

Rep. Elaine Nekritz

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Filed: 2/28/2012

	09700HB3945ham002 LRB097 15048 HEP 66443 a
1	AMENDMENT TO HOUSE BILL 3945
2	AMENDMENT NO Amend House Bill 3945 by replacing
3	everything after the enacting clause with the following:
4	"Section 5. The Criminal Identification Act is amended by
5	changing Section 5.2 as follows:
6	(20 ILCS 2630/5.2)
7	Sec. 5.2. Expungement 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),

1	(iii) Court (730 ILCS 5/5-1-6),
2	(iv) Defendant (730 ILCS 5/5-1-7),
3	(v) Felony (730 ILCS 5/5-1-9),
4	(vi) Imprisonment (730 ILCS 5/5-1-10),
5	(vii) Judgment (730 ILCS 5/5-1-12),
6	(viii) Misdemeanor (730 ILCS 5/5-1-14),
7	(ix) Offense (730 ILCS 5/5-1-15),
8	(x) Parole (730 ILCS 5/5-1-16),
9	(xi) Petty Offense (730 ILCS $5/5-1-17$),
10	(xii) Probation (730 ILCS $5/5-1-18$),
11	(xiii) Sentence (730 ILCS 5/5-1-19),
12	(xiv) Supervision (730 ILCS $5/5-1-21$), and
13	(xv) Victim (730 ILCS 5/5-1-22).
14	(B) As used in this Section, "charge not initiated
15	by arrest" means a charge (as defined by 730 ILCS
16	5/5-1-3) brought against a defendant where the
17	defendant is not arrested prior to or as a direct
18	result of the charge.
19	(C) "Conviction" means a judgment of conviction or
20	sentence entered upon a plea of guilty or upon a
21	verdict or finding of guilty of an offense, rendered by
22	a legally constituted jury or by a court of competent
23	jurisdiction authorized to try the case without a jury.
24	An order of supervision successfully completed by the
25	petitioner is not a conviction. An order of qualified
26	probation (as defined in subsection (a)(1)(J))

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successfully completed by the petitioner is not a conviction. An order of supervision or an order of qualified probation that is terminated unsatisfactorily is a conviction, unless the unsatisfactory termination is reversed, vacated, or modified and the judgment of conviction, if any, is reversed or vacated.

- (D) "Criminal offense" means a petty offense, business offense, misdemeanor, felony, or municipal ordinance violation (as defined in 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.
- "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 required by subsections (d)(9)(A)(ii) as 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

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subsection (a)(1)(D)) that terminates last in time in any jurisdiction, regardless of whether the petitioner included the criminal offense for which the sentence or order of supervision 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.
- "Municipal ordinance violation" means 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.
- "Qualified probation" means an order (J) probation under Section 10 of the Cannabis Control Act, Section 410 of the Illinois Controlled Substances Act, Section 70 of the Methamphetamine Control

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Community Protection Act, Section 12-4.3(b)(1) and (2) of the Criminal Code of 1961 (as those provisions existed before their deletion by Public Act 89-313), Section 10-102 of the Illinois Alcoholism and Other Drug Dependency Act, Section 40-10 of the Alcoholism and Other Drug Abuse and Dependency Act, or Section 10 of the Steroid Control Act. For the purpose of this Section, "successful completion" of an order qualified probation under Section 10-102 of 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

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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 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, unless the arrest or charge for the violation of Section 11-503 or a similar provision of a local ordinance occurred prior to the offender reaching the age of 25 years and the offender has no other conviction for violating Section

1	11-501 or 11-503 of the Illinois Vehicle Code or a
2	similar provision of a local ordinance.
3	(B) the sealing or expungement of records of minor
4	traffic offenses (as defined in subsection (a)(1)(G)),
5	unless the petitioner was arrested and released
6	without charging.
7	(C) the sealing of the records of arrests or
8	charges not initiated by arrest which result in an
9	order of supervision, an order of qualified probation
10	(as defined in subsection (a)(1)(J)), or a conviction
11	for the following offenses:
12	(i) offenses included in Article 11 of the
13	Criminal Code of 1961 or a similar provision of a
14	local ordinance, except Section 11-14 of the
15	Criminal Code of 1961 or a similar provision of a
16	local ordinance;
17	(ii) Section 11-1.50, 12-3.4, 12-15, 12-30, or
18	26-5 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or a similar
19	provision of a local ordinance;
20	(iii) offenses defined as "crimes of violence"
21	in Section 2 of the Crime Victims Compensation Act
22	or a similar provision of a local ordinance;
23	(iv) offenses which are Class A misdemeanors
24	under the Humane Care for Animals Act; or
25	(v) any offense or attempted offense that
26	would subject a person to registration under the

Sex Offender Registration Act.

2	(D) the sealing of the records of an arrest which
3	results in the petitioner being charged with a felony
4	offense or records of a charge not initiated by arrest
5	for a felony offense unless:
6	(i) the charge is amended to a misdemeanor and
7	is otherwise eligible to be sealed pursuant to
8	subsection (c);
9	(ii) the charge is brought along with another
10	charge as a part of one case and the charge results
11	in acquittal, dismissal, or conviction when the
12	conviction was reversed or vacated, and another
13	charge brought in the same case results in a
14	disposition for a misdemeanor offense that is
15	eligible to be sealed pursuant to subsection (c) or
16	a disposition listed in paragraph (i), (iii), or
17	(iv) of this subsection;
18	(iii) the charge results in first offender
19	probation as set forth in subsection (c)(2)(E);
20	(iv) the charge is for a Class 4 felony offense
21	listed in subsection (c)(2)(F) or the charge is
22	amended to a Class 4 felony offense listed in
23	subsection (c)(2)(F). Records of arrests which
24	result in the petitioner being charged with a Class
25	4 felony offense listed in subsection (c)(2)(F),
26	records of charges not initiated by arrest for

1	Class 4 felony offenses listed in subsection
2	(c)(2)(F), and records of charges amended to a
3	Class 4 felony offense listed in (c)(2)(F) may be
4	sealed, regardless of the disposition, subject to
5	any waiting periods set forth in subsection
6	(c)(3);
7	(v) the charge results in acquittal,
8	dismissal, or the petitioner's release without
9	conviction; or
10	(vi) the charge results in a conviction, but
11	the conviction was reversed or vacated.
12	(b) Expungement.
13	(1) A petitioner may petition the circuit court to
14	expunge the records of his or her arrests and charges not
15	initiated by arrest when:
16	(A) He or she has never been convicted of a
17	criminal offense; and
18	(B) Each arrest or charge not initiated by arrest
19	sought to be expunged resulted in: (i) acquittal,
20	dismissal, or the petitioner's release without
21	charging, unless excluded by subsection (a)(3)(B);
22	(ii) a conviction which was vacated or reversed, unless
23	excluded by subsection (a)(3)(B); (iii) an order of
24	supervision and such supervision was successfully
25	completed by the petitioner, unless excluded by

subsection (a)(3)(A) or (a)(3)(B); or (iv) an order of

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1	qualified	proba	tion	(as	define	d in	subsection
2	(a)(1)(J))	and	such	prok	ation	was	successfully
3	completed b	y the r	petitio	oner.			

- (2) Time frame for filing a petition to expunge.
- (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 expunged 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 11-1.50, 12-3.2, or 12-15 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or a similar provision of a local ordinance, shall not be eligible for expungement until 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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1 passed following the satisfactory termination of 2 the supervision.

