

LEGISLATIVE RESEARCH UNIT

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February 8, 2012

The Honorable Tom Johnson
M103B State House
Springfield, Illinois 62706

Dear Senator Johnson:

KINDS OF LICENSES DENIED TO FELONS

You asked for a list of occupational licenses that are barred to persons with felony records. A computer search¹ for Illinois laws barring licenses to felons found about 118 kinds of professional, occupational, or business licenses that either must be or may be denied to felons. We list them in Appendix A. We organized the laws that we found into two categories: nondiscretionary (meaning the licensing agency must deny a license to a person with a felony record) and discretionary (meaning the licensing agency takes an applicant's felony record into account when determining whether to grant a license). The search method that we used should have found nearly all Illinois laws that require or allow licenses to be denied to felons, but it is possible that there are a few such laws with unusual wording that our search did not find.

Later in this letter we describe provisions of the Unified Code of Corrections on licensing of convicted persons who have completed their criminal sentences.

The Task Force on Inventorying Employment Restrictions Act (2009),² as amended, calls for the Task Force (which by law is within the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority) to collect information from a long list of agencies (generally in the executive branch of state government) on laws, regulations, and policies that restrict people with criminal records from getting employment—including restrictions on licensing them.³ The Task Force is to report to the Governor and General Assembly by September 1 of this year with its findings and "recommendations as to any employment restrictions that are not reasonably related to public safety"⁴ But this agency's Detailed Organization Report on the Task Force lists only half of its eight legislatively appointed positions as having been filled (none in your caucus), and those only in

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the last several months (two were filled last month). The Governor made his sole appointment, of the chairman of the Task Force, last August.

Possibly Automatic Restoration of Eligibility After Release

The eligibility of persons with felony records to seek occupational and professional licenses may be affected by a section of the Unified Code of Corrections, although its exact effects are not entirely clear. The parts of that section that are most directly relevant are quoted below; we will discuss other parts later.

Sec. 5-5-5. Loss and Restoration of Rights.

(a) Conviction and disposition shall not entail the loss by the defendant of any civil rights, except under this Section and Sections 29-6 and 29-10 of The Election Code, as now or hereafter amended.

. . . .

(d) On completion of sentence of imprisonment or upon discharge from probation, conditional discharge or periodic imprisonment, or at any time thereafter, all license rights and privileges granted under the authority of this State which have been revoked or suspended because of conviction of an offense shall be restored unless the authority having jurisdiction of such license rights finds after investigation and hearing that restoration is not in the public interest. This paragraph (d) shall not apply to the suspension or revocation of a license to operate a motor vehicle under the Illinois Vehicle Code.⁵

Those provisions—except the part of subsection (a) mentioning two sections of the Election Code, which was added in 1984⁶—have been in section 5-5-5 since the Unified Code of Corrections took effect in 1973.⁷ They appear not to have been based on any previous law.⁸ Indeed, commentary to section 5-5-5, found in the Smith-Hurd Annotated edition of the Illinois statutes, says that subsection (d) “expands former law by providing for the automatic restoration of all such lost or suspended rights unless the granting agency holds an investigation and hearing and determines that restoration is not in the public interest” (emphasis in original).⁹ But the effects (if any) of subsection 5-5-5(d) on a released felon’s ability to seek a new license do not appear to have been clearly decided. We have found only two court decisions that appear relevant to that issue. Both are Illinois Appellate Court decisions from

decades ago in which neither party sought to appeal to the Illinois Supreme Court.

In *Kaplan v. Department of Registration & Education* (1977),¹⁰ a physician had spent time in prison due to some felony convictions, and sought to avoid revocation of his license due to them. He cited section 5-5-5 to support his position that the medical licensing committee must make an affirmative determination of his unsuitability for a license before revoking it. The Illinois Appellate Court panel went only so far as to disagree with that claim on the facts of his case:

By its own terms, [subsection 5-5-5(d)] merely acts to restore licenses which have been revoked because of a conviction; it does not act to bar their initial revocation. . . . We need not, therefore, determine whether [it] was intended to be applicable to such professions as the legal and medical professions; whether, if so, [it] overrules the specific [section] in the Medical Practice Act relating to the restoration of licenses; and, if so, whether such restoration is automatic, as the plaintiff seems to contend, or only after petition and hearing. . . . [emphasis in original]¹¹

