1 AN ACT concerning courts.

## 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.
- (a) All policing bodies of this State shall furnish to the 8 9 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 who are the subject of a petition 15 16 for adjudication of delinquency under Article V of the Juvenile 17 Court Act of 1987, and may forward such fingerprints descriptions for minors arrested for Class A or B misdemeanors. 18 19 Moving or nonmoving traffic violations under the Illinois 20 Vehicle Code shall not be reported except for violations of 21 Chapter 4, Section 11-204.1, or Section 11-501 of that Code. In addition, conservation offenses, as defined in the Supreme 22 Court Rule 501(c), that are classified as Class B misdemeanors 23

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shall not be reported.

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 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 The Department may charge the petitioner order. 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 1 2 years after discharge and dismissal of supervision. Those records that result from a supervision for a violation of 3 Section 3-707, 3-708, 3-710, 5-401.3, or 11-503 of the Illinois 4 5 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 6 7 Criminal Code of 1961, or probation under Section 10 of the Cannabis Control Act, Section 410 of the Illinois Controlled 8 9 Substances Act, Section 70 of the Methamphetamine Control and 10 Community Protection Act, Section 12-4.3(b)(1) and (2) of the 11 Criminal Code of 1961 (as those provisions existed before their 12 deletion by Public Act 89-313), Section 10-102 of the Illinois 13 Alcoholism and Other Drug Dependency Act when the judgment of conviction has been vacated, Section 40-10 of the Alcoholism 14 15 and Other Drug Abuse and Dependency Act when the judgment of 16 conviction has been vacated, or Section 10 of the Steroid 17 Control Act shall not be expunded from the records of the arresting authority nor impounded by the court until 5 years 18 after termination of probation or supervision. Those records 19 20 that result from a supervision for a violation of Section 11-501 of the Illinois Vehicle Code or a similar provision of a 21 22 local ordinance, shall not be expunded. All records set out 23 above may be ordered by the court to be expunged from the records of the arresting authority and impounded by the court 24 25 after 5 years, but shall not be expunded by the Department, but

shall, on court order be sealed by the Department and may be

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- 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 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

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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 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 of a 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

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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 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. 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,
  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.
  - (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

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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 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

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

(i) Section 11-14 of the Criminal Code of 1961;

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

felony or misdemeanor or placed on supervision for a

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misdemeanor or felony during the period specified in clause (i).

- (D) Convicted of an offense or offenses; and
- (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

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- of Employment Security shall be utilized as appropriate to 1 assist in the study. The study shall not disclose any data in a 2 3 manner that would allow the identification of any particular individual or employing unit. The study shall be made available 4
- 6 (j) Notwithstanding any provision of the Clerks of Courts 7 Act to the contrary, the clerk may charge a fee equivalent to 8 the cost associated with the sealing or expungement of records

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

- by the clerk. From the total filing fee collected for the 10 Petition to seal or expunge, the clerk shall deposit \$10 into
- 11 the Circuit Court Clerk Operation and Administrative Fund, to
- 12 be used to offset the costs incurred by the Circuit Court Clerk
- in performing the additional duties required to serve the 13
- 14 Petition to Seal or Expunge on all parties. The clerk shall
- 15 also charge a filing fee equivalent to the cost of sealing or
- 16 expunging the record by the Department of State Police. The
- 17 clerk shall collect and forward the Department of State Police
- portion of the fee to the Department and it shall be deposited 18
- in the State Police Services Fund. 19
- 20 (Source: P.A. 94-556, eff. 9-11-05; 95-955, eff. 1-1-09;
- revised 10-28-08.) 21
- 22 Section 10. The Juvenile Court Act of 1987 is amended by
- changing Sections 5-105, 5-301, 5-305, and 5-915 as follows: 23

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- 1 Sec. 5-105. Definitions. As used in this Article:
- 2 (1) "Court" means the circuit court in a session or 3 division assigned to hear proceedings under this Act, and 4 includes the term Juvenile Court.
  - (2) "Community service" means uncompensated labor for a community service agency as hereinafter defined.
    - (2.5) "Community service agency" means a not-for-profit organization, community organization, church, charitable organization, individual, public office, or other public body whose purpose is to enhance the physical or mental health of a delinquent minor or to rehabilitate the minor, or to improve the environmental quality or social welfare of the community accept community service from juvenile which agrees to delinquents and to report on the progress of the community service to the State's Attorney pursuant to an agreement or to the court or to any agency designated by the court or to the authorized diversion program that has referred the delinquent minor for community service.
      - (3) "Delinquent minor" means any minor who prior to his or her 17th birthday has violated or attempted to violate, regardless of where the act occurred, any federal or State law, county or municipal ordinance.
- 23 (4) "Department" means the Department of Human Services 24 unless specifically referenced as another department.
- 25 (5) "Detention" means the temporary care of a minor who is 26 alleged to be or has been adjudicated delinquent and who

