IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE STATE OF DELAWARE IN AND FOR NEW CASTLE COUNTY

KAMILLA D. LONDON Petitioner,	)	
	)	C.A. No. CPU6-09-001533
v.	)	
STATE OF DELAWARE Respondent.	)	

Submitted: September 14, 2026
Decided: November 16, 2026

ORDER ON PETITIONER'S JULY 2, 2026 PETITION TO RESTORE DRIVING PRIVILEGES

On January 21, 2025, Petitioner Kamilla D. London-Jenkins[1] filed to restore her driving privileges pursuant to 21 *Del. C.* §2809(3). Her driving privileges were revoked on June 25, 2009, upon a finding that she was a habitual offender pursuant to 21 *Del. C.* §2802 for convictions of: No Valid License in 2007; Reckless Driving in 2008; and No Valid License in 2009. Notably, two of the three qualifying convictions involved leaving an accident with an injured person and fleeing from the police in a reckless manner.

Despite being declared a habitual offender and losing her driving privileges, in 2010, Petitioner chose to operate a motor vehicle; she struck and killed a pedestrian and is currently serving a 25-year Level 5 sentence for manslaughter,

[1] On January 26, 2016, Petitioner changed her name from Jesus L. Pinkston to Kamilla Denise London.

leaving the scene of a collision resulting in death, and reckless endangerment in the first degree.

I. Facts and Relevant Procedural History

Petitioner previously filed a petition to restore her driving privileges on January 21, 2025. In a written decision denying the petition, the Court emphasized its concern regarding Petitioner's "fitness to operate a motor vehicle safety on Delaware Roads," underscoring that, after being designated a habitual offender, "Petitioner showed no regard for the safety of others on the roadway and is responsible for the death of another."[2]

Petitioner filed the instant Petition on July 2, 2026.[3] Petitioner asserts that she has been fully rehabilitated while serving her Level 5 sentence, and points to a Department of Corrections' application requesting Petitioner's early release pursuant to the Compassionate Release Act, which included certification that Petitioner's release would not present substantial risk to the community or herself. Petitioner also supports her application with various certificates earned by the completion of treatment and educational programs, as well as a letter from the former Director of Mental Health of Vaughn Correctional Center to Petitioner's sentencing judge

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[2] *State v. Jesus Pinkston*, Del. Com. Pl., C.A. No. CPU6-09-001533, Mims, J. (March 12, 2025)(ORDER)(accepting Comm'r Proposed Findings of Fact and Recommendations on Petition to Restore Driving Privileges of Feb. 12, 2025).

[3] Five years have passed since Petitioner was declared a habitual offender and the State takes no position on her present Petition.

regarding her treatment. Petitioner also asserts that her reentry efforts will be compromised without a driver's license.

II. Discussion

Pursuant to Delaware's Habitual Offender's Act set forth in Chapter 28 of Title 21, a person who has accumulated three or more specified driving convictions within five-year period may be declared a habitual offender.[4] Once adjudicated a habitual offender, the person is ordered to surrender their driver's license and is prohibited from driving for a period of five years.[5] No license will be issued until certain conditions are met, including restoration of driving privileges by the court.[6] Restoration of driving privileges is within the court's discretion, and requires a showing of good cause.

TheLegislature's intent in enacting the Habitual Offenders Act is unmistakable, for it is spelled out in the Act's opening section:

> **§ 2801. Declaration of policy.**
>
> It is hereby declared to be the policy of this State to:
>
> (1) Provide maximum safety for all persons who travel or otherwise use the public highways of this State; and
>
> (2) Deny the privilege of operating motor vehicles on our highways to persons who by their conduct and record have demonstrated their indifference to the safety and welfare of others and their disrespect for

[4] 21 *Del. C.* § 2802(1).
[5] § 2807; § 2809(1).
[6] § 2809(3).

> the laws of this State, the orders of its courts and the statutorily required acts of its administrative agencies; and
>
> (3) Discourage repetition of criminal acts by individuals against the peace and dignity of this State and the State's political subdivisions and to impose increased and added deprivation of the privilege to operate motor vehicles upon habitual offenders who have been convicted repeatedly of violations of the motor vehicle laws.

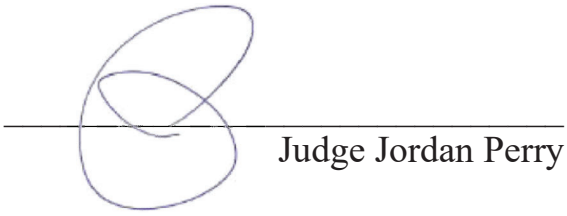
This clearly delineated legislative intent is further advanced in § 2810, which sets forth additional penalties for habitual offenders who operate a vehicle while their five-year driving prohibition is in effect.

Turning to the Petition at bar, the Court notes that Petitioner's request is premature; even if the Department of Corrections has requested early release, the application has yet to be approved and her current release date is set in 2031.

The earliness of the Petition notwithstanding, the Court finds Petitioner has failed to show good cause to justify restoration of her driving privileges, especially viewed against the backdrop of the Act's intended purpose. Petitioner's driving record at the time of revocation demonstrated her "indifference to public safety and disrespect to Delaware law." The State acted purposely to fulfill the legislative intent of protecting the public on Delaware's roadways by filing a petition under §2804 to have Petitioner declared a habitual offender and her driving privileges revoked. Despite being declared a habitual offender, Petitioner continued to drive eventually causing the death of a pedestrian.

Importantly, the third goal of the Habitual Offender Statute, to discourage repeated criminal acts by imposing increased and added deprivation of driving privileges to repeat offenders, has yet to be fulfilled. Petitioner has not yet been deprived of the privilege of driving at a time when the opportunity was available to her; she has been in custody and has not had the freedom to get behind the wheel of a car. Petitioner continued to drive after being declared a habitual offender in violation of § 2810, leading to a death of another and she has not had the opportunity to be deprived of the privilege of driving while she has been incarcerated.

Good cause has not been demonstrated by Petitioner as her driving record and conduct displays a manifest "disrespect for the laws of this State, the orders of its courts and statutorily required acts of its administrative agencies,"[7] and she has not been meaningfully deprived of the privilege to operate a vehicle. Accordingly, Petitioner's Petition to Restore Driving Privileges is **DENIED.**



Judge Jordan Perry

[7] 21 *Del. C.* § 2801.