

Bill	Description	Comments	Status or Witness Slip Link	More Info	More Info
Illinois 100th General Assembly -- bill information last updated 7/25/17					
HB0309	<p>Provides that any registered sex offender (RSO) who loses his or her employment must register this in person within 3 days of loss of employment.</p> <p>This is a repeat of SB2912 from 2014 which passed the Senate on a vote of 047-002-003 but died in the House Judiciary Sex Offenses Subcommittee. This is also a repeat of HB4271 from 2016 which died in the same committee.</p>	<p>DOES NOT IMPROVE PUBLIC SAFETY</p> <p>This bill clarifies the existing registration statute and was motivated by a decision in May 2013 in which the Fourth District Appellate Court tossed out a conviction for failure to register an employment change since they ruled that job loss did not constitute a change in "place of employment" pursuant to the Sex Offender Registration Act. State Senator Jason Barickman who co-sponsored SB2912 claimed it is only a clarification rather than a "get tough" bill. This bill means more registration requirements for people on registries at a time of job loss which can be a frequent occurrence for some. The ACLU of Illinois points out that this bill just layers on more laws and does nothing to improve public safety.</p>	<p>DEAD BILL</p> <p>3/31 Rule 19(a) / Re-referred to Rules Committee</p>	<p>ACLU Opinion Feb. 2014</p>	<p>Appellate Court decision which was the motivation for this bill May 6, 2013</p>
HB0653	<p>Makes it illegal for a child sex offender (CSO) to operate a taxi, limo or transportation network vehicle like Uber or Lyft.</p> <p>NOTE: The bill has been filed 4 years in a row by Rep. Cavaletto.</p>	<p>As noted in the May 2013 NBC Chicago investigation, an individual already has to pass a background check to obtain state permits to drive school children. Why not fix deficiencies in their background check process by targeting the school bus and cab companies rather than creating another criminal offense for a CSO? This bill is just adding to the public hysteria over sex offenses when in fact most of the offenses are committed by people not currently on any sex offender registry since recidivism for sex offenders is <5% nationally. Employment restrictions are counterproductive to public safety since studies have shown that people who have jobs are less likely to re-offend.</p>	<p>DEAD BILL</p> <p>3/31 Rule 19(a) / Re-referred to Rules Committee</p>	<p>Chicago Tribune - Uber Driver Charged in Sexual Assault of Customer</p>	<p>NBC Chicago Report - May 2013</p>
HB0786	<p>Prohibits park districts from engaging volunteers who have been convicted of a sex offense against a child.</p>	<p>It's already illegal for a CSO to be present in a park or at any park district facility. It's really unclear as to why this prohibition for a park district is necessary other than to mandate a check in the volunteer application procedure.</p> <p>House Amendment 1 eliminates the Class A misdemeanor for any CSO that fails to disclose this information on a volunteer application.</p> <p>Senate Amendment 1 clarifies that "Volunteer" is 18 or older.</p> <p>Senate Amendment 2 adds language to the section about requiring volunteers to complete an application such that if a "volunteer" is under 18 years of age, the volunteer's parent or legal guardian may complete the application on behalf of the volunteer.</p>	<p>7/21 Sent to the Governor</p>		

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HB3476	Provides that a CSO is prohibited from being present in a designated child or teen area of a library unless he/she is accompanied by his or her son or daughter.	The park presence restriction bills started out with a similar caveat and then turned into a complete ban. As with the other restrictions in 720 ILCS 5/11-9.3, this statute is facially unconstitutional since it criminalizes innocent conduct. This bill is cleverly tailored such that it allows a parent to accompany his or her son or daughter but it does not allow any other relative such as a grandparent, aunt or uncle to accompany a child in these places. This law is unnecessary since it does little more than punish people based on their status as opposed to punishing based on conduct. Also, there is no evidence that presence restrictions or "safety zones" as they are sometimes called improve public safety.	DEAD BILL 3/31 Rule 19(a) / Re-referred to Rules Committee		
