

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 16H-60 as follows:

6 (720 ILCS 5/16H-60)

7 Sec. 16H-60. Sentence.

8 (a) A financial crime, the full value of which does not
9 exceed \$500, is a Class A misdemeanor.

10 (b) A person who has been convicted of a financial crime,
11 the full value of which does not exceed \$500, and who has been
12 previously convicted of a financial crime or any type of theft,
13 robbery, armed robbery, burglary, residential burglary,
14 possession of burglary tools, or home invasion, is guilty of a
15 Class 4 felony. When a person has such prior conviction, the
16 information or indictment charging that person shall state such
17 prior conviction so as to give notice of the State's intention
18 to treat the charge as a felony. The fact of such prior
19 conviction is not an element of the offense and may not be
20 disclosed to the jury during trial unless otherwise permitted
21 by issues properly raised during such trial.

22 (c) A financial crime, the full value of which exceeds \$500
23 but does not exceed \$10,000, is a Class 3 felony. When a charge

1 of financial crime, the full value of which exceeds \$500 but
2 does not exceed \$10,000, is brought, the value of the financial
3 crime involved is an element of the offense to be resolved by
4 the trier of fact as either exceeding or not exceeding \$500.

5 (d) A financial crime, the full value of which exceeds
6 \$10,000 but does not exceed \$100,000, is a Class 2 felony. When
7 a charge of financial crime, the full value of which exceeds
8 \$10,000 but does not exceed \$100,000, is brought, the value of
9 the financial crime involved is an element of the offense to be
10 resolved by the trier of fact as either exceeding or not
11 exceeding \$10,000.

12 (e) A financial crime, the full value of which exceeds
13 \$100,000 but does not exceed \$500,000, is a Class 1 felony.
14 When a charge of financial crime, the full value of which
15 exceeds \$100,000 but does not exceed \$500,000, is brought, the
16 value of the financial crime involved is an element of the
17 offense to be resolved by the trier of fact as either exceeding
18 or not exceeding \$100,000.

19 (f) A financial crime which is a financial institution
20 robbery is a Class 1 felony.

21 (g) A financial crime which is a continuing financial
22 crimes enterprise is a Class 1 felony.

23 (h) A financial crime which is the offense of being an
24 organizer of a continuing financial crimes enterprise is a
25 Class X felony.

26 (i) (Blank).

1 (j) A financial crime, the full value of which exceeds
2 \$500,000 but does not exceed \$1,000,000, is a Class 1
3 non-probationable felony. When a charge of financial crime, the
4 full value of which exceeds \$500,000 but does not exceed
5 \$1,000,000, is brought, the value of the financial crime
6 involved is an element of the offense to be resolved by the
7 trier of fact as either exceeding or not exceeding \$500,000.

8 (k) A financial crime, the full value of which exceeds
9 \$1,000,000, is a Class X felony. When a charge of financial
10 crime, the full value of which exceeds \$1,000,000, is brought,
11 the value of the financial crime involved is an element of the
12 offense to be resolved by the trier of fact as either exceeding
13 or not exceeding \$1,000,000.

14 (Source: P.A. 96-534, eff. 8-14-09; 96-1301, eff. 1-1-11.)