Although the judges limited their remarks to those facts, the quoted statement seems to indicate that they thought section 5-5-5 should be construed narrowly. In their next sentence (not quoted here), they even suggested that reading the section to require an automatic restoration of medical and law licenses would violate public policy.¹²

The other case we found was *Leu v. Illinois Department of Registration & Education* (1980).¹³ A former doctor, whose license had been revoked after a conviction for improper dispensing of controlled substances, challenged an order by the Department that he must retake a medical licensing exam to be relicensed. His lawyer argued that subsection 5-5-5(d) required the Department to make an affirmative finding that relicensing him would be contrary to the public interest. The Appellate Court panel did not explicitly reject that claim, but showed an inclination to give subsection 5-5-5(d) a narrow reading:

Petitioner has not cited any authority for his position urged here that upon the conviction . . . , [subsection 5-5-5(d)] must be construed together with [the medical licensing act] to grant the reissuance of a license upon the mere filing of a request.

Petitioner has admitted in his brief that [subsec. 5-5-5(d)] does not require the State to automatically restore a professional license [citation], and it is worthy to note that in the *Kaplan* case the court indicated that the automatic restoration of a license without notice would seem to be against public policy.¹⁴

The Appellate Court then affirmed the trial court's decision that upheld the Department's order. Because the Appellate Court panel explicitly declined to interpret section 5-5-5 any more than was absolutely necessary, it is difficult to say what guidance (if any) this case gives on how the courts would apply section 5-5-5 if a person with a felony record sought a license that the person had never held before. But both of these cases seem to indicate that the judges hearing them were skeptical of the idea that subsection 5-5-5(d) has the effect of 'wiping the slate clean' of all criminal convictions. (As mentioned above, there is no record in either case of a petition for leave to appeal to the Illinois Supreme Court.) Some further support for that position may be inferred from the fact that in nearly 40 years since the Unified Code of Corrections, including section 5-5-5, was enacted, the General Assembly has not amended the many licensing acts listed in our Appendix A by removing provisions declaring a felony record to be either a mandatory or a discretionary ground for denying a license.

But without a detailed judicial interpretation (or legislative clarification) of section 5-5-5, its exact effects on applicants for new licenses are uncertain. (We have asked the Department of Financial and Professional Regulation for its interpretation of section 5-5-5 but have not received a response so far.) Appendix A describes the state's occupational and professional licensing acts as written, without speculating on whether section 5-5-5 has any effect on them.

Discretionary Relief From Disabilities

Subsection 5-5-5(h) of the Unified Code of Corrections adds more on the effects of some kinds of criminal convictions on ability to seek a license:

(h) No application for any license specified in subsection (i) of this Section granted under the authority of this State shall be denied by reason of an eligible offender who has obtained a certificate of relief from disabilities, as defined in Article 5.5 of this Chapter, having been previously convicted of one or more criminal offenses, or by reason of a finding of lack of "good moral

character" when the finding is based upon the fact that the applicant has previously been convicted of one or more criminal offenses, unless:

(1) there is a direct relationship between one or more of the previous criminal offenses and the specific license sought; or

(2) the issuance of the license would involve an unreasonable risk to property or to the safety or welfare of specific individuals or the general public.

. . . . 15

Subsection (h) goes on to list factors that the licensing agency is to consider in making "such a determination" (presumably a determination of whether exception (1) or (2) just quoted applies). One of those factors is that possession by a license applicant of a "certificate of relief from disabilities" creates a presumption that the applicant has been rehabilitated from the crime(s) listed in the certificate.¹⁶

A section elsewhere in the Unified Code of Corrections allows a convicted felon to petition the sentencing court for a certificate of relief from disabilities at sentencing or any time thereafter. The court is not to issue such a certificate unless three requirements are met:

- (1) the petitioner is an "eligible offender" as defined below;
- (2) the relief to be granted by the certificate is consistent with the offender's rehabilitation; and
- (3) the relief to be granted is consistent with the public interest.¹⁷

