

Sen. John J. Cullerton

Filed: 5/15/2009

	09600SB1325sam001	LRB096 09472 DRJ 26446 a
1	AMENDMENT TO SENATE B	DILL 1325
2	AMENDMENT NO Amend Senat	e Bill 1325 by replacing
3	everything after the enacting clause w	ith the following:
4 5	"Section 5. The Humane Care for A changing Section 4.01 as follows:	Animals Act is amended by
6	(510 ILCS 70/4.01) (from Ch. 8, pa	2r 704.01
7	Sec. 4.01. Animals in entertainment	
8	apply when the only animals involved a	-
9	the Criminal Code of 1961, rather th	an this Section, applies
10	when the only animals involved are dog	s.)
11	(a) No person may own, capture, b:	reed, train, or lease any
12	animal which he or she knows or should	know is intended for use
13	in any show, exhibition, program, or	other activity featuring
14	or otherwise involving a fight betw	een such animal and any
15	other animal or human, or the intentio	nal killing of any animal
16	for the purpose of sport, wagering, or	entertainment.

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1 (b) No person shall promote, conduct, carry on, advertise, 2 collect money for or in any other manner assist or aid in the 3 presentation for purposes of sport, wagering, or 4 entertainment, any show, exhibition, program, or other 5 activity involving a fight between 2 or more animals or any 6 animal and human, or the intentional killing of any animal.

7 (c) No person shall sell or offer for sale, ship, 8 transport, or otherwise move, or deliver or receive any animal 9 which he or she knows or should know has been captured, bred, 10 or trained, or will be used, to fight another animal or human 11 or be intentionally killed, for the purpose of sport, wagering, 12 or entertainment.

(d) No person shall manufacture for sale, shipment, transportation or delivery any device or equipment which that person knows or should know is intended for use in any show, exhibition, program, or other activity featuring or otherwise involving a fight between 2 or more animals, or any human and animal, or the intentional killing of any animal for purposes of sport, wagering or entertainment.

(e) No person shall own, possess, sell or offer for sale, ship, transport, or otherwise move any equipment or device which such person knows or should know is intended for use in connection with any show, exhibition, program, or activity featuring or otherwise involving a fight between 2 or more animals, or any animal and human, or the intentional killing of any animal for purposes of sport, wagering or entertainment. 09600SB1325sam001 -3- LRB096 09472 DRJ 26446 a

1 (f) No person shall make available any site, structure, or 2 facility, whether enclosed or not, which he or she knows or 3 should know is intended to be used for the purpose of 4 conducting any show, exhibition, program, or other activity 5 involving a fight between 2 or more animals, or any animal and 6 human, or the intentional killing of any animal.

7 (g) No person shall attend or otherwise patronize any show, 8 exhibition, program, or other activity featuring or otherwise 9 involving a fight between 2 or more animals, or any animal and 10 human, or the intentional killing of any animal for the 11 purposes of sport, wagering or entertainment.

12 (h) (Blank).

(i) Any animals or equipment involved in a violation of this Section shall be immediately seized and impounded under Section 12 by the Department when located at any show, exhibition, program, or other activity featuring or otherwise involving an animal fight for the purposes of sport, wagering, or entertainment.

(j) 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.

(k) Any veterinarian in this State who is presented with ananimal for treatment of injuries or wounds resulting from

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1 fighting where there is a reasonable possibility that the 2 animal was engaged in or utilized for a fighting event for the purposes of sport, wagering, or entertainment shall file a 3 4 report with the Department and cooperate by furnishing the 5 owners' names, dates, and descriptions of the animal or animals 6 involved. Any veterinarian who in good faith complies with the requirements of this subsection has 7 immunity from anv 8 liability, civil, criminal, or otherwise, that may result from 9 his or her actions. For the purposes of any proceedings, civil 10 or criminal, the good faith of the veterinarian shall be 11 rebuttably presumed.

12 (1) No person shall solicit a minor to violate this13 Section.

14 (m) The penalties for violations of this Section shall be 15 as follows:

16 (1) A person convicted of violating subsection (a), 17 (b), or (c) of this Section or any rule, regulation, or 18 order of the Department pursuant thereto is guilty of a 19 Class 4 felony for the first offense. A second or 20 subsequent offense involving the violation of subsection 21 (a), (b), or (c) of this Section or any rule, regulation, 22 or order of the Department pursuant thereto is a Class 3 23 felony.

