



96TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

State of Illinois

2009 and 2010

HB0653

Introduced 02/06/09, by Rep. Jack McGuire

SYNOPSIS AS INTRODUCED:

705 ILCS 405/5-130

720 ILCS 5/3-6

from Ch. 38, par. 3-6

Amends the Juvenile Court Act of 1987. Provides that the definition of delinquent minor shall not apply to any person who (i) was a minor under 17 years of age at the time of the commission of an act which if committed by an adult would constitute the offense of criminal sexual assault, aggravated criminal sexual assault, predatory criminal sexual assault of a child, or aggravated criminal sexual abuse, when the victim of any such offense was under 18 years of age, and (ii) has not been subject to a delinquency proceeding under the Act for such act before his or her 21st birthday. Provides that in that case, the person may be charged and prosecuted under the criminal laws of this State in the same manner as a person who has committed an offense on or after his or her 17th birthday. Amends the Criminal Code of 1961. Provides that when the victim is under 18 years of age at the time of the offense, a prosecution for criminal sexual assault, aggravated criminal sexual assault, predatory criminal sexual assault of a child, or aggravated criminal sexual abuse, regardless of the age of the accused at the time of the commission of the offense, may be commenced within 20 years after the child victim attains 18 years of age. Effective immediately.

LRB096 04745 RLC 14809 b

CORRECTIONAL
BUDGET AND
IMPACT NOTE ACT
MAY APPLY

A BILL FOR

1 AN ACT concerning criminal law.

2 **Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois,**
3 **represented in the General Assembly:**

4 Section 5. The Juvenile Court Act of 1987 is amended by
5 changing Section 5-130 as follows:

6 (705 ILCS 405/5-130)

7 Sec. 5-130. Excluded jurisdiction.

8 (1) (a) The definition of delinquent minor under Section
9 5-120 of this Article shall not apply to any minor who at the
10 time of an offense was at least 15 years of age and who is
11 charged with: (i) first degree murder, (ii) aggravated criminal
12 sexual assault, (iii) aggravated battery with a firearm where
13 the minor personally discharged a firearm as defined in Section
14 2-15.5 of the Criminal Code of 1961, (iv) armed robbery when
15 the armed robbery was committed with a firearm, or (v)
16 aggravated vehicular hijacking when the hijacking was
17 committed with a firearm.

18 These charges and all other charges arising out of the same
19 incident shall be prosecuted under the criminal laws of this
20 State.

21 (b) (i) If before trial or plea an information or
22 indictment is filed that does not charge an offense specified
23 in paragraph (a) of this subsection (1) the State's Attorney

1 may proceed on any lesser charge or charges, but only in
2 Juvenile Court under the provisions of this Article. The
3 State's Attorney may proceed under the Criminal Code of 1961 on
4 a lesser charge if before trial the minor defendant knowingly
5 and with advice of counsel waives, in writing, his or her right
6 to have the matter proceed in Juvenile Court.

7 (ii) If before trial or plea an information or indictment
8 is filed that includes one or more charges specified in
9 paragraph (a) of this subsection (1) and additional charges
10 that are not specified in that paragraph, all of the charges
11 arising out of the same incident shall be prosecuted under the
12 Criminal Code of 1961.

13 (c) (i) If after trial or plea the minor is convicted of
14 any offense covered by paragraph (a) of this subsection (1),
15 then, in sentencing the minor, the court shall have available
16 any or all dispositions prescribed for that offense under
17 Chapter V of the Unified Code of Corrections.