- (6) "Diversion" means the referral of a juvenile, without court intervention, into a program that provides services designed to educate the juvenile and develop a productive and responsible approach to living in the community.
- (6.5) "Expungement" means the removal and destruction of the physical and electronic law enforcement or juvenile court records by law enforcement officers and other public offices and agencies.
- (7) "Juvenile detention home" means a public facility with specially trained staff that conforms to the county juvenile detention standards promulgated by the Department of Corrections.
- (8) "Juvenile justice continuum" means a set of delinquency prevention programs and services designed for the purpose of preventing or reducing delinquent acts, including criminal activity by youth gangs, as well as intervention,

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rehabilitation, and prevention services targeted at minors who have committed delinquent acts, and minors who have previously been committed to residential treatment programs delinquents. The term includes children-in-need-of-services families-in-need-of-services programs; aftercare reentry services; substance abuse and mental health programs; community service programs; community service work programs; alternative-dispute resolution programs and serving youth-at-risk of delinquency and their families, whether offered or delivered by State or local governmental entities, public or private for-profit or not-for-profit organizations, or religious or charitable organizations. This term would also encompass any program or service consistent with the purpose of those programs and services enumerated in this subsection.

- (9) "Juvenile police officer" means a sworn police officer who has completed a Basic Recruit Training Course, has been assigned to the position of juvenile police officer by his or her chief law enforcement officer and has completed the necessary juvenile officers training as prescribed by the Illinois Law Enforcement Training Standards Board, or in the case of a State police officer, juvenile officer training approved by the Director of State Police.
- 23 (10) "Minor" means a person under the age of 21 years 24 subject to this Act.
  - (11) "Non-secure custody" means confinement where the minor is not physically restricted by being placed in a locked

- cell or room, by being handcuffed to a rail or other stationary
- object, or by other means. Non-secure custody may include, but
- 3 is not limited to, electronic monitoring, foster home
- 4 placement, home confinement, group home placement, or physical
- 5 restriction of movement or activity solely through facility
- 6 staff.
- 7 (12) "Public or community service" means uncompensated
- 8 labor for a not-for-profit organization or public body whose
- 9 purpose is to enhance physical or mental stability of the
- offender, environmental quality or the social welfare and which
- 11 agrees to accept public or community service from offenders and
- 12 to report on the progress of the offender and the public or
- 13 community service to the court or to the authorized diversion
- 14 program that has referred the offender for public or community
- 15 service.
- 16 (13) "Sentencing hearing" means a hearing to determine
- whether a minor should be adjudged a ward of the court, and to
- 18 determine what sentence should be imposed on the minor. It is
- 19 the intent of the General Assembly that the term "sentencing
- 20 hearing" replace the term "dispositional hearing" and be
- 21 synonymous with that definition as it was used in the Juvenile
- 22 Court Act of 1987.
- 23 (14) "Shelter" means the temporary care of a minor in
- 24 physically unrestricting facilities pending court disposition
- or execution of court order for placement.
- 26 (15) "Site" means a not-for-profit organization, public

- 1 body, church, charitable organization, or individual agreeing
- 2 to accept community service from offenders and to report on the
- 3 progress of ordered or required public or community service to
- 4 the court or to the authorized diversion program that has
- 5 referred the offender for public or community service.
- 6 (16) "Station adjustment" means the informal or formal
- 7 handling of an alleged offender by a juvenile police officer.
- 8 (17) "Trial" means a hearing to determine whether the
- 9 allegations of a petition under Section 5-520 that a minor is
- 10 delinquent are proved beyond a reasonable doubt. It is the
- intent of the General Assembly that the term "trial" replace
- the term "adjudicatory hearing" and be synonymous with that
- definition as it was used in the Juvenile Court Act of 1987.
- 14 (Source: P.A. 90-590, eff. 1-1-99; 91-820, eff. 6-13-00.)
- 15 (705 ILCS 405/5-301)
- Sec. 5-301. Station adjustments. A minor arrested for any
- 17 offense or a violation of a condition of previous station
- 18 adjustment may receive a station adjustment for that arrest as
- 19 provided herein. In deciding whether to impose a station
- 20 adjustment, either informal or formal, a juvenile police
- officer shall consider the following factors:
- 22 (A) The seriousness of the alleged offense.
- 23 (B) The prior history of delinquency of the minor.
- (C) The age of the minor.
- 25 (D) The culpability of the minor in committing the alleged

