

101ST GENERAL ASSEMBLY State of Illinois 2019 and 2020 HB4741

Introduced 2/18/2020, by Rep. Justin Slaughter

SYNOPSIS AS INTRODUCED:

705 ILCS 405/5-710

Amends the Juvenile Court Act of 1987. Provides that the court shall (rather than may) grant credit on a sentencing order of detention entered under a violation of probation or violation of conditional discharge under the Delinquent Minors Article of the Act for time spent in detention before the filing of the petition alleging the violation.

LRB101 19150 RLC 68613 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 5-710 as follows:
- 6 (705 ILCS 405/5-710)

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- 7 Sec. 5-710. Kinds of sentencing orders.
- 8 (1) The following kinds of sentencing orders may be made in 9 respect of wards of the court:
- 10 (a) Except as provided in Sections 5-805, 5-810, and
 11 5-815, a minor who is found guilty under Section 5-620 may
 12 be:
 - (i) put on probation or conditional discharge and released to his or her parents, guardian or legal custodian, provided, however, that any such minor who is not committed to the Department of Juvenile Justice under this subsection and who is found to be a delinquent for an offense which is first degree murder, a Class X felony, or a forcible felony shall be placed on probation;
 - (ii) placed in accordance with Section 5-740, with or without also being put on probation or conditional discharge;

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(iii) required to undergo a substance abuse assessment conducted by a licensed provider and participate in the indicated clinical level of care;

> (iv) on and after January 1, 2015 (the effective date of Public Act 98-803) this amendatory Act of the 98th General Assembly and before January 1, 2017, placed in the guardianship of the Department of Children and Family Services, but only if delinquent minor is under 16 years of age or, pursuant to Article II of this Act, a minor under the age of 18 for whom an independent basis of abuse, neglect, or dependency exists. On and after January 1, 2017, placed in the quardianship of the Department of Children and Family Services, but only if the delinquent minor is under 15 years of age or, pursuant to Article II of this Act, a minor for whom an independent basis of abuse, neglect, or dependency exists. An independent basis exists when the allegations or adjudication of abuse, neglect, or dependency do not arise from the same facts, incident, or circumstances which give rise to a charge or adjudication of delinquency;

> (v) placed in detention for a period not to exceed 30 days, either as the exclusive order of disposition or, where appropriate, in conjunction with any other order of disposition issued under this paragraph, provided that any such detention shall be in a juvenile

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detention home and the minor so detained shall be 10 years of age or older. However, the 30-day limitation may be extended by further order of the court for a minor under age 15 committed to the Department of Children and Family Services if the court finds that the minor is a danger to himself or others. The minor shall be given credit on the sentencing order of detention for time spent in detention under Sections 5-501, 5-601, 5-710, or 5-720 of this Article as a result of the offense for which the sentencing order was imposed. The court shall may grant credit on a sentencing order of detention entered under violation of probation or violation of conditional discharge under Section 5-720 of this Article for time spent in detention before the filing of the petition alleging the violation. A minor shall not be deprived of credit for time spent in detention before the filing of a violation of probation or conditional discharge alleging the same or related act or acts. limitation that the minor shall only be placed in a juvenile detention home does not apply as follows:

Persons 18 years of age and older who have a petition of delinquency filed against them may be confined in an adult detention facility. In making a determination whether to confine a person 18 years of age or older who has a petition of delinquency filed

1	against the person, these factors, among other
2	matters, shall be considered:
3	(A) the age of the person;
4	(B) any previous delinquent or criminal
5	history of the person;
6	(C) any previous abuse or neglect history of
7	the person;
8	(D) any mental health history of the person;
9	and
10	(E) any educational history of the person;
11	(vi) ordered partially or completely emancipated
12	in accordance with the provisions of the Emancipation
13	of Minors Act;
14	(vii) subject to having his or her driver's license
15	or driving privileges suspended for such time as
16	determined by the court but only until he or she
17	attains 18 years of age;
18	(viii) put on probation or conditional discharge
19	and placed in detention under Section 3-6039 of the
20	Counties Code for a period not to exceed the period of
21	incarceration permitted by law for adults found guilty
22	of the same offense or offenses for which the minor was
23	adjudicated delinquent, and in any event no longer than
24	upon attainment of age 21; this subdivision (viii)
25	notwithstanding any contrary provision of the law;
26	(ix) ordered to undergo a medical or other

procedure to have a tattoo symbolizing allegiance to a street gang removed from his or her body; or

