

8.26
Issues in Luring A Minor

To sustain the charge of luring a minor, the State must prove the following propositions:

First Proposition: That the defendant was [(21 years of age or older) (at least 18 years of age but under 21 years of age)]; and

Second Proposition: That the defendant knowingly [(contacted) (communicated electronically to)] [(minor)]; and

Third Proposition: That the defendant knew that [(minor)] was a minor under 15 years of age; and

Fourth Proposition: That the defendant intended, for an unlawful purpose [(and not for assisting [(minor)] in an emergency situation)], to [(persuade) (lure) (transport)] [(minor)] away from [(his home) (the location known by [(minor's parent) (minor's legal guardian))] to be the place where [(minor)] is located)]; and

Fifth Proposition: That the defendant did so without the express consent of [(minor's parent) (minor's legal guardian)] as to intentionally avoid such express consent; and

Sixth Proposition: That after communicating with [(minor)], the defendant committed any act in furtherance of this intent; and

Seventh Proposition: That the defendant is a stranger to [(minor's parents) (minor's legal guardian)].

If you find from your consideration of all the evidence that each one of these propositions has been proved beyond a reasonable doubt, you should find the defendant guilty.

If you find from your consideration of all the evidence that any one of these propositions has not been proved beyond a reasonable doubt, you should find the defendant not guilty.

Committee Note

720 ILCS 5/10-5.1 (West 2020).

Give Instruction 8.25.

Replace the word “minor” with the name of the minor. Replace the words “minor's parent”, “minor's parents”, or “minor's legal guardian” with the name of the minor's parent, parents, or legal guardian.

Include applicable bracketed material in the Fourth Proposition (“and not for assisting [minor] in an emergency situation”) only when the evidence raises this defense. See Instruction 8.26A.