



99TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

State of Illinois

2015 and 2016

HB6599

by Rep. Keith R. Wheeler

SYNOPSIS AS INTRODUCED:

720 ILCS 5/16-1

from Ch. 38, par. 16-1

Amends the Criminal Code of 2012. Provides that the penalty for theft in which the offense is committed against a not-for-profit organization that is exempt from taxation under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is one class higher than the penalty for theft committed against other persons. Provides that if the penalty for theft otherwise provided for is a Class X felony, the penalty under this provision is the penalty for a Class X felony with a minimum term of imprisonment of 7 years. Effective immediately.

LRB099 22718 RLC 50224 b

CORRECTIONAL
BUDGET AND
IMPACT NOTE ACT
MAY APPLY

A BILL FOR

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 2012 is amended by changing
5 Section 16-1 as follows:

6 (720 ILCS 5/16-1) (from Ch. 38, par. 16-1)

7 Sec. 16-1. Theft.

8 (a) A person commits theft when he or she knowingly:

9 (1) Obtains or exerts unauthorized control over
10 property of the owner; or

11 (2) Obtains by deception control over property of the
12 owner; or

13 (3) Obtains by threat control over property of the
14 owner; or

15 (4) Obtains control over stolen property knowing the
16 property to have been stolen or under such circumstances as
17 would reasonably induce him or her to believe that the
18 property was stolen; or

19 (5) Obtains or exerts control over property in the
20 custody of any law enforcement agency which any law
21 enforcement officer or any individual acting in behalf of a
22 law enforcement agency explicitly represents to the person
23 as being stolen or represents to the person such

1 circumstances as would reasonably induce the person to
2 believe that the property was stolen, and

3 (A) Intends to deprive the owner permanently of the
4 use or benefit of the property; or

5 (B) Knowingly uses, conceals or abandons the
6 property in such manner as to deprive the owner
7 permanently of such use or benefit; or

8 (C) Uses, conceals, or abandons the property
9 knowing such use, concealment or abandonment probably
10 will deprive the owner permanently of such use or
11 benefit.

12 (b) Sentence.

13 (1) Theft of property not from the person and not
14 exceeding \$500 in value is a Class A misdemeanor.

15 (1.1) Theft of property not from the person and not
16 exceeding \$500 in value is a Class 4 felony if the theft
17 was committed in a school or place of worship or if the
18 theft was of governmental property.

19 (2) A person who has been convicted of theft of
20 property not from the person and not exceeding \$500 in
21 value who has been previously convicted of any type of
22 theft, robbery, armed robbery, burglary, residential
23 burglary, possession of burglary tools, home invasion,
24 forgery, a violation of Section 4-103, 4-103.1, 4-103.2, or
25 4-103.3 of the Illinois Vehicle Code relating to the
26 possession of a stolen or converted motor vehicle, or a

1 violation of Section 17-36 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or
2 the Criminal Code of 2012, or Section 8 of the Illinois
3 Credit Card and Debit Card Act is guilty of a Class 4
4 felony.

5 (3) (Blank).

6 (4) Theft of property from the person not exceeding
7 \$500 in value, or theft of property exceeding \$500 and not
8 exceeding \$10,000 in value, is a Class 3 felony.

9 (4.1) Theft of property from the person not exceeding
10 \$500 in value, or theft of property exceeding \$500 and not
11 exceeding \$10,000 in value, is a Class 2 felony if the
12 theft was committed in a school or place of worship or if
13 the theft was of governmental property.

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

16 (5.1) Theft of property exceeding \$10,000 and not
17 exceeding \$100,000 in value is a Class 1 felony if the
18 theft was committed in a school or place of worship or if
19 the theft was of governmental property.

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

22 (6.1) Theft of property exceeding \$100,000 in value is
23 a Class X felony if the theft was committed in a school or
24 place of worship or if the theft was of governmental
25 property.

26 (6.2) Theft of property exceeding \$500,000 and not

1 exceeding \$1,000,000 in value is a Class 1
2 non-probationable felony.

3 (6.3) Theft of property exceeding \$1,000,000 in value
4 is a Class X felony.

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

9 (8) Theft by deception, as described by paragraph (2)
10 of subsection (a) of this Section, in which the offender
11 falsely poses as a landlord or agent or employee of the
12 landlord and obtains a rent payment or a security deposit
13 from a tenant is a Class 3 felony if the rent payment or
14 security deposit obtained does not exceed \$500.

15 (9) Theft by deception, as described by paragraph (2)
16 of subsection (a) of this Section, in which the offender
17 falsely poses as a landlord or agent or employee of the
18 landlord and obtains a rent payment or a security deposit
19 from a tenant is a Class 2 felony if the rent payment or
20 security deposit obtained exceeds \$500 and does not exceed
21 \$10,000.

