

CHAPTER 27 - OFFENSES

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CHAPTER 27

OFFENSES

ARTICLE I - DEFINITIONS

27-1-1 **MEANINGS OF WORDS AND PHRASES.** For the purpose of this Chapter the words and phrases of the Illinois Compiled Statutes, Chapter 720, Sections 2-1 through 2-11; 2-13 through 2-16; 2-19 and 2-20, as approved, adopted and amended are hereby adopted by the City, as fully as if set out herein. (See 65 ILCS 5/1-3-2)

27-1-2 **CRIMINAL CODE ADOPTED.** The Illinois Criminal Code, Illinois Compiled Statutes, Chapter 720, as passed, approved and amended by the Illinois General Assembly is hereby adopted by the City; the provisions thereof shall be controlling within the corporate limits of the City; provided, however, the penalties as provided by this Code shall apply. (See 65 ILCS 5/1-3-2 and 5/11-1-1)

ARTICLE II - GENERALLY

27-2-1 **DISTURBING POLICE OFFICER.** No person shall, by violent conduct, disturb any police officer in the discharge of his duties; nor shall any person assault, strike, or fight with any police officers in the discharge of his/her duties or permit such conduct in or upon any house or premises in the City owned or possessed by him/her or under his/her management and control. Abusive or vulgar language in the presence of an officer does not constitute a crime unless the language is directed at the officer and provokes a breach of the peace. (See 65 ILCS 5/11-1-1)

27-2-2 **IMPERSONATION OF OFFICER.** No person in the City shall falsely represent himself to be an officer of the City or shall, without being duly authorized by the City, exercise or attempt to exercise any of the duties, functions or powers of the City officer, or hinder, obstruct, resist or otherwise interfere with any City officer in the discharge of the duties of his office. (See 65 ILCS 5/32-5.1)

27-2-3 **DISTURBING LAWFUL ASSEMBLIES.** It shall be unlawful for any person to willfully interrupt or disturb any funeral assembly, funeral procession, school, any assembly met for the worship of God, or any other assembly met for a lawful purpose by any offensive behavior, or by any disorderly conduct. (See 65 ILCS 5/11-5-2)

27-2-4 **MOB ACTION.** A person commits mob action when he or she engages in any of the following:

- (A) the knowing or reckless use of force or violence disturbing the public peace by **two (2)** or more persons acting together and without authority of law;
- (B) the knowing assembly of **two (2)** or more persons with the intent to commit or facilitate the commission of a felony or misdemeanor; or
- (C) the knowing assembly of **two (2)** or more persons, without authority of law, for the purpose of doing violence to the person or property of anyone supposed to have been guilty of a violation of the law, or for the purpose of exercising correctional powers or regulative powers over any person by violence.

(See 720 ILCS 5/25-1) (See 65 ILCS 5/11-5-2)

27-2-5 **LOOTING BY INDIVIDUALS.** A person commits looting when he or she knowingly without authority of law or the owner enters any home or dwelling or upon any premises of another, or enters any commercial, mercantile, business, or industrial building, plant, or establishment, in which normal security of property is not present by virtue of a hurricane, fire, or vis major of any kind or by virtue of a riot, mob, or other human agency, and obtains or exerts control over property of the owner. (See 720 ILCS 5/25-4)

27-2-6 **DISTURBING THE PEACE.** No person shall disturb the peace of any individual or private family, or of any lawful congregation within the City by any noise or amusement, or by vulgar or profane language, or by any disorderly or unreasonable conduct. (See 65 ILCS 5/11-5-2)

27-2-7 **ADMISSION FEES: FRAUDULENTLY AVOIDING PAYMENT OF.** It shall be unlawful for any person to fraudulently enter, without payment of the proper admission fee, any theater, ballroom, lecture, concert or other place where admission fees are charged; provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall be deemed to prohibit or restrict the free admission of police officers engaged in the performance of police duties to any place of public entertainment or amusement.

27-2-8 **SALE OF CIGARETTES OR TOBACCO TO MINORS.**

(A) No person under **twenty-one (21)** years of age shall buy any cigar, cigarette, smokeless tobacco or tobacco in any of its forms. No person shall sell, buy for, distribute samples of or furnish any cigar, cigarette, smokeless tobacco or tobacco in any of its forms, to any minor under **twenty-one (21)** years of age.

(B) No person under **sixteen (16) years of age** may sell any tobacco product at a retail establishment selling tobacco products. This subsection does not apply to a salesclerk in a family-owned business which can prove that the salesclerk is in fact a son or daughter of the owner.

(C) No person under **twenty-one (21) years of age** in the furtherance or facilitation of obtaining any tobacco product shall display or use a false or forged identification card or transfer, alter, or deface an identification card.

(D) No person under **twenty-one (21) years of age** shall possess any cigar, cigarette, smokeless tobacco, or tobacco in any of its forms.

(E) A person shall not distribute without charge samples of any tobacco product to any other person, regardless of age:

- (1) within a retail establishment selling tobacco products, unless the retailer has verified the purchaser's age with a government issued identification;
- (2) from a lunch wagon; or
- (3) on a public way as a promotion or advertisement of a tobacco manufacturer or tobacco product.

This subsection (E) does not apply to the distribution of a tobacco product sample in any adult-only facility.

(F) Tobacco products listed in this Section may be sold through a vending machine only if such tobacco products are not placed together with any non-tobacco product, other than matches, in the vending machine and the vending machine is in any of the following locations:

- (1) places to which persons under **twenty-one (21) years of age** are not permitted access.
- (2) places where alcoholic beverages are sold and consumed on the premises and vending machine operation is under the direct supervision of the owner or manager.
- (3) places where the vending machine can only be operated by the owner or an employee over age **twenty-one (21)** either directly or

through a remote-control device if the device is inaccessible to all customers.

(G) The sale or distribution by any person of a tobacco product in this Section, including but not limited to a single or loose cigarette, that is not contained within a sealed container, pack, or package as provided by the manufacturer, which container, pack, or package bears the health warning required by federal law, is prohibited.
(See 720 ILCS 675/1)

27-2-9 SMOKELESS TOBACCO.

(A) **Definition.** For the purposes of this Section, the term “smokeless tobacco” means any finely cut, ground, powdered, or leaf tobacco that is intended to be placed in the oral cavity.

(B) **Sales of Smokeless Tobacco Products to Persons Under Twenty-One (21).** No person shall sell any smokeless tobacco product to any person under the age of **twenty-one (21)**.

(C) **Distribution.** No person shall distribute or cause to be distributed to any person under the age of **twenty-one (21)**, without charge or at a nominal cost, any smokeless tobacco product. (See 720 ILCS 680-1 et seq.)

27-2-10 UNLAWFUL CONDUCT ON A PUBLIC WAY.

(A) It shall be unlawful for a pedestrian to stand upon any sidewalk or public way, except as near as reasonably possible to the building line or curb line if such standing interferes with the use of said sidewalk by other pedestrians.

(B) It shall be unlawful to impede or interfere with another person's use of a public way.

27-2-11 AID IN ESCAPE. It shall be unlawful to rescue or attempt to rescue or shall abet or encourage the rescue or escape of any person from the custody of any officer or other person legally having him in charge, or shall molest or interfere with any officer or other person so legally having him in charge, or shall, in any manner, aid, abet or encourage the rescue or the attempt to escape from any person legally committed thereto, or shall supply or attempt to supply any such person with any weapon or with any implement or means whereby an escape might be affected, or with any intoxicating liquors, drugs or other article(s) without the consent of the officer in charge. (See 720 ILCS 5/31-7)

27-2-12 ESCAPES. It shall be unlawful for any person convicted of any offense or in lawful custody to escape or attempt to escape from custody. (See 720 ILCS 5/31-6(C))

27-2-13 FALSE PRETENSES. It shall be unlawful for any person to obtain any food, drink, goods, wares, or merchandise under false pretenses, or to enter public places and call for refreshments or other articles and receive and refuse to pay for same, or to depart without paying for or satisfying the person from whom he received the food, goods, wares, and/or merchandise.

27-2-14 RENTING PREMISES FOR UNLAWFUL PURPOSES. It shall be unlawful for any person to rent, use, or allow to be used, any building or property owned by him, for any purpose whereby riotous or disorderly persons are gathered.

27-2-15 **AID TO AN OFFENSE.** It shall be unlawful for any person, in any way or manner, to aid, abet, counsel, advise or encourage any other person in the commission of any of the acts mentioned herein or in any manner encourage the commission of such offense hereby defined.

27-2-16 **POSTING BILLS.** It shall be unlawful for any person to paste, post, paint, print or nail any handbill, sign, poster, advertisement, or notice of any kind on any curbstone, flagstone, or any other portion or part of any sidewalk, or upon any tree, lamppost, utility pole, hydrant, or upon any private wall, door, or gate without the consent, in writing, of the owner of the wall, door or gate; provided, however, that this Section shall not prevent posting by proper City and County officials of election signs, polling place signs and other signs or placards necessary under the law to the conduct of elections, except they may not be attached to a tree.

27-2-17 **INTOXICATION IN PUBLIC.** No person shall, in the City, be found in a state of intoxication or drunk in any street or other public place, or shall be found drunk lying or roving about the streets, alleys, or sidewalks of this City or the private grounds of any of the inhabitants thereof, or being drunk as aforesaid, shall disturb the peace, order and quiet of the City, or the peace and quiet of the citizens thereof by loud and unusual noises, disorderly conduct, indecent language or behavior or in any other manner. (See 65 ILCS 5/11-5-3)

27-2-18 **BEGGING.** No person shall beg or solicit alms within the City without having obtained permission in writing from the Mayor. (See 65 ILCS 5/11-5-4)

27-2-19 **CONCEALED WEAPONS.** No person shall, within the City, carry or wear under his clothes, or concealed about his person, any pistol or handgun, without being the holder of an Illinois Concealed Carry License. Additionally, no person, shall within the City, carry or wear under his clothes or conceal about his person any slingshot, cross knuckles, knuckles of lead, brass or other metal, switchblade knife or razor, bowie knife, dirk knife or dirk, dagger or any other dangerous or deadly weapon. This Section does not apply to the officers or members of the Police Department, nor to any Sheriff or Deputy Sheriff or Constable of this State, nor to any United States Marshal. (See 430 ILCS 66/1 et seq.) (Ord. No. 1487; 07-10-14)

27-2-20 **DISCHARGE OF FIREARMS OR BOW AND ARROW.** It shall be unlawful to discharge any firearm, bow and arrow or air gun in the City or so that the bullet, arrow, missile or projectile therefrom enters the City without written permission from the Mayor, provided that this Section shall not be construed to prohibit any officer of the law to discharge a firearm in the performance of his duty; nor to prevent any citizen from discharging a firearm when lawfully defending his person or property; nor to prevent the discharge of bow and arrow by students upon school grounds while under the direct and immediate supervision of teachers or other school supervisory personnel.

27-2-21 **SKATEBOARDS AND GAMES IN STREET.** No person shall, on any City street, fly any kite or play any game of ball or engage in any amusement or practice having a tendency to injure or annoy any person passing in the streets or on the sidewalks.

27-2-22 **STORAGE OF EXPLOSIVES.**
 (A) **Nitroglycerine; Dynamite, Etc.** No person shall have, keep, possess, or store at or in any place within the City, any nitroglycerine, dynamite or giant powder, or any form or combination of any of them.

(B) **Blasting Powder, Etc.** No person shall keep, possess or store any gun or blasting powder or any gun or explosive cotton at or in any one place in the City in any quantity exceeding five (5) pounds. (See 65 ILCS 5/11-8-4)

27-2-23 THROWING ROCKS. No person in the City shall throw or cast any rock or stone or any other missile upon or at any building, tree, or other public or private property, or at any person in any street, avenue, alley or public place.

27-2-24 DESTRUCTION OF PUBLIC PROPERTY. No person in the City shall deface, destroy, or in any way, injure any public property, or any other apparatus of the City.

27-2-25 FORTUNE TELLING. No person in the City shall pursue the calling of a fortune teller or practice fortune telling, soothsaying, or the like and receive payment in any manner therefor.

27-2-26 ABANDONED REFRIGERATORS OR ICEBOXES. It shall be unlawful for any person to abandon or discard in any place accessible to children any refrigerator, icebox or ice chest, of a capacity of one and one-half (1 1/2) cubic feet or more, which has an attached lid or door which may be opened or fastened shut by means of an attached latch. The owner, lessee, or manager of such place, who knowingly permits such abandoned or discarded refrigerator, icebox or ice chest to remain there in such condition, shall be guilty of violating this Code. (See 720 ILCS 505/1)

27-2-27 HALLOWEEN CURFEW. It shall be illegal for any person to engage in Halloween practice, commonly called "Trick or Treat", by calling at the homes or dwelling places within the City, either masked or unmasked, except on a day designated by the City Council. (See 65 ILCS 5/11-1-5)

27-2-28 THEFT OF RECYCLABLES UNLAWFUL. It shall be unlawful for any person to collect, obtain, possess or pickup any recyclable item(s) from any receptacle or collection point where service is provided by an authorized waste hauler licensed by the municipality or from any specified recycling center within the City limits unless said person is acting as an agent for the City or acting as an agent for a waste hauler licensed by the City.

