

94TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY State of Illinois 2005 and 2006 HB0371

Introduced 1/21/2005, by Rep. Chapin Rose

SYNOPSIS AS INTRODUCED:

705 ILCS 405/5-710 705 ILCS 405/5-720

Amends the Juvenile Court Act of 1987. Provides that a minor who has been adjudicated delinquent and made a ward of the court may be placed in a juvenile detention home for a period not to exceed 30 days if the minor is at least 10 years of age and under 21 years of age. Provides that the court may sentence a delinquent minor who has attained 17 years of age to confinement in a county jail. Provides that the court may sentence a minor who is at least 17 years of age and who has violated the terms of his or her probation to a county jail for a period of time not to exceed 6 months.

LRB094 02476 RLC 32477 b

1 AN ACT concerning juvenile delinquents.

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

4	Section	1 5 .	The	Juvenile	Court	Act	of	1987	is	amended	by
5	changing Sections 5-710 and 5-720 as follows:										

- 6 (705 ILCS 405/5-710)
- 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:
 - (a) Except as provided in Sections 5-805, 5-810, 5-815, a minor who is found guilty under Section 5-620 may 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 Corrections, Juvenile Division 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;
 - (iii) required to undergo a substance abuse assessment conducted by a licensed provider and participate in the indicated clinical level of care;
 - (iv) placed in the guardianship of the Department of Children and Family Services, but only if the delinquent minor is under 13 years of age;
 - (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,

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1 provided that any such detention shall be in a juvenile detention home and the minor so detained shall be 10 2 years of age or older and under 21 years of age. 3 However, the 30-day limitation may be extended by 4 5 further order of the court for a minor under age 13 committed to the Department of Children and Family 6 Services if the court finds that the minor is a danger 7 to himself or others. The minor shall be given credit 8 on the sentencing order of detention for time spent in 9 detention under Sections 5-501, 5-601, 5-710, or 5-720 10 11 of this Article as a result of the offense for which the sentencing order was imposed. The court may grant 12 credit on a sentencing order of detention entered under 13 a violation of probation or violation of conditional 14 discharge under Section 5-720 of this Article for time 15 16 spent in detention before the filing of the petition 17 alleging the violation. A minor shall not be deprived of credit for time spent in detention before the filing 18 of a violation of probation or conditional discharge 19 20 alleging the same or related act or acts;

(vi) ordered partially or completely emancipated
in accordance with the provisions of the Emancipation
of Mature Minors Act;

(vii) subject to having his or her driver's license or driving privileges suspended for such time as determined by the court but only until he or she attains 18 years of age;

(viii) put on probation or conditional discharge and placed in detention under Section 3-6039 of the Counties Code for a period not to exceed the period of incarceration permitted by law for adults found guilty of the same offense or offenses for which the minor was adjudicated delinquent, and in any event no longer than upon attainment of age 21; this subdivision (viii) notwithstanding any contrary provision of the law; or

(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) if the minor is 17 years of age or older, committed to a term of confinement in a county jail.

- (b) A minor found to be guilty may be committed to the Department of Corrections, Juvenile Division, under Section 5-750 if the minor is 13 years of age or older, provided that the commitment to the Department of Corrections, Juvenile Division, shall be made only if a term of incarceration is permitted by law for adults found guilty of the offense for which the minor was adjudicated delinquent. The time during which a minor is in custody before being released upon the request of a parent, guardian or legal custodian shall be considered as time spent in detention.
- (c) When a minor is found to be guilty for an offense which is a violation of the Illinois Controlled Substances Act or the Cannabis Control 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 abuse program approved by the Department of Human Services.
- (2) Any sentencing order other than commitment to the Department of Corrections, Juvenile Division, 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 Section 9.1 of the Children and Family Services Act.
 - (6) Whenever the sentencing order requires the minor to attend school or participate in a program of training, the truant officer or designated school official shall regularly report to the court if the minor is a chronic or habitual truant under Section 26-2a of the School Code.
 - (7) In no event shall a guilty minor be committed to the Department of Corrections, Juvenile Division for a period of time in excess of that period for which an adult could be committed for the same act.
 - (8) A minor found to be guilty for reasons that include a violation of Section 21-1.3 of the Criminal Code of 1961 shall be ordered to perform community service for not less than 30 and not more than 120 hours, if community service is available in the jurisdiction. The community service shall include, but need not be limited to, the cleanup and repair of the damage that was caused by the violation or similar damage to property located in the municipality or county in which the violation occurred. The order may be in addition to any other order authorized by this Section.
 - (8.5) A minor found to be guilty for reasons that include a violation of Section 3.02 or Section 3.03 of the Humane Care

