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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 Humane Care for Animals Act is amended by changing Section 4.01 as follows:
- 6 (510 ILCS 70/4.01) (from Ch. 8, par. 704.01)
- Sec. 4.01. Animals in entertainment. This Section does not apply when the only animals involved are dogs. (Section 26-5 of the Criminal Code of 1961, rather than this Section, applies when the only animals involved are dogs.)
 - (a) No person may own, capture, breed, train, or lease any animal which he or she knows or should know is intended for use in any show, exhibition, program, or other activity featuring or otherwise involving a fight between such animal and any other animal or human, or the intentional killing of any animal for the purpose of sport, wagering, or entertainment.
 - (b) No person shall promote, conduct, carry on, advertise, collect money for or in any other manner assist or aid in the presentation for purposes of sport, wagering, or entertainment, any show, exhibition, program, or other activity involving a fight between 2 or more animals or any animal and human, or the intentional killing of any animal.
- 23 (c) No person shall sell or offer for sale, ship,

- transport, or otherwise move, or deliver or receive any animal 1
- 2 which he or she knows or should know has been captured, bred,
- 3 or trained, or will be used, to fight another animal or human
- or be intentionally killed, for the purpose of sport, wagering, 4
- 5 or entertainment.
- 6 (d) No person shall manufacture for sale, shipment,
- 7 transportation or delivery any device or equipment which that
- 8 person knows or should know is intended for use in any show,
- 9 exhibition, program, or other activity featuring or otherwise
- 10 involving a fight between 2 or more animals, or any human and
- 11 animal, or the intentional killing of any animal for purposes
- 12 of sport, wagering or entertainment.
- 13 (e) No person shall own, possess, sell or offer for sale,
- 14 ship, transport, or otherwise move any equipment or device
- 15 which such person knows or should know is intended for use in
- 16 connection with any show, exhibition, program, or activity
- 17 featuring or otherwise involving a fight between 2 or more
- animals, or any animal and human, or the intentional killing of 18
- 19 any animal for purposes of sport, wagering or entertainment.
- 20 (f) No person shall make available any site, structure, or
- facility, whether enclosed or not, which he or she knows or 21
- 22 should know is intended to be used for the purpose of
- 23 conducting any show, exhibition, program, or other activity
- 24 involving a fight between 2 or more animals, or any animal and
- 25 human, or the intentional killing of any animal.
- 26 (q) No person shall attend or otherwise patronize any show,

- 1 exhibition, program, or other activity featuring or otherwise
- 2 involving a fight between 2 or more animals, or any animal and
- 3 human, or the intentional killing of any animal for the
- 4 purposes of sport, wagering or entertainment.
 - (h) (Blank).

- 6 (i) Any animals or equipment involved in a violation of
- 7 this Section shall be immediately seized and impounded under
- 8 Section 12 by the Department when located at any show,
- 9 exhibition, program, or other activity featuring or otherwise
- involving an animal fight for the purposes of sport, wagering,
- 11 or entertainment.
- 12 (j) Any vehicle or conveyance other than a common carrier
- that is used in violation of this Section shall be seized,
- 14 held, and offered for sale at public auction by the sheriff's
- department of the proper jurisdiction, and the proceeds from
- the sale shall be remitted to the general fund of the county
- where the violation took place.
- 18 (k) Any veterinarian in this State who is presented with an
- 19 animal for treatment of injuries or wounds resulting from
- 20 fighting where there is a reasonable possibility that the
- 21 animal was engaged in or utilized for a fighting event for the
- 22 purposes of sport, wagering, or entertainment shall file a
- 23 report with the Department and cooperate by furnishing the
- owners' names, dates, and descriptions of the animal or animals
- 25 involved. Any veterinarian who in good faith complies with the
- 26 requirements of this subsection has immunity from any

- 1 liability, civil, criminal, or otherwise, that may result from
- 2 his or her actions. For the purposes of any proceedings, civil
- 3 or criminal, the good faith of the veterinarian shall be
- 4 rebuttably presumed.
- 5 (1) No person shall solicit a minor to violate this
- 6 Section.
- 7 (m) The penalties for violations of this Section shall be
- 8 as follows:
- 9 (1) A person convicted of violating subsection (a),
- 10 (b), or (c) of this Section or any rule, regulation, or
- order of the Department pursuant thereto is guilty of a
- 12 Class 4 felony for the first offense. A second or
- 13 subsequent offense involving the violation of subsection
- 14 (a), (b), or (c) of this Section or any rule, regulation,
- or order of the Department pursuant thereto is a Class 3
- 16 felony.
- 17 (2) A person convicted of violating subsection (d),
- 18 (e), or (f) of this Section or any rule, regulation, or
- 19 order of the Department pursuant thereto is guilty of a
- 20 Class A misdemeanor for the first offense. A second or
- 21 subsequent violation is a Class 4 felony.
- 22 (3) A person convicted of violating subsection (g) of
- 23 this Section or any rule, regulation, or order of the
- 24 Department pursuant thereto is guilty of a Class C
- 25 misdemeanor.
- 26 (4) A person convicted of violating subsection (1) of

- this Section is guilty of a Class A misdemeanor. 1
- 2 (n) A person who commits a felony violation of this Section
- is subject to the property forfeiture provisions set forth in 3
- Article 124B of the Code of Criminal Procedure of 1963. 4
- (Source: P.A. 95-331, eff. 8-21-07; 95-560, eff. 8-30-07.) 5
- 6 Section 10. The Criminal Code of 1961 is amended by
- 7 changing Sections 10A-15, 11-17.1, 11-19.2, 11-20, 11-20.1,
- 11-20.3, 16D-6, 17B-25, 26-5, and 29D-65 as follows: 8
- 9 (720 ILCS 5/10A-15)
- 10 Sec. 10A-15. Forfeiture of property Forfeitures. (a) A
- 11 person who commits the offense of involuntary servitude,
- involuntary servitude of a minor, or trafficking of persons for 12
- forced labor or services under Section 10A-10 of this Code is 13
- 14 subject to the property forfeiture provisions set forth in
- 15 Article 124B of the Code of Criminal Procedure of 1963. shall
- forfeit to the State of Illinois any profits or proceeds and 16
- 17 any interest or property he or she has acquired or maintained
- in violation of Section 10A-10 of this Code that the sentencing 18
- court determines, after a forfeiture hearing, to have been 19
- 20 acquired or maintained as a result of maintaining a person in
- 21 involuntary servitude or participating in trafficking
- persons for forced labor or services. 22
- 23 (b) The court shall, upon petition by the Attorney General
- 24 State's Attorney at any time following sentencing, conduct a

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hearing to determine whether any property or property interest is subject to forfeiture under this Section. At the forfeiture hearing the people shall have the burden of establishing, by a preponderance of the evidence, that property or property interests are subject to forfeiture under this Section.

(c) In any action brought by the People of the State of Illinois under this Section, wherein any restraining order, injunction, or prohibition or any other action in connection with any property or interest subject to forfeiture under this Section is sought, the circuit court presiding over the trial of the person or persons charged with involuntary servitude, involuntary servitude of a minor, or trafficking in persons for forced labor or services shall first determine whether there probable cause to believe that the person or persons so charged have committed the offense of involuntary servitude, involuntary servitude of a minor, or trafficking in persons for forced labor or services and whether the property or interest is subject to forfeiture pursuant to this Section. In order to make such a determination, prior to entering any such order, the court shall conduct a hearing without a jury, wherein the People shall establish that there is: (i) probable cause that the person or persons so charged have committed the offense of involuntary servitude, involuntary servitude of a minor, trafficking in persons for forced labor or services and (ii) probable cause that any property or interest may be subject to forfeiture pursuant to this Section. The hearing may be

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conducted simultaneously with a preliminary hearing, if the prosecution is commenced by information or complaint, or by motion of the People, at any stage in the proceedings. The court may accept a finding of probable cause at a preliminary hearing following the filing of an information charging the offense of involuntary servitude, involuntary servitude of a minor, or trafficking in persons for forced labor or services or the return of an indictment by a grand jury charging the offense of involuntary servitude, involuntary servitude of a minor, or trafficking in persons for forced labor or services as sufficient evidence of probable cause as provided in item (i) of this subsection (c). Upon such a finding, the circuit court shall enter such restraining order, injunction prohibition, or shall take such other action in connection with any such property or other interest subject to forfeiture, as is necessary to insure that such property is not removed from the jurisdiction of the court, concealed, destroyed, or otherwise disposed of by the owner of that property or interest prior to a forfeiture hearing under this Section. The Attorney General or State's Attorney shall file a certified copy of the restraining order, injunction, or other prohibition with the recorder of deeds or registrar of titles of each county where any such property of the defendant may be located. No such injunction, restraining order, or other prohibition shall affect the rights of any bona fide purchaser, mortgagee, judgment creditor, or other lien holder arising prior to the

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date of such filing. The court may, at any time, upon verified petition by the defendant or an innocent owner or innocent bona fide third party lien holder who neither had knowledge of, nor consented to, the illegal act or omission, conduct a hearing to release all or portions of any such property or interest that the court previously determined to be subject to forfeiture or subject to any restraining order, injunction, or prohibition or other action. The court may release such property to the defendant or innocent owner or innocent bona fide third party lien holder who neither had knowledge of, nor consented to, the illegal act or omission for good cause shown and within the sound discretion of the court.

(d) Upon conviction of a person of involuntary servitude, involuntary servitude of a minor, or trafficking in persons for forced labor or services, the court shall authorize the Attorney General to seize all property or other interest declared forfeited under this Section upon such terms and conditions as the court shall deem proper.

(e) All monies forfeited and the sale proceeds of all other property forfeited and seized under this Section shall be distributed as follows:

(1) one-half shall be divided equally among all State agencies and units of local government whose officers employees conducted the investigation that resulted in the forfeiture; and

(2) one half shall be deposited into the Violent Crime

- 1 Victims Assistance Fund and targeted to services
- 2 victims of the offenses of involuntary
- involuntary servitude of a minor, and trafficking 3
- persons for forced labor or services. 4
- 5 (Source: P.A. 94-9, eff. 1-1-06.)
- 6 (720 ILCS 5/11-17.1) (from Ch. 38, par. 11-17.1)
- 7 Sec. 11-17.1. Keeping a Place of Juvenile Prostitution.
- 8 (a) Any person who knowingly violates any of the provisions
- 9 of Section 11-17 of this Act commits keeping a place of
- 10 juvenile prostitution when any prostitute in the place of
- 11 prostitution is under 17 years of age.
- 12 (b) It is an affirmative defense to a charge of keeping a
- 1.3 place of juvenile prostitution that the accused reasonably
- 14 believed the person was of the age of 17 years or over at the
- 15 time of the act giving rise to the charge.
- 16 (c) Sentence. Keeping a place of juvenile prostitution is a
- Class 1 felony. A person convicted of a second or subsequent 17
- violation of this Section is quilty of a Class X felony. 18
- 19 (d) Forfeiture. Any person convicted under this Section is
- 20 subject to the property forfeiture provisions set forth in
- 21 Article 124B of the Code of Criminal Procedure of 1963 of
- Section 11-20.1A of this Act. 22
- (Source: P.A. 95-95, eff. 1-1-08.) 23
- 24 (720 ILCS 5/11-19.2) (from Ch. 38, par. 11-19.2)

Sec. 11-19.2. Exploitation of a child.

- (A) A person commits exploitation of a child when he or she confines a child under the age of 16 or a severely or profoundly mentally retarded person against his or her will by the infliction or threat of imminent infliction of great bodily harm, permanent disability or disfigurement or by administering to the child or severely or profoundly mentally retarded person without his or her consent or by threat or deception and for other than medical purposes, any alcoholic intoxicant or a drug as defined in the Illinois Controlled Substances Act or the Cannabis Control Act or methamphetamine as defined in the Methamphetamine Control and Community Protection Act and:
 - (1) compels the child or severely or profoundly mentally retarded person to become a prostitute; or
 - (2) arranges a situation in which the child or severely or profoundly mentally retarded person may practice prostitution; or
 - (3) receives any money, property, token, object, or article or anything of value from the child or severely or profoundly mentally retarded person knowing it was obtained in whole or in part from the practice of prostitution.
- (B) For purposes of this Section, administering drugs, as defined in subsection (A), or an alcoholic intoxicant to a child under the age of 13 or a severely or profoundly mentally

- 1 retarded person shall be deemed to be without consent if such
- 2 administering is done without the consent of the parents or
- 3 legal guardian.
- 4 (C) Exploitation of a child is a Class X felony, for which
- 5 the person shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of not
- 6 less than 6 years and not more than 60 years.
- 7 (D) Any person convicted under this Section is subject to
- 8 the property forfeiture provisions set forth in Article 124B of
- 9 the Code of Criminal Procedure of 1963 of Section 11 20.1A of
- 10 this Act.
- 11 (Source: P.A. 94-556, eff. 9-11-05; 95-640, eff. 6-1-08.)
- 12 (720 ILCS 5/11-20) (from Ch. 38, par. 11-20)
- 13 Sec. 11-20. Obscenity.
- 14 (a) Elements of the Offense. A person commits obscenity
- when, with knowledge of the nature or content thereof, or
- 16 recklessly failing to exercise reasonable inspection which
- 17 would have disclosed the nature or content thereof, he:
- 18 (1) Sells, delivers or provides, or offers or agrees to
- 19 sell, deliver or provide any obscene writing, picture,
- 20 record or other representation or embodiment of the
- 21 obscene; or
- 22 (2) Presents or directs an obscene play, dance or other
- 23 performance or participates directly in that portion
- thereof which makes it obscene; or
- 25 (3) Publishes, exhibits or otherwise makes available

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- 1 anything obscene; or
 - (4) Performs an obscene act or otherwise presents an obscene exhibition of his body for gain; or
 - (5) Creates, buys, procures or possesses obscene matter or material with intent to disseminate it in violation of this Section, or of the penal laws regulations of any other jurisdiction; or
 - (6) Advertises or otherwise promotes the sale of material represented or held out by him to be obscene, whether or not it is obscene.
- 11 (b) Obscene Defined.

Any material or performance is obscene if: (1) the average person, applying contemporary adult community standards, would find that, taken as a whole, it appeals to the prurient interest; and (2) the average person, applying contemporary adult community standards, would find that it depicts or describes, in a patently offensive way, ultimate sexual acts or sadomasochistic sexual acts, whether normal or perverted, actual or simulated, or masturbation, excretory functions or lewd exhibition of the genitals; and (3) taken as a whole, it lacks serious literary, artistic, political or scientific value.

(c) Interpretation of Evidence.

Obscenity shall be judged with reference to ordinary adults, except that it shall be judged with reference to children or other specially susceptible audiences if it appears

- 1 from the character of the material or the circumstances of its
- 2 dissemination to be specially designed for or directed to such
- 3 an audience.
- Where circumstances of production, presentation, sale,
- 5 dissemination, distribution, or publicity indicate that
- 6 material is being commercially exploited for the sake of its
- 7 prurient appeal, such evidence is probative with respect to the
- 8 nature of the matter and can justify the conclusion that the
- 9 matter is lacking in serious literary, artistic, political or
- 10 scientific value.
- In any prosecution for an offense under this Section
- 12 evidence shall be admissible to show:
- 13 (1) The character of the audience for which the
- 14 material was designed or to which it was directed;
- 15 (2) What the predominant appeal of the material would
- be for ordinary adults or a special audience, and what
- effect, if any, it would probably have on the behavior of
- such people;
- 19 (3) The artistic, literary, scientific, educational or
- other merits of the material, or absence thereof;
- 21 (4) The degree, if any, of public acceptance of the
- 22 material in this State;
- 23 (5) Appeal to prurient interest, or absence thereof, in
- advertising or other promotion of the material;
- 25 (6) Purpose of the author, creator, publisher or
- disseminator.

1 (d) Sentence.

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- Obscenity is a Class A misdemeanor. A second or subsequent offense is a Class 4 felony.
- 4 (e) Prima Facie Evidence.

The creation, purchase, procurement or possession of a mold, engraved plate or other embodiment of obscenity specially adapted for reproducing multiple copies, or the possession of more than 3 copies of obscene material shall be prima facie evidence of an intent to disseminate.