27-2-29 THROWING OBJECTS FROM MOTOR VEHICLES. Pursuant to the police powers in 65 ILCS 5/11-1-1 it shall be unlawful for any person occupying or driving a motor vehicle, whether moving or not, to shoot, throw, cast, launch or drop any object, liquid or substance at any person, animal or structure, wherein the possibility of harm, injury or damage may occur as a result of these actions. (See Section 27-3-2)

The driver and/or all passengers shall be, upon conviction, fined in accordance with the provisions of the City Code and shall be liable for all damage, injury or harm caused by the activity. (See Section 27-3-2)

27-2-30 DEPOSITING OF SNOW AND ICE RESTRICTED. No person shall deposit or cause to be deposited any snow and ice on or against a fire hydrant or on any sidewalk, roadway, or loading or unloading areas of a public transportation system, except that snow and ice may be windrowed on curbs incident to the cleaning of sidewalks in business districts. (See 65 ILCS 5/11-80-13)

27-2-31 **PROTECTIVE COVERING OR FENCING.** Any person, corporation or partnership which either owns, or maintains, or uses, or abandons any open well, cesspool, cistern, quarry, recharging basin, catch basin, sump, excavation for the erection of any building structure or excavation created by the razing or removal of any building structure without covering or surrounding such installation with protective fencing is guilty of a violation of **Section 1-1-20** of this Code. The provisions of this Act shall not apply during the course of repair, construction, removal or filling of any of the structures or conditions herein described while any worker is present at the location thereof either performing services thereon or as a watchman to guard such location. (See 720 ILCS 605/1)

27-2-32

(A)

CURFEW HOURS FOR MINORS.**Definitions.** Whenever used in this Section.

- (1) **“Curfew hours”** means:
 - (a) 11:00 P.M. on any Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, or Thursday until 6:00 A.M. of the following day; and
 - (b) 12:01 A.M. until 6:00 A.M. on Saturday; and
 - (c) 12:01 A.M. until 6:00 A.M. on Sunday.
- (2) **“Emergency”** means an unforeseen combination of circumstances or the resulting state that calls for immediate action. The term includes, but is not limited to, a fire, a natural disaster, an automobile accident, or any situation requiring immediate action to prevent serious bodily injury or loss of life.
- (3) **“Establishment”** means any privately-owned place of business operated for a profit to which the public is invited, including but not limited to, any place of amusement or entertainment.
- (4) **“Guardian”** means:
 - (a) A person who, under court order, is the guardian of the person of a minor; or
 - (b) A public or private agency with whom a minor has been placed by a court.
- (5) **“Minor”** means any person under **eighteen (18) years** of age.
- (6) **“Operator”** means any individual, firm, association, partnership, or corporation operating, managing, or conducting any establishment. The term includes the members or partners of an association or partnership and the officers of a corporation.
- (7) **“Parent”** means a person who is:
 - (a) A natural parent, adoptive parent, or stepparent of another person; or
 - (b) At least **twenty-one (21) years** of age and authorized by a parent or guardian to have the care and custody of a minor.
- (8) **“Public Place”** means any place to which the public or a substantial group of the public has access and includes, but is not limited to, streets, highways, and the common areas of schools, hospitals, apartment houses, office buildings, transport facilities and shops.
- (9) **“Remain”** means to:
 - (a) linger or stay; or
 - (b) fail to leave premises when requested to do so by a police officer or the owner, operator or other person in control of the premises.
- (10) **“Serious bodily injury”** means bodily injury that creates a substantial risk of death or that causes death, serious permanent disfigurement or protracted loss or impairment of the function of any bodily member or organ.

- (B) **Offenses.**
- (1) A minor commits an offense if he remains in any public place or on the premises of any establishment within the City during curfew hours.
 - (2) A parent or guardian of a minor commits an offense if he knowingly permits, or by insufficient control allows the minor to remain in any public place or on the premises of any establishment within the City during curfew hours.
 - (3) The owner, operator or any employee of an establishment commits an offense if he knowingly allows a minor to remain upon the premises of the establishment during curfew hours.

- (C) **Defenses.**
- (1) It is a defense to prosecution under subsection (B) that the minor was:
 - (a) Accompanied by the minor's parent or guardian;
 - (b) On an errand at the direction of the minor's parent or guardian, without any detour or stop;
 - (c) In a motor vehicle involved in interstate travel;
 - (d) Engaged in an employment activity, or going to or returning home from an employment activity, without any detour or stop;
 - (e) Involved in an emergency;
 - (f) On the sidewalk abutting the minor's residence or abutting the residence of a next-door neighbor if the neighbor did not complain to the police department about the minor's presence;
 - (g) Attending an official school, religious, or other recreational activity supervised by adults and sponsored by the City, a civil organization, or another similar entity that takes responsibility for the minor, or going to or returning home from, without any detour or stop, an official school, religious, or other recreational activity supervised by adults and sponsored by the City, a civic organization or another similar entity that takes responsibility for the minor;
 - (h) Exercising First Amendment rights protected by the United States Constitution, such as the free exercise of religion, freedom of speech, and the right of assembly; or
 - (i) Married or had been married or is an emancipated minor under the Emancipation or Mature Minors Act, as amended.
 - (2) It is a defense to prosecution under subsection (B)(3) that the owner, operator, or employee of an establishment promptly notified the police department that a minor was present on the premises of the establishment during curfew hours and refused to leave.

(D) **Enforcement.** Before taking any enforcement action under this Section, a police officer shall ask the apparent offender's age and reason for being in the public place. The officer shall not issue a citation or make an arrest under this Section unless the officer reasonably believes that an offense has occurred and that, based on any response and other circumstances, no defense in subsection (C) is present. (See 65 ILCS 5/11-1-5 and 720 ILCS 555/1)

27-2-33 **SANCTITY OF FUNERAL AND MEMORIAL SERVICES.** It shall be unlawful for a person to violate any of the following provisions of this Section:

(A) Engaging in any loud protest of signing, chanting, whistling or yelling with, or without, noise amplification including but not limited to bullhorns, auto horns and

microphones within **three hundred (300) feet** of any entrance of a facility being used for a funeral or memorial service at any time during the period starting **thirty (30) minutes** before any funeral or memorial service is scheduled to begin and ending **thirty (30) minutes** after the funeral or memorial service terminates; or

(B) Displaying any visual images that convey fighting words, actual or veiled threats against any other person within **three hundred (300) feet** of any entrance of a facility being used for a funeral or memorial service at any time during the period starting **thirty (30) minutes** before any funeral or memorial service is scheduled to begin and ending **thirty (30) minutes** after the funeral or memorial service terminates; or

(C) Blocking access to any facility being used for a funeral or memorial service at any time during the period starting **thirty (30) minutes** before any funeral or memorial service is scheduled to begin and ending **thirty (30) minutes** after the funeral or memorial service terminates; or

(D) Ending in a directed protest march or picket at any public location within **three hundred (300) feet** of any entrance of a facility being used for a funeral or memorial service at any time during the period starting **thirty (30) minutes** before any funeral or memorial service is scheduled to begin and ending **thirty (30) minutes** after the funeral or memorial service terminates. (See 720 ILCS 5/26-6)

27-2-34 **USE OF UPHOLSTERED FURNITURE IN OUTDOOR LOCATIONS**
PROHIBITED.

(A) Upholstered or other furniture designed or manufactured primarily for indoor use shall not be used or allowed to remain:

- (1) on unenclosed exterior porches or balconies;
- (2) in an open area on private or public property exposed to outdoor weather conditions.

(B) It shall not be a defense to said prohibition that such furniture is covered by plastic cover, or other tarpaulin, canvas or sheeting.

(C) This prohibition shall not apply to the following:

- (1) wood, metal, or plastic furniture;
- (2) outdoor patio furniture with weather-resistant cushions;
- (3) upholstered furniture designated for prepaid special pickup or delivery by public or private hauler, provided that such remains outdoors for a period not to exceed **seventy-two (72) hours**.

27-2-35 **NOISE.**

(A) **Prohibited; Enumeration.** The creating of any unreasonably loud, disturbing and unnecessary noise within the City limits is prohibited. Noise of such character, intensity or duration as to be detrimental to the life or health of any individual or in disturbance of the public peace and welfare is prohibited. The following, among others, are declared to be loud, disturbing and unnecessary noises and noises in violation of this Section, but this enumeration shall not be deemed to be exclusive:

- (1) **Blowing Horns.** The sounding of any horn or signal device on any automobile, motorcycle or bus, while not in motion, except as a danger signal if another vehicle is approaching apparently out of control or if in motion only as a danger signal after or as brakes are being applied and deceleration of the vehicle is intended; the creation by means of any such device of any unreasonably loud or harsh sound; and the sounding of such device for an unnecessary and unreasonable period of time.
- (2) **Radios, Etc.** The playing of any radio, music player such as a boom box, tape cassette, disc player, smart phones, etc. played through exterior speakers, portable speakers (Bluetooth) or television, audio system or musical instrument or live band in such a manner or with such volume, between the hours of **10:00 P.M.**

and 7:00 A.M. Sunday through Thursday and 11:00 P.M. and 7:00 A.M. Friday and Saturday in such a manner as to be plainly audible beyond the boundaries of the premises upon which such equipment is operated or used, shall be prima facie evidence of a violation of this Section.

27-2-36 **FALSE REPORT OF THEFT AND OTHER LOSSES.** It is unlawful for a person to knowingly make a false report of a theft, destruction, damage or conversion of any property to a law enforcement agency or other governmental agency with the intent to defraud an insurer. (See 720 ILCS 5/26-1.1)

27-2-37 **HARASSING AND OBSCENE COMMUNICATIONS.**

(A) **Definitions.** As used in this Section:

- (1) **Electronic communication** means any transfer of signs, signals, writings, images, sounds, data or intelligence of any nature transmitted in whole or in part by a wire, radio, electromagnetic, photoelectric or photo-optical system. "Electronic communication" includes transmissions through an electronic device including, but not limited to, a telephone, cellular phone, computer, or pager, which communication includes, but is not limited to, e-mail, instant message, text message, or voice mail.
- (2) **Family or household member** includes spouses, former spouses, parents, children, stepchildren and other persons related by blood or by present or prior marriage, persons who share or formerly shared a common dwelling, persons who have or allegedly share a blood relationship through a child, persons who have or have had a dating or engagement relationship, and persons with disabilities and their personal assistants. For purposes of this Article, neither a casual acquaintanceship nor ordinary fraternization between **two (2)** individuals in business or social contexts shall be deemed to constitute a dating relationship.
- (3) **Harass or harassing** means knowing conduct which is not necessary to accomplish a purpose that is reasonable under the circumstances, that would cause a reasonable person emotional distress and does cause emotional distress to another.

(B) **Transmission of Obscene Messages.**

- (1) A person commits transmission of obscene messages when he or she sends messages or uses language or terms which are obscene, lewd or immoral with the intent to offend by means of or while using a telephone or telegraph facilities, equipment or sires of any person, firm or corporation engaged in the transmission of news or messages between states or within the State of Illinois.
- (2) The trier of fact may infer intent to offend from the use of language or terms which are obscene, lewd or immoral.

(C) **Harassment by Telephone.**

- (1) A person commits harassment by telephone when he or she uses telephone communication for any of the following purposes:
 - (a) making any comment, request, suggestion or proposition which is obscene, lewd, lascivious, filthy or indecent with an intent to offend;
 - (b) making a telephone call, whether or not conversation ensues, with intent to abuse, threaten or harass any person at the called number;
 - (c) making or causing the telephone of another repeatedly to ring, with intent to harass any person at the called number;

- (d) making repeated telephone calls, during which conversation ensues, solely to harass any person at the called number;
 - (e) making a telephone call or knowingly inducing a person to make a telephone call for the purpose of harassing another person who is under **thirteen (13) years of age**, regardless of whether the person under **thirteen (13) years of age** consents to the harassment, if the defendant is at least **sixteen (16) years of age** at the time of the commission of the offense; or
 - (f) knowingly permitting any telephone under one's control to be used for any of the purposes mentioned herein.
- (2) Every telephone directory published for distribution to members of the general public shall contain a notice setting forth a summary of the provisions of this Section. The notice shall be printed in type which is no smaller than any other type on the same page and shall be preceded by the word "WARNING". All telephone companies in this State shall cooperate with law enforcement agencies in using their facilities and personnel to detect and prevent violations of this Article.

(See 720 ILCS 5/26.5)

27-2-38

TOBACCO AND ELECTRONIC SMOKING DEVICES.

