

1 AN ACT concerning courts.

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

4 Section 5. The Juvenile Court Act of 1987 is amended by
5 changing Sections 5-410 and 5-415 and by adding Section 5-420
6 as follows:

7 (705 ILCS 405/5-410)

8 Sec. 5-410. Non-secure custody or detention.

9 (1) Any minor arrested or taken into custody pursuant to
10 this Act who requires care away from his or her home but who
11 does not require physical restriction shall be given temporary
12 care in a foster family home or other shelter facility
13 designated by the court.

14 (2) (a) Any minor 10 years of age or older arrested
15 pursuant to this Act where there is probable cause to believe
16 that the minor is a delinquent minor and that (i) secured
17 custody is a matter of immediate and urgent necessity for the
18 protection of the minor or of the person or property of
19 another, (ii) the minor is likely to flee the jurisdiction of
20 the court, or (iii) the minor was taken into custody under a
21 warrant, may be kept or detained in an authorized detention
22 facility. A minor under 13 years of age shall not be admitted,
23 kept, or detained in a detention facility unless a local youth

1 service provider, including a provider through the
2 Comprehensive Community Based Youth Services network, has been
3 contacted and has not been able to accept the minor. No minor
4 under 12 years of age shall be detained in a county jail or a
5 municipal lockup for more than 6 hours.

6 (b) The written authorization of the probation officer or
7 detention officer (or other public officer designated by the
8 court in a county having 3,000,000 or more inhabitants)
9 constitutes authority for the superintendent of any juvenile
10 detention home to detain and keep a minor for up to 48 ~~40~~
11 ~~hours, excluding Saturdays, Sundays and court-designated~~
12 ~~holidays~~. These records shall be available to the same persons
13 and pursuant to the same conditions as are law enforcement
14 records as provided in Section 5-905.

15 (b-4) The consultation required by subsection (b-5) shall
16 not be applicable if the probation officer or detention officer
17 (or other public officer designated by the court in a county
18 having 3,000,000 or more inhabitants) utilizes a scorable
19 detention screening instrument, which has been developed with
20 input by the State's Attorney, to determine whether a minor
21 should be detained, however, subsection (b-5) shall still be
22 applicable where no such screening instrument is used or where
23 the probation officer, detention officer (or other public
24 officer designated by the court in a county having 3,000,000 or
25 more inhabitants) deviates from the screening instrument.

26 On and after July 1, 2020, a detention screening instrument

1 shall be used for referrals to all authorized juvenile
2 detention facilities in this State prior to a judicial hearing.
3 The detention screening instrument shall be developed and
4 validated by the Probation Division of the Administrative
5 Office of the Illinois Courts, as provided in Section 15 of the
6 Probation and Probation Officers Act, and subject to approval
7 by the Chief Judge of each Circuit.

8 (b-5) Subject to the provisions of subsection (b-4), if a
9 probation officer or detention officer (or other public officer
10 designated by the court in a county having 3,000,000 or more
11 inhabitants) does not intend to detain a minor for an offense
12 which constitutes one of the following offenses he or she shall
13 consult with the State's Attorney's Office prior to the release
14 of the minor: first degree murder, second degree murder,
15 involuntary manslaughter, criminal sexual assault, aggravated
16 criminal sexual assault, aggravated battery with a firearm as
17 described in Section 12-4.2 or subdivision (e)(1), (e)(2),
18 (e)(3), or (e)(4) of Section 12-3.05, aggravated or heinous
19 battery involving permanent disability or disfigurement or
20 great bodily harm, robbery, aggravated robbery, armed robbery,
21 vehicular hijacking, aggravated vehicular hijacking, vehicular
22 invasion, arson, aggravated arson, kidnapping, aggravated
23 kidnapping, home invasion, burglary, or residential burglary.

24 (c) Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (a), (d), or
25 (e), no minor shall be detained in a county jail or municipal
26 lockup for more than 12 hours, unless the offense is a crime of

1 violence in which case the minor may be detained up to 24
2 hours. For the purpose of this paragraph, "crime of violence"
3 has the meaning ascribed to it in Section 1-10 of the
4 Alcoholism and Other Drug Abuse and Dependency Act.