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- 2 (E) Whether the offense was committed in an aggressive or 3 premeditated manner.
- (F) Whether the minor used or possessed a deadly weapon 5 when committing the alleged offenses.
  - (1) Informal station adjustment.
  - (a) An informal station adjustment is defined as a procedure when a juvenile police officer determines that there is probable cause to believe that the minor has committed an offense.
  - (b) A minor shall receive no more than 3 informal station adjustments statewide for a misdemeanor offense within 3 years without prior approval from the State's Attorney's Office.
  - (c) A minor shall receive no more than 3 informal station adjustments statewide for a felony offense within 3 years without prior approval from the State's Attorney's Office.
  - (d) A minor shall receive a combined total of no more than 5 informal station adjustments statewide during his or her minority.
  - (e) The juvenile police officer may make reasonable conditions of an informal station adjustment which may include but are not limited to:
    - (i) Curfew.
      - (ii) Conditions restricting entry into designated

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the offense.

1	geographical areas.
2	(iii) No contact with specified persons.
3	(iv) School attendance.
4	(v) Performing up to 25 hours of community service
5	work.
6	(vi) Community mediation.
7	(vii) Teen court or a peer court.
8	(viii) Restitution limited to 90 days.
9	(f) If the minor refuses or fails to abide by the
10	conditions of an informal station adjustment, the juvenile
11	police officer may impose a formal station adjustment or
12	refer the matter to the State's Attorney's Office.
13	(g) An informal station adjustment does not constitute
14	an adjudication of delinquency or a criminal conviction.
15	Beginning January 1, 2000, a record shall be maintained
16	with the Department of State Police for informal station
17	adjustments for offenses that would be a felony if
18	committed by an adult, and may be maintained if the offense
19	would be a misdemeanor.
20	(2) Formal station adjustment.
21	(a) A formal station adjustment is defined as a

procedure when a juvenile police officer determines that

there is probable cause to believe the minor has committed

an offense and an admission by the minor of involvement in

(b) The minor and parent, guardian, or legal custodian

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L	must agree in writing to the formal station adjustment and
2	must be advised of the consequences of violation of any
3	term of the agreement.
1	(c) The minor and parent, guardian or legal custodian

- shall be provided a copy of the signed agreement of the formal station adjustment. The agreement shall include:
  - (i) The offense which formed the basis of the formal station adjustment.
  - (ii) An acknowledgment that the terms of the formal station adjustment and the consequences for violation have been explained.
  - (iii) An acknowledgment that the formal station adjustments record may be expunded under Section 5-915 of this Act.
  - (iv) An acknowledgement that the minor understands that his or her admission of involvement in the offense may be admitted into evidence in future court hearings.
  - (v) A statement that all parties understand the terms and conditions of formal station adjustment and agree to the formal station adjustment process.
- (d) Conditions of the formal station adjustment may include, but are not be limited to:
  - (i) The time shall not exceed 120 days.
  - (ii) The minor shall not violate any laws.
  - (iii) The juvenile police officer may require the minor to comply with additional conditions for the

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adjustments.

1	formal station adjustment which may include but are not
2	limited to:
3	(a) Attending school.
4	(b) Abiding by a set curfew.
5	(c) Payment of restitution.
6	(d) Refraining from possessing a firearm or
7	other weapon.
8	(e) Reporting to a police officer at
9	designated times and places, including reporting
10	and verification that the minor is at home at
11	designated hours.
12	(f) Performing up to 25 hours of community
13	service work.
14	(g) Refraining from entering designated
15	geographical areas.
16	(h) Participating in community mediation.
17	(i) Participating in teen court or peer court.
18	(j) Refraining from contact with specified
19	persons.
20	(e) A formal station adjustment does not constitute an
21	adjudication of delinquency or a criminal conviction.

(f) A minor or the minor's parent, guardian, or legal custodian, or both the minor and the minor's parent,

guardian, or legal custodian, may refuse a formal station adjustment and have the matter referred for court action or other appropriate action.

- (g) A minor or the minor's parent, guardian, or legal custodian, or both the minor and the minor's parent, guardian, or legal custodian, may within 30 days of the commencement of the formal station adjustment revoke their consent and have the matter referred for court action or other appropriate action. This revocation must be in writing and personally served upon the police officer or his or her supervisor.
- (h) The admission of the minor as to involvement in the offense shall be admissible at further court hearings as long as the statement would be admissible under the rules of evidence.
- (i) If the minor violates any term or condition of the formal station adjustment the juvenile police officer shall provide written notice of violation to the minor and the minor's parent, guardian, or legal custodian. After consultation with the minor and the minor's parent, guardian, or legal custodian, the juvenile police officer may take any of the following steps upon violation:
  - (i) Warn the minor of consequences of continued violations and continue the formal station adjustment.
  - (ii) Extend the period of the formal station adjustment up to a total of 180 days.