(A) **Definitions.** For the purpose of this Section, the following words and phrases shall have the meanings respectively ascribed to them:

- (1) **Tobacco Products.** Any substance containing tobacco leaf, including, but not limited to, cigarettes, cigars, pipe tobacco, snuff, chewing tobacco or dipping tobacco, nicotine gels and dissolvable nicotine products or any electronic smoking device.
- (2) **Electronic Smoking Device.** An electronic and/or battery-operated device, the use of which may resemble smoking, which can be used to deliver an inhaled dose of nicotine or other regulated substances. "Electronic smoking device" includes any such device, whether manufactured, distributed, marketed, or sold as an electronic cigarette, an electronic cigar, an electronic cigarillo, an electronic pipe, an electronic hookah, hookah pen, vape pens or any other product name or descriptor. An electronic smoking device excludes any product approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration as a nontobacco product used for medicinal purposes and is being marketed and sold solely for that approved purpose.

(B) **Purchases by Minors Prohibited.** It shall be unlawful for any person under the age of **twenty-one (21) years** to purchase tobacco products or electronic smoking devices, or to misrepresent their identity or age, or to use any false or altered identification for the purpose of purchasing tobacco products and electronic smoking devices.

(C) **Possession by Minors Prohibited.** It shall be unlawful for any person under the age of **twenty-one (21) years** to possess any tobacco products or electronic smoking devices, provided that the possession by a person under the age of **twenty-one (21) years** under the direct supervision of the parent or guardian of such person in the privacy of the parent's or guardian's home shall not be prohibited.

(D) **Use in City Park.** It shall be unlawful for any person to smoke tobacco products and electronic smoking devices in the City Park.

27-2-39 MDPV AND KRATOM PROHIBITED.

(A) **Purposes.** This Section is enacted to protect, preserve and promote the health, safety and welfare of the citizens of the City by prohibiting the use, possession, distribution or delivery of any substance containing MDPV or Kratom as hereinafter defined, it being the specific finding of the City that such substances have a dangerous effect upon anyone using and/or ingesting said substances and have no medicinal or beneficial purposes.

(B) **Definitions.** When used in this Chapter, the following words have the meanings as hereinafter provided:

- (1) **Use.** The partaking, inhaling, smoking, consumption, ingestion or injection of MDPV or Kratom.
- (2) **Deliver.** The actual, constructive, or attempted transfer from one person to another of MDPV or Kratom, whether or not there is an agency relationship, and includes a sale.
- (3) **Distribute.** To deliver other than by administering or dispensing MDPV or Kratom.
- (4) **MDPV.** Includes any material, compound, mixture or preparation containing any quantity of the following substances having a stimulant effect on the central nervous system, including their salts, isomers and salts of isomers of 3,4 Methylendioxyprovalerone, Methylone, Mephedrone, 4-methoxymethcathinone, 4-Fluormethcathinine, and 3-Fluoromethcathinone.
- (5) **Kratom.** Includes any material, compound, mixture or preparation containing any quantity of the following substances having a stimulant effect on the central nervous system: the leaves, bark, or other parts of a tropical tree known as “Mitragnya speciose” containing psychoactive opioid compounds, and sometimes known as: Herbal Speedball, Biak-Biak, Ketum, Kahuam, Ithang and Thom.
- (6) **Possess** means with the knowledge of the presence and nature of a substance. A person has actual possession if he has the substance on his person or within easy reach and convenient control. A person who, although not in actual possession, has the power and intention at a given time to exercise dominion or control over the substance either directly or through another person or persons is in constructive possession of it.

(C) **General Prohibition.** It shall be unlawful for any person to use, possess, distribute or deliver any substance containing MDPV or Kratom as defined in this Chapter.

27-2-40 LOITERING. It shall be unlawful for any person to be on or to remain upon the public property of the City as designated below from the hours of 11:00 P.M. to 5:00 A.M. daily:

(A) **Prohibited Areas.** The designated areas where loitering is prohibited are as follows: Sangamon Ave. between 11th St. and 7th St.; 8th St. between the West line of Church St. and the East right-of-way of the Illinois Central Gulf Railroad; and 9th St. between the West line of Church St. and the East right-of-way line of the Illinois Central Gulf Railroad.

(B) **Exemptions.** Persons who are traversing the designated areas merely from one point to another and persons engaged in lawful and legitimate commercial activities, law enforcement, organized community events, or political or election activities or other governmental or public functions shall be exempt from paragraph (A). (Ord. No. 04-20; 08-23-04)

(See 65 ILCS 5/11-1-1)

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ARTICLE III - OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY

27-3-1 **PETTY THEFT.** A person commits theft when he or she knowingly:

- (A) obtains or exerts unauthorized control over property of the owner; or
- (B) obtains by deception, control over property of the owner; or
- (C) obtains by threat, control over property of the owner; or
- (D) obtains control over stolen property knowing the property to have been stolen by another or under such circumstances as would reasonably induce him to believe that the property was stolen; or
- (E) obtains or exerts control over property in the custody of any law enforcement agency which any law enforcement officer or any individual acting in behalf of a law enforcement agency explicitly represents to the person as being stolen or represents to the person such circumstances as would reasonably induce the person to believe that the property was stolen; and
 - (1) intends to deprive the owner permanently of the use or benefit of the property; or
 - (2) knowingly uses, conceals or abandons the property in such a manner as to deprive the owner permanently of such use or benefit; or
 - (3) uses, conceals or abandons the property, knowing such use, concealment or abandonment probably will deprive the owner permanently of such use or benefit.
- (F) It shall be unlawful to commit a theft.

(See 720 ILCS 5/16-1)

27-3-2 **CRIMINAL DAMAGE TO PROPERTY.** A person commits criminal damage to property when he or she:

- (A) knowingly damages any property of another;
- (B) recklessly by means of fire or explosive damages property of another;
- (C) knowingly start a fire on the land of another;
- (D) knowingly injure a domestic animal of another without his or her consent;
- (E) knowingly deposits on the land or in the building of another any stink bomb or any offensive smelling compound and thereby intends to interfere with the use by another of the land or building;
- (F) knowingly damages any property, other than as described in paragraph (2) of subsection (a) of Section 20-1, with intent to defraud an insurer;
- (G) knowingly shoots a firearm at any portion of a railroad train;
- (H) knowingly, without proper authorization, cuts, injures, damages, defaces, destroys, or tampers with any fire hydrant or any public or private fire-fighting equipment or any apparatus appertaining to firefighting equipment; or
- (I) intentionally, without proper authorization, opens any fire hydrant.

When the charge of criminal damage to property exceeding a specified value is brought, the extent of the damage is an element of the offense to be resolved by the trier of fact as either exceeding or not exceeding the specified value.

(See 720 ILCS 5/21-1)

27-3-3 **INJURY TO UTILITY WIRES AND POLES.** It shall be unlawful to willfully, maliciously, or negligently break, deface, injure or destroy any telegraph or telephone pole, post or wire, or any electric light post, pole, or electric conductor, wire or lamp or any other thing connected with the same or belonging thereto, or any water main, gas main, pipe or hydrant or lamp or lamppost, or anything belonging to or connected therewith or with any of them.

27-3-4 **DAMAGE OR DESTRUCTION OF STREET SIGNS PROHIBITED.** It shall be unlawful for any person in any manner or form, to deface, disfigure, damage or destroy any of the street signs or parts thereof located in the City.

27-3-5 **TAMPERING WITH PUBLIC NOTICE.** It shall be unlawful for a person to knowingly and without lawful authority alter, destroy, deface, remove or conceal any public notice, posted according to law, during the time for which the notice was to remain posted. (See 720 ILCS 5/32-9)

27-3-6 **ELECTRONIC DEVICES TO KILL INSECTS.** No person shall operate, between the hours of 12:01 A.M. and 6:00 A.M. of any day, on any property zoned for residential use, any electrical device which emits an audible sound and is designed or used for the purpose of killing insects out-of-doors.

ARTICLE IV - PUBLIC HEALTH, SAFETY AND DECENCY

27-4-1 **DISORDERLY CONDUCT; ELEMENTS OF THE OFFENSE.** A person commits disorderly conduct when he or she knowingly:

(A) does any act in such an unreasonable manner as to alarm or disturb another and to provoke a breach of the peace;

(B) transmits or causes to be transmitted in any manner to the Fire Department of any city, town, village or fire protection district, a false alarm of fire, knowing at the time of the transmission that there is no reasonable ground for believing that such fire exists;

(C) transmits or causes to be transmitted in any manner to another a false alarm to the effect that a bomb or other explosive of any nature or a container holding poison gas, a deadly biological or chemical contaminant, or radioactive substance is concealed in a place where its explosion or release would endanger human life, knowing at the time of the transmission that there is no reasonable ground for believing that the bomb, explosive or a container holding poison gas, a deadly biological or chemical contaminant, or radioactive substance is concealed in the place;

(D) transmits or causes to be transmitted a threat of destruction of a school building or school property, or a threat of violence, death, or bodily harm directed against persons at a school, school function, or school event, whether or not school is in session;

(E) transmits or causes to be transmitted in any manner to any peace officer, public officer or public employee a report to the effect that an offense will be committed, is being committed, or has been committed, knowing at the time of the transmission that there is no reasonable ground for believing that the offense will be committed, is being committed, or has been committed;

(F) transmits or causes to be transmitted a false report to any public safety agency without the reasonable grounds necessary to believe that transmitting the report is necessary for the safety and welfare of the public; or

(G) calls the number "911" for the purpose of making or transmitting a false alarm or complaint and reporting information when, at the time the call or transmission is made, the person knows there is no reasonable ground for making the call or transmission and further knows that the call or transmission could result in the emergency response of any public safety agency;

(H) transmits or causes to be transmitted a false report to the Department of Children and Family Services under Section 4 of the Abused and Neglected Child Reporting Act;

(I) transmits or causes to be transmitted a false report to the Department of Public Health under the Nursing Home Care Act, the Specialized Mental Health Rehabilitation Act of 2013, and ID/DD Community Care Act, or the MC/DD Act;

(J) transmits or causes to be transmitted in any manner to the police department or fire department of any municipality or fire protection district, or any privately owned and operated ambulance service, a false request for an ambulance, emergency medical technician-ambulance or emergency medical technician-paramedic knowing at the time there is no reasonable ground for believing that the assistance is required;

(K) transmits or causes to be transmitted a false report under Article II of Public Act 83-1432;

(L) enters upon the property of another and for a lewd or unlawful purpose deliberately looks into a dwelling on the property through any window or other opening in it; or

(M) while acting as a collection agency as defined in the Collection Agency Act or as an employee of such collection agency, and while attempting to collect an alleged debt, makes a telephone call to the alleged debtor which is designed to harass, annoy or intimidate the alleged debtor.

(See 720 ILCS 5/26-1)

27-4-2 RESISTING OR OBSTRUCTING A PEACE OFFICER. A person commits an offense when that person knowingly resists or obstructs the performance of any authorized act of one known to the person to be a peace officer within that peace officer's official capacity. (See 720 ILCS 5/31-1)

27-4-3 REFUSING TO AID AN OFFICER. A person who refuses or knowingly fails, upon command, to reasonably aid a person known by him to be a peace officer in the following commits a misdemeanor:

(A) apprehending a person whom the officer is authorized to apprehend; or

(B) preventing the commission by another of any offense.

(See 720 ILCS 5/31-8)

27-4-4 ASSEMBLING AT PUBLIC PLACES AND BUSINESSES.

(A) **Drive-in Business.** A drive-in business within the meaning of this Code shall be deemed to be any business where meals, sandwiches, cold drinks, beverages, ice cream, food, drink, or consumer services are served directly to or are permitted to be consumed by patrons in or upon automobiles, motorcycles, or other vehicles parked on the premises.

(B) **Declared Public Places.** For the purpose of preserving public peace, health and safety, the entire premises occupied by a drive-in business, together with means of ingress or egress, are hereby declared to be a public place;

(1) No person on the premises of a drive-in business shall race the motor of any motor vehicle, needlessly bring to a sudden start or stop, any motor vehicle, blow any horn of any motor vehicle, or cause to be made any loud or unseemly noise, nuisance or disturbance whereby the quiet and good order of the premises or the neighborhood are disturbed.

(2) The following acts or conduct of any persons entering a drive-in business or premises are hereby declared to be unlawful, and any person found guilty of any such acts shall be guilty of a violation of this Article:

(a) Entering the premises of any drive-in business with any motor vehicle of any description and parking such vehicle and leaving the premises (thereby leaving such vehicle parked and unoccupied), without express consent of the owner or operator of such business, in which event, such motor vehicle shall be subject to a parking citation or may be impounded subject to the usual impounding charges.

(b) Entering the premises in or upon a motor vehicle and using said premises for cruising, racing as a shortcut to another

street or to annoy or endanger any person or persons or other vehicle or vehicles lawfully on said premises.

- (c) For three (3) or more persons to congregate on the premises and linger or loiter at any location on the premises of any drive-in business, other than in the building or in a legally parked motor vehicle.
- (d) For any person who, while on the premises of any drive-in business, in the presence or hearing of another, to curse or abuse such person or use any violently abusive language under circumstances reasonably calculated to provoke a breach of the peace.