5 (i) The period of detention is deemed to have begun
6 once the minor has been placed in a locked room or cell or
7 handcuffed to a stationary object in a building housing a
8 county jail or municipal lockup. Time spent transporting a
9 minor is not considered to be time in detention or secure
10 custody.

11 (ii) Any minor so confined shall be under periodic
12 supervision and shall not be permitted to come into or
13 remain in contact with adults in custody in the building.

14 (iii) Upon placement in secure custody in a jail or
15 lockup, the minor shall be informed of the purpose of the
16 detention, the time it is expected to last and the fact
17 that it cannot exceed the time specified under this Act.

18 (iv) A log shall be kept which shows the offense which
19 is the basis for the detention, the reasons and
20 circumstances for the decision to detain and the length of
21 time the minor was in detention.

22 (v) Violation of the time limit on detention in a
23 county jail or municipal lockup shall not, in and of
24 itself, render inadmissible evidence obtained as a result
25 of the violation of this time limit. Minors under 18 years
26 of age shall be kept separate from confined adults and may

1 not at any time be kept in the same cell, room or yard with
2 adults confined pursuant to criminal law. Persons 18 years
3 of age and older who have a petition of delinquency filed
4 against them may be confined in an adult detention
5 facility. In making a determination whether to confine a
6 person 18 years of age or older who has a petition of
7 delinquency filed against the person, these factors, among
8 other matters, shall be considered:

9 (A) The age of the person;

10 (B) Any previous delinquent or criminal history of
11 the person;

12 (C) Any previous abuse or neglect history of the
13 person; and

14 (D) Any mental health or educational history of the
15 person, or both.

16 (d) (i) If a minor 12 years of age or older is confined in a
17 county jail in a county with a population below 3,000,000
18 inhabitants, then the minor's confinement shall be implemented
19 in such a manner that there will be no contact by sight, sound
20 or otherwise between the minor and adult prisoners. Minors 12
21 years of age or older must be kept separate from confined
22 adults and may not at any time be kept in the same cell, room,
23 or yard with confined adults. This paragraph (d) (i) shall only
24 apply to confinement pending an adjudicatory hearing and shall
25 not exceed 48 ~~40~~ hours, ~~excluding Saturdays, Sundays and court~~
26 ~~designated holidays~~. To accept or hold minors during this time

1 period, county jails shall comply with all monitoring standards
2 adopted by the Department of Corrections and training standards
3 approved by the Illinois Law Enforcement Training Standards
4 Board.

5 (ii) To accept or hold minors, 12 years of age or older,
6 after the time period prescribed in paragraph (d)(i) of this
7 subsection (2) of this Section but not exceeding 7 days
8 including Saturdays, Sundays and holidays pending an
9 adjudicatory hearing, county jails shall comply with all
10 temporary detention standards adopted by the Department of
11 Corrections and training standards approved by the Illinois Law
12 Enforcement Training Standards Board.

13 (iii) To accept or hold minors 12 years of age or older,
14 after the time period prescribed in paragraphs (d)(i) and
15 (d)(ii) of this subsection (2) of this Section, county jails
16 shall comply with all county juvenile detention standards
17 adopted by the Department of Juvenile Justice.

18 (e) When a minor who is at least 15 years of age is
19 prosecuted under the criminal laws of this State, the court may
20 enter an order directing that the juvenile be confined in the
21 county jail. However, any juvenile confined in the county jail
22 under this provision shall be separated from adults who are
23 confined in the county jail in such a manner that there will be
24 no contact by sight, sound or otherwise between the juvenile
25 and adult prisoners.

26 (f) For purposes of appearing in a physical lineup, the

1 minor may be taken to a county jail or municipal lockup under
2 the direct and constant supervision of a juvenile police
3 officer. During such time as is necessary to conduct a lineup,
4 and while supervised by a juvenile police officer, the sight
5 and sound separation provisions shall not apply.

