder.
7	(b) Expungement.
8	(1) A petitioner may petition the circuit court to
9	expunge the records of his or her arrests and charges not
10	<pre>initiated by arrest when:</pre>
11	(A) He or she has never been convicted of a
12	criminal offense; and
13	(B) Each arrest or charge not initiated by arrest
14	sought to be expunged resulted in: (i) acquittal,
15	dismissal, or the petitioner's release without
16	charging, unless excluded by subsection (a)(3)(B);
17	(ii) a conviction which was vacated or reversed, unless
18	excluded by subsection (a)(3)(B); (iii) an order of
19	supervision and such supervision was successfully
20	completed by the petitioner, unless excluded by
21	subsection (a)(3)(A) or (a)(3)(B); or (iv) an order of
22	qualified probation (as defined in subsection
23	(a)(1)(J)) and such probation was successfully
24	completed by the petitioner.
25	(2) Time frame for filing a petition to expunge.
26	(A) When the arrest or charge not initiated by

1	arrest sought to be expunged resulted in an acquittal,
2	dismissal, the petitioner's release without charging,
3	or the reversal or vacation of a conviction, there is
4	no waiting period to petition for the expungement of
5	such records.
6	(B) When the arrest or charge not initiated by
7	arrest sought to be expunded resulted in an order of
8	supervision, successfully completed by the petitioner,
9	the following time frames will apply:
10	(i) Those arrests or charges that resulted in
11	orders of supervision under Section 3-707, 3-708,
12	3-710, or 5-401.3 of the Illinois Vehicle Code or a
13	similar provision of a local ordinance, or under
14	Section 12-3.2, 12-15 or 16A-3 of the Criminal Code
15	of 1961, shall not be eligible for expungement
16	until 5 years have passed following the
17	satisfactory termination of the supervision.
18	(ii) Those arrests or charges that resulted in
19	orders of supervision for any other offenses shall
20	not be eligible for expungement until 2 years have
21	passed following the satisfactory termination of
22	the supervision.
23	(C) When the arrest or charge not initiated by
24	arrest sought to be expunged resulted in an order of
25	qualified probation, successfully completed by the

petitioner, such records shall not be eligible for

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- (3) Those records maintained by the Department for persons arrested prior to their 17th birthday shall be expunged as provided in Section 5-915 of the Juvenile Court Act of 1987.
- (4) Whenever a person has been arrested for or convicted of any offense, in the name of a person whose identity he has stolen or otherwise come into possession of, the aggrieved person from whom the identity was stolen or otherwise obtained without authorization, upon learning of the person having been arrested using his identity, may, upon verified petition to the chief judge of the circuit wherein the arrest was made, have a court order entered nunc pro tunc by the chief judge to correct the arrest record, conviction record, if any, and all official records of the arresting authority, the Department, other criminal justice agencies, the prosecutor, and the trial court concerning such arrest, if any, by removing his name from all such records in connection with the arrest and conviction, if any, and by inserting in the records the name of the offender, if known or ascertainable, in lieu of the aggrieved's name. The records of the clerk of the circuit court clerk shall be sealed until further order of the court upon good cause shown and the name of the aggrieved person obliterated on the official index

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Section 16 of the Clerks of Courts Act, but the order shall not affect any index issued by the circuit court clerk before the entry of the order. Nothing in this Section shall limit the Department of State Police or other criminal justice agencies or prosecutors from listing under an offender's name the false names he or she has used.

(5) Whenever a person has been convicted of criminal sexual assault, aggravated criminal sexual assault, predatory criminal sexual assault of a child, criminal sexual abuse, or aggravated criminal sexual abuse, the victim of that offense may request that the State's Attorney of the county in which the conviction occurred file a verified petition with the presiding trial judge at the petitioner's trial to have a court order entered to seal the records of the clerk of the circuit court in connection with the proceedings of the trial court concerning that offense. However, the records of the arresting authority and the Department of State Police concerning the offense shall not be sealed. The court, upon good cause shown, shall make the records of the clerk of the circuit court in connection with the proceedings of the trial court concerning the offense available for public inspection.

(6) If a conviction has been set aside on direct review

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or on collateral	attack	and	the	court	deter	mines	s by	clear
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5-5-4 of the Unif	ied Code	e of (Corre	ection	s.			

