

## 104TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY State of Illinois 2025 and 2026 HB1140

Introduced 1/9/2025, by Rep. Jed Davis

## SYNOPSIS AS INTRODUCED:

720 ILCS 5/10-9 720 ILCS 5/11-9.3 720 ILCS 5/11-25

Amends the Criminal Code of 2012. Provides that a person charged with involuntary sexual servitude of a minor or trafficking in persons if the victim is under 18 years of age shall not be permitted to plead down to lesser offenses. Provides that no person charged with grooming shall be permitted to plead down to lesser offenses. Provides that prosecutors are prohibited from offering plea bargains to lesser offenses to those individuals charged with grooming. Provides that it is a Class 4 felony for a child sex offender to knowingly operate, manage, be employed by, volunteer at, be associated with, or knowingly be present at any facility providing entertainment exclusively directed toward persons under the age of 18.

LRB104 04996 RLC 15024 b

1 AN ACT concerning criminal law.

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

- 4 Section 5. The Criminal Code of 2012 is amended by
- 5 changing Sections 10-9, 11-9.3, and 11-25 as follows:
- 6 (720 ILCS 5/10-9)
- 7 Sec. 10-9. Trafficking in persons, involuntary servitude,
- 8 and related offenses.
- 9 (a) Definitions. In this Section:
- 10 (1) "Intimidation" has the meaning prescribed in Section
- 11 12-6.
- 12 (2) "Commercial sexual activity" means any sex act on
- 13 account of which anything of value is given, promised to, or
- 14 received by any person.
- 15 (2.5) "Company" means any sole proprietorship,
- 16 organization, association, corporation, partnership, joint
- venture, limited partnership, limited liability partnership,
- 18 limited liability limited partnership, limited liability
- 19 company, or other entity or business association, including
- 20 all wholly owned subsidiaries, majority-owned subsidiaries,
- 21 parent companies, or affiliates of those entities or business
- associations, that exist for the purpose of making profit.
- 23 (3) "Financial harm" includes intimidation that brings

- 1 about financial loss, criminal usury, or employment contracts
- 2 that violate the Frauds Act.
- $3 \qquad (4) \quad (Blank).$
- 4 (5) "Labor" means work of economic or financial value.
- 5 (6) "Maintain" means, in relation to labor or services, to
- 6 secure continued performance thereof, regardless of any
- 7 initial agreement on the part of the victim to perform that
- 8 type of service.
- 9 (7) "Obtain" means, in relation to labor or services, to
- 10 secure performance thereof.
- 11 (7.5) "Serious harm" means any harm, whether physical or
- 12 nonphysical, including psychological, financial, or
- 13 reputational harm, that is sufficiently serious, under all the
- 14 surrounding circumstances, to compel a reasonable person of
- 15 the same background and in the same circumstances to perform
- or to continue performing labor or services in order to avoid
- incurring that harm.
- 18 (8) "Services" means activities resulting from
- 19 relationship between a person and the actor in which the
- 20 person performs activities under the supervision of or for the
- 21 benefit of the actor. Commercial sexual activity and
- 22 sexually-explicit performances are forms of activities that
- are "services" under this Section. Nothing in this definition
- 24 may be construed to legitimize or legalize prostitution.
- 25 (9) "Sexually-explicit performance" means a live,
- 26 recorded, broadcast (including over the Internet), or public

- act or show intended to arouse or satisfy the sexual desires or appeal to the prurient interests of patrons.
  - (10) "Trafficking victim" means a person subjected to the practices set forth in subsection (b), (c), or (d).
    - (b) Involuntary servitude. A person commits involuntary servitude when he or she knowingly subjects, attempts to subject, or engages in a conspiracy to subject another person to labor or services obtained or maintained through any of the following means, or any combination of these means:
- 10 (1) causes or threatens to cause physical harm to any person;
  - (2) physically restrains or threatens to physically restrain another person;
  - (3) abuses or threatens to abuse the law or legal process;
  - (4) knowingly destroys, conceals, removes, confiscates, or possesses any actual or purported passport or other immigration document, or any other actual or purported government identification document, of another person;
  - (5) uses intimidation, or exerts financial control over any person; or
  - (6) uses any scheme, plan, or pattern intended to cause the person to believe that, if the person did not perform the labor or services, that person or another person would suffer serious harm or physical restraint.

