

96TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY State of Illinois 2009 and 2010 SB2607

Introduced 1/21/2010, by Sen. Kwame Raoul

SYNOPSIS AS INTRODUCED:

20 ILCS 2630/5.2 730 ILCS 5/5-6-3.3 new

Amends the Criminal Identification Act. Includes in the definition of "qualified probation" Offender Initiative Probation. Amends the Unified Code of Corrections. Provides that whenever any person who has not previously been convicted of a felony offense under the laws of the State, the laws of any other State, or the laws of the United States, pleads quilty to, or is found quilty of, a probationable felony offense of theft, retail theft, forgery, prostitution, possession of a stolen motor vehicle, burglary, possession of burglary tools, possession of cannabis, possession of cannabis with intent to deliver, delivery of cannabis, possession of a controlled substance, possession of a controlled substance with intent to deliver, delivery of a controlled substance, possession methamphetamine, possession of methamphetamine with intent to deliver, or delivery of methamphetamine, the court, with the consent of both the defendant and the State's Attorney, may, without entering a judgment, sentence the defendant to probation. Specifies the conditions of that probation. Excludes violent offenses. Effective immediately.

LRB096 17174 RLC 32506 b

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 Section 5.2 as follows:
- 6 (20 ILCS 2630/5.2)
- 7 Sec. 5.2. Expundement and sealing.
- 8 (a) General Provisions.
- 9 (1) Definitions. In this Act, words and phrases have 10 the meanings set forth in this subsection, except when a 11 particular context clearly requires a different meaning.
- 12 (A) The following terms shall have the meanings
 13 ascribed to them in the Unified Code of Corrections,
 14 730 ILCS 5/5-1-2 through 5/5-1-22:
- 15 (i) Business Offense (730 ILCS 5/5-1-2),
- 16 (ii) Charge (730 ILCS 5/5-1-3),
- 17 (iii) Court (730 ILCS 5/5-1-6),
- 18 (iv) Defendant (730 ILCS 5/5-1-7),
- 19 (v) Felony (730 ILCS 5/5-1-9),
- 20 (vi) Imprisonment (730 ILCS 5/5-1-10),
- 21 (vii) Judgment (730 ILCS 5/5-1-12),
- (viii) Misdemeanor (730 ILCS 5/5-1-14),
- (ix) Offense (730 ILCS 5/5-1-15),

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1	(x) Parole (730 ILCS 5/5-1-16),
2	(xi) Petty Offense (730 ILCS 5/5-1-17),
3	(xii) Probation (730 ILCS 5/5-1-18),
4	(xiii) Sentence (730 ILCS 5/5-1-19),
5	(xiv) Supervision (730 ILCS $5/5-1-21$), and
6	(xv) Victim (730 ILCS 5/5-1-22).

- (B) As used in this Section, "charge not initiated by arrest" means a charge (as defined by 730 ILCS 5/5-1-3) brought against a defendant where the defendant is not arrested prior to or as a direct result of the charge.
- (C) "Conviction" means a judgment of conviction or 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 conviction, a unless the unsatisfactory termination is reversed, vacated, or modified and the judgment of conviction, if any, is reversed or vacated.

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- (D) "Criminal offense" means a petty offense, business offense, misdemeanor, felony, or municipal ordinance violation (as defined in subsection (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 as required by subsections (d)(9)(A)(ii) and (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 subsection (a)(1)(D)) that terminates last in time in any jurisdiction, regardless of whether the petitioner has included the criminal offense for which the order of supervision sentence or or qualified probation was imposed in his or her petition. 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 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 5-6-3.3 of the Unified Code of Corrections, 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 official index required to be kept by the circuit court clerk under Section 16 of the Clerks of Courts Act, but any index issued by the circuit court clerk before the entry of the order to seal shall not be affected.
- (L) "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.
- (M) "Terminate" as it relates to a sentence or order of supervision or qualified probation includes either satisfactory or unsatisfactory termination of the sentence, unless otherwise specified in this