- (7) Nothing herein shall prevent the Department of State Police from maintaining all records of any person who is admitted to probation upon terms and conditions and who fulfills those terms and conditions pursuant to Section 10 of the Cannabis Control Act, Section 410 of the Illinois Controlled Substances Act, Section 70 of the Methamphetamine Control and Community Protection Act, Section 12-4.3 of the Criminal Code of 1961, Section 10-102 of the Illinois Alcoholism and Other Drug Dependency Act, Section 40-10 of the Alcoholism and Other Drug Abuse and Dependency Act, or Section 10 of the Steroid Control Act. (c) Sealing.
- (1) Applicability. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act to the contrary, and cumulative with any rights to expungement of criminal records, this subsection authorizes the sealing of criminal records of adults and of minors prosecuted as adults.
- (2) Eligible Records. The following records may be sealed:
- 25 <u>(A) All arrests resulting in release without</u>
 26 charging;

1	(B) Arrests or charges not initiated by arrest
2	resulting in acquittal, dismissal, or conviction when
3	the conviction was reversed or vacated, except as
4	excluded by subsection (a)(3)(B);
5	(C) Arrests or charges not initiated by arrest
6	resulting in orders of supervision successfully
7	completed by the petitioner, unless excluded by
8	subsection (a)(3);
9	(D) Arrests or charges not initiated by arrest
10	resulting in convictions unless excluded by subsection
11	(a) (3); and
12	(E) Arrests or charges not initiated by arrest
13	resulting in orders of qualified probation (as defined
14	in subsection (a)(1)(J).
15	(3) When Records Are Eliqible to Be Sealed. Records
16	identified as eligible under subsection (c)(2) may be
17	<pre>sealed as follows:</pre>
18	(A) Records identified as eligible under
19	subsection (c)(2)(A) and (c)(2)(B) may be sealed at any
20	time.
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21	(B) Records identified as eligible under
	(B) Records identified as eligible under subsection (c)(2)(C) may be sealed (i) 3 years after
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21 22	subsection (c)(2)(C) may be sealed (i) 3 years after
212223	subsection (c)(2)(C) may be sealed (i) 3 years after the termination of petitioner's last sentence (as

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1	termination of the petitioner's last sentence (as
2	defined in subsection (a)(1)(F)) if the petitioner has
3	ever been convicted of a criminal offense (as defined
4	in subsection (a)(1)(D)).
5	(C) Records identified as eligible under
6	subsections (c)(2)(D) and (c)(2)(E) may be sealed 4
7	years after the termination of the petitioner's last
8	sentence (as defined in subsection (a)(1)(F)).
9	(4) Subsequent felony convictions. A person may not
10	have subsequent felony conviction records sealed as
11	provided in this subsection (c) if he or she is convicted
12	of any felony offense after the date of the sealing of
13	prior felony convictions as provided in this subsection
14	(c). The court may, upon conviction for a subsequent felony
15	offense, order the unsealing of prior felony conviction
16	records previously ordered sealed by the court.
17	(5) Notice of eligibility for sealing. Upon entry of a
18	disposition for an eligible record under this subsection
19	(c), the petitioner shall be informed by the court of the
20	right to have the records sealed and the procedures for the
21	sealing of the records.
22	(d) Procedure. The following procedures apply to
23	expungement under subsections (b) and (e), and sealing under
24	subsection (c):
25	(1) Filing the petition. Upon becoming eligible to

petition for the expungement or sealing of records under

this Section, the petitioner shall file a petition requesting the expungement or sealing of records with the clerk of the court where the arrests occurred or the charges were brought, or both. If arrests occurred or charges were brought in multiple jurisdictions, a petition must be filed in each such jurisdiction. The petitioner shall pay the applicable fee, if not waived.

- (2) Contents of petition. The petition shall be verified and shall contain the petitioner's name, date of birth, current address and, for each arrest or charge not initiated by arrest sought to be sealed or expunged, the case number, the date of arrest (if any), the identity of the arresting authority, and such other information as the court may require. During the pendency of the proceeding, the petitioner shall promptly notify the clerk of the court of any change of his or her address.
- (3) Drug test. The petitioner must attach to the petition proof that the petitioner has passed a test taken within 30 days before the filing of the petition showing the absence within his or her body of all illegal substances as defined by the Illinois Controlled Substances Act, the Methamphetamine Control and Community Protection Act, and the Cannabis Control Act if he or she is petitioning to seal felony records pursuant to clause (c) (2) (E) or a felony drug conviction pursuant to (c) (2) (D) or if he or she is petitioning to expunge felony records of