- (C) When the arrest or charge not initiated by arrest sought to be expunded resulted in an order of qualified probation, successfully completed by the petitioner, such records shall not be eliqible for expungement until 5 years have passed following the satisfactory termination of the probation.
- 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.
- Whenever a person has been arrested for or 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 agencies, Department, other criminal justice the prosecutor, and the trial court concerning such arrest, if any, by removing his or her name from all such records in

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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 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 innocent of the charge, the court shall expungement order as provided in subsection (b) of Section 5-5-4 of the Unified Code of Corrections.
- Nothing in this Section shall prevent (7) Department of State Police from maintaining all records of any person who is admitted to probation upon terms and conditions and who fulfills those terms and conditions pursuant to Section 10 of the Cannabis Control Act, Section 410 of the Illinois Controlled Substances Act, Section 70 of the Methamphetamine Control and Community Protection Act, Section 12-4.3 or subdivision (b)(1) of Section 12-3.05 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

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);
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
25	resulting in Class 4 felony convictions for the

following offenses:

Τ	(1) Section 11-14 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

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

(D) Records identified in subsection (a) (3) (A) (iii) may be sealed after the petitioner has reached the age of 25 years.

- (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

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charges were brought, or both. If arrests occurred or charges were brought in multiple jurisdictions, a petition must be filed in each such jurisdiction. The petitioner shall pay the applicable fee, if not waived.

- (2) Contents of petition. The petition shall be verified and shall contain the petitioner's name, date of birth, current address and, for each arrest or charge not initiated by arrest sought to be sealed or expunged, the case number, the date of arrest (if any), the identity of the arresting authority, and such other information as the court may require. During the pendency of the proceeding, the petitioner shall promptly notify the circuit court clerk of any change of his or her address.
- (3) Drug test. The petitioner must attach to the petition proof that the petitioner has passed a test taken within 30 days before the filing of the petition showing absence within his or her body of all illegal as defined by the Illinois Controlled substances 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 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

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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.

(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

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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 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 expunded (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

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2	paragraph (12) of subsection (d) of this Section;
3	(ii) the records of the circuit court clerk
4	shall be impounded until further order of the court
5	upon good cause shown and the name of the
6	petitioner obliterated on the official index
7	required to be kept by the circuit court clerk
8	under Section 16 of the Clerks of Courts Act, but
9	the order shall not affect any index issued by the
10	circuit court clerk before the entry of the order;
11	and
12	(iii) in response to an inquiry for expunged
13	records, the court, the Department, or the agency
14	receiving such inquiry, shall reply as it does in
15	response to inquiries when no records ever
16	existed.
17	(B) Upon entry of an order to expunge records
18	pursuant to (b)(2)(B)(i) or (b)(2)(C), or both:
19	(i) the records shall be expunged (as defined
20	in subsection (a)(1)(E)) by the arresting agency
21	and any other agency as ordered by the court,
22	within 60 days of the date of service of the order,
23	unless a motion to vacate, modify, or reconsider
24	the order is filed pursuant to paragraph (12) of
25	subsection (d) of this Section;
26	(ii) the records of the circuit court clerk

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

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(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 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.

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- (11) Final Order. No court order issued under the expungement or sealing provisions of this Section shall become final for purposes of appeal until 30 days after service of the order on the petitioner and all parties entitled to notice of the petition.
- (12) Motion to Vacate, Modify, or Reconsider. The petitioner or any party entitled to notice may file a motion to vacate, modify, or reconsider the order 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

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1 shall not affect any index issued by the circuit court clerk 2 before the entry of the order. All records sealed by the Department may be disseminated by the Department only as 3 4 required by law or to the arresting authority, the State's 5 Attorney, and the court upon a later arrest for the same or 6 similar offense or for the purpose of sentencing for any subsequent felony. Upon conviction for any subsequent offense, 7 8 the Department of Corrections shall have access to all sealed 9 records of the Department pertaining to that individual. Upon 10 entry of the order of expungement, the circuit court clerk 11 shall promptly mail a copy of the order to the person who was pardoned. 12

- (f) 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. At the request of the Illinois Department of Corrections, records of the Illinois Department of Employment Security shall be utilized as appropriate to assist in the study. The study shall not disclose any data in a manner that would allow identification of any particular individual or employing unit. The study shall be made available to the General Assembly no later than September 1, 2010.
- 25 (Source: P.A. 96-409, eff. 1-1-10; 96-1401, eff. 7-29-10;
- 96-1532, eff. 1-1-12; 96-1551, Article 1, Section 905, eff. 26

- 1 7-1-11; 96-1551, Article 2, Section 925, eff. 7-1-11; 97-443,
- 2 eff. 8-19-11; revised 9-6-11.)".
- 3 Section 10. The Illinois Vehicle Code is amended by
- 4 changing Sections 6-205, 6-206, 6-208, and 6-303 as follows:
- 5 (625 ILCS 5/6-205)
- 6 Sec. 6-205. Mandatory revocation of license or permit;
- 7 Hardship cases.
- 8 (a) Except as provided in this Section, the Secretary of
- 9 State shall immediately revoke the license, permit, or driving
- privileges of any driver upon receiving a report of the 10
- 11 driver's conviction of any of the following offenses:
- 12 1. Reckless homicide resulting from the operation of a
- 13 motor vehicle;
- 2. Violation of Section 11-501 of this Code or a 14
- similar provision of a local ordinance relating to the 15
- offense of operating or being in physical control of a 16
- vehicle while under the influence of alcohol, other drug or 17
- 18 drugs, intoxicating compound or compounds, or any
- combination thereof; 19
- 20 3. Any felony under the laws of any State or the
- 21 federal government in the commission of which a motor
- 22 vehicle was used;
- 23 4. Violation of Section 11-401 of this Code relating to
- 24 the offense of leaving the scene of a traffic accident

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- 5. Perjury or the making of a false affidavit or statement under oath to the Secretary of State under this Code or under any other law relating to the ownership or operation of motor vehicles;
 - 6. Conviction upon 3 charges of violation of Section 11-503 of this Code relating to the offense of reckless driving committed within a period of 12 months;
 - 7. Conviction of any offense defined in Section 4-102 of this Code;
 - 8. Violation of Section 11-504 of this Code relating to the offense of drag racing;
 - 9. Violation of Chapters 8 and 9 of this Code;
- 10. Violation of Section 12-5 of the Criminal Code of 1961 arising from the use of a motor vehicle;
 - 11. Violation of Section 11-204.1 of this Code relating to aggravated fleeing or attempting to elude a peace officer:
 - 12. Violation of paragraph (1) of subsection (b) of Section 6-507, or a similar law of any other state, relating to the unlawful operation of a commercial motor vehicle;
 - 13. Violation of paragraph (a) of Section 11-502 of this Code or a similar provision of a local ordinance if the driver has been previously convicted of a violation of that Section or a similar provision of a local ordinance

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and the driver was less than 21 years of age at the time of 1 the offense: 2

- 14. Violation of paragraph (a) of Section 11-506 of this Code or a similar provision of a local ordinance relating to the offense of street racing;
- 15. A second or subsequent conviction of driving while the person's driver's license, permit or privileges was revoked for reckless homicide or a similar out-of-state offense;
- 16. Any offense against any provision in this Code, or any local ordinance, regulating the movement of traffic when that offense was the proximate cause of the death of any person. Any person whose driving privileges have been revoked pursuant to this paragraph may seek to have the revocation terminated or to have the length of revocation reduced by requesting an administrative hearing with the Secretary of State prior to the projected driver's license application eligibility date.
- (b) The Secretary of State shall also immediately revoke the license or permit of any driver in the following situations:
 - 1. Of any minor upon receiving the notice provided for in Section 5-901 of the Juvenile Court Act of 1987 that the minor has been adjudicated under that Act as having committed an offense relating to motor vehicles prescribed in Section 4-103 of this Code;

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2. Of any person when any other law of this State requires either the revocation or suspension of a license or permit;

> 3. Of any person adjudicated under the Juvenile Court Act of 1987 based on an offense determined to have been committed in furtherance of the criminal activities of an organized gang as provided in Section 5-710 of that Act, and that involved the operation or use of a motor vehicle or the use of a driver's license or permit. The revocation shall remain in effect for the period determined by the court. Upon the direction of the court, the Secretary shall issue the person a judicial driving permit, also known as a JDP. The JDP shall be subject to the same terms as a JDP issued under Section 6-206.1, except that the court may direct that a JDP issued under this subdivision (b) (3) be effective immediately.