18 (ii) If after trial or plea the court finds that the minor
19 committed an offense not covered by paragraph (a) of this
20 subsection (1), that finding shall not invalidate the verdict
21 or the prosecution of the minor under the criminal laws of the
22 State; however, unless the State requests a hearing for the
23 purpose of sentencing the minor under Chapter V of the Unified
24 Code of Corrections, the Court must proceed under Sections
25 5-705 and 5-710 of this Article. To request a hearing, the
26 State must file a written motion within 10 days following the

1 entry of a finding or the return of a verdict. Reasonable
2 notice of the motion shall be given to the minor or his or her
3 counsel. If the motion is made by the State, the court shall
4 conduct a hearing to determine if the minor should be sentenced
5 under Chapter V of the Unified Code of Corrections. In making
6 its determination, the court shall consider among other
7 matters: (a) whether there is evidence that the offense was
8 committed in an aggressive and premeditated manner; (b) the age
9 of the minor; (c) the previous history of the minor; (d)
10 whether there are facilities particularly available to the
11 Juvenile Court or the Department of Juvenile Justice for the
12 treatment and rehabilitation of the minor; (e) whether the
13 security of the public requires sentencing under Chapter V of
14 the Unified Code of Corrections; and (f) whether the minor
15 possessed a deadly weapon when committing the offense. The
16 rules of evidence shall be the same as if at trial. If after
17 the hearing the court finds that the minor should be sentenced
18 under Chapter V of the Unified Code of Corrections, then the
19 court shall sentence the minor accordingly having available to
20 it any or all dispositions so prescribed.

21 (2) (Blank).

22 (3) (a) The definition of delinquent minor under Section
23 5-120 of this Article shall not apply to any minor who at the
24 time of the offense was at least 15 years of age and who is
25 charged with a violation of the provisions of paragraph (1),
26 (3), (4), or (10) of subsection (a) of Section 24-1 of the

1 Criminal Code of 1961 while in school, regardless of the time
2 of day or the time of year, or on the real property comprising
3 any school, regardless of the time of day or the time of year.
4 School is defined, for purposes of this Section as any public
5 or private elementary or secondary school, community college,
6 college, or university. These charges and all other charges
7 arising out of the same incident shall be prosecuted under the
8 criminal laws of this State.

9 (b) (i) If before trial or plea an information or
10 indictment is filed that does not charge an offense specified
11 in paragraph (a) of this subsection (3) the State's Attorney
12 may proceed on any lesser charge or charges, but only in
13 Juvenile Court under the provisions of this Article. The
14 State's Attorney may proceed under the criminal laws of this
15 State on a lesser charge if before trial the minor defendant
16 knowingly and with advice of counsel waives, in writing, his or
17 her right to have the matter proceed in Juvenile Court.

18 (ii) If before trial or plea an information or indictment
19 is filed that includes one or more charges specified in
20 paragraph (a) of this subsection (3) and additional charges
21 that are not specified in that paragraph, all of the charges
22 arising out of the same incident shall be prosecuted under the
23 criminal laws of this State.

24 (c) (i) If after trial or plea the minor is convicted of
25 any offense covered by paragraph (a) of this subsection (3),
26 then, in sentencing the minor, the court shall have available

1 any or all dispositions prescribed for that offense under
2 Chapter V of the Unified Code of Corrections.

3 (ii) If after trial or plea the court finds that the minor
4 committed an offense not covered by paragraph (a) of this
5 subsection (3), that finding shall not invalidate the verdict
6 or the prosecution of the minor under the criminal laws of the
7 State; however, unless the State requests a hearing for the
8 purpose of sentencing the minor under Chapter V of the Unified
9 Code of Corrections, the Court must proceed under Sections
10 5-705 and 5-710 of this Article. To request a hearing, the
11 State must file a written motion within 10 days following the
12 entry of a finding or the return of a verdict. Reasonable
13 notice of the motion shall be given to the minor or his or her
14 counsel. If the motion is made by the State, the court shall
15 conduct a hearing to determine if the minor should be sentenced
16 under Chapter V of the Unified Code of Corrections. In making
17 its determination, the court shall consider among other
18 matters: (a) whether there is evidence that the offense was
19 committed in an aggressive and premeditated manner; (b) the age
20 of the minor; (c) the previous history of the minor; (d)
21 whether there are facilities particularly available to the
22 Juvenile Court or the Department of Juvenile Justice for the
23 treatment and rehabilitation of the minor; (e) whether the
24 security of the public requires sentencing under Chapter V of
25 the Unified Code of Corrections; and (f) whether the minor
26 possessed a deadly weapon when committing the offense. The

1 rules of evidence shall be the same as if at trial. If after
2 the hearing the court finds that the minor should be sentenced
3 under Chapter V of the Unified Code of Corrections, then the
4 court shall sentence the minor accordingly having available to
5 it any or all dispositions so prescribed.