1	a qualified probation pursuant to clause (b)(1)(B)(iv).
2	(4) Service of petition. The clerk of the court shall
3	promptly serve a copy of the petition on the State's
4	Attorney or prosecutor charged with the duty of prosecuting
5	the offense, the Department of State Police, the arresting
6	agency and the chief legal officer of the unit of local
7	government effecting the arrest.
8	(5) Objections.
9	(A) Any party entitled to notice of the petition
10	may file an objection to the petition. All objections
11	shall be in writing, shall be filed with the Clerk of
12	Court, and shall state with specificity the basis of
13	the objection.
14	(B) Objections to petitions to expunge or seal must
15	be filed within 60 days of the date of service of the
16	<pre>petition(s).</pre>
17	(6) Entry of order.
18	(A) The Chief Judge of the circuit wherein the
19	charge was brought, any judge of that circuit
20	designated by the Chief Judge, or in counties of less
21	than 3,000,000 inhabitants, the presiding trial judge
22	at the petitioner's trial, if any, shall rule on the
23	petition(s) to expunge or seal as set forth in this
24	subsection (d)(6).
25	(B) Unless the State's Attorney or prosecutor, the

Department of State Police, the arresting agency, or

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1	the chief legal officer files an objection to the
2	petition(s) to expunge or seal within 60 days from the
3	date of service of the petition(s), the court shall
4	enter an order granting or denying the petition(s).
5	(7) Hearings. If an objection is filed, the court shall
6	set a date for a hearing and notify the petitioner and all
7	parties entitled to notice of the petition of the hearing
8	date at least 30 days prior to the hearing, and shall hear
9	evidence on whether the petition(s) should or should not be
10	granted, and shall grant or deny the petition(s) to expunge
11	or seal the records based on the evidence presented at the
12	hearing.
13	(8) Service of order. After entering an order to
14	expunge or seal records, the court must provide copies of
15	the order to the Department, in a form and manner
16	prescribed by the Department, to the petitioner, to the
17	State's Attorney or prosecutor charged with the duty of
18	prosecuting the offense, to the arresting agency, to the
19	chief legal officer of the unit of local government
20	effecting the arrest, and to such other criminal justice
21	agencies as may be ordered by the court.
22	(9) Effect of order.

(A) Upon entry of an order to expunge records

in subsection (a)(1)(E)) by the arresting agency,

(i) the records shall be expunged (as defined

pursuant to (b) (2) (A) or (b) (2) (B) (ii), or both,

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1	the Department, and any other agency as ordered by
2	the court; and
3	(ii) the records of the clerk of the circuit
4	court shall be impounded until further order of the
5	court upon good cause shown and the name of the
6	petitioner obliterated on the official index
7	required to be kept by the circuit court clerk
8	under Section 16 of the Clerks of Courts Act, but
9	the order shall not affect any index issued by the
10	circuit court clerk before the entry of the order.
11	(iii) In response to an inquiry for expunged
12	records, the court, the Department, or the agency
13	receiving such inquiry shall reply as it does in
14	response to inquiries when no records ever
15	existed.
16	(B) Upon entry of an order to expunge records
17	pursuant to (b)(2)(B)(i) or (b)(2)(C), or both,
18	(i) the records shall be expunded (as defined
19	in subsection (a)(1)(E)) by the arresting agency
20	and any other agency as ordered by the court;
21	(ii) the records of the clerk of the circuit
22	court shall be impounded until further order of the
23	court upon good cause shown and the name of the
24	petitioner obliterated on the official index
25	required to be kept by the circuit court clerk
26	under Section 16 of the Clerks of Courts Act, but

1	the order shall not affect any index issued by the
2	circuit court clerk before the entry of the order;
3	<u>and</u>
4	(iii) the records shall be impounded by the
5	Department.
6	(iv) Records impounded by the Department may
7	be disseminated by the Department only to the
8	arresting authority, the State's Attorney, and the
9	court upon a later arrest for the same or a similar
10	offense or for the purpose of sentencing for any
11	subsequent felony, and to the Department of
12	Corrections upon conviction for any offense.
13	(v) In response to an inquiry for such records
14	from anyone not authorized by law to access such
15	records the court, the Department, or the agency
16	receiving such inquiry shall reply as it does in
17	response to inquiries when no records ever
18	existed.
19	(C) Upon entry of an order to seal records under
20	subsection (c), the arresting agency, any other agency
21	as ordered by the court, the Department, and the court
22	shall seal the records (as defined in subsection
23	(a)(1)(K)). In response to an inquiry for such records
24	from anyone not authorized by law to access such
25	records the court, the Department, or the agency
26	receiving such inquiry shall reply as it does in