(c)(1) Whenever a person is convicted of any of the offenses enumerated in this Section, the court may recommend and the Secretary of State in his discretion, without regard to whether the recommendation is made by the court may, upon application, issue to the person a restricted driving permit granting the privilege of driving a motor vehicle between the petitioner's residence and petitioner's place of employment or within the scope of the petitioner's employment related duties, or to allow the petitioner to transport himself or herself or a family member of the petitioner's household to a medical

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facility for the receipt of necessary medical care or to allow the petitioner to transport himself or herself to and from alcohol or drug remedial or rehabilitative recommended by a licensed service provider, or to allow the petitioner to transport himself or herself or a family member of the petitioner's household to classes, as a student, at an accredited educational institution, or to allow the petitioner to transport children, elderly persons, or disabled persons who do not hold driving privileges and are living in petitioner's household to and from daycare; if the petitioner able t.o demonstrate that no alternative is means transportation is reasonably available and that the petitioner will not endanger the public safety or welfare; provided that the Secretary's discretion shall be limited to cases where undue hardship, as defined by the rules of the Secretary of State, would result from a failure to issue the restricted driving permit. Those multiple offenders identified in subdivision (b) 4 of Section 6 208 of this Code, however, shall not be eliqible for the issuance of a restricted driving permit.

(1.5) If a person is convicted of a combination of 4 or more offenses which include a violation of Section 11-501 of this Code or a similar provision of a local ordinance, Section 11-401 of this Code, or Section 9-3 of the Criminal Code of 1961, or a combination of violations of similar provisions of local ordinances, similar out-of-state

offenses, or similar offenses committed on a military
installation, the person may make application for a
restricted driving permit, at a formal hearing conducted
under Section 2-118 of this Code, after the expiration of 3
years from the effective date of the most recent
revocation, provided the person, in addition to all other
requirements of the Secretary, shows by clear and
<pre>convincing evidence:</pre>
(A) a minimum 3 years of uninterrupted abstinence
from alcohol, other drug or drugs, intoxicating
compound or compounds, or any combination thereof; and
(B) the successful completion of all
rehabilitative activity recommended by a properly
licensed service provider, pursuant to an assessment
of the person's alcohol or drug use and mental health.

In determining whether an applicant is eligible for a restricted driving permit under this subparagraph (1.5), the Secretary may consider any relevant evidence, including but not limited to testimony, affidavits, records, and the results of regular alcohol or drug tests.

A restricted driving permit issued under this subparagraph (1.5) shall provide that the holder may only operate vehicles equipped with an interlock ignition device. The Secretary may cancel a restricted driving permit or amend the conditions of a restricted driving permit issued under this subparagraph (1.5) if the holder

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operates a vehicle that is not equipped with an interlock ignition device, or for any other reason authorized under this Code.

(2) If a person's license or permit is revoked or suspended due to 2 or more convictions of violating Section 11-501 of this Code or a similar provision of a local ordinance or a similar out-of-state offense, or Section 9-3 of the Criminal Code of 1961, where the use of alcohol or other drugs is recited as an element of the offense, or a similar out-of-state offense, or a combination of these offenses, arising out of separate occurrences, that person, if issued a restricted driving permit, may not operate a vehicle unless it has been equipped with an ignition interlock device as defined in Section 1-129.1.

(3) If:

- (A) a person's license or permit is revoked or suspended 2 or more times within a 10 year period due to any combination of:
 - (i) a single conviction of violating Section 11-501 of this Code or a similar provision of a local ordinance or a similar out-of-state offense, or Section 9-3 of the Criminal Code of 1961, where the use of alcohol or other drugs is recited as an element of the offense, or a similar out-of-state offense; or
 - (ii) a statutory summary suspension or

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1	revocation under Section 11-501.1; or									
2	(iii) a suspension pursuant to Section									
3	6-203.1;									
4	arising out of separate occurrences; or									
5	(B) a person has been convicted of one violation of									
6	Section 6-303 of this Code committed while his or her									
7	driver's license, permit, or privilege was revoked									
8	because of a violation of Section 9-3 of the Criminal									
9	Code of 1961, relating to the offense of reckless									
10	homicide where the use of alcohol or other drugs was									
11	recited as an element of the offense, or a similar									
12	provision of a law of another state;									
13	that person, if issued a restricted driving permit, may not									
14	operate a vehicle unless it has been equipped with an									
15	ignition interlock device as defined in Section 1-129.1.									
16	(4) The person issued a permit conditioned on the use									
17	of an ignition interlock device must pay to the Secretary									
18	of State DUI Administration Fund an amount not to exceed									
19	\$30 per month. The Secretary shall establish by rule the									
20	amount and the procedures, terms, and conditions relating									
21	to these fees.									
22	(5) If the restricted driving permit is issued for									
23	employment purposes, then the prohibition against									
24	operating a motor vehicle that is not equipped with an									

ignition interlock device does not apply to the operation

of an occupational vehicle owned or leased by that person's

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employer when used solely for employment purposes.

(6) In each case the Secretary of State may issue a restricted driving permit for a period he appropriate, except that the permit shall expire within one year from the date of issuance. The Secretary may not, however, issue a restricted driving permit to any person whose current revocation is the result of a second or subsequent conviction for a violation of Section 11-501 of this Code or a similar provision of a local ordinance or any similar out-of-state offense, or Section 9-3 of the Criminal Code of 1961, where the use of alcohol or other drugs is recited as an element of the offense, or any similar out-of-state offense, or any combination of these offenses, until the expiration of at least one year from the date of the revocation. A restricted driving permit issued under this Section shall be subject to cancellation, revocation, and suspension by the Secretary of State in like manner and for like cause as a driver's license issued under this Code may be cancelled, revoked, or suspended; except that a conviction upon one or more offenses against laws or ordinances regulating the movement of traffic shall be deemed sufficient cause for the revocation, suspension, cancellation of a restricted driving permit. Secretary of State may, as a condition to the issuance of a restricted driving permit, require the petitioner participate a designated driver remedial in or

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rehabilitative program. The Secretary of State is authorized to cancel a restricted driving permit if the permit holder does not successfully complete the program. However, if an individual's driving privileges have been revoked in accordance with paragraph 13 of subsection (a) of this Section, no restricted driving permit shall be issued until the individual has served 6 months of the revocation period.

(c-5) (Blank).

(c-6) If a person is convicted of a second violation of operating a motor vehicle while the person's driver's license, permit or privilege was revoked, where the revocation was for a violation of Section 9-3 of the Criminal Code of 1961 relating to the offense of reckless homicide or a similar out-of-state offense, the person's driving privileges shall be revoked pursuant to subdivision (a) (15) of this Section. The person may not make application for a license or permit until expiration of five years from the effective date of revocation or the expiration of five years from the date of release from a term of imprisonment, whichever is later.

(c-7) If a person is convicted of a third or subsequent violation of operating a motor vehicle while the person's driver's license, permit or privilege was revoked, where the revocation was for a violation of Section 9-3 of the Criminal Code of 1961 relating to the offense of reckless homicide or a similar out-of-state offense, the person may never apply for a 1 license or permit.