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1	(iii) Extend the hours of community service work up
2	to a total of 40 hours.
3	(iv) Terminate the formal station adjustment
4	unsatisfactorily and take no other action.
5	(v) Terminate the formal station adjustment
6	unsatisfactorily and refer the matter to the juvenile
7	court.
8	(j) A minor shall receive no more than 2 formal station
9	adjustments statewide for a felony offense without the
10	State's Attorney's approval within a 3 year period.
11	(k) A minor shall receive no more than 3 formal station
12	adjustments statewide for a misdemeanor offense without
13	the State's Attorney's approval within a 3 year period.
14	(1) The total for formal station adjustments statewide
15	within the period of minority may not exceed 4 without the
16	State's Attorney's approval.
17	(m) If the minor is arrested in a jurisdiction where
18	the minor does not reside, the formal station adjustment
19	may be transferred to the jurisdiction where the minor does
20	reside upon written agreement of that jurisdiction to
21	monitor the formal station adjustment.
22	(3) Beginning January 1, 2000, the juvenile police officer
23	making a station adjustment shall assure that information about

any offense which would constitute a felony if committed by an

adult and may assure that information about a misdemeanor is

transmitted to the Department of State Police.

- 1  $\underline{(3)}$  (4) The total number of station adjustments, both
- 2 formal and informal, shall not exceed 9 without the State's
- 3 Attorney's approval for any minor arrested anywhere in the
- 4 State.
- 5 (Source: P.A. 90-590, eff. 1-1-99.)
- 6 (705 ILCS 405/5-305)
- 7 Sec. 5-305. Probation adjustment.
- 8 (1) The court may authorize the probation officer to confer
- 9 in a preliminary conference with a minor who is alleged to have
- 10 committed an offense, his or her parent, guardian or legal
- 11 custodian, the victim, the juvenile police officer, the State's
- 12 Attorney, and other interested persons concerning the
- advisability of filing a petition under Section 5-520, with a
- 14 view to adjusting suitable cases without the filing of a
- petition as provided for in this Article, the probation officer
- should schedule a conference promptly except when the State's
- 17 Attorney insists on court action or when the minor has
- 18 indicated that he or she will demand a judicial hearing and
- will not comply with a probation adjustment.
- 20 (1-b) In any case of a minor who is in custody, the holding
- of a probation adjustment conference does not operate to
- 22 prolong temporary custody beyond the period permitted by
- 23 Section 5-415.
- 24 (2) This Section does not authorize any probation officer
- 25 to compel any person to appear at any conference, produce any

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- 1 papers, or visit any place.
  - (3) No statement made during a preliminary conference in regard to the offense that is the subject of the conference may be admitted into evidence at an adjudicatory hearing or at any proceeding against the minor under the criminal laws of this State prior to his or her conviction under those laws.
    - When a probation adjustment is appropriate, probation officer shall promptly formulate a written, non-judicial adjustment plan following the initial conference.
  - (5) Non-judicial probation adjustment plans include but are not limited to the following:
- 12 (a) up to 6 months informal supervision within the 13 family:
  - (b) up to 12 months informal supervision with a which probation officer involved may include any conditions of probation provided in Section 5-715;
  - (c) up to 6 months informal supervision with release to a person other than a parent;
  - (d) referral to special educational, counseling, or other rehabilitative social or educational programs;
    - (e) referral to residential treatment programs;
  - (f) participation in a public or community service program or activity; and
  - (g) any other appropriate action with the consent of the minor and a parent.
    - (6) The factors to be considered by the probation officer