1 Section.

- (2) Minor Traffic Offenses. Orders of supervision or convictions for minor traffic offenses shall not affect a petitioner's eligibility to expunge or seal records pursuant to this Section.
- (3) Exclusions. Except as otherwise provided in subsections (b)(5), (b)(6), and (e) of this Section, the court shall not order:
 - (A) the sealing or expungement of the records of arrests or charges not initiated by arrest that result in an order of supervision for or conviction of: (i) any sexual offense committed against a minor; (ii) Section 11-501 of the Illinois Vehicle Code or a similar provision of a local ordinance; or (iii) Section 11-503 of the Illinois Vehicle Code or a similar provision of a local ordinance.
 - (B) the sealing or expungement of records of minor traffic offenses (as defined in subsection (a)(1)(G)), unless the petitioner was arrested and released without charging.
 - (C) the sealing of the records of arrests or charges not initiated by arrest which result in an order of supervision, an order of qualified probation (as defined in subsection (a)(1)(J)), or a conviction for the following offenses:
 - (i) offenses included in Article 11 of the

1	CITHITHAL COde of 1901 of a Similar provision of a
2	local ordinance, except Section 11-14 of the
3	Criminal Code of 1961 or a similar provision of a
4	local ordinance;
5	(ii) Section 12-15, 12-30, or 26-5 of the
6	Criminal Code of 1961 or a similar provision of a
7	local ordinance;
8	(iii) offenses defined as "crimes of violence"
9	in Section 2 of the Crime Victims Compensation Act
10	or a similar provision of a local ordinance;
11	(iv) offenses which are Class A misdemeanors
12	under the Humane Care for Animals Act; or
13	(v) any offense or attempted offense that
14	would subject a person to registration under the
15	Sex Offender Registration Act.
16	(D) the sealing of the records of an arrest which
17	results in the petitioner being charged with a felony
18	offense or records of a charge not initiated by arrest
19	for a felony offense, regardless of the disposition,
20	unless:
21	(i) the charge is amended to a misdemeanor and
22	is otherwise eligible to be sealed pursuant to
23	subsection (c);
24	(ii) the charge results in first offender
25	probation as set forth in subsection (c)(2)(E); or
26	(iii) the charge is for a Class 4 felony

offense listed in subsection (c)(2)(F) or the charge is amended to a Class 4 felony offense listed in subsection (c)(2)(F). Records of arrests which result in the petitioner being charged with a Class 4 felony offense listed in subsection (c)(2)(F), records of charges not initiated by arrest for Class 4 felony offenses listed in subsection (c)(2)(F), and records of charges amended to a Class 4 felony offense listed in (c)(2)(F) may be sealed, regardless of the disposition, subject to any waiting periods set forth in subsection (c)(3).

(b) Expungement.

- (1) A petitioner may petition the circuit court to expunge the records of his or her arrests and charges not initiated by arrest when:
 - (A) He or she has never been convicted of a criminal offense; and
 - (B) Each arrest or charge not initiated by arrest sought to be expunged resulted in: (i) acquittal, dismissal, or the petitioner's release without charging, unless excluded by subsection (a)(3)(B); (ii) a conviction which was vacated or reversed, unless excluded by subsection (a)(3)(B); (iii) an order of supervision and such supervision was successfully completed by the petitioner, unless excluded by

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subsection (a)(3)(A) or (a)(3)(B); or (iv) an order of 1 2 (as qualified probation defined in subsection 3 (a)(1)(J) and such probation was successfully completed by the petitioner. 4 (2) Time frame for filing a petition to expunge. 6 (A) When the arrest or charge not initiated by 7

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

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passed following the satisfactory termination of the supervision.

- (C) When the arrest or charge not initiated by arrest sought to be expunged resulted in an order of qualified probation, successfully completed by the petitioner, such records shall not be eligible for expungement until 5 years have passed following the satisfactory termination of the probation.
- (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.
- been arrested for Whenever a person has convicted of any offense, in the name of a person whose identity he or she 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 or her 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 or her 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 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.

(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 circuit court clerk 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

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shall not be sealed. The court, upon good cause shown, shall make the records of the circuit court clerk 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 or on collateral attack and the court determines by clear and convincing evidence that the petitioner was factually court innocent of the charge, the shall enter expungement order as provided in subsection (b) of Section 5-5-4 of the Unified Code of Corrections.
- (7) Nothing in this Section 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 5-6-3.3 of the Unified Code of Corrections, 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 expungement of criminal records, this subsection to

