

Sen. Wendell E. Jones

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09400SB2960sam001

LRB094 18100 RLC 56701 a

1 AMENDMENT TO SENATE BILL 2960

2 AMENDMENT NO. _____. Amend Senate Bill 2960 by replacing

3 everything after the enacting clause with the following:

4 "Section 5. The Criminal Code of 1961 is amended by

5 changing Sections 11-9.3, 11-9.4, 11-19.2, 12-13, and 12-14.1

6 as follows:

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7 (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 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

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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 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)
- 22 (2) (Blank.)

(b) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (b-1), it 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 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

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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 direct supervision of a school official. A child sex offender who violates this provision is quilty of a Class 4 felony.

(b-1) It is unlawful for a child sex offender who committed any of the following offenses under this Code to knowingly loiter within 1,000 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

1	a public school, if permission is granted, the superintendent
2	or school board president must inform the principal of the
3	school where the sex offender will be present. Notification
4	includes the nature of the sex offender's visit and the hours
5	in which the sex offender will be present in the school. The
6	sex offender is responsible for notifying the principal's
7	office when he or she arrives on school property and when he or
8	she departs from school property. If the sex offender is to be
9	present in the vicinity of children, the sex offender has the
10	duty to remain under the direct supervision of a school
11	official. A child sex offender who violates this provision is
12	guilty of a Class 4 felony. The offenses for which this
13	<pre>subsection (b-1) apply are:</pre>
14	(1) Section 11-6 (indecent solicitation of a child);
15	(2) Section 11-6.5 (indecent solicitation of an
16	adult);
17	(3) Section 11-9.1 (sexual exploitation of a child);
18	(4) Section 11-14.1 (predatory criminal sexual assault
19	of a child);
20	(5) Section 11-15.1 (soliciting for a juvenile
21	<pre>prostitute);</pre>
22	(6) Section 11-19.2 (exploitation of a child); or
23	(7) Section 11-20.1 (child pornography).
24	(1) (Blank; or)
25	(2) (Blank.)
26	(b-5) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (b-6), it
27	It is unlawful for a child sex offender to knowingly reside

within 500 feet of a school building or the real property 28 comprising any school that persons under the age of 18 attend. 29 Nothing in this subsection (b-5) prohibits a child sex offender 30 from residing within 500 feet of a school building or the real 31 32 property comprising any school that persons under 18 attend if the property is owned by the child sex offender and was 33 purchased before the effective date of this amendatory Act of 34

1	the 91st General Assembly.
2	(b-6) It is unlawful for a child sex offender who committed
3	any of the following offenses under this Code to knowingly
4	reside within 1,000 feet of a school building or the real
5	property comprising any school that persons under the age of 18
6	attend:
7	(1) Section 11-6 (indecent solicitation of a child);
8	(2) Section 11-6.5 (indecent solicitation of an
9	adult);
10	(3) Section 11-9.1 (sexual exploitation of a child);
11	(4) Section 11-14.1 (predatory criminal sexual assault
12	of a child);
13	(5) Section 11-15.1 (soliciting for a juvenile
14	<pre>prostitute);</pre>
15	(6) Section 11-19.2 (exploitation of a child); or
16	(7) Section 11-20.1 (child pornography).
17	Nothing in this subsection (b-6) prohibits a child sex
18	offender from residing within 500 to 1,000 feet of a school
19	building or the real property comprising any school that
20	persons under 18 attend if the property is owned by the child
21	sex offender and was purchased before the effective date of
22	this amendatory Act of the 94th General Assembly.
23	(c) Definitions. In this Section:
24	(1) "Child sex offender" means any person who:
25	(i) has been charged under Illinois law, or any
26	substantially similar federal law or law of another
27	state, with a sex offense set forth in paragraph (2) of
28	this subsection (c) or the attempt to commit an
29	included sex offense, and:
30	(A) is convicted of such offense or an attempt
31	to commit such offense; or
32	(B) is found not guilty by reason of insanity
33	of such offense or an attempt to commit such
34	offense; or

1	(C) is found not guilty by reason of insanity
2	pursuant to subsection (c) of Section 104-25 of the
3	Code of Criminal Procedure of 1963 of such offense
4	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 of
16	such offense or of the attempted commission of such
17	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
27	Act, or any substantially similar federal law or the
28	law of another state, when any conduct giving rise to
29	such certification is committed or attempted against a
30	person less than 18 years of age; or
31	(iii) is subject to the provisions of Section 2 of
32	the Interstate Agreements on Sexually Dangerous
33	Persons Act.
34	Convictions that result from or are connected with the

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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: 10-7 (aiding and abetting abduction under Section 10-5(b)(10)), 10-5 (b) (10) (child luring), 11-6 (indecent solicitation of child), 11-6.5 (indecent а solicitation of an adult), 11-9 (public indecency when committed in a school, on the real property comprising a school, or on a conveyance, owned, leased, or contracted by a school to transport students to or from school or a school related activity), 11-9.1 (sexual exploitation of a child), 11-15.1 (soliciting for a juvenile prostitute), 11-17.1 (keeping a place of juvenile prostitution), 11-18.1 (patronizing a juvenile prostitute), 11-19.1 (juvenile pimping), 11-19.2 (exploitation of a child), 11-20.1 (child pornography), 11-21 (harmful material), 12-14.1 (predatory criminal sexual assault of 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). An attempt to commit any of these offenses.
 - (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

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

person under 18 years of age: 12-13 (criminal sexual

1	assault), 12-14 (aggravated criminal sexual assault),
2	12-16 (aggravated criminal sexual abuse), and
3	subsection (a) of Section 12-15 (criminal sexual
4	abuse). An attempt to commit any of these offenses.
5	(iii) A violation of any of the following Sections
6	of the Criminal Code of 1961, when the victim is a
7	person under 18 years of age and the defendant is not a
8	parent of the victim:
9	10-1 (kidnapping),
10	10-2 (aggravated kidnapping),
11	10-3 (unlawful restraint),
12	10-3.1 (aggravated unlawful restraint).
13	An attempt to commit any of these offenses.
14	(iv) A violation of any former law of this State
15	substantially equivalent to any offense listed in this
16	paragraph (2.5) of this subsection.
17	(3) A conviction for an offense of federal law or the
18	law of another state that is substantially equivalent to
19	any offense listed in paragraph (2) of subsection (c) of
20	this Section shall constitute a conviction for the purpose
21	of this Article. A finding or adjudication as a sexually
22	dangerous person under any federal law or law of another
23	state that is substantially equivalent to the Sexually
24	Dangerous Persons Act shall constitute an adjudication for
25	the purposes of this Section.
26	(4) "School" means a public or private pre-school,
27	elementary, or secondary school.
28	(5) "Loiter" means:
29	(i) Standing, sitting idly, whether or not the
30	person is in a vehicle or remaining in or around school
31	property.
32	(ii) Standing, sitting idly, whether or not the
33	person is in a vehicle or remaining in or around school

property, for the purpose of committing or attempting

1 to commit a sex offense.