- in formulating a non-judicial probation adjustment plan shall 1
- 2 be the same as those limited in subsection (4) of Section
- 3 5-405.
- 4 (7) Beginning January 1, 2000, the probation officer
- 5 imposes a probation adjustment plan shall assure
- 6 information about an offense which would constitute a felony if
- 7 committed by an adult, and may assure that information about a
- 8 misdemeanor offense, is transmitted to the Department
- 9 Police.
- 10 (Source: P.A. 92-329, eff. 8-9-01.)
- 11 (705 ILCS 405/5-915)
- 12 Sec. 5-915. Expungement of juvenile law enforcement and
- 1.3 court records.
- (1) Automatic expungement. Whenever a minor has attained 14
- 15 the age of 17, any local law enforcement agency maintaining law
- 16 enforcement records pertaining to that minor shall
- automatically expunge those records only if (a) the minor has 17
- been arrested but no petitions for delinquency have ever been 18
- filed with the clerk of the circuit court and no criminal 19
- 20 proceedings have been instituted pursuant to Section 5-805, and
- 21 (b) the minor has not been arrested within the year prior to
- 22 his or her 17th birthday.
- 23 (1.5) If a minor is arrested and no petition for
- 24 delinquency has ever been filed with the clerk of the circuit
- court, at the time the minor is released from custody the youth 25

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officer, if applicable, or other designated person from the
arresting agency, shall notify verbally and in writing to the
minor or the minor's parents or guardians that upon the minor
turning 17 the minor's law enforcement records will be
automatically expunded if (a) at the time of the minor's 17th
birthday the minor has never had a petition for delinquency
filed with the clerk of the circuit court and no criminal
proceedings have been instituted pursuant to Section 5-805, and
(b) the minor is not arrested within the year prior to his or
her 17th birthday.

- (2) (1) Whenever any person has attained the age of 17 or whenever all juvenile court proceedings relating to that person have been terminated, whichever is later, the person may petition the court to expunge law enforcement records relating to incidents occurring before his or her 17th birthday or his or her juvenile court records, or both, but only in the following circumstances:
  - (a) the minor was arrested and no petition for delinquency was filed with the clerk of the circuit court and the minor does not meet the requirements for automatic expungement under paragraph 1 of Section 5-915; or
  - (b) the minor was charged with an offense and was found not delinquent of that offense; or
  - (c) the minor was placed under supervision pursuant to Section 5-615, and the order of supervision has since been successfully terminated; or

- 1 (d) the minor was adjudicated for an offense which 2 would be a Class B misdemeanor, Class C misdemeanor, or a 3 petty or business offense if committed by an adult.
  - (2.5) (2) Any person may petition the court to expunge all law enforcement records relating to any incidents occurring before his or her 17th birthday which did not result in proceedings in criminal court and all juvenile court records with respect to any adjudications except those based upon first degree murder and sex offenses which would be felonies if committed by an adult, if the person for whom expungement is sought has had no convictions for any crime since his or her 17th birthday and:
    - (a) has attained the age of 21 years; or
    - (b) 5 years have elapsed since all juvenile court proceedings relating to him or her have been terminated or his or her commitment to the Department of Juvenile Justice pursuant to this Act has been terminated;
  - whichever is later of (a) or (b).
  - (2.6) (2.5) If a minor is arrested and no petition for delinquency is filed with the clerk of the circuit court as provided in paragraph (a) of subsection (2) (1) at the time the minor is released from custody, the youth officer, if applicable, or other designated person from the arresting agency, shall notify verbally and in writing to the minor or the minor's parents or guardians that if the State's Attorney does not file a petition for delinquency, the minor has a right

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to petition to have his or her law enforcement arrest record expunded when the minor attains the age of 17 or when all juvenile court proceedings relating to that minor have been terminated and that unless a petition to expunge is filed or the minor's law enforcement records are automatically expunded pursuant to subsection (1), the minor shall have a law enforcement an arrest record. The youth officer, if applicable, or other designated person from the arresting agency and shall provide the minor and the minor's parents or quardians with an expundement information packet, including a petition to expunge juvenile records obtained from the clerk of the circuit court.

(2.7)  $\frac{(2.6)}{(2.6)}$  If a minor is charged with an offense and is found not delinquent of that offense; or if a minor is placed under supervision under Section 5-615, and the order of supervision is successfully terminated; or if a minor is adjudicated for an offense that would be a Class B misdemeanor, a Class C misdemeanor, or a business or petty offense if committed by an adult; or if a minor has incidents occurring before his or her 17th birthday that have not resulted in proceedings in criminal court, or resulted in proceedings in juvenile court, and the adjudications were not based upon first degree murder or sex offenses that would be felonies if committed by an adult; then at the time of sentencing or dismissal of the case, the judge shall inform the delinquent minor of his or her right to petition for expungement as

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provided by law, and the clerk of the circuit court shall provide an expungement information packet to the delinquent minor, written in plain language, including a petition for expungement, a sample of a completed petition, expungement instructions that shall include information informing the minor that (i) once the case is expunded, it shall be treated as if it never occurred, (ii) he or she may apply to have petition fees waived, (iii) once he or she obtains an expungement, he or she may not be required to disclose that he or she had a juvenile record, and (iv) he or she may file the petition on his or her own or with the assistance of an attorney. The failure of the judge to inform the delinquent minor of his or her right to petition for expungement as provided by law does not create a substantive right, nor is that failure grounds for: (i) a reversal of an adjudication of delinquency, (ii) a new trial; or (iii) an appeal.