(C) **Posting Sign.** It shall be the responsibility of the business operator to post on the premises in a conspicuous location, one (1) or more signs bearing the following legend in letters at least two inches (2") or more in height and readable:

“CRUISING IN OR CONGREGATING AND LOITERING OUTSIDE A MOTOR VEHICLE IS UNLAWFUL. NO UNOCCUPIED MOTOR VEHICLES MAY BE LEFT ON THE PREMISES WITHOUT THE CONSENT OF THE OWNER.”

(See 65 ILCS 5/11-5-2)

ARTICLE V - ANTI-LITTER

27-5-1 DEFINITIONS. For the purpose of this Article, the following terms, phrases, words, and their derivations shall have the meanings given herein:

“AIRCRAFT” is any contrivance now known or hereafter invented, used, or designed for navigation or for flight in the air. The word "aircraft" shall include helicopters and lighter-than-air powered craft and balloons.

“AUTHORIZED PRIVATE RECEPTACLE” is a container of water-tight construction with a tight-fitting lid or cover capable of preventing the escape of contents within. Such receptacles shall have handles or other means for safe and convenient handling and be of such size or sufficient capacity to hold all litter generated between collection periods and shall be in compliance with the regulations promulgated.

“CONSTRUCTION SITES” means any private or public property upon which repairs to existing buildings, construction of new buildings or demolition of existing structures is taking place.

“HANDBILL” is any printed or written matter, any sample or device, dodger, circular, leaflet, pamphlet, paper, booklet, or any other printed matter of literature which is not delivered by the United States Mail Service, including, but not limited to those which:

- (A) advertise for sale any merchandise, product, commodity or thing; or
- (B) direct attention to any business or mercantile or commercial establishment, or other activity for the purpose of either directly or indirectly promoting the interest thereof by sales; or
- (C) direct attention to or advertise any meeting, theatrical performance, exhibition, or event of any kind for which an admission fee is charged for the purpose of private gain or profit.

“LITTER” is garbage, refuse and rubbish and all other waste material which, if thrown or deposited as herein prohibited, tends to create a danger to public health, safety and welfare.

“LOADING AND UNLOADING DOCK” means any dock space or area used by any moving vehicle for the purpose of receiving, shipping and transporting goods, wares, commodities and persons located on or adjacent to any stream, river or land.

“PRIVATE PREMISES” means all property including, but not limited to, vacant land or any land, building or other structure designed or used for residential, commercial, business, industrial, institutional or religious purposes, together with any yard, grounds, walk, driveway, fence, porch, steps, vestibule, mailbox, and other structure(s) appurtenant thereto.

“PUBLIC PLACE” means any and all streets, sidewalks, boulevards, alleys or other public ways, lakes, rivers, watercourses, or fountains and any and all public parks, squares, spaces, grounds, and buildings.

“PUBLIC RECEPTACLES” means any receptacles provided by or authorized by the City.

“VEHICLE” is every device in, upon or by which any person or property is or may be transported or drawn upon land or water, including devices used exclusively upon stationary rails or tracks.

27-5-2 LITTERING PROHIBITED. No person shall deposit any litter within the City except in public receptacles, in authorized private receptacles for collection, or in any duly licensed disposal facility.

27-5-3 PREVENTION OF SCATTERING. Persons placing litter in public receptacles or in authorized private receptacles shall do so in such a manner as to prevent litter from being carried or deposited by the elements upon any public place or private premises.

27-5-4 RECEPTACLES - UPSETTING OR TAMPERING. No person shall upset or tamper with a public or private receptacle designed or used for the deposit of litter or cause or permit its contents to be deposited or strewn in or upon any public place or private premises.

27-5-5 SIDEWALKS AND ALLEYS FREE FROM LITTER. Persons owning, occupying or in control of any public place or private premises shall keep the sidewalks and alleys adjacent thereto free of litter.

27-5-6 OWNER TO MAINTAIN PRIVATE PREMISES.
 (A) The owner or person in control of any private premises shall, at all times, maintain the premises free of litter.
 (B) The owner or person in control of private premises shall, if public receptacles are unavailable, maintain authorized private receptacles for collection in such a manner that litter will be prevented from being carried or deposited by the elements upon any public place or private premises.

27-5-7 LITTERING FROM VEHICLES.
 (A) No person, while the operator of or passenger in a vehicle, shall deposit litter upon any public place or private premises.
 (B) No person shall drive or move any loaded or partly loaded truck or other vehicle within the City unless such vehicle is so constructed or so loaded as to prevent any part of its load, contents or litter from being blown or deposited upon any public place or private premises. Nor shall any person drive or move any vehicle or truck within the City, the wheels or tires of which carry onto or deposit in any public place or private premises, mud, dirt, sticky substances, litter or foreign matter of any kind.

27-5-8 **LITTERING FROM AIRCRAFT.** No person in an aircraft shall throw out, drop or deposit any litter within the City.

27-5-9 **LITTER IN PARKS.** No person shall deposit litter in any park within the City except in receptacles and in such a manner that the litter will be prevented from being carried or deposited by the elements upon any part of the park or upon any other public place or private premises. Where receptacles are not provided, all such litter shall be removed from the park by the person responsible for its presence and properly disposed of elsewhere in a lawful manner.

27-5-10 **HANDBILLS.**
(A) **Public Places.** No person shall deposit or sell any handbill in or upon any public place, provided, however, that it shall not be unlawful on any public place for any person to hand out or distribute without charge to the receiver, any handbill to any person willing to accept it.

(B) **Private Premises.** No person shall deposit or unlawfully distribute any handbill in or upon private premises or vehicles, except by handing or transmitting any such handbill directly to the occupant of such private premises. Provided, however, that in case of private premises or vehicles which are not posted against the receiving of handbills or similar material, such person, unless requested by anyone upon such premises not to do so, may securely place any such handbill in such a manner as to prevent such handbill from being deposited by the elements upon any public place or other private premises, except mailboxes, may not be so used when prohibited by federal postal law or regulations.

(C) **Exemptions for Newspapers and Political Literature.** The provisions of this Section shall not apply to the distribution upon private premises only of newspapers or political literature; except that newspapers and political literature shall be placed in such a manner as to prevent their being carried or deposited by the elements upon any public place or other private premises.

(D) **Placing Handbills on Vehicles.** No person shall deposit any handbill in or upon any vehicle unless the occupant of the vehicle is willing to accept it.

(E) **Cleanup.** It shall be the responsibility of any person distributing handbills to maintain the area which they are utilizing free of any litter caused by or related to said handbill distribution.

27-5-11 **POSTING NOTICES PROHIBITED.** No person shall post or affix any notice, poster, or other paper or device, calculated to attract the attention of the public upon any public place, except as may be authorized or required by law. No person, except the owner or tenant shall post any such notice on private property without the permission of the owner or tenant.

27-5-12 **CONSTRUCTION SITES.**
(A) Each contractor shall be responsible for the job site so that litter will be prevented from being carried or deposited by the elements upon any public place or other private premises.

(B) Litter or other debris, including dirt and mud, deposited as the result of normal construction process upon any public place or private premises, shall be removed by the contractor.

27-5-13 **LOADING AND UNLOADING DOCKS.** The person owning, operating, or in control of a loading or unloading dock shall maintain private receptacles for collection of litter, and shall, at all times, maintain the dock area free of litter in such a manner that litter will be prevented from being carried or deposited by the elements upon any public place or other private premises.

27-5-14 **PARKING LOTS.**

(A) **Litter Receptacles Required.** Any public place or private premises containing any provision for parking vehicles shall be equipped with litter receptacles in compliance with this Section. Such premises shall include, but not be limited to such places as shopping centers, outdoor theaters, drive-in restaurants, gasoline service stations, apartment developments, parking lots, and any other place where provision is made for vehicles to stop or park in a designated area for any purpose.

(B) **Number of Receptacles.** All premises having parking lots shall provide in an easily accessible location a minimum of **one (1) refuse container** for every **fifty (50) parking spaces**.

(C) **Specifications.** Litter receptacles shall have tight-fitting lids or tops and shall be weighted or attached to the ground or other fixed structures as necessary to prevent spillage. A minimum container size of **twenty (20) gallons or 75.7 liters** shall be used.

(D) **Cleanliness.** Premises used for the purpose designated herein shall be kept in a litter-free condition and all litter shall be removed periodically from the receptacles.

(E) **Obligation to Use Receptacles.** It shall be the duty and obligation of all persons using parking areas to use such litter receptacles as hereinabove provided for the purposes intended and it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to deposit any litter upon any such parking lot.

(See 65 ILCS 5/11-1-1 and 415 ILCS 105/1 et seq.)

ARTICLE VI - TRESPASS

27-6-1 **TRESPASSES PROHIBITED.** It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to commit a trespass within this municipality upon either public or private property.

27-6-2 **SPECIFICALLY ENUMERATED TRESPASSES - SUPPRESSION.** Without constituting any limitation upon the provisions of **Section 27-6-1** hereof, any of the following acts by any person, firm, or corporation shall be deemed included among those that constitute trespasses in violation of the provisions of **Section 27-6-1**, and appropriate action may be taken hereunder at any time, or from time to time, to prevent or suppress any violation or violations of this Article; the aforesaid enumerated acts so included, being as follows, to-wit:

(A) An entry upon the premises of another, or any part thereof, including any public property, in violation of a notice posted or exhibited at the main entrance to the premises, or at any point of approach or entry or in violation of any notice, warning or protest given orally or in writing, by any owner or occupant thereof; or

(B) the pursuit of a course of conduct or action incidental to the making of an entry upon the land of another in violation of a notice posted or exhibited at the main entrance to the premises or at any point of approach or entry, or in violation of any notice, warning or protest given orally or in writing by any owner or occupant thereof; or

(C) a failure or refusal to depart from the premises of another in case of being requested, either orally or in writing to leave by any owner or occupant thereof; or

(D) an entry into or upon any vehicle, aircraft or watercraft made without the consent of the person having the right to leave any such vehicle, aircraft or watercraft after being requested to leave by the person having such right.

(See 65 ILCS 5/11-5-2)

ARTICLE VII - PARENTAL RESPONSIBILITY REGULATIONS

27-7-1 **DEFINITIONS.** For the purpose of this Article, the following definitions shall apply:

“ACTS OF VANDALISM AND SIMILAR OFFENSES” shall include any of the following acts:

- (A) Maliciously, recklessly, negligently, or knowingly damaging or destroying or defacing any property within the City, whether such property is owned by the State, County or governmental body or owned by any private person, firm, partnership, or association; or
- (B) maliciously, recklessly, or knowingly, by means of fire or explosive device, damaging, debasing, or destroying any property of another person; or
- (C) maliciously, recklessly, negligently or knowingly starting a fire on land of another person without his consent; or
- (D) maliciously, recklessly or knowingly depositing on land or in the building of another person, without his consent, any stink bomb or any offensive smelling compound and thereby interfering with the use and occupancy by another of the land or building; or
- (E) maliciously, recklessly, or knowingly, and without authority, entering into or obtaining control over any building, house trailer, motor vehicle, aircraft or watercraft or any part thereof of another person without his consent.

“LEGAL GUARDIAN” shall include a foster parent, a person appointed guardian of a person or given custody of a minor by a Circuit Court of this State but does not include a person appointed guardian only to the estate of a minor, or appointed guardian, or given custody of a minor under the Illinois Juvenile Court Act.

“MINOR” shall include a person who is above the age of **seven (7) years**, but not yet **eighteen (18) years** of age.

“PARENT” shall include the lawful father and mother of a minor child whether by birth or adoption.

“PROPERTY” shall include any real estate including improvements thereon and tangible personal property.

27-7-2 **PARENTS AND GUARDIANS RESPONSIBLE FOR ACTS.** The parent or legal guardian of an unemancipated minor residing with such parent or legal guardian shall be presumed, in the absence of evidence to the contrary to have failed to exercise proper parental responsibility and said minor shall be deemed to have committed the acts described herein with the knowledge and permission of the parent or guardian in violation of this Article upon the occurrence of the events described in (A), (B) and (C) below:

- (A) An unemancipated minor residing with said parent or legal guardian shall either be adjudicated to be in violation of any ordinance, law, or statute prohibiting willful and malicious acts causing injury to a person or property, or shall have incurred non-judicial sanctions from another official agency resulting from an admission of guilt of a violation of any ordinance, law, or statute prohibiting willful and malicious acts causing injury to a person or property; and
- (B) Said parent or legal guardian shall have received a written notice thereof, either by certified mail, return receipt requested, or by personal service, with a certificate of personal service returned from the City, following said adjudication or non-judicial sanctions; and
- (C) If, at any time within **one (1) year** following receipt of notice set forth in paragraph (B) above, said minor is either adjudicated to be in violation of any ordinance, law, or statute as described in (A) above, or shall have incurred nonjudicial sanctions from another official agency resulting from an admission of guilt of violation of any ordinance, law, or statute as described in (A) above.