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- (d)(1) Whenever a person under the age of 21 is convicted under Section 11-501 of this Code or a similar provision of a local ordinance or a similar out-of-state offense, Secretary of State shall revoke the driving privileges of that person. One year after the date of revocation, and upon application, the Secretary of State may, if satisfied that the person applying will not endanger the public safety or welfare, issue a restricted driving permit granting the privilege of driving a motor vehicle only between the hours of 5 a.m. and 9 p.m. or as otherwise provided by this Section for a period of one year. After this one year period, and upon reapplication for a license as provided in Section 6-106, upon payment of the appropriate reinstatement fee provided under paragraph (b) of Section 6-118, the Secretary of State, in his discretion, may reinstate the petitioner's driver's license and driving privileges, or extend the restricted driving permit as many the Secretary of State deems appropriate, by additional periods of not more than 12 months each.
 - (2) If a person's license or permit is revoked or suspended due to 2 or more convictions of violating Section 11-501 of this Code or a similar provision of a local ordinance or a similar out-of-state offense, or Section 9-3 of the Criminal Code of 1961, where the use of alcohol or other drugs is recited as an element of the offense, or a similar out-of-state offense, or a combination of these

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offenses,	,	arising	out	of	sepa	rate	occurrenc	es,	that
person,	if	issued	a re	stric	ted d	drivin	g permit,	may	not
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ignition	in	terlock	device	e as c	lefine	ed in :	Section 1-	129.1	L.

- (3) If a person's license or permit is revoked or suspended 2 or more times within a 10 year period due to any combination of:
 - (A) a single conviction of violating Section 11-501 of this Code or a similar provision of a local ordinance or a similar out-of-state offense, or Section 9-3 of the Criminal Code of 1961, where the use of alcohol or other drugs is recited as an element of the offense, or a similar out-of-state offense; or
 - (B) a statutory summary suspension or revocation under Section 11-501.1; or
- (C) a suspension pursuant to Section 6-203.1; arising out of separate occurrences, that person, if issued a restricted driving permit, may not operate a vehicle unless it has been equipped with an ignition interlock device as defined in Section 1-129.1.
- (4) The person issued a permit conditioned upon the use of an interlock device must pay to the Secretary of State DUI Administration Fund an amount not to exceed \$30 per month. The Secretary shall establish by rule the amount and the procedures, terms, and conditions relating to these fees.

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- (5) If the restricted driving permit is issued for employment purposes, then the prohibition against driving a vehicle that is not equipped with an ignition interlock device does not apply to the operation of an occupational vehicle owned or leased by that person's employer when used solely for employment purposes.
- (6) A restricted driving permit issued under this Section shall be subject to cancellation, revocation, and suspension by the Secretary of State in like manner and for like cause as a driver's license issued under this Code may be cancelled, revoked, or suspended; except that conviction upon one or more offenses against laws or ordinances regulating the movement of traffic shall be deemed sufficient cause for the revocation, suspension, or cancellation of a restricted driving permit.
- (d-5) The revocation of the license, permit, or driving privileges of a person convicted of a third or subsequent violation of Section 6-303 of this Code committed while his or her driver's license, permit, or privilege was revoked because of a violation of Section 9-3 of the Criminal Code of 1961, relating to the offense of reckless homicide, or a similar provision of a law of another state, is permanent. The Secretary may not, at any time, issue a license or permit to that person.
- (e) This Section is subject to the provisions of the Driver License Compact.

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- 1 Any revocation imposed upon any person under (f) subsections 2 and 3 of paragraph (b) that is in effect on 2 December 31, 1988 shall be converted to a suspension for a like 3 4 period of time.
 - (g) The Secretary of State shall not issue a restricted driving permit to a person under the age of 16 years whose driving privileges have been revoked under any provisions of this Code.
 - The Secretary of State shall require the use of ignition interlock devices on all vehicles owned by a person who has been convicted of a second or subsequent offense under Section 11-501 of this Code or a similar provision of a local ordinance. The person must pay to the Secretary of State DUI Administration Fund an amount not to exceed \$30 for each month that he or she uses the device. The Secretary shall establish by rule and regulation the procedures for certification and use of the interlock system, the amount of the fee, and the procedures, terms, and conditions relating to these fees.
 - (i) (Blank).
 - (j) In accordance with 49 C.F.R. 384, the Secretary of State may not issue a restricted driving permit for the operation of a commercial motor vehicle to a person holding a CDL whose driving privileges have been revoked, suspended, cancelled, or disqualified under any provisions of this Code. (Source: P.A. 96-328, eff. 8-11-09; 96-607, eff. 8-24-09;
- 96-1180, eff. 1-1-11; 96-1305, eff. 1-1-11; 96-1344, eff. 26

- 7-1-11; 97-333, eff. 8-12-11.) 1
- 2 (625 ILCS 5/6-206)
- 3 Sec. 6-206. Discretionary authority to suspend or revoke
- 4 license or permit; Right to a hearing.
- (a) The Secretary of State is authorized to suspend or 5
- revoke the driving privileges of any person without preliminary 6
- hearing upon a showing of the person's records or other 7
- sufficient evidence that the person: 8
- 9 1. Has committed an offense for which mandatory
- 10 revocation of a driver's license or permit is required upon
- conviction: 11
- 12 2. Has been convicted of not less than 3 offenses
- 13 against traffic regulations governing the movement of
- 14 vehicles committed within any 12 month period.
- 15 revocation or suspension shall be entered more than 6
- months after the date of last conviction: 16
- 17 3. Has been repeatedly involved as a driver in motor
- 18 vehicle collisions or has been repeatedly convicted of
- 19 offenses against laws and ordinances regulating the
- 2.0 movement of traffic, to a degree that indicates lack of
- 21 ability to exercise ordinary and reasonable care in the
- 22 safe operation of a motor vehicle or disrespect for the
- 23 traffic laws and the safety of other persons upon the
- 24 highway;
- 25 4. Has by the unlawful operation of a motor vehicle

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caused or contributed to an accident resulting in injury requiring immediate professional treatment in a medical facility or doctor's office to any person, except that any suspension or revocation imposed by the Secretary of State under the provisions of this subsection shall start no later than 6 months after being convicted of violating a law or ordinance regulating the movement of traffic, which violation is related to the accident, or shall start not more than one year after the date of the accident, whichever date occurs later;

- 5. Has permitted an unlawful or fraudulent use of a driver's license, identification card, or permit;
- 6. Has been lawfully convicted of an offense or offenses in another state, including the authorization contained in Section 6-203.1, which if committed within this State would be grounds for suspension or revocation;
- 7. Has refused or failed to submit to an examination provided for by Section 6-207 or has failed to pass the examination;
- 8. Is ineligible for a driver's license or permit under the provisions of Section 6-103;
- 9. Has made a false statement or knowingly concealed a fact used false material or has information identification in any application for a license, identification card, or permit;
 - Has possessed, displayed, or attempted 10.

