

100TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY State of Illinois 2017 and 2018 HB3713

by Rep. Litesa E. Wallace

SYNOPSIS AS INTRODUCED:

720 ILCS 5/21-1.3

Amends the Criminal Code of 2012. Provides that criminal defacement of property is a Class 3 (rather than a Class 4) felony when the aggregate value of the damage to property does not exceed \$500 and the property damaged is a place of worship. Criminal defacement of property is a Class 2 (rather than a Class 3) felony when the aggregate value of the damage to property exceeds \$500 and the property damaged is a place of worship.

LRB100 06332 RLC 16370 b

CORRECTIONAL
BUDGET AND
IMPACT NOTE ACT
MAY APPLY

1 AN ACT concerning criminal law.

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

- Section 5. The Criminal Code of 2012 is amended by changing

 Section 21-1.3 as follows:
- 6 (720 ILCS 5/21-1.3)
- 7 Sec. 21-1.3. Criminal defacement of property.
- 8 (a) A person commits criminal defacement of property when
 9 the person knowingly damages the property of another by
 10 defacing, deforming, or otherwise damaging the property by the
 11 use of paint or any other similar substance, or by the use of a
 12 writing instrument, etching tool, or any other similar device.
 13 It is an affirmative defense to a violation of this Section
 14 that the owner of the property damaged consented to such
- 14 that the owner of the property damaged consented to such
- 15 damage.
- 16 (b) Sentence.
- 17 Criminal defacement of property is а misdemeanor for a first offense when the aggregate value of the 18 19 damage to the property does not exceed \$500. Criminal 20 defacement of property is a Class 4 felony when the aggregate 21 value of the damage to property does not exceed \$500 and the 22 property damaged is a school building or place of worship or property which memorializes or honors an individual or group of 23

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police officers, fire fighters, members of the United States Armed Forces or National Guard, or veterans. Criminal defacement of property, other than when the property damaged is a school building, place of worship, or property which memorializes or honors an individual or group of police officers, fire fighters, members of the United States Armed Forces or National Guard, or veterans is a Class 4 felony for a second or subsequent conviction or when the aggregate value of the damage to the property exceeds \$500. Criminal defacement of property is a Class 3 felony when the aggregate value of the damage to property exceeds \$500 and the property damaged is a school building or place of worship or property which memorializes or honors an individual or group of police officers, fire fighters, members of the United States Armed Forces or National Guard, or veterans. Criminal defacement of property is a Class 3 felony when the aggregate value of the damage to property does not exceed \$500 and the property damaged is a place of worship. Criminal defacement of property is a Class 2 felony when the aggregate value of the damage to property exceeds \$500 and the property damaged is a place of wor<u>ship.</u>

- (2) In addition to any other sentence that may be imposed for a violation of this Section, a person convicted of criminal defacement of property shall:
- 25 (A) pay the actual costs incurred by the property owner 26 or the unit of government to abate, remediate, repair, or

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- remove the effect of the damage to the property. To the 1 extent permitted by law, reimbursement for the costs of 2 3 abatement, remediation, repair, or removal shall be payable to the person who incurred the costs; and 4
 - (B) if convicted of criminal defacement of property that is chargeable as a Class 3 or Class 4 felony, pay a mandatory minimum fine of \$500.
 - (3) In addition to any other sentence that may be imposed, a court shall order any person convicted of criminal defacement of property to perform community service for not less than 30 and not more than 120 hours, if community service is available in the jurisdiction. The community service shall include, but need not be limited to, the cleanup and repair of the damage to property that was caused by the offense, or similar damage to property located in the municipality or county in which the offense occurred. When the property damaged is a school building, the community service may include cleanup, removal, or painting over the defacement. In addition, whenever any person is placed on supervision for an alleged offense under this Section, the supervision shall be conditioned upon the performance of the community service.
 - (4) For the purposes of this subsection (b), aggregate value shall be determined by adding the value of the damage to one or more properties if the offenses were committed as part of a single course of conduct.
- (Source: P.A. 98-315, eff. 1-1-14; 98-466, eff. 8-16-13; 26

1 98-756, eff. 7-16-14; 99-631, eff. 1-1-17.)