6 (g) For purposes of processing a minor, the minor may be
7 taken to a County Jail or municipal lockup under the direct and
8 constant supervision of a law enforcement officer or
9 correctional officer. During such time as is necessary to
10 process the minor, and while supervised by a law enforcement
11 officer or correctional officer, the sight and sound separation
12 provisions shall not apply.

13 (3) If the probation officer or State's Attorney (or such
14 other public officer designated by the court in a county having
15 3,000,000 or more inhabitants) determines that the minor may be
16 a delinquent minor as described in subsection (3) of Section
17 5-105, and should be retained in custody but does not require
18 physical restriction, the minor may be placed in non-secure
19 custody for up to 40 hours pending a detention hearing.

20 (4) Any minor taken into temporary custody, not requiring
21 secure detention, may, however, be detained in the home of his
22 or her parent or guardian subject to such conditions as the
23 court may impose.

24 (5) The changes made to this Section by Public Act 98-61
25 apply to a minor who has been arrested or taken into custody on
26 or after January 1, 2014 (the effective date of Public Act

1 98-61).

2 (Source: P.A. 98-61, eff. 1-1-14; 98-685, eff. 1-1-15; 98-756,
3 eff. 7-16-14; 99-254, eff. 1-1-16.)

4 (705 ILCS 405/5-415)

5 Sec. 5-415. Setting of detention or shelter care hearing;
6 release.

7 (1) Unless sooner released, a minor alleged to be a
8 delinquent minor taken into temporary custody must be brought
9 before a judicial officer within 48 ~~40~~ hours for a detention or
10 shelter care hearing to determine whether he or she shall be
11 further held in custody. If a minor alleged to be a delinquent
12 minor taken into custody is hospitalized or is receiving
13 treatment for a physical or mental condition, and is unable to
14 be brought before a judicial officer for a detention or shelter
15 care hearing, the 48 ~~40~~ hour period will not commence until the
16 minor is released from the hospital or place of treatment. If
17 the minor gives false information to law enforcement officials
18 regarding the minor's identity or age, the 48 ~~40~~ hour period
19 will not commence until the court rules that the minor is
20 subject to this Act and not subject to prosecution under the
21 Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012. Any other
22 delay attributable to a minor alleged to be a delinquent minor
23 who is taken into temporary custody shall act to toll the 48 ~~40~~
24 hour time period. The 48 ~~40~~ hour time period shall be tolled to
25 allow counsel for the minor to prepare for the detention or

1 shelter care hearing, upon a motion filed by such counsel and
2 granted by the court. In all cases, the 48 ~~40~~ hour time period
3 includes any Saturday, Sunday, or court-designated holiday
4 within the period ~~is exclusive of Saturdays, Sundays and~~
5 ~~court-designated holidays.~~

6 (2) If the State's Attorney or probation officer (or other
7 public officer designated by the court in a county having more
8 than 3,000,000 inhabitants) determines that the minor should be
9 retained in custody, he or she shall cause a petition to be
10 filed as provided in Section 5-520 of this Article, and the
11 clerk of the court shall set the matter for hearing on the
12 detention or shelter care hearing calendar. Immediately upon
13 the filing of a petition in the case of a minor retained in
14 custody, the court shall cause counsel to be appointed to
15 represent the minor. When a parent, legal guardian, custodian,
16 or responsible relative is present and so requests, the
17 detention or shelter care hearing shall be held immediately if
18 the court is in session and the State is ready to proceed,
19 otherwise at the earliest feasible time. In no event shall a
20 detention or shelter care hearing be held until the minor has
21 had adequate opportunity to consult with counsel. The probation
22 officer or such other public officer designated by the court in
23 a county having more than 3,000,000 inhabitants shall notify
24 the minor's parent, legal guardian, custodian, or responsible
25 relative of the time and place of the hearing. The notice may
26 be given orally.

1 (3) The minor must be released from custody at the
2 expiration of the 48 ~~40~~ hour period specified by this Section
3 if not brought before a judicial officer within that period.