- (f) Affirmative Defenses.
- 11 It shall be an affirmative defense to obscenity that the dissemination:
- 13 (1) Was not for gain and was made to personal associates 14 other than children under 18 years of age;
 - (2) Was to institutions or individuals having scientific or other special justification for possession of such material.
 - (g) Forfeiture of property. A person who has been convicted previously of the offense of obscenity and who is convicted of a second or subsequent offense of obscenity is subject to the property forfeiture provisions set forth in Article 124B of the Code of Criminal Procedure of 1963.÷
 - (1) Legislative Declaration. Obscenity is a far-reaching and extremely profitable crime. This crime persists despite the threat of prosecution and successful prosecution because existing sanctions do not effectively reach the money and other assets generated by it. It is therefore necessary to supplement

existing sanctions by mandating forfeiture of money and other
assets generated by this crime. Forfeiture diminishes the
financial incentives which encourage and sustain obscenity and
secures for the State, local government and prosecutors a
resource for prosecuting these crimes.
(2) Definitions.
(i) "Person" means an individual, partnership, private
corporation, public, municipal, governmental or
quasi municipal corporation, unincorporated association,
trustee or receiver.
(ii) "Property" means:
(a) real estate, including things growing on, affixed to
and found in land, and any kind of interest therein; and
(b) tangible and intangible personal property, including
rights, privileges, interests, claims and securities.
(3) Forfeiture of Property. Any person who has been
convicted previously of the offense of obscenity and who shall
be convicted of a second or subsequent offense of obscenity
shall forfeit to the State of Illinois:
(i) Any property constituting or derived from any proceeds
such person obtained, directly or indirectly, as a result of
such offense; and
(ii) Any of the person's property used in any manner,
wholly or in part, to commit such offense.
(4) Forfeiture Hearing. At any time following a second or

petition by the Attorney General or the State's Attorney, conduct a hearing to determine whether there is any property that is subject to forfeiture as provided hereunder. At the forfeiture hearing the People shall have the burden of establishing by preponderance of the evidence that such property is subject to forfeiture.

(5) Prior Restraint.

Nothing in this subsection shall be construed as authorizing the prior restraint of any showing, performance or exhibition of allegedly obscene films, plays or other presentations or of any sale or distribution of allegedly obscene materials.

(6) Seizure, Sale and Distribution of the Property.

(i) Upon a determination under subparagraph (4) that there is property subject to forfeiture, the court shall authorize the Attorney General or the State's Attorney, except as provided in this Section, to seize all property declared forfeited upon terms and conditions as the court shall deem proper.

(ii) The Attorney General or State's Attorney is authorized to sell all property forfeited and seized pursuant to this Article, and, after the deduction of all requisite expenses of administration and sale, shall distribute the proceeds of such sale, along with any moneys forfeited or seized, in accordance with subparagraph (iii) hereof. If the Attorney General or State's Attorney believes any such property describes, depicts

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or portrays any of the acts or activities described in subsection (b) of this Section, he shall apply to the court for an order to destroy such property, and if the court determines the property describes, depicts or portrays such acts it shall order the Attorney General or State's Attorney to destroy such property.

(iii) All monies and the sale proceeds of all other property forfeited and seized pursuant hereto shall be distributed as follows:

(a) Fifty percent shall be distributed to the unit of local government whose officers or employees conducted the investigation into and caused the arrest or arrests and prosecution leading to the forfeiture, or, if investigations, arrest or arrests and prosecution leading to the forfeiture were undertaken by the sheriff, this portion shall be distributed to the county for deposit in a special fund in the county treasury appropriated to the sheriff. Amounts distributed to the county for the sheriff or to the units of local government hereunder shall be used for enforcement of laws or ordinances governing obsecuity and child pornography. In the event, however, that the investigation, arrest or arrests and prosecution leading to the forfeiture were undertaken solely by a State agency, the portion provided hereunder shall be paid into the State treasury to be used for enforcement of laws governing obscenity and child pornography.

(b) Twenty five percent shall be distributed to the county

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in which the prosecution resulting in the forfeiture was instituted, deposited in a special fund in the county treasury and appropriated to the State's Attorney for use in the enforcement of laws governing obscenity and child pornography.

(c) Twenty five percent shall be distributed to the Office of the State's Attorneys Appellate Prosecutor and deposited in the Obscenity Profits Forfeiture Fund, which is hereby created in the State Treasury, to be used by the Office of the State's Attorneys Appellate Prosecutor for additional expenses incurred in prosecuting appeals arising under Sections 11 20 and 11-20.1 of the Criminal Code of 1961. Any amounts remaining in the Fund after all additional expenses have been paid shall be used by the Office to reduce the participating county contributions to the Office on a pro-rated basis as determined by the board of governors of the Office of the State's Attorneys Appellate Prosecutor based on the populations of the participating counties.

(7) Construction of subsection (q).

It shall be the intent of the General Assembly that this subsection be liberally construed so as to effect its purposes. The forfeiture of property and other remedies hereunder shall be considered to be in addition, and not exclusive of any sentence or other remedy provided by law. Subsection (g) of this Section shall not apply to any property of a public library or any property of a library operated by an institution accredited by a generally recognized accrediting agency.

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- (720 ILCS 5/11-20.1) (from Ch. 38, par. 11-20.1) 2
- 3 Sec. 11-20.1. Child pornography.
 - (a) A person commits the offense of child pornography who:
 - films, videotapes, photographs, or otherwise depicts or portrays by means of any similar visual medium or reproduction or depicts by computer any child whom he knows or reasonably should know to be under the age of 18 or any severely or profoundly mentally retarded person where such child or severely or profoundly mentally retarded person is:
 - (i) actually or by simulation engaged in any act of sexual penetration or sexual conduct with any person or animal; or
 - (ii) actually or by simulation engaged in any act of sexual penetration or sexual conduct involving the sex organs of the child or severely or profoundly mentally retarded person and the mouth, anus, or sex organs of another person or animal; or which involves the mouth, anus or sex organs of the child or severely or profoundly mentally retarded person and the sex organs of another person or animal; or
 - (iii) actually or by simulation engaged in any act of masturbation; or
 - (iv) actually or by simulation portrayed as being

the object of, or otherwise engaged in, any act of lewd fondling, touching, or caressing involving another person or animal; or

- (v) actually or by simulation engaged in any act of excretion or urination within a sexual context; or
- (vi) actually or by simulation portrayed or depicted as bound, fettered, or subject to sadistic, masochistic, or sadomasochistic abuse in any sexual context; or
- (vii) depicted or portrayed in any pose, posture or setting involving a lewd exhibition of the unclothed or transparently clothed genitals, pubic area, buttocks, or, if such person is female, a fully or partially developed breast of the child or other person; or
- (2) with the knowledge of the nature or content thereof, reproduces, disseminates, offers to disseminate, exhibits or possesses with intent to disseminate any film, videotape, photograph or other similar visual reproduction or depiction by computer of any child or severely or profoundly mentally retarded person whom the person knows or reasonably should know to be under the age of 18 or to be a severely or profoundly mentally retarded person, engaged in any activity described in subparagraphs (i) through (vii) of paragraph (1) of this subsection; or
- (3) with knowledge of the subject matter or theme thereof, produces any stage play, live performance, film,

videotape or other similar visual portrayal or depiction by computer which includes a child whom the person knows or reasonably should know to be under the age of 18 or a severely or profoundly mentally retarded person engaged in any activity described in subparagraphs (i) through (vii) of paragraph (1) of this subsection; or

- (4) solicits, uses, persuades, induces, entices, or coerces any child whom he knows or reasonably should know to be under the age of 18 or a severely or profoundly mentally retarded person to appear in any stage play, live presentation, film, videotape, photograph or other similar visual reproduction or depiction by computer in which the child or severely or profoundly mentally retarded person is or will be depicted, actually or by simulation, in any act, pose or setting described in subparagraphs (i) through (vii) of paragraph (1) of this subsection; or
- (5) is a parent, step-parent, legal guardian or other person having care or custody of a child whom the person knows or reasonably should know to be under the age of 18 or a severely or profoundly mentally retarded person and who knowingly permits, induces, promotes, or arranges for such child or severely or profoundly mentally retarded person to appear in any stage play, live performance, film, videotape, photograph or other similar visual presentation, portrayal or simulation or depiction by computer of any act or activity described in subparagraphs

- (i) through (vii) of paragraph (1) of this subsection; or
- (6) with knowledge of the nature or content thereof, possesses any film, videotape, photograph or other similar visual reproduction or depiction by computer of any child or severely or profoundly mentally retarded person whom the person knows or reasonably should know to be under the age of 18 or to be a severely or profoundly mentally retarded person, engaged in any activity described in subparagraphs

(i) through (vii) of paragraph (1) of this subsection; or

- (7) solicits, uses, persuades, induces, entices, or coerces a person to provide a child under the age of 18 or a severely or profoundly mentally retarded person to appear in any videotape, photograph, film, stage play, live presentation, or other similar visual reproduction or depiction by computer in which the child or severely or profoundly mentally retarded person will be depicted, actually or by simulation, in any act, pose, or setting described in subparagraphs (i) through (vii) of paragraph (1) of this subsection.
- (b) (1) It shall be an affirmative defense to a charge of child pornography that the defendant reasonably believed, under all of the circumstances, that the child was 18 years of age or older or that the person was not a severely or profoundly mentally retarded person but only where, prior to the act or acts giving rise to a prosecution under this Section, he took some affirmative action or made a bonafide

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inquiry designed to ascertain whether the child was 18
years of age or older or that the person was not a severely
or profoundly mentally retarded person and his reliance
upon the information so obtained was clearly reasonable.

- (2) (Blank).
- (3) The charge of child pornography shall not apply to the performance of official duties by law enforcement or prosecuting officers persons employed or by law enforcement or prosecuting agencies, court personnel or attornevs, nor to bonafide treatment or professional education programs conducted by licensed physicians, psychologists or social workers.
- (4) Possession by the defendant of more than one of the same film, videotape or visual reproduction or depiction by computer in which child pornography is depicted shall raise a rebuttable presumption that the defendant possessed such materials with the intent to disseminate them.
- (5) The charge of child pornography does not apply to a person who does not voluntarily possess a film, videotape, or visual reproduction or depiction by computer in which child pornography is depicted. Possession is voluntary if the defendant knowingly procures or receives a film, videotape, or visual reproduction or depiction for a sufficient time to be able to terminate his or her possession.
- (c) Violation of paragraph (1), (4), (5), or (7) of

- 1 subsection (a) is a Class 1 felony with a mandatory minimum
- fine of \$2,000 and a maximum fine of \$100,000. Violation of
- 3 paragraph (3) of subsection (a) is a Class 1 felony with a
- 4 mandatory minimum fine of \$1500 and a maximum fine of \$100,000.
- 5 Violation of paragraph (2) of subsection (a) is a Class 1
- 6 felony with a mandatory minimum fine of \$1000 and a maximum
- fine of \$100,000. Violation of paragraph (6) of subsection (a)
- 8 is a Class 3 felony with a mandatory minimum fine of \$1000 and
- 9 a maximum fine of \$100,000.
- 10 (d) If a person is convicted of a second or subsequent
- 11 violation of this Section within 10 years of a prior
- 12 conviction, the court shall order a presentence psychiatric
- examination of the person. The examiner shall report to the
- 14 court whether treatment of the person is necessary.
- 15 (e) Any film, videotape, photograph or other similar visual
- 16 reproduction or depiction by computer which includes a child
- 17 under the age of 18 or a severely or profoundly mentally
- 18 retarded person engaged in any activity described in
- 19 subparagraphs (i) through (vii) or paragraph 1 of subsection
- 20 (a), and any material or equipment used or intended for use in
- 21 photographing, filming, printing, producing, reproducing,
- 22 manufacturing, projecting, exhibiting, depiction by computer,
- or disseminating such material shall be seized and forfeited in
- the manner, method and procedure provided by Section 36-1 of
- 25 this Code for the seizure and forfeiture of vessels, vehicles
- 26 and aircraft.

In addition, any person convicted under this Section is subject to the property forfeiture provisions set forth in Article 124B of the Code of Criminal Procedure of 1963.

- (e-5) Upon the conclusion of a case brought under this Section, the court shall seal all evidence depicting a victim or witness that is sexually explicit. The evidence may be unsealed and viewed, on a motion of the party seeking to unseal and view the evidence, only for good cause shown and in the discretion of the court. The motion must expressly set forth the purpose for viewing the material. The State's attorney and the victim, if possible, shall be provided reasonable notice of the hearing on the motion to unseal the evidence. Any person entitled to notice of a hearing under this subsection (e-5) may object to the motion.
 - (f) Definitions. For the purposes of this Section:
 - (1) "Disseminate" means (i) to sell, distribute, exchange or transfer possession, whether with or without consideration or (ii) to make a depiction by computer available for distribution or downloading through the facilities of any telecommunications network or through any other means of transferring computer programs or data to a computer.
 - (2) "Produce" means to direct, promote, advertise, publish, manufacture, issue, present or show.
 - (3) "Reproduce" means to make a duplication or copy.
 - (4) "Depict by computer" means to generate or create,

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or cause to be created or generated, a computer program or data that, after being processed by a computer either alone or in conjunction with one or more computer programs, results in a visual depiction on a computer monitor, screen, or display.

- (5) "Depiction by computer" means a computer program or data that, after being processed by a computer either alone or in conjunction with one or more computer programs, results in a visual depiction on a computer monitor, screen, or display.
- (6) "Computer", "computer program", and "data" have the meanings ascribed to them in Section 16D-2 of this Code.
- (7) "Child" includes a film, videotape, photograph, or other similar visual medium or reproduction or depiction by computer that is, or appears to be, that of a person, either in part, or in total, under the age of 18, regardless of the method by which the film, videotape, photograph, or other similar visual medium or reproduction or depiction by computer is created, adopted, or modified to appear as such. "Child" also includes a film, videotape, photograph, or other similar visual medium or reproduction or depiction by computer that is advertised, promoted, presented, described, or distributed in such a manner that impression that the film, the photograph, or other similar visual medium or reproduction

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- or depiction by computer is of a person under the age of 18.
 - (8) "Sexual penetration" and "sexual conduct" have the meanings ascribed to them in Section 12-12 of this Code.
 - (g) Re-enactment; findings; purposes.
 - (1) The General Assembly finds and declares that:
 - (i) Section 50-5 of Public Act 88-680, effective January 1, 1995, contained provisions amending the child pornography statute, Section 11-20.1 of the Criminal Code of 1961. Section 50-5 also contained other provisions.
 - (ii) In addition, Public Act 88-680 was entitled "AN ACT to create a Safe Neighborhoods Law". (A) Article 5 was entitled JUVENILE JUSTICE and amended the Juvenile Court Act of 1987. (B) Article 15 was entitled GANGS and amended various provisions of the Criminal Code of 1961 and the Unified Code of Corrections. (C) Article 20 was entitled ALCOHOL ABUSE and amended various provisions of the Illinois Vehicle Code. (D) Article 25 was entitled DRUG ABUSE and amended the Cannabis Control Act and the Illinois Controlled Substances Act. (E) Article 30 was entitled FIREARMS and amended the Criminal Code of 1961 and the Code of Criminal Procedure of 1963. (F) Article 35 amended the Criminal Code of 1961, the Rights of Crime Victims and Witnesses Act, and the Unified Code of Corrections. (G)

Article 40 amended the Criminal Code of 1961 to increase the penalty for compelling organization membership of persons. (H) Article 45 created the Secure Residential Youth Care Facility Licensing Act and amended the State Finance Act, the Juvenile Court Act of 1987, the Unified Code of Corrections, and the Private Correctional Facility Moratorium Act. (I) Article 50 amended the WIC Vendor Management Act, the Firearm Owners Identification Card Act, the Juvenile Court Act of 1987, the Criminal Code of 1961, the Wrongs to Children Act, and the Unified Code of Corrections.

- (iii) On September 22, 1998, the Third District Appellate Court in People v. Dainty, 701 N.E. 2d 118, ruled that Public Act 88-680 violates the single subject clause of the Illinois Constitution (Article IV, Section 8 (d)) and was unconstitutional in its entirety. As of the time this amendatory Act of 1999 was prepared, People v. Dainty was still subject to appeal.
- (iv) Child pornography is a vital concern to the people of this State and the validity of future prosecutions under the child pornography statute of the Criminal Code of 1961 is in grave doubt.
- (2) It is the purpose of this amendatory Act of 1999 to prevent or minimize any problems relating to prosecutions

for child pornography that may result from challenges to the constitutional validity of Public Act 88-680 by re-enacting the Section relating to child pornography that was included in Public Act 88-680.

