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AN ACT concerning criminal law.

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

Section 5. The Criminal Code of 1961 is amended by changing
Section 14-2 as follows:

6 (720 ILCS 5/14-2) (from Ch. 38, par. 14-2)

Sec. 14-2. Elements of the offense; affirmative defense.

(a) A person commits eavesdropping when he:

(1) Knowingly and intentionally uses an eavesdropping 9 device for the purpose of hearing or recording all or any 10 part of any conversation or intercepts, retains, or 11 transcribes electronic communication unless he does so (A) 12 with the consent of all of the parties to such conversation 13 14 or electronic communication or (B) in accordance with 15 Article 108A or Article 108B of the "Code of Criminal Procedure of 1963", approved August 14, 1963, as amended; 16 17 or

(2) Manufactures, assembles, distributes, or possesses 18 19 any electronic, mechanical, eavesdropping, or other device knowing that or having reason to know that the design of 20 the device renders it primarily useful for the purpose of 21 of 22 surreptitious hearing or recording the oral 23 conversations the interception, or retention, or 24 transcription of electronic communications and the intended or actual use of the device is contrary to the 25 26 provisions of this Article; or

(3) Uses or divulges, except as authorized by this
Article or by Article 108A or 108B of the "Code of Criminal
Procedure of 1963", approved August 14, 1963, as amended,
any information which he knows or reasonably should know
was obtained through the use of an eavesdropping device.
(b) It is an affirmative defense to a charge brought under

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1 this Article relating to the interception of a privileged 2 communication that the person charged:

was a law enforcement officer acting pursuant to an
 order of interception, entered pursuant to Section 108A-1
 or 108B-5 of the Code of Criminal Procedure of 1963; and

at the time the communication was intercepted, the
officer was unaware that the communication was privileged;
and

9 3. stopped the interception within a reasonable time 10 after discovering that the communication was privileged; 11 and

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4. did not disclose the contents of the communication.

(c) It is not unlawful for a manufacturer or a supplier of 13 eavesdropping devices, or a provider of wire or electronic 14 communication services, their agents, employees, contractors, 15 16 or venders to manufacture, assemble, sell, or possess an 17 eavesdropping device within the normal course of their business for purposes not contrary to this Article or for law 18 enforcement officers and employees of the Illinois Department 19 20 of Corrections to manufacture, assemble, purchase, or possess an eavesdropping device in preparation for or within the course 21 of their official duties. 22

(d) The interception, recording, or transcription of an
electronic communication by an employee of <u>a penal institution</u>
the Illinois Department of Corrections is not prohibited under
this Act, provided that the interception, recording, or
transcription is:

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(1) otherwise legally permissible under Illinois law;

(2) (2) conducted with the approval of the <u>penal</u> institution <del>Illinois Department of Corrections</del> for the purpose of investigating or enforcing a State criminal law or a <u>penal institution</u> <del>Department</del> rule or regulation with respect to <u>inmates in the institution</u> <del>persons committed to</del> the Department; and

35 (3) within the scope of the employee's official duties.
36 For the purposes of this subsection (d), "penal

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- 1 institution" has the meaning ascribed to it in clause (c)(1) of
- 2 <u>Section 31A-1.1.</u>
- 3 (Source: P.A. 91-657, eff. 1-1-00.)