- (10) Fees. Notwithstanding any provision of the Clerks of Courts Act to the contrary, the clerk may charge a fee equivalent to the cost associated with the sealing or expungement of records by the clerk. From the total filing fee collected for the petition to seal or expunge, the clerk shall deposit \$10 into the Circuit Court Clerk Operation and Administrative Fund, to be used to offset the costs incurred by the Circuit Court Clerk in performing the additional duties required to serve the petition to seal or expunge on all parties. The clerk shall also charge a filing fee equivalent to the cost of sealing or expunging the record by the Department of State Police. The clerk shall collect and forward the Department of State Police portion of the fee to the Department and it shall be deposited in the State Police Services Fund.
- (11) Final Order. No court order issued under the expungement or sealing provisions of this Section shall become final for purposes of appeal until 30 days after service of the order on the petitioner and all parties entitled to notice of the petition.
- (12) Motion to Vacate, Modify, or Reconsider. The petitioner or any party entitled to notice may file a motion to vacate, modify, or reconsider the order(s) granting or denying the petition(s) to expunge or seal within 60 days of service of the order(s).

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(e) Whenever a person who has been convicted of an offense is granted a pardon by the Governor which specifically authorizes expungement, he or she may, upon verified petition to the chief judge of the circuit where the person had been convicted, any judge of the circuit designated by the Chief Judge, or in counties of less than 3,000,000 inhabitants, the presiding trial judge at the defendant's trial, may have a court order entered 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 Department be sealed until further order of the court upon good cause shown or as otherwise provided herein, and the name of the defendant 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 for the offense for which he or she had been pardoned but the order shall not affect any index issued by the circuit court clerk before the entry of the order. All records sealed by the Department may be disseminated by the Department only as required by law or to the arresting authority, the State's Attorney, and 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 who
 was pardoned.
- 3 (f) Subject to available funding, the Illinois Department of Corrections shall conduct a study of the impact of sealing, 4 5 especially on employment and recidivism rates, utilizing a random sample of those who apply for the sealing of their 6 7 criminal records under Public Act 93-211. At the request of the Illinois Department of Corrections, records of the Illinois 8 9 Department of Employment Security shall be utilized as appropriate to assist in the study. The study shall not 10 11 disclose any data in a manner that would allow the 12 identification of any particular individual or employing unit. 13 The study shall be made available to the General Assembly no later than September 1, 2010. 14
- 15 (20 ILCS 2630/13)
- Sec. 13. Retention and release of sealed records.
- (a) The Department of State Police shall retain records 17 18 sealed under subsection (c) $\frac{h}{h}$ of Section 5.2 $\frac{5}{h}$ and shall release them only as authorized by this Act. Felony records 19 sealed under subsection (c) $\frac{h}{h}$ of Section 5.2 $\frac{5}{h}$ shall be used 20 21 disseminated by the Department only as otherwise 22 specifically required or authorized by a federal or State law, rule, or regulation that requires inquiry into and release of 23 24 criminal records, including, but not limited to, subsection (A) 25 of Section 3 of this Act. However, all requests for records

- 1 that have been expunded, sealed, and impounded and the use of
- 2 those records are subject to the provisions of Section 2-103 of
- 3 the Illinois Human Rights Act. Upon conviction for any offense,
- 4 the Department of Corrections shall have access to all sealed
- 5 records of the Department pertaining to that individual.
- 6 (b) Notwithstanding the foregoing, all sealed records are
- 7 subject to inspection and use by the court and inspection and
- 8 use by law enforcement agencies and State's Attorneys or other
- 9 prosecutors in carrying out the duties of their offices.
- 10 (c) The sealed records maintained under subsection (a) are
- 11 exempt from disclosure under the Freedom of Information Act.
- 12 (d) The Department of State Police shall commence the
- sealing of records of felony arrests and felony convictions
- pursuant to the provisions of subsection (c) (h) of Section 5.2
- $\frac{5}{2}$ of this Act no later than one year from the date that funds
- have been made available for purposes of establishing the
- technologies necessary to implement the changes made by this
- amendatory Act of the 93rd General Assembly.
- 19 (Source: P.A. 93-211, eff. 1-1-04; 93-1084, eff. 6-1-05.)
- 20 Section 10. The Unified Code of Corrections is amended by
- 21 changing Section 5-6-3.1 as follows:
- 22 (730 ILCS 5/5-6-3.1) (from Ch. 38, par. 1005-6-3.1)
- 23 (Text of Section after amendment by P.A. 95-983)
- 24 Sec. 5-6-3.1. Incidents and Conditions of Supervision.

