

97TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY State of Illinois 2011 and 2012 HB1927

by Rep. Emily McAsey

SYNOPSIS AS INTRODUCED:

720 ILCS 5/12-30

from Ch. 38, par. 12-30

Amends the Criminal Code of 1961 relating to violation of an order of protection. Provides that the Class 4 felony violation of an order of protection if the defendant had prior convictions for specified offenses applies to a prior conviction under the law of another jurisdiction for an offense which is substantially similar to specified Illinois offenses. Effective immediately.

LRB097 08502 RLC 48629 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 1961 is amended by changing

 Section 12-30 as follows:
- 6 (720 ILCS 5/12-30) (from Ch. 38, par. 12-30)
- 7 Sec. 12-30. Violation of an order of protection.
- 8 (a) A person commits violation of an order of protection
- 9 if:

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- 10 (1) He or she commits an act which was prohibited by a
 11 court or fails to commit an act which was ordered by a
 12 court in violation of:
 - (i) a remedy in a valid order of protection authorized under paragraphs (1), (2), (3), (14), or (14.5) of subsection (b) of Section 214 of the Illinois Domestic Violence Act of 1986,
 - (ii) a remedy, which is substantially similar to the remedies authorized under paragraphs (1), (2), (3), (14) or (14.5) of subsection (b) of Section 214 of the Illinois Domestic Violence Act of 1986, in a valid order of protection, which is authorized under the laws of another state, tribe or United States territory,
- 23 (iii) any other remedy when the act constitutes a

crime against the protected parties as the term
protected parties is defined in Section 112A-4 of the
Code of Criminal Procedure of 1963; and

(2) Such violation occurs after the offender has been served notice of the contents of the order, pursuant to the Illinois Domestic Violence Act of 1986 or any substantially similar statute of another state, tribe or United States territory, or otherwise has acquired actual knowledge of the contents of the order.

An order of protection issued by a state, tribal or territorial court related to domestic or family violence shall be deemed valid if the issuing court had jurisdiction over the parties and matter under the law of the state, tribe or territory. There shall be a presumption of validity where an order is certified and appears authentic on its face.

- (a-5) Failure to provide reasonable notice and opportunity to be heard shall be an affirmative defense to any charge or process filed seeking enforcement of a foreign order of protection.
- (b) For purposes of this Section, an "order of protection" may have been issued in a criminal or civil proceeding.
- (c) Nothing in this Section shall be construed to diminish the inherent authority of the courts to enforce their lawful orders through civil or criminal contempt proceedings.
- (d) Violation of an order of protection under subsection(a) of this Section is a Class A misdemeanor. Violation of an

order of protection under subsection (a) of this Section is a 1 2 Class 4 felony if the defendant has any prior conviction under this Code for domestic battery (Section 12-3.2) or violation of 3 an order of protection (Section 12-30), or any prior conviction 4 5 under the law of another jurisdiction for an offense which is substantially similar. Violation of an order of protection is a 6 7 Class 4 felony if the defendant has any prior conviction under this Code for first degree murder (Section 9-1), attempt to 8 9 commit first degree murder (Section 8-4), aggravated domestic 10 battery (Section 12-3.3), aggravated battery (Section 12-4), 11 heinous battery (Section 12-4.1), aggravated battery with a 12 firearm (Section 12-4.2), aggravated battery of a child 13 (Section 12-4.3), aggravated battery of an unborn child (Section 12-4.4), aggravated battery of a senior citizen 14 (Section 12-7.3), aggravated 15 (Section 12-4.6), stalking 16 stalking (Section 12-7.4), criminal sexual assault (Section 17 12-13), aggravated criminal sexual assault (12-14), kidnapping 10-1), aggravated kidnapping (Section 18 (Section 10-2). predatory criminal sexual assault of a child (Section 12-14.1), 19 20 aggravated criminal sexual abuse (Section 12-16), unlawful (Section 10-3), aggravated unlawful restraint 21 restraint 22 (Section 10-3.1), aggravated arson (Section 20-1.1), 23 aggravated discharge of a firearm (Section 24-1.2), or any 24 prior conviction under the law of another jurisdiction for any 25 offense that is substantially similar to the offenses listed in 26 this Section, when any of these offenses have been committed

against a family or household member as defined in Section 1 2 112A-3 of the Code of Criminal Procedure of 1963. The court 3 shall impose a minimum penalty of 24 hours imprisonment for defendant's second or subsequent violation of any order of 5 protection; unless the court explicitly finds that an increased penalty or such period of imprisonment would be manifestly 6 7 unjust. In addition to any other penalties, the court may order the defendant to pay a fine as authorized under Section 5-9-1 8 of the Unified Code of Corrections or to make restitution to 9 the victim under Section 5-5-6 of the Unified Code of 10 11 Corrections. In addition to any other penalties, including 12 those imposed by Section 5-9-1.5 of the Unified Code of 13 Corrections, the court shall impose an additional fine of \$20 as authorized by Section 5-9-1.11 of the Unified Code of 14 15 Corrections upon any person convicted of or placed on 16 supervision for a violation of this Section. The additional 17 fine shall be imposed for each violation of this Section.

- (e) The limitations placed on law enforcement liability by

 Section 305 of the Illinois Domestic Violence Act of 1986 apply

 to actions taken under this Section.
- 21 (Source: P.A. 91-112, eff. 10-1-99; 91-357, eff. 7-29-99;
- 22 92-827, eff. 8-22-02.)
- 23 Section 99. Effective date. This Act takes effect upon
- 24 becoming law.