(2) A person convicted of violating subsection (d),
(e), or (f) of this Section or any rule, regulation, or
order of the Department pursuant thereto is guilty of a

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1 Class A misdemeanor for the first offense. A second or 2 subsequent violation is a Class 4 felony.

3 (3) A person convicted of violating subsection (g) of 4 this Section or any rule, regulation, or order of the 5 Department pursuant thereto is guilty of a Class C 6 misdemeanor.

7 (4) A person convicted of violating subsection (1) of
8 this Section is guilty of a Class A misdemeanor.

9 <u>(n) A person who commits a felony violation of this Section</u> 10 <u>is subject to the property forfeiture provisions set forth in</u> 11 <u>Article 124B of the Code of Criminal Procedure of 1963.</u>

12 (Source: P.A. 95-331, eff. 8-21-07; 95-560, eff. 8-30-07.)

Section 10. The Criminal Code of 1961 is amended by changing Sections 10A-15, 11-17.1, 11-19.2, 11-20, 11-20.1, 15 11-20.3, 16D-6, 17B-25, 26-5, and 29D-65 as follows:

16 (720 ILCS 5/10A-15)

Sec. 10A-15. Forfeiture of property Forfeitures. (a) A 17 18 person who commits the offense of involuntary servitude, involuntary servitude of a minor, or trafficking of persons for 19 20 forced labor or services under Section 10A-10 of this Code is 21 subject to the property forfeiture provisions set forth in 22 Article 124B of the Code of Criminal Procedure of 1963. shall 23 forfeit to the State of Illinois any profits or proceeds and any interest or property he or she has acquired or maintained 24

in violation of Section 10A-10 of this Code that the sentencing court determines, after a forfeiture hearing, to have been acquired or maintained as a result of maintaining a person in involuntary servitude or participating in trafficking in persons for forced labor or services.

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6 (b) The court shall, upon petition by the Attorney General 7 or State's Attorney at any time following sentencing, conduct a 8 hearing to determine whether any property or property interest 9 is subject to forfeiture under this Section. At the forfeiture 10 hearing the people shall have the burden of establishing, by a 11 preponderance of the evidence, that property or property 12 interests are subject to forfeiture under this Section.

13 (c) In any action brought by the People of the State of Illinois under this Section, wherein any restraining order, 14 15 injunction, or prohibition or any other action in connection with any property or interest subject to forfeiture under this 16 Section is sought, the circuit court presiding over the trial 17 of the person or persons charged with involuntary servitude, 18 involuntary servitude of a minor, or trafficking in persons for 19 forced labor or services shall first determine whether there is 20 probable cause to believe that the person or persons so charged 21 have committed the offense of involuntary servitude, 22 involuntary servitude of a minor, or trafficking in persons for 23 forced labor or services and whether the property or interest 24 25 is subject to forfeiture pursuant to this Section. In order 26 make such a determination, prior to entering any such order,

the court shall conduct a hearing without a jury, wherein the 1 People shall establish that there is: (i) probable cause that 2 the person or persons so charged have committed the offense of 3 4 involuntary servitude, involuntary servitude of a minor, or 5 trafficking in persons for forced labor or services and (ii) probable cause that any property or interest may be subject to 6 forfeiture pursuant to this Section. The hearing may be 7 conducted simultaneously with a preliminary hearing, if the 8 prosecution is commenced by information or complaint, or by 9 10 motion of the People, at any stage in the proceedings. The court may accept a finding of probable cause at a preliminary 11 hearing following the filing of an information charging the 12 offense of involuntary servitude, involuntary servitude of a 13 minor, or trafficking in persons for forced labor or services 14 15 or the return of an indictment by a grand jury charging the 16 offense of involuntary servitude, involuntary servitude of a minor, or trafficking in persons for forced labor or services 17 as sufficient evidence of probable cause as provided in item 18 (i) of this subsection (c). Upon such a finding, the circuit 19 20 court shall enter such restraining order, injunction prohibition, or shall take such other action in connection with 21 22 any such property or other interest subject to forfeiture, as 23 is necessary to insure that such property is not removed from the jurisdiction of the court, concealed, destroyed, 24 25 otherwise disposed of by the owner of that property or interest 26 prior to a forfeiture hearing under this Section. The Attorney