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Sentence. Except as otherwise provided in subsection (e) or (f), a violation of subsection (b)(1) is a Class X felony, (b)(2) is a Class 1 felony, (b)(3) is a Class 2 felony, (b)(4)

is a Class 3 felony, (b) (5) and (b) (6) is a Class 4 felony.

- (c) Involuntary sexual servitude of a minor. A person commits involuntary sexual servitude of a minor when he or she knowingly recruits, entices, harbors, transports, provides, or obtains by any means, or attempts to recruit, entice, harbor, provide, or obtain by any means, another person under 18 years of age, knowing that the minor will engage in commercial sexual activity, a sexually-explicit performance, or the production of pornography, or causes or attempts to cause a
- 14 (1) there is no overt force or threat and the minor is 15 between the ages of 17 and 18 years;

minor to engage in one or more of those activities and:

- (2) there is no overt force or threat and the minor is under the age of 17 years; or
  - (3) there is overt force or threat.
- Sentence. Except as otherwise provided in subsection (e) or (f), a violation of subsection (c)(1) is a Class 1 felony, (c)(2) is a Class X felony, and (c)(3) is a Class X felony.
- 22 (d) Trafficking in persons. A person commits trafficking
  23 in persons when he or she knowingly: (1) recruits, entices,
  24 harbors, transports, provides, or obtains by any means, or
  25 attempts to recruit, entice, harbor, transport, provide, or
  26 obtain by any means, another person, intending or knowing that

- the person will be subjected to involuntary servitude; or (2) benefits, financially or by receiving anything of value, from participation in a venture that has engaged in an act of involuntary servitude or involuntary sexual servitude of a minor. A company commits trafficking in persons when the company knowingly benefits, financially or by receiving anything of value, from participation in a venture that has engaged in an act of involuntary servitude or involuntary sexual servitude of a minor.
  - Sentence. Except as otherwise provided in subsection (e) or (f), a violation of this subsection by a person is a Class 1 felony. A violation of this subsection by a company is a business offense for which a fine of up to \$100,000 may be imposed.
    - (e) Aggravating factors. A violation of this Section involving kidnapping or an attempt to kidnap, aggravated criminal sexual assault or an attempt to commit aggravated criminal sexual assault, or an attempt to commit first degree murder is a Class X felony.
      - (f) Sentencing considerations.
      - (1) Bodily injury. If, pursuant to a violation of this Section, a victim suffered bodily injury, the defendant may be sentenced to an extended-term sentence under Section 5-8-2 of the Unified Code of Corrections. The sentencing court must take into account the time in which the victim was held in servitude, with increased penalties

for cases in which the victim was held for between 180 days and one year, and increased penalties for cases in which the victim was held for more than one year.

- (2) Number of victims. In determining sentences within statutory maximums, the sentencing court should take into account the number of victims, and may provide for substantially increased sentences in cases involving more than 10 victims.
- (g) Restitution. Restitution is mandatory under this Section. In addition to any other amount of loss identified, the court shall order restitution including the greater of (1) the gross income or value to the defendant of the victim's labor or services or (2) the value of the victim's labor as guaranteed under the Minimum Wage Law and overtime provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA) or the Minimum Wage Law, whichever is greater.
  - (g-5) Fine distribution. If the court imposes a fine under subsection (b), (c), or (d) of this Section, it shall be collected and distributed to the Specialized Services for Survivors of Human Trafficking Fund in accordance with Section 5-9-1.21 of the Unified Code of Corrections.
- (h) Trafficking victim services. Subject to the availability of funds, the Department of Human Services may provide or fund emergency services and assistance to individuals who are victims of one or more offenses defined in this Section.

