96TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

State of Illinois

2009 and 2010

HB5198

Introduced 2/1/2010, by Rep. Dan Brady

SYNOPSIS AS INTRODUCED:

720 ILCS 5/11-9.3

Amends the Criminal Code of 1961. For the purpose of the statute prohibiting child sex offenders from knowingly being present within 100 feet of a site posted as a pick-up or discharge stop for a conveyance owned, leased, or contracted by a school to transport students to or from school or a school related activity when one or more persons under the age of 18 are present at the site, defines such stop as having a sign which is visible from the nearest public roadway and containing text or graphics, or both, sufficient to denote to a reasonable person the presence of a pick-up or discharge stop for a conveyance used for the transport of students to school.

LRB096 18645 RLC 34028 b

CORRECTIONAL BUDGET AND IMPACT NOTE ACT MAY APPLY

A BILL FOR

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AN ACT concerning criminal law.

2 Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, 3 represented in the General Assembly:

Section 5. The Criminal Code of 1961 is amended by changing
Section 11-9.3 as follows:

6 (720 ILCS 5/11-9.3)

Sec. 11-9.3. Presence within school zone by child sex
offenders prohibited.

9 (a) It is unlawful for a child sex offender to knowingly be present in any school building, on real property comprising any 10 school, or in any conveyance owned, leased, or contracted by a 11 school to transport students to or from school or a school 12 13 related activity when persons under the age of 18 are present 14 in the building, on the grounds or in the conveyance, unless the offender is a parent or guardian of a student attending the 15 16 school and the parent or quardian is: (i) attending a 17 conference at the school with school personnel to discuss the progress of his or her child academically or socially, (ii) 18 participating in child review conferences in which evaluation 19 20 and placement decisions may be made with respect to his or her 21 child regarding special education services, or (iii) attending conferences to discuss other student issues concerning his or 22 her child such as retention and promotion and notifies the 23

principal of the school of his or her presence at the school or 1 2 unless the offender has permission to be present from the superintendent or the school board or in the case of a private 3 school from the principal. In the case of a public school, if 4 5 permission is granted, the superintendent or school board president must inform the principal of the school where the sex 6 7 offender will be present. Notification includes the nature of the sex offender's visit and the hours in which the sex 8 9 offender will be present in the school. The sex offender is 10 responsible for notifying the principal's office when he or she 11 arrives on school property and when he or she departs from 12 school property. If the sex offender is to be present in the 13 vicinity of children, the sex offender has the duty to remain under the direct supervision of a school official. A child sex 14 15 offender who violates this provision is guilty of a Class 4 16 felony.

17 (a-5) It is unlawful for a child sex offender to knowingly 18 be present within 100 feet of a site posted as a pick-up or 19 discharge stop for a conveyance owned, leased, or contracted by 20 a school to transport students to or from school or a school 21 related activity when one or more persons under the age of 18 22 are present at the site.

(b) It is unlawful for a child sex offender to knowingly loiter within 500 feet of a school building or real property comprising any school while persons under the age of 18 are present in the building or on the grounds, unless the offender

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is a parent or quardian of a student attending the school and 1 2 the parent or guardian is: (i) attending a conference at the 3 school with school personnel to discuss the progress of his or her child academically or socially, (ii) participating in child 4 5 review conferences in which evaluation and placement decisions may be made with respect to his or her child regarding special 6 education services, or (iii) attending conferences to discuss 7 8 other student issues concerning his or her child such as 9 retention and promotion and notifies the principal of the 10 school of his or her presence at the school or has permission 11 to be present from the superintendent or the school board or in 12 the case of a private school from the principal. In the case of a public school, if permission is granted, the superintendent 13 or school board president must inform the principal of the 14 15 school where the sex offender will be present. Notification 16 includes the nature of the sex offender's visit and the hours 17 in which the sex offender will be present in the school. The sex offender is responsible for notifying the principal's 18 office when he or she arrives on school property and when he or 19 she departs from school property. If the sex offender is to be 20 present in the vicinity of children, the sex offender has the 21 22 duty to remain under the direct supervision of a school 23 official. A child sex offender who violates this provision is quilty of a Class 4 felony. 24

25 (b-5) It is unlawful for a child sex offender to knowingly 26 reside within 500 feet of a school building or the real

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property comprising any school that persons under the age of 18 attend. Nothing in this subsection (b-5) prohibits a child sex offender from residing within 500 feet of a school building or the real property comprising any school that persons under 18 attend if the property is owned by the child sex offender and was purchased before the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 91st General Assembly.