22 (10) Theft by deception, as described by paragraph (2)
23 of subsection (a) of this Section, in which the offender
24 falsely poses as a landlord or agent or employee of the
25 landlord and obtains a rent payment or a security deposit
26 from a tenant is a Class 1 felony if the rent payment or

1 security deposit obtained exceeds \$10,000 and does not
2 exceed \$100,000.

3 (11) Theft by deception, as described by paragraph (2)
4 of subsection (a) of this Section, in which the offender
5 falsely poses as a landlord or agent or employee of the
6 landlord and obtains a rent payment or a security deposit
7 from a tenant is a Class X felony if the rent payment or
8 security deposit obtained exceeds \$100,000.

9 (12) A theft, as described in this Section, in which
10 the offense is committed against a not-for-profit
11 organization that is exempt from taxation under Section
12 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 shall have
13 the following penalty:

14 (A) if the penalty otherwise provided for in this
15 Section is a Class A misdemeanor the penalty under this
16 paragraph (12) is the penalty for a Class 4 felony;

17 (B) if the penalty otherwise provided for in this
18 Section is a Class 4 felony the penalty under this
19 paragraph (12) is the penalty for a Class 3 felony;

20 (C) if the penalty otherwise provided for in this
21 Section is a Class 3 felony the penalty under this
22 paragraph (12) is the penalty for a Class 2 felony;

23 (D) if the penalty otherwise provided for in this
24 Section is a Class 2 felony the penalty under this
25 paragraph (12) is the penalty for a Class 1 felony;

26 (E) if the penalty otherwise provided for in this

1 Section is a Class 1 felony the penalty under this
2 paragraph (12) is the penalty for a Class X felony; and
3 (F) if the penalty otherwise provided for in this
4 Section is a Class X felony the penalty under this
5 paragraph (12) is the penalty for a Class X felony with
6 a minimum term of imprisonment of 7 years.

7 (c) When a charge of theft of property exceeding a
8 specified value is brought, the value of the property involved
9 is an element of the offense to be resolved by the trier of
10 fact as either exceeding or not exceeding the specified value.

11 (d) Theft by lessee; permissive inference. The trier of
12 fact may infer evidence that a person intends to deprive the
13 owner permanently of the use or benefit of the property (1) if
14 a lessee of the personal property of another fails to return it
15 to the owner within 10 days after written demand from the owner
16 for its return or (2) if a lessee of the personal property of
17 another fails to return it to the owner within 24 hours after
18 written demand from the owner for its return and the lessee had
19 presented identification to the owner that contained a
20 materially fictitious name, address, or telephone number. A
21 notice in writing, given after the expiration of the leasing
22 agreement, addressed and mailed, by registered mail, to the
23 lessee at the address given by him and shown on the leasing
24 agreement shall constitute proper demand.

25 (e) Permissive inference; evidence of intent that a person
26 obtains by deception control over property. The trier of fact

1 may infer that a person "knowingly obtains by deception control
2 over property of the owner" when he or she fails to return,
3 within 45 days after written demand from the owner, the
4 downpayment and any additional payments accepted under a
5 promise, oral or in writing, to perform services for the owner
6 for consideration of \$3,000 or more, and the promisor knowingly
7 without good cause failed to substantially perform pursuant to
8 the agreement after taking a down payment of 10% or more of the
9 agreed upon consideration. This provision shall not apply where
10 the owner initiated the suspension of performance under the
11 agreement, or where the promisor responds to the notice within
12 the 45-day notice period. A notice in writing, addressed and
13 mailed, by registered mail, to the promisor at the last known
14 address of the promisor, shall constitute proper demand.

15 (f) Offender's interest in the property.

16 (1) It is no defense to a charge of theft of property
17 that the offender has an interest therein, when the owner
18 also has an interest to which the offender is not entitled.

19 (2) Where the property involved is that of the
20 offender's spouse, no prosecution for theft may be
21 maintained unless the parties were not living together as
22 man and wife and were living in separate abodes at the time
23 of the alleged theft.

24 (Source: P.A. 96-496, eff. 1-1-10; 96-534, eff. 8-14-09;
25 96-1000, eff. 7-2-10; 96-1301, eff. 1-1-11; 96-1532, eff.
26 1-1-12; 96-1551, eff. 7-1-11; 97-597, eff. 1-1-12; 97-1150,

1 eff. 1-25-13.)

2 Section 99. Effective date. This Act takes effect upon
3 becoming law.