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1	authorizes the sealing of criminal records of adults and of
2	minors prosecuted as adults.
3	(2) Eligible Records. The following records may be
4	sealed:
5	(A) All arrests resulting in release without
6	charging;
7	(B) Arrests or charges not initiated by arrest
8	resulting in acquittal, dismissal, or conviction when
9	the conviction was reversed or vacated, except as
10	excluded by subsection (a)(3)(B) or (a)(3)(D);
11	(C) Arrests or charges not initiated by arrest
12	resulting in orders of supervision successfully
13	completed by the petitioner, unless excluded by
14	subsection (a)(3);
15	(D) Arrests or charges not initiated by arrest
16	resulting in convictions unless excluded by subsection
17	(a) (3);
18	(E) Arrests or charges not initiated by arrest
19	resulting in orders of first offender probation under
20	Section 10 of the Cannabis Control Act, Section 410 of
21	the Illinois Controlled Substances Act, or Section 70
22	of the Methamphetamine Control and Community
23	Protection Act; and
24	(F) Arrests or charges not initiated by arrest

resulting in Class 4 felony convictions for the

following offenses:

Τ	(1) Section II-14 of the Criminal Code of 1961;
2	(ii) Section 4 of the Cannabis Control Act;
3	(iii) Section 402 of the Illinois Controlled
4	Substances Act;
5	(iv) the Methamphetamine Precursor Control
6	Act; and
7	(v) the Steroid Control Act.
8	(3) When Records Are Eligible to Be Sealed. Records
9	identified as eligible under subsection (c)(2) may be
10	sealed as follows:
11	(A) Records identified as eligible under
12	subsection (c)(2)(A) and (c)(2)(B) may be sealed at any
13	time.
14	(B) Records identified as eligible under
15	subsection (c)(2)(C) may be sealed (i) 3 years after
16	the termination of petitioner's last sentence (as
17	defined in subsection (a)(1)(F)) if the petitioner has
18	never been convicted of a criminal offense (as defined
19	in subsection (a)(1)(D)); or (ii) 4 years after the
20	termination of the petitioner's last sentence (as
21	defined in subsection (a)(1)(F)) if the petitioner has
22	ever been convicted of a criminal offense (as defined
23	in subsection (a)(1)(D)).
24	(C) Records identified as eligible under
25	subsections (c)(2)(D), (c)(2)(E), and (c)(2)(F) may be
26	sealed 4 years after the termination of the

petitioner's last sentence (as defined in subsection (a)(1)(F)).

- (4) Subsequent felony convictions. A person may not have subsequent felony conviction records sealed as provided in this subsection (c) if he or she is convicted of any felony offense after the date of the sealing of prior felony convictions as provided in this subsection (c). The court may, upon conviction for a subsequent felony offense, order the unsealing of prior felony conviction records previously ordered sealed by the court.
- (5) Notice of eligibility for sealing. Upon entry of a disposition for an eligible record under this subsection (c), the petitioner shall be informed by the court of the right to have the records sealed and the procedures for the sealing of the records.
- (d) Procedure. The following procedures apply to expungement under subsections (b) and (e), and sealing under subsection (c):
 - (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

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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 circuit court clerk of any change of his or her address.
- 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 absence within his or her body of all illegal substances as defined by the Illinois 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 (c) (2) (F) (ii) - (v) or if he or she petitioning to expunge felony records of a qualified probation pursuant to clause (b)(1)(B)(iv).
- (4) Service of petition. The circuit court 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

1 government ef	fecting the	arrest.
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(5) Objections.

- (A) Any party entitled to notice of the petition may file an objection to the petition. All objections shall be in writing, shall be filed with the circuit court clerk, and shall state with specificity the basis of the objection.
- (B) Objections to a petition to expunge or seal must be filed within 60 days of the date of service of the petition.

(6) Entry of order.

- (A) 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 petitioner's trial, if any, shall rule on the petition to expunge or seal as set forth in this subsection (d) (6).
- (B) Unless the State's Attorney or prosecutor, the Department of State Police, the arresting agency, or the chief legal officer files an objection to the petition to expunge or seal within 60 days from the date of service of the petition, the court shall enter an order granting or denying the petition.
- (7) Hearings. If an objection is filed, the court shall set a date for a hearing and notify the petitioner and all

parties entitled to notice of the petition of the hearing date at least 30 days prior to the hearing, and shall hear evidence on whether the petition should or should not be granted, and shall grant or deny the petition to expunge or seal the records based on the evidence presented at the hearing.