- (iii) Entering or remaining in a building in or 2 3 around school property, other than the offender's
- 4 residence.
- 5 (6) "School official" means the principal, a teacher, or any other certified employee of the school, the 6 7 superintendent of schools or a member of the school board.
- 8 (d) Sentence. A person who violates this Section is quilty of a Class 4 felony. 9
- (Source: P.A. 94-158, eff. 7-11-05; 94-164, eff. 1-1-06; 10
- 94-170, eff. 7-11-05; revised 8-19-05.) 11
- 12 (720 ILCS 5/11-9.4)

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- 13 Sec. 11-9.4. Approaching, contacting, residing, communicating with a child within certain places by child sex 14 15 offenders prohibited.
 - (a) It is unlawful for a child sex offender to knowingly be present in any public park 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 child under 18 years of age, unless the offender is a parent or quardian of a person under 18 years of age present in the building or on the grounds.
 - (b) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (b-1), it 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 quardian of a person under 18 years of age present in the building or on the grounds.
- 32 (b-1) It is unlawful for a child sex offender who committed the following offenses under this Code to knowingly loiter on a 33

1	public way within 1,000 feet of a public park building or real
2	property comprising any public park while persons under the age
3	of 18 are present in the building or on the grounds and to
4	approach, contact, or communicate with a child under 18 years
5	of age, unless the offender is a parent or quardian of a person
6	under 18 years of age present in the building or on the
7	grounds:
8	(1) Section 11-6 (indecent solicitation of a child);
9	(2) Section 11-6.5 (indecent solicitation of an
10	adult);
11	(3) Section 11-9.1 (sexual exploitation of a child);
12	(4) Section 11-14.1 (predatory criminal sexual assault
13	of a child);
14	(5) Section 11-15.1 (soliciting for a juvenile
15	<pre>prostitute);</pre>
16	(6) Section 11-19.2 (exploitation of a child); or
17	(7) Section 11-20.1 (child pornography).
18	(b-5) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (b-7), it
19	It is unlawful for a child sex offender to knowingly reside
20	within 500 foot of a playground or a facility providing

It is unlawful for a child sex offender to knowingly reside within 500 feet of a playground or a facility providing programs or services exclusively directed toward persons under 18 years of age. Nothing in this subsection (b-5) 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 the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 91st General Assembly.

(b-6) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (b-8), it 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-6) 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

1	offender and was purchased before the effective date of this
2	amendatory Act of the 92nd General Assembly.
3	This subsection (b-6) does not apply if the victim of the
4	sex offense is 21 years of age or older.
5	(b-7) It is unlawful for a child sex offender who committed
6	the following offenses to knowingly reside within 1,000 feet of
7	a playground or a facility providing programs or services
8	exclusively directed toward persons under 18 years of age:
9	(1) Section 11-6 (indecent solicitation of a child);
10	(2) Section 11-6.5 (indecent solicitation of an
11	adult);
12	(3) Section 11-9.1 (sexual exploitation of a child);
13	(4) Section 11-14.1 (predatory criminal sexual assault
14	of a child);
15	(5) Section 11-15.1 (soliciting for a juvenile
16	<pre>prostitute);</pre>
17	(6) Section 11-19.2 (exploitation of a child); or
18	(7) Section 11-20.1 (child pornography).
19	Nothing in this subsection (b-7) prohibits a child sex
20	offender from residing within 500 to 1,000 feet of a playground
21	or a facility providing programs or services exclusively
22	directed toward persons under 18 years of age if the property
23	is owned by the child sex offender and was purchased before the
24	effective date of this amendatory Act of the 94th General
25	Assembly.
26	(b-8) It is unlawful for a child sex offender who committed
27	the following offenses under this Code to knowingly reside
28	within 1,000 feet of the victim of the sex offense:
29	(1) Section 11-6 (indecent solicitation of a child);
30	(2) Section 11-6.5 (indecent solicitation of an
31	adult);
32	(3) Section 11-9.1 (sexual exploitation of a child);
33	(4) Section 11-14.1 (predatory criminal sexual assault
34	of a child);

1	(5) Section 11-15.1 (soliciting for a juvenile
2	<pre>prostitute);</pre>
3	(6) Section 11-19.2 (exploitation of a child); or
4	(7) Section 11-20.1 (child pornography).
5	Nothing in this subsection (b-8) prohibits a child sex
6	offender from residing within 500 to 1,000 feet of the victim
7	if the property in which the child sex offender resides is
8	owned by the child sex offender and was purchased before the
9	effective date of this amendatory Act of the 94th General
10	Assembly.
11	This subsection (b-8) does not apply if the victim of the
12	sex offense is 21 years of age or older.
13	(c) It is unlawful for a child sex offender to knowingly
14	operate, manage, be employed by, volunteer at, be associated
15	with, or knowingly be present at any facility providing
16	programs or services exclusively directed towards persons
17	under the age of 18. This does not prohibit a child sex
18	offender from owning the real property upon which the programs
19	or services are offered, provided the child sex offender
20	refrains from being present on the premises for the hours
21	during which the programs or services are being offered.
22	(d) Definitions. In this Section:
23	(1) "Child sex offender" means any person who:
24	(i) has been charged under Illinois law, or any
25	substantially similar federal law or law of another
26	state, with a sex offense set forth in paragraph (2) of
27	this subsection (d) or the attempt to commit an
28	included sex offense, and:
29	(A) is convicted of such offense or an attempt
30	to commit such offense; or
31	(B) is found not guilty by reason of insanity
32	of such offense or an attempt to commit such
33	offense; or
34	(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 2 or an attempt to commit such offense; or 3 4 (D) is the subject of a finding not resulting 5 in an acquittal at a hearing conducted pursuant to subsection (a) of Section 104-25 of the Code of 6 7 Criminal Procedure of 1963 for the alleged 8 commission or attempted commission of 9 offense; or (E) is found not guilty by reason of insanity 10 following a hearing conducted pursuant 11 federal law or the law of another state 12 13 substantially similar to subsection (c) of Section 104-25 of the Code of Criminal Procedure of 1963 of 14 15 such offense or of the attempted commission of such offense; or 16 (F) is the subject of a finding not resulting 17 18 in an acquittal at a hearing conducted pursuant to 19 federal law or the law of another state 20 substantially similar to subsection (a) of Section 21 104-25 of the Code of Criminal Procedure of 1963 for the alleged violation or attempted commission 22 of such offense; or 23 24 (ii) is certified as a sexually dangerous person 25 pursuant to the Illinois Sexually Dangerous Persons 26 Act, or any substantially similar federal law or the 27 law of another state, when any conduct giving rise to such certification is committed or attempted against a 28 29 person less than 18 years of age; or 30 (iii) is subject to the provisions of Section 2 of 31 the Interstate Agreements on Sexually Dangerous Persons Act. 32 Convictions that result from or are connected with the 33 same act, or result from offenses committed at the same 34

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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: 10-7 (aiding and abetting abduction under Section 10-5 (b) (10)), 11-6 10-5 (b) (10) (child luring), (indecent solicitation of child), 11-6.5a (indecent solicitation of an adult), 11-9 (public indecency when committed in a school, on the real property comprising a school, on a 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), 11-9.1 (sexual exploitation of a child), 11-15.1 (soliciting for a juvenile prostitute), 11-17.1 (keeping a place of juvenile prostitution), 11-18.1 (patronizing a juvenile prostitute), 11-19.1 (juvenile pimping), 11-19.2 (exploitation of a child), 11-20.1 (child pornography), 11-21 (harmful material), 12-14.1 (predatory criminal sexual assault of 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, on 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, 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

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

(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.