- (3) This amendatory Act of 1999 re-enacts Section 11-20.1 of the Criminal Code of 1961, as it has been amended. This re-enactment is intended to remove any question as to the validity or content of that Section; it is not intended to supersede any other Public Act that amends the text of the Section as set forth in this amendatory Act of 1999. The material is shown as existing text (i.e., without underscoring) because, as of the time this amendatory Act of 1999 was prepared, People v. Dainty was subject to appeal to the Illinois Supreme Court.
- (4) The re-enactment by this amendatory Act of 1999 of Section 11-20.1 of the Criminal Code of 1961 relating to child pornography that was amended by Public Act 88-680 is not intended, and shall not be construed, to imply that Public Act 88-680 is invalid or to limit or impair any legal argument concerning whether those provisions were substantially re-enacted by other Public Acts.
- 22 (Source: P.A. 94-366, eff. 7-29-05.)
- 23 (720 ILCS 5/11-20.3)
- Sec. 11-20.3. Aggravated child pornography.
- 25 (a) A person commits the offense of aggravated child

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- films, videotapes, photographs, or otherwise (1)depicts or portrays by means of any similar visual medium or reproduction or depicts by computer any child whom he or she knows or reasonably should know to be under the age of 13 years where such child is:
 - (i) actually or by simulation engaged in any act of sexual penetration or sexual conduct with any person or animal; or
 - (ii) actually or by simulation engaged in any act of sexual penetration or sexual conduct involving the sex organs of the child and the mouth, anus, or sex organs of another person or animal; or which involves the mouth, anus or sex organs of the child and the sex organs of another person or animal; or
 - (iii) actually or by simulation engaged in any act of masturbation; or
 - (iv) actually or by simulation portrayed as being the object of, or otherwise engaged in, any act of lewd fondling, touching, or caressing involving another person or animal; or
 - (v) actually or by simulation engaged in any act of excretion or urination within a sexual context; or
 - (vi) actually or by simulation portrayed or depicted as bound, fettered, or subject to sadistic, masochistic, or sadomasochistic abuse in any sexual

context; or

- (vii) depicted or portrayed in any pose, posture or setting involving a lewd exhibition of the unclothed or transparently clothed genitals, pubic area, buttocks, or, if such person is female, a fully or partially developed breast of the child or other person; or
- (2) with the knowledge of the nature or content thereof, reproduces, disseminates, offers to disseminate, exhibits or possesses with intent to disseminate any film, videotape, photograph or other similar visual reproduction or depiction by computer of any child whom the person knows or reasonably should know to be under the age of 13 engaged in any activity described in subparagraphs (i) through (vii) of paragraph (1) of this subsection; or
- (3) with knowledge of the subject matter or theme thereof, produces any stage play, live performance, film, videotape or other similar visual portrayal or depiction by computer which includes a child whom the person knows or reasonably should know to be under the age of 13 engaged in any activity described in subparagraphs (i) through (vii) of paragraph (1) of this subsection; or
- (4) solicits, uses, persuades, induces, entices, or coerces any child whom he or she knows or reasonably should know to be under the age of 13 to appear in any stage play, live presentation, film, videotape, photograph or other similar visual reproduction or depiction by computer in

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which the child or severely or profoundly mentally retarded person is or will be depicted, actually or by simulation, in any act, pose or setting described in subparagraphs (i) through (vii) of paragraph (1) of this subsection; or

- (5) is a parent, step-parent, legal guardian or other person having care or custody of a child whom the person knows or reasonably should know to be under the age of 13 and who knowingly permits, induces, promotes, or arranges such child to appear in any stage play, live performance, film, videotape, photograph or other similar visual presentation, portrayal or simulation or depiction by computer of any act or activity described subparagraphs (i) through (vii) of paragraph (1) of this subsection; or
- (6) with knowledge of the nature or content thereof, possesses any film, videotape, photograph or other similar visual reproduction or depiction by computer of any child whom the person knows or reasonably should know to be under the age of 13 engaged in any activity described in subparagraphs (i) through (vii) of paragraph (1) of this subsection; or
- (7) solicits, or knowingly uses, persuades, induces, entices, or coerces a person to provide a child under the age of 13 to appear in any videotape, photograph, film, stage play, live presentation, or other similar visual reproduction or depiction by computer in which the child

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- will be depicted, actually or by simulation, in any act, 1 2 pose, or setting described in subparagraphs (i) through 3 (vii) of paragraph (1) of this subsection.
 - (b)(1) It shall be an affirmative defense to a charge of aggravated child pornography that the defendant reasonably believed, under all of the circumstances, that the child was 13 years of age or older, but only where, prior to the act or acts giving rise to a prosecution under this Section, he or she took some affirmative action or made a bonafide inquiry designed to ascertain whether the child was 13 years of age or older and his or her reliance upon the information so obtained was clearly reasonable.
 - (2) The charge of aggravated child pornography shall not apply to the performance of official duties by law enforcement or prosecuting officers or persons employed by law enforcement or prosecuting agencies, court personnel or attorneys, nor to bonafide treatment or professional education programs conducted by licensed physicians, psychologists or social workers.
 - (3) If the defendant possessed more than 3 of the same film, videotape or visual reproduction or depiction by computer in which aggravated child pornography is depicted, then the trier of fact may infer that the defendant possessed such materials with the intent to disseminate them.
 - (4) The charge of aggravated child pornography does not apply to a person who does not voluntarily possess a film,

- 1 videotape, or visual reproduction or depiction by computer in
- which aggravated child pornography is depicted. Possession is
- 3 voluntary if the defendant knowingly procures or receives a
- 4 film, videotape, or visual reproduction or depiction for a
- 5 sufficient time to be able to terminate his or her possession.
- 6 (c) Sentence: (1) A person who commits a violation of
- 7 paragraph (1), (2), (3), (4), (5), or (7) of subsection (a) is
- 8 guilty of a Class X felony with a mandatory minimum fine of
- 9 \$2,000 and a maximum fine of \$100,000.
- 10 (2) A person who commits a violation of paragraph (6) of
- 11 subsection (a) is guilty of a Class 2 felony with a mandatory
- minimum fine of \$1000 and a maximum fine of \$100,000.
- 13 (3) A person who commits a violation of paragraph (1), (2),
- (3), (4), (5), or (7) of subsection (a) where the defendant has
- previously been convicted under the laws of this State or any
- other state of the offense of child pornography, aggravated
- 17 child pornography, aggravated criminal sexual abuse,
- 18 aggravated criminal sexual assault, predatory criminal sexual
- 19 assault of a child, or any of the offenses formerly known as
- 20 rape, deviate sexual assault, indecent liberties with a child,
- or aggravated indecent liberties with a child where the victim
- 22 was under the age of 18 years or an offense that is
- 23 substantially equivalent to those offenses, is quilty of a
- 24 Class X felony for which the person shall be sentenced to a
- term of imprisonment of not less than 9 years with a mandatory
- 26 minimum fine of \$2,000 and a maximum fine of \$100,000.

- (4) A person who commits a violation of paragraph (6) of 2 where the defendant has previously been subsection (a)
- convicted under the laws of this State or any other state of 3
- offense of child pornography, aggravated 4
- 5 pornography, aggravated criminal sexual abuse, aggravated
- 6 criminal sexual assault, predatory criminal sexual assault of a
- 7 child, or any of the offenses formerly known as rape, deviate
- sexual assault, indecent liberties with a child, or aggravated 8
- 9 indecent liberties with a child where the victim was under the
- 10 age of 18 years or an offense that is substantially equivalent
- 11 to those offenses, is guilty of a Class 1 felony with a
- 12 mandatory minimum fine of \$1000 and a maximum fine of \$100,000.
- 13 (d) If a person is convicted of a second or subsequent
- violation of this Section within 10 years of a prior 14
- conviction, the court shall order a presentence psychiatric 15
- examination of the person. The examiner shall report to the 16
- 17 court whether treatment of the person is necessary.
- (e) Any film, videotape, photograph or other similar visual 18
- 19 reproduction or depiction by computer which includes a child
- under the age of 13 engaged in any activity described in 20
- subparagraphs (i) through (vii) of paragraph (1) of subsection 21
- 22 (a), and any material or equipment used or intended for use in
- 23 photographing, filming, printing, producing, reproducing,
- manufacturing, projecting, exhibiting, depiction by computer, 24
- 25 or disseminating such material shall be seized and forfeited in
- 26 the manner, method and procedure provided by Section 36-1 of

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this Code for the seizure and forfeiture of vessels, vehicles 1 2 and aircraft.

In addition, any person convicted under this Section is subject to the property forfeiture provisions set forth in Article 124B of the Code of Criminal Procedure of 1963.

- (e-5) Upon the conclusion of a case brought under this Section, the court shall seal all evidence depicting a victim or witness that is sexually explicit. The evidence may be unsealed and viewed, on a motion of the party seeking to unseal and view the evidence, only for good cause shown and in the discretion of the court. The motion must expressly set forth the purpose for viewing the material. The State's attorney and the victim, if possible, shall be provided reasonable notice of the hearing on the motion to unseal the evidence. Any person entitled to notice of a hearing under this subsection (e-5) may object to the motion.
 - (f) Definitions. For the purposes of this Section:
 - "Disseminate" means (i) to sell, distribute, (1)exchange or transfer possession, whether with or without consideration or (ii) to make a depiction by computer available for distribution or downloading through the facilities of any telecommunications network or through any other means of transferring computer programs or data to a computer.
 - (2) "Produce" means to direct, promote, advertise, publish, manufacture, issue, present or show.

- (3) "Reproduce" means to make a duplication or copy.
- (4) "Depict by computer" means to generate or create, or cause to be created or generated, a computer program or data that, after being processed by a computer either alone or in conjunction with one or more computer programs, results in a visual depiction on a computer monitor, screen, or display.
- (5) "Depiction by computer" means a computer program or data that, after being processed by a computer either alone or in conjunction with one or more computer programs, results in a visual depiction on a computer monitor, screen, or display.
- (6) "Computer", "computer program", and "data" have the meanings ascribed to them in Section 16D-2 of this Code.
- (7) For the purposes of this Section, "child" means a person, either in part or in total, under the age of 13, regardless of the method by which the film, videotape, photograph, or other similar visual medium or reproduction or depiction by computer is created, adopted, or modified to appear as such.
- (8) "Sexual penetration" and "sexual conduct" have the meanings ascribed to them in Section 12-12 of this Code.
- (g) When a charge of aggravated child pornography is brought, the age of the child is an element of the offense to be resolved by the trier of fact as either exceeding or not

- exceeding the age in question. The trier of fact can rely on 1
- 2 its own everyday observations and common experiences in making
- this determination. 3

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- (Source: P.A. 95-579, eff. 6-1-08.) 4
- 5 (720 ILCS 5/16D-6) (from Ch. 38, par. 16D-6)
- Sec. 16D-6. Forfeiture of property. 1. Any person who 6 commits the offense of computer fraud as set forth in Section 7 8 16D-5 is subject to the property forfeiture provisions set forth in Article 124B of the Code of Criminal Procedure of 9 10 1963. shall forfeit, according to the provisions of this 11 Section, any monies, profits or proceeds, and any interest or property which the sentencing court determines he has acquired 12 or maintained, directly or indirectly, in whole or in part, as 1.3 14 a result of such offense. Such person shall also forfeit any 15 interest in, security, claim against, or contractual right of 16 any kind which affords him a source of influence over any enterprise which he has established, operated, controlled, 17 18 conducted or participated in conducting, where his 19 relationship to or connection with any such thing or activity 20 directly or indirectly, in whole or in part, is traceable to 21 any item or benefit which he has obtained or acquired through 22 computer fraud.
 - Proceedings instituted pursuant to this Section shall be subject to and conducted in accordance with the following procedures:

(a) The sentencing court shall, upon petition by the prosecuting agency, whether it is the Attorney General or a State's Attorney, at any time following sentencing, conduct a hearing to determine whether any property or property interest is subject to forfeiture under this Section. At the forfeiture hearing the People of the State of Illinois shall have the burden of establishing, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the property or property interests are subject to such forfeiture.

(b) In any action brought by the People of the State of Illinois under this Section, the circuit courts of Illinois shall have jurisdiction to enter such restraining orders, injunctions or prohibitions, or to take such other action in connection with any real, personal, or mixed property or other interest subject to forfeiture, as they shall consider proper.

(c) In any action brought by the People of the State of Illinois under this Section, wherein any restraining order, injunction or prohibition or any other action in connection with any property or interest subject to forfeiture under this Section is sought, the circuit court presiding over the trial of the person or persons charged with computer fraud shall first determine whether there is probable cause to believe that the person or persons so charged have committed the offense of computer fraud and whether the property or interest is subject to forfeiture pursuant to this Section. In order to make this determination, prior to entering any such order, the court

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shall conduct a hearing without a jury, where the People shall establish: (1) probable cause that the person or persons so charged have committed the offense of computer fraud, and (2) probable cause that any property or interest may be subject to forfeiture pursuant to this Section. Such hearing may be conducted simultaneously with a preliminary hearing if the prosecution is commenced by information or complaint, or by motion of the People at any stage in the proceedings. The court may enter a finding of probable cause at a preliminary hearing following the filing of an information charging the offense of computer fraud or the return of an indictment by a grand jury charging the offense of computer fraud as sufficient evidence of probable cause for purposes of this Section. Upon such finding, the circuit court shall enter such restraining order, injunction or prohibition, or shall take such other action in connection with any such property or other interest subject to forfeiture under this Section as is necessary to insure that such property is not removed from the jurisdiction of the court, concealed, destroyed or otherwise disposed of by the owner or holder of that property or interest prior to a forfeiture hearing under this Section. The Attorney General or State's Attorney shall file a certified copy of such restraining order, injunction or other prohibition with recorder of deeds or registrar of titles of each county where any such property of the defendant may be located. No such injunction, restraining order or other prohibition shall

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affect the rights of any bona fide purchaser, mortgagee, judgment creditor or other lienholder arising prior to the date of such filing. The court may, at any time, upon verified petition by the defendant, conduct a hearing to release all or portions of any such property or interest which the court previously determined to be subject to forfeiture or subject to any restraining order, injunction, prohibition or other action. The court may release such property to the defendant for good cause shown and within the sound discretion of the court.

(d) Upon conviction of a person under Section 16D-5, the court shall authorize the Attorney General to seize and sellall property or other interest declared forfeited under this Act, unless such property is required by law to be destroyed or is harmful to the public. The court may order the Attorney General to segregate funds from the proceeds of such sale sufficient: (1) to satisfy any order of restitution, as the court may deem appropriate; (2) to satisfy any legal right, title, or interest which the court deems superior to any right, title, or interest of the defendant at the time of the commission of the acts which gave rise to forfeiture under this Section; or (3) to satisfy any bona-fide purchaser for value of the right, title, or interest in the property who was without reasonable notice that the property was subject to forfeiture. Following the entry of an order of forfeiture, the Attorney General shall publish notice of the order and his intent to

dispose of the property. Within the 30 days following such publication, any person may petition the court to adjudicate the validity of his alleged interest in the property.

After the deduction of all requisite expenses of administration and sale, the Attorney General shall distribute the proceeds of such sale, along with any moneys forfeited or seized as follows:

(1) 50% shall be distributed to the unit of local government whose officers or employees conducted the investigation into computer fraud and caused the arrest or arrests and prosecution leading to the forfeiture. Amounts distributed to units of local government shall be used for training or enforcement purposes relating to detection, investigation or prosecution of financial crimes, including computer fraud. In the event, however, that the investigation, arrest or arrests and prosecution leading to the forfeiture were undertaken solely by a State agency, the portion provided hereunder shall be paid into the State Police Services Fund of the Illinois Department of State Police to be used for training or enforcement purposes relating to detection, investigation or prosecution of financial crimes, including computer fraud.

(2) 50% shall be distributed to the county in which the prosecution and petition for forfeiture resulting in the forfeiture was instituted by the State's Attorney, and deposited in a special fund in the county treasury and appropriated to the State's Attorney for use in training or

enforcement purposes relating to detection, investigation or prosecution of financial crimes, including computer fraud. Where a prosecution and petition for forfeiture resulting in the forfeiture has been maintained by the Attorney General, 50% of the proceeds shall be paid into the Attorney General's Financial Crime Prevention Fund. Where the Attorney General and the State's Attorney have participated jointly in any part of the proceedings, 25% of the proceeds forfeited shall be paid to the county in which the prosecution and petition for forfeiture resulting in the forfeiture occurred, and 25% shall be paid to the Attorney General's Financial Crime Prevention Fund to be used for the purposes as stated in this subsection.

2. Where any person commits a felony under any provision of this Code or another statute and the instrumentality used in the commission of the offense, or in connection with or in furtherance of a scheme or design to commit the offense, is a computer owned by the defendant or if the defendant is a minor, owned by his or her parents or legal guardian, the computer shall be subject to the provisions of this Section. However, in no case shall a computer, or any part thereof, be subject to the provisions of the Section if the computer accessed in the commission of the offense is owned or leased by the victim or an innocent third party at the time of the commission of the offense or if the rights of creditors, lienholders, or any person having a security interest in the computer at the time of the commission of the offense shall be adversely affected.

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(Source: P.A. 85-1042.)

(720 ILCS 5/17B-25) 2

3 17B-25. Seizure and forfeiture of property 4 Forfeiture.