To be an "eligible offender," a person may not have been convicted of a crime or attempt to commit a crime that requires registration as an arsonist, murderer or violent offender against youth, or sex offender; a Class X felony, aggravated DUI, or aggravated domestic battery; or any "forcible felony" as also defined in that section. Additionally, the person may not have more than two felony convictions.¹⁸

Subsection 5-5-5(i) lists 27 licensing acts under which the first sentence of subsection (h), quoted above, gives a person who has a certificate of relief from disabilities a presumption of being rehabilitated. The Medical Practice Act of 1987 is not among them. But they include several acts whose licensees are expected to exercise much responsibility to clients or the public, such as architects; public accountants;

professional engineers; clinical professional counselors; and marriage and family therapists.¹⁹

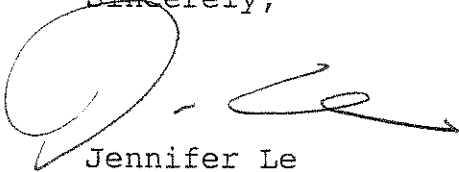
Comments

The Unified Code of Corrections sections described above create a complex and not entirely clear set of conditions under which persons with criminal records can be considered for occupational or professional licenses. Subsection 5-5-5(d) appears to require that any license that was revoked due to a criminal conviction be automatically restored after completion of the sentence, but is silent on whether that implies that a criminal conviction for which the sentence has been served does not disqualify the offender for initial licensing. If that subsection is limited to what it actually says—that licenses that have already been granted and revoked are to be restored—it might be subject to a constitutional challenge claiming that it lacks ordinary rationality needed under the federal²⁰ and Illinois²¹ Equal Protection clauses in treating felons who never had particular kinds of license more severely than persons who were licensed before committing felonies.

The provisions on discretionary relief from the effects of a criminal record give considerable power to trial judges to let a convicted person apply for one of the 27 kinds of licenses listed in subsection 5-5-5(i). The Department of Financial and Professional Regulation can still deny a license to such a person; but it likely would have to seek out evidence and hold a hearing to overcome the statutory presumption that a person who has a certificate of relief is rehabilitated.

We hope this information is helpful. Please let us know if you need anything further.

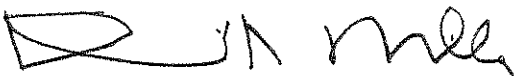
Sincerely,



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Notes

1. We searched the Illinois Compiled Statutes by computer for "licens__" in the same section as both "convict__" and "felon__" in the same sentence, and then examined each occurrence to determine which provisions limit or deny licenses to persons who have committed felonies.
2. P.A. 96-593 (2009); 20 ILCS 5000/1 ff.
3. See 20 ILCS 5000/15(c) (introductory paragraph).
4. 20 ILCS 5000/15(f).
5. 730 ILCS 5/5-5-5.
6. P.A. 83-1097, sec. 1 (1984).
7. P.A. 77-2097, sec. 5-5-5 (1972, eff. Jan. 1, 1973) and P.A. 77-2827, sec. 1 (1972, eff. Jan. 1, 1973). The second act made technical corrections in the Code, effective when the Code took effect. In section 5-5-5, it added the last sentence of subsection (d) making the section inapplicable to drivers' licenses.
8. Ill. Rev. Stat. 1973, ch. 38, Division X, Table 2 (a derivation table for the Unified Code of Corrections) says that section 5-5-5 replaced Ill. Rev. Stat., ch. 38, sec. 124-2 and ch. 108, sec. 49. Neither of those sections provided for automatic restoration of professional or similar licenses upon completion of a criminal sentence.
9. "Council Commentary" (revised 1973 by Robert Kent Scott) following Ill. Ann. Stat. (Smith-Hurd), ch. 38, sec. 1005-5-5 (1982) and 730 ILCS 5/5-5-5 (Smith-Hurd Ann. 2007).
10. *Kaplan v. Department of Reg. & Ed.*, 46 Ill. App. 3d 968, 361 N.E.2d 626 (1977).
11. 361 N.E.2d at 629.
12. 361 N.E.2d at 629.
13. *Leu v. Illinois Dept. of Reg. & Ed.*, 88 Ill.App.3d 255, 410 N.E.2d 467 (1980).
14. 410 N.E.2d at 473.
15. 730 ILCS 5/5-5-5(h) (introductory paragraph).
16. 730 ILCS 5/5-5-5(h), paragraph (7) after sentence that begins "In making such a determination,"
17. 730 ILCS 5/5-5.5-15(a) and (b).
18. 730 ILCS 5/5-5.5-5, definition of "Eligible offender." That section also defines "Forcible felony" by listing several crimes and adding that it includes any other felony that involved force or violence and resulted in great bodily harm or permanent disability.
19. 730 ILCS 5/5-5-5(i).
20. U.S. Const., Art. 14, sec. 1.
21. Ill. Const., Art. 1, sec.