- (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 this subsection (d) 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) "Public park" includes a park, forest preserve, or conservation area under the jurisdiction of the State or a unit of local government.
- (5) "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.
 - (6) "Loiter" means:
 - (i) Standing, sitting idly, whether or not the

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1 person is in a vehicle or remaining in or around public 2 park property.

- (ii) Standing, sitting idly, whether or not the person is in a vehicle or remaining in or around public park property, for the purpose of committing or attempting to commit a sex offense.
- 7 (7) "Playground" means a piece of land owned or 8 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.
- (e) Sentence. A person who violates this Section is quilty 11 of a Class 4 felony. 12
- (Source: P.A. 91-458, eff. 1-1-00; 91-911, eff. 7-7-00; 92-828, 13 eff. 8-22-02.) 14
- (720 ILCS 5/11-19.2) (from Ch. 38, par. 11-19.2) 15
- Sec. 11-19.2. Exploitation of a child. 16
- 17 (A) A person commits exploitation of a child when he or she 18 confines a child under the age of 16 or a severely or 19 profoundly mentally retarded person against his or her will by 20 the infliction or threat of imminent infliction of great bodily 21 permanent disability or disfigurement harm. or by administering to the child or severely or profoundly mentally 22 retarded person without his or her consent or by threat or 23 24 deception and for other than medical purposes, any alcoholic 25 intoxicant or a drug as defined in the Illinois Controlled Substances Act or the Cannabis Control Act or methamphetamine 26 27 as defined in the Methamphetamine Control and Community 28 Protection Act and:
 - compels the child or severely or profoundly mentally retarded person to become a prostitute; or
- (2) arranges a situation in which the child or severely 31 32 profoundly mentally retarded person may practice 33 prostitution; or

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1	(3) receives any money, property, token, object, or
2	article or anything of value from the child or severely or
3	profoundly mentally retarded person knowing it was
4	obtained in whole or in part from the practice of
5	prostitution.

- (B) For purposes of this Section, administering drugs, as defined in subsection (A), or an alcoholic intoxicant to a child under the age of 13 or a severely or profoundly mentally retarded person shall be deemed to be without consent if such administering is done without the consent of the parents or legal guardian.
- (C) Exploitation of a child is a Class X felony <u>for which</u> the person shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of not less than 30 years and not more than 60 years.
- 15 (D) Any person convicted under this Section is subject to 16 the forfeiture provisions of Section 11-20.1A of this Act.
- 17 (Source: P.A. 94-556, eff. 9-11-05.)
- 18 (720 ILCS 5/12-13) (from Ch. 38, par. 12-13)
- 19 Sec. 12-13. Criminal Sexual Assault.
- 20 (a) The accused commits criminal sexual assault if he or 21 she:
 - (1) commits an act of sexual penetration by the use of force or threat of force; or
 - (2) commits an act of sexual penetration and the accused knew that the victim was unable to understand the nature of the act or was unable to give knowing consent; or
 - (3) commits an act of sexual penetration with a victim who was under 18 years of age when the act was committed and the accused was a family member; or
 - (4) commits an act of sexual penetration with a victim who was at least 13 years of age but under 18 years of age when the act was committed and the accused was 17 years of age or over and held a position of trust, authority or

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supervision in relation to the victim.

- (b) Sentence.
 - (1) Criminal sexual assault is a Class 1 felony.
- (2) Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (3) of this subsection (b), a A person who is convicted of the offense of criminal sexual assault as defined in paragraph (a) (1) or (a) (2) after having previously been convicted of a sex offense as defined in Section 2 of the Sex Offender Registration Act the offense of criminal sexual assault, or who is convicted of the offense of criminal sexual assault defined in paragraph (a)(1) or (a)(2) after having previously been convicted under the laws of this State or any other state of an offense that is substantially equivalent to the offense of criminal sexual assault, commits a Class X felony for which the person shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of not less than 30 years and not more than 60 years. The commission of the second or subsequent offense is required to have been after the initial conviction for this paragraph (2) to apply.
- (3) A person who is convicted of the offense of criminal sexual assault as defined in paragraph (a)(1) or (a)(2) after having previously been convicted of the offense of aggravated criminal sexual assault or the offense of predatory criminal sexual assault of a child, or who is convicted of the offense of criminal sexual assault as defined in paragraph (a)(1) or (a)(2) after having previously been convicted under the laws of this State or any other state of an offense that is substantially equivalent to the offense of aggravated criminal sexual assault or the offense of criminal predatory sexual assault shall be sentenced to a term of natural life imprisonment. The commission of the second or subsequent offense is required to have been after the initial conviction for this paragraph (3) to apply.

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- (4) A second or subsequent conviction for a violation of paragraph (a)(3) or (a)(4) or under any similar statute of this State or any other state for any offense involving criminal sexual assault that is substantially equivalent to or more serious than the sexual assault prohibited under paragraph (a)(3) or (a)(4) is a Class X felony.
 - (5) When a person has any such prior conviction, the information or indictment charging that person shall state such prior conviction so as to give notice of the State's intention to treat the charge as a Class X felony. The fact of such prior conviction is not an element of the offense and may not be disclosed to the jury during trial unless otherwise permitted by issues properly raised during such trial.
- 15 (Source: P.A. 90-396, eff. 1-1-98.)
- (720 ILCS 5/12-14.1) 16
- 17 Sec. 12-14.1. Predatory criminal sexual assault of a child.
- 18 (a) The accused commits predatory criminal sexual assault 19 of a child if:
 - (1) the accused was 17 years of age or over and commits an act of sexual penetration with a victim who was under 13 years of age when the act was committed; or
 - (1.1) the accused was 17 years of age or over and, while armed with a firearm, commits an act of sexual penetration with a victim who was under 13 years of age when the act was committed; or
 - (1.2) the accused was 17 years of age or over and commits an act of sexual penetration with a victim who was under 13 years of age when the act was committed and, during the commission of the offense, the accused personally discharged a firearm; or
 - (2) the accused was 17 years of age or over and commits an act of sexual penetration with a victim who was under 13

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years of age when the act was committed and the accused caused great bodily harm to the victim that:

- (A) resulted in permanent disability; or
- (B) was life threatening; or
- (3) the accused was 17 years of age or over and commits an act of sexual penetration with a victim who was under 13 years of age when the act was committed and the accused delivered (by injection, inhalation, ingestion, transfer of possession, or any other means) to the victim without his or her consent, or by threat or deception, and for other than medical purposes, any controlled substance.
- (b) Sentence.
- (1) A person convicted of a violation of subsection (a) (1) commits a Class X felony for which the person shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of not less than 30 years and not more than 60 years. A person convicted of a violation of subsection (a) (1.1) commits a Class X felony for which 15 years shall be added to the term of imprisonment imposed by the court. A person convicted of a violation of subsection (a) (1.2) commits a Class X felony for which 20 years shall be added to the term of imprisonment imposed by the court. A person convicted of a violation of subsection (a)(2) commits a Class X felony for which the person shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of not less than 50 years or up to a term of natural life imprisonment.
- (1.1) A person convicted of a violation of subsection (a) (3) commits a Class X felony for which the person shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of not less than 50 years and not more than 60 years.
- (1.2) A person convicted of predatory criminal sexual assault of a child committed against 2 or more persons regardless of whether the offenses occurred as the result of the same act or of several related or unrelated acts

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shall be sentenced to a term of natural life imprisonment.