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fraudulently use any license, identification card, or permit not issued to the person;

- 11. Has operated a motor vehicle upon a highway of this State when the person's driving privilege or privilege to obtain a driver's license or permit was revoked or suspended unless the operation was authorized by a monitoring device driving permit, judicial driving permit issued prior to January 1, 2009, probationary license to drive, or a restricted driving permit issued under this Code;
- 12. Has submitted to any portion of the application process for another person or has obtained the services of another person to submit to any portion of the application process for the purpose of obtaining a identification card, or permit for some other person;
- 13. Has operated a motor vehicle upon a highway of this State when the person's driver's license or permit was invalid under the provisions of Sections 6-107.1 and 6-110;
- Has committed a violation of Section 6-301, 14. 6-301.1, or 6-301.2 of this Act, or Section 14, 14A, or 14B of the Illinois Identification Card Act;
- 15. Has been convicted of violating Section 21-2 of the Criminal Code of 1961 relating to criminal trespass to vehicles in which case, the suspension shall be for one year;
 - 16. Has been convicted of violating Section 11-204 of

- this Code relating to fleeing from a peace officer; 1
- 17. Has refused to submit to a test, or tests, as 2 3 required under Section 11-501.1 of this Code and the person 4 has not sought a hearing as provided for in Section
- 5 11-501.1;

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- 18. Has, since issuance of a driver's license or 6 7 permit, been adjudged to be afflicted with or suffering 8 from any mental disability or disease;
 - 19. Has committed a violation of paragraph (a) or (b) of Section 6-101 relating to driving without a driver's license:
 - 20. Has been convicted of violating Section 6-104 relating to classification of driver's license;
 - 21. Has been convicted of violating Section 11-402 of this Code relating to leaving the scene of an accident resulting in damage to a vehicle in excess of \$1,000, in which case the suspension shall be for one year;
 - 22. Has used a motor vehicle in violating paragraph (3), (4), (7), or (9) of subsection (a) of Section 24-1 of the Criminal Code of 1961 relating to unlawful use of weapons, in which case the suspension shall be for one year;
 - 23. Has, as a driver, been convicted of committing a violation of paragraph (a) of Section 11-502 of this Code for a second or subsequent time within one year of a similar violation;

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- 24. Has been convicted by a court-martial or punished by non-judicial punishment by military authorities of the United States at a military installation in Illinois of or for a traffic related offense that is the same as or similar to an offense specified under Section 6-205 or 6-206 of this Code;
- 25. Has permitted any form of identification to be used by another in the application process in order to obtain or attempt to obtain a license, identification card, or permit;
- 26. Has altered or attempted to alter a license or has possessed an altered license, identification card, or permit;
- 27. Has violated Section 6-16 of the Liquor Control Act of 1934;
- 28. Has been convicted of the illegal possession, while operating or in actual physical control, as a driver, of a motor vehicle, of any controlled substance prohibited under the Illinois Controlled Substances Act, any cannabis prohibited under the Cannabis Control Act, or methamphetamine prohibited under the Methamphetamine Control and Community Protection Act, in which case the person's driving privileges shall be suspended for one year, and any driver who is convicted of a second or subsequent offense, within 5 years of previous а conviction, for the illegal possession, while operating or

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in actual physical control, as a driver, of a motor vehicle, of any controlled substance prohibited under the Illinois Controlled Substances Act, any prohibited under the Cannabis Control Act, methamphetamine prohibited under the Methamphetamine Control and Community Protection Act shall be suspended for 5 years. Any defendant found quilty of this offense while operating a motor vehicle, shall have an entry made in the court record by the presiding judge that this offense did occur while the defendant was operating a motor vehicle and order the clerk of the court to report the violation to the Secretary of State;

29. Has been convicted of the following offenses that were committed while the person was operating or in actual physical control, as a driver, of a motor vehicle: criminal sexual assault, predatory criminal sexual assault of a child, aggravated criminal sexual assault, criminal sexual abuse, aggravated criminal sexual abuse, juvenile pimping, soliciting for a juvenile prostitute, promoting juvenile prostitution as described in subdivision (a)(1), (a)(2), or (a)(3) of Section 11-14.4 of the Criminal Code of 1961, and the manufacture, sale or delivery of controlled substances or instruments used for illegal drug use or abuse in which case the driver's driving privileges shall be suspended for one year;

30. Has been convicted a second or subsequent time for

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any combination of the offenses named in paragraph 29 of this subsection, in which case the person's driving privileges shall be suspended for 5 years;

- 31. Has refused to submit to a test as required by Section 11-501.6 or has submitted to a test resulting in an alcohol concentration of 0.08 or more or any amount of a drug, substance, or compound resulting from the unlawful use or consumption of cannabis as listed in the Cannabis Control Act, a controlled substance as listed in the Illinois Controlled Substances Act, an intoxicating compound as listed in the Use of Intoxicating Compounds Act, or methamphetamine as listed in the Methamphetamine Control and Community Protection Act, in which case the penalty shall be as prescribed in Section 6-208.1;
- 32. Has been convicted of Section 24-1.2 of Criminal Code of 1961 relating to the aggravated discharge of a firearm if the offender was located in a motor vehicle at the time the firearm was discharged, in which case the suspension shall be for 3 years;
- 33. Has as a driver, who was less than 21 years of age on the date of the offense, been convicted a first time of a violation of paragraph (a) of Section 11-502 of this Code or a similar provision of a local ordinance;
- 34. Has committed a violation of Section 11-1301.5 of this Code;
 - 35. Has committed a violation of Section 11-1301.6 of

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- 36. Is under the age of 21 years at the time of arrest and has been convicted of not less than 2 offenses against traffic regulations governing the movement of vehicles committed within any 24 month period. No revocation or suspension shall be entered more than 6 months after the date of last conviction;
- 37. Has committed a violation of subsection (c) of Section 11-907 of this Code that resulted in damage to the property of another or the death or injury of another;
- 38. Has been convicted of a violation of Section 6-20 of the Liquor Control Act of 1934 or a similar provision of a local ordinance;
- 39. Has committed a second or subsequent violation of Section 11-1201 of this Code;
- 40. Has committed a violation of subsection (a-1) of Section 11-908 of this Code:
- 41. Has committed a second or subsequent violation of Section 11-605.1 of this Code, a similar provision of a local ordinance, or a similar violation in any other state within 2 years of the date of the previous violation, in which case the suspension shall be for 90 days;
- 42. Has committed a violation of subsection (a-1) of Section 11-1301.3 of this Code;
 - 43. Has received a disposition of court supervision for a violation of subsection (a), (d), or (e) of Section 6-20

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1 of the Liquor Control Act of 1934 or a similar provision of a local ordinance, in which case the suspension shall be 2 3 for a period of 3 months;

- 44. Is under the age of 21 years at the time of arrest and has been convicted of an offense against traffic regulations governing the movement of vehicles after having previously had his or her driving privileges suspended or revoked pursuant to subparagraph 36 of this Section; or
- 45. Has, in connection with or during the course of a formal hearing conducted under Section 2-118 of this Code: committed perjury; (ii) submitted fraudulent or falsified documents; (iii) submitted documents that have been materially altered; or (iv) submitted, as his or her own, documents that were in fact prepared or composed for another person.

For purposes of paragraphs 5, 9, 10, 12, 14, 19, 25, 26, and 27 of this subsection, license means any driver's license, any traffic ticket issued when the person's driver's license is deposited in lieu of bail, a suspension notice issued by the Secretary of State, a duplicate or corrected driver's license, a probationary driver's license or a temporary driver's license.

(b) If any conviction forming the basis of a suspension or revocation authorized under this Section is appealed, the Secretary of State may rescind or withhold the entry of the

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- 1 order of suspension or revocation, as the case may be, provided that a certified copy of a stay order of a court is filed with 2 the Secretary of State. If the conviction is affirmed on 3 appeal, the date of the conviction shall relate back to the 4 5 time the original judgment of conviction was entered and the 6 month limitation prescribed shall not apply. 6
 - (c) 1. Upon suspending or revoking the driver's license or permit of any person as authorized in this Section, the Secretary of State shall immediately notify the person in writing of the revocation or suspension. The notice to be deposited in the United States mail, postage prepaid, to the last known address of the person.
 - 2. If the Secretary of State suspends the driver's license of a person under subsection 2 of paragraph (a) of this Section, a person's privilege to operate a vehicle as an occupation shall not be suspended, provided an affidavit is properly completed, the appropriate fee received, and a permit issued prior to the effective date of the suspension, unless 5 offenses were committed, at least 2 of which occurred while operating a commercial vehicle in connection with the driver's regular occupation. All other driving privileges shall be suspended by the Secretary of State. Any driver prior to operating a vehicle for occupational purposes only must submit the affidavit on forms to be provided by the Secretary of State setting forth the facts of the person's occupation. The affidavit

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shall also state the number of offenses committed while operating a vehicle in connection with the driver's regular occupation. The affidavit shall be accompanied by the driver's license. Upon receipt of a properly completed affidavit, the Secretary of State shall issue the driver a permit to operate a vehicle in connection with the driver's regular occupation only. Unless the permit is issued by the Secretary of State prior to the date of suspension, the privilege to drive any motor vehicle shall be suspended as set forth in the notice that was mailed under this Section. If an affidavit is received subsequent to the effective date of this suspension, a permit may be issued for the remainder of the suspension period.

