

95TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY State of Illinois 2007 and 2008 HB5130

by Rep. Robert S. Molaro

SYNOPSIS AS INTRODUCED:

20 ILCS 2630/5

from Ch. 38, par. 206-5

Amends the Criminal Identification Act. Makes a technical change in a Section concerning arrest reports and the expungement and sealing of criminal arrest and conviction records.

LRB095 18086 RLC 44169 b

1 AN ACT concerning State government.

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 Section 5 as follows:
- 6 (20 ILCS 2630/5) (from Ch. 38, par. 206-5)
- 7 Sec. 5. Arrest reports; expungement.

shall not be reported.

- (a) All policing bodies of this State shall shall furnish 8 9 to the Department, daily, in the form and detail the Department requires, fingerprints and descriptions of all persons who are 10 arrested on charges of violating any penal statute of this 11 State for offenses that are classified as felonies and Class A 12 13 or B misdemeanors and of all minors of the age of 10 and over 14 who have been arrested for an offense which would be a felony if committed by an adult, and may forward such fingerprints and 15 16 descriptions for minors arrested for Class A or B misdemeanors. 17 Moving or nonmoving traffic violations under the Illinois Vehicle Code shall not be reported except for violations of 18 19 Chapter 4, Section 11-204.1, or Section 11-501 of that Code. In addition, conservation offenses, as defined in the Supreme 20 21 Court Rule 501(c), that are classified as Class B misdemeanors
- Whenever an adult or minor prosecuted as an adult, not

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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 expunded 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 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 expunged from the records of the arresting authority or the Department nor impounded by the court until 2 years after discharge and dismissal of supervision. Those

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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 expunged from the records of the arresting authority and impounded by the court after 5 years, but shall not be expunded 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 the arresting authority, the State's Attorney, and the court

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- 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 expunsed 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 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

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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 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 of a misdemeanor or municipal ordinance.

(c) Whenever a person who has been convicted of an offense 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 obliterated from the official index requested to be kept by the

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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 the 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 authority and the Department of State Police concerning the

- offense shall not be sealed. The court, upon good cause shown,
- 2 shall make the records of the clerk of the circuit court in
- 3 connection with the proceedings of the trial court concerning
- 4 the offense available for public inspection.
- 5 (c-6) If a conviction has been set aside on direct review
- or on collateral attack and the court determines by clear and
- 7 convincing evidence that the defendant was factually innocent
- 8 of the charge, the court shall enter an expungement order as
- 9 provided in subsection (b) of Section 5-5-4 of the Unified Code
- 10 of Corrections.
- 11 (d) Notice of the petition for subsections (a), (b), and
- 12 (c) shall be served upon the State's Attorney or prosecutor
- 13 charged with the duty of prosecuting the offense, the
- 14 Department of State Police, the arresting agency and the chief
- 15 legal officer of the unit of local government affecting the
- 16 arrest. Unless the State's Attorney or prosecutor, the
- 17 Department of State Police, the arresting agency or such chief
- 18 legal officer objects to the petition within 30 days from the
- 19 date of the notice, the court shall enter an order granting or
- 20 denying the petition. The clerk of the court shall promptly
- 21 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.
- 24 (e) Nothing herein shall prevent the Department of State
- 25 Police from maintaining all records of any person who is
- 26 admitted to probation upon terms and conditions and who

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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 prosecuted as adults.

1	(2)	Sealable offenses. The following offenses may be
2	sealed:	
3		(A) All municipal ordinance violations and
4	misc	demeanors, with the exception of the following:
5		(i) violations of Section 11-501 of the Illinois
6		Vehicle Code or a similar provision of a local
7		ordinance;
8		(ii) violations of Article 11 of the Criminal Code
9		of 1961 or a similar provision of a local ordinance,
10		except Section 11-14 of the Criminal Code of 1961 as
11		provided in clause B(i) of this subsection (h);
12		(iii) violations of Section 12-15, 12-30, or 26-5
13		of the Criminal Code of 1961 or a similar provision of
14		a local ordinance;
15		(iv) violations that are a crime of violence as
16		defined in Section 2 of the Crime Victims Compensation
17		Act or a similar provision of a local ordinance;
18		(v) Class A misdemeanor violations of the Humane
19		Care for Animals Act; and
20		(vi) any offense or attempted offense that would
21		subject a person to registration under the Sex Offender
22		Registration Act.
23		(B) Misdemeanor and Class 4 felony violations of:
24		(i) Section 11-14 of the Criminal Code of 1961;
25		(ii) Section 4 of the Cannabis Control Act;
26		(iii) Section 402 of the Illinois Controlled

- 2 (iv) Section 60 of the Methamphetamine Control and 3 Community Protection Act.
 - However, for purposes of this subsection (h), a sentence of first offender probation under Section 10 of the Cannabis Control Act, Section 410 of the Illinois Controlled Substances Act, or Section 70 of the Methamphetamine Control and Community Protection Act shall be treated as a Class 4 felony conviction.
 - (3) Requirements for sealing. Records identified as sealable under clause (h) (2) may be sealed when the individual was:
 - (A) Acquitted of the offense or offenses or released without being convicted.
 - (B) Convicted of the offense or offenses and the conviction or convictions were reversed.
 - (C) Placed on misdemeanor supervision for an offense or offenses; and
 - (i) at least 3 years have elapsed since the completion of the term of supervision, or terms of supervision, if more than one term has been ordered; 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).

(D) Convicted of an offense or offenses; ar

- (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.
 - (B) Drug test. A person filing a petition to have his

or her records sealed for a Class 4 felony violation of Section 4 of the Cannabis Control Act or for a Class 4 felony violation of Section 402 of the Illinois Controlled Substances Act must attach to the petition proof that the petitioner has passed a test taken within the previous 30 days before the filing of the petition showing the absence within his or her body of all illegal substances in violation of either the Illinois Controlled Substances Act or the Cannabis Control Act.

- (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 assist in the study. The study shall not disclose any data in a

- 1 manner that would allow the identification of any particular
- 2 individual or employing unit. The study shall be made available
- 3 to the General Assembly no later than September 1, 2006.
- 4 (Source: P.A. 93-210, eff. 7-18-03; 93-211, eff. 1-1-04;
- 5 93-1084, eff. 6-1-05; 94-556, eff. 9-11-05.)