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- (a) When a defendant is placed on supervision, the court shall enter an order for supervision specifying the period of such supervision, and shall defer further proceedings in the case until the conclusion of the period.
- (b) The period of supervision shall be reasonable under all of the circumstances of the case, but may not be longer than 2 years, unless the defendant has failed to pay the assessment required by Section 10.3 of the Cannabis Control Act, Section 411.2 of the Illinois Controlled Substances Act, or Section 80 of the Methamphetamine Control and Community Protection Act, in which case the court may extend supervision beyond 2 years. Additionally, the court shall order the defendant to perform no less than 30 hours of community service and not more than 120 hours of community service, if community service is available in the jurisdiction and is funded and approved by the county board where the offense was committed, when the offense (1) was related to or in furtherance of the criminal activities of an organized gang or was motivated by the defendant's membership in or allegiance to an organized gang; or (2) is a violation of any Section of Article 24 of the Criminal Code of 1961 where a disposition of supervision is not prohibited by Section 5-6-1 of this Code. The community service shall include, but not be limited to, the cleanup and repair of any damage caused by violation of Section 21-1.3 of the Criminal Code of 1961 and similar damages to property located within the municipality or county in which the violation occurred. Where possible and

1	reasonable,	the	community	service	should	be	performed	in	the
2	offender's neighborhood.								

For the purposes of this Section, "organized gang" has the meaning ascribed to it in Section 10 of the Illinois Streetgang

Terrorism Omnibus Prevention Act.

- (c) The court may in addition to other reasonable conditions relating to the nature of the offense or the rehabilitation of the defendant as determined for each defendant in the proper discretion of the court require that the person:
 - (1) make a report to and appear in person before or participate with the court or such courts, person, or social service agency as directed by the court in the order of supervision;
 - (2) pay a fine and costs;
- (3) work or pursue a course of study or vocational training;
 - (4) undergo medical, psychological or psychiatric treatment; or treatment for drug addiction or alcoholism;
 - (5) attend or reside in a facility established for the instruction or residence of defendants on probation;
 - (6) support his dependents;
- (7) refrain from possessing a firearm or other dangerous weapon;
 - (8) and in addition, if a minor:
 - (i) reside with his parents or in a foster home;

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1	<pre>(ii) attend school;</pre>
2	(iii) attend a non-residential program for youth;
3	(iv) contribute to his own support at home or in a
4	foster home; or
5	(v) with the consent of the superintendent of the
6	facility, attend an educational program at a facility
7	other than the school in which the offense was
8	committed if he or she is placed on supervision for a
9	crime of violence as defined in Section 2 of the Crime
10	Victims Compensation Act committed in a school, on the
11	real property comprising a school, or within 1,000 feet
12	of the real property comprising a school;
13	(9) make restitution or reparation in an amount not to
14	exceed actual loss or damage to property and pecuniary loss
15	or make restitution under Section 5-5-6 to a domestic
16	violence shelter. The court shall determine the amount and
17	conditions of payment;
18	(10) perform some reasonable public or community
19	service;
20	(11) comply with the terms and conditions of an order
21	of protection issued by the court pursuant to the Illinois
22	Domestic Violence Act of 1986 or an order of protection
23	issued by the court of another state, tribe, or United

States territory. If the court has ordered the defendant to

make a report and appear in person under paragraph (1) of

this subsection, a copy of the order of protection shall be

transmitted to the person or agency so designated by the court;