- (a) A person who commits a felony violation of this Article is subject to the property forfeiture provisions set forth in Article 124B of the Code of Criminal Procedure of 1963. shall forfeit, according to this Section, (i) any moneys, profits, or proceeds the person acquired, in whole or in part, as a result of committing the violation and (ii) any property or interest in property that the sentencing court determines the person acquired, in whole or in part, as a result of committing the violation or the person maintained or used, in whole or in part, to facilitate, directly or indirectly, the commission of the violation. The person shall forfeit any interest in, securities of claim against, or contractual right of any kind that affords the person a source of influence over, any enterprise that the person has established, operated, controlled, conducted, or participated in conducting, if the person's relationship to or connection with the interest, security of claim, or contractual right, directly or indirectly, in whole or in part, is traceable to any thing or benefit that the person has obtained or acquired as a result of a felony violation of this Article.
 - (b) (Blank). The following items are subject to forfeiture:

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(1) All moneys, things of value, books, records, and research products and materials that are used or intended to be used in committing a felony violation of this Article.

(2) Everything of value furnished, or intended to be furnished, in exchange for a substance in violation of this Article, all proceeds traceable to that exchange, and all moneys, negotiable instruments, and securities used intended to be used to commit or in any manner to facilitate the commission of a felony violation of this Article.

(3) All real property, including any right, title, and interest (including, but not limited to, any leasehold interest or the beneficial interest in a land trust) in the whole of any lot or tract of land and any appurtenances or improvements, that is used or intended to be used, in any manner or part, to commit or in any manner to facilitate the commission of a felony violation of this Article that is the proceeds of any act that constitutes a felony violation of this Article.

(c) Property subject to forfeiture under this Article may be seized by the Director of State Police or any local law enforcement agency upon process or seizure warrant issued by any court having jurisdiction over the property. The Director or a local law enforcement agency may seize property under this Section without process under any of the following

circumstances:

- (1) If the seizure is incident to inspection under an administrative inspection warrant.
- (2) If the property subject to seizure has been the subject of a prior judgment in favor of the State in a criminal proceeding or in an injunction or forfeiture proceeding under this Article 124B of the Code of Criminal Procedure of 1963.
- (3) If there is probable cause to believe that the property is directly or indirectly dangerous to health or safety.
- (4) If there is probable cause to believe that the property is subject to forfeiture under this Article <u>and Article 124B of the Code of Criminal Procedure of 1963</u> and the property is seized under circumstances in which a warrantless seizure or arrest would be reasonable.
- (5) In accordance with the Code of Criminal Procedure of 1963.
- (d) (Blank). Proceedings instituted pursuant to this Section shall be subject to and conducted in accordance with the procedures set forth in this subsection.

or State's Attorney at any time following sentencing of the defendant, shall conduct a hearing to determine whether any property or property interest of the defendant is subject to forfeiture under this Section. At the forfeiture hearing the

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People have the burden of establishing, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the property or property interest is subject to forfeiture.

In an action brought by the People of the State of Illinois under this Section, in which a restraining order, injunction, prohibition, or other action in connection with any property or interest subject to forfeiture under this Section is sought, the circuit court presiding over the trial of the person charged with a felony violation of this Article shall first determine whether there is probable cause to believe that the person so charged has committed an offense under this Article and whether the property or interest is subject to forfeiture under this Section. To make that determination, before entering an order in connection with that property or interest, the court shall conduct a hearing without a jury, at which the People must establish that there is (i) probable cause that the person charged committed a felony offense under this Article and (ii) probable cause that property or interest may be subject to forfeiture under this Section. The hearing may be conducted simultaneously with a preliminary hearing, if the prosecution is commenced by information or complaint, or by motion of the People at any stage in the proceedings. The court may accept, at a preliminary hearing, (i) the filing of information charging that the defendant committed a felony offense under this Article (ii) the return of an indictment by a grand jury charging that the defendant committed a felony

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offense under this Article as sufficient evidence of probable cause that the person committed the offense.

Upon making finding of probable cause, the circuit court shall enter a restraining order, injunction, or prohibition or shall take other action in connection with the property or other interest subject to forfeiture under this Article as is necessary to insure that the property is not removed from the jurisdiction of the court, concealed, destroyed, or otherwise disposed of by the owner of that property or interest before a forfeiture hearing under this subsection. The Attorney General or State's Attorney shall file a certified copy of the restraining order, injunction, or other prohibition with the recorder or registrar of titles of each county in which property may be located. No injunction, restraining order, or other prohibition issued under this Section shall affect the rights of any bonafide purchaser, mortgagee, judgment creditor, or other lien holder that arose before the date the certified copy is filed.

The court may at any time, on verified petition by the defendant, conduct a hearing to determine whether all or any portion of the property or interest, which the court previously determined to be subject to forfeiture or subject to any restraining order, injunction, prohibition, or other action, should be released. The court may in its discretion release the property to the defendant for good cause shown.

Upon conviction of a person for a felony violation of this

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Article, the court shall authorize the Director or State Police to seize any property or other interest declared forfeited under this Section on terms and conditions the court deems proper.

- (e) (Blank). Property taken or detained under this Section shall not be subject to replevin, but is deemed to be in the custody of the Director subject only to the order and judgments of the circuit court having jurisdiction over the forfeiture proceedings and the decisions of the Attorney General or State's Attorney under this Article. When property is seized under this Article, the seizing agency shall promptly conduct an inventory of the seized property and estimate the property's value and shall forward a copy of the estimate property's value to the Director of State Police. Upon receiving the notice of seizure, the Director may do any of the following:
 - (1) Place the property under seal.
 - (2) Remove the property to a place designated by the Director.
 - (3) Keep the property in the possession of the seizing agency.
 - (4) Remove the property to a storage area for safekeeping or, if the property is a negotiable instrument or money and is not needed for evidentiary purposes, deposit it in an interest bearing account.
 - (5) Place the property under constructive seizure by

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posting notice of the pending forfeiture on it, by giving notice of the pending forfeiture to its owners and interest holders, or by filing a notice of the pending forfeiture in any appropriate public record relating to the property.

- (6) Provide for another agency or custodian, including an owner, secured party, or lienholder, to take custody of the property on terms and conditions set by the Director.
- (f) (Blank). When property is forfeited under this Article the Director of State Police shall sell the property unless the property is required by law to be destroyed or is harmful to the public. The Director shall distribute the proceeds of the sale, together with any moneys forfeited or seized, in accordance with subsection (q). On the application of seizing agency or prosecutor who was responsible for the investigation, arrest, and prosecution that lead to the forfeiture, however, the Director may return any item of forfeited property to the seizing agency or prosecutor for official use in the enforcement of laws relating to this Article if the agency or prosecutor can demonstrate that the item requested would be useful to the agency or prosecutor in their enforcement efforts. When any real property returned to the seizing agency is sold by the agency or its unit of government, the proceeds of the sale shall be delivered to the Director and distributed in accordance with subsection (q).
- (g) (Blank). Except as provided in subsection (f), all moneys from penalties and the proceeds of sale of all property

- forfeited and seized under this Article shall be distributed to 1
- 2 the WIC program administered by the Illinois Department of
- Human Services. 3
- (Source: P.A. 91-155, eff. 7-16-99.) 4
- 5 (720 ILCS 5/26-5)
- Sec. 26-5. Dog fighting. (For other provisions that may 6
- 7 apply to dog fighting, see the Humane Care for Animals Act. For
- 8 provisions similar to this Section that apply to animals other
- 9 than dogs, see in particular Section 4.01 of the Humane Care
- 10 for Animals Act.)
- 11 (a) No person may own, capture, breed, train, or lease any
- 12 dog which he or she knows is intended for use in any show,
- exhibition, program, or other activity featuring or otherwise 1.3
- involving a fight between the dog and any other animal or 14
- 15 human, or the intentional killing of any dog for the purpose of
- 16 sport, wagering, or entertainment.
- (b) No person may promote, conduct, carry on, advertise, 17
- 18 collect money for or in any other manner assist or aid in the
- presentation for purposes of sport, wagering, or entertainment 19
- 20 of any show, exhibition, program, or other activity involving a
- 21 fight between 2 or more dogs or any dog and human, or the
- 22 intentional killing of any dog.
- (c) No person may sell or offer for sale, ship, transport, 23
- 24 or otherwise move, or deliver or receive any dog which he or
- she knows has been captured, bred, or trained, or will be used, 25

- 1 to fight another dog or human or be intentionally killed for
- 2 purposes of sport, wagering, or entertainment.
- 3 (c-5) No person may solicit a minor to violate this
- 4 Section.
- 5 (d) No person may manufacture for sale, shipment,
- 6 transportation, or delivery any device or equipment which he or
- 7 she knows or should know is intended for use in any show,
- 8 exhibition, program, or other activity featuring or otherwise
- 9 involving a fight between 2 or more dogs, or any human and dog,
- or the intentional killing of any dog for purposes of sport,
- 11 wagering, or entertainment.
- 12 (e) No person may own, possess, sell or offer for sale,
- ship, transport, or otherwise move any equipment or device
- 14 which he or she knows or should know is intended for use in
- 15 connection with any show, exhibition, program, or activity
- 16 featuring or otherwise involving a fight between 2 or more
- dogs, or any dog and human, or the intentional killing of any
- dog for purposes of sport, wagering or entertainment.
- 19 (f) No person may knowingly make available any site,
- 20 structure, or facility, whether enclosed or not, that he or she
- 21 knows is intended to be used for the purpose of conducting any
- 22 show, exhibition, program, or other activity involving a fight
- 23 between 2 or more dogs, or any dog and human, or the
- 24 intentional killing of any dog or knowingly manufacture,
- 25 distribute, or deliver fittings to be used in a fight between 2
- or more dogs or a dog and human.

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- (q) No person may attend or otherwise patronize any show, exhibition, program, or other activity featuring or otherwise involving a fight between 2 or more dogs, or any dog and human, or the intentional killing of any dog for purposes of sport, wagering, or entertainment.
- (h) No person may tie or attach or fasten any live animal to any machine or device propelled by any power for the purpose of causing the animal to be pursued by a dog or dogs. This subsection (h) applies only when the dog is intended to be used in a dog fight.
- (i) Penalties for violations of this Section shall be as follows:
 - (1) Any person convicted of violating subsection (a), (b), or (c) of this Section is guilty of a Class 4 felony for a first violation and a Class 3 felony for a second or subsequent violation, and may be fined an amount not to exceed \$50,000.
 - (1.5) A person who knowingly owns a dog for fighting purposes or for producing a fight between 2 or more dogs or a dog and human or who knowingly offers for sale or sells a dog bred for fighting is guilty of a Class 3 felony and may be fined an amount not to exceed \$50,000, if the dog participates in a dogfight and any of the following factors is present:
 - (i) the dogfight is performed in the presence of a person under 18 years of age;

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- (ii) the dogfight is performed for the purpose of or in the presence of illegal wagering activity; or
 - (iii) the dogfight is performed in furtherance of streetgang related activity as defined in Section 10 of the Illinois Streetgang Terrorism Omnibus Prevention Act.
 - (1.7) A person convicted of violating subsection (c-5) of this Section is quilty of a Class 4 felony.
 - (2) Any person convicted of violating subsection (d) or (e) of this Section is quilty of a Class A misdemeanor for a first violation. A second or subsequent violation of subsection (d) or (e) of this Section is a Class 3 felony.
 - (2.5) Any person convicted of violating subsection (f) of this Section is guilty of a Class 4 felony.
 - (3) Any person convicted of violating subsection (g) of this Section is guilty of a Class A misdemeanor for a first violation. A second or subsequent violation of subsection (g) of this Section is a Class 4 felony. If a person under years of age is present at any show, exhibition, program, or other activity prohibited in subsection (g), the parent, legal guardian, or other person who is 18 years of age or older who brings that person under 13 years of age to that show, exhibition, program, or other activity is guilty of a Class 4 felony for a first violation and a Class 3 felony for a second or subsequent violation.
 - (i-5) A person who commits a felony violation of this

- 2 forth in Article 124B of the Code of Criminal Procedure of
- 3 <u>1963.</u>

- (j) Any dog or equipment involved in a violation of this Section shall be immediately seized and impounded under Section 12 of the Humane Care for Animals Act when located at any show, exhibition, program, or other activity featuring or otherwise involving a dog fight for the purposes of sport, wagering, or entertainment.
- (k) Any vehicle or conveyance other than a common carrier that is used in violation of this Section shall be seized, held, and offered for sale at public auction by the sheriff's department of the proper jurisdiction, and the proceeds from the sale shall be remitted to the general fund of the county where the violation took place.
- (1) Any veterinarian in this State who is presented with a dog for treatment of injuries or wounds resulting from fighting where there is a reasonable possibility that the dog was engaged in or utilized for a fighting event for the purposes of sport, wagering, or entertainment shall file a report with the Department of Agriculture and cooperate by furnishing the owners' names, dates, and descriptions of the dog or dogs involved. Any veterinarian who in good faith complies with the requirements of this subsection has immunity from any liability, civil, criminal, or otherwise, that may result from his or her actions. For the purposes of any proceedings, civil

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or criminal, the good faith of the veterinarian shall be 1 2 rebuttably presumed.

- (m) In addition to any other penalty provided by law, upon conviction for violating this Section, the court may order that the convicted person and persons dwelling in the same household as the convicted person who conspired, aided, or abetted in the unlawful act that was the basis of the conviction, or who knew or should have known of the unlawful act, may not own, harbor, or have custody or control of any dog or other animal for a period of time that the court deems reasonable.
- (n) A violation of subsection (a) of this Section may be inferred from evidence that the accused possessed any device or equipment described in subsection (d), (e), or (h) of this Section, and also possessed any dog.
- (o) When no longer required for investigations or court proceedings relating to the events described or depicted therein, evidence relating to convictions for violations of this Section shall be retained and made available for use in training peace officers in detecting and identifying violations of this Section. Such evidence shall be made available upon request to other law enforcement agencies and to schools certified under the Illinois Police Training Act.
- (Source: P.A. 94-820, eff. 1-1-07.) 23
- 24 (720 ILCS 5/29D-65)
- Sec. 29D-65. Forfeiture of property acquired in connection 25

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with a violation of this Article; property freeze or seizure

Asset freeze, seizure, and forfeiture.

used, is using, is about to use, or is intending to use property in a way that would violate this Article, then that person's assets may be frozen or seized pursuant to Part 800 of Article 124B of the Code of Criminal Procedure of 1963. Asset freeze, seizure, and forfeiture in connection with a violation of this Article.

(1) Whenever it appears that there is probable cause to believe that any person used, is using, is about to use, or is intending to use property in any way that constitutes or would constitute a violation of this Article, the Attorney General or any State's Attorney may make an ex parte application to the circuit court to freeze or seize all the assets of that person and, upon a showing of probable cause in the ex parte hearing, the circuit court shall issue an order to freeze or seize all assets of that person. A copy of the freeze or seize order shall be served upon the person whose assets have been frozen or seized and that person or any person claiming an interest in the property may, at any time within 30 days of service, file a motion to release his or her assets. Within 10 days that person is entitled to a hearing. In any proceeding to release assets, the burden of proof shall be by a preponderance of evidence and shall be on the State to show that the person used,

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using, is about to use, or is intending to use any property in any way that constitutes or would constitute a violation of this Article. If the court finds that any property was being used, is about to be used, or is intended to be used in violation of or in any way that would constitute a violation of this Article, the court shall order such property frozen or held until further order of the court. Any property so ordered held or frozen shall be subject to forfeiture under the following procedure. Upon the request of the defendant, the court may release frozen or seized assets sufficient to pay attorney's fees for representation of the defendant at a hearing conducted under this Section.

(2) If, within 60 days after any seizure or asset freeze under subparagraph (1) of this Section, a person having any property interest in the seized or frozen property is charged with an offense, the court which renders judgment upon the charge shall, within 30 days after the judgment, conduct a forfeiture hearing to determine whether the property was used, about to be used, or intended to be used in violation of this Article or in connection with any violation of this Article, or was integrally related to any violation or intended violation of this Article. The hearing shall be commenced by a written petition by the State, including material allegations of fact, the name and address of every person

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determined by the State to have any property interest in the seized or frozen property, a representation that written notice of the date, time, and place of the hearing has been mailed to every such person by certified mail at least 10 days before the date, and a request for forfeiture. Every such person may appear as a party and present evidence at the hearing. The quantum of proof required shall be preponderance of the evidence, and the burden of proof shall be on the State. If the court determines that the seized or frozen property was used, about to be used, or intended to be used in violation of this Article or in connection with any violation of this or was integrally related to any violation intended violation of this Article, an order of forfeiture and disposition of the seized or frozen money and property shall be entered. All property forfeited may be liquidated and the resultant money together with any money forfeited shall be allocated among the participating law enforcement agencies in such proportions as may be determined to be equitable by the court entering the forfeiture order, any such property so forfeited shall be received by the State's Attorney or Attorney General and upon liquidation shall be allocated among the participating law enforcement agencies in such proportions as may be determined equitable by the court entering the forfeiture order.