- (x) placed in electronic monitoring or home detention under Part 7A of this Article.
- (b) A minor found to be guilty may be committed to the Department of Juvenile Justice under Section 5-750 if the minor is at least 13 years and under 20 years of age, provided that the commitment to the Department of Juvenile Justice shall be made only if the minor was found guilty of a felony offense or first degree murder. The court shall include in the sentencing order any pre-custody credits the minor is entitled to under Section 5-4.5-100 of the Unified Code of Corrections. The time during which a minor is in custody before being released upon the request of a parent, guardian or legal custodian shall also be considered as time spent in custody.
- (c) When a minor is found to be guilty for an offense which is a violation of the Illinois Controlled Substances Act, the Cannabis Control Act, or the Methamphetamine Control and Community Protection Act and made a ward of the court, the court may enter a disposition order requiring the minor to undergo assessment, counseling or treatment in a substance use disorder treatment program approved by the Department of Human Services.
- (2) Any sentencing order other than commitment to the Department of Juvenile Justice may provide for protective

- supervision under Section 5-725 and may include an order of protection under Section 5-730.
 - (3) Unless the sentencing order expressly so provides, it does not operate to close proceedings on the pending petition, but is subject to modification until final closing and discharge of the proceedings under Section 5-750.
 - (4) In addition to any other sentence, the court may order any minor found to be delinquent to make restitution, in monetary or non-monetary form, under the terms and conditions of Section 5-5-6 of the Unified Code of Corrections, except that the "presentencing hearing" referred to in that Section shall be the sentencing hearing for purposes of this Section. The parent, guardian or legal custodian of the minor may be ordered by the court to pay some or all of the restitution on the minor's behalf, pursuant to the Parental Responsibility Law. The State's Attorney is authorized to act on behalf of any victim in seeking restitution in proceedings under this Section, up to the maximum amount allowed in Section 5 of the Parental Responsibility Law.
 - (5) Any sentencing order where the minor is committed or placed in accordance with Section 5-740 shall provide for the parents or guardian of the estate of the minor to pay to the legal custodian or guardian of the person of the minor such sums as are determined by the custodian or guardian of the person of the minor as necessary for the minor's needs. The payments may not exceed the maximum amounts provided for by

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- 1 Section 9.1 of the Children and Family Services Act.
- (6) Whenever the sentencing order requires the minor to 2 3 attend school or participate in a program of training, the truant officer or designated school official shall regularly 5 report to the court if the minor is a chronic or habitual truant under Section 26-2a of the School Code. Notwithstanding 6 7 any other provision of this Act, in instances in which 8 educational services are to be provided to a minor in a 9 residential facility where the minor has been placed by the 10 court, costs incurred in the provision of those educational 11 services must be allocated based on the requirements of the 12 School Code.
 - (7) In no event shall a guilty minor be committed to the Department of Juvenile Justice for a period of time in excess of that period for which an adult could be committed for the same act. The court shall include in the sentencing order a limitation on the period of confinement not to exceed the maximum period of imprisonment the court could impose under Chapter \underline{V} 5 of the Unified Code of Corrections.
 - (7.5) In no event shall a guilty minor be committed to the Department of Juvenile Justice or placed in detention when the act for which the minor was adjudicated delinquent would not be illegal if committed by an adult.
 - (7.6) In no event shall a guilty minor be committed to the Department of Juvenile Justice for an offense which is a Class 4 felony under Section 19-4 (criminal trespass to a residence),

- 21-1 (criminal damage to property), 21-1.01 (criminal damage to 1
- 2 government supported property), 21-1.3 (criminal defacement of
- property), 26-1 (disorderly conduct), or 31-4 (obstructing 3
- justice) of the Criminal Code of 2012. 4
- 5 (7.75) In no event shall a guilty minor be committed to the
- Department of Juvenile Justice for an offense that is a Class 3 6
- 7 or Class 4 felony violation of the Illinois Controlled
- 8 Substances Act unless the commitment occurs upon a third or
- 9 subsequent judicial finding of a violation of probation for
- 10 substantial noncompliance with court-ordered treatment or
- 11 programming.
- 12 (8) A minor found to be guilty for reasons that include a
- 13 violation of Section 21-1.3 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the
- Criminal Code of 2012 shall be ordered to perform community 14
- 15 service for not less than 30 and not more than 120 hours, if
- 16 community service is available in the jurisdiction. The
- 17 community service shall include, but need not be limited to,
- the cleanup and repair of the damage that was caused by the 18
- violation or similar damage to property located in 19
- 20 municipality or county in which the violation occurred. The
- 21 order may be in addition to any other order authorized by this
- 22 Section.
- 23 (8.5) A minor found to be quilty for reasons that include a
- violation of Section 3.02 or Section 3.03 of the Humane Care 24
- 25 for Animals Act or paragraph (d) of subsection (1) of Section
- 21-1 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or paragraph (4) of 26