6 (4) (a) The definition of delinquent minor under Section
7 5-120 of this Article shall not apply to any minor who at the
8 time of an offense was at least 13 years of age and who is
9 charged with first degree murder committed during the course of
10 either aggravated criminal sexual assault, criminal sexual
11 assault, or aggravated kidnaping. However, this subsection (4)
12 does not include a minor charged with first degree murder based
13 exclusively upon the accountability provisions of the Criminal
14 Code of 1961.

15 (b) (i) If before trial or plea an information or
16 indictment is filed that does not charge first degree murder
17 committed during the course of aggravated criminal sexual
18 assault, criminal sexual assault, or aggravated kidnaping, the
19 State's Attorney may proceed on any lesser charge or charges,
20 but only in Juvenile Court under the provisions of this
21 Article. The State's Attorney may proceed under the criminal
22 laws of this State on a lesser charge if before trial the minor
23 defendant knowingly and with advice of counsel waives, in
24 writing, his or her right to have the matter proceed in
25 Juvenile Court.

26 (ii) If before trial or plea an information or indictment

1 is filed that includes first degree murder committed during the
2 course of aggravated criminal sexual assault, criminal sexual
3 assault, or aggravated kidnaping, and additional charges that
4 are not specified in paragraph (a) of this subsection, all of
5 the charges arising out of the same incident shall be
6 prosecuted under the criminal laws of this State.

7 (c) (i) If after trial or plea the minor is convicted of
8 first degree murder committed during the course of aggravated
9 criminal sexual assault, criminal sexual assault, or
10 aggravated kidnaping, in sentencing the minor, the court shall
11 have available any or all dispositions prescribed for that
12 offense under Chapter V of the Unified Code of Corrections.

13 (ii) If the minor was not yet 15 years of age at the time of
14 the offense, and if after trial or plea the court finds that
15 the minor committed an offense other than first degree murder
16 committed during the course of either aggravated criminal
17 sexual assault, criminal sexual assault, or aggravated
18 kidnaping, the finding shall not invalidate the verdict or the
19 prosecution of the minor under the criminal laws of the State;
20 however, unless the State requests a hearing for the purpose of
21 sentencing the minor under Chapter V of the Unified Code of
22 Corrections, the Court must proceed under Sections 5-705 and
23 5-710 of this Article. To request a hearing, the State must
24 file a written motion within 10 days following the entry of a
25 finding or the return of a verdict. Reasonable notice of the
26 motion shall be given to the minor or his or her counsel. If

1 the motion is made by the State, the court shall conduct a
2 hearing to determine whether the minor should be sentenced
3 under Chapter V of the Unified Code of Corrections. In making
4 its determination, the court shall consider among other
5 matters: (a) whether there is evidence that the offense was
6 committed in an aggressive and premeditated manner; (b) the age
7 of the minor; (c) the previous delinquent history of the minor;
8 (d) whether there are facilities particularly available to the
9 Juvenile Court or the Department of Juvenile Justice for the
10 treatment and rehabilitation of the minor; (e) whether the best
11 interest of the minor and the security of the public require
12 sentencing under Chapter V of the Unified Code of Corrections;
13 and (f) whether the minor possessed a deadly weapon when
14 committing the offense. The rules of evidence shall be the same
15 as if at trial. If after the hearing the court finds that the
16 minor should be sentenced under Chapter V of the Unified Code
17 of Corrections, then the court shall sentence the minor
18 accordingly having available to it any or all dispositions so
19 prescribed.