(2.8)  $\frac{(2.7)}{(2.7)}$  For counties with a population over 3,000,000, the clerk of the circuit court shall send a "Notification of a Possible Right to Expungement" post card to the minor at the address last received by the clerk of the circuit court on the date that the minor attains the age of 17 based on the birthdate provided to the court by the minor or his or her quardian in cases under paragraphs (b), (c), and (d) of subsection (2) (1); and when the minor attains the age of 21 based on the birthdate provided to the court by the minor or his or her quardian in cases under subsection (2).

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(2.9) The petition for expungement for subsection (2)
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      (1) shall be substantially in the following form:
                 IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF ...., ILLINOIS
 3
 4
                         ..... JUDICIAL CIRCUIT
 5
      IN THE INTEREST OF )
                              NO.
 6
                         )
 7
                         )
 8
      9
      (Name of Petitioner)
10
                   PETITION TO EXPUNGE JUVENILE RECORDS
11
                   (705 \text{ ILCS } 405/5-915 \text{ (SUBSECTION 2 } \frac{1}{4}))
12
           (Please prepare a separate petition for each offense)
13
      Now comes ....., petitioner, and respectfully requests
14
      that this Honorable Court enter an order expunging all juvenile
15
      law enforcement and court records of petitioner and in support
16
      thereof states that: Petitioner has attained the age of 17,
17
      his/her birth date being ....., or all Juvenile Court
      proceedings terminated as of ....., whichever occurred later.
18
      Petitioner was arrested on ..... by the ......
19
20
      Department for the offense of ....., and:
      (Check One:)
21
      ( ) a. no petition was filed with the Clerk of the Circuit
22
23
      Court.
24
      ( ) b. was charged with ..... and was found not delinquent of
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the offense. 1 2 ( ) c. a petition was filed and the petition was dismissed 3 without a finding of delinquency on ..... ( ) d. on ..... placed under supervision pursuant to Section 5 5-615 of the Juvenile Court Act of 1987 and such order of supervision successfully terminated on ...... 6 7 ( ) e. was adjudicated for the offense, which would have been a 8 Class B misdemeanor, a Class C misdemeanor, or a petty offense 9 or business offense if committed by an adult. 10 Petitioner .... has .... has not been arrested on charges in 11 this or any county other than the charges listed above. If 12 petitioner has been arrested on additional charges, please list 13 the charges below: 14 Charge(s): ..... 15 Arresting Agency or Agencies: ...... 16 Disposition/Result: (choose from a. through e., above): ..... 17 WHEREFORE, the petitioner respectfully requests this Honorable Court to (1) order all law enforcement agencies to expunge all 18 19 records of petitioner to this incident, and (2) to order the 20 Clerk of the Court to expunge all records concerning the 21 petitioner regarding this incident. 22 23 Petitioner (Signature) 24

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1	PETITION TO EXPUNGE JUVENILE RECORDS					
2	$(705 \text{ ILCS } 405/5-915 \text{ (SUBSECTION } 2.5 \frac{2}{2}))$					
3	(Please prepare a separate petition for each offense)					
4	Now comes, petitioner, and respectfully requests					
5	that this Honorable Court enter an order expunging all Juvenile					
6	Law Enforcement and Court records of petitioner and in support					
7	thereof states that:					
8	The incident for which the Petitioner seeks expungement					
9	occurred before the Petitioner's 17th birthday and did not					
10	result in proceedings in criminal court and the Petitioner has					
11	not had any convictions for any crime since his/her 17th					
12	birthday; and					
13	The incident for which the Petitioner seeks expungement					
14	occurred before the Petitioner's 17th birthday and the					
15	adjudication was not based upon first-degree murder or sex					
16	offenses which would be felonies if committed by an adult, and					
17	the Petitioner has not had any convictions for any crime since					
18	his/her 17th birthday.					
19	Petitioner was arrested on by the Police					
20	Department for the offense of, and:					
21	(Check whichever one occurred the latest:)					
22	( ) a. The Petitioner has attained the age of 21 years, his/her					
23	birthday being; or					
24	( ) b. 5 years have elapsed since all juvenile court					
25	proceedings relating to the Petitioner have been terminated; or					