HB3483	Creates the "Career Offender Registration Act". A person convicted of certain felony offenses who does not register under SORA must register with the Department of State Police if he/she commits or attempts to commit certain offenses within 3 years after being released from a correctional institution.	An offender re-offending within three years of release from incarceration is not a sign that the offender is a career offender, but rather is a sign that the criminal justice system has failed the person in its stated goal of reform. Registries do little more than propagate public fear and hatred of the former offenders and gives the former offender little chance of obtaining employment or living a normal life.	DEAD BILL 3/31 Rule 19(a) / Re-referred to Rules Committee		
HB3747	Provides that it is a Class 4 felony for a child sex offender to knowingly enter or remain in an area of a public library designated for children or teenagers when the library is open to the public if the designation is conspicuously posted at the entrance to the designated area. Defines "children", "public library", and "teenager".	This bill is similar to HB3476 but without the provision to allow a parent to accompany his or her own child in these areas of a library. As with the other restrictions in 720 ILCS 5/11-9.3, this statute is facially unconstitutional since it criminalizes innocent conduct. This law is unnecessary since it does little more than punish people based on their status as opposed to punishing based on conduct. Also, there is no evidence that presence restrictions or "safety zones" as they are sometimes called improve public safety.	DEAD BILL 3/31 Rule 19(a) / Re-referred to Rules Committee		

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SB1411	Provides that computers seized during the commission of indecent solicitation of a child, child pornography, aggravated child pornography, non-consensual dissemination of private sexual images, grooming, or traveling to meet a minor are forfeited and before there is to be a distribution of property or sale proceeds, the computers or monies seized and forfeited for those offenses may be used to support the training, equipment, or investigation needs of the child exploitation unit of the law enforcement agency. Provides that the computers may also be recommissioned for official use by the agency or destroyed. Provides that the law enforcement agency shall not be ordered by the court to return the computer to the defendant or his or her designee.	<p>Police forfeiture creates perverse incentives for how policing is conducted—whole police funding streams are designed around it. Police should not profit from taking property. According to the ACLU, "many police departments use forfeiture to benefit their bottom lines, making seizures motivated by profit rather than crime-fighting."</p> <p>This bill would lead to an increased abuse by police authority in confiscating computers. People with criminal records already face huge obstacles to reintegrating. You take away their computer and that is just another essential you have taken away from them to conduct job searches and even to obtain an online education.</p>	DEAD BILL 3/17 Rule 3-9(a) / Re-referred to Assignments		
SB1421	Provides that a "sex offense" for the purposes of the Act includes residential burglary or home invasion committed on or after January 1, 2018 provided that the offense was sexually motivated as defined in the Sex Offender Management Board Act.	Illinois Voices does not support adding more people to an already bloated and ineffective registry that continues to punish people who have already served their time. The collateral consequences of registration/public notification endangers sex offenders and their families and does not promote rehabilitation of an ex-offender. The current public registry in Illinois includes too many offenders who pose little-to-no public risk, it is too broad to be used as an effective public safety tool, and is a poor use of scarce law enforcement resources.	DEAD BILL 3/17 Rule 3-9(a) / Re-referred to Assignments		

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HB0242	<p>Provides that during the admission decision-making process, a college (defined as an institution of higher education authorized to confer degrees in this State and work-study programs offered by institutions of higher education) may not inquire about arrests that did not result in a criminal conviction and criminal convictions that have been sealed or expunged or make any inquiry or consider information about any arrest or criminal accusation of an individual that was followed by a termination of that criminal action or proceeding in favor of the individual. Provides that a college may not make any inquiry or consider information about an individual's past criminal conviction or convictions at any time during the admission decision-making process. Provides that