(See 740 ILCS 115/1 et seq. and 740 ILCS 115/4)

ARTICLE VIII – TRUANCY AND CURFEW CODE

27-8-1 DEFINITIONS. As used in this Article unless the context requires otherwise the following words and phrases shall mean:

“CITY CURFEW HOURS” means the period of time specified in **Section 27-2-31** of the Chapter.

“COURT” means the Second Judicial Circuit; Ford County, Illinois.

“CUSTODIAN” means:

- (A) a person who under court order is the custodian of the person of a minor
- or
- (B) a public or private agency with which the court has placed a minor or
- (C) a person acting in the role of a parent by reason of a private agreement, arrangement, custom or habit.

“EMERGENCY” means an unforeseen combination of circumstances or the resulting state that calls for immediate action. The term includes, but is not limited to, fire, natural disaster, automobile accident, medical emergency or any situation requiring immediate action to prevent serious bodily injury or loss of life.

“ESTABLISHMENT” means any privately owned place of business to which the public is invited, including but not limited to any place of amusement or entertainment.

“GUARDIAN” means:

- (A) parent or
- (B) a person who under court order is the guardian of the person of a minor;
- or
- (C) a public or private agency with which the court has placed a minor.

“MINOR” means a person under **eighteen (18) years** of age.

“PARENT” means a person who is a natural parent, adoptive parent, or stepparent of another person.

“PUBLIC PLACE” means any place to which the public or a substantial group of the public has access and includes, but is not limited to, streets, highways, public ways, sidewalks and the common areas of schools, hospitals, apartment houses, office buildings, transport facilities and shops.

“RESPONSIBLE ADULT” means a person at least **eighteen (18) years** of age, authorized by a parent, guardian or custodian to have the care and custody of a minor.

“SERIOUS BODILY INJURY” means bodily injury that creates a substantial risk of death or that causes death, serious permanent disfigurement or protracted loss or impairment of the function of any bodily member or organ.

“TRUANCY CURFEW HOURS” means the period of the day when the school the minor would normally attend is in session, on days when the school the minor would normally attend is in session.

“TRUANT OFFICER” means any officer, appointee, employee or other agency of any school district or any federal, state or local government, entity or any agency thereof performing the duties of a truant officer under the Illinois Compulsory Attendance Statute. **(105 ILCS 5/26-1 et seq.)**

“TRUANCY REVIEW BOARD” means any agency or entity established by any school district or any federal, state or local governmental entity or any counseling or social agency or any combination thereof recognized by the City and/or the court as an agency which provides service to improve education performance and/or attendance.

27-8-2 CURFEW RESTRICTIONS.

(A) It is unlawful for any minor to be present in any public place or on the premises of any establishment within the City during curfew hours.

(B) It is unlawful for any parent or guardian or custodian of a minor to knowingly permit, or by insufficient control to allow the minor to be present in any public place or on the premises of any establishment within the City during curfew hours.

(C) It is a defense to prosecution under **Section 27-8-2(A) and (B) or Section 27-8-4** (hereinafter) that the minor was:

- (1) accompanied by the minor’s parent, guardian, custodian or responsible adult;
- (2) on an errand at the direction of the minor’s parent, guardian, custodian or responsible adult; without any detour or stop;
- (3) in a motor vehicle involved in interstate travel with the consent or authorization of a parent, guardian or custodian;
- (4) engaged in, going to or returning home from an employment activity without any detour or stop;
- (5) involved in an emergency;
- (6) on the sidewalk abutting the minor’s residence;
- (7) engaged in, going to or returning home from official school, religious or other recreational activity supervised by adults, sponsored by a civic organization, or another similar entity that takes responsibility for the minor;
- (8) exercising First Amendment rights protected by the United States Constitution; or
- (9) emancipated pursuant to law.

(See Section 27-2-32)

27-8-3 TRUANCY RESTRICTIONS.

(A) It is unlawful for any minor who is subject to compulsory education or to compulsory continuation education by statute or court order to be present in any public place or on the premises of any establishment within the City during truancy curfew hours.

(B) It is unlawful for any parent, custodian or guardian of a minor to knowingly permit, or by insufficient control to allow the minor to be present in any public place or on the premises of any establishment within the City during truancy curfew hours.

(C) It is a defense to prosecution under this Section or **Section 27-8-4** that the minor was:

- (1) accompanied by a parent, guardian, custodian or responsible adult if engaged in an activity which would constitute an excused absence from the school from which the minor would normally attend;
- (2) involved in an emergency;
- (3) going to or returning from a medical appointment without any detour or stop;
- (4) engaged in, going to or returning home from an employment activity pursuant to a cooperative school vocation program without any detour or stop;
- (5) in possession of valid proof that the minor is a student who has permission to leave the school campus;
- (6) a bona fide participant in an alternative education or home-schooling program;

- (7) engaged in or subject to an authorized or excused absence from the school which the minor attends, including but not limited to lunch periods.

27-8-4 ESTABLISHMENT RESTRICTIONS. It is unlawful for any owner, operator or any employee of an establishment to allow a minor to be present or to remain upon the premises of the establishment in violation of **Sections 27-8-2 or 27-8-3** above during curfew or truancy hours.

It is a defense to prosecution, under this subparagraph if the owner, operator or employee of the establishment immediately upon discovery of a minor reasonably believed to be in violation of **Sections 27-8-2 or 27-8-3** notified a law enforcement agency that a minor was present on the premises of the establishment during curfew or truancy hours and refused to leave the establishment after being advised to do so by the owner, operator or employee.

27-8-5 ENFORCEMENT RESTRICTIONS. Every member of the Police Department while on duty is hereby authorized as follows:

(A) For the first offense of any minor violating the provisions of this Code, to issue to the minor a citation, in writing, in the same form as described in paragraph (C) below. For a second offense, the law enforcement officer is authorized to temporarily detain any minor violating the provisions of this Code (regardless of whether a citation is immediately issued) until the parent, custodian or guardian of the minor shall take him or her into custody, but such officer shall immediately upon taking custody of the minor reasonably attempt to communicate with the parent, custodian or guardian of the minor unless subparagraph (E) herein is applicable. A parent, custodian or guardian must take custody of the minor within **one (1) hour** of the time of notice or be subject to a charge of **Twenty-Five Dollars (\$25.00)** per hour as hereinafter provided.

(B) Whenever a Police Officer or Truant Officer witnesses or has knowledge based on reasonable grounds of a violation of this Code by any person, such person may be issued a citation. A citation or complaint may be made to a Police Officer or Truant Officer by any person.

(C) A citation issued hereunder this shall be in writing and shall:

- (1) state the name of the person being cited and the person's address if known;
- (2) set forth the specific section of this Code that was violated, the date of the violation and a brief description of the violation;
- (3) be signed by the issuing Police Officer, Truant Officer or complaining party.

In each instance where a citation is issued to a minor for violation of this Code a minor's parent, custodian or guardian shall be provided a copy of the citation notifying the parent, custodian or guardian of the charge made against the minor.

(D) A minor cited for a citation under this Code must attend a court hearing or Truancy Review Board hearing on the citation and must be accompanied at the hearing by his or her parent, custodian, guardian or other adult person having the legal care and custody of the minor. If any such person fails to attend any court hearing with the minor, and unless the interest of justice would otherwise be served, the court may continue the hearing and shall issue a Notice or a Rule to Show Cause to the person directing that said person to appear at the continued hearing with the minor. Failure of the person to thereafter appear shall subject said person to sanctions for contempt of court as determined by the court.

(E) Every member of the Police Department while on duty is hereby authorized to temporarily detain any minor violating the provisions of **Section 27-8-3** of this Code, regardless of whether a citation is issued, and to deliver and surrender the minor to the lawful authorities of the school that the minor would normally attend.

27-8-6 **PENALTY.**

(A) Any person who violates any provision of this Article shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined as provided in **Section 1-1-20** of this Code. **(See also Section 1-1-20)**

(B) In lieu of or in addition to a fine, a minor may be ordered to attend counseling or to perform **ten (10) hours** of court approved community service during times other than the minor's hours of school attendance and/or the minor's parent, custodian, guardian or other adult having legal care or custody of the minor may be ordered to attend a parenting class or series of parenting classes or other counseling approved by the court or recommended by the Truancy Review Board or to attend any program directly related to improving school attendance and/or performance.

(C) In addition to any penalty imposed pursuant to (A) or (B) above, the minor's parents, custodian, guardian or other adult having legal care or custody of the minor may be ordered to pay all amounts imposed as civil liability under **Section 27-8-7** hereinafter.

27-8-7 **CIVIL LIABILITY.** If a minor is detained for a period of time in excess of **one (1) hour** which requires the supervision of the minor by personnel of the Police Department, the parent, custodian, guardian or other adult having legal care or custody of the minor shall be jointly and severally liable for the costs, therefore. The parent, custodian, guardian or other adult having legal care or custody of the minor who has committed any offense of this Code shall be assessed and billed for the costs; the costs shall be recoverable in any action enforcing any provision of this Code or in a separate civil action. In addition, the failure to pay the costs shall constitute a violation of this Code and subject the violator to the penalties described within **Section 27-8-6** above. In the event any action is filed, the liable party shall be responsible for all court costs and any reasonable attorney's fees incurred by the City in collecting.

(See 65 ILCS 5/11-5-9)

ARTICLE IX - OPEN BURNING

27-9-1 **DEFINITIONS.**

(A) **Combustible Refuse.** "Combustible Refuse" shall include furniture, building materials, paper, cardboard, newspapers, paper containers, or other paper or wood products.

(B) **Garbage.** "Garbage" shall include waste material resulting from the accumulation of animal, fruit or vegetable matter incidental to the preparation of use, cooking, dealing in, or storage of meat, fowl, fish, fruits or vegetables for food stuff; offal, hair, feathers, bones, manure, and any other kind of animal waste.

(C) **Landscape Waste.** "Landscape Waste" shall include grass, grass clippings, shrubbery, plant prunings, leaves, tree branches, tree trimmings, tree stumps, and fruit and vegetable garden refuse.

(D) **Non-Combustible Refuse.** "Non-Combustible Refuse" shall include metals, tin cans, metal furniture, dirt, small quantities of rock and pieces of concrete, glass, crockery, other mineral wastes; concrete, bricks, and plaster.

(E) **Noxious Materials.** "Noxious Materials" shall include oil, rubber, plastic, petroleum, petroleum by-products, chemicals, and any synthetic materials or other products contained chlorofluorocarbons, and any other combustible toxic materials.

(F) **Open Burning.** "Open Burning" means the burning or kindling of any materials whereby the products of combustion are emitted directly into the air, without passing through a stack or chimney.

(G) **Recreational Fires.** "Recreational Fires" mean the fire of an outdoor grill, barbeque, or other cooking utensil using charcoal, wood, propane or natural gas, intended for cooking purposes; or a commercially constructed or manufactured above-ground fire pit intended for recreation or ceremonial purposes.

27-9-2 **APPLICABILITY.** This Article applies to all burning and outdoor fires involving the burning of any and all materials or fuels within the City, with the following exceptions:

(A) This Article does not prohibit or regulate the burning of fuels in domestic fireplaces, and areas where such burning is consistent with other laws, provided that no garbage shall be burned in such cases.

(B) This Article does not prohibit, regulate or apply to grilling, barbeques, or cooking using charcoal, propane or natural gas.

(C) This Article does not prohibit, regulate or apply to recreational fires used for cooking, recreation or ceremonial purposes, provided that the fire is confined by a control device or structure, such as a fire pit.

(D) This Article does not prohibit recreational fires or open burning for cooking purposes in a designated camping area within the corporate boundaries.

(E) This Article does not prohibit, regulate or apply to outdoor wood-fired furnaces, in areas where such burning is consistent with other laws, providing that no garbage shall be burned in such cases.

(F) This Article does not prohibit, regulate or apply to the burning of refuse in any chamber or apparatus, provided that such chamber or apparatus is designed for the purpose of disposing of the class of refuse being burned.

(G) This Article does not prohibit, regulate or apply to the burning of wood or any other material pursuant to a permit obtained from the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency and in compliance with such requirements.

(H) This Article does not prohibit or regulate fires set by the City, its employees, agents or contractors, or by any other governmental entity, when done within the scope of their governmental duties and functions.

(I) This Article does not prohibit or regulate any fire or open burning which is set or conducted pursuant to a special burn permit issued with the approval of the chief of the local fire district and a majority of the Corporate Authorities. Any fire or open burning pursuant to a special permit shall be conducted in accordance with the rules and conditions set forth in the permit.

27-9-3 **PROHIBITIONS.** It shall be unlawful to cause or allow open burning of garbage, combustible refuse, non-combustible refuse, or noxious materials within the corporate boundaries.