- (2) A person who is convicted of a second or subsequent offense of predatory criminal sexual assault of a child, or who is convicted of the offense of predatory criminal sexual assault of a child after having previously been convicted of the offense of criminal sexual assault or the offense of aggravated criminal sexual assault, or who is convicted of the offense of predatory criminal sexual assault of a child after having previously been convicted under the laws of this State or any other state of an offense that is substantially equivalent to the offense of predatory criminal sexual assault of a child, the offense of aggravated criminal sexual assault or the offense of criminal sexual assault, shall be sentenced to a term of natural life imprisonment. The commission of the second or subsequent offense is required to have been after the initial conviction for this paragraph (2) to apply.
- 18 (Source: P.A. 91-238, eff. 1-1-00; 91-404, eff. 1-1-00; 92-16, eff. 6-28-01.)
- Section 10. The Unified Code of Corrections is amended by changing Sections 3-3-7, 3-6-3, 5-6-1 and by adding Sections 3-19-15 and 5-8A-6 as follows:
- 23 (730 ILCS 5/3-3-7) (from Ch. 38, par. 1003-3-7)
- Sec. 3-3-7. Conditions of Parole or Mandatory Supervised
 Release.
- 26 (a) The conditions of parole or mandatory supervised 27 release shall be such as the Prisoner Review Board deems 28 necessary to assist the subject in leading a law-abiding life. 29 The conditions of every parole and mandatory supervised release 30 are that the subject:
- 31 (1) not violate any criminal statute of any 32 jurisdiction during the parole or release term;

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- refrain from possessing a firearm or other dangerous weapon;
 - report to an agent of the Department (3) of Corrections;
 - (4) permit the agent to visit him or her at his or her home, employment, or elsewhere to the extent necessary for the agent to discharge his or her duties;
 - (5) attend or reside in a facility established for the instruction or residence of persons on parole or mandatory supervised release;
 - (6) secure permission before visiting or writing a committed person in an Illinois Department of Corrections facility;
 - (7) report all arrests to an agent of the Department of Corrections as soon as permitted by the arresting authority but in no event later than 24 hours after release from custody;
 - (7.5) if convicted of a sex offense as defined in the Sex Offender Management Board Act, the individual shall undergo and successfully complete sex offender treatment conducted in conformance with the standards developed by the Sex Offender Management Board Act by a treatment provider approved by the Board;
 - (7.6) if convicted of a sex offense as defined in the Sex Offender Management Board Act, refrain from residing at the same address or in the same condominium unit or apartment unit or in the same condominium complex or apartment complex with another person he or she knows or reasonably should know is a convicted sex offender or has been placed on supervision for a sex offense; the provisions of this paragraph do not apply to a person convicted of a sex offense who is placed in a Department of Corrections licensed transitional housing facility for sex offenders, or is in any facility operated or licensed by

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the Department of Children and Family Services or by the Department of Human Services, or is in any licensed medical facility;

- (7.7) if convicted for an offense that would qualify the accused as a sexual predator under the Sex Offender Registration Act on or after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 94th General Assembly, wear an approved electronic monitoring device as defined in Section 5-8A-2 for the duration of the person's parole, mandatory supervised release term, or extended mandatory supervised release term;
- (8) obtain permission of an agent of the Department of Corrections before leaving the State of Illinois;
- (9) obtain permission of an agent of the Department of Corrections before changing his or her residence or employment;
- (10) consent to a search of his or her person, property, or residence under his or her control;
- (11) refrain from the use or possession of narcotics or other controlled substances in any form, or both, or any paraphernalia related to those substances and submit to a urinalysis test as instructed by a parole agent of the Department of Corrections;
- (12) not frequent places where controlled substances are illegally sold, used, distributed, or administered;
- (13) not knowingly associate with other persons on parole or mandatory supervised release without prior written permission of his or her parole agent and not associate with persons who are members of an organized gang as that term is defined in the Illinois Streetgang Terrorism Omnibus Prevention Act;
- (14) provide true and accurate information, as it relates to his or her adjustment in the community while on parole or mandatory supervised release or to his or her

conduct while incarcerated, in response to inquiries by his or her parole agent or of the Department of Corrections;

- (15) follow any specific instructions provided by the parole agent that are consistent with furthering conditions set and approved by the Prisoner Review Board or by law, exclusive of placement on electronic detention, to achieve the goals and objectives of his or her parole or mandatory supervised release or to protect the public. These instructions by the parole agent may be modified at any time, as the agent deems appropriate; and
- (16) if convicted of a sex offense as defined in subsection (a-5) of Section 3-1-2 of this Code, unless the offender is a parent or guardian of the person under 18 years of age present in the home and no non-familial minors are present, not participate in a holiday event involving children under 18 years of age, such as 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.
- (b) The Board may in addition to other conditions require that the subject:
 - (1) work or pursue a course of study or vocational training;
 - (2) undergo medical or psychiatric treatment, or treatment for drug addiction or alcoholism;
 - (3) attend or reside in a facility established for the instruction or residence of persons on probation or parole;
 - (4) support his dependents;
- (5) (blank);
- 31 (6) (blank);
- 32 (7) comply with the terms and conditions of an order of 33 protection issued pursuant to the Illinois Domestic 34 Violence Act of 1986, enacted by the 84th General Assembly,

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1	or an order of protection issued by the court of another
2	state, tribe, or United States territory; and
3	(8) in addition, if a minor:
4	(i) reside with his parents or in a foster home;
5	(ii) attend school;
6	(iii) attend a non-residential program for youth;
7	or
8	(iv) contribute to his own support at home or in a
9	foster home.
10	(b-1) In addition to the conditions set forth in
11	subsections (a) and (b), persons required to register as sex
12	offenders pursuant to the Sex Offender Registration Act, upon
13	release from the custody of the Illinois Department of
14	Corrections, may be required by the Board to comply with the
15	following specific conditions of release:
16	(1) reside only at a Department approved location;
17	(2) comply with all requirements of the Sex Offender
18	Registration Act;
19	(3) notify third parties of the risks that may be
20	occasioned by his or her criminal record;
21	(4) obtain the approval of an agent of the Department
22	of Corrections prior to accepting employment or pursuing a
23	course of study or vocational training and notify the
24	Department prior to any change in employment, study, or
25	training;
26	(5) not be employed or participate in any volunteer
27	activity that involves contact with children, except under
28	circumstances approved in advance and in writing by an
29	agent of the Department of Corrections;
30	(6) be electronically monitored for a minimum of 12
31	months from the date of release as determined by the Board;
32	(7) refrain from entering into a designated geographic

area except upon terms approved in advance by an agent of

the Department of Corrections. The terms may include

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consideration of the purpose of the entry, the time of day, and others accompanying the person;

