

100TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY State of Illinois 2017 and 2018 HB0487

by Rep. Anthony DeLuca

SYNOPSIS AS INTRODUCED:

705 ILCS 405/5-715

Amends the Juvenile Court Act of 1987. Provides that if a minor has previously been placed on probation for an offense that involves the use or possession of a firearm, the court may not place the minor on probation for any subsequent offense involving the use or possession of a firearm.

LRB100 04686 SLF 14692 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 5-715 as follows:
- 6 (705 ILCS 405/5-715)

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- 7 Sec. 5-715. Probation.
- (1) The period of probation or conditional discharge shall 8 9 not exceed 5 years or until the minor has attained the age of 21 years, whichever is less, except as provided in this Section 10 for a minor who is found to be guilty for an offense which is 11 first degree murder. The juvenile court may terminate probation 12 13 or conditional discharge and discharge the minor at any time if 14 warranted by the conduct of the minor and the ends of justice; provided, however, that the period of probation for a minor who 15 is found to be guilty for an offense which is first degree 16 17 murder shall be at least 5 years.
 - (1.5) The period of probation for a minor who is found guilty of aggravated criminal sexual assault, criminal sexual assault, or aggravated battery with a firearm shall be at least 36 months. The period of probation for a minor who is found to be guilty of any other Class X felony shall be at least 24 months. The period of probation for a Class 1 or Class 2

forcible felony shall be at least 18 months. Regardless of the
length of probation ordered by the court, for all offenses
under this paragraph (1.5), the court shall schedule hearings
to determine whether it is in the best interest of the minor
and public safety to terminate probation after the minimum
period of probation has been served. In such a hearing, there
shall be a rebuttable presumption that it is in the best
interest of the minor and public safety to terminate probation.

- (2) The court may as a condition of probation or of conditional discharge require that the minor:
 - (a) not violate any criminal statute of any jurisdiction;
 - (b) make a report to and appear in person before any person or agency as directed by the court;
 - (c) work or pursue a course of study or vocational
 training;
 - (d) undergo medical or psychiatric treatment, rendered by a psychiatrist or psychological treatment rendered by a clinical psychologist or social work services rendered by a clinical social worker, or treatment for drug addiction or alcoholism;
 - (e) attend or reside in a facility established for the instruction or residence of persons on probation;
 - (f) support his or her dependents, if any;
 - (g) refrain from possessing a firearm or other dangerous weapon, or an automobile;

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1	(h) permit the probation officer to visit him or her at
2	his or her home or elsewhere;
3	(i) reside with his or her parents or in a foster home;
4	(j) attend school;
5	(j-5) with the consent of the superintendent of the
6	facility, attend an educational program at a facility other
7	than the school in which the offense was committed if he or
8	she committed a crime of violence as defined in Section 2
9	of the Crime Victims Compensation Act in a school, on the
10	real property comprising a school, or within 1,000 feet of
11	the real property comprising a school;
12	(k) attend a non-residential program for youth;
13	(1) make restitution under the terms of subsection (4)
14	of Section 5-710;
15	(m) contribute to his or her own support at home or in
16	a foster home;
17	(n) perform some reasonable public or community
18	service;
19	(o) participate with community corrections programs
20	including unified delinquency intervention services
21	administered by the Department of Human Services subject to
22	Section 5 of the Children and Family Services Act;
23	(p) pay costs;
24	(q) serve a term of home confinement. In addition to

any other applicable condition of probation or conditional

discharge, the conditions of home confinement shall be that

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- (i) remain within the interior premises of the place designated for his or her confinement during the hours designated by the court;
- (ii) admit any person or agent designated by the court into the minor's place of confinement at any time for purposes of verifying the minor's compliance with the conditions of his or her confinement; and
- (iii) use an approved electronic monitoring device if ordered by the court subject to Article 8A of Chapter V of the Unified Code of Corrections;
- (r) refrain from entering into a designated geographic area except upon terms as the court finds appropriate. The terms may include consideration of the purpose of the entry, the time of day, other persons accompanying the minor, and advance approval by a probation officer, if the minor has been placed on probation, or advance approval by the court, if the minor has been placed on conditional discharge;
- (s) refrain from having any contact, directly or indirectly, with certain specified persons or particular types of persons, including but not limited to members of street gangs and drug users or dealers;
- (s-5) undergo a medical or other procedure to have a tattoo symbolizing allegiance to a street gang removed from his or her body;