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(c) Definitions. In this Section:

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(1) "Child sex offender" means any person who:

10 (i) has been charged under Illinois law, or any 11 substantially similar federal law or law of another 12 state, with a sex offense set forth in paragraph (2) of 13 this subsection (c) or the attempt to commit an 14 included sex offense, and:

15 (A) is convicted of such offense or an attempt
16 to commit such offense; or

(B) is found not guilty by reason of insanity
of such offense or an attempt to commit such
offense; or

20 (C) is found not guilty by reason of insanity 21 pursuant to subsection (c) of Section 104-25 of the 22 Code of Criminal Procedure of 1963 of such offense 23 or an attempt to commit such offense; or

(D) is the subject of a finding not resulting
in an acquittal at a hearing conducted pursuant to
subsection (a) of Section 104-25 of the Code of

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Criminal Procedure of 1963 for the alleged commission or attempted commission of such offense; or

(E) is found not guilty by reason of insanity 4 5 following a hearing conducted pursuant to а of 6 federal law or the law another state substantially similar to subsection (c) of Section 7 104-25 of the Code of Criminal Procedure of 1963 of 8 9 such offense or of the attempted commission of such 10 offense; or

(F) is the subject of a finding not resulting in an acquittal at a hearing conducted pursuant to a federal law or the law of another state substantially similar to subsection (a) of Section 104-25 of the Code of Criminal Procedure of 1963 for the alleged violation or attempted commission of such offense; or

(ii) is certified as a sexually dangerous person
pursuant to the Illinois Sexually Dangerous Persons
Act, or any substantially similar federal law or the
law of another state, when any conduct giving rise to
such certification is committed or attempted against a
person less than 18 years of age; or

(iii) is subject to the provisions of Section 2 of
the Interstate Agreements on Sexually Dangerous
Persons Act.

1 Convictions that result from or are connected with the 2 same act, or result from offenses committed at the same 3 time, shall be counted for the purpose of this Section as 4 one conviction. Any conviction set aside pursuant to law is 5 not a conviction for purposes of this Section.

6 (2) Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (2.5), 7 "sex offense" means:

(i) A violation of any of the following Sections of 8 9 the Criminal Code of 1961: 10-7 (aiding or abetting 10 child abduction under Section 10-5(b)(10)),11 10-5(b)(10)(child luring), 11-6 (indecent 12 solicitation of child), 11-6.5 а (indecent solicitation of an adult), 11-9 (public indecency when 13 14 committed in a school, on the real property comprising 15 a school, or on a conveyance, owned, leased, or 16 contracted by a school to transport students to or from school or a school related activity), 11-9.1 (sexual 17 exploitation of a child), 11-15.1 (soliciting for a 18 19 juvenile prostitute), 11-17.1 (keeping a place of 20 juvenile prostitution), 11-18.1 (patronizing a juvenile prostitute), 11-19.1 (juvenile pimping), 21 22 11-19.2 (exploitation of a child), 11-20.1 (child 23 pornography), 11-20.3 (aggravated child pornography), 24 11-21 (harmful material), 12-14.1 (predatory criminal sexual assault of a child), 12-33 (ritualized abuse of 25 26 a child), 11-20 (obscenity) (when that offense was

committed in any school, on real property comprising any school, in any conveyance owned, leased, or contracted by a school to transport students to or from school or a school related activity). An attempt to commit any of these offenses.

6 (ii) A violation of any of the following Sections 7 of the Criminal Code of 1961, when the victim is a 8 person under 18 years of age: 12-13 (criminal sexual 9 assault), 12-14 (aggravated criminal sexual assault), 10 12-15 (criminal sexual abuse), 12-16 (aggravated 11 criminal sexual abuse). An attempt to commit any of 12 these offenses.