27-9-4 **RIGHT OF ENTRY AND INSPECTION.** The Chief of Police and any duly authorized law enforcement officer shall have authority to enter and inspect any property for the purpose of ascertaining compliance with the provisions of this Article.

27-9-5 **ADMINISTRATION.** The provisions of this Article are enforceable by the police department on the initiative of any duly authorized officer, or at the request of the Mayor or any Alderman. The Chief of Police or any duly authorized law enforcement officer may order the extinguishment of any fire, which in the opinion of that officer, violates this Article or generates excessive smoke.

27-9-6 **PENALTIES.** All actions in violation of this Article are hereby determined and defined to constitute a threat to public health, and the enforcement of this Article, being in the public interest and necessary to the safety of the residents of the City, any person found in violation of this Article shall be subject to the following procedures:

(A) The Chief of Police or any duly authorized law enforcement officer shall issue a warning notice to a first-time violator stating that he or she is in violation of the Article if, in the opinion of the officer, there was no injury to persons, there was no damage to property, and the safety of other residents was not jeopardized. The person must then correct the

violation by immediately extinguishing the fire. Failure or refusal to immediately extinguish the fire shall result in a citation being issued.

(B) Issuance of a citation to any violator of this Article shall result in the imposition of a minimum fine of **One Hundred Dollars (\$100.00)**.

(C) The Chief of Police or any duly authorized law enforcement officer may, in his discretion, seek the assistance of any local fire protection district to any illegal fire upon the violator's failure or refusal to extinguish the fire. Any violator shall be liable for the cost of such extinguishment.

(D) In addition to any fine or penalty and extinguishment cost, any person violating the provisions of this Article shall also be required to pay the cost of any other expenses, costs and disbursements incurred by the City in enforcing or prosecuting the terms of this Article.

ARTICLE X – ADULT USES REGULATED

27-10-1 PURPOSE AND ADDITIONAL FINDINGS.

(A) Purpose. It is the purpose of this Article to regulate public nudity in order to promote the health, safety, morals, and general welfare of the citizens of the City. The provisions of this Article have neither the purpose nor effect of imposing a limitation or restriction on the content of any communicative materials.

(B) Findings. The City Council finds:

- (1) Public places allowing nudity lend themselves to ancillary unlawful and unhealthy activities that are presently uncontrolled.
- (2) Sexual acts, including masturbation, and oral and anal sex, occur at adult-oriented businesses, especially those which provide private or semi-private booths or cubicles for viewing films, videos, live sex shows or public nudity.
- (3) Allowing public nudity creates unhealthy conditions.
- (4) Persons frequent certain adult theaters, adult arcades, and other adult oriented businesses for the purpose of engaging in sex within the premises of such adult oriented businesses.
- (5) At least **fifty (50)** communicable diseases may be spread by activities occurring in adult oriented businesses involving public nudity, including, but not limited to, syphilis, gonorrhea, human immunodeficiency virus infection (HIV-AIDS), genital herpes, hepatitis B, Non-A, Non-B amebiasis, salmonella infections and shigella infections.
- (6) Since 1981 and to the present, there has been an increasing cumulative number of reported cases of AIDS caused by the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) in the United States.
- (7) The Surgeon General of the United States in his report of **October 22, 1986**, has advised the American public that AIDS and HIV infection may be transmitted through sexual contact, intravenous drug abuse, exposure to infected blood and blood components, and from an infected mother to her newborn.
- (8) According to the best scientific evidence, AIDS and HIV infection, as well as syphilis and gonorrhea, are principally transmitted by sexual acts.
- (9) Sanitary conditions in some adult oriented businesses and those places allowing public nudity are unhealthy, in part, because the activities conducted there are unhealthy, and, in part, because of the unregulated nature of the activities, including nudity, and the

- failure of the owners and the operators of the facilities to self-regulate those activities and maintain those facilities.
- (10) Numerous studies and reports have determined that semen is found in the areas of adult oriented businesses allowing public nudity and where persons view “adult” oriented films.
 - (11) The findings noted in paragraphs (1) through (10) raise substantial governmental concerns.
 - (12) Public places allowing nudity have operational characteristics which should be reasonably regulated in order to protect those substantial governmental concerns.
 - (13) The general welfare, health, morals and safety of the citizens of the City will be promoted by the enactment of this Article.

27-10-2

Code.

- DEFINITIONS.** As used in this Article:
- (A) **“Adult Oriented Business”** means an establishment as defined in the City
 - (B) **“Entity”** means any proprietorship, partnership, corporation, association, business trust, joint venture, joint-stock company, or other for profit or not for profit organization.
 - (C) **“Nude”** means the showing of:
 - (1) Human male or female genitals or pubic area with less than a fully opaque covering; or
 - (2) Any portion of the anal cleft or cleavage of the male or female buttocks. Attire that is insufficient to comply with this requirement includes, but is not limited to, G-strings, T-backs, thongs, and any other clothing to covering that does not completely and opaquely cover the anal cleft or cleavage of the male or female buttocks; or
 - (3) The portion of the human female breast directly or laterally below a point immediately above the top of the areola with less than a fully opaque covering; this definition shall include the entire lower portion of the human female breast but shall not include any portion of the cleavage of the human female breast exhibited by a dress, blouse, shirt, leotard, bathing suit, or other clothing, provided the areola is not exposed.
 - (D) **“Person”** means any live human being aged **ten (10) years** of age or older.
 - (E) **“Place Provided or Set Apart for Nudity”** means enclosed single sex public restrooms, enclosed single sex functional shower, locker and/or dressing room facilities, enclosed motel rooms and hotel rooms designed and intended for sleeping accommodations, doctor’s offices, portions of hospitals, and similar places in which nudity or exposure is necessarily and customarily expected outside of the home and sphere of privacy constitutionally protected therein. This term shall not be deemed to include places where a person’s conduct of being nude is used for his or her profit or where being nude is used for the promotion of business or is otherwise commercially exploited.
 - (F) **“Public Place”** means any location frequented by the public, or where the public is present or likely to be present, or where a person may reasonably be expected to be observed by members of the public. Public Places include, but are not limited to, streets, sidewalks, parks, beaches, business and commercial establishments (whether for profit or not for profit, whether open to the public at large, or whether entrance is limited by a cover charge or membership requirement), hotels, motels, restaurants, night clubs, country clubs, cabarets, and meeting facilities utilized by any religious, social, fraternal or similar organizations. Premises, or portions thereof, such as homes and hotel rooms, used solely as a private residence, whether permanent or temporary in nature, shall not be deemed to be a public place.

27-10-3 **PROHIBITION.** It shall be unlawful for any person to knowingly or intentionally appear nude in a public place or in any other place that is readily visible to the public, except a place provided or set apart for nudity. It shall also be unlawful for any person or entity maintaining, owning, or operating any public place to operate and to knowingly, or with reason to know, permit or allow any person to appear nude in such public place, except a place provided or set apart for nudity.

27-10-4 **LIMITATION.** This Article shall not be deemed to address photographs, movies, video presentations, or any other non-live performance.

27-10-5 **ADULT ENTERTAINMENT FACILITY.** It is prohibited within a municipality to locate an adult entertainment facility within **one thousand (1,000) feet** of the property boundaries of any school, day care center, cemetery, public park, forest preserve, public housing, and place of religious worship.

For the purposes of this Section, “adult entertainment facility” means:

(A) a striptease club or pornographic movie theatre whose business is the commercial sale, dissemination, or distribution of sexually explicit material, shows, or other exhibitions or

(B) an adult bookstore or adult video store in which **twenty-five percent (25%)** or more of its stock-in-trade, books, magazines, and films for sale, exhibition, or viewing on-premises are sexually explicit materials. (See 65 ILCS 5/11-5-1.5)

ARTICLE XI - OBSCENITY

27-12-1 **OBSCENITY.**

(A) **Elements of the Offense.** A person commits an obscenity offense when, with the knowledge of the nature or content thereof or recklessly failing to exercise reasonable inspection which would have disclosed the nature or content thereof, he:

- (1) sells, delivers or provides or offers or agrees to sell, deliver or provide any obscene writing, picture, record or other representation or embodiment of the obscene; or
- (2) presents or directs an obscene play, dance, or other performance or participates directly in that portion thereof which makes it obscene; or
- (3) publishes, exhibits or otherwise makes available anything obscene; or
- (4) performs an obscene act or otherwise presents an obscene exhibition of his body for gain; or
- (5) creates, buys, procures or possesses obscene matter or material with intent to disseminate it in violation of this Section, or of the penal laws or regulations of any other jurisdiction; or
- (6) advertises or otherwise promotes the sale of material represented or held out by him to be obscene, whether or not it is obscene.

(B) **Obscene Defined.** Any material or performance is obscene if:

- (1) the average person, applying contemporary adult community standards, would find that, taken as a whole, it appeals to the prurient interest; and
- (2) the average person, applying contemporary adult community standards, would find that it depicts or describes, in a patently offensive way, ultimate sexual acts or sadomasochistic sexual acts, whether normal or perverted, actual or simulated, or

masturbation, excretory functions or lewd exhibition of the genitals; and

- (3) taken as a whole, it lacks serious literary, artistic, political or scientific value.

(C) **Interpretation of Evidence.** Obscenity shall be judged with reference to ordinary adults except that it shall be judged with reference to children or other specially susceptible audiences if it appears from the character of the material or the circumstances of its dissemination to be specially designed for or directed to such an audience.

Where circumstances of production, presentation, sale, dissemination, distribution, or publicity indicate that material is being commercially exploited for the sake of its prurient appeal, such evidence is probative with respect to the nature of the matter and can justify the conclusion that the matter is lacking in serious literary, artistic, political or scientific value.

In any prosecution for an offense under this Section, evidence shall be admissible to show:

- (1) the character of the audience for which the material was designed or to which it was directed;
- (2) what the predominant appeal of the material would be for ordinary adults or a special audience, and what effect, if any, it would probably have on the behavior of such people;
- (3) the artistic, literary, scientific, educational or other merits of the material, or the absence thereof;
- (4) the degree, if any, of public acceptance of the material in this State;
- (5) appeal to prurient interest or absence thereof in advertising or other promotion of the material;
- (6) purpose of the author, creator, publisher or disseminator.

(D) **Prima Facie Evidence.** The creation, purchase, procurement or possession of a mold, engraved plat or other embodiment or obscenity, specially adapted for reproducing multiple copies, or the possession of more than **three (3) copies** of obscene material shall be prima facie evidence of an intent to disseminate. (See 65 ILCS Sec. 5/11-5-1)

27-11-2 **HARMFUL MATERIAL.**

(A) **Elements of the Offense.** A person who, with knowledge that a person is a child; that is, a person under **eighteen (18) years** of age, or who fails to exercise reasonable care in ascertaining the true age of a child, knowingly distributes to, or sends or causes to be sent to, or exhibits to or offers to distribute or exhibit any harmful material to a child is guilty of a violation of this Code.

(B) **Definitions.**

- (1) Material is harmful if, to the average person applying contemporary standards, its predominant appeal, taken as a whole, is to prurient interest; that is, shameful or morbid interest in nudity, sex, or excretion which goes substantially beyond customary limits of candor in description or representation of such matters and is material, the redeeming social importance of which is substantially less than its prurient appeal.
- (2) **"Material"** as used in this Code means any writing picture, record or other representation or embodiment.
- (3) **"Distribute"** means to transfer possession of material whether with or without consideration.
- (4) **"Knowingly"** as used in this Section means having knowledge of the contents of the subject matter or recklessly failing to exercise reasonable inspection which would have disclosed the contents thereof.

(C) **Interpretation of Evidence.** The predominant appeal to prurient interest of the material shall be judged with reference to average children of the same general age of the child to whom such material was offered, distributed, sent or exhibited unless it appears from

the nature of the matter or the circumstances of its dissemination, distribution or exhibition that it is designed for specially susceptible groups, in which case, the predominant appeal of the material shall be judged with reference to its intended or probable recipient group.

In prosecutions under this Section where circumstances of production, presentation, sale, dissemination, distribution, or publicity, indicate the material is being commercially exploited for the sake of its prurient appeal, such evidence is probative with respect to the nature of the material and can justify the conclusion that the redeeming social importance of the material is, in fact, substantially less than its prurient appeal.

(D)

Affirmative Defenses.