Appendix A: Licenses That Can Be Denied for a Felony Record

<i>Law requiring a license</i>	<i>Profession, occupation, or business licensed</i>	<i>Citation</i>
Non-Discretionary (Mandatory) Denial		
Illinois Lottery Law	Lottery ticket agent	20 ILCS 1605/10.1
Department of Professional Regulation Law	Health-care worker (as broadly defined in 225 ILCS 47/15(d)) (applies only to a forcible felony, criminal battery against a patient, and some sex crimes)	20 ILCS 2105-165(b)
School Code	Teacher (nondiscretionary for offenses listed in 105 ILCS 5/21B-80; discretionary for felonies not listed there)	105 ILCS 5/21B-15(a) (second paragraph) and 21B-80
Residential Mortgage License Act of 1987	Mortgage loan originator (if felony conviction occurred in last 7 years before application, or it involved fraud, dishonesty, breach of trust, or money laundering)	205 ILCS 635/7-3(2)
Transmitters of Money Act	Money transmitter (no felony convictions in last 10 years)	205 ILCS 657/20(a)(3)
Debt Management Service Act	Debt management service provider	205 ILCS 665/5(2)
Child Care Act of 1969	Employee of child-care facility	225 ILCS 10/4.2
Pyrotechnic Distributor and Operator Licensing Act	Lead pyrotechnic operator or assistant to lead pyrotechnic operator (no felony convictions in last 5 years)	225 ILCS 227/35(d)(6) and (e)(5)
Solid Waste Site Operator Certification Law	Solid waste site operator	225 ILCS 230/1005(d)(5)
Collateral Recovery Act	Recovery manager (no felony convictions in last 10 years)	225 ILCS 422/40(a)(2)
Debt Settlement Consumer Protection Act	Debt settlement provider	225 ILCS 429/25(2)

Appendix A: Licenses That Can be Denied for a Felony Record (cont'd)

<i>Law requiring a license</i>	<i>Profession, occupation, or business licensed</i>	<i>Citation</i>
Private Detective, Private Alarm, Private Security, Fingerprint Vendor, and Locksmith Act of 2004	Fingerprint vendor, locksmith, private alarm contractor, private detective, or private security contractor (no felony convictions in last 10 years)	225 ILCS 447/31-10(a)(2), 447/30-10(a)(2), 447/20-10(a)(2), 447/15-10(a)(2), and 447/25-10(a)(2)
Illinois Horse Meat Act	Slaughter processor, breeder and raiser, or wholesale distributor of horsemeat	225 ILCS 635/3.2(d)
Riverboat Gambling Act	Riverboat owner	230 ILCS 10/7(a)(1)
Riverboat Gambling Act	Riverboat manager	230 ILCS 10/7.4(c)(1)
Riverboat Gambling Act	Gambling equipment supplier	230 ILCS 10/8(d)(1)
Riverboat Gambling Act	Occupational license	230 ILCS 10/9(a)(2)
Gaming Raffles Act	Raffle conductor	230 ILCS 15/3(5)(a)
Illinois Pull Tabs and Jar Games Act	Pull tab and jar game conductor	230 ILCS 20/2.1(1)
Bingo License and Tax Act	Bingo conductor	230 ILCS 25/1.2(1)
Charitable Games Act	Charitable games conductor (no felony convictions in last 10 years)	230 ILCS 30/7(a)
Liquor Control Act of 1934	Liquor license (unless the Commission determines that the applicant has been sufficiently rehabilitated)	235 ILCS 5/6-2(a)(4)
Safety Deposit License Act	Safe deposit box operator	240 ILCS 5/19, subd. 2.
Trusts and Fiduciaries Cemetery Care Act	Cemetery care fund holder	760 ILCS 100/10(h)

