

14.12B
Issues In Unlawful Sale Of Burglary Tools

To sustain the charge of unlawful sale of burglary tools, the State must prove the following proposition:

That the defendant knowingly [(sold) (transferred)] [(any key) (any key, including a key designed for lock bumping,) (a lock pick)] specifically manufactured or altered for use in breaking into [(a building) (a housetrailer) (a watercraft) (an aircraft) (a motor vehicle) (a railroad car) (any depository designed for the safe keeping of property)] [or any part of that property].

If you find from your consideration of all the evidence that this proposition has been proved beyond a reasonable doubt, you should find the defendant guilty.

If you find from your consideration of all the evidence that this proposition has not been proved beyond a reasonable doubt, you should find the defendant not guilty.

Committee Note

Instruction and Committee Note Approved January 24, 2014.

720 ILCS 5/19-2.5 (West 2013), added by P.A. 96-1307, § 5, effective January 1, 2011.

Give Instruction 14.12A.

When applicable, give Instruction 14.12C, defining “lock bumping”.

When applicable, give Instruction 23.43B, defining “motor vehicle”.

Use applicable bracketed material.

The brackets are present solely for the guidance of court and counsel and should not be included in the instruction submitted to the jury.

Section 19-2.5 sets forth an exception to the offense of unlawful sale of burglary tools. The statute does not apply to the sale or transfer of any key or lock pick described in this instruction to any peace officer or other employee of a law enforcement agency, or to any person or agency licensed as a locksmith pursuant to statute, or to any person engaged in the business of towing vehicles, or to any person engaged in the business of lawful repossession of property who possesses a valid Repossessor-ICC Authorization Card. If the defendant relies on this exception, it will be necessary to give additional instructions.

When accountability is an issue, ordinarily insert the phrase “or one for whose conduct he is legally responsible” after the word “defendant” in the proposition. Give Instruction 5.03.