after an individual has been admitted as a student, a college may make inquiries about and consider information about the individual's past criminal conviction history for the purpose of offering support counseling and services. Provides that a college may also make inquiries about and consider information about the individual's past criminal conviction history for the purpose of making decisions about participation in activities and aspects of campus life associated with the individual's status as a student. Provides that a college may not use the information to rescind an offer of admission. Provides that a college is not required to make inquiries into or consider an individual's criminal conviction history for any reason.</p>	<p>Education is the single most important propellant to future job opportunities. Colleges appear to have been denying entry for registered people, with no accountability.</p>	<p>DEAD BILL</p> <p>3/31 Rule 19(a) / Re-referred to Rules Committee</p>		
HB3142	<p>Criminal History in College Applications Act</p> <p>Provides that a public college may not inquire about an applicant's criminal history during the admission decision-making process, provides that colleges may inquire about criminal history for certain purposes after the admission decision-making process and forbids public colleges from rescinding an admissions offer based on the information.</p>	<p>Education is the single most important propellant to future job opportunities. Colleges appear to have been denying entry for registered people, with no accountability.</p> <p>Senate Amendment 1 adds a section to minimize civil liability to colleges when admitting applicants pursuant to this Act.</p>	<p>DEAD BILL</p> <p>4/5 House: Third Reading - Short Debate - Passed 065-049-000</p> <p>5/26 Senate: Rule 3-9(a) / Re-referred to Assignments</p>		

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HB3342	Makes changes in how the Department of Financial & Professional Regulation (IDFPR) approves/denies professional licenses to individuals who have been convicted.	This could open up employment opportunities for people to work in fields that require licensing. See http://www.idfpr.com/profs/proflist.asp for a list of regulated professions in the State of Illinois.	4/25 House: Third Reading - Short Debate - Passed 061-052-000 5/19 Senate: Placed on Calendar Order of 3rd Reading May 22, 2017		
HB3647	Amends the Job Opportunities for Qualified Applicants Act. Provides that inquiries into a job applicant's criminal history may not inquire into events occurring more than 5 years before the date of the inquiry.	It is not clear whether such an inquiry might still be able to show that a job applicant is currently listed on a sex offender registry. Since the event triggering such registration could have occurred more than 5 years before the inquiry perhaps it would exclude current registration information.	3/21 Tabled		
HB3788	Juveniles on the registry will no longer need to pay an annual registration fee until attaining 18 years of age.	The registration fee should also be eliminated for adults on the registry but this is a step in the right direction.	DEAD BILL 3/31 Rule 19(a) / Re-referred to Rules Committee		
HB3885	Creates the Conviction History Reporting Act. Prohibits a consumer reporting agency from reporting in a criminal history report (1) criminal history information that antedates the report by more than 5 years and (2) criminal history record information that is not conviction information. Authorizes the recovery of damages, punitive damages, and attorney's fees. Effective immediately.	Employment is one of the most important things that an ex-offender needs to prevent recidivism and to get his or her life back on track. This bill does not prohibit the reporting agency from reporting that an individual is currently on the sex offender registry so it may have limited value for those who are currently on the lifetime registry until laws are changed so that adult registration can be terminated.	DEAD BILL 3/31 Rule 19(a) / Re-referred to Rules Committee		
SB1614	Duplicate of HB3885 (see above)	We have suggested to the bill's sponsor that the bill should be further amended to repeal sub-sections (i) and (o) enacted on Public Act 094-0993 (see link to the right) which subjects anyone convicted of a sex offense to annual driver's license renewals since it seems that this repeal of the driver's license This is redundant with the registration laws since the police already take an annual photo, this is punitive and provides little public safety benefit.	DEAD BILL 4/7 Rule 3-9(a) / Re-referred to Assignments	Public Act 094-0993 Effective Jan. 1, 2007	