- (1) Nothing in this Section shall prohibit any public library or any library operated by an accredited institution of higher education from circulating harmful material to any person under **eighteen (18) years** of age, provided such circulation is in aid of a legitimate scientific or educational purpose, and it shall be an affirmative defense in any prosecution for a violation of this Section that the act charged was committed in aid of legitimate scientific or educational purposes.
- (2) Nothing in this Section shall prohibit any parent from distributing to his child any harmful material.
- (3) Proof that the defendant demanded, was shown and acted in reliance upon any of the following documents as proof of the age of a child shall be a defense to any criminal prosecution under this Section:
 - (a) A document issued by the federal government or any state, county or municipal government, or subdivision or agency thereof, including, but not limited to a motor vehicle operator's license, a registration certificate issued under the Federal Selective Service Act or an identification card issued to a member of the armed forces.
- (4) In the event an advertisement of harmful material as defined in this Section culminates in the sale or distribution of such harmful material to a child, under circumstances where there was no personal confrontation of the child by the defendant, his employees or agents as where the order or request for such harmful material was transmitted by mail, telephone, or similar means of communication and delivery of such harmful material to the child was by mail, freight, or similar means of transport, it shall be a defense in any prosecution for a violation of this Section that the advertisement contained the following statement or a statement substantially similar thereto, and that the defendant required the purchaser to certify that he was not under the age of **eighteen (18) years** and that the purchaser falsely stated that he was not under the age of **eighteen (18) years**:

“NOTICE: It is unlawful for any person under **eighteen (18) years of age** to purchase the matter herein advertised. Any person under **eighteen (18) years of age** who falsely states that he is not under **eighteen (18) years of age** for the purpose of obtaining the material advertised herein is guilty of a misdemeanor.”

(E)

Child Falsifying Age. Any person under **eighteen (18) years of age** who falsely states, either orally or in writing that he is not under the age of **eighteen (18) years**, or who presents or offers to any person any evidence of age and identity which is false or not actually his own for the purpose of ordering, obtaining, viewing or otherwise procuring or attempting to procure or view any harmful material is guilty of a misdemeanor. (See 65 ILCS 5/11-5-1)

27-11-3 **TIE-IN SALES OF OBSCENE PUBLICATIONS TO DISTRIBUTORS.** Any person, firm or corporation, or any agent, officer or employee thereof engaged in the business of distributing books, magazines, periodicals, comic books or other publications to retail dealers who shall refuse to furnish to any retail dealer such quantity of books, magazines, periodicals, comic books or other publications as such retail dealer normally sells because the retail dealer refuses to sell, or offer for sale, any books, magazines, periodicals, comic books or other publications which are obscene, lewd, lascivious, filthy or indecent is guilty of an offense. Each publication sold or delivered in violation of this Section shall constitute a separate offense. (See 720 ILCS 5/11-22)

[See Section 1-1-20 for penalties]

ARTICLE XII – SMOKE FREE AIR CODE

27-12-1 **BACKGROUND.** Smoking creates the hazard of injury to the personal health of those in the environment of such smoke as well as the potential of damage to property that may result from the incendiary nature of such activity. It has been determined that breathing ambient smoke is a health hazard to both smokers and nonsmokers. Cigarette smoking also produces several substances that are considered hazardous to health including carbon monoxide, hydrogen cyanide, nitrous oxide and formaldehyde. Secondhand smoke (68% of the total smoke produced by a cigarette) affects the health of the bystander, interfering with respiratory tract defenses, often causing nonsmokers to have allergic or irritative reactions, and is a known cause of lung cancer.

Because the hazards of smoking have a potentially harmful effect, material and direct, on the public health, safety, welfare, comfort, and property of residents of the City, it is necessary and desirable to establish regulations that prohibit smoking in all enclosed public places, in all enclosed places of employment, near entrances to all such public places and places of employment, in and near open air public dining areas, and within certain unenclosed public places including school grounds, parks and recreation areas and outdoor venues.

27-12-2 **PURPOSE.** This Article may be cited as the “Smoke Free Air Code,” the purpose of which is to protect the public health, comfort and environment by prohibiting smoking in all enclosed public places and places of employment, within **twenty-five (25) feet** of all public entrances to such places, in open air public dining areas and within **twenty-five (25) feet** of such areas, and within certain unenclosed public places including school grounds, parks and recreation areas and outdoor venues in order to ensure that nonsmokers may breathe air free from the hazardous effects of secondhand smoke.

27-12-3 **DEFINITIONS.** For the purposes of this Article, the following terms shall have the following meanings:

“Business” means any sole proprietorship, partnership, joint venture, corporation, association or other business entity, whether formed for profit or nonprofit purposes. “Business” includes a “club” as defined in this Section.

“Club” means a private not-for-profit association, corporation or other entity consisting of persons who are bona fide paying members, and which owns, leases or uses a building or portion thereof, the use of which is restricted primarily to members and their guests.

“Employee” means any person who is employed or retained by a business and shall include the owner or operator of a sole proprietorship or other similar business entity.

“Employer” means any business that employs one or more employees.

“Enclosed Area” means all space in any structure or building that is enclosed on all sides by any combination of walls, windows, or doorways, extending from floor to the ceiling.

“Open Air Dining Area” means a seating area open to the air that is accessory to a restaurant, hotel, cafeteria, private club or other public place engage in purveying commercial food or beverage service where members of the public, members or guests are invited to sit and receive food and beverage service for a consideration.

“Outdoor Event” means a scheduled outdoor musical, dance, theatrical, dramatic, entertainment or performance event, or a scheduled outdoor community fair, parade, event or market, that is organized, licensed or permitted by the owner of an outdoor venue and to which the public is invited.

“Outdoor Venue” means an outdoor theater, amphitheater, plaza, street or other improved area that is used as a public venue or forum to which members of the general public are invited to listen, view or otherwise participate in an outdoor event that is organized, licensed or permitted by the owner of the venue.

“Place of Employment” means an area under the control of a public or private employer within the City that employees normally frequent during the course of employment, and includes, without limitation, common work areas, private offices, auditoriums, classrooms, conference and meeting rooms, cafeterias, elevators, employee lounges, staircases, hallways, restrooms, medical facilities, private clubs, and the interior of a vehicle of public conveyance. “Place of Employment” also includes the home office portion of a private dwelling, but only if the home office is used by more than one employee or is frequented by business invitees.

“Place of Employment” does not include that part of a private dwelling used as a home office by a single employee only who resides in that dwelling.

“Park” means a public park or recreation area that is open to and used by the general public.

“Public Entrance” means the doorway or other entrance to a public place that is open to and intended for use by the general public for ingress and egress to the public place.

“Public entrance” also means a doorway or other entrance for pedestrian ingress and egress to a place of employment; (i) that is open to and intended for use by the general public or business invitee’s ingress and egress to the place of employment; (ii) where employees are required or permitted to enter or exit the place of employment.

“Public Place” means an area that is open to and used by the general public, or any area to which the public is invited or in which the public is permitted, including without limitation:

- (A) vehicles of public conveyance;
- (B) common or public areas (including without limitation lobbies, hallways, reception areas, public restrooms, elevators and staircases) of apartment buildings, condominiums, dormitory buildings, nursing home care facilities, and other multiple family residential structures;
- (C) common or public areas (including without limitation lobbies, hallways, reception areas, public restrooms, elevators and staircases) of any building or structure that is accessible to the public including without limitation office, commercial, and industrial buildings, banks and financial institutions, educational institutions, health care facilities such as hospitals, clinics and doctor’s offices, museums, libraries, restaurants, polling places, government and City-owned buildings, food stores, cafeterias, theaters, auditoriums, train and bus stations, hotels, motels, and retail and service establishments.
- (D) rooms, chambers, halls, or other locations within which meetings, hearings, or gatherings are held, to which the public is invited or in which the public is permitted, including specifically, but without limitation, any enclosed area under the control of the City where there is in progress any public meeting.

“Public place” shall not include:

- (A) a private dwelling unit, unless said dwelling is also used as a day care facility for children or adults; provided that rooms in nursing homes or long-term care facilities occupied by one or more persons who have requested in writing a room where smoking is permitted shall be considered private dwelling units; or
- (B) hotel or motel rooms designated as smoking, provided that no more than **twenty percent (20%)** of the available rooms for rent in any single building shall be designated as smoking rooms.

“School Grounds” mean all public or private outdoor school grounds, but excluding any open areas specifically designated and permitted by the school administration for smoking by adults who are invited to use such area for smoking.

“Smoke” or “Smoking” means inhaling, exhaling, burning, or carrying any lighted cigar, cigarette, pipe, or other lighted tobacco product in any manner or in any form.

27-12-4 PROHIBITION IN ENCLOSED PUBLIC PLACES.

(A) It is unlawful to smoke in any enclosed area of any public place.

(B) It shall be unlawful for the owner, occupant or lessee, as the case may be, who is in control of a public place to knowingly permit smoking in any enclosed area in a public place.

27-12-5 PROHIBITION IN UNENCLOSED PUBLIC PLACES AND OUTDOOR VENUES.

(A) It is unlawful to smoke in the following unenclosed public places:

- (1) The seating areas of all outdoor arenas, stadiums and amphitheaters.
- (2) Public parks and recreation areas.
- (3) School grounds.
- (4) Public sidewalks within **fifteen (15) feet** of a public entrance but excluding any person who is temporarily in such area for the purpose of walking or traversing through such area.
- (5) Public sidewalks within **fifteen (15) feet** of an open-air dining area but excluding any person who is temporarily in such area for the purpose of walking or traversing through such area.

(B) It is unlawful to smoke in or within **fifteen (15) feet** of an outdoor venue during the time that an outdoor event is taking place.

27-12-6 PROHIBITION IN PLACES OF EMPLOYMENT.

(A) It is unlawful to smoke in any enclosed area of any place of employment.

(B) It shall be unlawful for any employer to knowingly permit smoking in any enclosed area of any place of employment.

27-12-7 PROHIBITION IN OPEN AIR DINING AREAS.

(A) It is unlawful to smoke in open air dining area.

(B) It shall be unlawful for the owner, occupant or lessee, as the case may be, in control of an open-air dining area to knowingly permit smoking in the area available for open air dining.

(C) it is unlawful to smoke within **fifteen (15) feet** of an open-air dining area.

27-12-8 PROHIBITION AT PUBLIC ENTRANCES.

(A) It is unlawful to smoke within **fifteen (15) feet** of a public entrance to a public place or to a place of employment.

(B) It is unlawful for any person or persons to gather or congregate for the purpose of smoking within **fifteen (15) feet** of a public entrance.

27-12-9 DESIGNATION OF OTHER NO-SMOKING AREAS. Nothing in this Article shall be deemed to limit the owner, occupant or lessee of a public place or a place of employment to further prohibit smoking by designating outdoor areas not subject to the

restrictions in this Article as a place where smoking is also prohibited, provided that the owner, occupant or lessee shall cause signs to be posted at appropriate locations advising persons that smoking is prohibited within the designated outdoor area.

27-12-10 **NO RETALIATION.** No person, business or employer shall discharge, refuse to hire, or in any manner retaliate against an employee or customer because that employee or customer reports a violation of this Article or exercises by rights afforded by this Article.

27-12-11 **SIGNS.**

(A) Each owner, lessor, lessee, employer, or other person in control of a public place shall post conspicuous “No Smoking” signs in the enclosed area of any public place where smoking is prohibited. Such “No Smoking” signs shall have a white field with the words “No Smoking” printed in red letters, **four (4) inches** high with a **one-half (1/2) inch** face or shall bear the international “No Smoking” symbol, which consists of a pictorial representation of a cigarette enclosed in a circle with a bar across it. It shall be unlawful for any person to remove, deface or obscure any sign posted pursuant to the provisions of this Article.

(B) Each owner, lessor, lessee, employer or other person in control of a public park or recreation area, or of a school round, shall cause signs to be posted at appropriate locations advising persons that smoking is prohibited within the park, recreation area or school ground.

(C) Each owner, lessor, lessee, management company or other person in control of an outdoor venue shall cause signs to be posted at appropriate locations advising persons that smoking is prohibited within the outdoor venue during outdoor events.

27-12-12 **EXEMPTIONS.** The prohibition on smoking set forth in Section 6-35 and 6-37 shall not apply to a public place or place of employment of a tobacco dealer that permits customers to sample tobacco products on the premises of the tobacco dealer, provided that smoke generated by smoking on the premises of the tobacco dealer does not infiltrate any other enclosed public place or place of employment. For purposes of this exemption, a tobacco dealer is a retailer whose principal business is the sale at retail of tobacco and tobacco-related products.

27-12-13 **PENALTIES.**

(A) Any person who smokes in an area where smoking is prohibited under the provisions of this Article shall be guilty of an offense punishable by:

- (1) A fine of not less than **Twenty-Five Dollars (\$25.00)** for a first violation.
- (2) A fine of not less than **Fifty Dollars (\$50.00)** for a second violation.
- (3) A fine of not less than **One Hundred Dollars (\$100.00)** and not more than **Five Hundred Dollars (\$500.00)** for a third and subsequent violation(s).

(B) Any person who owns, manages, operates or otherwise controls a public place, a place of employment or an open air dining area that permits smoking in an area where smoking is prohibited under the provisions of this Article, shall be guilty of an offense punishable by a fine of (i) not less than **One Hundred Dollars (\$100.00)** for the first violation, (ii) not less than **Two Hundred Fifty Dollars (\$250.00)** for the second violations, and (iii) not less than **Five Hundred Dollars (\$500.00)** for each additional violation thereafter, unless said additional violation has occurred within **one (1) year** after the first violation, in which case the minimum fine shall be not less than **One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000.00)**. The maximum amount of fine to be levied herein shall not exceed **Two Thousand Five Hundred Dollars (\$2,500.00)** for each violation.