(3) If a seizure or asset freeze under subparagraph (1)

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of this subsection (a) is not followed by a charge under this Article within 60 days, or if the prosecution of the charge is permanently terminated or indefinitely discontinued without any judgment of conviction judgment of acquittal is entered, the State's Attorney or Attorney General shall immediately commence an in rem proceeding for the forfeiture of any seized money or other things of value, or both, in the circuit court and any person having any property interest in the money or property may commence separate civil proceedings in the manner provided by law. Any property so forfeited shall be allocated among the participating law enforcement agencies in such proportions as may be determined to be equitable by the court entering the forfeiture order.

(b) Forfeiture of property acquired in connection with a violation of this Article.

(1) Any person who commits any offense under this Article is subject to the property forfeiture provisions set forth in Article 124B of the Code of Criminal Procedure of 1963. shall forfeit, according to the provisions of this Section, any moneys, profits, or proceeds, and any interest or property in which the sentencing court determines he or she has acquired or maintained, directly or indirectly, in whole or in part, as a result of, or used, was about to be used, or was intended to be used in connection with the offense. The person shall also forfeit any interest in,

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security, claim against, or contractual right of any kind which affords the person a source of influence over any enterprise which he or she has established, operated, controlled, conducted, or participated in conducting, where his or her relationship to or connection with any such thing or activity directly or indirectly, in whole or in part, is traceable to any item or benefit which he or she has obtained or acquired through an offense under this Article or which he or she used, about to use, or intended to use in connection with any offense under this Article. Forfeiture under this subsection Section may be pursued in addition to or in lieu of proceeding under subsection (a) of this Section 124B-805 (property freeze or seizure; ex parte proceeding) of the Code of Criminal Procedure of 1963.

(2) Proceedings instituted under this subsection shall be subject to and conducted in accordance with the following procedures:

(A) The sentencing court shall, upon petition by the prosecuting agency, whether it is the Attorney General or the State's Attorney, at any time following sentencing, conduct a hearing to determine whether any property or property interest is subject to forfeiture under this subsection. At the forfeiture hearing the People of the State of Illinois shall have the burden of establishing, by a preponderance of the evidence,

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that the property or property interests are subject to forfeiture.

(B) In any action brought by the People of the State of Illinois under this Section, the court shall have jurisdiction to enter such restraining orders, injunctions, or prohibitions, or to take such other action in connection with any real, personal, or mixed property, or other interest, subject to forfeiture, as it shall consider proper.

(C) In any action brought by the People of the State of Illinois under this subsection in which any restraining order, injunction, or prohibition or any other action in connection with any property interest subject to forfeiture under this subsection is sought, the circuit court presiding over the trial of the person or persons charged with a violation under this Article shall first determine whether there is probable cause to believe that the person or persons so charged have committed an offense under this Article and whether the property or interest is subject to forfeiture under this subsection. In order to make this determination, prior to entering any such order, the court shall conduct a hearing without a jury in which the People shall establish: (i) probable cause that the person or persons so charged have committed an offense under this Article; and (ii) probable cause that any

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property or interest may be subject to forfeiture under this subsection. The hearing may be conducted simultaneously with a preliminary hearing if the prosecution is commenced by information, or by motion of the People at any stage in the proceedings. The court may enter a finding of probable cause at a preliminary hearing following the filing of information charging a violation of this Article or the return of an indictment by a grand jury charging an offense under this Article as sufficient probable cause for purposes of this subsection. Upon such a finding, the circuit court shall enter such restraining order, injunction, or prohibition or shall take such other action in connection with any such property or other interest subject to forfeiture under this subsection as is necessary to ensure that the property is not removed from the jurisdiction of the court, concealed, destroyed, or otherwise disposed of by the owner or holder of that property or interest prior to a forfeiture hearing under this subsection. The Attorney General or State's Attorney shall file a certified copy of the restraining order, injunction, or other prohibition with the recorder of deeds registrar of titles of each county where any such property of the defendant may be located. No such injunction, restraining order, or other prohibition

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shall affect the rights of any bona fide purchaser, mortgagee, judgment creditor, or other lien holder arising prior to the date of such filing. The court may, at any time, upon verified petition by the defendant, conduct a hearing to release all or portions of any such property or interest which the court previously determined to be subject to forfeiture or subject to any restraining order, injunction, prohibition, or other action. The court may release the property to the defendant for good cause shown and within the sound discretion of the court.

(D) Upon a conviction of a person under this the court shall authorize the Attorney General or State's Attorney to seize and sell all property or other interest declared forfeited under this Article, unless the property is required by law to be destroyed or is harmful to the public. The court may order the Attorney General or State's Attorney to segregate funds from the proceeds of the sale sufficient: (1) to satisfy any order of restitution, as the court may deem appropriate; (2) to satisfy any legal right, title, or interest which the court deems to any right, title, or interest of defendant at the time of the commission of the acts which gave rise to forfeiture under this subsection; or (3) to satisfy any bona fide purchaser for value of the

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right, title, or interest in the property who was without reasonable notice that the property was subject to forfeiture. Following the entry of an order of forfeiture, the Attorney General or State's Attorney shall publish notice of the order and his or her intent to dispose of the property. Within 30 days following the publication, any person may petition the court to adjudicate the validity of his or her alleged interest in the property. After the deduction of all requisite expenses of administration and sale, the Attorney General or State's Attorney shall distribute the proceeds of the sale, along with any moneys forfeited or seized, among participating enforcement agencies in such equitable portions as the court shall determine. (E) No judge shall release any property or money seized under subdivision (A) or (B) for the payment of attorney's fees of any person claiming an interest in such money or property. (c) Exemptions from forfeiture. A property interest is exempt from forfeiture under this Section if its owner or interest holder establishes by a prependerance of evidence that the owner or interest holder: (A) (i) in the case of personal property, is not legally accountable for the conduct giving rise to the forfeiture,

did not acquiesce in it, and did not know and could not

1	reasonably have known of the conduct or that the conduct
2	was likely to occur, or
3	(ii) in the case of real property, is not legally
4	accountable for the conduct giving rise to the forfeiture,
5	or did not solicit, conspire, or attempt to commit the
6	conduct giving rise to the forfeiture; and
7	(B) had not acquired and did not stand to acquire
8	substantial proceeds from the conduct giving rise to its
9	forfeiture other than as an interest holder in an arms
10	length commercial transaction; and
11	(C) with respect to conveyances, did not hold the
12	property jointly or in common with a person whose conduct
13	gave rise to the forfeiture; and
14	(D) does not hold the property for the benefit of or as
15	nominee for any person whose conduct gave rise to its
16	forfeiture, and, if the owner or interest holder acquired
17	the interest through any such person, the owner or interest
18	holder acquired it as a bona fide purchaser for value
19	without knowingly taking part in the conduct giving rise to
20	the forfeiture; and
21	(E) that the owner or interest holder acquired the
22	interest:
23	(i) before the commencement of the conduct giving
24	rise to its forfeiture and the person whose conduct
25	gave rise to its forfeiture did not have the authority
26	to convey the interest to a bona fide purchaser for

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value at the time of the conduct; or
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                  (ii) after the commencement of the conduct giving
                    to its forfeiture, and the owner or interest
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              holder acquired the interest as a mortgagee, secured
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              creditor, lien holder, or bona fide purchaser for value
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              without knowledge of the conduct which gave rise to
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              forfeiture; and
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                      (a) in the case of personal property, without
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                  knowledge of the seizure of the property
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                  forfeiture; or
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                      (b) in the case of real estate, before the
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                  filing in the office of the Recorder of Deeds of
                  the county in which the real estate is located
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                  notice of seizure for forfeiture or a lis pendens
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                  notice.
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      (Source: P.A. 92-854, eff. 12-5-02.)
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          (720 ILCS 5/11-20.1A rep.)
          (720 ILCS 5/37.5-5 rep.)
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          (720 ILCS 5/37.5-10 rep.)
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          (720 ILCS 5/37.5-15 rep.)
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          (720 ILCS 5/37.5-20 rep.)
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          (720 ILCS 5/37.5-25 rep.)
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          (720 ILCS 5/37.5-30 rep.)
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          (720 ILCS 5/37.5-35 rep.)
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          (720 ILCS 5/37.5-40 rep.)
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- (720 ILCS 5/37.5-45 rep.)1
- 2 Section 11. The Criminal Code of 1961 is amended by
- repealing Sections 11-20.1A, 37.5-5, 37.5-10, 37.5-15, 3
- 37.5-20, 37.5-25, 37.5-30, 37.5-35, 37.5-40, and 37.5-45. 4
- 5 Section 15. The Code of Criminal Procedure of 1963 is
- 6 amended by adding Article 124B as follows:
- 7 (725 ILCS 5/Art. 124B heading new)
- 8 ARTICLE 124B. FORFEITURE
- 9 (725 ILCS 5/Art. 124B Pt. 5 heading new)
- 10 Part 5. General Provisions
- 11 (725 ILCS 5/124B-5 new)
- 12 Sec. 124B-5. Purpose and scope. The purpose of this Article
- 13 is to set forth in one place the provisions relating to
- forfeiture of property in connection with violations of certain 14
- 15 criminal statutes. Part 100 of this Article sets forth standard
- provisions that apply to these forfeiture proceedings. In Parts 16
- 300 and following, for each type of criminal violation, this 17
- 18 Article sets forth (i) provisions that apply to forfeiture only
- 19 in connection with that type of violation and (ii) by means of
- incorporation by reference, the standard forfeiture provisions 20
- 21 that apply to that type of violation.

1	(725 ILCS 5/124B-10 new)
2	Sec. 124B-10. Applicability; offenses. This Article
3	applies to forfeiture of property in connection with the
4	<pre>following:</pre>
5	(1) A violation of Section 10A-10 of the Criminal Code
6	of 1961 (involuntary servitude; involuntary servitude of a
7	minor; trafficking of persons for forced labor or
8	services).
9	(2) A violation of Section 11-17.1 of the Criminal Code
10	of 1961 (keeping a place of juvenile prostitution).
11	(3) A violation of Section 11-19.2 of the Criminal Code
12	of 1961 (exploitation of a child).
13	(4) A violation of Section 11-20 of the Criminal Code
14	of 1961 (obscenity).
15	(5) A second or subsequent violation of Section 11-20.1
16	of the Criminal Code of 1961 (child pornography).
17	(6) A violation of Section 11-20.3 of the Criminal Code
18	of 1961 (aggravated child pornography).
19	(7) A violation of Section 16D-5 of the Criminal Code
20	of 1961 (computer fraud).
21	(8) A felony violation of Article 17B of the Criminal
22	Code of 1961 (WIC fraud).
23	(9) A felony violation of Section 26-5 of the Criminal
24	Code of 1961 (dog fighting).
25	(10) A violation of Article 29D of the Criminal Code of
26	1961 (terrorism).

Τ	(11) A felony violation of Section 4.01 of the Humane
2	Care for Animals Act (animals in entertainment).
3	(725 ILCS 5/124B-15 new)
4	Sec. 124B-15. Applicability; actions. This Article applies
5	to actions pending on the effective date of this amendatory Act
6	of the 96th General Assembly as well as actions commenced on or
7	after that date.
8	(725 ILCS 5/Art. 124B Pt. 100 heading new)
9	Part 100. Standard Forfeiture Provisions
10	(725 ILCS 5/124B-100 new)
11	Sec. 124B-100. Definition; "offense". For purposes of this
12	Article, "offense" is defined as follows:
13	(1) In the case of forfeiture authorized under Section
14	10A-15 of the Criminal Code of 1961, "offense" means the
15	offense of involuntary servitude, involuntary servitude of
16	a minor, or trafficking of persons for forced labor or
17	services in violation of Section 10A-10 of that Code.
18	(2) In the case of forfeiture authorized under Section
19	11-17.1 of the Criminal Code of 1961, "offense" means the
20	offense of keeping a place of juvenile prostitution in
21	violation of Section 11-17.1 of that Code.
22	(3) In the case of forfeiture authorized under Section
23	11-19.2 of the Criminal Code of 1961, "offense" means the

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1	offense of exploitation of a child in violation of Section
2	11-19.2 of that Code.
3	(4) In the case of forfeiture authorized under Section
4	11-20 of the Criminal Code of 1961, "offense" means the
5	offense of obscenity in violation of that Section.
6	(5) In the case of forfeiture authorized under Section
7	11-20.1 of the Criminal Code of 1961, "offense" means the
8	offense of child pornography in violation of Section
9	11-20.1 of that Code.
10	(6) In the case of forfeiture authorized under Section
11	11-20.3 of the Criminal Code of 1961, "offense" means the
12	offense of aggravated child pornography in violation of
13	Section 11-20.3 of that Code.
14	(7) In the case of forfeiture authorized under Section
15	16D-6 of the Criminal Code of 1961, "offense" means the
16	offense of computer fraud in violation of Section 16D-5 of
17	that Code.
18	(8) In the case of forfeiture authorized under Section
19	17B-25 of the Criminal Code of 1961, "offense" means any
20	felony violation of Article 17B of that Code.
21	(9) In the case of forfeiture authorized under Section
22	29D-65 of the Criminal Code of 1961, "offense" means any
23	offense under Article 29D of that Code.
24	(10) In the case of forfeiture authorized under Section

4.01 of the Humane Care for Animals Act or Section 26-5 of

the Criminal Code of 1961, "offense" means any felony

- offense under either of those Sections. 1
- (725 ILCS 5/124B-105 new) 2
- Sec. 124B-105. Definition; "conveyance". In this Article, 3
- "conveyance" means a vehicle, vessel, or aircraft. 4
- 5 (725 ILCS 5/124B-110 new)
- Sec. 124B-110. Definition; "owner". In this Article, 6
- 7 "owner" means a person with an ownership interest in the
- specific property sought to be forfeited, including a 8
- 9 leasehold, lien, mortgage, recorded security interest, or
- 10 valid assignment of an ownership interest. "Owner" does not
- include any of the following: 11
- (1) A person with only a general unsecured interest in, 12
- 13 or claim against, the property or estate of another.
- (2) A bailee, unless the bailor is identified and the 14
- 15 bailee shows a colorable legitimate interest in the
- 16 property seized.
- (3) A nominee who exercises no dominion or control over 17
- 18 the property.
- 19 (725 ILCS 5/124B-115 new)
- 20 Sec. 124B-115. Definition; "person". In this Article,
- "person" means any individual, corporation, partnership, firm, 21
- 22 organization, or association.

1	(725 ILCS 5/124B-120 new)
2	Sec. 124B-120. Definition; "property". In this Article,
3	"property" means:
4	(1) Real property, including, without limitation,
5	land, fixtures or improvements on land, and anything
6	growing on or found in land.
7	(2) Tangible or intangible personal property,
8	including, without limitation, rights, privileges,
9	interests, claims, securities, and money.
10	"Property" includes any leasehold or possessory interest
11	and, in the case of real property, includes a beneficial
12	<pre>interest in a land trust.</pre>
13	(725 ILCS 5/124B-125 new)
14	Sec. 124B-125. Real property exempt from forfeiture.
15	(a) An interest in real property is exempt from forfeiture
16	under this Article if its owner or interest holder establishes
17	by a preponderance of evidence that he or she meets all of the
18	<pre>following requirements:</pre>
19	(1) He or she is not legally accountable for the
20	conduct giving rise to the forfeiture, or did not solicit,
21	conspire, or attempt to commit the conduct giving rise to
22	the forfeiture.
23	(2) He or she had not acquired and did not stand to
24	acquire substantial proceeds from the conduct giving rise
25	to the forfeiture other than as an interest holder in an

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- (3) He or she does not hold the property for the benefit of or as a nominee for any person whose conduct gave rise to the forfeiture, and, if he or she acquired the interest through any such person, he or she acquired it as a bona fide purchaser for value without knowingly taking part in the conduct giving rise to the forfeiture.
- (4) He or she acquired the interest before a notice of seizure for forfeiture or a lis pendens notice with respect to the property was filed in the office of the recorder of deeds of the county in which the property is located and either:
 - (A) acquired the interest before the commencement of the conduct giving rise to the forfeiture, and the person whose conduct gave rise to the forfeiture did not have the authority to convey the interest to a bona fide purchaser for value at the time of the conduct; or
 - (B) acquired the interest after the commencement of the conduct giving rise to the forfeiture, and he or she acquired the interest as a mortgagee, secured creditor, lienholder, or bona fide purchaser for value without knowledge of the conduct that gave rise to the forfeiture.
- (5) With respect to a property interest in existence at the time the illegal conduct giving rise to the forfeiture took place, he or she either:

1	(A) did not know of the conduct giving rise to the
2	<pre>forfeiture; or</pre>
3	(B) upon learning of the conduct giving rise to the
4	forfeiture, did all that reasonably could be expected
5	under the circumstances to terminate that use of the
6	property.
7	(7) The property is not a type of property, possession
8	of which is otherwise in violation of law.
9	(b) For purposes of paragraph (5) of subsection (a), ways
10	in which a person may show that he or she did all that
11	reasonably could be expected include demonstrating that he or
12	she, to the extent permitted by law, did either of the
13	following:
14	(1) Gave timely notice to an appropriate law
15	enforcement agency of information that led the person to
16	know that the conduct giving rise to a forfeiture would
17	occur or had occurred.
18	(2) In a timely fashion revoked or made a good faith
19	attempt to revoke permission for those engaging in the
20	conduct to use the property or took reasonable actions in
21	consultation with a law enforcement agency to discourage or
22	prevent the illegal use of the property.
23	A person is not required by this subsection (b) to take
24	steps that the person reasonably believes would be likely to
25	subject any person (other than the person whose conduct gave
26	rise to the forfeiture) to physical danger.

