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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 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.
 - (a) It is unlawful for a child sex offender to knowingly be 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 guardian of a student <u>attending the</u> 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 present in the building, on the grounds or in the conveyance 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

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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 child sex offender who violates this provision is guilty of a Class 4 felony.

Nothing in this Section shall be construed to infringe upon the constitutional right of a child sex offender to be present in a school building that is used as a polling place for the purpose of voting.

- (1) (Blank; or)
- 14 (2) (Blank.)

(b) It is unlawful for a child sex offender to knowingly loiter on a public way 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 guardian 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 present in the building or on the grounds 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 direct supervision of a school official. A child sex offender who violates this provision is guilty of a Class 4 felony.

- (1) (Blank; or)
- (2) (Blank.)

(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 the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 91st General Assembly.

- (c) 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 (c) or the attempt to commit an included sex 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
 - (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

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1	subsection (a) of Section 104-25 of the Code of
2	Criminal Procedure of 1963 for the alleged
3	commission or attempted commission of such
4	offense; or
5	(E) is found not guilty by reason of insanity
6	following a hearing conducted pursuant to a
7	federal law or the law of another state
8	substantially similar to subsection (c) of Section
9	104-25 of the Code of Criminal Procedure of 1963 of
10	such offense or of the attempted commission of such
11	offense; or
12	(F) is the subject of a finding not resulting
13	in an acquittal at a hearing conducted pursuant to
14	a federal law or the law of another state
15	substantially similar to subsection (a) of Section
16	104-25 of the Code of Criminal Procedure of 1963
17	for the alleged violation or attempted commission
18	of such offense; or
19	(ii) is certified as a sexually dangerous person
20	pursuant to the Illinois Sexually Dangerous Persons
21	Act, or any substantially similar federal law or the
22	law of another state, when any conduct giving rise to
23	such certification is committed or attempted against a
24	person less than 18 years of age; or
25	(iii) is subject to the provisions of Section 2 of
26	the Interstate Agreements on Sexually Dangerous
27	Persons Act.
28	Convictions that result from or are connected with the
29	same act, or result from offenses committed at the same
30	time, shall be counted for the purpose of this Section as

not a conviction for purposes of this Section. (2) Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (2.5), "sex offense" means:

one conviction. Any conviction set aside pursuant to law is

(i) A violation of any of the following Sections of the Criminal Code of 1961: 10-7 (aiding and abetting

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1 child abduction under Section 10-5(b)(10)), 10-5 (b) (10) (child luring), 2 11-6 (indecent child), of 3 solicitation 11-6.5 а (indecent solicitation of an adult), 11-9 (public indecency when 4 5 committed in a school, on the real property comprising a school, or on a conveyance, owned, leased, or 6 contracted by a school to transport students to or from $\,$ 7 school or a school related activity), 11-9.1 (sexual 8 9 exploitation of a child), 11-15.1 (soliciting for a 10 juvenile prostitute), 11-17.1 (keeping a place of 11 juvenile prostitution), 11-18.1 (patronizing a 12 juvenile prostitute), 11-19.1 (juvenile pimping), 11-19.2 (exploitation of a child), 11-20.1 (child 1.3 pornography), 11-21 (harmful material), 12-14.1 14 (predatory criminal sexual assault of a child), 12-33 15 16 (ritualized abuse of a child), 11-20 (obscenity) (when 17 that offense was committed in any school, on real 18 property comprising any school, in any conveyance owned, leased, or contracted by a school to transport 19 20 students to or from school or a school related activity). An attempt to commit any of these offenses. 21 22

(ii) 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: 12-13 (criminal sexual assault), 12-14 (aggravated criminal sexual assault), 12-15 (criminal sexual abuse), 12-16 (aggravated criminal sexual 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),

10-2 (aggravated kidnapping),

10-3 (unlawful restraint),

10-3.1 (aggravated unlawful restraint).

An attempt to commit any of these offenses.

2	(iv) A violation of any former law of this State
3	substantially equivalent to any offense listed in
4	clause (2)(i) of subsection (c) of this Section.
5	(2.5) For the purposes of subsection $(b-5)$ only, a sex
6	offense means:
7	(i) A violation of any of the following Sections of
8	the Criminal Code of 1961:
9	10-5 (b) (10) (child luring), $10-7$ (aiding and
10	abetting child abduction under Section
11	10-5(b)(10)), 11-6 (indecent solicitation of a
12	child), 11-6.5 (indecent solicitation of an
13	adult), 11-15.1 (soliciting for a juvenile
14	prostitute), 11-17.1 (keeping a place of juvenile
15	prostitution), 11-18.1 (patronizing a juvenile
16	prostitute), 11-19.1 (juvenile pimping), 11-19.2
17	(exploitation of a child), 11-20.1 (child
18	pornography), 12-14.1 (predatory criminal sexual
19	assault of a child), or 12-33 (ritualized abuse of
20	a child). An attempt to commit any of these
21	offenses.
22	(ii) A violation of any of the following Sections
23	of the Criminal Code of 1961, when the victim is a
24	person under 18 years of age: 12-13 (criminal sexual
25	assault), 12-14 (aggravated criminal sexual assault),
26	12-16 (aggravated criminal sexual abuse), and
27	subsection (a) of Section 12-15 (criminal sexual
28	abuse). An attempt to commit any of these offenses.
29	(iii) A violation of any of the following Sections
30	of the Criminal Code of 1961, when the victim is a
31	person under 18 years of age and the defendant is not a
32	parent of the victim:
33	10-1 (kidnapping),
34	10-2 (aggravated kidnapping),
35	10-3 (unlawful restraint),
36	10-3.1 (aggravated unlawful restraint).

1 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 (c) of this Section shall constitute a conviction for the purpose of this Article. 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) "School" means a public or private pre-school, elementary, or secondary school.

(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.
- (6) "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.
- 27 (d) Sentence. A person who violates this Section is guilty 28 of a Class 4 felony.
- 29 (Source: P.A. 90-234, eff. 1-1-98; 90-655, eff. 7-30-98; 30 91-356, eff. 1-1-00; 91-911, eff. 7-7-00.)
- 31 Section 99. Effective date. This Act takes effect upon 32 becoming law.