

101ST GENERAL ASSEMBLY State of Illinois 2019 and 2020 HB5464

by Rep. Camille Y. Lilly

SYNOPSIS AS INTRODUCED:

730 ILCS 154/5 730 ILCS 154/10 730 ILCS 154/40 730 ILCS 154/60

Amends the Murderer and Violent Offender Against Youth Registration Act. Provides that the period of registration shall be 5 years (currently, 10 years). Provides that the period of extended registration imposed for failure to register shall be equal to the period during which the offender failed to register (currently, 10 years). Provides that if the period of registration is extended, a registered letter shall also be sent to the offender (currently, only to local law enforcement). Provides that the penalty for failure to register or providing false information is a Class B misdemeanor (currently, Class 3 felony), a second or subsequent violation is a Class A misdemeanor (currently, Class 2 felony).

LRB101 17479 RLC 66889 b

FISCAL NOTE ACT MAY APPLY

1 AN ACT concerning criminal law.

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

- Section 5. The Murderer and Violent Offender Against Youth
 Registration Act is amended by changing Sections 5, 10, 40, and
 60 as follows:
- 7 (730 ILCS 154/5)

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- 8 Sec. 5. Definitions.
- 9 (a) As used in this Act, "violent offender against youth"
 10 means any person who is:
 - (1) charged pursuant to Illinois law, or any substantially similar federal, Uniform Code of Military Justice, sister state, or foreign country law, with a violent offense against youth set forth in subsection (b) of this Section or the attempt to commit an included violent offense against youth, and:
 - (A) is convicted of such offense or an attempt 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
 - (C) is found not guilty by reason of insanity pursuant to subsection (c) of Section 104-25 of the Code of Criminal Procedure of 1963 of such offense 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 Criminal Procedure of 1963 for the alleged commission or attempted commission of such offense; or
- (E) is found not guilty by reason of insanity following a hearing conducted pursuant to a federal, Uniform Code of Military Justice, sister state, or foreign country law substantially similar to subsection (c) of Section 104-25 of the Code of Criminal Procedure of 1963 of such offense or of the attempted commission of such offense; or
- (F) is the subject of a finding not resulting in an acquittal at a hearing conducted pursuant to a federal, Uniform Code of Military Justice, sister state, or foreign country law substantially similar to subsection (c) of Section 104-25 of the Code of Criminal Procedure of 1963 for the alleged violation or attempted commission of such offense; or
- (2) adjudicated a juvenile delinquent as the result of committing or attempting to commit an act which, if committed by an adult, would constitute any of the offenses specified in subsection (b) or (c-5) of this Section or a violation of any substantially similar federal, Uniform Code of Military Justice, sister state, or foreign country

law, or found guilty under Article V of the Juvenile Court Act of 1987 of committing or attempting to commit an act which, if committed by an adult, would constitute any of the offenses specified in subsection (b) or (c-5) of this Section or a violation of any substantially similar federal, Uniform Code of Military Justice, sister state, or foreign country law.

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

For purposes of this Section, "convicted" shall have the same meaning as "adjudicated". For the purposes of this Act, a person who is defined as a violent offender against youth as a result of being adjudicated a juvenile delinquent under paragraph (2) of this subsection (a) upon attaining 17 years of age shall be considered as having committed the violent offense against youth on or after the 17th birthday of the violent offender against youth. Registration of juveniles upon attaining 17 years of age shall not extend the original registration of 10 years from the date of conviction.

- (b) As used in this Act, "violent offense against youth" means:
- 25 (1) A violation of any of the following Sections of the 26 Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012, when

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1999:

years of age).

1	the victim is a person under 18 years of age and the
2	offense was committed on or after January 1, 1996:
3	10-1 (kidnapping),
4	10-2 (aggravated kidnapping),
5	10-3 (unlawful restraint),
6	10-3.1 (aggravated unlawful restraint).
7	An attempt to commit any of these offenses.
8	(2) First degree murder under Section 9-1 of the
9	Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012, when
10	the victim was a person under 18 years of age and the
11	defendant was at least 17 years of age at the time of the
12	commission of the offense.
13	(3) Child abduction under paragraph (10) of subsection
14	(b) of Section 10-5 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the
15	Criminal Code of 2012 committed by luring or attempting to
16	lure a child under the age of 16 into a motor vehicle,
17	building, house trailer, or dwelling place without the
18	consent of the parent or lawful custodian of the child for
19	other than a lawful purpose and the offense was committed
20	on or after January 1, 1998.
21	(4) A violation or attempted violation of the following
22	Section of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code

of 2012 when the offense was committed on or after July 1,

10-4 (forcible detention, if the victim is under 18

1	(4.1) Involuntary manslaughter under Section 9-3 of
2	the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012
3	where baby shaking was the proximate cause of death of the
4	victim of the offense.

