

3/18/10

Registered Sex Offenders in Illinois

IL has 24,261 RSO

Number of RSOs in IL

2003 – 18,381 177 of them considered sexually dangerous; 210 considered Sexually Violent

10,902 Sexual Predators (45%)

237 Sexually Violent (1%)

98 Sexually Dangerous (.5%)

1,746 Non-compliant (7%)

448 Location Unknown (2%)

19,782 Child Sex Offenders (82%) committed a crime against a child

3,443 Adult Sex Offenders (14%) committed a crime against an adult

87% of sex crimes committed in IL were against children

2% of RSOs are females this number has been the same since 2003

6 Juveniles names appear on the IL Sex Offender Website as being Sexual Predators. Two are as young as 14 years old.

Acronyms

LEADS – Law Enforcement Agencies Data System (provided by the Department of State Police (Department) is a statewide, computerized telecommunications system designed to provide services, information, and capabilities to the law enforcement and criminal justice community in the State of Illinois.)

SORU – Sex Offender Registration Unit (is staffed by six full-time persons and three contractuels. The Unit works with the Illinois State Police district offices, local law enforcement, county sheriff's offices, state's attorneys, Illinois Department of Corrections (IDOC), Probation Interstate Compact, and other entities to ensure that sex offenders who are required to register are complying with the law. Personnel in the Unit also conduct training for law enforcement and some community groups.)

BJA – The Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) is a component of the [Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice](#), which also includes the [Bureau of Justice Statistics](#), the [National Institute of Justice](#), the [Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention](#), the [Office for Victims of Crime](#), the [Community Capacity Development Office](#), and the [Office of Sex Offender Sentencing, Monitoring, Apprehending, Registering, and Tracking](#).

SOMB – Sex Offender Management Board consists of 24 members whom are appointed by the governor and attorney general. They hold monthly meetings.

Definitions

Sexual Predator – can be anyone who is convicted of possessing child porn to someone who has pimped a child or had sex with a child

Sexually Dangerous - A judge may impose this label on offenders who have shown a criminal propensity for committing sex offenses, but who appear to suffer from a mental disorder.

Sexually Violent Persons - Offenders who fall into this category are evaluated before release from prison and submitted for court review. If the court determines the offender is likely to re-offend, the offender will be placed under the jurisdiction of the Illinois Department of Human Services (IDHS) for control, care, and treatment until they are no longer considered to be sexually violent. Certain sexual crimes are considered sexually violent and such perpetrators would fall into this category.

Byrne Program - Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Program (the Byrne Program) Created by the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 and named for a New York police officer who was killed in the line of duty, the Byrne Program emphasizes drug-related crime, violent crime, and serious offenders.

Enactment of Laws

August 15, 1986, the state of Illinois began enacting sex offender legislation.

1986 - The first law enacted was the Habitual Child Sex Offender Registration Act. This law defined a Habitual Child Sex Offender as any person convicted, discharged, or paroled from a correctional facility after this date of a second or subsequent sex offense (attempts included) where the victim was under 18 years of age. The court also had to certify the person as a sex offender to require registration.

January 1, 1993 - Child Sex Offender Registration Act criteria was changed to include first time convictions. Court certification was still required.

January 1, 1996 - Sex Offender Registration Act, amended previous acts to include any offender convicted of a felony sex crime regardless of the victim's age. Court certification was no longer required.

June 1, 1996 - all previous laws were renamed the Sex Offender Registration Act and the Child Sex Offender and Child Murderer Community Notification Law.

June 1, 1996 - Limited personal information about registered child sex offenders was authorized for release to the public. Violations of the law became a Class 4 felony.

July 24, 1997 - A sex offender who is committed as a sexually dangerous person must register every 90 days for the duration of his or her natural life.

- All sex offenders were required to provide proof of residence within 10 days of release on probation, or upon parole, release, or discharge if sentenced to IDOC.
- Sheriffs' offices were required to notify schools and child care facilities of the sex offenders residing within their communities, with the exception of Chicago. Chicago Police Department met this requirement for the city.
- Misdemeanor registerable offenses were added when the victim was under 18 years of age

July 1, 1999 - The "Sexual Predator" category was established and sexual predators were required to register once a year for natural life. Sexually violent and sexually dangerous persons were required to register every 90 days for natural life.

Juveniles adjudicated as juvenile delinquents after July 1, 1999, were required to register. However, notification for juveniles was limited to schools, licensed daycare facilities, and local law enforcement. The community is notified only when public safety is at risk.

November 15, 1999 – the Illinois State Police Sex Offender website was established. Additional personal information about sex offenders was authorized for release to the public, including via the internet.

