

96TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY State of Illinois 2009 and 2010 SB0042

Introduced 1/30/2009, by Sen. John J. Millner

SYNOPSIS AS INTRODUCED:

405 ILCS 5/3-800 725 ILCS 120/6 from Ch. 91 1/2, par. 3-800 from Ch. 38, par. 1406

Amends the Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities Code and the Rights of Crime Victims and Witnesses Act. Provides that if a criminal defendant has been found not guilty by reason of insanity of a violent crime and a hearing has been ordered by the court under the Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities Code to determine if the defendant is: (1) in need of mental health services on an inpatient basis; (2) in need of mental health services on an outpatient basis; or (3) not in need of mental health services, the victim or the victim's spouse, guardian, parent, grandparent, or other immediate family or household member shall have the right to present a victim's impact statement at the commitment hearing.

LRB096 00916 RLC 10923 b

FISCAL NOTE ACT MAY APPLY

1 AN ACT concerning criminal law.

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

- Section 5. The Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities Code is amended by changing Section 3-800 as follows:
- 7 (405 ILCS 5/3-800) (from Ch. 91 1/2, par. 3-800)
 - Sec. 3-800. (a) Unless otherwise indicated, court hearings under this Chapter shall be held pursuant to this Article. Hearings shall be held in such quarters as the court directs. To the extent practical, hearings shall be held in the mental health facility where the respondent is hospitalized. Any party may request a change of venue or transfer to any other county because of the convenience of parties or witnesses or the condition of the respondent. The respondent may request to have the proceedings transferred to the county of his residence.
 - (b) If the court grants a continuance on its own motion or upon the motion of one of the parties, the respondent may continue to be detained pending further order of the court. Such continuance shall not extend beyond 15 days except to the extent that continuances are requested by the respondent.
- (c) Court hearings under this Chapter, including hearings under Section 2-107.1, shall be open to the press and public

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unless the respondent or some other party requests that they be closed. The court may also indicate its intention to close a hearing, including when it determines that the respondent may be unable to make a reasoned decision to request that the hearing be closed. A request that a hearing be closed shall be granted unless there is an objection to closing the hearing by a party or any other person. If an objection is made, the court shall not close the hearing unless, following a hearing, it determines that the patient's interest in having the hearing closed is compelling. The court shall support its determination with written findings of fact and conclusions of law. The court shall not close the hearing if the respondent objects to its closure. Whenever a court determines that a hearing shall be closed, access to the records of the hearing, including but not limited to transcripts and pleadings, shall be limited to the parties involved in the hearing, court personnel, and any person or agency providing mental health services that are the subject of the hearing. Access may also be granted, however, pursuant to the provisions of the Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities Confidentiality Act.

(d) The provisions of Section 6 of the Rights of Crime Victims and Witnesses Act shall apply if a criminal defendant has been found not guilty by reason of insanity of a violent crime and a hearing has been ordered by the court under this Code to determine if the defendant is: (1) in need of mental health services on an inpatient basis; (2) in need of mental

- 1 health services on an outpatient basis; or (3) not in need of
- 2 mental health services.
- 3 (Source: P.A. 90-538, eff. 12-1-97.)
- 4 Section 10. The Rights of Crime Victims and Witnesses Act
- is amended by changing Section 6 as follows:
- 6 (725 ILCS 120/6) (from Ch. 38, par. 1406)
- 7 (Text of Section after amendment by P.A. 95-591)
- 8 Sec. 6. Rights to present victim impact statement.
- 9 (a) In any case where a defendant has been convicted of a 10 violent crime or a juvenile has been adjudicated a delinquent 11 for a violent crime and a victim of the violent crime or the 12 victim's spouse, guardian, parent, grandparent, or other 13 immediate family or household member is present in the 14 courtroom at the time of the sentencing or the disposition 15 hearing, the victim or his or her representative shall have the right and the victim's spouse, quardian, parent, grandparent, 16 and other immediate family or household member upon his, her, 17 18 or their request may be permitted by the court to address the court regarding the impact that the defendant's criminal 19 20 conduct or the juvenile's delinquent conduct has had upon them 21 and the victim. The court has discretion to determine the number of oral presentations of victim impact statements. Any 22 23 impact statement must have been prepared in writing in

conjunction with the Office of the State's Attorney prior to

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the initial hearing or sentencing, before it can be presented orally or in writing at the sentencing hearing. In conjunction with the Office of the State's Attorney, a victim impact statement that is presented orally may be done so by the victim or the victim's spouse, quardian, parent, grandparent, or other immediate family or household member or his, her, or their representative. At the sentencing hearing, the prosecution may introduce that evidence either in its case in chief or in rebuttal. The court shall consider any impact statement admitted along with all other appropriate factors determining the sentence of the defendant or disposition of such juvenile.

(a-5) In any case where a defendant has been found not guilty by reason of insanity of a violent crime and a hearing has been ordered by the court under the Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities Code to determine if the defendant is: (1) in need of mental health services on an inpatient basis; (2) in need of mental health services on an outpatient basis; or (3) not in need of mental health services and a victim of the violent crime or the victim's spouse, guardian, parent, grandparent, or other immediate family or household member is present in the courtroom at the time of the commitment hearing, the victim or his or her representative shall have the right and the victim's spouse, guardian, parent, grandparent, and other immediate family or household member upon his, her, or their request may be permitted by the court

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to address the court regarding the impact that the defendant's criminal conduct has had upon them and the victim. The court has discretion to determine the number of oral presentations of victim impact statements. Any impact statement must have been prepared in writing in conjunction with the Office of the State's Attorney prior to the commitment hearing, before it can be presented orally or in writing at the commitment hearing. In conjunction with the Office of the State's Attorney, a victim impact statement that is presented orally may be done so by the victim or the victim's spouse, quardian, parent, grandparent, or other immediate family or household member or his, her, or their representative. At the commitment hearing, the State's Attorney may introduce that evidence either in its case in chief or in rebuttal. The court shall consider any impact statement admitted along with all other appropriate factors in determining whether the defendant is: (1) in need of mental health services on an inpatient basis; (2) in need of mental health services on an outpatient basis; or (3) not in need of mental health services.

(b) The crime victim has the right to prepare a victim impact statement and present it to the Office of the State's Attorney at any time during the proceedings. Any written victim impact statement submitted to the Office of the State's Attorney shall be considered by the court durina consideration of aggravation and mitigation in plea proceedings under Supreme Court Rule 402.

- 1 (c) This Section shall apply to any victims of a violent 2 crime during any dispositional hearing under Section 5-705 of 3 the Juvenile Court Act of 1987 which takes place pursuant to an
- 4 adjudication or trial or plea of delinquency for any such
- 5 offense.
- 6 (Source: P.A. 95-591, eff. 6-1-08.)