- (12) reimburse any "local anti-crime program" as defined in Section 7 of the Anti-Crime Advisory Council Act for any reasonable expenses incurred by the program on the offender's case, not to exceed the maximum amount of the fine authorized for the offense for which the defendant was sentenced;
- (13) contribute a reasonable sum of money, not to exceed the maximum amount of the fine authorized for the offense for which the defendant was sentenced, (i) to a "local anti-crime program", as defined in Section 7 of the Anti-Crime Advisory Council Act, or (ii) for offenses under the jurisdiction of the Department of Natural Resources, to the fund established by the Department of Natural Resources for the purchase of evidence for investigation purposes and to conduct investigations as outlined in Section 805-105 of the Department of Natural Resources (Conservation) Law;
- (14) refrain from entering into a designated geographic area except upon such terms as the court finds appropriate. Such terms may include consideration of the purpose of the entry, the time of day, other persons accompanying the defendant, and advance approval by a probation officer;
- (15) refrain from having any contact, directly or indirectly, with certain specified persons or particular

types of person, including but not limited to members of street gangs and drug users or dealers;

- (16) refrain from having in his or her body the presence of any illicit drug prohibited by the Cannabis Control Act, the Illinois Controlled Substances Act, or the Methamphetamine Control and Community Protection Act, unless prescribed by a physician, and submit samples of his or her blood or urine or both for tests to determine the presence of any illicit drug;
- (17) refrain from operating any motor vehicle not equipped with an ignition interlock device as defined in Section 1-129.1 of the Illinois Vehicle Code; under this condition the court may allow a defendant who is not self-employed to operate a vehicle owned by the defendant's employer that is not equipped with an ignition interlock device in the course and scope of the defendant's employment; and
- (18) if placed on supervision for a sex offense as defined in subsection (a-5) of Section 3-1-2 of this Code, unless the offender is a parent or guardian of the person under 18 years of age present in the home and no non-familial minors are present, not participate in a holiday event involving children under 18 years of age, such as distributing candy or other items to children on Halloween, wearing a Santa Claus costume on or preceding Christmas, being employed as a department store Santa

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- Claus, or wearing an Easter Bunny costume on or preceding
 Easter.
 - (d) The court shall defer entering any judgment on the charges until the conclusion of the supervision.
 - (e) At the conclusion of the period of supervision, if the court determines that the defendant has successfully complied with all of the conditions of supervision, the court shall discharge the defendant and enter a judgment dismissing the charges.
 - (f) Discharge and dismissal upon a successful conclusion of disposition of supervision shall be deemed without adjudication of guilt and shall not be termed a conviction for purposes of disqualification or disabilities imposed by law upon conviction of a crime. Two years after the discharge and dismissal under this Section, unless the disposition of supervision was for a violation of Sections 3-707, 3-708, 3-710, 5-401.3, or 11-503 of the Illinois Vehicle Code or a similar provision of a local ordinance, or for a violation of Sections 12-3.2 or 16A-3 of the Criminal Code of 1961, in which case it shall be 5 years after discharge and dismissal, a person may have his record of arrest sealed or expunged as may provided by law. However, any defendant placed on supervision before January 1, 1980, may move for sealing or expungement of his arrest record, as provided by law, at any time after discharge and dismissal under this Section. A person placed on supervision for a sexual offense committed against a

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- minor as defined in <u>clause (a)(1)(L)</u> subsection (g) of Section

 <u>5.2</u> 5 of the Criminal Identification Act or for a violation of

 Section 11-501 of the Illinois Vehicle Code or a similar

 provision of a local ordinance shall not have his or her record

 of arrest sealed or expunged.
 - (q) A defendant placed on supervision and who during the period of supervision undergoes mandatory drug or alcohol testing, or both, or is assigned to be placed on an approved electronic monitoring device, shall be ordered to pay the costs incidental to such mandatory drug or alcohol testing, or both, and costs incidental to such approved electronic monitoring in accordance with the defendant's ability to pay those costs. The county board with the concurrence of the Chief Judge of the judicial circuit in which the county is located shall establish reasonable fees for the cost of maintenance, testing, and incidental expenses related to the mandatory drug or alcohol testing, or both, and all costs incidental to approved monitoring, of all defendants electronic placed supervision. The concurrence of the Chief Judge shall be in the form of an administrative order. The fees shall be collected by the clerk of the circuit court. The clerk of the circuit court shall pay all moneys collected from these fees to the county treasurer who shall use the moneys collected to defray the costs of drug testing, alcohol testing, and electronic monitoring. The county treasurer shall deposit the fees collected in the county working cash fund under Section 6-27001

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- or Section 6-29002 of the Counties Code, as the case may be.
 - (h) A disposition of supervision is a final order for the purposes of appeal.
 - (i) The court shall impose upon a defendant placed on supervision after January 1, 1992 or to community service under the supervision of a probation or court services department after January 1, 2004, as a condition of supervision or supervised community service, a fee of \$50 for each month of supervision or supervised community service ordered by the court, unless after determining the inability of the person placed on supervision or supervised community service to pay the fee, the court assesses a lesser fee. The court may not impose the fee on a minor who is made a ward of the State under the Juvenile Court Act of 1987 while the minor is in placement. The fee shall be imposed only upon a defendant who is actively supervised by the probation and court services department. The fee shall be collected by the clerk of the circuit court. The clerk of the circuit court shall pay all monies collected from this fee to the county treasurer for deposit in the probation and court services fund pursuant to Section 15.1 of the Probation and Probation Officers Act.