20 (5) (a) The definition of delinquent minor under Section
21 5-120 of this Article shall not apply to any minor who is
22 charged with a violation of subsection (a) of Section 31-6 or
23 Section 32-10 of the Criminal Code of 1961 when the minor is
24 subject to prosecution under the criminal laws of this State as
25 a result of the application of the provisions of Section 5-125,
26 or subsection (1) or (2) of this Section. These charges and all

1 other charges arising out of the same incident shall be
2 prosecuted under the criminal laws of this State.

3 (b) (i) If before trial or plea an information or
4 indictment is filed that does not charge an offense specified
5 in paragraph (a) of this subsection (5), the State's Attorney
6 may proceed on any lesser charge or charges, but only in
7 Juvenile Court under the provisions of this Article. The
8 State's Attorney may proceed under the criminal laws of this
9 State on a lesser charge if before trial the minor defendant
10 knowingly and with advice of counsel waives, in writing, his or
11 her right to have the matter proceed in Juvenile Court.

12 (ii) If before trial or plea an information or indictment
13 is filed that includes one or more charges specified in
14 paragraph (a) of this subsection (5) and additional charges
15 that are not specified in that paragraph, all of the charges
16 arising out of the same incident shall be prosecuted under the
17 criminal laws of this State.

18 (c) (i) If after trial or plea the minor is convicted of
19 any offense covered by paragraph (a) of this subsection (5),
20 then, in sentencing the minor, the court shall have available
21 any or all dispositions prescribed for that offense under
22 Chapter V of the Unified Code of Corrections.

23 (ii) If after trial or plea the court finds that the minor
24 committed an offense not covered by paragraph (a) of this
25 subsection (5), the conviction shall not invalidate the verdict
26 or the prosecution of the minor under the criminal laws of this

1 State; however, unless the State requests a hearing for the
2 purpose of sentencing the minor under Chapter V of the Unified
3 Code of Corrections, the Court must proceed under Sections
4 5-705 and 5-710 of this Article. To request a hearing, the
5 State must file a written motion within 10 days following the
6 entry of a finding or the return of a verdict. Reasonable
7 notice of the motion shall be given to the minor or his or her
8 counsel. If the motion is made by the State, the court shall
9 conduct a hearing to determine if whether the minor should be
10 sentenced under Chapter V of the Unified Code of Corrections.
11 In making its determination, the court shall consider among
12 other matters: (a) whether there is evidence that the offense
13 was committed in an aggressive and premeditated manner; (b) the
14 age of the minor; (c) the previous delinquent history of the
15 minor; (d) whether there are facilities particularly available
16 to the Juvenile Court or the Department of Juvenile Justice for
17 the treatment and rehabilitation of the minor; (e) whether the
18 security of the public requires sentencing under Chapter V of
19 the Unified Code of Corrections; and (f) whether the minor
20 possessed a deadly weapon when committing the offense. The
21 rules of evidence shall be the same as if at trial. If after
22 the hearing the court finds that the minor should be sentenced
23 under Chapter V of the Unified Code of Corrections, then the
24 court shall sentence the minor accordingly having available to
25 it any or all dispositions so prescribed.

26 (6) The definition of delinquent minor under Section 5-120

1 of this Article shall not apply to any minor who, pursuant to
2 subsection (1) or (3) or Section 5-805 or 5-810, has previously
3 been placed under the jurisdiction of the criminal court and
4 has been convicted of a crime under an adult criminal or penal
5 statute. Such a minor shall be subject to prosecution under the
6 criminal laws of this State.

7 (7) The procedures set out in this Article for the
8 investigation, arrest and prosecution of juvenile offenders
9 shall not apply to minors who are excluded from jurisdiction of
10 the Juvenile Court, except that minors under 17 years of age
11 shall be kept separate from confined adults.

12 (8) Nothing in this Act prohibits or limits the prosecution
13 of any minor for an offense committed on or after his or her
14 17th birthday even though he or she is at the time of the
15 offense a ward of the court.

16 (9) If an original petition for adjudication of wardship
17 alleges the commission by a minor 13 years of age or over of an
18 act that constitutes a crime under the laws of this State, the
19 minor, with the consent of his or her counsel, may, at any time
20 before commencement of the adjudicatory hearing, file with the
21 court a motion that criminal prosecution be ordered and that
22 the petition be dismissed insofar as the act or acts involved
23 in the criminal proceedings are concerned. If such a motion is
24 filed as herein provided, the court shall enter its order
25 accordingly.