1	(725 ILCS 5/124B-130 new)
2	Sec. 124B-130. Personal property exempt from forfeiture.
3	(a) An interest in personal property is exempt from
4	forfeiture under this Article if its owner or interest holder
5	establishes by a preponderance of evidence that he or she meets
6	all of the following requirements:
7	(1) He or she is not legally accountable for the
8	conduct giving rise to the forfeiture, did not acquiesce in
9	it, and did not know and could not reasonably have known of
10	the conduct or that the conduct was likely to occur.
11	(2) He or she had not acquired and did not stand to
12	acquire substantial proceeds from the conduct giving rise
13	to the forfeiture other than as an interest holder in an
14	arms-length commercial transaction.
15	(3) He or she does not hold the property for the
16	benefit of or as a nominee for any person whose conduct
17	gave rise to the forfeiture, and, if he or she acquired the
18	interest through any such person, he or she acquired it as
19	a bona fide purchaser for value without knowingly taking
20	part in the conduct giving rise to the forfeiture.
21	(4) He or she acquired the interest without knowledge
22	of the seizure of the property for forfeiture and either:
23	(A) acquired the interest before the commencement
24	of the conduct giving rise to the forfeiture, and the
25	person whose conduct gave rise to the forfeiture did

1	not have the authority to convey the interest to a bona
2	fide purchaser for value at the time of the conduct; or
3	(B) acquired the interest after the commencement
4	of the conduct giving rise to the forfeiture, and he or
5	she acquired the interest as a mortgagee, secured
6	creditor, lienholder, or bona fide purchaser for value
7	without knowledge of the conduct that gave rise to the
8	forfeiture.
9	(5) With respect to a property interest in existence at
10	the time the illegal conduct giving rise to the forfeiture
11	took place, he or she either:
12	(A) did not know of the conduct giving rise to the
13	forfeiture; or
14	(B) upon learning of the conduct giving rise to the
15	forfeiture, did all that reasonably could be expected
16	under the circumstances to terminate that use of the
17	property.
18	(6) With respect to conveyances, he or she did not hold
19	the property jointly or in common with a person whose
20	conduct gave rise to the forfeiture.
21	(7) The property is not a type of property, possession
22	of which is otherwise in violation of law.
23	(b) For purposes of paragraph (5) of subsection (a), ways
24	in which a person may show that he or she did all that
25	reasonably could be expected include demonstrating that he or
26	she, to the extent permitted by law, did either of the

following:

- (1) Gave timely notice to an appropriate law 2 3 enforcement agency of information that led the person to know that the conduct giving rise to a forfeiture would 4 5 occur or had occurred.
- (2) In a timely fashion revoked or made a good faith 6 7 attempt to revoke permission for those engaging in the 8 conduct to use the property or took reasonable actions in 9 consultation with a law enforcement agency to discourage or 10 prevent the illegal use of the property.
- 11 A person is not required by this subsection (b) to take 12 steps that the person reasonably believes would be likely to 13 subject any person (other than the person whose conduct gave 14 rise to the forfeiture) to physical danger.
- 15 (725 ILCS 5/124B-135 new)
- 16 Sec. 124B-135. Burden of proof of exemption. It is not necessary for the State to negate any exemption in this Article 17 18 in any complaint or other pleading or in any trial, hearing, or other proceeding under this Article. The burden of proof of any 19 20 exemption is upon the person claiming the exemption.
- 21 (725 ILCS 5/124B-140 new)
- 22 Sec. 124B-140. Court order with respect to innocent owner. 23 If the court determines, in accordance with Sections 124B-125 24 through 124B-135, that an innocent owner has a partial interest

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- 1 in property otherwise subject to forfeiture, or a joint tenancy 2 or tenancy by the entirety in that property, the court may 3 enter an appropriate order doing any of the following:
 - (1) Severing and releasing the property.
 - (2) Transferring the property to the State with a provision that the State compensate the innocent owner to the extent of his or her ownership interest once a final order of forfeiture has been entered and the property has been reduced to liquid assets.
- 10 (3) Permitting the innocent owner to retain the 11 property subject to a lien in favor of the State to the 12 extent of the forfeitable interest in the property.
- 1.3 (725 ILCS 5/124B-145 new)
- Sec. 124B-145. Property constituting attorney's fees; 14 15 forfeiture not applicable. Nothing in this Article applies to 16 property that constitutes reasonable bona fide attorney's fees paid to an attorney for services rendered or to be rendered in 17 18 a forfeiture proceeding under this Article, or in a criminal proceeding relating directly to a forfeiture proceeding under 19 20 this Article, if (i) the property was paid before its seizure 21 and before the issuance of any seizure warrant or court order 22 prohibiting transfer of the property and (ii) the attorney, at 23 the time he or she received the property, did not know that it 24 was property subject to forfeiture under this Article.

1	(725 ILCS 5/124B-150 new)
2	Sec. 124B-150. Protective order; probable cause.
3	(a) Upon application of the State, the circuit court
4	presiding over the trial of the person or persons charged with
5	the offense giving rise to forfeiture may enter a restraining
6	order or injunction, or take other appropriate action, to
7	preserve the availability of property for forfeiture under this
8	Article. Before entering such an order or taking such action,
9	the court shall first determine the following:
10	(1) Whether there is probable cause to believe that the
11	person or persons so charged have committed the offense.
12	(2) Whether the property is subject to forfeiture under
13	this Article.
14	(b) In order to make the determinations of probable cause
15	required under subsection (a), the court shall conduct a
16	hearing without a jury. In that hearing, the State must
17	establish both of the following:
18	(1) There is probable cause that the person or persons
19	charged have committed the offense.
20	(2) There is probable cause that property may be
21	subject to forfeiture under this Article.
22	(c) The court may conduct the hearing under subsection (b)
23	simultaneously with a preliminary hearing if the prosecution is
24	commenced by information or complaint. The court may conduct
25	the hearing under subsection (b) at any stage in the criminal
26	proceedings upon the State's motion.

- (d) The court may accept a finding of probable cause at a 1 2 preliminary hearing following the filing of an information 3 charging the offense or following the return of an indictment 4 by a grand jury charging the offense as sufficient evidence of 5 probable cause as required under paragraph (1) of subsection 6 (b).
- 7 (e) Upon making a finding of probable cause as required 8 under this Section, the circuit court shall enter a restraining 9 order or injunction, or take other appropriate action, as 10 necessary to ensure that the property is not removed from the 11 court's jurisdiction and is not concealed, destroyed, or 12 otherwise disposed of by the property owner or interest holder 13 before a forfeiture hearing under this Article.
 - (f) The Attorney General or State's Attorney shall file a certified copy of the restraining order, injunction, or other prohibition with the recorder of deeds or registrar of titles of each county where any property of the defendant subject to forfeiture is located.
- 19 (725 ILCS 5/124B-155 new)

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- 20 Sec. 124B-155. Rights of certain parties unaffected by 21 protective order; release of property.
- 22 (a) A restraining order or injunction entered, or other 23 action taken, by the court under Section 124B-150 does not 24 affect the rights of any bona fide purchaser, mortgagee, 25 judgment creditor, or other lienholder that arose before the

- date on which a certified copy of the restraining order, 1
- 2 injunction, or other prohibition was filed in accordance with
- 3 subsection (f) of Section 124B-150.
- 4 (b) At any time, upon verified petition by the defendant or
- 5 by an innocent owner or innocent bona fide third party
- lienholder who neither had knowledge of, nor consented to, the 6
- illegal act or omission, the court may conduct a hearing to 7
- release all or portions of any property that the court 8
- 9 previously determined to be subject to forfeiture or subject to
- any restraining order, injunction, or other action. For good 10
- 11 cause shown and in the court's sound discretion, the court may
- 12 release the property to the defendant or innocent owner or
- 13 innocent bona fide third party lienholder who neither had
- 14 knowledge of, nor consented to, the illegal act or omission.
- 15 (725 ILCS 5/124B-160 new)
- 16 Sec. 124B-160. Petition for forfeiture; forfeiture
- hearing; burden of proof. 17
- 18 (a) The Attorney General or State's Attorney may file a
- petition for forfeiture of property in connection with an 19
- 20 offense as defined in this Article, and, within a reasonable
- 21 time after sentencing, the court shall conduct a hearing to
- 22 determine whether any property is subject to forfeiture under
- 23 this Article. Every person with any property interest in the
- 24 property alleged to be subject to forfeiture may appear as a
- 25 party and present evidence at the hearing.

- (b) At the forfeiture hearing, the State has the burden of 1 2 establishing, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the 3 property is subject to forfeiture under this Article.
- 4 (725 ILCS 5/124B-165 new)

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- 5 Sec. 124B-165. Order of forfeiture; sale of forfeited property; publication of notice; challenge to forfeiture. 6
- 7 (a) Upon the court's determination that property is subject 8 to forfeiture, the court shall enter an order of forfeiture with respect to the property at issue. Except as provided in 9 10 Section 124B-705, the order shall authorize the Attorney 11 General or State's Attorney to seize all property declared 12 forfeited under this Article (if the property has not already 13 been seized) upon terms and conditions the court deems proper. The Attorney General or State's Attorney may then sell the 14 15 forfeited property unless the court determines that the 16 property is required by law to be destroyed or is harmful to 17 the public.
 - (b) Following the entry of the order of forfeiture, the Attorney General or State's Attorney shall cause publication of notice of the order and his or her intent to dispose of the property. Publication shall be in a newspaper of general circulation in the county where the property was seized, for a period of 3 successive weeks.
 - (c) Within 30 days after the publication, any person may petition the court to adjudicate the validity of his or her

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1	interest in the property and whether the interest is protected
2	under this Article.
3	(725 ILCS 5/124B-170 new)
4	Sec. 124B-170. Judicial review.
5	(a) Within 30 days after publication of the notice under
6	Section 124B-165, any person claiming an interest in the
7	property declared forfeited may file a verified claim with the
8	court expressing his or her interest in the property. The claim
9	<pre>must set forth the following:</pre>
10	(1) The caption of the proceedings as set forth in the
11	notice of order of forfeiture.
12	(2) The claimant's name and address.
13	(3) The nature and extent of the claimant's interest in
14	the property.
15	(4) The circumstances of the claimant's acquisition of
16	the interest in the property, including the date of the
17	transfer and the identity of the transferor.
18	(5) The names and addresses of all other persons known
19	by the claimant to have an interest in the property.
20	(6) The specific provision of law relied on in
21	asserting that the property is not subject to forfeiture.
22	(7) All essential facts supporting each assertion.
23	(8) The relief sought by the claimant.
24	(b) The claim must be accompanied by a cost bond in the

form of a cashier's check payable to the clerk of the court in

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the amount of 10% of the reasonable value of the property as 1 2 alleged by the Attorney General or State's Attorney or the amount of \$100, whichever is greater, conditioned upon the 3 4 claimant's payment, in the case of forfeiture, of all costs and 5 expenses of the proceeding under this Section.

(c) Upon the filing of a claim and cost bond as provided in this Section, the court shall determine whether the property is subject to forfeiture in accordance with this Article. If none of the seized property is declared forfeited in a proceeding under this Section, then, unless the court orders otherwise, the clerk of the court shall return to the claimant 90% of the amount deposited with the clerk as a cost bond under this Section. If any of the seized property is declared forfeited in a proceeding under this Section, then the clerk of the court shall transfer 90% of the amount deposited with the clerk as a cost bond under this Section to the prosecuting authority. In either case, the clerk shall retain the remaining 10% of the amount deposited as costs for the proceeding under this Section.

(725 ILCS 5/124B-175 new)

Sec. 124B-175. Distribution of forfeited moneys and proceeds from sale of forfeited property. All moneys forfeited under this Article, together with the proceeds from the sale of all property forfeited under this Article, shall be distributed as set forth in this Article.

(725 ILCS 5/124B-180 new) 1 2 Sec. 124B-180. Segregation of moneys from sale proceeds for 3 certain purposes. Before any distribution under Section 4 124B-175 or as otherwise prescribed by law, the court may order 5 the Attorney General or State's Attorney to segregate moneys 6 from the proceeds of the sale sufficient to do any of the 7 following: 8 (1) Satisfy any order of restitution, as the court may 9 deem appropriate. 10 (2) Satisfy any legal right, title, or interest that 11 the court deems superior to any right, title, or interest 12 of the defendant at the time of the commission of the acts 1.3 that gave rise to forfeiture under this Article. 14 (3) Satisfy any bona fide purchaser for value of the 15 right, title, or interest in the property who was without 16 reasonable notice that the property was subject to 17 forfeiture. 18 (725 ILCS 5/124B-190 new) Sec. 124B-190. Construction. It is the intent of the 19 20 General Assembly that the forfeiture provisions of this Article 21 be liberally construed so as to effect their purpose. The 22 forfeiture of property and other remedies under this Article 23 shall be considered to be in addition to, and not exclusive of,

any sentence or other remedy provided by law.

1	(725 ILCS 5/Art. 124B Pt. 300 heading new)
2	Part 300. Forfeiture; Involuntary Servitude
3	and Trafficking of Persons
4	(725 ILCS 5/124B-300 new)
5	Sec. 124B-300. Persons and property subject to forfeiture.
6	A person who commits the offense of involuntary servitude,
7	involuntary servitude of a minor, or trafficking of persons for
8	forced labor or services under Section 10A-10 of the Criminal
9	Code of 1961 shall forfeit to the State of Illinois any profits
10	or proceeds and any property he or she has acquired or
11	maintained in violation of Section 10A-10 of the Criminal Code
12	of 1961 that the sentencing court determines, after a
13	forfeiture hearing under this Article, to have been acquired or
14	maintained as a result of maintaining a person in involuntary
15	servitude or participating in trafficking of persons for forced
16	labor or services.
17	(725 ILCS 5/124B-305 new)
18	Sec. 124B-305. Distribution of property and sale proceeds.
19	All moneys and the sale proceeds of all other property
20	forfeited and seized under this Part 300 shall be distributed
21	as follows:
22	(1) 50% shall be divided equally between all State
23	agencies and units of local government whose officers or

1	employees conducted the investigation that resulted in the
2	forfeiture.
3	(2) 50% shall be deposited into the Violent Crime
4	Victims Assistance Fund and targeted to services for
5	victims of the offenses of involuntary servitude,
6	involuntary servitude of a minor, and trafficking of
7	persons for forced labor or services.
8	(725 ILCS 5/124B-310 new)
9	Sec. 124B-310. Standard forfeiture provisions incorporated
10	by reference. All of the provisions of Part 100 of this Article
11	are incorporated by reference into this Part 300.
12	(725 ILCS 5/Art. 124B Pt. 400 heading new)
13	Part 400. Obscenity
14	(725 ILCS 5/124B-400 new)
15	Sec. 124B-400. Legislative declaration. Obscenity is a
16	far-reaching and extremely profitable crime. This crime
17	persists despite the threat of prosecution and successful
18	prosecution because existing sanctions do not effectively
19	reach the money and other assets generated by it. It is
20	therefore necessary to supplement existing sanctions by
21	mandating forfeiture of money and other assets generated by
22	this crime. Forfeiture diminishes the financial incentives

that encourage and sustain obscenity and secures for the State,

1	local	government,	and	prosecutors	а	resource	for	prosecuting

- 2 these crimes.
- 3 (725 ILCS 5/124B-405 new)
- 4 Sec. 124B-405. Persons and property subject to forfeiture.
- 5 A person who has been convicted previously of the offense of
- 6 obscenity under Section 11-20 of the Criminal Code of 1961 and
- 7 who is convicted of a second or subsequent offense of obscenity
- 8 under that Section shall forfeit the following to the State of
- 9 Illinois:
- 10 (1) Any property constituting or derived from any
- 11 proceeds that the person obtained, directly or indirectly,
- 12 as a result of the offense.
- 1.3 (2) Any of the person's property used in any manner,
- wholly or in part, to commit the offense. 14
- 15 (725 ILCS 5/124B-410 new)
- 16 Sec. 124B-410. No prior restraint. Nothing in this Part 400
- 17 shall be construed as authorizing the prior restraint of any
- showing, performance, or exhibition of allegedly obscene 18
- 19 films, plays, or other presentations or of any sale or
- 20 distribution of allegedly obscene materials.
- 21 (725 ILCS 5/124B-415 new)
- 22 Sec. 124B-415. Order to destroy property. If the Attorney
- 23 General or State's Attorney believes any property forfeited and

1 seized under this Part 400 describes, depicts, or portrays any of the acts or activities described in subsection (b) of 2 3 Section 11-20 of the Criminal Code of 1961, the Attorney General or State's Attorney shall apply to the court for an 4 5 order to destroy that property. If the court determines that the property describes, depicts, or portrays such acts or 6 activities it shall order the Attorney General or State's 7 8 Attorney to destroy the property.