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- Certification. The Attorney General, a State's (i) Attorney, or any law enforcement official shall certify in writing to the United States Department of Justice or other federal agency, such as the United States Department of Homeland Security, that an investigation or prosecution under this Section has begun and the individual who is a likely victim of a crime described in this Section is willing to cooperate or is cooperating with the investigation to enable the individual, if eligible under federal law, to qualify for an appropriate special immigrant visa and to access available federal benefits. Cooperation with law enforcement shall not be required of victims of a crime described in this Section who are under 18 years of age. This certification shall be made available to the victim and his or her designated legal representative.
- (j) A person who commits involuntary servitude, involuntary sexual servitude of a minor, or trafficking in persons under subsection (b), (c), or (d) of this Section is subject to the property forfeiture provisions set forth in Article 124B of the Code of Criminal Procedure of 1963.
- (k) Prohibition of plea bargains.
- 22 (1) No person charged with involuntary sexual
  23 servitude of a minor or trafficking in persons if the
  24 victim is under 18 years of age shall be permitted to plead
  25 down to lesser offenses.
  - (2) Prosecutors are prohibited from offering plea

- 1 <u>bargains to lesser offenses to those individuals charged</u>
- 2 with involuntary sexual servitude of a minor or
- 3 trafficking in persons if the victim is under 18 years of
- 4 age.

- 5 (Source: P.A. 101-18, eff. 1-1-20.)
- 6 (720 ILCS 5/11-9.3)
- 7 Sec. 11-9.3. Presence within school zone by child sex
- 8 offenders prohibited; approaching, contacting, residing with,
- 9 or communicating with a child within certain places by child
- 10 sex offenders prohibited.
- 11 (a) It is unlawful for a child sex offender to knowingly be
- 12 present in any school building, on real property comprising
- any school, or in any conveyance owned, leased, or contracted
- by a school to transport students to or from school or a school
- related activity when persons under the age of 18 are present

in the building, on the grounds or in the conveyance, unless

- the offender is a parent or quardian of a student attending the
- 18 school and the parent or guardian is: (i) attending a
- 19 conference at the school with school personnel to discuss the
- 20 progress of his or her child academically or socially, (ii)
- 21 participating in child review conferences in which evaluation
- and placement decisions may be made with respect to his or her
- 23 child regarding special education services, or (iii) attending
- 24 conferences to discuss other student issues concerning his or
- 25 her child such as retention and promotion and notifies the

principal of the school of his or her presence at the school or unless the offender has permission to be present from the superintendent or the school board or in the case of a private school from the principal. In the case of a public school, if permission is granted, the superintendent or school board president must inform the principal of the school where the sex offender will be present. Notification includes the nature of the sex offender's visit and the hours in which the sex offender will be present in the school. The sex offender is responsible for notifying the principal's office when he or she arrives on school property and when he or she departs from school property. If the sex offender is to be present in the vicinity of children, the sex offender has the duty to remain under the direct supervision of a school official.

(a-5) It is unlawful for a child sex offender to knowingly be 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.

(a-10) It is unlawful for a child sex offender to knowingly be present in any public park building, a playground or recreation area within any publicly accessible privately owned building, or on real property comprising any public park when persons under the age of 18 are present in the building or on the grounds and to approach, contact, or communicate with a

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child under 18 years of age, unless the offender is a parent or guardian of a person under 18 years of age present in the building or on the grounds.