Appendix A: Licenses That Can be Denied for a Felony Record (cont'd)

<i>Law requiring a license</i>	<i>Profession, occupation, or business licensed</i>	<i>Citation</i>
Discretionary Denial		
Cigarette Tax Act (similar provisions are in the Cigarette Use Tax Act)	Cigarette distributor	35 ILCS 130/4 (item (2) under fourth undesignated paragraph); 130/4b(a)(2) and (b)(2); and 130/4c (item (2) under fourth undesignated paragraph)
Counties Code	Dance hall operator	55 ILCS 5/5-10004(1)(c)
Pawnbroker Regulation Act	Pawnshop operator	205 ILCS 510/0.05(c)
Ambulatory Surgical Treatment Center Act	Person maintaining ambulatory surgical treatment center	210 ILCS 5/6(1)
Assisted Living and Shared Housing Act	Operator of assisted living establishment or shared housing establishment (no felony convictions, or two misdemeanors involving moral turpitude, in last 5 years)	210 ILCS 9/55(2)
Community Living Licensing Act	Operator of a community living facility	210 ILCS 35/11
Nursing Home Care Act	Operator of nursing home facility (no felony convictions in last 5 years)	210 ILCS 45/3-117(2)
MR/DD Community Care Act	Operator of MR/DD facility (intermediate care facility for the developmentally disabled or long-term-care facility for people under 22) (no felony convictions, or two misdemeanors involving moral turpitude, in last 5 years)	210 ILCS 47/3-117(2)
Specialized Mental Health Rehabilitation Act	Operator of specialized mental health rehabilitation facility (no convictions in last 5 years)	210 ILCS 48/3-117(2)
Emergency Medical Services (EMS) Systems Act	Emergency medical technician (EMT)	210 ILCS 50/3.50(d)(8)(H)

Appendix A: Licenses That Can be Denied for a Felony Record (cont'd)

<i>Law requiring a license</i>	<i>Profession, occupation, or business licensed</i>	<i>Citation</i>
Supportive Residences Licensing Act	Operator of a facility that provides a home-like atmosphere and attention to special needs of persons with HIV	210 ILCS 65/50
Illinois Insurance Code	Insurance provider	215 ILCS 5/500-70(a)(6)
Illinois Insurance Code	Third party administrator (no felony convictions in last 3 years)	215 ILCS 5/511.107(a)(6)
Illinois Insurance Code	Public insurance adjuster	215 ILCS 5/512.61(a)(7)
Illinois Insurance Code	Public adjuster	215 ILCS 5/1555(a)(6)
Acupuncture Practice Act	Acupuncturist	225 ILCS 2/110(a)(2)
Illinois Athletic Trainers Practice Act	Athletic trainer	225 ILCS 5/16(C)
Clinical Psychologist Licensing Act	Clinical psychologist	225 ILCS 15/15(1)
Clinical Social Work and Social Work Practice Act	Clinical social worker or social worker	225 ILCS 20/19(1)(c)
Illinois Dental Practice Act	Dentist applying for temporary training license to pursue specialty dental program	225 ILCS 25/11(c)(1)
Illinois Dental Practice Act	Dentist	225 ILCS 25/23, subd. 12
Illinois Dental Practice Act	Dental hygienist	225 ILCS 25/24, subd. 9
Dietetic and Nutrition Services Practice Act	Dietitian and nutritionist	225 ILCS 30/95(1)(c)
Environmental Health Practitioner Licensing Act	Environmental health practitioner or inspector	225 ILCS 37/35(a)(3)
Funeral Directors and Embalmers Licensing Code	Funeral director or embalmer	225 ILCS 41/15-75(b)(2)
Illinois Funeral or Burial Funds Act	Seller of pre-need funeral and burial contract	225 ILCS 45/3a(a)(9)