(725 ILCS 5/124B-420 new)

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- 10 Sec. 124B-420. Distribution of property and sale proceeds.
- 11 (a) All moneys and the sale proceeds of all other property forfeited and seized under this Part 400 shall be distributed 12 13 as follows:
 - (1) 50% shall be distributed to the unit of local government whose officers or employees conducted the investigation into the offense and caused the arrest or arrests and prosecution leading to the forfeiture, except that if the investigation, arrest or arrests, and prosecution leading to the forfeiture were undertaken by the sheriff, this portion shall be distributed to the county for deposit into a special fund in the county treasury appropriated to the sheriff. Amounts distributed to the county for the sheriff or to units of local government under this paragraph shall be used for enforcement of laws or ordinances governing obscenity and

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child pornography. If the investigation, arrest or arrests, and prosecution leading to the forfeiture were undertaken solely by a State agency, however, the portion designated in this paragraph shall be paid into the State treasury to be used for enforcement of laws governing obscenity and child pornography.

- (2) 25% shall be distributed to the county in which the prosecution resulting in the forfeiture was instituted, deposited into a special fund in the county treasury, and appropriated to the State's Attorney for use in the enforcement of laws governing obscenity and child pornography.
- (3) 25% shall be distributed to the Office of the State's Attorneys Appellate Prosecutor and deposited into the Obscenity Profits Forfeiture Fund, which is hereby created in the State treasury, to be used by the Office of the State's Attorneys Appellate Prosecutor for additional expenses incurred in prosecuting appeals arising under Sections 11-20, 11-20.1, and 11-20.3 of the Criminal Code of 1961. Any amounts remaining in the Fund after all additional expenses have been paid shall be used by the Office to reduce the participating county contributions to the Office on a pro-rated basis as determined by the board of governors of the Office of the State's Attorneys Appellate Prosecutor based on the populations of the participating counties.

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1	(b) Before any distribution under subsection (a), the
2	Attorney General or State's Attorney shall retain from the
3	forfeited moneys or sale proceeds, or both, sufficient moneys
4	to cover expenses related to the administration and sale of the
5	forfeited property.
<i>C</i>	(725 TIGG 5/124D 425 max)
6	(725 ILCS 5/124B-425 new)
7	Sec. 124B-425. Forfeiture provisions not applicable to
8	libraries. This Part 400 does not apply to any property of a
9	public library or any property of a library operated by an
10	institution accredited by a generally recognized accrediting
11	agency.
12	(725 ILCS 5/124B-430 new)
13	Sec. 124B-430. Standard forfeiture provisions incorporated
14	by reference. All of the provisions of Part 100 of this Article
15	are incorporated by reference into this Part 400.
16	(725 ILCS 5/Art. 124B Pt. 500 heading new)
17	Part 500. Other Sex Offenses
18	(725 ILCS 5/124B-500 new)

Sec. 124B-500. Persons and property subject to forfeiture.

A person who commits the offense of keeping a place of juvenile

prostitution, exploitation of a child, child pornography, or

aggravated child pornography under Section 11-17.1, 11-19.2,

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11-20.1, or 11-20.3 of the Criminal Code of 1961 shall forfeit 1 the following property to the State of Illinois: 2

- (1) Any profits or proceeds and any property the person has acquired or maintained in violation of Section 11-17.1, 11-19.2, 11-20.1, or 11-20.3 of the Criminal Code of 1961 that the sentencing court determines, after a forfeiture hearing under this Article, to have been acquired or maintained as a result of keeping a place of juvenile prostitution, exploitation of a child, child pornography, or aggravated child pornography.
- (2) Any interest in, securities of, claim against, or property or contractual right of any kind affording a source of influence over any enterprise that the person has established, operated, controlled, or conducted in violation of Section 11-17.1, 11-19.2, 11-20.1, or 11-20.3 of the Criminal Code of 1961 that the sentencing court determines, after a forfeiture hearing under this Article, to have been acquired or maintained as a result of keeping a place of juvenile prostitution, exploitation of a child, child pornography, or aggravated child pornography.
- (3) Any computer that contains a depiction of child pornography in any encoded or decoded format in violation of Section 11-20.1 or 11-20.3 of the Criminal Code of 1961. For purposes of this paragraph (3), "computer" has the meaning ascribed to it in Section 16D-2 of the Criminal <u>Code</u> of 1961.

Τ	(/25 ILCS 5/124B-505 new)
2	Sec. 124B-505. Distribution of property and sale proceeds.
3	(a) All moneys and the sale proceeds of all other property
4	forfeited and seized under this Part 500 shall be distributed
5	as follows:
6	(1) One-half shall be divided equally between all State
7	agencies and units of local government whose officers or
8	employees conducted the investigation that resulted in the
9	<u>forfeiture.</u>
10	(2) One-half shall be deposited into the Violent Crime
11	Victims Assistance Fund.
12	(b) Before any distribution under subsection (a), the
13	Attorney General or State's Attorney shall retain from the
14	forfeited moneys or sale proceeds, or both, sufficient moneys
15	to cover expenses related to the administration and sale of the
16	forfeited property.
17	(725 ILCS 5/124B-510 new)
18	Sec. 124B-510. Standard forfeiture provisions incorporated
19	by reference. All of the provisions of Part 100 of this Article
20	are incorporated by reference into this Part 500.
21	(725 ILCS 5/Art. 124B Pt. 600 heading new)
22	Part 600. Computer Crime

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(725 ILCS 5/124B-600 new) 1

- Sec. 124B-600. Persons and property subject to forfeiture. A person who commits the offense of computer fraud as set forth in Section 16D-5 of the Criminal Code of 1961 shall forfeit any property that the sentencing court determines, after a forfeiture hearing under this Article, the person has acquired or maintained, directly or indirectly, in whole or in part, as a result of that offense. The person shall also forfeit any interest in, securities of, claim against, or contractual right of any kind that affords the person a source of influence over any enterprise that the person has established, operated, controlled, conducted, or participated in conducting, if the person's relationship to or connection with any such thing or activity directly or indirectly, in whole or in part, is traceable to any item or benefit that the person has obtained or acquired through computer fraud.
- 17 (725 ILCS 5/124B-605 new)
- 18 Sec. 124B-605. Distribution of property and sale proceeds.
- (a) All moneys and the sale proceeds of all other property 19 20 forfeited and seized under this Part 600 shall be distributed
- 21 as follows:
- 22 (1) 50% shall be distributed to the unit of local 23 government whose officers or employees conducted the 24 investigation into computer fraud and caused the arrest or <u>arrests and prosecution</u> leading to the forfeiture. Amounts 25

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distributed to units of local government shall be used for training or enforcement purposes relating to detection, investigation, or prosecution of financial crimes, including computer fraud. If, however, the investigation, arrest or arrests, and prosecution leading to the forfeiture were undertaken solely by a State agency, the portion provided under this paragraph (1) shall be paid into the State Police Services Fund of the Illinois Department of State Police to be used for training or enforcement purposes relating to detection, investigation, or prosecution of financial crimes, including computer fraud.

(2) 50% shall be distributed to the county in which the prosecution and petition for forfeiture resulting in the forfeiture was instituted by the State's Attorney and shall be deposited into a special fund in the county treasury and appropriated to the State's Attorney for use in training or enforcement purposes relating to detection, investigation, or prosecution of financial crimes, including computer fraud. If a prosecution and petition for forfeiture resulting in the forfeiture has been maintained by the Attorney General, 50% of the proceeds shall be paid into the Attorney General's Financial Crime Prevention Fund. If the Attorney General and the State's Attorney have participated jointly in any part of the proceedings, 25% of the proceeds forfeited shall be paid to the county in which

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the prosecution and petition for forfeiture resulting in 1 the forfeiture occurred, and 25% shall be paid into the 2 3 Attorney General's Financial Crime Prevention Fund to be used for the purposes stated in this paragraph (2). 4

(b) Before any distribution under subsection (a), the Attorney General or State's Attorney shall retain from the forfeited moneys or sale proceeds, or both, sufficient moneys to cover expenses related to the administration and sale of the forfeited property.

10 (725 ILCS 5/124B-610 new)

> Sec. 124B-610. Computer used in commission of felony; forfeiture. If a person commits a felony under any provision of the Criminal Code of 1961 or another statute and the instrumentality used in the commission of the offense, or in connection with or in furtherance of a scheme or design to commit the offense, is a computer owned by the defendant (or, if the defendant is a minor, owned by the minor's parent or legal guardian), the computer is subject to forfeiture under this Article. A computer, or any part of a computer, is not subject to forfeiture under this Article, however, under either of the following circumstances:

(1) The computer accessed in the commission of the offense was owned or leased by the victim or an innocent third party at the time the offense was committed.

(2) The rights of a creditor, lienholder, or person

- having a security interest in the computer at the time the 1
- 2 offense was committed will be adversely affected.
- 3 (725 ILCS 5/124B-615 new)
- 4 Sec. 124B-615. Standard forfeiture provisions incorporated
- 5 by reference. All of the provisions of Part 100 of this Article
- 6 are incorporated by reference into this Part 600.
- 7 (725 ILCS 5/Art. 124B Pt. 700 heading new)
- 8 Part 700. WIC Fraud
- 9 (725 ILCS 5/124B-700 new)
- 10 Sec. 124B-700. Persons and property subject to forfeiture.
- 11 A person who commits a felony violation of Article 17B of the
- Criminal Code of 1961 shall forfeit any property that the 12
- 13 sentencing court determines, after a forfeiture hearing under
- 14 this Article, (i) the person has acquired, in whole or in part,
- as a result of committing the violation or (ii) the person has 15
- 16 maintained or used, in whole or in part, to facilitate,
- directly or indirectly, the commission of the violation. The 17
- 18 person shall also forfeit any interest in, securities of, claim
- 19 against, or contractual right of any kind that affords the
- 20 person a source of influence over any enterprise that the
- 21 person has established, operated, controlled, conducted, or
- 22 participated in conducting, if the person's relationship to or
- connection with any such thing or activity directly or 23

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- indirectly, in whole or in part, is traceable to any item or 1 2 benefit that the person has obtained or acquired as a result of 3 a felony violation of Article 17B of the Criminal Code of 1961. Property subject to forfeiture under this Part 700 includes the 4 5 following:
 - (1) All moneys, things of value, books, records, and research products and materials that are used or intended to be used in committing a felony violation of Article 17B of the Criminal Code of 1961.
 - (2) Everything of value furnished, or intended to be furnished, in exchange for a substance in violation of Article 17B of the Criminal Code of 1961; all proceeds traceable to that exchange; and all moneys, negotiable instruments, and securities used or intended to be used to commit or in any manner to facilitate the commission of a felony violation of Article 17B of the Criminal Code of 1961.
 - (3) All real property, including any right, title, and interest (including, but not limited to, any leasehold interest or the beneficial interest in a land trust) in the whole of any lot or tract of land and any appurtenances or improvements, that is used or intended to be used, in any manner or part, to commit or in any manner to facilitate the commission of a felony violation of Article 17B of the Criminal Code of 1961 or that is the proceeds of any act that constitutes a felony violation of Article 17B of the

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Criminal Code of 1961.

2	(725 ILCS 5/124B-705 new)
3	Sec. 124B-705. Seizure and inventory of property subject to
4	forfeiture. Property taken or detained under this Part shall
5	not be subject to replevin, but is deemed to be in the custody
6	of the Director of State Police subject only to the order and
7	judgments of the circuit court having jurisdiction over the
8	forfeiture proceedings and the decisions of the Attorney
9	General or State's Attorney under this Article. When property
10	is seized under this Article, the seizing agency shall promptly
11	conduct an inventory of the seized property and estimate the
12	property's value and shall forward a copy of the estimate of
13	the property's value to the Director of State Police. Upon
14	receiving the notice of seizure, the Director may do any of the
15	<pre>following:</pre>
16	(1) Place the property under seal.
17	(2) Remove the property to a place designated by the
18	Director.
19	(3) Keep the property in the possession of the seizing
20	agency.
21	(4) Remove the property to a storage area for
22	safekeeping or, if the property is a negotiable instrument
23	or money and is not needed for evidentiary purposes,
24	deposit it in an interest bearing account.

(5) Place the property under constructive seizure by

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1	posting notice of the pending forfeiture on it, by giving
2	notice of the pending forfeiture to its owners and interest
3	holders, or by filing a notice of the pending forfeiture in
4	any appropriate public record relating to the property.

- (6) Provide for another agency or custodian, including an owner, secured party, or lienholder, to take custody of the property on terms and conditions set by the Director.
- 8 (725 ILCS 5/124B-710 new)
- 9 Sec. 124B-710. Sale of forfeited property by Director of 10 State Police; return to seizing agency or prosecutor.
 - (a) The court shall authorize the Director of State Police to seize any property declared forfeited under this Article on terms and conditions the court deems proper.
 - (b) When property is forfeited under this Part 700, the Director of State Police shall sell the property unless the property is required by law to be destroyed or is harmful to the public. The Director shall distribute the proceeds of the sale, together with any moneys forfeited or seized, in accordance with Section 124B-715.
 - (c) On the application of the seizing agency or prosecutor who was responsible for the investigation, arrest, and prosecution that lead to the forfeiture, however, the Director may return any item of forfeited property to the seizing agency or prosecutor for official use in the enforcement of laws relating to Article 17B of the Criminal Code of 1961 if the

- agency or prosecutor can demonstrate that the item requested
- 2 would be useful to the agency or prosecutor in their
- 3 enforcement efforts. When any real property returned to the
- 4 seizing agency is sold by the agency or its unit of government,
- 5 the proceeds of the sale shall be delivered to the Director and
- 6 distributed in accordance with Section 124B-715.
- 7 (725 ILCS 5/124B-715 new)
- 8 Sec. 124B-715. Distribution of all other property and sale
- 9 proceeds. All moneys and the sale proceeds of all property
- 10 forfeited and seized under this Part 700 and not returned to a
- 11 seizing agency or prosecutor under subsection (c) of Section
- 12 124B-705 shall be distributed to the Special Supplemental Food
- 1.3 Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC) program
- 14 administered by the Illinois Department of Human Services.
- 15 (725 ILCS 5/124B-720 new)
- Sec. 124B-720. Standard forfeiture provisions incorporated 16
- 17 by reference. All of the provisions of Part 100 of this Article
- 18 are incorporated by reference into this Part 700.
- 19 (725 ILCS 5/Art. 124B Pt. 800 heading new)
- 20 Part 800. Terrorism
- 21 (725 ILCS 5/124B-800 new)
- 22 Sec. 124B-800. Persons and property subject to forfeiture.

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(a) A person who commits an offense under Article 29D of the Criminal Code of 1961 shall forfeit any property that the sentencing court determines, after a forfeiture hearing under this Article, (i) the person has acquired or maintained, directly or indirectly, in whole or in part, as a result of the offense or (ii) the person used, was about to use, or intended to use in connection with the offense. The person shall also forfeit any interest in, securities of, claim against, or contractual right of any kind that affords the person a source of influence over any enterprise that the person has established, operated, controlled, conducted, or participated in conducting, if the person's relationship to or connection with any such thing or activity directly or indirectly, in whole or in part, is traceable to any item or benefit that the person has obtained or acquired as a result of a violation of Article 29D of the Criminal Code of 1961 or that the person used, was about to use, or intended to use in connection with a violation of Article 29D of the Criminal Code of 1961.

(b) For purposes of this Part 800, "person" has the meaning given in Section 124B-115 of this Code and, in addition to that meaning, includes, without limitation, any charitable organization, whether incorporated or unincorporated, any professional fund raiser, professional solicitor, limited liability company, association, joint stock company, association, trust, trustee, or any group of people formally or informally affiliated or associated for a common purpose, and any officer, director, partner, member, or agent of any person.

- (725 ILCS 5/124B-805 new) 2
- 3 Sec. 124B-805. Asset freeze or seizure; ex parte
- 4 proceeding.