(C) Each day that any violation of this Article shall continue shall constitute a separate offense.

ARTICLE XIII - SYNTHETIC DRUGS

27-13-1 SALE, POSSESSION OR DELIVERY OF SYNTHETIC COCAINE PROHIBITED.

(A) **Definitions.** The following terms shall have the following meanings, unless the context clearly indicates that a different meaning is intended:

- (1) **Synthetic Cocaine, "Bath Salts" or Substances Containing Cocaine** includes but not limited to the names, MDPK, Magic, Super Coke, PV, Ivory Wave, Ocean, Cloud Nine, Charge Plus, White lightning, Scarface, Hurricane, Charlie Red Dove and White Dove. It is an herbal and chemical product which mimics the effects of Cocaine, including but not limited to Methylenedioxypropylamphetamine, (a psychoactive drug), or cathinone derivatives.
- (2) **Deliver or Delivery.** Actual, constructive or attempted transfer of possession of synthetic cocaine or substance containing cocaine, with or without consideration, whether or not there is an agency relationship.
- (3) **Knowledge.** Knows, acts knowingly or with knowledge:
 - (a) the nature or attendant circumstances of his/her conduct described by the section defining the offense, when he/she is consciously aware that his/her conduct is of such nature or that such circumstances exist, knowledge of a material fact includes awareness of the substantial probability that such fact exists.
 - (b) the result of his/her conduct, described by the section defining the offense, when he/she is consciously aware that such result is likely to be caused by his/her conduct.
 - (c) knowledge may be inferred from the surrounding circumstances.
- (4) **"Bath salts"** a substance that contains methylenedioxypropylamphetamine (MDPV) or contains a norepinephrine-dopamine reuptake inhibitor (NDRI).
- (5) **Manufacture.** The production, preparation, propagation, compounding, conversion or processing of synthetic cocaine or a substance containing cocaine, either directly or indirectly, by extraction from substances of natural origin, or independently by means of chemical synthesis, and includes any packaging or repackaging of synthetic cocaine or a substance containing cocaine or labeling of its container, except that this term does not include the preparation, compounding, packaging or labeling of synthetic cocaine as an incident to lawful research, teaching or chemical analysis and not for sale.
- (6) **Person.** Any individual, corporation, business trust, estate, trust, partnership or association, or any other entity.
- (7) **Possession.** Possession may be either actual or constructive.
 - (a) actual possession means exercising physical dominion.
 - (b) constructive possession may be inferred if the defendant has intent and capacity to maintain control and dominion over the cocaine or substance containing cocaine or drug paraphernalia.

(B) Possession of Synthetic Cocaine or Substance Containing Cocaine or "Bath Salts" Prohibited.

- (1) **Violation.** No person shall possess any substance containing synthetic cocaine or a substance containing cocaine.
- (2) **Penalty.** Any person who pleads guilty or is found guilty by a court of law shall be punished by a minimum fine of not less than **Two**

Hundred Fifty Dollars (\$250.00) and no more than **Seven Hundred Fifty Dollars (\$750.00)**.

- (3) **Administrative Fee.** In addition, any person who violates any provision of this Section and is convicted, pleads guilty, receives court supervision or probation by a court of law shall be ordered to pay an administrative fee of **One Hundred Dollars (\$100.00)** to be paid to the law enforcement agency for testing of the substance(s) collected.
- (4) **Forfeiture.** Any items which may be seized or forfeited pursuant to **720 ILCS 550/12**, may be forfeited in the same manner as described therein for a violation of this Section.
- (5) **Exception.** Any person who manufactures, distributes, dispenses, or is in possession of any controlled substance or synthetic cocaine for research purposes shall be exempt from the provisions of this Section.

**27-13-2
PROHIBITED.**

SALE, POSSESSION OR DELIVERY OF SYNTHETIC CANNABIS

(A) **Definitions.** The following terms shall have the following meanings, unless the context clearly indicates that a different meaning is intended:

- (1) **Synthetic Cannabis** includes the brand names K2 and Spice. It is an herbal and chemical product which mimics the effects of Cannabis, including but not limited to synthetic cannabinoids, cannabicyclohexanol, JWH-018, JWH-073 and HU-210.
- (2) **Deliver or Delivery.** Actual, constructive or attempted transfer of possession of synthetic cannabis, with or without consideration, whether or not there is an agency relationship.
- (3) **Knowledge.** Knows, acts knowingly or with knowledge:
 - (a) the nature or attendant circumstances of his/her conduct, described by the section defining the offense, when he/she is consciously aware that his/her conduct is of such nature or that such circumstances exist, knowledge of a material fact includes awareness of the substantial probability that such fact exists.
 - (b) the result of his/her conduct, described by the section defining the offense, when he/she is consciously aware that such result is likely to be caused by his/her conduct.
 - (c) knowledge may be inferred from the surrounding circumstances.
- (4) **Manufacture.** The production, preparation, propagation, compounding, conversion or processing of synthetic cannabis, either directly or indirectly, by extraction from substances of natural origin, or independently by means of chemical synthesis, and includes any packaging or repackaging of synthetic cannabis or labeling of its container, except that this term does not include the preparation, compounding, packaging or labeling of synthetic cannabis as an incident to lawful research, teaching or chemical analysis and not for sale.
- (5) **Person.** Any individual, corporation, business trust, estate, trust, partnership or association, or any other entity.
- (6) **Possession.** Possession may be either actual or constructive.
 - (a) actual possession means exercising physical dominion.
 - (b) constructive possession may be inferred if the defendant has intent and capacity to maintain control and dominion over the cannabis or drug paraphernalia.

- (7) **Produce or Production.** Planting, cultivating, tending or harvesting.
- (B) **Possession of Synthetic Cannabis Prohibited.**
- (1) **Violation.** No person shall possess any substance containing synthetic cannabis.
- (2) **Penalty.** Any person who pleads guilty or is found guilty by a court of law shall be punished by a minimum fine of not less than **Two Hundred Fifty Dollars (\$250.00)** and no more than **Seven Hundred Fifty Dollars (\$750.00)**.
- (3) **Administrative Fee.** In addition, any person who violates any provision of this Section and is convicted, pleads guilty, receives court supervision or probation by a court of law shall be ordered to pay an administrative fee of **One Hundred Dollars (\$100.00)** to be paid to the law enforcement agency for testing of the substance(s) collected.
- (4) **Forfeiture.** Any items which may be seized or forfeited pursuant to **720 ILCS 550/12**, may be forfeited in the same manner as described therein for a violation of this Section.
- (5) **Exception.** Any person who manufactures, distributes, dispenses, or is in possession of any controlled substance or synthetic cannabis for research purposes pursuant to **720 ILCS 550/11**, as hereafter amended, shall be exempt from the provisions of this Section.

ARTICLE XIV - REGULATION OF RESIDENCES OF REGISTERED SEX OFFENDERS

27-14-1 **DEFINITIONS.** The following definitions apply to this Section:

(A) A **“Child Sex Offender”** includes any person required to register his or her residence address with any State, or with the federal government, as a result of his or her conviction as a sex offender, where the victim of that sex offense was under the age of **eighteen (18) years** at the time of the offense. A **“Child Sex Offender”** includes, but is not limited to, any person required to register under the Illinois Sex Offender Registration Act, **730 ILCS 150/1 et seq.**, as now or as hereafter amended, where the victim was under the age of **eighteen (18) years** at the time of the offense. A **“Child Sex Offender”** further includes, but is not limited to, any person who has been convicted of any of the following statutory offenses, or convicted of attempting to commit any of the following statutory offenses, as now or hereafter amended, involving a victim under the age of **eighteen (18) years**:

- (1) Sexual exploitation of a child (See 720 ILCS 5/11-9.1);
- (2) Predatory criminal sexual assault of a child (See 720 ILCS 5/12-14.1);
- (3) Indecent solicitation of a child (See 720 ILCS 5/11-6);
- (4) Public indecency committed on school property (See 720 ILCS 5/11-9);
- (5) Child luring (See 720 ILCS 5/10-5(b)(10));
- (6) Aiding and abetting child abduction (See 720 ILCS 5/10-7 or 720 ILCS 5/10-(b)(10));
- (7) Soliciting for a juvenile prostitute (See 720 ILCS 5/11-15.1);
- (8) Patronizing a juvenile prostitute (See 720 ILCS 5/11-18.1);
- (9) Exploitation of a child (See 720 ILCS 5/11-19.2);
- (10) Child pornography (See 720 ILCS 5/11-20.1);
- (11) Criminal sexual assault (See 720 ILCS 5/12-13);
- (12) Aggravated criminal sexual assault (See 720 ILCS 5/12-14);
- (13) Aggravated criminal sexual abuse (See 720 ILCS 5/12-16);

(14) Kidnapping or aggravated kidnapping (See 720 ILCS 5/10-1 or 5/10-2);

(15) Unlawful restraint or aggravated unlawful restraint (See 720 ILCS 5/10-3 or 5/10-3.1).

(B) **“School”** means any real property used primarily for educational or childcare purposes, including, but not limited to, elementary schools, middle schools, high schools, dance studios, licensed child day care facilities, and pre-schools.

(C) **“Loiter”** shall mean standing or sitting idly, whether or not the person is in a vehicle or remaining in or around property that is from time to time frequented by persons under the age of **eighteen (18) years**.

(D) **“Park”** includes any playground, walking track, athletic field, gymnasium, basketball court, baseball diamond, or other real estate owned or controlled by a school or unit of a local government, that is designated primarily for recreation. The term “Park” shall also include any privately owned recreational area upon which the City has been authorized by its owner to patrol and enforce the ordinances contained in this Code. The term “Park” shall also include ancillary restrooms and vehicle parking lots designated for use primarily by park patrons or school students and their families.

27-14-2 PROHIBITED ACTS.

(A) It is unlawful for a child sex offender to reside within **one thousand five hundred (1,500) feet** of any of the following:

(1) The real property comprising any school attended by persons under the age of **eighteen (18) years**; or

(2) The real property comprising any park.

(B) It is unlawful for any child sex offender to loiter on any public property, public right-of-way, or area designated for parking of motor vehicles, within **one thousand five hundred (1,500) feet** of any of the following, unless the person loitering is with a child under the age of **eighteen (18) years** and the person loitering is a parent, step-parent, aunt, uncle, cousin, sibling, or step-sibling of that child under the age of **eighteen (18) years**;

(1) The real property comprising any school attended by persons under the age of **eighteen (18) years**; or

(2) The real property comprising any park.

(C) It is unlawful for any person, corporation, business, partnership, trust, manager, or other entity, to employ a sex offender within **one thousand five hundred (1,500) feet** of any festival or other event which is open to the public.

(D) It is unlawful for any person, corporation, business, partnership, trust, manager, or other entity, to enter into a lease agreement, or to renew any lease agreement, letting residential real estate to a child sex offender, where the lot line of the residential property is within **one thousand five hundred (1,500) feet** of any of the following:

(1) The real property comprising any school attended by persons under the age of **eighteen (18) years**; or

(2) The real property comprising any park.

27-14-3 PENALTY. Any person found guilty of violating paragraphs (A) or (B) of **Section 27-14-2** shall be subject to a fine between **One Hundred Dollars (\$100.00)** and **Seven Hundred Fifty Dollars (\$750.00)**, with each day a violation continues constituting a separate offense. Any person, corporation, business, partnership, trust, manager, or other entity guilty of violating paragraphs (C) or (D) of **Section 27-14-2** shall be subject to a fine between **One Hundred Dollars (\$100.00)** and **Seven Hundred Fifty Dollars (\$750.00)**, revocation of business license, or both. Each day a violation continues shall constitute a separate offense. Any person, corporation, business, partnership, trust, manager or other entity violating paragraphs (C) or (D) of **Section 27-14-2** shall be presumed to have had knowledge of the employee’s or tenant’s status as a child sex offender, where the employee’s or tenant’s name, photo, or other identifying information appears on the Illinois State Police statewide sex offender database, as

published on the internet on the Illinois State Police World Wide Web home page, per the Sex Offender and Child Murderer Community Notification Law, **730 ILCS 152/101 et seq.**, as now or hereafter amended.

27-14-4 OTHER PROVISIONS.

(A) In the event a court of competent jurisdiction should declare the terms of any portion of this Article invalid or unenforceable, the remainder of this Article shall remain in full force and effect.

(B) All distances designated in this Article shall be measured from the lot line of the park property or school property and from the lot line of the subject residence.

(C) Nothing in this Article prohibits a child sex offender from residing within **one thousand five hundred (1,500) feet** of any property, if that residence is owned or leased by the child sex offender before the effective date of this Article. This Article is intended to apply to and prevent such new residential lease agreements, and renewals of expired residential leases, entered into after the effective date of this Article.