- (8) refrain from having any contact, including written or oral communications, directly or indirectly, personally or by telephone, letter, or through a third party with certain specified persons including, but not limited to, the victim or the victim's family without the prior written approval of an agent of the Department of Corrections;
- (9) refrain from all contact, directly or indirectly, personally, by telephone, letter, or through a third party, with minor children without prior identification and approval of an agent of the Department of Corrections;
- (10) neither possess or have under his or her control any material that is sexually oriented, sexually stimulating, or that shows male or female sex organs or any pictures depicting children under 18 years of age nude or written or audio material describing intercourse or that depicts or alludes to sexual activity, including but not limited to visual, auditory, telephonic, or electronic media, or any matter obtained through access to any computer or material linked to computer access use;
- (11) not patronize any business providing sexually stimulating or sexually oriented entertainment nor utilize "900" or adult telephone numbers;
- (12) not reside near, visit, or be in or about parks, schools, day care centers, swimming pools, beaches, theaters, or any other places where minor children congregate without advance approval of an agent of the Department of Corrections and immediately report any incidental contact with minor children to the Department;
- (13) not possess or have under his or her control certain specified items of contraband related to the incidence of sexually offending as determined by an agent of the Department of Corrections;

1	(14) may be required to provide a written daily log of
2	activities if directed by an agent of the Department of
3	Corrections:

- (15) comply with all other special conditions that the Department may impose that restrict the person from high-risk situations and limit access to potential victims.
- (c) The conditions under which the parole or mandatory supervised release is to be served shall be communicated to the person in writing prior to his release, and he shall sign the same before release. A signed copy of these conditions, including a copy of an order of protection where one had been issued by the criminal court, shall be retained by the person and another copy forwarded to the officer in charge of his supervision.
- (d) After a hearing under Section 3-3-9, the Prisoner Review Board may modify or enlarge the conditions of parole or mandatory supervised release.
- (e) The Department shall inform all offenders committed to the Department of the optional services available to them upon release and shall assist inmates in availing themselves of such optional services upon their release on a voluntary basis.
- 23 (Source: P.A. 93-616, eff. 1-1-04; 93-865, eff. 1-1-05; 94-159, eff. 7-11-05; 94-161, eff. 7-11-05; revised 8-19-05.)
- 25 (730 ILCS 5/3-6-3) (from Ch. 38, par. 1003-6-3)

 26 Sec. 3-6-3. Rules and Regulations for Early Release.
 - (a) (1) The Department of Corrections shall prescribe rules and regulations for the early release on account of good conduct of persons committed to the Department which shall be subject to review by the Prisoner Review Board.
 - (2) The rules and regulations on early release shall provide, with respect to offenses listed in clause (i),(ii), or (iii) of this paragraph (2) committed on or after

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June 19, 1998 or with respect to the offense listed in clause (iv) of this paragraph (2) committed on or after June 23, 2005 (the effective date of Public Act 94-71) this amendatory Act of the 94th General Assembly or with respect to the offense of being an armed habitual criminal committed on or after August 2, 2005 (the effective date of Public Act 94-398) this amendatory Act of the 94th General Assembly, the following:

- (i) that a prisoner who is serving a term of imprisonment for first degree murder or for the offense of terrorism shall receive no good conduct credit and shall serve the entire sentence imposed by the court;
- (ii) that a prisoner serving a sentence for attempt to commit first degree murder, solicitation of murder, solicitation of murder for hire, intentional homicide of an unborn child, predatory criminal sexual assault of a child, aggravated criminal sexual assault, criminal assault, aggravated kidnapping, sexual aggravated battery with a firearm, heinous battery, being an armed habitual criminal, aggravated battery of a senior citizen, or aggravated battery of a child shall receive no more than 4.5 days of good conduct credit for each month of his or her sentence of imprisonment;
- (iii) that a prisoner serving a sentence for home invasion, armed robbery, aggravated vehicular hijacking, aggravated discharge of a firearm, or armed violence with a category I weapon or category II weapon, when the court has made and entered a finding, pursuant to subsection (c-1) of Section 5-4-1 of this Code, that the conduct leading to conviction for the enumerated offense resulted in great bodily harm to a victim, shall receive no more than 4.5 days of good conduct credit for each month of his or her sentence of

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imprisonment; and

- (iv) that a prisoner serving a sentence for aggravated discharge of a firearm, whether or not the conduct leading to conviction for the offense resulted in great bodily harm to the victim, shall receive no more than 4.5 days of good conduct credit for each month of his or her sentence of imprisonment.
- (2.1) For all offenses, other than those enumerated in subdivision (a)(2)(i), (ii), or (iii) committed on or after June 19, 1998 or subdivision (a)(2)(iv) committed on or after June 23, 2005 (the effective date of Public Act 94-71) this amendatory Act of the 94th General Assembly, and other than the offense of reckless homicide as defined in subsection (e) of Section 9-3 of the Criminal Code of 1961 committed on or after January 1, 1999, or aggravated driving under the influence of alcohol, other drug or drugs, or intoxicating compound or compounds, or any combination thereof as defined in subparagraph (F) of paragraph (1) of subsection (d) of Section 11-501 of the Illinois Vehicle Code, the rules and regulations shall provide that a prisoner who is serving a term of imprisonment shall receive one day of good conduct credit for each day of his or her sentence of imprisonment or recommitment under Section 3-3-9. Each day of good conduct credit shall reduce by one day the prisoner's period of imprisonment or recommitment under Section 3-3-9.
- (2.2) A prisoner serving a term of natural life imprisonment or a prisoner who has been sentenced to death shall receive no good conduct credit.
- (2.3) The rules and regulations on early release shall provide that a prisoner who is serving a sentence for reckless homicide as defined in subsection (e) of Section 9-3 of the Criminal Code of 1961 committed on or after January 1, 1999, or aggravated driving under the influence

of alcohol, other drug or drugs, or intoxicating compound or compounds, or any combination thereof as defined in subparagraph (F) of paragraph (1) of subsection (d) of Section 11-501 of the Illinois Vehicle Code, shall receive no more than 4.5 days of good conduct credit for each month of his or her sentence of imprisonment.