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General or State's Attorney shall file a certified copy of the 1 restraining order, injunction, or other prohibition with the 2 recorder of deeds or registrar of titles of each county where 3 any such property of the defendant may be located. No such 4 5 injunction, restraining order, or other prohibition shall affect the rights of any bona fide purchaser, mortgagee, 6 judgment creditor, or other lien holder arising prior to the 7 date of such filing. The court may, at any time, upon verified 8 petition by the defendant or an innocent owner or innocent bona 9 10 fide third party lien holder who neither had knowledge of, nor consented to, the illegal act or omission, conduct a hearing to 11 release all or portions of any such property or interest that 12 13 the court previously determined to be subject to forfeiture or subject to any restraining order, injunction, or prohibition or 14 15 other action. The court may release such property to the 16 defendant or innocent owner or innocent bona fide third party lien holder who neither had knowledge of, nor consented to, the 17 illegal act or omission for good cause shown and within the 18 sound discretion of the court. 19

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20 (d) Upon conviction of a person of involuntary servitude, 21 involuntary servitude of a minor, or trafficking in persons for 22 forced labor or services, the court shall authorize the 23 Attorney General to seize all property or other interest 24 declared forfeited under this Section upon such terms and 25 conditions as the court shall deem proper.

26 (e) All monies forfeited and the sale proceeds of all other

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1 forfoited property distributed as follows: 2 3 (1) one-half shall be divided equally among all 4 agencies and units of local government whose officers 5 employees conducted the investigation that resulted in the 6 forfeiture; and 7 (2) one half shall be deposited into the Violent Crime 8 Victims Assistance Fund and targeted to -services for 9 victims of the offenses of involuntary servitude, involuntary servitude of a minor, and trafficking of 10 11 persons for forced labor or services. (Source: P.A. 94-9, eff. 1-1-06.) 12

13 (720 ILCS 5/11-17.1) (from Ch. 38, par. 11-17.1)

Sec. 11-17.1. Keeping a Place of Juvenile Prostitution.

(a) Any person who knowingly violates any of the provisions of Section 11-17 of this Act commits keeping a place of juvenile prostitution when any prostitute in the place of prostitution is under 17 years of age.

(b) It is an affirmative defense to a charge of keeping a place of juvenile prostitution that the accused reasonably believed the person was of the age of 17 years or over at the time of the act giving rise to the charge.

(c) Sentence. Keeping a place of juvenile prostitution is a
Class 1 felony. A person convicted of a second or subsequent
violation of this Section is guilty of a Class X felony.

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(d) Forfeiture. 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 of
 Section 11-20.1A of this Act.

5 (Source: P.A. 95-95, eff. 1-1-08.)

6 (720 ILCS 5/11-19.2) (from Ch. 38, par. 11-19.2)

7 Sec. 11-19.2. Exploitation of a child.

8 (A) A person commits exploitation of a child when he or she 9 confines a child under the age of 16 or a severely or 10 profoundly mentally retarded person against his or her will by the infliction or threat of imminent infliction of great bodily 11 12 permanent disability or disfigurement harm, or by 13 administering to the child or severely or profoundly mentally 14 retarded person without his or her consent or by threat or 15 deception and for other than medical purposes, any alcoholic intoxicant or a drug as defined in the Illinois Controlled 16 17 Substances Act or the Cannabis Control Act or methamphetamine 18 as defined in the Methamphetamine Control and Community 19 Protection Act and:

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(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

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(3) receives any money, property, token, object, or

1 article or anything of value from the child or severely or 2 profoundly mentally retarded person knowing it was 3 obtained in whole or in part from the practice of 4 prostitution.

5 (B) For purposes of this Section, administering drugs, as 6 defined in subsection (A), or an alcoholic intoxicant to a 7 child under the age of 13 or a severely or profoundly mentally 8 retarded person shall be deemed to be without consent if such 9 administering is done without the consent of the parents or 10 legal guardian.

(C) Exploitation of a child is a Class X felony, for which the person shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of not less than 6 years and not more than 60 years.

(D) 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 of Section 11 20.1A of
this Act.