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- 5 (a) Whenever it appears that there is probable cause to 6 believe that any person used, is using, is about to use, or is 7 intending to use property in any way that constitutes or would 8 constitute an offense as defined in this Article, the Attorney 9 General or any State's Attorney may make an ex parte 10 application to the circuit court to freeze or seize all assets 11 of that person. Upon a showing of probable cause in the ex 12 parte hearing, the circuit court shall issue an order to freeze 13 or seize all assets of that person. A copy of the freeze or 14 seize order shall be served upon the person whose property has 15 been frozen or seized.
 - (b) At any time within 30 days after service of the order to freeze or seize property, the person whose property was ordered frozen or seized, or any person claiming an interest in the property, may file a motion to release his or her property. The court shall hold a hearing on the motion within 10 days.
 - (c) In any proceeding to release property, the burden of proof shall be by a preponderance of evidence and shall be on the State to show that the person used, was using, is about to use, or is intending to use any property in any way that constitutes or would constitute an offense as defined in this

- Article. If the court finds that any property was being used, 1
- 2 is about to be used, or is intended to be used in any way that
- 3 constitutes or would constitute an offense as defined in this
- Article, the court shall order the property frozen or held 4
- 5 until further order of the court. Any property so ordered held
- or frozen is subject to forfeiture under the procedures set 6
- 7 forth in this Article.
- 8 (d) Upon the request of the defendant, the court may
- 9 release property frozen or seized under this Section in an
- 10 amount sufficient to pay attorney's fees for representation of
- 11 the defendant at a hearing conducted under this Article.
- 12 (725 ILCS 5/124B-810 new)
- Sec. 124B-810. Forfeiture hearing following property 1.3
- 14 freeze or seizure.
- 15 (a) If a person having any property interest in property
- 16 frozen or seized under Section 124B-805 is charged with an
- 17 offense within 60 days after the property is frozen or seized,
- 18 the court that renders judgment on the charge shall conduct a
- forfeiture hearing within 30 days after the judgment to 19
- 20 determine whether the property (i) was used, about to be used,
- 21 or intended to be used to commit an offense as defined in this
- 22 Article or in connection with any such offense or (ii) was
- 23 integrally related to any offense as defined in this Article or
- 24 intended offense as defined in this Article.
- 25 (b) The State shall commence a forfeiture proceeding under

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forth in this Article.

1	subsection (a) by filing a written petition with the court. The
2	petition must be verified and must include the following:
3	(1) Material allegations of fact.
4	(2) The name and address of every person determined by
5	the State to have any property interest in the frozen or
6	seized property.
7	(3) A representation that written notice of the date,
8	time, and place of the forfeiture hearing has been mailed
9	to every person described in paragraph (2) by certified
10	mail at least 10 days before the date.
11	(4) A request for forfeiture.
12	(c) Every person described in paragraph (2) of subsection
13	(b) may appear as a party and present evidence at the hearing.
14	The quantum of proof required is a preponderance of the
15	evidence, and the burden of proof is on the State.
16	(d) If the court determines that the frozen or seized
17	property was used, about to be used, or intended to be used to
18	commit an offense as defined in this Article or in connection
19	with any such offense, or was integrally related to any offense
20	as defined in this Article or intended offense as defined in
21	this Article, the court shall enter an order of forfeiture and
22	disposition of the frozen or seized property. All property
23	forfeited may be liquidated, and the resultant money, together

with any other money forfeited, shall be distributed as set

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(725 ILCS 5/124B-815 new) 1

2 Sec. 124B-815. No release of property for payment of attorney's fees. No judge shall release any property that is 3 the subject of a petition filed under subsection (b) of Section 4 5 124B-810 or a hearing conducted under Section 124B-150 or 124B-160 for the payment of attorney's fees for any person 6

claiming an interest in that property.

8 (725 ILCS 5/124B-820 new)

Sec. 124B-820. No offense charged or no conviction; in rem 10 proceeding.

(a) If a person is not charged with an offense within 60 days after property is frozen or seized under Section 124B-805, or if the prosecution of the charge is permanently terminated or indefinitely discontinued without any judgment of conviction, or if a judgment of acquittal is entered, the Attorney General or State's Attorney shall immediately commence an in rem proceeding for the forfeiture of any frozen or seized property in the circuit court by filing a complaint that contains the same information as required in a petition under subsection (b) of Section 124B-810. The court shall conduct the in rem proceeding in the same manner as other forfeiture proceedings under this Article.

(b) Any person having any property interest in the frozen or seized property may commence a separate civil proceeding in the manner provided by law.

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1	(725 ILCS 5/124B-825 new)
2	Sec. 124B-825. Distribution of property and sale proceeds.
3	After the deduction of all requisite expenses of administration
4	and sale, the Attorney General or State's Attorney shall
5	distribute the proceeds of the sale of forfeited property,
6	along with any property forfeited or seized, between
7	participating law enforcement agencies in equitable portions
8	as determined by the court entering the forfeiture order.
9	(725 ILCS 5/124B-830 new)
10	Sec. 124B-830. Standard forfeiture provisions incorporated

13 (725 ILCS 5/Art. 124B Pt. 900 heading new)

are incorporated by reference into this Part 800.

(725 ILCS 5/124B-900 new)

Sec. 124B-900. Legislative declaration. The General Assembly finds that the forfeiture of real property that is used or intended to be used in connection with any show, exhibition, program, or other activity featuring or otherwise involving a fight between an animal and any other animal or human or involving the intentional killing of any animal for the purpose of sport, wagering, or entertainment will have a

by reference. All of the provisions of Part 100 of this Article

Part 900. Animals

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1	significant beneficial effect in deterring the rising
2	incidence of those activities within this State, as well as
3	other crimes that frequently occur in partnership with animal
4	fighting, such as illegal gambling, possession of narcotics,
5	and weapons violations.
6	(725 ILCS 5/124B-905 new)
7	Sec. 124B-905. Persons and property subject to forfeiture.
8	A person who commits a felony violation of Section 4.01 of the
9	Humane Care for Animals Act or a felony violation of Section
10	26-5 of the Criminal Code of 1961 shall forfeit the following:

- 11 (1) Any moneys, profits, or proceeds the person 12 acquired, in whole or in part, as a result of committing 1.3 the violation.
 - (2) Any real property or interest in real property that the sentencing court determines, after a forfeiture hearing under this Article, (i) the person has acquired, in whole or in part, as a result of committing the violation or (ii) the person has maintained or used, in whole or in part, to facilitate, directly or indirectly, the commission of the violation. Real property subject to forfeiture under this Part 900 includes property that belongs to any of the following:
 - (A) The person organizing the show, exhibition, program, or other activity described in subsections (a) through (g) of Section 4.01 of the Humane Care for

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1	Animals Act or Section 26-5 of the Criminal Code of
2	<u>1961.</u>
3	(B) Any other person participating in the activity
4	described in subsections (a) through (g) of Section
5	4.01 of the Humane Care for Animals Act or Section 26-5
6	of the Criminal Code of 1961 who is related to the
7	organization and operation of the activity.
8	(C) Any person who knowingly allowed the
9	activities to occur on his or her premises.
10	The person shall also forfeit any interest in, securities
11	of, claim against, or contractual right of any kind that
12	affords the person a source of influence over any enterprise
13	that the person has established, operated, controlled,
14	conducted, or participated in conducting, if the person's
15	relationship to or connection with any such thing or activity
16	directly or indirectly, in whole or in part, is traceable to
17	any item or benefit that the person has obtained or acquired as
18	a result of a felony violation of Section 4.01 of the Humane
19	Care for Animals Act or a felony violation of Section 26-5 of
20	the Criminal Code of 1961.
21	(725 ILCS 5/124B-910 new)
22	Sec. 124B-910. Notice to or service on owner or interest
23	holder.

(a) Whenever notice of pending forfeiture or service of an

in rem complaint is required under this Article, the notice or

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service shall be given or made as follows:

- (1) If the owner's or interest holder's name and current address are known, then notice or service shall be given or made either by personal service or by mailing a copy of the notice by certified mail, return receipt requested, to that address. For purposes of notice under this Section, if a person has been arrested for the conduct giving rise to the forfeiture, then the address provided to the arresting agency at the time of arrest shall be deemed to be that person's known address. If an owner's or interest holder's address changes before the effective date of the notice of pending forfeiture, however, the owner or interest holder shall promptly notify the seizing agency of the change in address. If the owner's or interest holder's address changes after the effective date of the notice of pending forfeiture, the owner or interest holder shall promptly notify the State's Attorney or Attorney General of the change in address.
- (2) If the property seized is a conveyance, then notice or service shall be given or made to the address reflected in the office of the agency or official in which title or interest to the conveyance is required by law to be recorded. Notice shall be given by mailing a copy of the notice by certified mail, return receipt requested, to that address.
 - (3) If the owner's or interest holder's address is not

known and is not on record as provided in paragraph (2), 1 2 then notice of pending forfeiture shall be given by

3 publication for 3 successive weeks in a newspaper of

general circulation in the county in which the seizure

5 occurred.

(b) Notice of pending forfeiture served under this Article 6

is effective upon personal service, the last date of 7

publication, or the mailing of written notice, whichever is

9 earlier.

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10 (725 ILCS 5/124B-915 new)

11 Sec. 124B-915. Property vests in State. All property

declared forfeited under this Article vests in the State on the

date of the commission of the conduct giving rise to

forfeiture, together with the proceeds of the property after

that time. Any such property or proceeds subsequently

transferred to any person remain subject to forfeiture and

thereafter shall be ordered forfeited unless the transferee

claims and establishes in a hearing under the provisions of

this Article that the transferee's interest is exempt from

forfeiture.

21 (725 ILCS 5/124B-920 new)

22 Sec. 124B-920. Defendant precluded from later denying the

essential allegations of the offense. A defendant convicted in

any criminal proceeding is precluded from later denying the

- essential allegations of the criminal offense of which the 1
- 2 defendant was convicted in any proceeding under this Article
- 3 regardless of the pendency of an appeal from that conviction.
- However, evidence of the pendency of an appeal is admissible. 4
- 5 (725 ILCS 5/124B-925 new)
- 6 Sec. 124B-925. Settlement of claims. Notwithstanding any
- other provision of this Article, the Attorney General or 7
- 8 State's Attorney and a claimant of seized property may enter
- 9 into an agreed-upon settlement concerning the seized property
- 10 in an amount and upon terms that are set out in writing in a
- 11 settlement agreement.
- 12 (725 ILCS 5/124B-930 new)
- 13 Sec. 124B-930. Disposal of property.
- 14 (a) Real property taken or detained under this Part is not
- 15 subject to replevin, but is deemed to be in the custody of the
- Director of State Police subject only to the order and 16
- 17 judgments of the circuit court having jurisdiction over the
- forfeiture proceedings and the decisions of the State's 18
- 19 Attorney or Attorney General under this Article.
- 20 (b) When property is forfeited under this Article, the
- 21 Director of State Police shall sell all such property and shall
- 22 distribute the proceeds of the sale, together with any moneys
- 23 forfeited or seized, in accordance with Section 124B-935.

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(725 ILCS 5/124B-935 new)

- 2 Sec. 124B-935. Distribution of property and sale proceeds. 3 All moneys and the sale proceeds of all other property forfeited and seized under this Part 900 shall be distributed 4 5 as follows:
 - (1) 65% shall be distributed to the local, municipal, county, or State law enforcement agency or agencies that conducted or participated in the investigation resulting in the forfeiture. The distribution shall bear a reasonable relationship to the degree of direct participation of the law enforcement agency in the effort resulting in the forfeiture, taking into account the total value of the property forfeited and the total law enforcement effort with respect to the violation of the law upon which the forfeiture is based.
 - (2) 12.5% shall be distributed to the Office of the State's Attorney of the county in which the prosecution resulting in the forfeiture was instituted for use in the enforcement of laws, including laws governing animal fighting.
 - (3) 12.5% shall be distributed to the Illinois Department of Agriculture for reimbursement of expenses incurred in the investigation, prosecution, and appeal of cases arising under laws governing animal fighting.
 - (4) 10% shall be retained by the Department of State Police for expenses related to the administration and sale

- of seized and forfeited property. 1
- (725 ILCS 5/124B-940 new) 2
- 3 Sec. 124B-940. Standard forfeiture provisions incorporated
- 4 by reference. All of the provisions of Part 100 of this Article
- are incorporated by reference into this Part 900. 5
- Section 20. The Violent Crime Victims Assistance Act is 6
- 7 amended by changing Section 10 as follows:
- 8 (725 ILCS 240/10) (from Ch. 70, par. 510)
- 9 Sec. 10. Violent Crime Victims Assistance Fund.
- 10 (a) The "Violent Crime Victims Assistance Fund" is created
- as a special fund in the State Treasury to provide monies for 11
- 12 the grants to be awarded under this Act.
- (b) On and after September 18, 1986, there shall be an 13
- 14 penalty collected from each defendant additional
- conviction of any felony or upon conviction of or disposition 15
- of supervision for any misdemeanor, or upon conviction of or 16
- disposition of supervision for any offense under the Illinois 17
- Vehicle Code, exclusive of offenses enumerated in paragraph 18
- 19 (a)(2) of Section 6-204 of that Code, and exclusive of any
- 20 offense enumerated in Article VI of Chapter 11 of that Code
- relating to restrictions, regulations and limitations on the 21
- 22 speed at which a motor vehicle is driven or operated, an
- additional penalty of \$4 for each \$40, or fraction thereof, of 23

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fine imposed. Such additional amounts shall be collected by the 1 Clerk of the Circuit Court in addition to the fine and costs in the case. Each such additional penalty collected under this subsection (b) or subsection (c) of this Section shall be remitted by the Clerk of the Circuit Court within one month after receipt to the State Treasurer for deposit into the Violent Crime Victims Assistance Fund, except as provided in subsection (q) of this Section. Such additional penalty shall not be considered a part of the fine for purposes of any reduction made in the fine for time served either before or after sentencing. Not later than March 1 of each year the Clerk of the Circuit Court shall submit to the State Comptroller a report of the amount of funds remitted by him to the State Treasurer under this Section during the preceding calendar year. Except as otherwise provided by Supreme Court Rules, if a court in sentencing an offender levies a gross amount for fine, costs, fees and penalties, the amount of the additional penalty provided for herein shall be computed on the amount remaining after deducting from the gross amount levied all fees of the Circuit Clerk, the State's Attorney and the Sheriff. After deducting from the gross amount levied the fees and additional penalty provided for herein, less any other additional penalties provided by law, the clerk shall remit the net balance remaining to the entity authorized by law to receive the fine imposed in the case. For purposes of this Section "fees of the Circuit Clerk" shall include, if applicable, the

- fee provided for under Section 27.3a of the Clerks of Courts 1
- 2 Act and the fee, if applicable, payable to the county in which
- 3 the violation occurred pursuant to Section 5-1101 of the
- Counties Code. 4
- 5 (c) When any person is convicted in Illinois on or after
- 6 August 28, 1986, of an offense listed below, or placed on
- 7 supervision for such an offense on or after September 18, 1986,
- 8 and no other fine is imposed, the following penalty shall be
- 9 collected by the Circuit Court Clerk:
- 10 (1) \$25, for any crime of violence as defined in
- 11 subsection (c) of Section 2 of the Crime Victims
- 12 Compensation Act; and
- 13 (2) \$20, for any other felony or misdemeanor, excluding
- 14 any conservation offense.
- 15 Such charge shall not be subject to the provisions of
- 16 Section 110-14 of the Code of Criminal Procedure of 1963.
- 17 Monies forfeited, and proceeds from the sale of
- property forfeited and seized, under the forfeiture provisions 18
- 19 set forth in Part 500 of Article 124B of the Code of Criminal
- 20 Procedure of 1963 of Section 11-20.1A of the Criminal Code of
- 21 1961 shall be accepted for the Violent Crime Victims Assistance
- 22 Fund.
- 23 Investment income which is attributable to (e)
- investment of monies in the Violent Crime Victims Assistance 24
- 25 Fund shall be credited to that fund for uses specified in this
- 26 Act. The Treasurer shall provide the Attorney General a monthly

- status report on the amount of money in the Fund. 1
- 2 (f) Monies from the fund may be granted on and after July
- 1, 1984. 3
- (g) All amounts and charges imposed under this Section for
- 5 any violation of Chapters 3, 4, 6, and 11 of the Illinois
- 6 Vehicle Code, or a similar provision of a local ordinance, or
- 7 any violation of the Child Passenger Protection Act, or a
- similar provision of a local ordinance, shall be collected and 8
- 9 disbursed by the circuit clerk as provided under Section 27.5
- of the Clerks of Courts Act. 10
- 11 (Source: P.A. 89-688, eff. 6-1-97; 90-372, eff. 7-1-98.)
- Section 99. Effective date. This Act takes effect January 12
- 13 1, 2010.