Appendix A: Licenses That Can be Denied for a Felony Record (cont'd)

<i>Law requiring a license</i>	<i>Profession, occupation, or business licensed</i>	<i>Citation</i>
Hearing Instrument Consumer Protection Act	Hearing instrument dispenser	225 ILCS 50/8(b), last paragraph and 50/18(c)
Home Medical Equipment and Services Provider Act	Home medical and services provider	225 ILCS 51/75(3)
Industrial Hygienists Licensure Act	Industrial hygienist	225 ILCS 52/25(2)
Marriage and Family Therapy Licensing Act	Marriage therapist or family therapist	225 ILCS 55/85(a)(3)
Massage Licensing Act	Massage therapist (applies only to conviction for rape, prostitution, or "sexual misconduct," or if applicant is a registered sex offender)	225 ILCS 57/15(a)(2)
Massage Licensing Act	Massage therapist	225 ILCS 57/45(a)(2)
Medical Practice Act of 1987	Physician or chiropractor	225 ILCS 60/22(A)(3)
Naprapathic Practice Act	Naprapath/neuromyologist	225 ILCS 63/110(a)(3)
Nurse Practice Act	Practical nurse	225 ILCS 65/55-10(b)(4)
Nurse Practice Act	Registered professional nurse	225 ILCS 65/60-10(b)(4)
Nurse Practice Act	Advanced practice nurse	225 ILCS 65/65-5(b)(5)
Nurse Practice Act	Any kind of nurse	225 ILCS 65/70-5(b)(3)
Nursing Home Administrators Licensing and Disciplinary Act	Nursing home administrator	225 ILCS 70/17(a)(2)
Illinois Occupational Therapy Practice Act	Occupational therapist	225 ILCS 75/19(a)(3)
Illinois Optometric Practice Act of 1987	Optometrist	225 ILCS 80/24(a)(2)
Orthotics, Prosthetics, and Pedorthics Practice Act	Orthotist, prosthetist, or pedorthist	225 ILCS 84/90(a)(3)

Appendix A: Licenses That Can be Denied for a Felony Record (cont'd)

<i>Law requiring a license</i>	<i>Profession, occupation, or business licensed</i>	<i>Citation</i>
Pharmacy Practice Act	Pharmacist	225 ILCS 85/30(a), subd. 14
Illinois Physical Therapy Act	Physical therapist	225 ILCS 90/8(a)(1)
Illinois Physical Therapy Act	Physical therapist assistant	225 ILCS 90/8.1(1)
Illinois Physical Therapy Act	Physical therapist or physical therapist assistant	225 ILCS 90/17(1), subd. C
Physician Assistant Practice Act of 1987	Physician assistant	225 ILCS 95/12, subd. 1
Podiatric Medical Practice Act of 1987	Podiatrist	225 ILCS 100/24(3)
Boxing and Full-Contact Martial Arts Act	Professional, second, referee, judge, manager, matchmaker, timekeeper, or promoter	225 ILCS 105/10 and 105/11(4)
Respiratory Care Practice Act	Respiratory care practitioner	225 ILCS 106/95(a)(3)
Professional Counselor and Clinical Professional Counselor Licensing Act	Professional counselor or clinical professional counselor	225 ILCS 107/80(a)(3)
Illinois Speech-Language Pathology and Audiology Practice Act	Speech-language pathology assistant	225 ILCS 110/8.5(1)
Illinois Speech-Language Pathology and Audiology Practice Act	Speech-language pathologist, audiologist, or speech-language pathology assistant	225 ILCS 110/16(1)(K)
Veterinary Medicine and Surgery Practice Act of 2004	Veterinarian	225 ILCS 115/8, last paragraph
Wholesale Drug Distribution Licensing Act	Wholesale drug distributor	225 ILCS 120/55(a)(7)
Perfusionist Practice Act	Perfusionist	225 ILCS 125/30(2)

Appendix A: Licenses That Can be Denied for a Felony Record (cont'd)