(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 is a parent or guardian of a student attending the school and the parent or quardian is: (i) attending a conference at the school with school personnel to discuss the progress of his or her child academically or socially, (ii) participating in child review conferences in which evaluation and placement decisions may be made with respect to his or her child regarding special education services, or (iii) attending conferences to discuss other student issues concerning his or her child such as retention and promotion and notifies the principal of the school of his or her presence at the school or has permission to be present from the superintendent or the school board or in the case of a private school from the principal. In the case of a public school, if permission is granted, the superintendent or school board president must inform the principal of the school where the sex offender will be present. Notification includes the nature of the sex offender's visit and the hours in which the sex offender will be present in the school. The sex offender is responsible for notifying the principal's office when he or she arrives on

- school property and when he or she departs from school property. If the sex offender is to be present in the vicinity of children, the sex offender has the duty to remain under the
- 4 direct supervision of a school official.
  - (b-2) It is unlawful for a child sex offender to knowingly loiter on a public way within 500 feet of a public park building or real property comprising any public park while persons under the age of 18 are present in the building or on the grounds and to approach, contact, or communicate with a child under 18 years of age, unless the offender is a parent or guardian of a person under 18 years of age present in the building or on the grounds.
    - (b-5) It is unlawful for a child sex offender to knowingly reside within 500 feet of a school building or the real 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 July 7, 2000 (the effective date of Public Act 91-911).
    - (b-10) It is unlawful for a child sex offender to knowingly reside within 500 feet of a playground, child care institution, day care center, part day child care facility, day care home, group day care home, or a facility providing programs or services exclusively directed toward persons under

18 years of age. Nothing in this subsection (b-10) prohibits a child sex offender from residing within 500 feet of a playground or a facility providing programs or services exclusively directed toward persons under 18 years of age if the property is owned by the child sex offender and was purchased before July 7, 2000. Nothing in this subsection (b-10) prohibits a child sex offender from residing within 500 feet of a child care institution, day care center, or part day child care facility if the property is owned by the child sex offender and was purchased before June 26, 2006. Nothing in this subsection (b-10) prohibits a child sex offender from residing within 500 feet of a day care home or group day care home if the property is owned by the child sex offender and was purchased before August 14, 2008 (the effective date of Public Act 95-821).

(b-15) It is unlawful for a child sex offender to knowingly reside within 500 feet of the victim of the sex offense. Nothing in this subsection (b-15) prohibits a child sex offender from residing within 500 feet of the victim if the property in which the child sex offender resides is owned by the child sex offender and was purchased before August 22, 2002.

23 This subsection (b-15) does not apply if the victim of the 24 sex offense is 21 years of age or older.

(b-20) It is unlawful for a child sex offender to knowingly communicate, other than for a lawful purpose under

- Illinois law, using the Internet or any other digital media, with a person under 18 years of age or with a person whom he or she believes to be a person under 18 years of age, unless the offender is a parent or guardian of the person under 18 years of age.
- (c) It is unlawful for a child sex offender to knowingly 6 7 operate, manage, be employed by, volunteer at, be associated 8 with, or knowingly be present at any: (i) facility providing 9 programs, or services, or entertainment exclusively directed 10 toward persons under the age of 18; (ii) day care center; (iii) 11 part day child care facility; (iv) child care institution; (v) 12 school providing before and after school programs for children under 18 years of age; (vi) day care home; or (vii) group day 13 14 care home. This does not prohibit a child sex offender from 15 owning the real property upon which the programs or services 16 are offered or upon which the day care center, part day child 17 care facility, child care institution, or school providing before and after school programs for children under 18 years 18 of age is located, provided the child sex offender refrains 19 20 from being present on the premises for the hours during which: (1) the programs or services are being offered or (2) the day 21 22 care center, part day child care facility, child care 23 institution, or school providing before and after school programs for children under 18 years of age, day care home, or 24 25 group day care home is operated.
  - (c-2) It is unlawful for a child sex offender to

participate in a holiday event involving children under 18 years of age, including but not limited to distributing candy or other items to children on Halloween, wearing a Santa Claus costume on or preceding Christmas, being employed as a department store Santa Claus, or wearing an Easter Bunny costume on or preceding Easter. For the purposes of this subsection, child sex offender has the meaning as defined in this Section, but does not include as a sex offense under paragraph (2) of subsection (d) of this Section, the offense under subsection (c) of Section 11-1.50 of this Code. This subsection does not apply to a child sex offender who is a parent or guardian of children under 18 years of age that are present in the home and other non-familial minors are not present.

