

Sen. Donne E. Trotter

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09700SB2781sam002

LRB097 16183 JWD 69912 a

1 AMENDMENT TO SENATE BILL 2781 2 AMENDMENT NO. . Amend Senate Bill 2781 by replacing 3 everything after the enacting clause with the following: "Section 5. The Code of Civil Procedure is amended by 4 5 changing Section 2-702 as follows: 6 (735 ILCS 5/2-702) 7 Sec. 2-702. Petition for a certificate of innocence that 8 the petitioner was innocent of all offenses for which he or she 9 was incarcerated. 10 (a) The General Assembly finds and declares that innocent

(a) The General Assembly finds and declares that innocent persons who have been wrongly convicted of crimes in Illinois and subsequently imprisoned have been frustrated in seeking legal redress due to a variety of substantive and technical obstacles in the law and that such persons should have an available avenue to obtain a finding of innocence so that they may obtain relief through a petition in the Court of Claims.

The General Assembly further finds misleading the current legal nomenclature which compels an innocent person to seek a pardon for being wrongfully incarcerated. It is the intent of the General Assembly that the court, in exercising its discretion as permitted by law regarding the weight and admissibility of evidence submitted pursuant to this Section, shall, in the interest of justice, give due consideration to difficulties of proof caused by the passage of time, the death or unavailability of witnesses, the destruction of evidence or other factors not caused by such persons or those acting on their behalf.

- (b) Any person convicted and subsequently imprisoned for one or more felonies by the State of Illinois which he or she did not commit may, under the conditions hereinafter provided, file a petition for certificate of innocence in the circuit court of the county in which the person was convicted. The petition shall request a certificate of innocence finding that the petitioner was innocent of all offenses for which he or she was incarcerated.
- (b-5) The presumption of legal innocence is restored when:

 a conviction has been reversed or vacated, and the indictment
 or information has been dismissed; or if a new trial was
 ordered and the defendant was found not guilty at the new trial
 or he or she was not retried, and the indictment or information
 was dismissed; or the statute, or the application thereof, upon
 which the indictment or information was based has been found by

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a court to have violated the Constitution of the United States 1 or the Constitution of the State of Illinois. 2

- (c) In order to present the claim for certificate of innocence of an unjust conviction and imprisonment, the petitioner must attach to his or her petition documentation demonstrating that:
 - (1) he or she has been convicted of one or more felonies by the State of Illinois and subsequently sentenced to a term of imprisonment, and has served all or any part of the sentence; and
 - (2) his or her judgment of conviction was reversed or vacated, and the indictment or information dismissed or, if a new trial was ordered, either he or she was found not quilty at the new trial or he or she was not retried and the indictment or information dismissed; or the statute, or application thereof, on which the indictment. information was based violated the Constitution of the United States or the State of Illinois; and
 - (3) his or her claim is not time barred by the provisions of subsection (i) of this Section.
- (d) The petition shall state facts in sufficient detail to permit the court to find that the petitioner is likely to succeed at trial in proving that the petitioner is innocent of the offenses charged in the indictment or information or his or her acts or omissions charged in the indictment or information did not constitute a felony or misdemeanor against the State of

- 1 Illinois, and the petitioner did not by his or her own conduct
- voluntarily cause or bring about his or her conviction. The 2
- 3 petition shall be verified by the petitioner.
- 4 (e) A copy of the petition shall be served on the Attorney
- 5 General and the State's Attorney of the county where the
- conviction was had. The Attorney General and the State's 6
- Attorney of the county where the conviction was had shall have 7
- 8 the right to intervene as parties.
- 9 (f) In any hearing seeking a certificate of innocence, the
- 10 court may take judicial notice of prior sworn testimony or
- 11 evidence admitted in the criminal proceedings related to the
- resulted which 12 convictions in the alleged wronaful
- 13 incarceration, if the petitioner was either represented by
- 14 counsel at such prior proceedings or the right to counsel was
- 15 knowingly waived.
- 16 (q) In order to obtain a certificate of innocence the
- 17 petitioner must prove by a preponderance of evidence that:
- 18 (1) the petitioner was convicted of one or more
- 19 felonies by the State of Illinois and subsequently
- sentenced to a term of imprisonment, and has served all or 20
- 21 any part of the sentence;
- (2)(A) the judgment of conviction was reversed or 22
- 23 vacated, and the indictment or information dismissed or, if
- 24 a new trial was ordered, either the petitioner was found
- 25 not guilty at the new trial or the petitioner was not
- 26 retried and the indictment or information dismissed; or (B)

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statute, or application thereof, on which the the information was indictment or based violated the Constitution of the United States or the State of Illinois;

- (3) the petitioner is innocent of the offenses charged in the indictment or information or his or her acts or omissions charged in the indictment or information did not constitute a felony or misdemeanor against the State; and
- (4) the petitioner did not by his or her own conduct voluntarily cause or bring about his or her conviction. A confession made as a result of a custodial interrogation that was either challenged prior to trial, or repudiated at trial, shall not be considered conduct that voluntarily caused or brought about the conviction. A petitioner whose conviction is brought about by a quilty plea that is later vacated based on new evidence of innocence shall not be automatically barred from obtaining a certificate of innocence. In those cases, the court shall consider the totality of the circumstances in determining whether the petitioner voluntarily caused or brought about the conviction.
- (h) If the court finds that the petitioner is entitled to a judgment, it shall enter a certificate of innocence finding that the petitioner was innocent of all offenses for which he or she was incarcerated. Upon entry of the certificate of innocence or pardon from the Governor stating that such pardon was issued on the ground of innocence of the crime for which he

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or she was imprisoned, (1) the clerk of the court shall transmit a copy of the certificate of innocence to the clerk of the Court of Claims, together with the claimant's current address; and (2) the court shall enter an order expunging or sealing 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 Department of State Police be sealed until further order of the court upon good cause shown or as otherwise provided herein, and the name of the defendant 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 but the order shall not affect any index issued by the circuit court clerk before the entry of the order.

- (i) Any person seeking a certificate of innocence under this Section based on the dismissal of an indictment or information or acquittal that occurred before the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 95th General Assembly shall file his or her petition within 2 years after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 95th General Assembly. Any person seeking a certificate of innocence under this Section based on the dismissal of an indictment or information or acquittal that occurred on or after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 95th General Assembly shall file his or her petition within 2 years after the dismissal.
 - The decision to grant or deny a certificate of (j)

- innocence shall be binding only with respect to claims filed in 1
- the Court of Claims and shall not have a res judicata effect on 2
- any other proceedings. 3
- (Source: P.A. 95-970, eff. 9-22-08; 96-1550, eff. 7-1-11.) 4
- 5 Section 99. Effective date. This Act takes effect upon
- becoming law.". 6