

93RD GENERAL ASSEMBLY State of Illinois 2003 and 2004 HB4036

Introduced 1/14/2004, by Lou Lang

SYNOPSIS AS INTRODUCED:

720 ILCS 5/21-1

from Ch. 38, par. 21-1

Amends the Criminal Code of 1961 relating to criminal damage to property. Changes the threshold amount in which criminal damage to property is a felony from damage exceeding \$300 to damage exceeding \$1,500. Provides that if the damage occurs to property of a school or place of worship, changes the threshold amount for which the penalty is a Class 3 felony from damage exceeding \$300 to damage exceeding \$1,500.

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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 1961 is amended by changing

 Section 21-1 as follows:
- 6 (720 ILCS 5/21-1) (from Ch. 38, par. 21-1)
- 7 Sec. 21-1. Criminal damage to property.
 - (1) A person commits an illegal act when he:
- 9 (a) knowingly damages any property of another without 10 his consent; or
- 11 (b) recklessly by means of fire or explosive damages 12 property of another; or
 - (c) knowingly starts a fire on the land of another without his consent; or
 - (d) knowingly injures a domestic animal of another without his consent; or
 - (e) knowingly deposits on the land or in the building of another, without his consent, any stink bomb or any offensive smelling compound and thereby intends to interfere with the use by another of the land or building; or
 - (f) damages any property, other than as described in subsection (b) of Section 20-1, with intent to defraud an insurer; or
- 25 (g) knowingly shoots a firearm at any portion of a railroad train.
 - When the charge of criminal damage to property exceeding a specified value is brought, the extent of the damage is an element of the offense to be resolved by the trier of fact as either exceeding or not exceeding the specified value.
- 31 (2) The acts described in items (a), (b), (c), (e), and (f) 32 are Class A misdemeanors if the damage to property does not

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exceed \$1,500 \$300. The acts described in items (a), (b), (c), (e), and (f) are Class 4 felonies if the damage to property does not exceed \$1,500 \$300 if the damage occurs to property of a school or place of worship. The act described in item (d) is a Class 4 felony if the damage to property does not exceed \$10,000. The act described in item (g) is a Class 4 felony. The acts described in items (a), (b), (c), (e), and (f) are Class 4 felonies if the damage to property exceeds \$1,500 \$300 but does not exceed \$10,000. The acts described in items (a) through (f) are Class 3 felonies if the damage to property exceeds \$1,500 \$300 but does not exceed \$10,000 if the damage occurs to property of a school or place of worship. The acts described in items (a) through (f) are Class 3 felonies if the damage to property exceeds \$10,000 but does not exceed \$100,000. The acts described in items (a) through (f) are Class 2 felonies if the damage to property exceeds \$10,000 but does not exceed \$100,000 if the damage occurs to property of a school or place of worship. The acts described in items (a) through (f) are Class 2 felonies if the damage to property exceeds \$100,000. The acts described in items (a) through (f) are Class 1 felonies if the damage to property exceeds \$100,000 and the damage occurs to property of a school or place of worship. If the damage to property exceeds \$10,000, the court shall impose upon the offender a fine equal to the value of the damages to the property.

(3) In addition to any other sentence that may be imposed, a court shall order any person convicted of criminal damage to property to perform community service for not less than 30 and not more than 120 hours, if community service is available in the jurisdiction and is funded and approved by the county board of the county where the offense was committed. 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.

This subsection does not apply when the court imposes a sentence of incarceration.

1 (Source: P.A. 91-360, eff. 7-29-99; 92-454, eff. 1-1-02.)