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- subsection (a) of Section 21-1 of the Criminal Code of 2012 shall be ordered to undergo medical or psychiatric treatment rendered by a psychiatrist or psychological treatment rendered by a clinical psychologist. The order may be in addition to any other order authorized by this Section.
 - (9) In addition to any other sentencing order, the court shall order any minor found to be guilty for an act which would constitute, predatory criminal sexual assault of a child, aggravated criminal sexual assault, criminal sexual assault, aggravated criminal sexual abuse, or criminal sexual abuse if committed by an adult to undergo medical testing to determine whether the defendant has any sexually transmissible disease including a test for infection with human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) or any other identified causative agency of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS). Any medical test shall be performed only by appropriately licensed medical practitioners and may include an analysis of any bodily fluids as well as an examination of the minor's person. Except as otherwise provided by law, the results of the test shall be kept strictly confidential by all medical personnel involved in the testing and must be personally delivered in a sealed envelope to the judge of the court in which the sentencing order was entered for the judge's inspection in camera. Acting in accordance with the best interests of the victim and the public, the judge shall have the discretion to determine to whom the results of the testing may be revealed. The court

shall notify the minor of the results of the test for infection with the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV). The court shall also notify the victim if requested by the victim, and if the victim is under the age of 15 and if requested by the victim's parents or legal guardian, the court shall notify the victim's parents or the legal guardian, of the results of the test for infection with the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV). The court shall provide information on the availability of HIV testing and counseling at the Department of Public Health facilities to all parties to whom the results of the testing are revealed. The court shall order that the cost of any test shall be paid by the county and may be taxed as costs against the minor.

(10) When a court finds a minor to be guilty the court shall, before entering a sentencing order under this Section, make a finding whether the offense committed either: (a) was related to or in furtherance of the criminal activities of an organized gang or was motivated by the minor's membership in or allegiance to an organized gang, or (b) involved a violation of subsection (a) of Section 12-7.1 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012, a violation of any Section of Article 24 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012, or a violation of any statute that involved the wrongful use of a firearm. If the court determines the question in the affirmative, and the court does not commit the minor to the Department of Juvenile Justice, the court shall order the minor

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to perform community service for not less than 30 hours nor more than 120 hours, provided that community service is available in the jurisdiction and is funded and approved by the county board of the county where the offense was committed. The community service shall include, but need not be limited to, the cleanup and repair of any damage caused by a violation of Section 21-1.3 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012 and similar damage to property located in the municipality or county in which the violation occurred. When possible and reasonable, the community service shall be performed in the minor's neighborhood. This order shall be in addition to any other order authorized by this Section except for an order to place the minor in the custody of the Department of Juvenile Justice. For the purposes of this Section, "organized gang" has the meaning ascribed to it in Section 10 of the Illinois Streetgang Terrorism Omnibus Prevention Act.

(11) If the court determines that the offense was committed in furtherance of the criminal activities of an organized gang, as provided in subsection (10), and that the offense involved the operation or use of a motor vehicle or the use of a driver's license or permit, the court shall notify the Secretary of State of that determination and of the period for which the minor shall be denied driving privileges. If, at the time of the determination, the minor does not hold a driver's license or permit, the court shall provide that the minor shall

not be issued a driver's license or permit until his or her 1 2 18th birthday. If the minor holds a driver's license or permit 3 at the time of the determination, the court shall provide that the minor's driver's license or permit shall be revoked until 5 his or her 21st birthday, or until a later date or occurrence determined by the court. If the minor holds a driver's license 6 7 at the time of the determination, the court may direct the 8 Secretary of State to issue the minor a judicial driving 9 permit, also known as a JDP. The JDP shall be subject to the 10 same terms as a JDP issued under Section 6-206.1 of the 11 Illinois Vehicle Code, except that the court may direct that 12 the JDP be effective immediately.

- 13 (12) (Blank).
- 14 (Source: P.A. 100-201, eff. 8-18-17; 100-431, eff. 8-25-17;
- 15 100-759, eff. 1-1-19; 101-2, eff. 7-1-19; 101-79, eff. 7-12-19;
- 16 101-159, eff. 1-1-20; revised 8-8-19.)