SB1759	Modifies the definition of "fixed residence" to include a hospital, nursing home, or other in-patient facility Allows the use of an IDOC-issued ID card to provide residence information for registration.	Although registration from a nursing home can be problematic acceptance of an IDOC-issued ID for registration since obtaining a State ID in a timely manner can be problematic for someone just coming out of prison. House Amendment 1 completely replaces the bill with a new statute on street gang loitering.	4/27 Senate: Third Reading - Passed; 053-000-000 6/26 House: Placed on Calendar Order of 3rd Reading - Short Debate DEAD BILL 7/6 House: Rule 19(a) / Re-referred to Rules Committee		

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SB2053	Improves professional licensing opportunities for ex-offenders.	225 ILCS 57/15.1 adds a provision that allows licensing to be considered for someone who is required to register as a sex offender if it has been either 5 years from conviction or 3 years since release from confinement, whichever is later.	3/15 Senate: Placed on Calendar Order of 2nd Reading March 16, 2017		
SB2074		Duplicate of HB3885 (see above)	DEAD BILL 3/17 Rule 3-9(a) / Re-referred to Assignments		
HB0104	Gives discretion to the courts to require those convicted of battery to register if the court finds that the offense was "sexually motivated". Also known as "Stephanie's Law". This is a repeat of HB2548 from 2015 and SB2201 from 2016.	Illinois Voices does not support adding more people to an already bloated and ineffective registry that continues to punish people who have already served their time. The collateral consequences of registration/public notification endangers sex offenders and their families and does not promote rehabilitation of an ex-offender. The current public registry in Illinois includes too many offenders who pose little-to-no public risk, it is too broad to be used as an effective public safety tool, and is a poor use of scarce law enforcement resources. Sometimes, potential sex crimes are charged as non-sex crimes for evidentiary or other reasons. That is a judgment for the prosecutor to make.	DEAD BILL 3/31 Rule 19(a) / Re-referred to Rules Committee	NBC 5 Investigation Nov 2015	Chicago Trib Article Feb 2015
HB0351	Adds 5 years imprisonment to the sentence imposed by the court for aggravated criminal sexual assault. Provides a minimum term of imprisonment of 11 years (rather than 6 years) for predatory criminal sexual assault of a child.	The primary justification for use of prisons is incapacitation and retribution, both of which come with a price. Most people locked up by the State of Illinois for these offenses are currently serving mandatory supervised release sentences in Illinois prisons anyway. There would appear to be no need for this bill other than to buy political favor for the bill's sponsor.	DEAD BILL 3/31 Rule 19(a) / Re-referred to Rules Committee		
HB0716	Eliminates statute of limitations for the crimes of sexual assault or sexual abuse against a minor regardless of whether corroborating physical evidence is available.	same bill as SB0189 (see below)	DEAD BILL 3/31 Rule 19(a) / Re-referred to Rules Committee	WBEZ - Why Do Statutes of Limitations Exist in the First Place? - May 2016	

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HB0744	Eliminates statute of limitations for additional offenses against a minor including solicitation to meet a child, child pornography, posting of identifying or graphic information on a pornographic Internet site or possessing graphic information with pornographic material, non-consensual dissemination of private sexual images, grooming, or traveling to meet a minor.	Current statute of limitations requires that prosecution be commenced before the alleged victim reaches age 38 and requires either physical corroborating evidence or evidence that a mandated reporter failed to report the abuse. This statute was motivated by the Dennis Hastert case. As of October 2016, 37 states did not have a statute of limitations for child sexual abuse cases.	DEAD BILL 3/31 Rule 19(a) / Re-referred to Rules Committee	WBEZ - Why Do Statutes of Limitations Exist in the First Place? - May 2016	
HB0755	Expands the definition of "grooming" to include in-person grooming.	It seems that this is an obvious clarification that is needed in the definition of the "grooming" statute.	DEAD BILL 4/7 House: Third Reading - Short Debate - Passed 103-000-000 5/19 Rule 3-9(a) / Re-referred to Assignments		
HB0757	Expands the definition of "sexual conduct".	Currently, kissing and buttocks are not in the definition of "sexual conduct" for a victim 14+.	DEAD BILL 3/31 Rule 19(a) / Re-referred to Rules Committee		