The provisions of this subparagraph shall not apply to any driver required to possess a CDL for the purpose of operating a commercial motor vehicle.

Any person who falsely states any fact in the affidavit required herein shall be guilty of perjury under Section 6-302 and upon conviction thereof shall have all driving privileges revoked without further rights.

3. At the conclusion of a hearing under Section 2-118 of this Code, the Secretary of State shall either rescind or continue an order of revocation or shall substitute an order of suspension; or, good cause appearing therefor, rescind, continue, change, or extend the order of suspension. If the Secretary of State does not rescind the

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order, the Secretary may upon application, to relieve undue hardship (as defined by the rules of the Secretary of State), issue a restricted driving permit granting the privilege of driving a motor vehicle between the residence petitioner's and petitioner's place of employment or within the scope of the petitioner's employment related duties, or to allow the petitioner to transport himself or herself, or a family member of the petitioner's household to a medical facility, to receive necessary medical care, to allow the petitioner transport himself or herself to and from alcohol or drug remedial or rehabilitative activity recommended by a licensed service provider, or to allow the petitioner to transport himself or herself or a family member of the petitioner's household to classes, as a student, at an accredited educational institution, or to allow the petitioner to transport children, elderly persons, or disabled persons who do not hold driving privileges and are living in the petitioner's household to and from daycare. The petitioner must demonstrate that no alternative means of transportation is reasonably available and that the petitioner will not endanger the public safety or welfare. Those multiple offenders identified in subdivision (b) 4 of Section 6-208 of this Code, however, shall not be eligible for the issuance of a restricted driving permit.

(A) If a person's license or permit is revoked or

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suspended due to 2 or more convictions of violating Section 11-501 of this Code or a similar provision of a local ordinance or a similar out-of-state offense, or Section 9-3 of the Criminal Code of 1961, where the use of alcohol or other drugs is recited as an element of the offense, or a similar out-of-state offense, or a combination of these offenses, arising out of separate occurrences, that person, if issued a restricted driving permit, may not operate a vehicle unless it has been equipped with an ignition interlock device as defined in Section 1-129.1.

- (B) If a person's license or permit is revoked or suspended 2 or more times within a 10 year period due to any combination of:
 - (i) a single conviction of violating Section 11-501 of this Code or a similar provision of a local ordinance or a similar out-of-state offense or Section 9-3 of the Criminal Code of 1961, where the use of alcohol or other drugs is recited as an element of the offense, or a similar out-of-state offense; or
 - statutory summary suspension or revocation under Section 11-501.1; or
- (iii) a suspension under Section 6-203.1; arising out of separate occurrences; that person, if issued a restricted driving permit, may not operate a

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vehicle unless it has been equipped with an ignition interlock device as defined in Section 1-129.1.

- (C) The person issued a permit conditioned upon the use of an ignition interlock device must pay to the Secretary of State DUI Administration Fund an amount not to exceed \$30 per month. The Secretary shall establish by rule the amount and the procedures, terms, and conditions relating to these fees.
- (D) If the restricted driving permit is issued for employment purposes, then the prohibition against operating a motor vehicle that is not equipped with an ignition interlock device does not apply to the operation of an occupational vehicle owned or leased by that person's employer when used solely for employment purposes.
- In each case the Secretary may issue a (E) restricted driving permit for a period appropriate, except that all permits shall expire within one year from the date of issuance. Secretary may not, however, issue a restricted driving permit to any person whose current revocation is the result of a second or subsequent conviction for a violation of Section 11-501 of this Code or a similar provision of a local ordinance or any similar out-of-state offense, or Section 9-3 of the Criminal Code of 1961, where the use of alcohol or other drugs

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is recited as an element of the offense, or any similar out-of-state offense, or any combination of those offenses, until the expiration of at least one year from the date of the revocation. A restricted driving permit issued under this Section shall be subject to cancellation, revocation, and suspension by the Secretary of State in like manner and for like cause as a driver's license issued under this Code may be cancelled, revoked, or suspended; except that conviction upon one or more offenses against laws or ordinances regulating the movement of traffic shall be sufficient. deemed cause for the revocation. suspension, or cancellation of a restricted driving permit. The Secretary of State may, as a condition to the issuance of a restricted driving permit, require the applicant to participate in a designated driver remedial or rehabilitative program. The Secretary of State is authorized to cancel a restricted driving permit if the permit holder does not successfully complete the program.

(F) If a person is convicted of a combination of 4 or more offenses which include a violation of Section 11-501 of this Code or a similar provision of a local ordinance, Section 11-401 of this Code, or Section 9-3 of the Criminal Code of 1961, or a combination of violations of similar provisions of local ordinances,

1	similar out-of-state offenses, or similar offenses
2	committed on a military installation, the person may
3	make application for a restricted driving permit, at a
4	formal hearing conducted under Section 2-118 of this
5	Code, after the expiration of 3 years from the
6	effective date of the most recent revocation, provided
7	the person, in addition to all other requirements of
8	the Secretary, shows by clear and convincing evidence:
9	(i) a minimum 3 years of uninterrupted
10	abstinence from alcohol, other drug or drugs,
11	intoxicating compound or compounds, or any
12	combination thereof; and
13	(ii) the successful completion of all
14	rehabilitative activity recommended by a properly
15	licensed service provider, pursuant to an
16	assessment of the person's alcohol or drug use and
17	mental health.
18	In determining whether an applicant is eligible
19	for a restricted driving permit under this
20	subparagraph (F), the Secretary may consider any
21	relevant evidence, including but not limited to
22	testimony, affidavits, records, and the results of
23	regular alcohol or drug tests.
24	A restricted driving permit issued under this
25	subparagraph (F) shall provide that the holder may only
26	operate vehicles equipped with an interlock ignition

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device. The Secretary may cancel a restricted driving permit or amend the conditions of a restricted driving permit issued under this subparagraph (F) if the holder operates a vehicle that is not equipped with an interlock ignition device, or for any other reason authorized under this Code.

(c-3) In the case of a suspension under paragraph 43 of subsection (a), reports received by the Secretary of State under this Section shall, except during the actual time the suspension is in effect, be privileged information and for use only by the courts, police officers, prosecuting authorities, the driver licensing administrator of any other state, the Secretary of State, or the parent or legal guardian of a driver under the age of 18. However, beginning January 1, 2008, if the person is a CDL holder, the suspension shall also be made available to the driver licensing administrator of any other state, the U.S. Department of Transportation, and the affected driver or motor carrier or prospective motor carrier upon request.

(c-4) In the case of a suspension under paragraph 43 of subsection (a), the Secretary of State shall notify the person by mail that his or her driving privileges and driver's license will be suspended one month after the date of the mailing of the notice.