(8) Service of order. After entering an order to expunge or 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.

(9) Effect of order.

- (A) Upon entry of an order to expunge records pursuant to (b)(2)(A) or (b)(2)(B)(ii), or both:
 - (i) the records shall be expunged (as defined in subsection (a)(1)(E)) by the arresting agency, the Department, and any other agency as ordered by the court, within 60 days of the date of service of the order, unless a motion to vacate, modify, or reconsider the order is filed pursuant to paragraph (12) of subsection (d) of this Section;
 - (ii) the records of the circuit court clerk

shall be impounded until further order of the court upon good cause shown and the name of the petitioner 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; and

- (iii) in response to an inquiry for expunged records, the court, the Department, or the agency receiving such inquiry, shall reply as it does in response to inquiries when no records ever existed.
- (B) Upon entry of an order to expunge records pursuant to (b) (2) (B) (i) or (b) (2) (C), or both:
 - (i) the records shall be expunged (as defined in subsection (a)(1)(E)) by the arresting agency and any other agency as ordered by the court, within 60 days of the date of service of the order, unless a motion to vacate, modify, or reconsider the order is filed pursuant to paragraph (12) of subsection (d) of this Section;
 - (ii) the records of the circuit court clerk shall be impounded until further order of the court upon good cause shown and the name of the petitioner 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;

- (iii) the records shall be impounded by the Department within 60 days of the date of service of the order as ordered by the court, unless a motion to vacate, modify, or reconsider the order is filed pursuant to paragraph (12) of subsection (d) of this Section;
- (iv) records impounded by the Department may be disseminated by the Department only 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, and to the Department of Corrections upon conviction for any offense; and
- (v) in response to an inquiry for such records from anyone not authorized by law to access such records the court, the Department, or the agency receiving such inquiry shall reply as it does in response to inquiries when no records ever existed.
- (C) Upon entry of an order to seal records under subsection (c), the arresting agency, any other agency as ordered by the court, the Department, and the court

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shall seal the records (as defined in subsection (a)(1)(K)). In response to an inquiry for such records from anyone not authorized by law to access such records the court, the Department, or the agency receiving such inquiry shall reply as it does in response to inquiries when no records ever existed.

- (10) Fees. The Department may charge the petitioner a fee equivalent to the cost of processing any order to expunge or seal records. Notwithstanding any provision of the Clerks of Courts Act to the contrary, the circuit court clerk may charge a fee equivalent to the cost associated with the sealing or expungement of records by the circuit court clerk. From the total filing fee collected for the petition to seal or expunge, the circuit court 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 circuit court 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

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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 granting or denying the petition to expunge or seal within 60 days of service of the order.
- (e) Whenever a person who has been convicted of an offense 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, 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 circuit court clerk 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 1 2 similar offense or for the purpose of sentencing for any 3 subsequent felony. Upon conviction for any subsequent offense, the Department of Corrections shall have access to all sealed 4 5 records of the Department pertaining to that individual. Upon 6 entry of the order of expundement, the circuit court clerk shall promptly mail a copy of the order to the person who was 7 8 pardoned.
- 9 (f) Subject to available funding, the Illinois Department 10 of Corrections shall conduct a study of the impact of sealing, 11 especially on employment and recidivism rates, utilizing a 12 random sample of those who apply for the sealing of their 13 criminal records under Public Act 93-211. At the request of the Illinois Department of Corrections, records of the Illinois 14 Department of Employment Security shall 15 be utilized as 16 appropriate to assist in the study. The study shall 17 disclose any data in a manner that would allow the identification of any particular individual or employing unit. 18 The study shall be made available to the General Assembly no 19 20 later than September 1, 2010.
- 21 (Source: P.A. 96-409, eff. 1-1-10.)
- Section 10. The Unified Code of Corrections is amended by adding Section 5-6-3.3 as follows:
- 24 (730 ILCS 5/5-6-3.3 new)

Sec. 5-6-3.3. Offender Initiative Probation.

(a) Whenever any person who has not previously been convicted of a felony offense under the laws of this State, the laws of any other State, or the laws of the United States, pleads guilty to, or is found guilty of, a probationable felony offense of theft, retail theft, forgery, prostitution, possession of a stolen motor vehicle, burglary, possession of burglary tools, possession of cannabis, possession of cannabis with intent to deliver, delivery of cannabis, possession of a controlled substance with intent to deliver, delivery of a controlled substance, possession of methamphetamine, possession of methamphetamine with intent to deliver, or delivery of methamphetamine, the court, with the consent of both the defendant and the State's Attorney, may, without entering a judgment, sentence the defendant to probation.