- (c-5) It is unlawful for a child sex offender to knowingly operate, manage, be employed by, or be associated with any carnival, amusement enterprise, or county or State fair when persons under the age of 18 are present.
- (c-6) It is unlawful for a child sex offender who owns and resides at residential real estate to knowingly rent any residential unit within the same building in which he or she resides to a person who is the parent or guardian of a child or children under 18 years of age. This subsection shall apply only to leases or other rental arrangements entered into after January 1, 2009 (the effective date of Public Act 95-820).
  - (c-7) It is unlawful for a child sex offender to knowingly

offer or provide any programs or services to persons under 18
years of age in his or her residence or the residence of
another or in any facility for the purpose of offering or
providing such programs or services, whether such programs or
services are offered or provided by contract, agreement,
arrangement, or on a volunteer basis.

- (c-8) It is unlawful for a child sex offender to knowingly operate, whether authorized to do so or not, any of the following vehicles: (1) a vehicle which is specifically designed, constructed or modified and equipped to be used for the retail sale of food or beverages, including but not limited to an ice cream truck; (2) an authorized emergency vehicle; or (3) a rescue vehicle.
  - (d) Definitions. In this Section:
    - (1) "Child sex offender" means any person who:
    - (i) has been charged under Illinois law, or any substantially similar federal law or law of another state, with a sex offense set forth in paragraph (2) of this subsection (d) or the attempt to commit an included sex offense, and the victim is a person under 18 years of age at the time of the offense; 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

1	(C) is found not guilty by reason of insanity
2	pursuant to subsection (c) of Section 104-25 of
3	the Code of Criminal Procedure of 1963 of such
4	offense or an attempt to commit such offense; or
5	(D) is the subject of a finding not resulting
6	in an acquittal at a hearing conducted pursuant to
7	subsection (a) of Section 104-25 of the Code of
8	Criminal Procedure of 1963 for the alleged
9	commission or attempted commission of such
10	offense; or
11	(E) is found not guilty by reason of insanity
12	following a hearing conducted pursuant to a
13	federal law or the law of another state
14	substantially similar to subsection (c) of Section
15	104-25 of the Code of Criminal Procedure of 1963
16	of such offense or of the attempted commission of
17	such offense; or
18	(F) is the subject of a finding not resulting
19	in an acquittal at a hearing conducted pursuant to
20	a federal law or the law of another state
21	substantially similar to subsection (a) of Section
22	104-25 of the Code of Criminal Procedure of 1963
23	for the alleged violation or attempted commission
24	of such offense; or
25	(ii) is certified as a sexually dangerous person
26	pursuant to the Illinois Sexually Dangerous Persons

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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.

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 Section as one conviction. Any conviction set aside pursuant to law is not a conviction for purposes of this Section.

- (2) Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (2.5),
  "sex offense" means:
  - (i) A violation of any of the following Sections of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012: 10-4 (forcible detention), 10-7 (aiding or abetting child abduction under Section 10-5(b)(10)), 10-5(b)(10) (child luring), 11-1.40 (predatory criminal sexual assault of a child), 11-6 (indecent solicitation of а child), 11-6.5(indecent solicitation of an adult), 11-9.1 (sexual exploitation of a child), 11-9.2 (custodial sexual misconduct), 11-9.5 (sexual misconduct with a person with a disability), 11-11 (sexual relations within families), 11-14.3(a)(1) (promoting prostitution by advancing