A circuit court may not impose a probation fee in excess of \$25 per month unless: (1) the circuit court has adopted, by administrative order issued by the chief judge, a standard probation fee guide determining an offender's ability to pay, under guidelines developed by the Administrative Office of the

- Illinois Courts; and (2) the circuit court has authorized, by
 administrative order issued by the chief judge, the creation of
 a Crime Victim's Services Fund, to be administered by the Chief
 Judge or his or her designee, for services to crime victims and
 their families. Of the amount collected as a probation fee, not
 to exceed \$5 of that fee collected per month may be used to
 provide services to crime victims and their families.
 - (j) All fines and costs imposed under this Section for any violation of Chapters 3, 4, 6, and 11 of the Illinois Vehicle Code, or a similar provision of a local ordinance, and any violation of the Child Passenger Protection Act, or a similar provision of a local ordinance, shall be collected and disbursed by the circuit clerk as provided under Section 27.5 of the Clerks of Courts Act.
 - (k) A defendant at least 17 years of age who is placed on supervision for a misdemeanor in a county of 3,000,000 or more inhabitants and who has not been previously convicted of a misdemeanor or felony may as a condition of his or her supervision be required by the court to attend educational courses designed to prepare the defendant for a high school diploma and to work toward a high school diploma or to work toward passing the high school level Test of General Educational Development (GED) or to work toward completing a vocational training program approved by the court. The defendant placed on supervision must attend a public institution of education to obtain the educational or

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vocational training required by this subsection (k). The defendant placed on supervision shall be required to pay for the cost of the educational courses or GED test, if a fee is charged for those courses or test. The court shall revoke the supervision of a person who wilfully fails to comply with this subsection (k). The court shall resentence the defendant upon revocation of supervision as provided in Section 5-6-4. This subsection (k) does not apply to a defendant who has a high school diploma or has successfully passed the GED test. This subsection (k) does not apply to a defendant who is determined by the court to be developmentally disabled or otherwise mentally incapable of completing the educational or vocational program.

(1)The court shall require a defendant placed on supervision for possession of a substance prohibited by the Cannabis Control Act, the Illinois Controlled Substances Act, or the Methamphetamine Control and Community Protection Act after a previous conviction or disposition of supervision for possession of a substance prohibited by the Cannabis Control Act, the Illinois Controlled Substances Act, or the Methamphetamine Control and Community Protection Act or a sentence of probation under Section 10 of the Cannabis Control Act or Section 410 of the Illinois Controlled Substances Act and after a finding by the court that the person is addicted, to undergo treatment at a substance abuse program approved by the court.

- (m) The Secretary of State shall require anyone placed on court supervision for a violation of Section 3-707 of the Illinois Vehicle Code or a similar provision of a local ordinance to give proof of his or her financial responsibility as defined in Section 7-315 of the Illinois Vehicle Code. The proof shall be maintained by the individual in a manner satisfactory to the Secretary of State for a minimum period of 3 years after the date the proof is first filed. The proof shall be limited to a single action per arrest and may not be affected by any post-sentence disposition. The Secretary of State shall suspend the driver's license of any person determined by the Secretary to be in violation of this subsection.
- (n) Any offender placed on supervision for any offense that the court or probation department has determined to be sexually motivated as defined in the Sex Offender Management Board Act shall be required to refrain from any contact, directly or indirectly, with any persons specified by the court and shall be available for all evaluations and treatment programs required by the court or the probation department.
- (o) An offender placed on supervision for a sex offense as defined in the Sex Offender Management Board Act shall refrain from residing at the same address or in the same condominium unit or apartment unit or in the same condominium complex or apartment complex with another person he or she knows or reasonably should know is a convicted sex offender or has been