(b) A defendant is not eliqible for probation under this Section if he or she has pled quilty to, or has been found quilty of, a violent offense. For purposes of this Section, "violent offense" is any offense where bodily harm was inflicted or where force was used against any person or threatened against any person, any offense involving sexual conduct, sexual penetration, or sexual exploitation, any offense of domestic violence, domestic battery, violation of an order of protection, stalking, hate crime, driving under the influence of drugs or alcohol, and any offense involving the

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possession of a firearm or dangerous weapon.
(c) When a defendant is placed on probation, the court
shall enter an order specifying a period of probation of not
less than 24 months and shall defer further proceedings in the
case until the conclusion of the period or until the filing of
a petition alleging violation of a term or condition of
probation. The terms and conditions of probation shall be that
the defendant:
(1) not violate any criminal statute of this State or
any other jurisdiction;
(2) refrain from possessing a firearm or other
dangerous weapon;
(3) make full restitution to the property owner
pursuant to Section 5-5-6;
(4) obtain employment or perform not less than 30 hours
of community service, provided community service is
available in the county and is funded and approved by the
county board;
(5) pay a fine and costs;
(6) attend educational courses designed to prepare the
defendant for obtaining a high school diploma or to work
toward passing the high school level test of General
Educational Development (G.E.D.) or to work toward
completing a vocational training program; and

(7) submit to periodic drug testing at a time and in a

manner as ordered by the court, but no less than 3 times

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1	during the period of probation, with the cost of the
2	testing to be paid by the defendant.
3	(d) The court may, in addition to other conditions, require
4	that the defendant:
5	(1) make a report to and appear in person before or
6	participate with the court or such courts, person, or
7	social service agency as directed by the court in the order
8	of probation; reside with his or her parents or in a foster
9	home; attend school; attend a non-residential program for
10	youth; or contribute to his or her own support at home or
11	in a foster home.
12	(2) undergo medical or psychiatric treatment, or
13	treatment of rehabilitation approved by the Illinois
14	Department of Human Services;
15	(3) attend or reside in a facility established for the
16	instruction or residence of defendants on probation;
17	(4) support his or her dependents;
18	(5) refrain from having in his or her body the presence
19	of any illicit drug prohibited by the Methamphetamine
20	Control and Community Protection Act, the Cannabis Control
21	Act, or the Illinois Controlled Substances Act, unless
22	prescribed by a physician and submit samples of his or her
23	blood or urine or both for tests to determine the presence

(6) if a minor comply with the requirements of clauses (1), (2), (3), or (4) of this subsection (d).

blood or urine or both for tests to determine the presence

of any illicit drug; or

1	(e) Upon violation of a term or condition of probation,	the
2	court may enter a judgment on its original finding of guilt	and
3	proceed as otherwise provided.	

- (f) Upon fulfillment of the terms and conditions of probation, the court shall discharge the person and dismiss the proceedings against the person.
- (q) A disposition of probation is considered to be a conviction for the purposes of imposing the conditions of probation and for appeal; however, discharge and dismissal under this Section is not a conviction for purposes of this Code or for purposes of disqualifications or disabilities imposed by law upon conviction of a crime.
- (h) There may be only one discharge and dismissal under this Section, Section 410 of the Illinois Controlled Substances

 Act, Section 70 of the Methamphetamine Control and Community

 Protection Act, or Section 10 of the Cannabis Control Act with respect to any person.
- (i) If a person is convicted of any offense within 5 years subsequent to a discharge and dismissal under this Section, the discharge and dismissal under this Section shall be admissible in the sentencing proceeding for that conviction as evidence in aggravation.
- (j) Section 410 of the Illinois Controlled Substances Act,

 Section 70 of the Methamphetamine Control and Community

 Protection Act, and Section 10 of the Cannabis Control Act

 provide the conditions of probation regarding the offenses

- 1 specified therein.
- 2 (k) The probation authorized by this Section may be
- 3 referred to as Offender Initiative Probation.
- 4 Section 99. Effective date. This Act takes effect upon
- 5 becoming law.