18 (Source: P.A. 94-556, eff. 9-11-05; 95-640, eff. 6-1-08.)

19 (720 ILCS 5/11-20) (from Ch. 38, par. 11-20)

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Sec. 11-20. Obscenity.

(a) Elements of the Offense. A person commits obscenity when, with knowledge of the nature or content thereof, or recklessly failing to exercise reasonable inspection which would have disclosed the nature or content thereof, he:

25 (1) Sells, delivers or provides, or offers or agrees to

sell, deliver or provide any obscene writing, picture,
 record or other representation or embodiment of the
 obscene; or

4 (2) Presents or directs an obscene play, dance or other
5 performance or participates directly in that portion
6 thereof which makes it obscene; or

7 (3) Publishes, exhibits or otherwise makes available
8 anything obscene; or

9 (4) Performs an obscene act or otherwise presents an 10 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 or regulations of any other jurisdiction; or

15 (6) Advertises or otherwise promotes the sale of
16 material represented or held out by him to be obscene,
17 whether or not it is obscene.

18 (b) Obscene Defined.

Any material or performance is obscene if: (1) the average 19 20 person, applying contemporary adult community standards, would 21 find that, taken as a whole, it appeals to the prurient 22 interest; and (2) the average person, applying contemporary 23 adult community standards, would find that it depicts or 24 describes, in a patently offensive way, ultimate sexual acts or sadomasochistic sexual acts, whether normal or perverted, 25 26 actual or simulated, or masturbation, excretory functions or

1 lewd exhibition of the genitals; and (3) taken as a whole, it
2 lacks serious literary, artistic, political or scientific
3 value.

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(c) Interpretation of Evidence.

5 Obscenity shall be judged with reference to ordinary 6 adults, except that it shall be judged with reference to 7 children or other specially susceptible audiences if it appears 8 from the character of the material or the circumstances of its 9 dissemination to be specially designed for or directed to such 10 an audience.

11 Where circumstances of production, presentation, sale, 12 dissemination, distribution, or publicity indicate that 13 material is being commercially exploited for the sake of its 14 prurient appeal, such evidence is probative with respect to the 15 nature of the matter and can justify the conclusion that the 16 matter is lacking in serious literary, artistic, political or 17 scientific value.

18 In any prosecution for an offense under this Section 19 evidence shall be admissible to show:

20 (1) The character of the audience for which the
21 material was designed or to which it was directed;

(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;

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(3) The artistic, literary, scientific, educational or

other merits of the material, or absence thereof; 1 (4) The degree, if any, of public acceptance of the 2 material in this State; 3 4 (5) Appeal to prurient interest, or absence thereof, in 5 advertising or other promotion of the material; (6) Purpose of the author, creator, publisher or 6 7 disseminator. 8 (d) Sentence. 9 Obscenity is a Class A misdemeanor. A second or subsequent 10 offense is a Class 4 felony. 11 (e) Prima Facie Evidence. The creation, purchase, procurement or possession of a 12 13 mold, engraved plate or other embodiment of obscenity specially 14 adapted for reproducing multiple copies, or the possession of 15 more than 3 copies of obscene material shall be prima facie 16 evidence of an intent to disseminate. (f) Affirmative Defenses. 17 18 It shall be an affirmative defense to obscenity that the dissemination: 19 20 (1) Was not for gain and was made to personal associates 21 other than children under 18 years of age; 22 (2) Was to institutions or individuals having scientific or 23 other special justification for possession of such material. (q) Forfeiture of property. A person who has been convicted 24 25 previously of the offense of obscenity and who is convicted of 26 a second or subsequent offense of obscenity is subject to the

property forfeiture provisions set forth in Article 124B of the 1 Code of Criminal Procedure of 1963.+ 2 (1) Legislative Declaration. Obscenity is a far-reaching 3 4 and extremely profitable crime. This crime persists despite the 5 threat of prosecution and successful prosecution because existing sanctions do not effectively reach the money and other 6 assets generated by it. It is therefore necessary to supplement 7 existing sanctions by mandating forfeiture of money and other 8 assets generated by this crime. Forfeiture diminishes the 9 10 financial incentives which encourage and sustain obscenity and secures for the State, local government and prosecutors a 11 resource for prosecuting these crimes. 12 13 (2) Definitions. (i) "Person" means an individual, partnership, private 14 15 corporation, public, municipal, governmental quasi municipal corporation, unincorporated association, 16 17 trustee or receiver.