4 (4) After the initial 48 ~~40~~ hour period has lapsed, the
5 court may review the minor's custodial status at any time prior
6 to the trial or sentencing hearing. If during this time period
7 new or additional information becomes available concerning the
8 minor's conduct, the court may conduct a hearing to determine
9 whether the minor should be placed in a detention or shelter
10 care facility. If the court finds that there is probable cause
11 that the minor is a delinquent minor and that it is a matter of
12 immediate and urgent necessity for the protection of the minor
13 or of the person or property of another, or that he or she is
14 likely to flee the jurisdiction of the court, the court may
15 order that the minor be placed in detention or shelter care.

16 (Source: P.A. 97-1150, eff. 1-25-13.)

17 (705 ILCS 405/5-420 new)

18 Sec. 5-420. Minor's appearance by closed circuit
19 television and video conference.

20 (a) If an appearance, under this Act, is required of any
21 minor taken and held in a place of custody or confinement
22 operated by the State or any of its political subdivisions,
23 including counties and municipalities, the chief judge of the
24 circuit may permit by rule for the minor's personal appearance
25 to be made by means of two-way audio-visual communication,

1 including closed circuit television and computerized video
2 conference, in the following proceedings:

- 3 (1) the initial appearance before a judge;
4 (2) a detention or shelter care hearing; or
5 (3) any status hearing.

6 (b) The two-way audio-visual communication facilities must
7 provide two-way audio-visual communication between the court
8 and the place of custody or confinement, and must include a
9 secure line over which the minor in custody and his or her
10 counsel may communicate.

11 (c) Nothing in this Section shall be construed to prohibit
12 other court appearances through the use of two-way audio-visual
13 communication, upon waiver of any right the minor in custody or
14 confinement may have to be present physically.

15 (d) Nothing in this Section shall be construed to establish
16 a right of any minor held in custody or confinement to appear
17 in court through two-way audio-visual communication or to
18 require that any governmental entity, or place of custody or
19 confinement, provide two-way audio-visual communication.

20 Section 10. The Probation and Probation Officers Act is
21 amended by changing Section 15 as follows:

22 (730 ILCS 110/15) (from Ch. 38, par. 204-7)

23 Sec. 15. (1) The Supreme Court of Illinois may establish a
24 Division of Probation Services whose purpose shall be the

1 development, establishment, promulgation, and enforcement of
2 uniform standards for probation services in this State, and to
3 otherwise carry out the intent of this Act. The Division may:

4 (a) establish qualifications for chief probation
5 officers and other probation and court services personnel
6 as to hiring, promotion, and training.

7 (b) make available, on a timely basis, lists of those
8 applicants whose qualifications meet the regulations
9 referred to herein, including on said lists all candidates
10 found qualified.

11 (c) establish a means of verifying the conditions for
12 reimbursement under this Act and develop criteria for
13 approved costs for reimbursement.

14 (d) develop standards and approve employee
15 compensation schedules for probation and court services
16 departments.

17 (e) employ sufficient personnel in the Division to
18 carry out the functions of the Division.

19 (f) establish a system of training and establish
20 standards for personnel orientation and training.

21 (g) develop standards for a system of record keeping
22 for cases and programs, gather statistics, establish a
23 system of uniform forms, and develop research for planning
24 of Probation Services.

25 (h) develop standards to assure adequate support
26 personnel, office space, equipment and supplies, travel

1 expenses, and other essential items necessary for
2 Probation and Court Services Departments to carry out their
3 duties.

4 (i) review and approve annual plans submitted by
5 Probation and Court Services Departments.

6 (j) monitor and evaluate all programs operated by
7 Probation and Court Services Departments, and may include
8 in the program evaluation criteria such factors as the
9 percentage of Probation sentences for felons convicted of
10 Probationable offenses.

11 (k) seek the cooperation of local and State government
12 and private agencies to improve the quality of probation
13 and court services.

14 (l) where appropriate, establish programs and
15 corresponding standards designed to generally improve the
16 quality of probation and court services and reduce the rate
17 of adult or juvenile offenders committed to the Department
18 of Corrections.

19 (m) establish such other standards and regulations and
20 do all acts necessary to carry out the intent and purposes
21 of this Act.