1	the Petitioner's commitment to the Department of Juvenile
2	Justice pursuant to the expungement of juvenile law enforcement
3	and court records provisions of the Juvenile Court Act of 1987
4	has been terminated. Petitionerhashas not been arrested
5	on charges in this or any other county other than the charge
6	listed above. If petitioner has been arrested on additional
7	charges, please list the charges below:
8	Charge(s):
9	Arresting Agency or Agencies:
10	Disposition/Result: (choose from a or b, above):
11	WHEREFORE, the petitioner respectfully requests this Honorable
12	Court to (1) order all law enforcement agencies to expunge all
13	records of petitioner related to this incident, and (2) to
14	order the Clerk of the Court to expunge all records concerning
15	the petitioner regarding this incident.
16	
17	Petitioner (Signature)
18	
19	Petitioner's Street Address
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21	City, State, Zip Code
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23	Petitioner's Telephone Number

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Pursuant to the penalties of perjury under the Code of Civil Procedure, 735 ILCS 5/1-109, I hereby certify that the statements in this petition are true and correct, or on information and belief I believe the same to be true.

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Petitioner (Signature)

(3) The chief judge of the circuit in which an arrest was made or a charge was brought or any judge of that circuit designated by the chief judge may, upon verified petition of a person who is the subject of an arrest or a juvenile court proceeding under subsection  $\frac{(1)}{(1)}$  or (2.5) of this Section, order the law enforcement records or official court file, or both, to be expunded from the official records of the arresting authority, the clerk of the circuit court and the Department of State Police. The person whose records are to be expunged shall petition the court using the appropriate form containing his or her current address and shall promptly notify the clerk of the circuit court of any change of address. Notice of the petition shall be served upon the State's Attorney or prosecutor charged with the duty of prosecuting the offense, the Department of State Police, and the arresting agency or agencies by the clerk of the circuit court. If an objection is filed within 45 days of the notice of the petition, the clerk of the circuit court shall set a date for hearing after the 45 day objection period. At the hearing the court shall hear

evidence on whether the expungement should or should not be 1 2 granted. Unless the State's Attorney or prosecutor, the 3 Department of State Police, or an arresting agency objects to the expundement within 45 days of the notice, the court may 4 5 enter an order granting expungement. The person whose records 6 are to be expunged shall pay the clerk of the circuit court a 7 fee equivalent to the cost associated with expungement of 8 records by the clerk and the Department of State Police. The 9 clerk shall forward a certified copy of the order to the 10 Department of State Police, the appropriate portion of the fee 11 to the Department of State Police for processing, and deliver a 12 certified copy of the order to the arresting agency. 13 (3.1) The Notice of Expundement shall be in substantially the following form: 14 15 IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF ...., ILLINOIS 16 .... JUDICIAL CIRCUIT 17 IN THE INTEREST OF ) NO. 18 ) 19 ) 20 21 (Name of Petitioner)

22 NOTICE

23 TO: State's Attorney

24 TO: Arresting Agency - 41 - LRB096 07475 RLC 17568 b

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On the ..... day of ....., 20..., I on oath state that I
1
2
     served this notice and true and correct copies of the
3
     above-checked documents by:
     (Check One:)
5
     delivering copies personally to each entity to whom they are
6
     directed;
7
     or
     by mailing copies to each entity to whom they are directed by
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9
     depositing the same in the U.S. Mail, proper postage fully
10
     prepaid, before the hour of 5:00 p.m., at the United States
11
     Postal Depository located at .....
12
                        13
14
     Signature
15
                        Clerk of the Circuit Court or Deputy Clerk
16
     Printed Name of Delinquent Minor/Petitioner: ....
17
     Address: ......
18
     Telephone Number: .....
19
         (3.2) The Order of Expungement shall be in substantially
20
     the following form:
21
                IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF ...., ILLINOIS
22
                        .... JUDICIAL CIRCUIT
23
     IN THE INTEREST OF )
                          NO.
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                      )
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                      )
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1	)						
2	(Name of Petitioner)						
3	DOB						
4	Arresting Agency/Agencies						
5	ORDER OF EXPUNGEMENT						
6	(705 ILCS 405/5-915 (SUBSECTION 3))						
7	This matter having been heard on the petitioner's motion and						
8	the court being fully advised in the premises does find that						
9	the petitioner is indigent or has presented reasonable cause to						
10	waive all costs in this matter, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that:						
11	( ) 1. Clerk of Court and Department of State Police costs						
12	are hereby waived in this ma	tter.					
13	( ) 2. The Illinois State Police Bureau of Identification						
14	and the following law enforcement agencies expunge all records						
15	of petitioner relating to an arrest dated for the						
16	offense of						
17	Law Enforcement Agencies:						
18							
19							
20	( ) 3. IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the Clerk of the Circuit						
21	Court expunge all records regarding the above-captioned case.						
22		ENTE	₹:				
23							
24	JUDGE						
25	DATED:						