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prostitution), 11-14.3(a)(2)(A) (promoting prostitution by profiting from prostitution person prostitute), compelling a to be а 11-14.3(a)(2)(C) (promoting prostitution by profiting from prostitution by means other than as described in subparagraphs (A) and (B) of paragraph subsection (a) of Section 11-14.3), 11-14.4 (promoting juvenile prostitution), 11-18.1 (patronizing juvenile prostitute), 11-20.1 (child pornography), 11-20.1B (aggravated child pornography), (harmful material), 11-25 (grooming), 11-26 (traveling to meet a minor or traveling to meet a child), 12-33 (ritualized abuse of 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, or in a public park), 11-30 (public indecency) (when committed in a school, on real property comprising a school, in any conveyance owned, leased, or contracted by a school to transport students to or from school or a school related activity, or in a public park). An attempt to commit any of these offenses.

(ii) A violation of any of the following Sections of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of

1	2012, when the victim is a person under 18 years of
2	age: 11-1.20 (criminal sexual assault), 11-1.30
3	(aggravated criminal sexual assault), 11-1.50
4	(criminal sexual abuse), 11-1.60 (aggravated criminal
5	sexual abuse). An attempt to commit any of these
6	offenses.
7	(iii) A violation of any of the following Sections
8	of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of
9	2012, when the victim is a person under 18 years of age
10	and the defendant is not a parent of the victim:
11	10-1 (kidnapping),
12	10-2 (aggravated kidnapping),
13	10-3 (unlawful restraint),
14	10-3.1 (aggravated unlawful restraint),
15	11-9.1(A) (permitting sexual abuse of a child).
16	An attempt to commit any of these offenses.
17	(iv) A violation of any former law of this State
18	substantially equivalent to any offense listed in
19	clause (2)(i) or (2)(ii) of subsection (d) of this
20	Section.
21	(2.5) For the purposes of subsections $(b-5)$ and $(b-10)$
22	only, a sex offense means:
23	(i) A violation of any of the following Sections
24	of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of
25	2012:
26	10-5 (b) (10) (child luring), $10-7$ (aiding or

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abetting child abduction under Section 10-5(b)(10)), 11-1.40 (predatory criminal sexual assault of a child), 11-6 (indecent solicitation of a child), 11-6.5 (indecent solicitation of an adult), 11-9.2 (custodial sexual misconduct), 11-9.5 (sexual misconduct with a person with a disability), 11-11 (sexual relations within families), 11-14.3(a)(1) (promoting prostitution by advancing prostitution), 11-14.3(a)(2)(A) (promoting prostitution by profiting from prostitution by compelling a person to be a prostitute), 11-14.3(a)(2)(C) (promoting prostitution by profiting from prostitution by means other than as described in subparagraphs (A) and (B) of paragraph (2) of subsection (a) of Section 11-14.3), 11-14.4 (promoting juvenile prostitution), 11-18.1 (patronizing a juvenile prostitute), 11-20.1 (child pornography), 11-20.1B (aggravated child pornography), 11-25 (grooming), 11-26 (traveling to meet a minor or traveling to meet a child), or 12-33 (ritualized abuse of a child). An attempt to commit any of these offenses.

(ii) A violation of any of the following Sections of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012, when the victim is a person under 18 years of age: 11-1.20 (criminal sexual assault), 11-1.30 (aggravated criminal sexual assault), 11-1.60

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1 (aggravated criminal sexual abuse), and subsection (a)
2 of Section 11-1.50 (criminal sexual abuse). An attempt
3 to commit any of these offenses.