22 The Division shall adopt a statewide juvenile detention
23 screening instrument that has been verified through
24 evidence-based and data-based practices that is to be used by
25 all authorized juvenile detention facilities. The scoring for
26 this screening tool may include, but is not limited to, the

1 following determinations or factors:

2 (i) the likelihood that the juvenile will appear in
3 court;

4 (ii) the severity of the charge against the juvenile;

5 (iii) whether the current incident involved violence
6 or a weapon, or the threat of or use of a weapon;

7 (iv) the number of prior interactions the juvenile has
8 with the juvenile justice system;

9 (v) whether prior incidents of the juvenile involved
10 violence or a weapon, or the threat of or use of a weapon;

11 (vi) whether there is a safe environment to return the
12 juvenile to; and

13 (vii) whether the family members of the juvenile would
14 feel safe if the juvenile returns to his or her home
15 environment.

16 This screening tool and its use shall be race and gender
17 neutral and shall include protections from all forms of bias.
18 The Division may recommend and adopt updates to the screening
19 tool and its usage on a regular basis.

20 The Division shall develop standards to implement the
21 Domestic Violence Surveillance Program established under
22 Section 5-8A-7 of the Unified Code of Corrections, including
23 (i) procurement of equipment and other services necessary to
24 implement the program and (ii) development of uniform standards
25 for the delivery of the program through county probation
26 departments, and develop standards for collecting data to

1 evaluate the impact and costs of the Domestic Violence
2 Surveillance Program.

3 The Division shall establish a model list of structured
4 intermediate sanctions that may be imposed by a probation
5 agency for violations of terms and conditions of a sentence of
6 probation, conditional discharge, or supervision.

7 The Division shall establish training standards for
8 continuing education of probation officers and supervisors and
9 broaden access to available training programs.

10 The State of Illinois shall provide for the costs of
11 personnel, travel, equipment, telecommunications, postage,
12 commodities, printing, space, contractual services and other
13 related costs necessary to carry out the intent of this Act.

14 (2) (a) The chief judge of each circuit shall provide
15 full-time probation services for all counties within the
16 circuit, in a manner consistent with the annual probation plan,
17 the standards, policies, and regulations established by the
18 Supreme Court. A probation district of two or more counties
19 within a circuit may be created for the purposes of providing
20 full-time probation services. Every county or group of counties
21 within a circuit shall maintain a probation department which
22 shall be under the authority of the Chief Judge of the circuit
23 or some other judge designated by the Chief Judge. The Chief
24 Judge, through the Probation and Court Services Department
25 shall submit annual plans to the Division for probation and
26 related services.

1 (b) The Chief Judge of each circuit shall appoint the Chief
2 Probation Officer and all other probation officers for his or
3 her circuit from lists of qualified applicants supplied by the
4 Supreme Court. Candidates for chief managing officer and other
5 probation officer positions must apply with both the Chief
6 Judge of the circuit and the Supreme Court.

7 (3) A Probation and Court Service Department shall apply to
8 the Supreme Court for funds for basic services, and may apply
9 for funds for new and expanded programs or Individualized
10 Services and Programs. Costs shall be reimbursed monthly based
11 on a plan and budget approved by the Supreme Court. No
12 Department may be reimbursed for costs which exceed or are not
13 provided for in the approved annual plan and budget. After the
14 effective date of this amendatory Act of 1985, each county must
15 provide basic services in accordance with the annual plan and
16 standards created by the division. No department may receive
17 funds for new or expanded programs or individualized services
18 and programs unless they are in compliance with standards as
19 enumerated in paragraph (h) of subsection (1) of this Section,
20 the annual plan, and standards for basic services.

21 (4) The Division shall reimburse the county or counties for
22 probation services as follows:

23 (a) 100% of the salary of all chief managing officers
24 designated as such by the Chief Judge and the division.

25 (b) 100% of the salary for all probation officer and
26 supervisor positions approved for reimbursement by the

1 division after April 1, 1984, to meet workload standards
2 and to implement intensive sanction and probation
3 supervision programs and other basic services as defined in
4 this Act.