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objection, on ..... in room ...., located at ...., before the

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- 1 Honorable ...., Judge, or any judge sitting in his/her stead.
- 2 (Only one hearing shall be set, regardless of the number of
- 3 Notices of Objection received on the same case).
- 4 A copy of this completed Notice of Objection containing the
- 5 court date, time, and location, has been sent via regular U.S.
- 6 Mail to the following entities. (If more than one Notice of
- 7 Objection is received on the same case, each one must be
- 8 completed with the court date, time and location and mailed to
- 9 the following entities):
- 10 () Attorney, Public Defender or Minor;
- 11 () State's Attorney's Office;
- 12 ( ) Prosecutor (other than State's Attorney's Office) charged
- with the duty of prosecuting the offense sought to be expunged;
- 14 () Department of Illinois State Police; and
- 15 () Arresting agency or agencies.
- 16 Date: .....
- 17 Initials of Clerk completing this section: .....
- 18 (4) Upon entry of an order expunging records or files, the
- offense, which the records or files concern shall be treated as
- 20 if it never occurred. Law enforcement officers and other public
- offices and agencies shall properly reply on inquiry that no
- 22 record or file exists with respect to the person.
- 23 (5) Records which have not been expunded are sealed, and
- 24 may be obtained only under the provisions of Sections 5-901,
- 25 5-905 and 5-915.
- 26 (6) Nothing in this Section shall be construed to prohibit

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the maintenance of information relating to an offense after records or files concerning the offense have been expunged if the information is kept in a manner that does not enable identification of the offender. This information may only be

used for statistical and bona fide research purposes.

- (7) (a) The State Appellate Defender shall establish, maintain, and carry out, by December 31, 2004, a juvenile expungement program to provide information and assistance to minors eligible to have their juvenile records expunged.
- (b) The State Appellate Defender shall develop brochures, pamphlets, and other materials in printed form and through the agency's World Wide Web site. The pamphlets and other materials shall include at a minimum the following information:
- 14 (i) An explanation of the State's juvenile expungement 15 process;
  - (ii) The circumstances under which juvenile
    expungement may occur;
    - (iii) The juvenile offenses that may be expunded;
  - (iv) The steps necessary to initiate and complete the juvenile expungement process; and
- 21 (v) Directions on how to contact the State Appellate 22 Defender.
  - (c) The State Appellate Defender shall establish and maintain a statewide toll-free telephone number that a person may use to receive information or assistance concerning the expungement of juvenile records. The State Appellate Defender

the juvenile expungement process.

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- 1 shall advertise the toll-free telephone number statewide. The 2 Appellate Defender shall develop an State expungement information packet that may be sent to eligible persons seeking 3 expundement of their juvenile records, which may include, but 4 5 is not limited to, a pre-printed expungement petition with 6 instructions on how to complete the petition and a pamphlet 7 containing information that would assist individuals through
- 9 (d) The State Appellate Defender shall compile a statewide 10 list of volunteer attorneys willing to assist eligible 11 individuals through the juvenile expungement process.
  - (e) This Section shall be implemented from funds appropriated by the General Assembly to the State Appellate Defender for this purpose. The State Appellate Defender shall employ the necessary staff and adopt the necessary rules for implementation of this Section.
  - (8) (a) Except with respect to law enforcement agencies, the Department of Corrections, State's Attorneys, or other prosecutors, an expunged juvenile record may not be considered by any private or public entity in employment matters, certification, licensing, revocation of certification or licensure, or registration. Applications for employment must contain specific language that states that the applicant is not obligated to disclose expunged juvenile records of conviction or arrest. Employers may not ask if an applicant has had a juvenile record expunged. Effective January 1, 2005, the

- Department of Labor shall develop a link on the Department's 1 2 website to inform employers that employers may not ask if an applicant had a juvenile record expunged and that application 3 for employment must contain specific language that states that
- 5 the applicant is not obligated to disclose expunged juvenile
- 6 records of arrest or conviction.
- 7 (b) A person whose juvenile records have been expunged is 8 not entitled to remission of any fines, costs, or other money 9 paid as a consequence of expungement. This amendatory Act of 10 the 93rd General Assembly does not affect the right of the 11 victim of a crime to prosecute or defend a civil action for
- 12 damages.
- (Source: P.A. 94-696, eff. 6-1-06; 95-861, eff. 1-1-09.) 13