- (4.2) Endangering the life or health of a child under Section 12-21.6 or 12C-5 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012 that results in the death of the child where baby shaking was the proximate cause of the death of the child.
- (4.3) Domestic battery resulting in bodily harm under Section 12-3.2 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012 when the defendant was 18 years or older and the victim was under 18 years of age and the offense was committed on or after July 26, 2010.
- (4.4) A violation or attempted violation of any of the following Sections or clauses of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012 when the victim was under 18 years of age and the offense was committed on or after (1) July 26, 2000 if the defendant was 18 years of age or older or (2) July 26, 2010 and the defendant was under the age of 18:
- 12-3.3 (aggravated domestic battery),
- 23 12-3.05(a)(1), 12-3.05(d)(2), 12-3.05(f)(1),
- 24 12-4(a), 12-4(b)(1), or 12-4(b)(14) (aggravated
- 25 battery),
- 12-3.05(a)(2) or 12-4.1 (heinous battery),

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1	12-3.05(b)	or	12-4.3	(aggravated	battery	of	а
2	child),						

3 12-3.1(a-5) or 12-4.4 (aggravated battery of an unborn child),

5 12-33 (ritualized abuse of a child).

- (4.5) A violation or attempted violation of any of the following Sections of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012 when the victim was under 18 years of age and the offense was committed on or after (1) August 1, 2001 if the defendant was 18 years of age or older or (2) August 1, 2011 and the defendant was under the age of 18:
- 12 12-3.05(e)(1), (2), (3), or (4) or 12-4.2 13 (aggravated battery with a firearm),
- 14 12-3.05(e)(5), (6), (7), or (8) or 12-4.2-5
 15 (aggravated battery with a machine gun),
- 16 12-11 or 19-6 (home invasion).
- 17 (5) A violation of any former law of this State 18 substantially equivalent to any offense listed in this 19 subsection (b).
 - (b-5) For the purposes of this Section, "first degree murder of an adult" means first degree murder under Section 9-1 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012 when the victim was a person 18 years of age or older at the time of the commission of the offense.
- 25 (c) A conviction for an offense of federal law, Uniform 26 Code of Military Justice, or the law of another state or a

foreign country that is substantially equivalent to any offense listed in subsections (b) and (c-5) of this Section shall constitute a conviction for the purpose of this Act.

(c-5) A person at least 17 years of age at the time of the commission of the offense who is convicted of first degree murder under Section 9-1 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012, against a person under 18 years of age, shall be required to register for natural life. A conviction for an offense of federal, Uniform Code of Military Justice, sister state, or foreign country law that is substantially equivalent to any offense listed in this subsection (c-5) shall constitute a conviction for the purpose of this Act. This subsection (c-5) applies to a person who committed the offense before June 1, 1996 only if the person is incarcerated in an Illinois Department of Corrections facility on August 20, 2004.

(c-6) A person who is convicted or adjudicated delinquent of first degree murder of an adult shall be required to register for a period of 10 years after conviction or adjudication if not confined to a penal institution, hospital, or any other institution or facility, and if confined, for a period of 5 10 years after parole, discharge, or release from any such facility. A conviction for an offense of federal, Uniform Code of Military Justice, sister state, or foreign country law that is substantially equivalent to any offense listed in subsection (c-6) of this Section shall constitute a conviction for the purpose of this Act. This subsection (c-6)

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- does not apply to those individuals released from incarceration 1 2 more than 10 years prior to January 1, 2012 (the effective date
- of Public Act 97-154). 3
 - (d) As used in this Act, "law enforcement agency having jurisdiction" means the Chief of Police in each of the municipalities in which the violent offender against youth expects to reside, work, or attend school (1) upon his or her discharge, parole or release or (2) during the service of his or her sentence of probation or conditional discharge, or the Sheriff of the county, in the event no Police Chief exists or if the offender intends to reside, work, or attend school in an unincorporated area. "Law enforcement agency having jurisdiction" includes the location where out-of-state students attend school and where out-of-state employees are employed or are otherwise required to register.
 - (e) As used in this Act, "supervising officer" means the assigned Illinois Department of Corrections parole agent or county probation officer.
 - (f) As used in this Act, "out-of-state student" means any violent offender against youth who is enrolled in Illinois, on a full-time or part-time basis, in any public or private educational institution, including, but not limited to, any secondary school, trade or professional institution, or institution of higher learning.
- (g) As used in this Act, "out-of-state employee" means any 26 violent offender against youth who works in Illinois,