5 (c) 100% of the salary for all secure detention
6 personnel and non-secure group home personnel approved for
7 reimbursement after December 1, 1990. For all such
8 positions approved for reimbursement before December 1,
9 1990, the counties shall be reimbursed \$1,250 per month
10 beginning July 1, 1995, and an additional \$250 per month
11 beginning each July 1st thereafter until the positions
12 receive 100% salary reimbursement. Allocation of such
13 positions will be based on comparative need considering
14 capacity, staff/resident ratio, physical plant and
15 program.

16 (d) \$1,000 per month for salaries for the remaining
17 probation officer positions engaged in basic services and
18 new or expanded services. All such positions shall be
19 approved by the division in accordance with this Act and
20 division standards.

21 (e) 100% of the travel expenses in accordance with
22 Division standards for all Probation positions approved
23 under paragraph (b) of subsection 4 of this Section.

24 (f) If the amount of funds reimbursed to the county
25 under paragraphs (a) through (e) of subsection 4 of this
26 Section on an annual basis is less than the amount the

1 county had received during the 12 month period immediately
2 prior to the effective date of this amendatory Act of 1985,
3 then the Division shall reimburse the amount of the
4 difference to the county. The effect of paragraph (b) of
5 subsection 7 of this Section shall be considered in
6 implementing this supplemental reimbursement provision.

7 (5) The Division shall provide funds beginning on April 1,
8 1987 for the counties to provide Individualized Services and
9 Programs as provided in Section 16 of this Act.

10 (6) A Probation and Court Services Department in order to
11 be eligible for the reimbursement must submit to the Supreme
12 Court an application containing such information and in such a
13 form and by such dates as the Supreme Court may require.
14 Departments to be eligible for funding must satisfy the
15 following conditions:

16 (a) The Department shall have on file with the Supreme
17 Court an annual Probation plan for continuing, improved,
18 and new Probation and Court Services Programs approved by
19 the Supreme Court or its designee. This plan shall indicate
20 the manner in which Probation and Court Services will be
21 delivered and improved, consistent with the minimum
22 standards and regulations for Probation and Court
23 Services, as established by the Supreme Court. In counties
24 with more than one Probation and Court Services Department
25 eligible to receive funds, all Departments within that
26 county must submit plans which are approved by the Supreme

1 Court.

2 (b) The annual probation plan shall seek to generally
3 improve the quality of probation services and to reduce the
4 commitment of adult offenders to the Department of
5 Corrections and to reduce the commitment of juvenile
6 offenders to the Department of Juvenile Justice and shall
7 require, when appropriate, coordination with the
8 Department of Corrections, the Department of Juvenile
9 Justice, and the Department of Children and Family Services
10 in the development and use of community resources,
11 information systems, case review and permanency planning
12 systems to avoid the duplication of services.

13 (c) The Department shall be in compliance with
14 standards developed by the Supreme Court for basic, new and
15 expanded services, training, personnel hiring and
16 promotion.

17 (d) The Department shall in its annual plan indicate
18 the manner in which it will support the rights of crime
19 victims and in which manner it will implement Article I,
20 Section 8.1 of the Illinois Constitution and in what manner
21 it will coordinate crime victims' support services with
22 other criminal justice agencies within its jurisdiction,
23 including but not limited to, the State's Attorney, the
24 Sheriff and any municipal police department.

25 (7) No statement shall be verified by the Supreme Court or
26 its designee or vouchered by the Comptroller unless each of the

1 following conditions have been met:

2 (a) The probation officer is a full-time employee
3 appointed by the Chief Judge to provide probation services.

4 (b) The probation officer, in order to be eligible for
5 State reimbursement, is receiving a salary of at least
6 \$17,000 per year.

7 (c) The probation officer is appointed or was
8 reappointed in accordance with minimum qualifications or
9 criteria established by the Supreme Court; however, all
10 probation officers appointed prior to January 1, 1978,
11 shall be exempted from the minimum requirements
12 established by the Supreme Court. Payments shall be made to
13 counties employing these exempted probation officers as
14 long as they are employed in the position held on the
15 effective date of this amendatory Act of 1985. Promotions
16 shall be governed by minimum qualifications established by
17 the Supreme Court.