- (t) refrain from having in his or her body the presence of any illicit drug prohibited by the Cannabis Control Act, the Illinois Controlled Substances Act, or the Methamphetamine Control and Community Protection Act, unless prescribed by a physician, and shall submit samples of his or her blood or urine or both for tests to determine the presence of any illicit drug; or
- (u) comply with other conditions as may be ordered by the court.
- (3) The court may as a condition of probation or of conditional discharge require that a minor found guilty on any alcohol, cannabis, methamphetamine, or controlled substance violation, refrain from acquiring a driver's license during the period of probation or conditional discharge. If the minor is in possession of a permit or license, the court may require that the minor refrain from driving or operating any motor vehicle during the period of probation or conditional discharge, except as may be necessary in the course of the minor's lawful employment.
- (3.5) The court shall, as a condition of probation or of conditional discharge, require that a minor found to be guilty and placed on probation for reasons that include a violation of Section 3.02 or Section 3.03 of the Humane Care for Animals Act or paragraph (4) of subsection (a) of Section 21-1 of the Criminal Code of 2012 undergo medical or psychiatric treatment rendered by a psychiatrist or psychological treatment rendered

- by a clinical psychologist. The condition may be in addition to any other condition.
 - (3.10) The court shall order that a minor placed on probation or conditional discharge for a sex offense as defined in the Sex Offender Management Board Act undergo and successfully complete sex offender treatment. The treatment shall be in conformance with the standards developed under the Sex Offender Management Board Act and conducted by a treatment provider approved by the Board. The treatment shall be at the expense of the person evaluated based upon that person's ability to pay for the treatment.
 - (4) A minor on probation or conditional discharge shall be given a certificate setting forth the conditions upon which he or she is being released.
 - or conditional discharge, as a condition of the probation or conditional discharge, a fee of \$50 for each month of probation or conditional discharge supervision ordered by the court, unless after determining the inability of the minor placed on probation or conditional discharge to pay the fee, the court assesses a lesser amount. The court may not impose the fee on a minor who is made a ward of the State under this Act while the minor is in placement. The fee shall be imposed only upon a minor who is actively supervised by the probation and court services department. The court may order the parent, guardian, or legal custodian of the minor to pay some or all of the fee on

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the minor's behalf.

(5.5) Jurisdiction over an offender may be transferred from the sentencing court to the court of another circuit with the concurrence of both courts. Further transfers or retransfers of jurisdiction are also authorized in the same manner. The court to which jurisdiction has been transferred shall have the same powers as the sentencing court. The probation department within the circuit to which jurisdiction has been transferred, or which has agreed to provide supervision, may impose probation fees upon receiving the transferred offender, as provided in subsection (i) of Section 5-6-3 of the Unified Code of Corrections. For all transfer cases, as defined in Section 9b of the Probation and Probation Officers Act, the probation department from the original sentencing court shall retain all probation fees collected prior to the transfer. After the transfer, all probation fees shall be paid to the probation department within the circuit to which jurisdiction has been transferred.

If the transfer case originated in another state and has been transferred under the Interstate Compact for Juveniles to the jurisdiction of an Illinois circuit court for supervision by an Illinois probation department, probation fees may be imposed only if permitted by the Interstate Commission for Juveniles.

(6) The General Assembly finds that in order to protect the public, the juvenile justice system must compel compliance with

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- the conditions of probation by responding to violations with swift, certain, and fair punishments and intermediate sanctions. The Chief Judge of each circuit shall adopt a system of structured, intermediate sanctions for violations of the terms and conditions of a sentence of supervision, probation or conditional discharge, under this Act.
 - The court shall provide as a condition of a disposition of probation, conditional discharge, or supervision, that the probation agency may invoke any sanction from the list of intermediate sanctions adopted by the chief judge of the circuit court for violations of the terms and conditions of the sentence of probation, conditional discharge, or supervision, subject to the provisions of Section 5-720 of this Act.
 - (7) If a minor has previously been placed on probation for an offense that involves the use or possession of a firearm, the court may not place the minor on probation for any subsequent offense involving the use or possession of a firearm.
- 19 (Source: P.A. 98-575, eff. 1-1-14; 99-879, eff. 1-1-17.)