

102ND GENERAL ASSEMBLY State of Illinois 2021 and 2022 SB2923

Introduced 10/13/2021, by Sen. Chapin Rose, Donald P. DeWitte and Terri Bryant

SYNOPSIS AS INTRODUCED:

705 ILCS 405/5-130

Amends the Juvenile Court Act of 1987. Provides that a minor who at the time of the offense was at least 16 years of age and who is charged with certain aggravated vehicular hijacking violations or certain armed robbery violations is not subject to the Act and shall be prosecuted under the criminal laws of the State.

LRB102 20127 RLC 28979 b

1 AN ACT concerning courts.

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

- Section 5. The Juvenile Court Act of 1987 is amended by changing Section 5-130 as follows:
- 6 (705 ILCS 405/5-130)

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- 7 Sec. 5-130. Excluded jurisdiction.
- (1) (a) The definition of delinquent minor under Section 8 9 5-120 of this Article shall not apply to any minor who at the time of an offense was at least 16 years of age and who is 10 charged with: (i) first degree murder, (ii) 11 12 criminal sexual assault, or (iii) aggravated battery with a firearm as described in Section 12-4.2 or subdivision (e)(1), 13 14 (e) (2), (e) (3), or (e) (4) of Section 12-3.05 where the minor personally discharged a firearm as defined in Section 2-15.5 15 16 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012, (iv) 17 aggravated vehicular hijacking under paragraph (4), (5), or (6) of subsection (a) of Section 18-4 of the Criminal Code of 18 19 2012, or (v) armed robbery under paragraph (2), (3), or (4) of 20 subsection (a) of Section 18-2 of the Criminal Code of 2012.
 - These charges and all other charges arising out of the same incident shall be prosecuted under the criminal laws of this State.

- (b) (i) If before trial or plea an information or indictment is filed that does not charge an offense specified in paragraph (a) of this subsection (1) the State's Attorney may proceed on any lesser charge or charges, but only in Juvenile Court under the provisions of this Article. The State's Attorney may proceed on a lesser charge if before trial the minor defendant knowingly and with advice of counsel waives, in writing, his or her right to have the matter proceed in Juvenile Court.
- (ii) If before trial or plea an information or indictment is filed that includes one or more charges specified in paragraph (a) of this subsection (1) and additional charges that are not specified in that paragraph, all of the charges arising out of the same incident shall be prosecuted under the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012.
- (c) (i) If after trial or plea the minor is convicted of any offense covered by paragraph (a) of this subsection (1), then, in sentencing the minor, the court shall sentence the minor under Section 5-4.5-105 of the Unified Code of Corrections.
- (ii) If after trial or plea the court finds that the minor committed an offense not covered by paragraph (a) of this subsection (1), that finding shall not invalidate the verdict or the prosecution of the minor under the criminal laws of the State; however, unless the State requests a hearing for the purpose of sentencing the minor under Chapter V of the Unified Code of Corrections, the Court must proceed under Sections

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5-705 and 5-710 of this Article. To request a hearing, the State must file a written motion within 10 days following the entry of a finding or the return of a verdict. Reasonable notice of the motion shall be given to the minor or his or her counsel. If the motion is made by the State, the court shall conduct a hearing to determine if the minor should be sentenced under Chapter V of the Unified Code of Corrections. In making its determination, the court shall consider among other matters: (a) whether there is evidence that the offense was committed in an aggressive and premeditated manner; (b) the age of the minor; (c) the previous history of the minor; (d) whether there are facilities particularly available to the Juvenile Court or the Department of Juvenile Justice for the treatment and rehabilitation of the minor; (e) whether the security of the public requires sentencing under Chapter V of the Unified Code of Corrections; and (f) whether the minor possessed a deadly weapon when committing the offense. The rules of evidence shall be the same as if at trial. If after the hearing the court finds that the minor should be sentenced under Chapter V of the Unified Code of Corrections, then the court shall sentence the minor under Section 5-4.5-105 of the Unified Code of Corrections.

- 23 (2) (Blank).
- 24 (3) (Blank).
- 25 (4) (Blank).
- 26 (5) (Blank).

- 1 (6) (Blank).
 - (7) The procedures set out in this Article for the investigation, arrest and prosecution of juvenile offenders shall not apply to minors who are excluded from jurisdiction of the Juvenile Court, except that minors under 18 years of age shall be kept separate from confined adults.
 - (8) Nothing in this Act prohibits or limits the prosecution of any minor for an offense committed on or after his or her 18th birthday even though he or she is at the time of the offense a ward of the court.
 - (9) If an original petition for adjudication of wardship alleges the commission by a minor 13 years of age or over of an act that constitutes a crime under the laws of this State, the minor, with the consent of his or her counsel, may, at any time before commencement of the adjudicatory hearing, file with the court a motion that criminal prosecution be ordered and that the petition be dismissed insofar as the act or acts involved in the criminal proceedings are concerned. If such a motion is filed as herein provided, the court shall enter its order accordingly.
 - (10) If, prior to August 12, 2005 (the effective date of Public Act 94-574), a minor is charged with a violation of Section 401 of the Illinois Controlled Substances Act under the criminal laws of this State, other than a minor charged with a Class X felony violation of the Illinois Controlled Substances Act or the Methamphetamine Control and Community

- 1 Protection Act, any party including the minor or the court sua
- 2 sponte may, before trial, move for a hearing for the purpose of
- 3 trying and sentencing the minor as a delinquent minor. To
- 4 request a hearing, the party must file a motion prior to trial.
- 5 Reasonable notice of the motion shall be given to all parties.
- 6 On its own motion or upon the filing of a motion by one of the
- 7 parties including the minor, the court shall conduct a hearing
- 8 to determine whether the minor should be tried and sentenced
- 9 as a delinquent minor under this Article. In making its
- 10 determination, the court shall consider among other matters:
- 11 (a) The age of the minor;
- 12 (b) Any previous delinquent or criminal history of the
- 13 minor;
- 14 (c) Any previous abuse or neglect history of the
- minor;
- 16 (d) Any mental health or educational history of the
- minor, or both; and
- 18 (e) Whether there is probable cause to support the
- 19 charge, whether the minor is charged through
- 20 accountability, and whether there is evidence the minor
- 21 possessed a deadly weapon or caused serious bodily harm
- during the offense.
- 23 Any material that is relevant and reliable shall be
- admissible at the hearing. In all cases, the judge shall enter
- 25 an order permitting prosecution under the criminal laws of
- 26 Illinois unless the judge makes a finding based on a

- 1 preponderance of the evidence that the minor would be amenable
- 2 to the care, treatment, and training programs available
- 3 through the facilities of the juvenile court based on an
- 4 evaluation of the factors listed in this subsection (10).
- 5 (11) The changes made to this Section by Public Act 98-61
- apply to a minor who has been arrested or taken into custody on
- 7 or after January 1, 2014 (the effective date of Public Act
- 8 98-61).
- 9 (Source: P.A. 98-61, eff. 1-1-14; 98-756, eff. 7-16-14;
- 10 99-258, eff. 1-1-16.)