<i>Law requiring a license</i>	<i>Profession, occupation, or business licensed</i>	<i>Citation</i>
Registered Surgical Assistant and Registered Surgical Technologist Title Protection Act	Surgical assistant	225 ILCS 130/45(2)
Registered Surgical Assistant and Registered Surgical Technologist Title Protection Act	Surgical technologist	225 ILCS 130/50(2)
Genetic Counseling Licensing Act	Genetic counselor	225 ILCS 135/95(a)(3)
Illinois Architecture Practice Act of 1989	Architect	225 ILCS 305/22(a)(6)
Interior Design Profession Title Act	Interior designer	225 ILCS 310/13(h)
Professional Engineering Practice Act	Professional engineer	225 ILCS 325/24(a-1)(3)
Illinois Professional Land Surveyor Act of 1989	Land surveyor	225 ILCS 330/27(a)(3)
Illinois Roofing Industry Licensing Act	Roofer	225 ILCS 335/9.1(b)
Structural Engineering Practice Act of 1989	Structural engineer	225 ILCS 340/20(a)(5)
Water Well and Pump Installation Contractor's License Act	Water well contractor or pump installer	225 ILCS 345/15(5)
Illinois Athlete Agents Act	Athlete agent	225 ILCS 401/75(a)(3)
Auction License Act	Auctioneer	225 ILCS 407/20-15(3)
Barber, Cosmetology, Esthetics, Hair Braiding, and Nail Technology Act of 1985	Cosmetologist, esthetician, nail technician, hair braider, or barber; or cosmetology, esthetics, nail technology, hair braiding, or barber teacher	225 ILCS 410/4-7(1)(a)
Cemetery Oversight Act	Cemetery authority, cemetery manager, or customer service employee	225 ILCS 411/25-10(a)(3)
Electrologist Licensing Act	Electrologist (person who removes hair using solid probe electrodes)	225 ILCS 412/75(a)(3)

Appendix A: Licenses That Can be Denied for a Felony Record (cont'd)

<i>Law requiring a license</i>	<i>Profession, occupation, or business licensed</i>	<i>Citation</i>
Illinois Certified Shorthand Reporters Act of 1984	Shorthand reporter	225 ILCS 415/23(a)(3)
Collection Agency Act	Collection agency officer	225 ILCS 425/9(a)(2)
Community Association Manager Licensing and Disciplinary Act	Community association manager	225 ILCS 427/85(a)(3)
Home Inspector Licensing Act	Home inspector	225 ILCS 441/15-10(a)(4)
Interpreter for the Deaf Licensing Act of 2007	Deaf interpreter	225 ILCS 443/115(a)(3)
Illinois Public Accounting Act	Public accountant	225 ILCS 450/20.01(a)(11)
Real Estate License Act of 2000	Real estatebroker, salesman, etc.	225 ILCS 454/5-25 and 454/20-20(a)(2)
Private Employment Agency Act	Employment counselor	225 ILCS 515/4(b)
Animal Welfare Act	Pet shop operator, dog dealer, kennel operator, cattery operator, guard dog service operator, animal control facility, or animal shelter operator	225 ILCS 605/10(e)
Illinois Feeder Swine Dealer Licensing Act	Feeder swine dealer	225 ILCS 620/9(e)
Illinois Livestock Dealer Licensing Act	Livestock dealer	225 ILCS 645/9(e)
Meat and Poultry Inspection Act	Operator of meat and poultry inspection establishment, or meat and poultry inspector	225 ILCS 650/19.01(a)(5)
Slaughter Livestock Buyers Act	Buyer or broker of slaughtered livestock	225 ILCS 655/7(d)
Professional Geologist Licensing Act	Geologist	225 ILCS 745/80(a)(3)

Appendix A: Licenses That Can be Denied for a Felony Record (cont'd)

<i>Law requiring a license</i>	<i>Profession, occupation, or business licensed</i>	<i>Citation</i>
Illinois Public Aid Code	Medicaid vendor (murder or Class X felony only)	305 ILCS 5/12-4.25(A-10)
Crematory Regulation Act	Crematory authority	410 ILCS 18/1(b)(5)
Radon Industry Licensing Act	Radon detection device seller or service provider	420 ILCS 44/45(b)
Illinois Pre-need Cemetery Sales Act	Pre-need cemetery seller	815 ILCS 390/7(j)