- regardless of whether the individual receives payment for services performed, for a period of time of 10 or more days or for an aggregate period of time of 30 or more days during any calendar year. Persons who operate motor vehicles in the State accrue one day of employment time for any portion of a day spent in Illinois.
- 7 (h) As used in this Act, "school" means any public or 8 private educational institution, including, but not limited 9 to, any elementary or secondary school, trade or professional 10 institution, or institution of higher education.
- 11 (i) As used in this Act, "fixed residence" means any and 12 all places that a violent offender against youth resides for an 13 aggregate period of time of 5 or more days in a calendar year.
- (j) As used in this Act, "baby shaking" means the vigorous 14 shaking of an infant or a young child that may result in 15 16 bleeding inside the head and cause one or more of the following 17 conditions: irreversible brain damage; blindness, retinal hemorrhage, or eye damage; cerebral palsy; hearing loss; spinal 18 19 cord injury, including paralysis; seizures; learning 20 disability; central nervous system injury; closed head injury; rib fracture; subdural hematoma; or death. 21
- 22 (Source: P.A. 96-1115, eff. 1-1-11; 96-1294, eff. 7-26-10;
- 23 97-154, eff. 1-1-12; 97-333, eff. 8-12-11; 97-432, eff.
- 24 8-16-11; 97-1108, eff. 1-1-13; 97-1109, eff. 1-1-13; 97-1150,
- 25 eff. 1-25-13.)

1 (730 ILCS 154/10)

2 Sec. 10. Duty to register.

- (a) A violent offender against youth shall, within the time period prescribed in subsections (b) and (c), register in person and provide accurate information as required by the Illinois Department of State Police. Such information shall include a current photograph, current address, current place of employment, the employer's telephone number, school attended, extensions of the time period for registering as provided in this Act and, if an extension was granted, the reason why the extension was granted and the date the violent offender against youth was notified of the extension. A person who has been adjudicated a juvenile delinquent for an act which, if committed by an adult, would be a violent offense against youth shall register as an adult violent offender against youth within 10 days after attaining 17 years of age. The violent offender against youth shall register:
 - (1) with the chief of police in the municipality in which he or she resides or is temporarily domiciled for a period of time of 5 or more days, unless the municipality is the City of Chicago, in which case he or she shall register at a fixed location designated by the Superintendent of the Chicago Police Department; or
 - (2) with the sheriff in the county in which he or she resides or is temporarily domiciled for a period of time of 5 or more days in an unincorporated area or, if

incorporated, no police chief exists.

If the violent offender against youth is employed at or attends an institution of higher education, he or she shall register:

- (i) with the chief of police in the municipality in which he or she is employed at or attends an institution of higher education, unless the municipality is the City of Chicago, in which case he or she shall register at a fixed location designated by the Superintendent of the Chicago Police Department; or
- (ii) with the sheriff in the county in which he or she is employed or attends an institution of higher education located in an unincorporated area, or if incorporated, no police chief exists.

For purposes of this Act, the place of residence or temporary domicile is defined as any and all places where the violent offender against youth resides for an aggregate period of time of 5 or more days during any calendar year. Any person required to register under this Act who lacks a fixed address or temporary domicile must notify, in person, the agency of jurisdiction of his or her last known address within 5 days after ceasing to have a fixed residence.

Any person who lacks a fixed residence must report weekly, in person, with the sheriff's office of the county in which he or she is located in an unincorporated area, or with the chief of police in the municipality in which he or she is located.

The agency of jurisdiction will document each weekly registration to include all the locations where the person has stayed during the past 7 days.

The violent offender against youth shall provide accurate information as required by the <u>Illinois</u> Department of State Police. That information shall include the current place of employment of the violent offender against youth.

- (a-5) An out-of-state student or out-of-state employee shall, within 5 days after beginning school or employment in this State, register in person and provide accurate information as required by the <u>Illinois Department of State Police</u>. Such information will include current place of employment, school attended, and address in state of residence. The out-of-state student or out-of-state employee shall register:
 - (1) with the chief of police in the municipality in which he or she attends school or is employed for a period of time of 5 or more days or for an aggregate period of time of more than 30 days during any calendar year, unless the municipality is the City of Chicago, in which case he or she shall register at a fixed location designated by the Superintendent of the Chicago Police Department; or
 - (2) with the sheriff in the county in which he or she attends school or is employed for a period of time of 5 or more days or for an aggregate period of time of more than 30 days during any calendar year in an unincorporated area or, if incorporated, no police chief exists.

The out-of-state student or out-of-state employee shall provide accurate information as required by the <u>Illinois</u>

Department of State Police. That information shall include the out-of-state student's current place of school attendance or the out-of-state employee's current place of employment.