- (2.4) The rules and regulations on early release shall provide with respect to the offenses of aggravated battery with a machine gun or a firearm equipped with any device or attachment designed or used for silencing the report of a firearm or aggravated discharge of a machine gun or a firearm equipped with any device or attachment designed or used for silencing the report of a firearm, committed on or after July 15, 1999 (the effective date of Public Act 91-121), that a prisoner serving a sentence for any of these offenses shall receive no more than 4.5 days of good conduct credit for each month of his or her sentence of imprisonment.
- (2.5) The rules and regulations on early release shall provide that a prisoner who is serving a sentence for aggravated arson committed on or after July 27, 2001 (the effective date of Public Act 92-176) shall receive no more than 4.5 days of good conduct credit for each month of his or her sentence of imprisonment.
- (3) The rules and regulations shall also provide that the Director may award up to 180 days additional good conduct credit for meritorious service in specific instances as the Director deems proper; except that no more than 90 days of good conduct credit for meritorious service shall be awarded to any prisoner who is serving a sentence for conviction of first degree murder, reckless homicide while under the influence of alcohol or any other drug, or aggravated driving under the influence of alcohol, other drug or drugs, or intoxicating compound or compounds, or

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any combination thereof as defined in subparagraph (F) of paragraph (1) of subsection (d) of Section 11-501 of the Illinois Vehicle Code, aggravated kidnapping, kidnapping, predatory criminal sexual assault of a child, aggravated criminal sexual assault, criminal sexual assault, deviate assault, aggravated criminal sexual sexual abuse, aggravated indecent liberties with a child, indecent liberties with a child, child pornography, battery, aggravated battery of a spouse, aggravated battery of a spouse with a firearm, stalking, aggravated stalking, aggravated battery of a child, endangering the life or health of a child, cruelty to a child, or narcotic racketeering. Notwithstanding the foregoing, good conduct credit for meritorious service shall not be awarded on a sentence of imprisonment imposed for conviction of: (i) one of the offenses enumerated in subdivision (a)(2)(i), (ii), or (iii) when the offense is committed on or after June 19, or subdivision (a)(2)(iv) when the offense is committed on or after June 23, 2005 (the effective date of Public Act 94-71) this amendatory Act of the 94th General Assembly, (ii) reckless homicide as defined in subsection (e) of Section 9-3 of the Criminal Code of 1961 when the offense is committed on or after January 1, 1999, or aggravated driving under the influence of alcohol, other drug or drugs, or intoxicating compound or compounds, or any combination thereof as defined in subparagraph (F) of paragraph (1) of subsection (d) of Section 11-501 of the Illinois Vehicle Code, (iii) one of the offenses enumerated in subdivision (a) (2.4) when the offense is committed on or after July 15, 1999 (the effective date of Public Act 91-121), or (iv) aggravated arson when the offense is committed on or after July 27, 2001 (the effective date of Public Act 92-176).

(4) The rules and regulations shall also provide that

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the good conduct credit accumulated and retained under paragraph (2.1) of subsection (a) of this Section by any inmate during specific periods of time in which such inmate is engaged full-time in substance abuse programs, correctional industry assignments, or educational programs provided by the Department under this paragraph (4) and satisfactorily completes the assigned program as determined by the standards of the Department, shall be multiplied by a factor of 1.25 for program participation before August 11, 1993 and 1.50 for program participation on or after that date. However, no inmate shall be eligible for the additional good conduct credit under this paragraph (4) or (4.1) of this subsection (a) while assigned to a boot $camp_{\overline{r}}$ or electronic detention, or if convicted of an offense enumerated in subdivision (a)(2)(i), (ii), or (iii) of this Section that is committed on or after June 19, 1998 or subdivision (a)(2)(iv) of this Section that is committed on or after June 23, 2005 (the effective date of Public Act 94-71) this amendatory Act of the 94th General Assembly, or if convicted of reckless homicide as defined in subsection (e) of Section 9-3 of the Criminal Code of 1961 if the offense is committed on or after January 1, 1999, or aggravated driving under the influence of alcohol, other drug or drugs, or intoxicating compound or compounds, or any combination thereof as defined in subparagraph (F) of paragraph (1) of subsection (d) of Section 11-501 of the Illinois Vehicle Code, or if convicted of an offense enumerated in paragraph (a) (2.4) of this Section that is committed on or after July 15, 1999 (the effective date of Public Act 91-121), or first degree murder, a Class X felony, criminal sexual assault, felony criminal sexual aggravated criminal sexual abuse, aggravated abuse, battery with a firearm, or any predecessor or successor offenses with the same or substantially the same elements,

or any inchoate offenses relating to the foregoing offenses. No inmate shall be eligible for the additional good conduct credit under this paragraph (4) who (i) has previously received increased good conduct credit under this paragraph (4) and has subsequently been convicted of a felony, or (ii) has previously served more than one prior sentence of imprisonment for a felony in an adult correctional facility.

Educational, vocational, substance abuse and correctional industry programs under which good conduct credit may be increased under this paragraph (4) and paragraph (4.1) of this subsection (a) shall be evaluated by the Department on the basis of documented standards. The Department shall report the results of these evaluations to the Governor and the General Assembly by September 30th of each year. The reports shall include data relating to the recidivism rate among program participants.

Availability of these programs shall be subject to the limits of fiscal resources appropriated by the General Assembly for these purposes. Eligible inmates who are denied immediate admission shall be placed on a waiting list under criteria established by the Department. The inability of any inmate to become engaged in any such programs by reason of insufficient program resources or for any other reason established under the rules and regulations of the Department shall not be deemed a cause of action under which the Department or any employee or agent of the Department shall be liable for damages to the inmate.

(4.1) The rules and regulations shall also provide that an additional 60 days of good conduct credit shall be awarded to any prisoner who passes the high school level Test of General Educational Development (GED) and receives a GED certificate while the prisoner is incarcerated. The

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good conduct credit awarded under this paragraph (4.1) shall be in addition to, and shall not affect, the award of good conduct under any other paragraph of this Section, but shall also be pursuant to the guidelines and restrictions set forth in paragraph (4) of subsection (a) of this Section.

(4.5) The rules and regulations on early release shall also provide that when the court's sentencing order recommends a prisoner for substance abuse treatment and the crime was committed on or after September 1, 2003 (the effective date of Public Act 93-354), the prisoner shall receive no good conduct credit awarded under clause (3) of this subsection (a) unless he or she participates in and completes a substance abuse treatment program. The Director may waive the requirement to participate in or complete a substance abuse treatment program and award the good conduct credit in specific instances if the prisoner is not a good candidate for a substance abuse treatment program for medical, programming, or operational reasons. Availability of substance abuse treatment shall be subject to the limits of fiscal resources appropriated by the General Assembly for these purposes. If treatment is not available and the requirement to participate and complete the treatment has not been waived by the Director, the prisoner shall be placed on a waiting list under criteria established by the Department. The Director may allow a prisoner placed on a waiting list to participate in and complete a substance abuse education class or attend substance abuse self-help meetings in lieu of a substance abuse treatment program. A prisoner on a waiting list who is not placed in a substance abuse program prior to release may be eligible for a waiver and receive good conduct credit under clause (3) of this subsection (a) at the discretion of the Director.

- (4.6) The rules and regulations on early release shall also provide that a prisoner who has been convicted of a sex offense as defined in Section 2 of the Sex Offender Registration Act shall receive no good conduct credit until he or she has successfully completed sex offender counseling.
- (5) Whenever the Department is to release any inmate earlier than it otherwise would because of a grant of good conduct credit for meritorious service given at any time during the term, the Department shall give reasonable advance notice of the impending release to the State's Attorney of the county where the prosecution of the inmate took place.
- (b) Whenever a person is or has been committed under several convictions, with separate sentences, the sentences shall be construed under Section 5-8-4 in granting and forfeiting of good time.
- (c) The Department shall prescribe rules and regulations for revoking good conduct credit, or suspending or reducing the rate of accumulation of good conduct credit for specific rule violations, during imprisonment. These rules and regulations shall provide that no inmate may be penalized more than one year of good conduct credit for any one infraction.