(iii) A violation of any of the following Sections of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012, when the victim is a person under 18 years of age and the defendant is not a parent of the victim:

- 10-1 (kidnapping),
- 10-2 (aggravated kidnapping),
- 10 10-3 (unlawful restraint),
- 11 10-3.1 (aggravated unlawful restraint),
- 12 11-9.1(A) (permitting sexual abuse of a child).
- 13 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 this paragraph (2.5) of this subsection.
    - (3) A conviction for an offense of federal law or the law of another state that is substantially equivalent to any offense listed in paragraph (2) of subsection (d) of this Section shall constitute a conviction for the purpose of this Section. A finding or adjudication as a sexually dangerous person under any federal law or law of another state that is substantially equivalent to the Sexually Dangerous Persons Act shall constitute an adjudication for the purposes of this Section.
      - (4) "Authorized emergency vehicle", "rescue vehicle",

1	and	"veh	icle"	have	the	mea	anings	ascribe	d to	them	in
2	Sect	ions	1-105,	1-1	71.8	and	1-217,	respect	cively	, of	the
3	Tllii	nois	Vehicl	e Code	ے ۔						

- (5) "Child care institution" has the meaning ascribed to it in Section 2.06 of the Child Care Act of 1969.
- (6) "Day care center" has the meaning ascribed to it in Section 2.09 of the Child Care Act of 1969.
- (7) "Day care home" has the meaning ascribed to it in Section 2.18 of the Child Care Act of 1969.
- (8) "Facility providing programs or services directed towards persons under the age of 18" means any facility providing programs or services exclusively directed towards persons under the age of 18.
- (9) "Group day care home" has the meaning ascribed to it in Section 2.20 of the Child Care Act of 1969.
- (10) "Internet" has the meaning set forth in Section 16-0.1 of this Code.

## (11) "Loiter" means:

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

1	around	school	property,	other	than	the	offender's
2	residen	ce.					

- (12) "Part day child care facility" has the meaning ascribed to it in Section 2.10 of the Child Care Act of 1969.
- (13) "Playground" means a piece of land owned or controlled by a unit of local government that is designated by the unit of local government for use solely or primarily for children's recreation.
- (14) "Public park" includes a park, forest preserve, bikeway, trail, or conservation area under the jurisdiction of the State or a unit of local government.
- (15) "School" means a public or private preschool or elementary or secondary school.
- (16) "School official" means the principal, a teacher, or any other certified employee of the school, the superintendent of schools or a member of the school board.
- (e) For the purposes of this Section, the 500 feet distance shall be measured from: (1) the edge of the property of the school building or the real property comprising the school that is closest to the edge of the property of the child sex offender's residence or where he or she is loitering, and (2) the edge of the property comprising the public park building or the real property comprising the public park, playground, child care institution, day care center, part day child care facility, or facility providing programs or

- 1 services exclusively directed toward persons under 18 years of
- 2 age, or a victim of the sex offense who is under 21 years of
- 3 age, to the edge of the child sex offender's place of residence
- 4 or place where he or she is loitering.
- 5 (f) Sentence. A person who violates this Section is guilty
- 6 of a Class 4 felony.
- 7 (Source: P.A. 102-997, eff. 1-1-23.)
- 8 (720 ILCS 5/11-25)

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24

- 9 Sec. 11-25. Grooming.
- (a) A person commits grooming when he or she knowingly 10 11 uses a computer on-line service, Internet service, local 12 bulletin board service, or any other device capable of 1.3 electronic data storage or transmission, performs an act in 14 person or by conduct through a third party, or uses written communication to seduce, solicit, lure, or entice, or attempt 15 16 to seduce, solicit, lure, or entice, a child, a child's guardian, or another person believed by the person to be a 17 child or a child's guardian, to commit any sex offense as 18 19 defined in Section 2 of the Sex Offender Registration Act, to 20 distribute photographs depicting the sex organs of the child, 21 or to otherwise engage in any unlawful sexual conduct with a

child or with another person believed by the person to be a

child. As used in this Section, "child" means a person under 17

25 (a-5) Prohibition of plea bargains.

years of age.

1	(1) No person charged with grooming shall be permitted
2	to plead down to lesser offenses.
3	(2) Prosecutors are prohibited from offering plea
4	bargains to lesser offenses to those individuals charged
5	with grooming.
6	(b) Sentence. Grooming is a Class 4 felony.
7	(Source: P.A. 102-676, eff. 6-1-22.)