HB0806	Prohibits inmates convicted of sexual assault or abuse against a minor to possess a photograph of a minor. Amendment 1 filed on 3/17 would limit this prohibition to only those inmates designated by IDOC's mental health personnel.	It's unclear as to how this law will help protect society. A photo of loved-ones may be a motivation to stay strong in prison. Removing photos of loved-ones may further isolate inmates and increase the risk of recidivism post incarceration.	DEAD BILL 3/31 Rule 19(a) / Re-referred to Rules Committee		
HB0816	Gives discretion to the courts to require those convicted of battery to register if the court finds that the offense was "sexually motivated". Also known as "Stephanie's Law". This is a repeat of HB2548 from 2015 and SB2201 from 2016. This appears to be a duplicate of HB104.	Illinois Voices does not support adding more people to an already bloated and ineffective registry that continues to punish people who have already served their time. The collateral consequences of registration/public notification endangers sex offenders and their families and does not promote rehabilitation of an ex-offender. The current public registry in Illinois includes too many offenders who pose little-to-no public risk, it is too broad to be used as an effective public safety tool, and is a poor use of scarce law enforcement resources. Sometimes, potential sex crimes are charged as non-sex crimes for evidentiary or other reasons. That is a judgment for the prosecutor to make. A large number of House Representatives have signed on as co-sponsors of this bill.	DEAD BILL 3/31 Rule 19(a) / Re-referred to Rules Committee		

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HB1469	Shell bill that would appear to be in place to make changes to the definition of the crime of "sexual exploitation of a child".	We are unsure what change is being planned.	DEAD BILL 4/28 Rule 19(a) / Re-referred to Rules Committee		
HB2435	Eliminates statute of limitations when the victim is under 18 years of age at the time of the offense for: sexual assault, sexual abuse, or failure of a person required to report an alleged or suspected commission of these offenses. Eliminates the requirement for corroborating physical evidence.	Current statute of limitations requires that prosecution be commenced before the alleged victim reaches age 38 and requires either physical corroborating evidence or evidence that a mandated reporter failed to report the abuse. This statute was motivated by the Dennis Hastert case. As of October 2016, 37 states did not have a statute of limitations for child sexual abuse cases.	DEAD BILL 3/31 Rule 19(a) / Re-referred to Rules Committee	WBEZ - Why Do Statutes of Limitations Exist in the First Place? - May 2016	
HB3496	For offenses committed on or after the effective date of the amendatory Act, provides that a prisoner who is serving a sentence for predatory criminal sexual assault of a child, aggravated kidnapping or aggravated battery when the victim is a child under the age of 13 years or a person with a severe or profound intellectual disability, or a second or subsequent offense of luring of a minor shall receive no sentence credit and shall serve the entire sentence imposed by the court.	Incarceration is intended to serve the purposes of retribution, incapacitation, deterrence and rehabilitation. It is unclear as to how this change to the sentencing laws would serve the public's interest.	DEAD BILL 3/31 Rule 19(a) / Re-referred to Rules Committee		
HB3508	Provides that a period of probation, a term of periodic imprisonment or conditional discharge shall not be imposed for an offense that requires registration under the Sex Offender Registration Act.	Not all offenses or offenders are created equal. If we are letting drug and gun offenders out of prison early this will just fill up our prisons with people who have committed sex offenses. This would appear to be a "get tough on crime" bill meant to further the career of a legislator rather than a real solution to a problem.	DEAD BILL 3/31 Rule 19(a) / Re-referred to Rules Committee		
HB3663	Adds to the definition of aggravated criminal sexual assault that a person commits this offense if that person is 17+ and commits an act of sexual penetration with a victim who is at least 13 but under 17 and the person uses force or threat of force to commit the act.	This bill would send an 18 year old to prison for 10 years because he had sex with a 16 year old girl. With sentencing guidelines being tightened to give judges little to no discretion on the sentence, the judge will have no way to not have this completely ruin the young man's life.	DEAD BILL 3/31 Rule 19(a) / Re-referred to Rules Committee		