26 (10) If, prior to August 12, 2005 (the effective date of

1 Public Act 94-574), a minor is charged with a violation of
2 Section 401 of the Illinois Controlled Substances Act under the
3 criminal laws of this State, other than a minor charged with a
4 Class X felony violation of the Illinois Controlled Substances
5 Act or the Methamphetamine Control and Community Protection
6 Act, any party including the minor or the court sua sponte may,
7 before trial, move for a hearing for the purpose of trying and
8 sentencing the minor as a delinquent minor. To request a
9 hearing, the party must file a motion prior to trial.
10 Reasonable notice of the motion shall be given to all parties.
11 On its own motion or upon the filing of a motion by one of the
12 parties including the minor, the court shall conduct a hearing
13 to determine whether the minor should be tried and sentenced as
14 a delinquent minor under this Article. In making its
15 determination, the court shall consider among other matters:

16 (a) The age of the minor;

17 (b) Any previous delinquent or criminal history of the
18 minor;

19 (c) Any previous abuse or neglect history of the minor;

20 (d) Any mental health or educational history of the minor,
21 or both; and

22 (e) Whether there is probable cause to support the charge,
23 whether the minor is charged through accountability, and
24 whether there is evidence the minor possessed a deadly weapon
25 or caused serious bodily harm during the offense.

26 Any material that is relevant and reliable shall be

1 admissible at the hearing. In all cases, the judge shall enter
2 an order permitting prosecution under the criminal laws of
3 Illinois unless the judge makes a finding based on a
4 preponderance of the evidence that the minor would be amenable
5 to the care, treatment, and training programs available through
6 the facilities of the juvenile court based on an evaluation of
7 the factors listed in this subsection (10).

8 (11) The definition of delinquent minor under Section 5-120
9 of this Article shall not apply to any person who (i) was a
10 minor under 17 years of age at the time of the commission of an
11 act which if committed by an adult would constitute the offense
12 of criminal sexual assault, aggravated criminal sexual
13 assault, predatory criminal sexual assault of a child, or
14 aggravated criminal sexual abuse, when the victim of any such
15 offense was under 18 years of age, and (ii) has not been
16 subject to a delinquency proceeding under this Act for such act
17 before his or her 21st birthday. In that case, the person may
18 be charged and prosecuted under the criminal laws of this State
19 in the same manner as a person who has committed an offense on
20 or after his or her 17th birthday. A prosecution for such
21 offense may be commenced within the time period prescribed in
22 subdivision (j) of Section 3-6 of the Criminal Code of 1961.

23 (Source: P.A. 94-556, eff. 9-11-05; 94-574, eff. 8-12-05;
24 94-696, eff. 6-1-06.)

25 Section 10. The Criminal Code of 1961 is amended by

1 changing Section 3-6 as follows:

2 (720 ILCS 5/3-6) (from Ch. 38, par. 3-6)

3 Sec. 3-6. Extended limitations. The period within which a
4 prosecution must be commenced under the provisions of Section
5 3-5 or other applicable statute is extended under the following
6 conditions:

7 (a) A prosecution for theft involving a breach of a
8 fiduciary obligation to the aggrieved person may be commenced
9 as follows:

10 (1) If the aggrieved person is a minor or a person
11 under legal disability, then during the minority or legal
12 disability or within one year after the termination
13 thereof.

14 (2) In any other instance, within one year after the
15 discovery of the offense by an aggrieved person, or by a
16 person who has legal capacity to represent an aggrieved
17 person or has a legal duty to report the offense, and is
18 not himself or herself a party to the offense; or in the
19 absence of such discovery, within one year after the proper
20 prosecuting officer becomes aware of the offense. However,
21 in no such case is the period of limitation so extended
22 more than 3 years beyond the expiration of the period
23 otherwise applicable.

