

SUPREME COURT OF ILLINOIS

The People of the State of Illinois v. Jaime P.

Docket No. 101602 (Ill. Dec. 21, 2006) · No. 101602 · Decided December 21, 2006

SUMMARY

The Illinois Supreme Court held that probation imposed on a juvenile adjudicated delinquent for a Class X felony terminates when the juvenile reaches age 21, notwithstanding the statutory requirement that probation for certain serious offenses last at least five years. The court concluded that the Juvenile Court Act requires automatic termination of proceedings at age 21, except for extended jurisdiction juvenile prosecutions. The judgment of the appellate court and the circuit court was reversed, and the cause was remanded for closure of the proceedings, subject to enforcement of restitution as permitted by law.

CASE DETAILS

COURT	Supreme Court of Illinois
WRITING FOR THE COURT	Justice Karmeier; Chief Justice Thomas; Justice Freeman; Justice Fitzgerald; Justice Kilbride; Justice Garman; Justice Burke
JURISDICTION	Illinois
DECIDED	December 21, 2006
DOCKET	101602
DISPOSITION	reversed_and_remanded
PROCEDURAL POSTURE	Jaime P. appealed the denial of her petition to terminate juvenile probation after she turned 21. The Illinois Supreme Court granted leave to appeal, reversed the appellate court and circuit court, and remanded.
STANDARD OF REVIEW	De novo review applies to questions of statutory interpretation.
PRECEDENTIAL VALUE	Published Illinois Supreme Court opinion; precedential.
PARTIES	Jaime P. v. The People of the State of Illinois

TOPICS

- statutory interpretation
- plain meaning rule
- in pari materia
- criminal procedure
- appellate procedure

PRACTICE AREAS

QUESTIONS PRESENTED

1. Whether section 5-715(1) of the Juvenile Court Act permits probation imposed for a Class X felony to continue beyond the minor's twenty-first birthday.
2. Whether section 5-755(1) requires all juvenile proceedings to terminate automatically when a minor reaches age 21, absent the extended-jurisdiction juvenile-prosecution exception in section 5-810.
3. Whether the juvenile court could continue overseeing restitution after probation and juvenile proceedings terminated.

HOLDINGS

1. Under section 5-715(1), probation for a minor adjudicated guilty of first-degree murder, a Class X felony, or a forcible felony must last at least five years or until the minor reaches age 21, at which time the probationary proceeding terminates; the statute does not authorize probation beyond age 21.
2. Although juvenile probation and proceedings automatically terminated when Jaime P. turned 21, the court could oversee payment of restitution within the statutory restitution period, which in this case could extend no later than seven years from imposition of the restitution order.

KEY QUOTATIONS

“It is clear that the circuit court in juvenile proceedings maintains jurisdiction only until the minor turns 21 years of age.” (at 5-6)

“We agree with respondent that the plain intent of the Juvenile Court Act was to set the age of 21 as the maximum for all juvenile dispositions, with the limited exception of the EJJP provided in section 5–810.” (at 9-10)

“Thus, the juvenile court simply possessed no jurisdiction under the Act to continue respondent’s probation beyond the end of the court’s jurisdiction, i.e., the date the minor turns 21 years of age.” (at 10)

FACTUAL BACKGROUND

At age 16, Jaime P. and five other youths entered an acquaintance's vacant home, took property, and set a fire that injured a firefighter. She was adjudicated delinquent for aggravated arson, a Class X felony, and received five years of probation, restitution, residential placement, and community-service obligations. She turned 21 on October 3, 2003, while probation-related matters and revocation petitions remained pending, and sought termination of probation based on the expiration of juvenile-court jurisdiction.

PROCEDURAL HISTORY

Jaime P. was adjudicated delinquent in the circuit court of Kane County and sentenced to five years of probation for aggravated arson. After turning 21, she sought termination of probation and dismissal of pending revocation petitions on the ground that juvenile-court jurisdiction had expired. The juvenile court denied relief, the appellate court affirmed, and the Illinois Supreme Court reversed and remanded.

DISPOSITION

reversed_and_remanded

REMAND INSTRUCTIONS

Reverse the appellate court's judgment and the circuit court's denial of Jaime P.'s petition; remand to the circuit court for the clerk to record all proceedings under the Juvenile Court Act as finally closed and discharged under section 5-755(3).

CASES CITED

- People v. Brooks, 158 Ill. 2d 260, 267-68 (1994)
- In re Christopher K., 217 Ill. 2d 348, 354-55, 364 (2005)
- In re C.N., 196 Ill. 2d 181, 208 (2001)
- People v. Taylor, 221 Ill. 2d 157, 162-63, 165, 167, 179, 181-82 (2006)
- People v. Davis, 199 Ill. 2d 130, 135 (2002)
- People v. Pullen, 192 Ill. 2d 36, 42 (2000)
- In re R.L.S., 218 Ill. 2d 428, 433 (2006)
- People v. Laubscher, 183 Ill. 2d 330, 337 (1998)
- Cassens Transport Co. v. Illinois Industrial Comm'n, 218 Ill. 2d 519, 524 (2006)
- People v. Palmer, 218 Ill. 2d 148, 156 (2006)
- In re A.G., 195 Ill. 2d 313, 317 (2001)
- Moore v. Green, 219 Ill. 2d 470, 479-80 (2006)
- People ex rel. Director of Corrections v. Booth, 215 Ill. 2d 416, 424 (2005)
- Texaco-Cities Service Pipeline Co. v. McGaw, 182 Ill. 2d 262, 281 (1998)
- Progressive Universal Insurance Co. v. Liberty Mutual Fire Insurance Co., 215 Ill. 2d 121, 134 (2005)
- In re Gerald D., 308 Ill. App. 3d 628, 631 (1999)
- In re Ardedia L., 249 Ill. App. 3d 35, 40 (1993)