18 (d) The Department has an established compensation
19 schedule approved by the Supreme Court. The compensation
20 schedule shall include salary ranges with necessary
21 increments to compensate each employee. The increments
22 shall, within the salary ranges, be based on such factors
23 as bona fide occupational qualifications, performance, and
24 length of service. Each position in the Department shall be
25 placed on the compensation schedule according to job duties
26 and responsibilities of such position. The policy and

1 procedures of the compensation schedule shall be made
2 available to each employee.

3 (8) In order to obtain full reimbursement of all approved
4 costs, each Department must continue to employ at least the
5 same number of probation officers and probation managers as
6 were authorized for employment for the fiscal year which
7 includes January 1, 1985. This number shall be designated as
8 the base amount of the Department. No positions approved by the
9 Division under paragraph (b) of subsection 4 will be included
10 in the base amount. In the event that the Department employs
11 fewer Probation officers and Probation managers than the base
12 amount for a period of 90 days, funding received by the
13 Department under subsection 4 of this Section may be reduced on
14 a monthly basis by the amount of the current salaries of any
15 positions below the base amount.

16 (9) Before the 15th day of each month, the treasurer of any
17 county which has a Probation and Court Services Department, or
18 the treasurer of the most populous county, in the case of a
19 Probation or Court Services Department funded by more than one
20 county, shall submit an itemized statement of all approved
21 costs incurred in the delivery of Basic Probation and Court
22 Services under this Act to the Supreme Court. The treasurer may
23 also submit an itemized statement of all approved costs
24 incurred in the delivery of new and expanded Probation and
25 Court Services as well as Individualized Services and Programs.
26 The Supreme Court or its designee shall verify compliance with

1 this Section and shall examine and audit the monthly statement
2 and, upon finding them to be correct, shall forward them to the
3 Comptroller for payment to the county treasurer. In the case of
4 payment to a treasurer of a county which is the most populous
5 of counties sharing the salary and expenses of a Probation and
6 Court Services Department, the treasurer shall divide the money
7 between the counties in a manner that reflects each county's
8 share of the cost incurred by the Department.

9 (10) The county treasurer must certify that funds received
10 under this Section shall be used solely to maintain and improve
11 Probation and Court Services. The county or circuit shall
12 remain in compliance with all standards, policies and
13 regulations established by the Supreme Court. If at any time
14 the Supreme Court determines that a county or circuit is not in
15 compliance, the Supreme Court shall immediately notify the
16 Chief Judge, county board chairman and the Director of Court
17 Services Chief Probation Officer. If after 90 days of written
18 notice the noncompliance still exists, the Supreme Court shall
19 be required to reduce the amount of monthly reimbursement by
20 10%. An additional 10% reduction of monthly reimbursement shall
21 occur for each consecutive month of noncompliance. Except as
22 provided in subsection 5 of Section 15, funding to counties
23 shall commence on April 1, 1986. Funds received under this Act
24 shall be used to provide for Probation Department expenses
25 including those required under Section 13 of this Act. The
26 Mandatory Arbitration Fund may be used to provide for Probation

1 Department expenses, including those required under Section 13
2 of this Act.

3 (11) The respective counties shall be responsible for
4 capital and space costs, fringe benefits, clerical costs,
5 equipment, telecommunications, postage, commodities and
6 printing.

7 (12) For purposes of this Act only, probation officers
8 shall be considered peace officers. In the exercise of their
9 official duties, probation officers, sheriffs, and police
10 officers may, anywhere within the State, arrest any probationer
11 who is in violation of any of the conditions of his or her
12 probation, conditional discharge, or supervision, and it shall
13 be the duty of the officer making the arrest to take the
14 probationer before the Court having jurisdiction over the
15 probationer for further order.

16 (Source: P.A. 100-91, eff. 8-11-17.)

17 Section 99. Effective date. This Act takes effect upon
18 becoming law.