(c-5) The Secretary of State may, as a condition of the reissuance of a driver's license or permit to an applicant

- 1 whose driver's license or permit has been suspended before he
- or she reached the age of 21 years pursuant to any of the 2
- provisions of this Section, require the applicant 3
- 4 participate in a driver remedial education course and be
- 5 retested under Section 6-109 of this Code.
- 6 (d) This Section is subject to the provisions of the
- 7 Drivers License Compact.
- 8 (e) The Secretary of State shall not issue a restricted
- 9 driving permit to a person under the age of 16 years whose
- 10 driving privileges have been suspended or revoked under any
- 11 provisions of this Code.
- (f) In accordance with 49 C.F.R. 384, the Secretary of 12
- 13 State may not issue a restricted driving permit for the
- 14 operation of a commercial motor vehicle to a person holding a
- 15 CDL whose driving privileges have been suspended, revoked,
- 16 cancelled, or disqualified under any provisions of this Code.
- (Source: P.A. 96-328, eff. 8-11-09; 96-607, eff. 8-24-09; 17
- 96-1180, eff. 1-1-11; 96-1305, eff. 1-1-11; 96-1344, eff. 18
- 7-1-11; 96-1551, eff. 7-1-11; 97-229, eff. 7-28-11; 97-333, 19
- 20 eff. 8-12-11; revised 9-15-11.)
- 21 (625 ILCS 5/6-208) (from Ch. 95 1/2, par. 6-208)
- 22 Sec. 6-208. Period of Suspension - Application After
- 23 Revocation.
- 24 (a) Except as otherwise provided by this Code or any other
- 25 law of this State, the Secretary of State shall not suspend a

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1 driver's license, permit, or privilege to drive a motor vehicle on the highways for a period of more than one year. 2

- (b) Any person whose license, permit, or privilege to drive a motor vehicle on the highways has been revoked shall not be entitled to have such license, permit, or privilege renewed or restored. However, such person may, except as provided under subsections (d) and (d-5) of Section 6-205, make application for a license pursuant to Section 6-106 (i) if the revocation was for a cause that has been removed or (ii) as provided in the following subparagraphs:
 - 1. Except as provided in subparagraphs 1.5, 2, 3, 4, and 5, the person may make application for a license (A) after the expiration of one year from the effective date of the revocation, (B) in the case of a violation of paragraph (b) of Section 11-401 of this Code or a similar provision of a local ordinance, after the expiration of 3 years from the effective date of the revocation, or (C) in the case of a violation of Section 9-3 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or a similar provision of a law of another state relating to the offense of reckless homicide or a violation of subparagraph (F) of paragraph 1 of subsection (d) of Section 11-501 of this Code relating to aggravated driving under the influence of alcohol, other drug or drugs, intoxicating compound or compounds, or any combination thereof, if the violation was the proximate cause of a death, after the expiration of 2 years from the effective

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date of the revocation or after the expiration of 24 months from the date of release from a period of imprisonment as provided in Section 6-103 of this Code, whichever is later.

- 1.5. If the person is convicted of a violation of Section 6-303 of this Code committed while his or her driver's license, permit, or privilege was revoked because of a violation of Section 9-3 of the Criminal Code of 1961, relating to the offense of reckless homicide, or a similar provision of a law of another state, the person may not make application for a license or permit until the expiration of 3 years from the date of the conviction.
- 2. If such person is convicted of committing a second violation within a 20-year period of:
 - (A) Section 11-501 of this Code or a similar provision of a local ordinance;
 - (B) Paragraph (b) of Section 11-401 of this Code or a similar provision of a local ordinance;
 - (C) Section 9-3 of the Criminal Code of 1961, relating to the offense of reckless homicide; or
 - any combination of the above offenses (D) committed at different instances;

then such person may not make application for a license until after the expiration of 5 years from the effective date of the most recent revocation. The 20-year period shall be computed by using the dates the offenses were committed and shall also include similar out-of-state

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offenses and similar offenses committed on a military installation.

- 2.5. If a person is convicted of a second violation of Section 6-303 of this Code committed while the person's driver's license, permit, or privilege was revoked because of a violation of Section 9-3 of the Criminal Code of 1961, relating to the offense of reckless homicide, or a similar provision of a law of another state, the person may not make application for a license or permit until the expiration of 5 years from the date of release from a term of imprisonment.
- 3. However, except as provided in subparagraph 4, if such person is convicted of committing a third or subsequent violation or any combination of the above offenses, including similar out-of-state offenses and similar offenses committed on a military installation, contained in subparagraph 2, then such person may not make application for a license until after the expiration of 10 years from the effective date of the most recent revocation.
- 4. Except as provided in subparagraph (c)(1.5) of Section 6-205 and subparagraph (c)(3)(F) of Section 6-206 of this Code, the The person may not make application for a license if the person is convicted of committing a fourth or subsequent violation of Section 11-501 of this Code or a similar provision of a local ordinance, Section 11-401 of

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this Code, Section 9-3 of the Criminal Code of 1961, or a combination of these offenses, similar provisions of local ordinances, similar out-of-state offenses, or similar offenses committed on a military installation.

5. The person may not make application for a license or permit if the person is convicted of a third or subsequent violation of Section 6-303 of this Code committed while his or her driver's license, permit, or privilege was revoked because of a violation of Section 9-3 of the Criminal Code of 1961, relating to the offense of reckless homicide, or a similar provision of a law of another state.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this Code, all persons referred to in this paragraph (b) may not have their privileges restored until the Secretary receives payment of the required reinstatement fee pursuant to subsection (b) of Section 6-118.

In no event shall the Secretary issue such license unless and until such person has had a hearing pursuant to this Code and the appropriate administrative rules and the Secretary is satisfied, after a review or investigation of such person, that to grant the privilege of driving a motor vehicle on the highways will not endanger the public safety or welfare.

(c) (Blank).

24 (Source: P.A. 95-331, eff. 8-21-07; 95-355, eff. 1-1-08;

25 95-377, eff. 1-1-08; 95-876, eff. 8-21-08; 96-607, eff.

26 8-24-09.)

1 (625 ILCS 5/6-303) (from Ch. 95 1/2, par. 6-303)

Sec. 6-303. Driving while driver's license, permit or privilege to operate a motor vehicle is suspended or revoked.

- (a) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (a-5), any person who drives or is in actual physical control of a motor vehicle on any highway of this State at a time when such person's driver's license, permit or privilege to do so or the privilege to obtain a driver's license or permit is revoked or suspended as provided by this Code or the law of another state, except as may be specifically allowed by a judicial driving permit issued prior to January 1, 2009, monitoring device driving permit, family financial responsibility driving permit, probationary license to drive, or a restricted driving permit issued pursuant to this Code or under the law of another state, shall be quilty of a Class A misdemeanor.
- (a-5) Any person who violates this Section as provided in subsection (a) while his or her driver's license, permit or privilege is revoked because of a violation of Section 9-3 of the Criminal Code of 1961, relating to the offense of reckless homicide or a similar provision of a law of another state, is guilty of a Class 4 felony. The person shall be required to undergo a professional evaluation, as provided in Section 11-501 of this Code, to determine if an alcohol, drug, or intoxicating compound problem exists and the extent of the problem, and to undergo the imposition of treatment as

1 appropriate.

(b) (Blank).

(b-1) Upon receiving a report of the conviction of any violation indicating a person was operating a motor vehicle during the time when the person's driver's license, permit or privilege was suspended by the Secretary of State or the driver's licensing administrator of another state, except as specifically allowed by a probationary license, judicial driving permit, restricted driving permit or monitoring device driving permit the Secretary shall extend the suspension for the same period of time as the originally imposed suspension unless the suspension has already expired, in which case the Secretary shall be authorized to suspend the person's driving privileges for the same period of time as the originally imposed suspension.

(b-2) Except as provided in subsection (b-6), upon receiving a report of the conviction of any violation indicating a person was operating a motor vehicle when the person's driver's license, permit or privilege was revoked by the Secretary of State or the driver's license administrator of any other state, except as specifically allowed by a restricted driving permit issued pursuant to this Code or the law of another state, the Secretary shall not issue a driver's license for an additional period of one year from the date of such conviction indicating such person was operating a vehicle during such period of revocation.

(b-3) (Blank).