- placed on supervision for a sex offense. The provisions of this subsection (o) do not apply to a person convicted of a sex offense who is placed in a Department of Corrections licensed transitional housing facility for sex offenders.
 - (p) An offender placed on supervision for an offense committed on or after June 1, 2008 (the effective date of Public Act 95-464) that would qualify the accused as a child sex offender as defined in Section 11-9.3 or 11-9.4 of the Criminal Code of 1961 shall refrain from communicating with or contacting, by means of the Internet, a person who is not related to the accused and whom the accused reasonably believes to be under 18 years of age. For purposes of this subsection (p), "Internet" has the meaning ascribed to it in Section 16J-5 of the Criminal Code of 1961; and a person is not related to the accused if the person is not: (i) the spouse, brother, or sister of the accused; (ii) a descendant of the accused; (iii) a first or second cousin of the accused; or (iv) a step-child or adopted child of the accused.
 - (q) An offender placed on supervision for an offense committed on or after June 1, 2008 (the effective date of Public Act 95-464) that would qualify the accused as a child sex offender as defined in Section 11-9.3 or 11-9.4 of the Criminal Code of 1961 shall, if so ordered by the court, refrain from communicating with or contacting, by means of the Internet, a person who is related to the accused and whom the accused reasonably believes to be under 18 years of age. For

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- purposes of this subsection (q), "Internet" has the meaning ascribed to it in Section 16J-5 of the Criminal Code of 1961; and a person is related to the accused if the person is: (i) the spouse, brother, or sister of the accused; (ii) a descendant of the accused; (iii) a first or second cousin of the accused; or (iv) a step-child or adopted child of the accused.
 - (r) An offender placed on supervision for an offense under Section 11-6, 11-9.1, 11-15.1, 11-20.1, 11-20.3, or 11-21 of the Criminal Code of 1961, or any attempt to commit any of these offenses, committed on or after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 95th General Assembly shall:
 - (i) not access or use a computer or any other device with Internet capability without the prior written approval of the court, except in connection with the offender's employment or search for employment with the prior approval of the court;
 - (ii) submit to periodic unannounced examinations of the offender's computer or any other device with Internet capability by the offender's probation officer, a law enforcement officer, or assigned computer or information technology specialist, including the retrieval and copying of all data from the computer or device and any internal or external peripherals and removal of such information, equipment, or device to conduct a more thorough inspection;
 - (iii) submit to the installation on the offender's

- computer or device with Internet capability, at the offender's expense, of one or more hardware or software systems to monitor the Internet use; and
- 4 (iv) submit to any other appropriate restrictions
 5 concerning the offender's use of or access to a computer or
 6 any other device with Internet capability imposed by the
 7 court.
- 8 (Source: P.A. 94-159, eff. 7-11-05; 94-161, eff. 7-11-05;
- 9 94-556, eff. 9-11-05; 95-211, eff. 1-1-08; 95-331, eff.
- 10 8-21-07; 95-464, eff. 6-1-08; 95-696, eff. 6-1-08; 95-876, eff.
- 11 8-21-08; 95-983, eff. 6-1-09.)
- Section 15. The Illinois Human Rights Act is amended by changing Section 2-103 as follows:
- 14 (775 ILCS 5/2-103) (from Ch. 68, par. 2-103)
- 15 Sec. 2-103. Arrest Record.
- 16 (A) Unless otherwise authorized by law, it is a civil 17 rights violation for any employer, employment agency or labor 18 organization to inquire into or to use the fact of an arrest or criminal history record information ordered expunged, sealed 19 20 or impounded under Section 5.2 $\frac{5}{}$ of the Criminal Identification 21 Act as a basis to refuse to hire, to segregate, or to act with to recruitment, hiring, promotion, renewal 22 respect 23 employment, selection for training or apprenticeship, 24 discharge, discipline, tenure or terms, privileges

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- conditions of employment. This Section does not prohibit a 1 State agency, unit of local government or school district, or private organization from requesting or utilizing sealed felony conviction information obtained from the Department of State Police under the provisions of Section 3 of the Criminal Identification Act or under other State or federal laws or 7 regulations that require criminal background checks evaluating the qualifications and character of an employee or a prospective employee.
 - (B) The prohibition against the use of the fact of an arrest contained in this Section shall not be construed to prohibit an employer, employment agency, or labor organization from obtaining or using other information which indicates that a person actually engaged in the conduct for which he or she was arrested.
- (Source: P.A. 93-1084, eff. 6-1-05.) 16