- (b) Any violent offender against youth regardless of any initial, prior, or other registration, shall, within 5 days of beginning school, or establishing a residence, place of employment, or temporary domicile in any county, register in person as set forth in subsection (a) or (a-5).
- (c) The registration for any person required to register under this Act shall be as follows:
 - (1) Except as provided in paragraph (3) of this subsection (c), any person who has not been notified of his or her responsibility to register shall be notified by a criminal justice entity of his or her responsibility to register. Upon notification the person must then register within 5 days of notification of his or her requirement to register. If notification is not made within the offender's 5 10 year registration requirement, and the Illinois Department of State Police determines no evidence exists or indicates the offender attempted to avoid registration, the offender will no longer be required to register under this Act.
 - (2) Except as provided in paragraph (3) of this subsection (c), any person convicted on or after the

effective date of this Act shall register in person within 5 days after the entry of the sentencing order based upon his or her conviction.

- (3) Any person unable to comply with the registration requirements of this Act because he or she is confined, institutionalized, or imprisoned in Illinois on or after the effective date of this Act shall register in person within 5 days of discharge, parole or release.
- (4) The person shall provide positive identification and documentation that substantiates proof of residence at the registering address.
- (5) The person shall pay a \$20 initial registration fee and a \$10 annual renewal fee. The fees shall be deposited into the Offender Registration Fund. The fees shall be used by the registering agency for official purposes. The agency shall establish procedures to document receipt and use of the funds. The law enforcement agency having jurisdiction may waive the registration fee if it determines that the person is indigent and unable to pay the registration fee.
- (d) Within 5 days after obtaining or changing employment, a person required to register under this Section must report, in person to the law enforcement agency having jurisdiction, the business name and address where he or she is employed. If the person has multiple businesses or work locations, every business and work location must be reported to the law enforcement agency having jurisdiction.

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1 (Source: P.A. 101-571, eff. 8-23-19.)

2 (730 ILCS 154/40)

Sec. 40. Duration of registration. A person who becomes subject to registration under this Article who has previously been subject to registration under this Article or under the Offender Registration Act or similar registration requirements of other jurisdictions shall register for the period of his or her natural life if not confined to a penal institution, hospital, or other institution or facility, and if confined, for the period of his or her natural life after parole, discharge, or release from any such facility. Any other person who is required to register under this Act shall be required to register for a period of 5 10 years after conviction or adjudication if not confined to a penal institution, hospital or any other institution or facility, and if confined, for a period of 10 years after parole, discharge or release from any such facility. A violent offender against youth who is allowed to leave a county, State, or federal facility for the purposes of work release, education, or overnight visitations shall be required to register within 5 days of beginning such a program. Liability for registration terminates at the expiration of $5 \frac{10}{10}$ years from the date of conviction or adjudication if not confined to a penal institution, hospital or any other institution or facility and if confined, at the expiration of $5 \frac{10}{10}$ years from the date of

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parole, discharge or release from any such facility, providing such person does not, during that period, again become liable to register under the provisions of this Act. Reconfinement due to a violation of parole or other circumstances that relates to the original conviction or adjudication shall extend the period of registration to 10 years after final parole, discharge, or release. The Director of the Illinois State Police, consistent with administrative rules, shall extend for 5 10 years the registration period of any violent offender against youth who fails to comply with the provisions of this Act. registration period for any violent offender against youth who fails to comply with any provision of the Act shall extend the period of registration by the length of the period of time during which the person was not registered 10 years beginning from the first date of registration after the violation. If the registration period is extended, the Illinois Department of State Police shall send a registered letter to the violent offender and to the law enforcement agency where the violent offender against youth resides within 3 days after the extension of the registration period. The violent offender against youth shall report to that law enforcement agency and sign for that letter. One copy of that letter shall be kept on file with the law enforcement agency of the jurisdiction where the violent offender against youth resides and one copy shall be returned to the Illinois Department of State Police.

(Source: P.A. 94-945, eff. 6-27-06; 95-169, eff. 8-14-07.)

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1 (730 ILCS 154/60)

Sec. 60. Penalty. Any person who is required to register under this Act who violates any of the provisions of this Act and any person who is required to register under this Act who seeks to change his or her name under Article XXI of the Code of Civil Procedure is guilty of a Class B misdemeanor 3 felony. Any person who is convicted for a violation of this Act for a second or subsequent time is quilty of a Class A misdemeanor 2 felony. Any person who is required to register under this Act who knowingly or willfully gives material information required by this Act that is false is guilty of a Class B misdemeanor $\frac{3}{2}$ felony. Any person convicted of a violation of any provision of this Act shall, in addition to any other penalty required by law, be required to serve a minimum period of 7 days confinement in the local county jail. The court shall impose a mandatory minimum fine of \$500 for failure to comply with any provision of this Act. These fines shall be deposited into the Offender Registration Fund. Any violent offender against youth who violates any provision of this Act may be arrested and tried in any Illinois county where the violent offender against youth can be located. The local police department or sheriff's office is not required to determine whether the person is living within its jurisdiction.

24 (Source: P.A. 101-571, eff. 8-23-19.)