- (b-4) When the Secretary of State receives a report of a conviction of any violation indicating a person was operating a motor vehicle that was not equipped with an ignition interlock device during a time when the person was prohibited from operating a motor vehicle not equipped with such a device, the Secretary shall not issue a driver's license to that person for an additional period of one year from the date of the conviction.
- (b-5) Any person convicted of violating this Section shall serve a minimum term of imprisonment of 30 consecutive days or 300 hours of community service when the person's driving privilege was revoked or suspended as a result of a violation of Section 9-3 of the Criminal Code of 1961, as amended, relating to the offense of reckless homicide, or a similar provision of a law of another state.
- (b-6) Upon receiving a report of a first conviction of operating a motor vehicle while the person's driver's license, permit or privilege was revoked where the revocation was for a violation of Section 9-3 of the Criminal Code of 1961 relating to the offense of reckless homicide or a similar out-of-state offense, the Secretary shall not issue a driver's license for an additional period of three years from the date of such conviction.
- (c) Except as provided in subsections (c-3) and (c-4), any person convicted of violating this Section shall serve a

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- minimum term of imprisonment of 10 consecutive days or 30 days 1 of community service when the person's driving privilege was 2 3 revoked or suspended as a result of:
 - (1) a violation of Section 11-501 of this Code or a similar provision of a local ordinance relating to the offense of operating or being in physical control of a vehicle while under the influence of alcohol, any other drug or any combination thereof; or
 - (2) a violation of paragraph (b) of Section 11-401 of this Code or a similar provision of a local ordinance relating to the offense of leaving the scene of a motor vehicle accident involving personal injury or death; or
 - (3) a statutory summary suspension or revocation under Section 11-501.1 of this Code.
 - Such sentence of imprisonment or community service shall not be subject to suspension in order to reduce such sentence.
 - (c-1) Except as provided in subsections (c-5) and (d), any person convicted of a second violation of this Section shall be ordered by the court to serve a minimum of 100 hours of community service.
 - (c-2) In addition to other penalties imposed under this Section, the court may impose on any person convicted a fourth time of violating this Section any of the following:
- 24 (1) Seizure of the license plates of the person's 25 vehicle
 - (2) Immobilization of the person's vehicle for a period

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- 1 of time to be determined by the court.
 - (c-3) Any person convicted of a violation of this Section during a period of summary suspension imposed pursuant to Section 11-501.1 when the person was eligible for a MDDP shall be guilty of a Class 4 felony and shall serve a minimum term of imprisonment of 30 days.
 - (c-4) Any person who has been issued a MDDP or a restricted driving permit which requires the person to operate only motor vehicles equipped with ignition interlock devices and who is convicted of a violation of this Section as a result of operating or being in actual physical control of a motor vehicle not equipped with an ignition interlock device at the time of the offense shall be guilty of a Class 4 felony and shall serve a minimum term of imprisonment of 30 days.
 - (c-5) Any person convicted of a second violation of this Section is guilty of a Class 2 felony, is not eligible for probation or conditional discharge, and shall serve a mandatory term of imprisonment, if the revocation or suspension was for a violation of Section 9-3 of the Criminal Code of 1961, relating to the offense of reckless homicide, or a similar out-of-state offense.
 - (d) Any person convicted of a second violation of this Section shall be guilty of a Class 4 felony and shall serve a minimum term of imprisonment of 30 days or 300 hours of community service, as determined by the court, if the original revocation or suspension was for a violation of Section 11-401

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- 1 or 11-501 of this Code, or a similar out-of-state offense, or a similar provision of a local ordinance, or a statutory summary 2 suspension or revocation under Section 11-501.1 of this Code. 3
 - (d-1) Except as provided in subsections (d-2), (d-2.5), and (d-3), any person convicted of a third or subsequent violation of this Section shall serve a minimum term of imprisonment of 30 days or 300 hours of community service, as determined by the court.
 - (d-2) Any person convicted of a third violation of this Section is quilty of a Class 4 felony and must serve a minimum term of imprisonment of 30 days if the revocation or suspension was for a violation of Section 11-401 or 11-501 of this Code, or a similar out-of-state offense, or a similar provision of a local ordinance, or a statutory summary suspension revocation under Section 11-501.1 of this Code.
 - (d-2.5) Any person convicted of a third violation of this Section is guilty of a Class 1 felony, is not eligible for probation or conditional discharge, and must serve a mandatory term of imprisonment if the revocation or suspension was for a violation of Section 9-3 of the Criminal Code of 1961, relating to the offense of reckless homicide, or a similar out-of-state offense. The person's driving privileges shall be revoked for the remainder of the person's life.
 - (d-3) Any person convicted of a fourth, fifth, seventh, eighth, or ninth violation of this Section is guilty of a Class 4 felony and must serve a minimum term of

- 1 imprisonment of 180 days if the revocation or suspension was
- 2 for a violation of Section 11-401 or 11-501 of this Code, or a
- similar out-of-state offense, or a similar provision of a local 3
- 4 ordinance, or a statutory summary suspension or revocation
- under Section 11-501.1 of this Code. 5
- 6 (d-3.5) Any person convicted of a fourth or subsequent
- violation of this Section is guilty of a Class 1 felony, is not 7
- 8 eligible for probation or conditional discharge, and must serve
- 9 a mandatory term of imprisonment, and is eligible for an
- 10 extended term, if the revocation or suspension was for a
- 11 violation of Section 9-3 of the Criminal Code of 1961, relating
- to the offense of reckless homicide, or a similar out-of-state 12
- 13 offense.
- (d-4) Any person convicted of a tenth, eleventh, twelfth, 14
- 15 thirteenth, or fourteenth violation of this Section is quilty
- 16 of a Class 3 felony, and is not eligible for probation or
- conditional discharge, if the revocation or suspension was for 17
- a violation of Section 11-401 or 11-501 of this Code, or a 18
- 19 similar out-of-state offense, or a similar provision of a local
- 20 ordinance, or a statutory summary suspension or revocation
- under Section 11-501.1 of this Code. 21
- (d-5) Any person convicted of a fifteenth or subsequent 22
- 23 violation of this Section is guilty of a Class 2 felony, and is
- 24 not eligible for probation or conditional discharge, if the
- 25 revocation or suspension was for a violation of Section 11-401
- 26 or 11-501 of this Code, or a similar out-of-state offense, or a

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- 1 similar provision of a local ordinance, or a statutory summary suspension or revocation under Section 11-501.1 of this Code. 2
 - (e) Any person in violation of this Section who is also in violation of Section 7-601 of this Code relating to mandatory insurance requirements, in addition to other penalties imposed under this Section, shall have his or her motor vehicle immediately impounded by the arresting law enforcement officer. The motor vehicle may be released to any licensed driver upon a showing of proof of insurance for the vehicle that was impounded and the notarized written consent for the release by the vehicle owner.
 - (f) For any prosecution under this Section, a certified copy of the driving abstract of the defendant shall be admitted as proof of any prior conviction.
 - (g) The motor vehicle used in a violation of this Section is subject to seizure and forfeiture as provided in Sections 36-1 and 36-2 of the Criminal Code of 1961 if the person's driving privilege was revoked or suspended as a result of a violation listed in paragraph (1) or (2) of subsection (c) of this Section, as a result of a summary suspension or revocation as provided in paragraph (3) of subsection (c) of this Section, or as a result of a violation of Section 9-3 of the Criminal Code of 1961 relating to the offense of reckless homicide.
- 24 (Source: P.A. 95-27, eff. 1-1-08; 95-377, eff. 1-1-08; 95-400,
- 25 eff. 1-1-09; 95-578, eff. 6-1-08; 95-876, eff. 8-21-08; 95-991,
- eff. 6-1-09; 96-502, eff. 1-1-10; 96-607, eff. 8-24-09; 26

1 96-1000, eff. 7-2-10; 96-1344, eff. 7-1-11.)".