July 7, 2000 - 720 ILCS 5/11-9.3 Presence Within School Zone by Child Sex Offender Prohibited (500 Feet Restriction)

720 ILCS 5/11-9.3 Presence within school zone by child sex offenders prohibited; living within 500 feet of a school

720 ILCS 5/11-9.4 Public park zone; living within 500 feet of a playground

720 ILCS 5/11-9.4 Approaching, contacting, residing, or communicating with a child within public park zones by child sex offenders prohibited

August 22, 2003 - As mandated by the United States Department of Justice Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act, sheriffs' departments will receive a list of institutions of higher education from the Illinois State Police. The sheriffs' departments shall disclose the name, address, date of birth, place of employment, school attended, and offense or adjudication of all sex offenders required to register to the boards of institutions of higher education in their jurisdiction

November 2003 - House Bill 3556 (Mandatory Sex Offender Evaluation) was introduced by SOMB and subsequently vetoed by the governor due to the cost (projected to be \$12 Million). To offset cost, probation fees were increased from \$25 to \$50. \$10 of this money is allocated to go to SOMB. <http://www.ilga.gov/senate/transcripts/strans93/09300064.pdf> pg. 12

December 2003 - The Attorney General's office has also created a new team, ISORT, charged with strengthening the sex offender registry in Illinois. I-SORT will be represented by agencies such as the Chicago Police Department, the Cook County State's Attorney, the Illinois Attorney General, the Illinois Department of Corrections (Parole Review Board), the Illinois State Police, the Illinois Chiefs of Police, and the Illinois Coalition Against Sexual Assault.

2004 - Public Act 93-616 (formerly HB3556), effective January 1, 2004, affects the manner in which sex offenders are treated and evaluated in our criminal justice system. The Act amends a number of statutes and significantly advances the state of sex offender management in Illinois, including mandating pre-sentence investigations for felony sex offenders and requiring treatment for sex offenders while on probation or supervised release in Illinois communities.

Penalties:

Any person required to register who violates any of the provisions is considered to be "out of compliance", is guilty of a Class 4 Felony, and is subject to the following penalties:

- Mandatory minimum fine of \$500;
- Serve a minimum seven days confinement in the local county jail;
- A 10-year extension of the registration period beginning when the sex offender registers after the violation; and Revocation of parole, mandatory supervised release, conditional release, or probation

August 2004 – Registration fee doubles; the offender shall pay a \$20 initial registration fee and a \$10 annual renewal fee. Ten dollars of the initial registration fee and \$5 of the annual fee shall be used by the registering agency for official purposes. Ten dollars of the initial registration fee and \$5 of the annual registration fee shall be deposited in the Sex Offender Management Board Fund. The law enforcement agency having jurisdiction may waive the registration fee if it determines the person is indigent and unable to pay the registration fee

July 2005 - sex offenders restricted for participating in holidays

Currently you must register within 3 days of a conviction when sentenced to probation or upon release, parole, or discharged from prison, or mental hospital. You must report any address, employment or school changes within 3 days. Annual registrations must take place within 10 days of your annual registration date. It is best to go in before the due date so that the report gets to ISP.

January 2010 – It is illegal for RSOs who are on probation or parole to have a membership on Social Networking or websites that maintain member profiles. This bill was introduced by IL State Senator Bill Brady (R) who is now the Republican nominee for governor.

March 2010 – Sex Offenders are banned from public parks and from employment at municipal fairs

It is not illegal for a Registered Sex Offender to live in a home where children are present UNLESS there is a court order in the sentencing papers.

You may not leave the state without obtaining a travel permit if you are on probation or parole.

Support Services

Transitional Housing

Another Chance Center
1640 McCasland Avenue
East St. Louis, IL 62205
(618) 271-2787
Maximum: 20 sex offenders

Illinois Legislators

Senators: Democrats 37 Republicans 22

Representatives: Democrats 70 Republicans 48

We are in the 96th General Assembly which runs from January to the end of May.

All members of the House of Representatives are elected to a two-year term without term limits.

AWA would potentially cost IL taxpayers \$21 Million so that we don't lose \$850k from the Byrne fund that is provided by the U.S. Department of Justice. There is much more about this... review the RSOL Illinois book

61% of children younger than five years old were murdered by their parents (30% by mothers; 31% by fathers) by Susan Hatters Friedman, MD et. al

4% of those arrested as online predators were RSOs according to a 2001 study by Crime Against Children Research Center "TRENDS IN ARRESTS OF "ONLINE PREDATORS"

In IL teens can have abortions without parental consent, but they can't consent to sexual contact.

Average cost to house a prison inmate in IL \$21,000 according to the IDOC.

GPS will cost around \$3100.00 a year

Civil Commitment costs \$88,000 per year per person

Sources:

Sex Offender Registration in Illinois 2003 ISP

<http://www.isp.state.il.us/docs/5-622.pdf>