(iii) A violation of any of the following Sections
of the Criminal Code of 1961, when the victim is a
person under 18 years of age and the defendant is not a
parent of the victim:

10-1 (kidnapping),

18 10-2 (aggravated kidnapping),

19 10-3 (unlawful restraint),

20 10-3.1 (aggravated unlawful restraint).

21 An attempt to commit any of these offenses.

(iv) A violation of any former law of this State
substantially equivalent to any offense listed in
clause (2) (i) of subsection (c) of this Section.

(2.5) For the purposes of subsection (b-5) only, a sex
 offense means:

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(i) A violation of any of the following Sections of the Criminal Code of 1961:

10-5(b)(10) (child luring), 10-7 (aiding or 3 abetting child abduction under Section 10-5(b)(10), 4 5 11-6 (indecent solicitation of a child), 11-6.5 adult), 11-15.1 6 (indecent solicitation of an 7 (soliciting for a juvenile prostitute), 11-17.1 8 (keeping a place of juvenile prostitution), 11-18.1 9 (patronizing a juvenile prostitute), 11-19.1 (juvenile 10 pimping), 11-19.2 (exploitation of a child), 11-20.1 11 (child pornography), 11-20.3 (aggravated child 12 pornography), 12-14.1 (predatory criminal sexual 13 assault of a child), or 12-33 (ritualized abuse of a 14 child). An attempt to commit any of these offenses.

15 (ii) A violation of any of the following Sections 16 of the Criminal Code of 1961, when the victim is a 17 person under 18 years of age: 12-13 (criminal sexual assault), 12-14 (aggravated criminal sexual assault), 18 19 12 - 16(aggravated criminal sexual abuse), and 20 subsection (a) of Section 12-15 (criminal sexual 21 abuse). An attempt to commit any of these offenses.

(iii) A violation of any of the following Sections
of the Criminal Code of 1961, when the victim is a
person under 18 years of age and the defendant is not a
parent of the victim:

10-1 (kidnapping),

1 10-2 (aggravated kidnapping),

2 10-3 (unlawful restraint),

3 10-3.1 (aggravated unlawful restraint).

An attempt to commit any of these offenses.

5 (iv) A violation of any former law of this State
6 substantially equivalent to any offense listed in this
7 paragraph (2.5) of this subsection.

(3) A conviction for an offense of federal law or the 8 9 law of another state that is substantially equivalent to 10 any offense listed in paragraph (2) of subsection (c) of 11 this Section shall constitute a conviction for the purpose 12 of this Article. A finding or adjudication as a sexually dangerous person under any federal law or law of another 13 14 state that is substantially equivalent to the Sexually 15 Dangerous Persons Act shall constitute an adjudication for 16 the purposes of this Section.

17 (4) "School" means a public or private pre-school,18 elementary, or secondary school.

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(5) "Loiter" means:

(i) Standing, sitting idly, whether or not the
 person is in a vehicle or remaining in or around school
 property.

(ii) Standing, sitting idly, whether or not the
person is in a vehicle or remaining in or around school
property, for the purpose of committing or attempting
to commit a sex offense.

(iii) Entering or remaining in a building in or
 around school property, other than the offender's
 residence.

4 (6) "School official" means the principal, a teacher,
5 or any other certified employee of the school, the
6 superintendent of schools or a member of the school board.

(7) "Site posted as a pick-up or <u>discharge stop for a</u> 7 8 conveyance owned, leased, or contracted by a school to 9 transport students to or from school or a school related activity" means that the site has a sign which is visible 10 11 from the nearest public roadway and contains text or 12 graphics, or both, sufficient to denote to a reasonable 13 person the presence of a pick-up or discharge stop for a 14 conveyance used for the transport of students to school.

15 (c-5) For the purposes of this Section, the 500 feet 16 distance shall be measured from the edge of the property of the 17 school building or the real property comprising the school that 18 is closest to the edge of the property of the child sex 19 offender's residence or where he or she is loitering.

20 (d) Sentence. A person who violates this Section is guilty21 of a Class 4 felony.

22 (Source: P.A. 95-331, eff. 8-21-07; 95-440, eff. 8-27-07;
23 95-640, eff. 6-1-08; 95-819, eff. 1-1-09; 95-876, eff. 8-21-08;
24 96-328, eff. 8-11-09; 96-710, eff. 1-1-10.)