When the Department seeks to revoke, suspend or reduce the rate of accumulation of any good conduct credits for an alleged infraction of its rules, it shall bring charges therefor against the prisoner sought to be so deprived of good conduct credits before the Prisoner Review Board as provided in subparagraph (a)(4) of Section 3-3-2 of this Code, if the amount of credit at issue exceeds 30 days or when during any 12 month period, the cumulative amount of credit revoked exceeds 30 days except where the infraction is committed or discovered within 60 days of scheduled release. In those cases, the Department of Corrections may revoke up to 30 days of good

1 conduct credit. The Board may subsequently approve the

2 revocation of additional good conduct credit, if the Department

3 seeks to revoke good conduct credit in excess of 30 days.

However, the Board shall not be empowered to review the

Department's decision with respect to the loss of 30 days of

good conduct credit within any calendar year for any prisoner

or to increase any penalty beyond the length requested by the

8 Department.

The Director of the Department of Corrections, in appropriate cases, may restore up to 30 days good conduct credits which have been revoked, suspended or reduced. Any restoration of good conduct credits in excess of 30 days shall be subject to review by the Prisoner Review Board. However, the Board may not restore good conduct credit in excess of the amount requested by the Director.

Nothing contained in this Section shall prohibit the Prisoner Review Board from ordering, pursuant to Section 3-3-9(a)(3)(i)(B), that a prisoner serve up to one year of the sentence imposed by the court that was not served due to the accumulation of good conduct credit.

(d) If a lawsuit is filed by a prisoner in an Illinois or federal court against the State, the Department of Corrections, or the Prisoner Review Board, or against any of their officers or employees, and the court makes a specific finding that a pleading, motion, or other paper filed by the prisoner is frivolous, the Department of Corrections shall conduct a hearing to revoke up to 180 days of good conduct credit by bringing charges against the prisoner sought to be deprived of the good conduct credits before the Prisoner Review Board as provided in subparagraph (a) (8) of Section 3-3-2 of this Code. If the prisoner has not accumulated 180 days of good conduct credit at the time of the finding, then the Prisoner Review Board may revoke all good conduct credit accumulated by the prisoner.

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For purposes of this subsection (d):

- (1) "Frivolous" means that a pleading, motion, or other filing which purports to be a legal document filed by a prisoner in his or her lawsuit meets any or all of the following criteria:
 - (A) it lacks an arguable basis either in law or in fact;
 - (B) it is being presented for any improper purpose, such as to harass or to cause unnecessary delay or needless increase in the cost of litigation;
 - (C) the claims, defenses, and other legal contentions therein are not warranted by existing law or by a nonfrivolous argument for the extension, modification, or reversal of existing law or the establishment of new law;
 - (D) the allegations and other factual contentions do not have evidentiary support or, if specifically so identified, are not likely to have evidentiary support a reasonable opportunity for investigation or discovery; or
 - (E) the denials of factual contentions are not warranted on the evidence, or if specifically so identified, are not reasonably based on a lack of information or belief.
- (2) "Lawsuit" means a petition for post-conviction relief under Article 122 of the Code of Criminal Procedure of 1963, a motion pursuant to Section 116-3 of the Code of Criminal Procedure of 1963, a habeas corpus action under Article X of the Code of Civil Procedure or under federal law (28 U.S.C. 2254), a petition for claim under the Court of Claims Act or an action under the federal Civil Rights Act (42 U.S.C. 1983).
- (e) Nothing in Public Act 90-592 or 90-593 affects the validity of Public Act 89-404.

- (Source: P.A. 93-213, eff. 7-18-03; 93-354, eff. 9-1-03; 94-71, 1
- eff. 6-23-05; 94-128, eff. 7-7-05; 94-156, eff. 7-8-05; 94-398, 2
- eff. 8-2-05; 94-491, eff. 8-8-05; revised 8-19-05.) 3
- 4 (730 ILCS 5/3-19-15 new)
- Sec. 3-19-15. Task Force on Transitional Housing for Sex 5
- 6 Offenders.
- 7 (a) There is created the Task Force on Transitional Housing
- Facilities for Sex Offenders. The Task Force shall be composed 8
- of the following members: 9
- (1) Two members from the Department of Corrections 10
- appointed by the Director of Corrections; 11
- (2) Two members from the Prisoner Review Board 12
- 13 appointed by that Board;
- (3) Two members of the Senate appointed by the 14
- 15 President of the Senate;
- (4) Two members of the Senate appointed by the Minority 16
- 17 Leader of the Senate;
- (5) Two members of the House of Representatives 18
- 19 appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives;
- 20 (6) Two members of the House of Representatives
- 21 appointed by the Minority Leader of the House of
- Representatives; and 22
- (7) Two members of the Governor's Office appointed by 23
- 24 the Governor.
- 25 (b) The Task Force shall study the implementation, cost,
- placement, and effectiveness of transitional housing 26
- facilities for sex offenders released from facilities of the 27
- 28 Department of Corrections.
- (c) The members of the Task Force shall receive no 29
- 30 compensation for their services as members of the Task Force
- but may be reimbursed for their actual expenses incurred in 31
- serving on the Task Force from appropriations made to them for 32
- 33 such purpose.

1 (730 ILCS 5/5-6-1) (from Ch. 38, par. 1005-6-1)

Sec. 5-6-1. Sentences of Probation and of Conditional Discharge and Disposition of Supervision. The General Assembly finds that in order to protect the public, the criminal justice system must compel compliance with the conditions of probation by responding to violations with swift, certain and fair punishments and intermediate sanctions. The Chief Judge of each circuit shall adopt a system of structured, intermediate sanctions for violations of the terms and conditions of a sentence of probation, conditional discharge or disposition of supervision.

- (a) Except where specifically prohibited by other provisions of this Code, the court shall impose a sentence of probation or conditional discharge upon an offender unless, having regard to the nature and circumstance of the offense, and to the history, character and condition of the offender, the court is of the opinion that:
 - (1) his imprisonment or periodic imprisonment is necessary for the protection of the public; or
 - (2) probation or conditional discharge would deprecate the seriousness of the offender's conduct and would be inconsistent with the ends of justice; or
 - (3) a combination of imprisonment with concurrent or consecutive probation when an offender has been admitted into a drug court program under Section 20 of the Drug Court Treatment Act is necessary for the protection of the public and for the rehabilitation of the offender.

