

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 Sections 16-1 and 16H-60 as follows:

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

Sec. 16-1. Theft.

(a) A person commits theft when he knowingly:

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

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

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

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

(5) Obtains or exerts control over property in the custody of any law enforcement agency which is explicitly represented to him by any law enforcement officer or any individual acting in behalf of a law enforcement agency as being stolen, and

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

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

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

(b) Sentence.

(1) Theft of property not from the person and not exceeding \$300 in value is a Class A misdemeanor.

(1.1) Theft of property not from the person and not exceeding \$300 in value is a Class 4 felony if the theft was committed in a school or place of worship or if the theft was of governmental property.

(2) A person who has been convicted of theft of property not from the person and not exceeding \$300 in value who has been previously convicted of any type of theft, robbery, armed robbery, burglary, residential burglary, possession of burglary tools, home invasion, forgery, a violation of Section 4-103, 4-103.1, 4-103.2, or 4-103.3 of the Illinois Vehicle Code relating to the possession of a stolen or converted motor vehicle, or a violation of Section 8 of the Illinois Credit Card and Debit Card Act is guilty of a Class 4 felony. When a person

has any such prior conviction, the information or indictment charging that person shall state such prior conviction so as to give notice of the State's intention to treat the charge as a felony. The fact of such prior conviction is not an element of the offense and may not be disclosed to the jury during trial unless otherwise permitted by issues properly raised during such trial.

(3) (Blank).

(4) Theft of property from the person not exceeding \$300 in value, or theft of property exceeding \$300 and not exceeding \$10,000 in value, is a Class 3 felony.

(4.1) Theft of property from the person not exceeding \$300 in value, or theft of property exceeding \$300 and not exceeding \$10,000 in value, is a Class 2 felony if the theft was committed in a school or place of worship or if the theft was of governmental property.

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

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

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

(6.1) Theft of property exceeding \$100,000 in value is a Class X felony if the theft was committed in a school or

place of worship or if the theft was of governmental property.

(6.2) Theft of property exceeding \$500,000 and not exceeding \$1,000,000 in value is a Class 1 non-probationable felony.

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

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

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

(Source: P.A. 93-520, eff. 8-6-03; 94-134, eff. 1-1-06.)

(720 ILCS 5/16H-60)

Sec. 16H-60. Sentence.

(a) A financial crime, the full value of which does not exceed \$300, is a Class A misdemeanor.

(b) A person who has been convicted of a financial crime, the full value of which does not exceed \$300, and who has been previously convicted of a financial crime or any type of theft, robbery, armed robbery, burglary, residential burglary, possession of burglary tools, or home invasion, is guilty of a

Class 4 felony. When a person has such prior conviction, the information or indictment charging that person shall state such prior conviction so as to give notice of the State's intention to treat the charge as a felony. The fact of such prior conviction is not an element of the offense and may not be disclosed to the jury during trial unless otherwise permitted by issues properly raised during such trial.

(c) A financial crime, the full value of which exceeds \$300 but does not exceed \$10,000, is a Class 3 felony. When a charge of financial crime, the full value of which exceeds \$300 but does not exceed \$10,000, is brought, the value of the financial crime involved is an element of the offense to be resolved by the trier of fact as either exceeding or not exceeding \$300.

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

(e) A financial crime, the full value of which exceeds \$100,000, is a Class 1 felony. When a charge of financial crime, the full value of which exceeds \$100,000, is brought, the value of the financial crime involved is an element of the offense to be resolved by the trier of fact as either exceeding or not exceeding \$100,000.

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

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

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

(i) (Blank). ~~Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Section, a financial crime which is loan fraud in connection with a loan secured by residential real estate is a Class 4 felony.~~

(Source: P.A. 93-440, eff. 8-5-03.)

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