

1 AN ACT concerning criminal law.

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

4 Section 5. The Criminal Code of 1961 is amended by changing
5 Section 16-1 and by adding Section 15-10 as follows:

6 (720 ILCS 5/15-10 new)

7 Sec. 15-10. Governmental property. As used in this Part C,
8 "governmental property" means funds or other property owned by
9 the State, a unit of local government, or a school district.

10 (720 ILCS 5/16-1) (from Ch. 38, par. 16-1)

11 Sec. 16-1. Theft.

12 (a) A person commits theft when he knowingly:

13 (1) Obtains or exerts unauthorized control over
14 property of the owner; or

15 (2) Obtains by deception control over property of the
16 owner; or

17 (3) Obtains by threat control over property of the
18 owner; or

19 (4) Obtains control over stolen property knowing the
20 property to have been stolen or under such circumstances as
21 would reasonably induce him to believe that the property
22 was stolen; or

23 (5) Obtains or exerts control over property in the
24 custody of any law enforcement agency which is explicitly
25 represented to him by any law enforcement officer or any
26 individual acting in behalf of a law enforcement agency as
27 being stolen, and

28 (A) Intends to deprive the owner permanently of the
29 use or benefit of the property; or

30 (B) Knowingly uses, conceals or abandons the
31 property in such manner as to deprive the owner

1 permanently of such use or benefit; or

2 (C) Uses, conceals, or abandons the property
3 knowing such use, concealment or abandonment probably
4 will deprive the owner permanently of such use or
5 benefit.

6 (b) Sentence.

7 (1) Theft of property not from the person and not
8 exceeding \$300 in value is a Class A misdemeanor.

9 (1.1) Theft of property not from the person and not
10 exceeding \$300 in value is a Class 4 felony if the theft
11 was committed in a school or place of worship or if the
12 theft was of governmental property.

13 (2) A person who has been convicted of theft of
14 property not from the person and not exceeding \$300 in
15 value who has been previously convicted of any type of
16 theft, robbery, armed robbery, burglary, residential
17 burglary, possession of burglary tools, home invasion,
18 forgery, a violation of Section 4-103, 4-103.1, 4-103.2, or
19 4-103.3 of the Illinois Vehicle Code relating to the
20 possession of a stolen or converted motor vehicle, or a
21 violation of Section 8 of the Illinois Credit Card and
22 Debit Card Act is guilty of a Class 4 felony. When a person
23 has any such prior conviction, the information or
24 indictment charging that person shall state such prior
25 conviction so as to give notice of the State's intention to
26 treat the charge as a felony. The fact of such prior
27 conviction is not an element of the offense and may not be
28 disclosed to the jury during trial unless otherwise
29 permitted by issues properly raised during such trial.

30 (3) (Blank).

31 (4) Theft of property from the person not exceeding
32 \$300 in value, or theft of property exceeding \$300 and not
33 exceeding \$10,000 in value, is a Class 3 felony.

34 (4.1) Theft of property from the person not exceeding
35 \$300 in value, or theft of property exceeding \$300 and not
36 exceeding \$10,000 in value, is a Class 2 felony if the

1 theft was committed in a school or place of worship or if
2 the theft was of governmental property.

3 (5) Theft of property exceeding \$10,000 and not
4 exceeding \$100,000 in value is a Class 2 felony.

5 (5.1) Theft of property exceeding \$10,000 and not
6 exceeding \$100,000 in value is a Class 1 felony if the
7 theft was committed in a school or place of worship or if
8 the theft was of governmental property.

9 (6) Theft of property exceeding \$100,000 and not
10 exceeding \$500,000 in value is a Class 1 felony.

11 (6.1) Theft of property exceeding \$100,000 in value is
12 a Class X felony if the theft was committed in a school or
13 place of worship or if the theft was of governmental
14 property.

15 (6.2) Theft of property exceeding \$500,000 in value is
16 a Class 1 non-probationable felony.

17 (7) Theft by deception, as described by paragraph (2)
18 of subsection (a) of this Section, in which the offender
19 obtained money or property valued at \$5,000 or more from a
20 victim 60 years of age or older is a Class 2 felony.

21 (c) When a charge of theft of property exceeding a
22 specified value is brought, the value of the property involved
23 is an element of the offense to be resolved by the trier of
24 fact as either exceeding or not exceeding the specified value.

25 (Source: P.A. 92-16, eff. 6-28-01; 93-520, eff. 8-6-03.)