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HB3781	Provides that the sheriff of the county and the Chicago Police Department may disclose the sex offender information by notifying the entities required to receive disclosure of sex offender information of the link to the "County Sex Offender Registration" website if available in that county or of the "Chicago Sex Offender Registration" website if available in that city.	Simply repeal sections of the notification statute that require sheriffs to broadcast our registration info. It's redundant. All of the information the public needs to know is already made available on the IL state police website. Allowing local sheriffs the ability to publish this information allows for more discrepancies and lags in information reporting/updating and would allow the general public an easier means to harass registered citizens via phone calls and emails. It would also cause many registered citizens to lose their jobs when employment info is made public. If these websites are only accessible by the organizations/individuals currently listed in the notification statute then that would be acceptable but redundant and a waste of taxpayer money.	DEAD BILL 3/31 Rule 19(a) / Re-referred to Rules Committee		
HB3849	Eliminates statute of limitations when the victim is under 18 years of age at the time of the offense for: involuntary servitude, involuntary sexual servitude of a minor, trafficking in persons, indecent solicitation of a child, indecent solicitation of an adult, sexual exploitation of a child, permitting sexual abuse of a child, failure to report sexual abuse of a child, custodial sexual misconduct, sexual misconduct with a person with a disability, sexual relations within families, solicitation of a sexual act, promoting prostitution, promoting juvenile prostitution, patronizing a prostitute, or patronizing a minor engaged in prostitution.	Current statute of limitations requires that prosecution be commenced before the alleged victim reaches age 38 and requires either physical corroborating evidence or evidence that a mandated reporter failed to report the abuse. This statute was motivated by the Dennis Hastert case. As of October 2016, 37 states did not have a statute of limitations for child sexual abuse cases.	DEAD BILL 3/31 Rule 19(a) / Re-referred to Rules Committee	WBEZ - Why Do Statutes of Limitations Exist in the First Place? - May 2016	
SB0189	Provides that when the victim is under 18 years of age at the time of the offense, a prosecution for criminal sexual assault, aggravated criminal sexual assault, predatory criminal sexual assault of a child, aggravated criminal sexual abuse, or criminal sexual abuse may be commenced at any time regardless as to whether corroborating physical evidence is available or an individual who is required to report an alleged or suspected commission of any of these offenses under the Abused and Neglected Child Reporting Act fails to do so. Makes conforming changes. Effective immediately. A large number of State Senators have signed on to co-sponsor this bill.	Current statute of limitations requires that prosecution be commenced before the alleged victim reaches age 38 and requires either physical corroborating evidence or evidence that a mandated reporter failed to report the abuse. This statute was motivated by the Dennis Hastert case. As of October 2016, 37 states did not have a statute of limitations for child sexual abuse cases.	6/16 Sent to the Governor	Illinois Home Page Story March 7, 2017	Lisa Madigan Press Release April 2016

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SB1321	Changes the definition of "child" as a person under 17 years of age for the statute concerning traveling to meet a minor.	under review	6/29 Sent to the Governor		
SB1990	Modifies the definition of "sexual penetration" perhaps to more clearly state that any part of the body of a person, animal or object can make contact with the sex organ or anus of another person to constitute penetration.	It is unclear why such a change to the definition is needed.	DEAD BILL 2/10/17 Referred to Assignments		
U.S. Congress					
H.R.1188	Reauthorizes Funding for Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006	The federal government needs to reauthorize the spending for this failed program which does little to protect children and continues to damage registrants and their families by preventing them from finding adequate jobs and housing.	5/22 Passed/agreed to in House: On motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended Agreed to by voice vote.		