The court shall impose as a condition of a sentence of probation, conditional discharge, or supervision, that the probation agency may invoke any sanction from the list of intermediate sanctions adopted by the chief judge of the circuit court for violations of the terms and conditions of the sentence of probation, conditional discharge, or supervision,

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- subject to the provisions of Section 5-6-4 of this Act.
- The court may impose a sentence of conditional discharge for an offense if the court is of the opinion that neither a sentence of imprisonment nor of periodic imprisonment nor of probation supervision is appropriate.
 - (b-1) Subsections (a) and (b) of this Section do not apply to a defendant charged with a misdemeanor or felony under the Illinois Vehicle Code or reckless homicide under Section 9-3 of the Criminal Code of 1961 if the defendant within the past 12 months has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to a misdemeanor or felony under the Illinois Vehicle Code or reckless homicide under Section 9-3 of the Criminal Code of 1961.
 - (c) The court may, upon a plea of guilty or a stipulation by the defendant of the facts supporting the charge or a finding of guilt, defer further proceedings and the imposition of a sentence, and enter an order for supervision of the defendant, if the defendant is not charged with: (i) a Class A misdemeanor, as defined by the following provisions of the Criminal Code of 1961: Sections 11-9.1; 12-3.2; 12-15; 26-5; 31-1; 31-6; 31-7; subsections (b) and (c) of Section 21-1; paragraph (1) through (5), (8), (10), and (11) of subsection (a) of Section 24-1; (ii) a Class A misdemeanor violation of Section 3.01, 3.03-1, or 4.01 of the Humane Care for Animals Act; or (iii) felony. If the defendant is not barred from receiving an order for supervision as provided in this subsection, the court may enter an order for supervision after considering the circumstances of the offense, and the history, character and condition of the offender, if the court is of the opinion that:
- (1) the offender is not likely to commit further crimes;
 - (2) the defendant and the public would be best served if the defendant were not to receive a criminal record; and
 - (3) in the best interests of justice an order of

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supervision is more appropriate than a sentence otherwise permitted under this Code.

- (d) The provisions of paragraph (c) shall not apply to a defendant charged with violating Section 11-501 of the Illinois Vehicle Code or a similar provision of a local ordinance when the defendant has previously been:
 - (1) convicted for a violation of Section 11-501 of the Illinois Vehicle Code or a similar provision of a local ordinance or any similar law or ordinance of another state; or
 - (2) assigned supervision for a violation of Section 11-501 of the Illinois Vehicle Code or a similar provision of a local ordinance or any similar law or ordinance of another state; or
 - (3) pleaded guilty to or stipulated to the facts supporting a charge or a finding of guilty to a violation of Section 11-503 of the Illinois Vehicle Code or a similar provision of a local ordinance or any similar law or ordinance of another state, and the plea or stipulation was the result of a plea agreement.
- The court shall consider the statement of the prosecuting authority with regard to the standards set forth in this Section.
- (e) The provisions of paragraph (c) shall not apply to a defendant charged with violating Section 16A-3 of the Criminal Code of 1961 if said defendant has within the last 5 years been:
- 28 (1) convicted for a violation of Section 16A-3 of the 29 Criminal Code of 1961; or
- 30 (2) assigned supervision for a violation of Section 31 16A-3 of the Criminal Code of 1961.
- The court shall consider the statement of the prosecuting authority with regard to the standards set forth in this Section.

- (f) The provisions of paragraph (c) shall not apply to a defendant charged with violating Sections 15-111, 15-112, 15-301, paragraph (b) of Section 6-104, Section 11-605, or Section 11-1414 of the Illinois Vehicle Code or a similar provision of a local ordinance.
 - (g) Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (i) of this Section, the provisions of paragraph (c) shall not apply to a defendant charged with violating Section 3-707, 3-708, 3-710, or 5-401.3 of the Illinois Vehicle Code or a similar provision of a local ordinance if the defendant has within the last 5 years been:
 - (1) convicted for a violation of Section 3-707, 3-708, 3-710, or 5-401.3 of the Illinois Vehicle Code or a similar provision of a local ordinance; or
 - (2) assigned supervision for a violation of Section 3-707, 3-708, 3-710, or 5-401.3 of the Illinois Vehicle Code or a similar provision of a local ordinance.
 - The court shall consider the statement of the prosecuting authority with regard to the standards set forth in this Section.
 - (h) The provisions of paragraph (c) shall not apply to a defendant under the age of 21 years charged with violating a serious traffic offense as defined in Section 1-187.001 of the Illinois Vehicle Code:
 - (1) unless the defendant, upon payment of the fines, penalties, and costs provided by law, agrees to attend and successfully complete a traffic safety program approved by the court under standards set by the Conference of Chief Circuit Judges. The accused shall be responsible for payment of any traffic safety program fees. If the accused fails to file a certificate of successful completion on or before the termination date of the supervision order, the supervision shall be summarily revoked and conviction entered. The provisions of Supreme Court Rule 402 relating

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1 to pleas of guilty do not apply in cases when a defendant 2 enters a guilty plea under this provision; or

- (2) if the defendant has previously been sentenced under the provisions of paragraph (c) on or after January 1, 1998 for any serious traffic offense as defined in Section 1-187.001 of the Illinois Vehicle Code.
- (i) The provisions of paragraph (c) shall not apply to a defendant charged with violating Section 3-707 of the Illinois Vehicle Code or a similar provision of a local ordinance if the defendant has been assigned supervision for a violation of Section 3-707 of the Illinois Vehicle Code or a similar provision of a local ordinance.
- (j) The provisions of paragraph (c) shall not apply to a defendant charged with violating Section 6-303 of the Illinois Vehicle Code or a similar provision of a local ordinance when the revocation or suspension was for a violation of Section 11-501 or a similar provision of a local ordinance, a violation of Section 11-501.1 or paragraph (b) of Section 11-401 of the Illinois Vehicle Code, or a violation of Section 9-3 of the Criminal Code of 1961 if the defendant has within the last 10 years been:
 - (1) convicted for a violation of Section 6-303 of the Illinois Vehicle Code or a similar provision of a local ordinance; or
 - (2) assigned supervision for a violation of Section 6-303 of the Illinois Vehicle Code or a similar provision of a local ordinance.
- (k) The provisions of paragraph (c) shall not apply to a defendant charged with violating any provision of the Illinois Vehicle Code or a similar provision of a local ordinance that governs the movement of vehicles if, within the 12 months preceding the date of the defendant's arrest, the defendant has been assigned court supervision on 2 occasions for a violation that governs the movement of vehicles under the Illinois

- 1 Vehicle Code or a similar provision of a local ordinance.
- (Source: P.A. 93-388, eff. 7-25-03; 93-1014, eff. 1-1-05; 2
- 3 94-169, eff. 1-1-06; 94-330, eff. 1-1-06; 94-375, eff. 1-1-06;
- 4 revised 8-19-05.)
- (730 ILCS 5/5-8A-6 new)5
- Sec. 5-8A-6. Electronic monitoring of certain sex 6
- 7 offenders. For a sexual predator subject to electronic home
- monitoring under paragraph (7.7) of subsection (a) of Section 8
- 9 3-3-7, the Department of Corrections must use a system that
- 10 actively monitors and identifies the offender's current
- location and timely reports or records the offender's presence 11
- and that alerts the Department of the offender's presence 12
- 13 within a prohibited area described in Sections 11-9.3 and
- 11-9.4 of the Criminal Code of 1961, in a court order, or as a 14
- condition of the offender's parole, mandatory supervised 15
- release, or extended mandatory supervised release and the 16
- 17 offender's departure from specified geographic limitations.
- The offender must pay for the cost of the electronic home 18
- 19 monitoring.
- Section 99. Effective date. This Act takes effect June 1, 20
- 2007.". 21