24 (b) A prosecution for any offense based upon misconduct in
25 office by a public officer or employee may be commenced within

1 one year after discovery of the offense by a person having a
2 legal duty to report such offense, or in the absence of such
3 discovery, within one year after the proper prosecuting officer
4 becomes aware of the offense. However, in no such case is the
5 period of limitation so extended more than 3 years beyond the
6 expiration of the period otherwise applicable.

7 (c) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (a) of
8 Section 3-5 of this Code and subdivision (i) or (j) of this
9 Section, a prosecution for any offense involving sexual conduct
10 or sexual penetration, as defined in Section 12-12 of this
11 Code, where the victim and defendant are family members, as
12 defined in Section 12-12 of this Code, may be commenced within
13 one year of the victim attaining the age of 18 years.

14 (d) A prosecution for child pornography, indecent
15 solicitation of a child, soliciting for a juvenile prostitute,
16 juvenile pimping or exploitation of a child may be commenced
17 within one year of the victim attaining the age of 18 years.
18 However, in no such case shall the time period for prosecution
19 expire sooner than 3 years after the commission of the offense.
20 When the victim is under 18 years of age, a prosecution for
21 criminal sexual abuse may be commenced within one year of the
22 victim attaining the age of 18 years. However, in no such case
23 shall the time period for prosecution expire sooner than 3
24 years after the commission of the offense.

25 (e) Except as otherwise provided in subdivision (j), a
26 prosecution for any offense involving sexual conduct or sexual

1 penetration, as defined in Section 12-12 of this Code, where
2 the defendant was within a professional or fiduciary
3 relationship or a purported professional or fiduciary
4 relationship with the victim at the time of the commission of
5 the offense may be commenced within one year after the
6 discovery of the offense by the victim.

7 (f) A prosecution for any offense set forth in Section 44
8 of the "Environmental Protection Act", approved June 29, 1970,
9 as amended, may be commenced within 5 years after the discovery
10 of such an offense by a person or agency having the legal duty
11 to report the offense or in the absence of such discovery,
12 within 5 years after the proper prosecuting officer becomes
13 aware of the offense.

14 (f-5) A prosecution for any offense set forth in Section
15 16G-15 or 16G-20 of this Code may be commenced within 5 years
16 after the discovery of the offense by the victim of that
17 offense.

18 (g) (Blank).

19 (h) (Blank).

20 (i) Except as otherwise provided in subdivision (j), a
21 prosecution for criminal sexual assault, aggravated criminal
22 sexual assault, or aggravated criminal sexual abuse may be
23 commenced within 10 years of the commission of the offense if
24 the victim reported the offense to law enforcement authorities
25 within 3 years after the commission of the offense.

26 Nothing in this subdivision (i) shall be construed to

1 shorten a period within which a prosecution must be commenced
2 under any other provision of this Section.

3 (j) When the victim is under 18 years of age at the time of
4 the offense, a prosecution for criminal sexual assault,
5 aggravated criminal sexual assault, predatory criminal sexual
6 assault of a child, or aggravated criminal sexual abuse,
7 regardless of the age of the accused at the time of the
8 commission of the offense, or a prosecution for failure of a
9 person who is required to report an alleged or suspected
10 commission of any of these offenses under the Abused and
11 Neglected Child Reporting Act may be commenced within 20 years
12 after the child victim attains 18 years of age.

13 Nothing in this subdivision (j) shall be construed to
14 shorten a period within which a prosecution must be commenced
15 under any other provision of this Section.

16 (k) A prosecution for theft involving real property
17 exceeding \$100,000 in value under Section 16-1, identity theft
18 under Section 16G-15, aggravated identity theft under Section
19 16G-20, or any offense set forth in Article 16H may be
20 commenced within 7 years of the last act committed in
21 furtherance of the crime.

22 (Source: P.A. 94-253, eff. 1-1-06; 94-990, eff. 1-1-07; 95-548,
23 eff. 8-30-07.)

24 Section 99. Effective date. This Act takes effect upon
25 becoming law.