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for Animals Act or paragraph (d) of subsection (1) of Section 2 21-1 of the Criminal Code of 1961 shall be ordered to undergo 3 medical or psychiatric treatment rendered by a psychiatrist or 4 psychological treatment rendered by a clinical psychologist. 5 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

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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, a violation of any Section of Article 24 of the Criminal Code of 1961, 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 Corrections, Juvenile Division, the court shall order the minor 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 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 Corrections, Juvenile Division. 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.

34 (Source: P.A. 91-98, eff. 1-1-00; 92-454, eff. 1-1-02; revised

35 10-9-03.)

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- 1 (705 ILCS 405/5-720)
- 2 Sec. 5-720. Probation revocation.
 - (1) If a petition is filed charging a violation of a condition of probation or of conditional discharge, the court shall:
 - (a) order the minor to appear; or
 - (b) order the minor's detention if the court finds that the detention is a matter of immediate and urgent necessity for the protection of the minor or of the person or property of another or that the minor is likely to flee the jurisdiction of the court, provided that any such detention shall be in a juvenile detention home and the minor so detained shall be 10 years of age or older and under 21 years of age; and
 - (c) notify the persons named in the petition under Section 5-520, in accordance with the provisions of Section 5-530.

In making its detention determination under paragraph (b) of this subsection (1) of this Section, the court may use information in its findings offered at such a hearing by way of proffer based upon reliable information presented by the State, probation officer, or the minor. The filing of a petition for violation of a condition of probation or of conditional discharge shall toll the period of probation or of conditional discharge until the final determination of the charge, and the term of probation or conditional discharge shall not run until the hearing and disposition of the petition for violation.

- (2) The court shall conduct a hearing of the alleged violation of probation or of conditional discharge. The minor shall not be held in detention longer than 15 days pending the determination of the alleged violation.
- (3) At the hearing, the State shall have the burden of going forward with the evidence and proving the violation by a preponderance of the evidence. The evidence shall be presented in court with the right of confrontation, cross-examination, and representation by counsel.

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- (4) If the court finds that the minor has violated a condition at any time prior to the expiration or termination of the period of probation or conditional discharge, it may continue him or her on the existing sentence, with or without modifying or enlarging the conditions, or may revoke probation or conditional discharge and impose any other sentence that was available under Section 5-710 at the time of the initial sentence, including sentencing the minor to a term of confinement in a county jail for a period not to exceed 6 months if the minor is 17 years of age or older.
- (5) The conditions of probation and of conditional discharge may be reduced or enlarged by the court on motion of the probation officer or on its own motion or at the request of the minor after notice and hearing under this Section.
- (6) Sentencing after revocation of probation or of conditional discharge shall be under Section 5-705.
- (7) Instead of filing a violation of probation or of conditional discharge, the probation officer, with concurrence of his or her supervisor, may serve on the minor a notice of intermediate sanctions. The notice shall contain the technical violation or violations involved, the date or dates of the violation or violations, and the intermediate sanctions to be imposed. Upon receipt of the notice, the minor shall immediately accept or reject the intermediate sanctions. If the sanctions are accepted, they shall be imposed immediately. If the intermediate sanctions are rejected or the minor does not respond to the notice, a violation of probation or of conditional discharge shall be immediately filed with the court. The State's Attorney and the sentencing court shall be notified of the notice of sanctions. Upon successful completion of the intermediate sanctions, a court may not revoke probation or conditional discharge or impose additional sanctions for the same violation. A notice of intermediate sanctions may not be issued for any violation of probation or conditional discharge which could warrant an additional, separate felony charge.
- (Source: P.A. 90-590, eff. 1-1-99.)