18 (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.

23 (3) Forfeiture of Property. Any person who has been 24 convicted previously of the offense of obscenity and who shall 25 be convicted of a second or subsequent offense of obscenity 26 shall forfeit to the State of Illinois:

1	(i) Any property constituting or derived from any proceeds
2	such person obtained, directly or indirectly, as a result of
3	such offense; and
4	(ii) Any of the person's property used in any manner,
5	wholly or in part, to commit such offense.
6	(4) Forfeiture Hearing. At any time following a second or
7	subsequent conviction for obscenity, the court shall, upon
8	petition by the Attorney General or the State's Attorney,
9	conduct a hearing to determine whether there is any property
10	that is subject to forfeiture as provided hereunder. At the
11	forfeiture hearing the People shall have the burden of
12	establishing by preponderance of the evidence that such
13	property is subject to forfeiture.
14	(5) Prior Restraint.
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15 16	(5) Prior Restraint. Nothing in this subsection shall be construed as authorizing the prior restraint of any showing, performance or
15 16 17	(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
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1 (ii) The Attorney General or State's Attorney is authorized to sell all property forfeited and seized pursuant to this 2 Article, and, after the deduction of all requisite expenses of 3 4 administration and sale, shall distribute the proceeds of such 5 sale, along with any moneys forfeited or seized, in accordance with subparagraph (iii) hereof. If the Attorney General or 6 State's Attorney believes any such property describes, depicts 7 or portrays any of the acts or activities described in 8 subsection (b) of this Section, he shall apply to the court for 9 10 an order to destroy such property, and if the court determines the property describes, depicts or portrays such acts it shall 11 order the Attorney General or State's Attorney to destroy such 12 13 property. (iii) All monies and the sale proceeds of all other 14 15 property forfeited and seized pursuant hereto shall be 16 distributed as follows: (a) Fifty percent shall be distributed to the unit of local 17 government whose officers or employees conducted the 18 investigation into and caused the arrest or arrests 19 and prosecution leading to the forfeiture, or, if the 20 21 investigations, arrest or arrests and prosecution leading to the forfeiture were undertaken by the sheriff, this portion 22 shall be distributed to the county for deposit in a special 23 24 fund in the county treasury appropriated to the sheriff.

25 Amounts distributed to the county for the sheriff or to the 26 units of local government hereunder shall be used for

enforcement of laws or ordinances governing obsecuity and child 1 pornography. In the event, however, that the investigation, 2 arrest or arrests and prosecution leading to the forfeiture 3 4 were undertaken solely by a State agency, the portion provided 5 hereunder shall be paid into the State treasury to be used for enforcement of laws governing obscenity and child pornography. 6 (b) Twenty five percent shall be distributed to the county 7 in which the prosecution resulting in the forfeiture was 8 9 instituted, deposited in a special fund in the county treasury 10 and appropriated to the State's Attorney for use in the enforcement of laws governing obscenity and child pornography. 11 (c) Twenty-five percent shall be distributed to the Office 12 13 of the State's Attorneys Appellate Prosecutor and deposited in the Obscenity Profits Forfeiture Fund, which is hereby created 14 15 in the State Treasury, to be used by the Office of the State's Attorneys Appellate Prosecutor for additional expenses 16 incurred in prosecuting appeals arising under Sections 11 20 17 and 11 20.1 of the Criminal Code of 1961. Any amounts remaining 18 in the Fund after all additional expenses have been paid shall 19 20 be used by the Office to reduce the participating county contributions to the Office on a pro-rated basis as determined 21 by the board of governors of the Office of the State's 22 Attorneys Appellate Prosecutor based on the populations of the 23 participating counties. 24 25 (7) Construction of subsection (g).

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It shall be the intent of the General Assembly that this

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The	forfeiture of property and other remedies hereunder shall
be-	considered to be in addition, and not exclusive of any
sen	tence or other remedy provided by law. Subsection (g) of
thi	s Section shall not apply to any property of a public
lib	rary or any property of a library operated by an institution
.cc	redited by a generally recognized accrediting agency.
(So	urce: P.A. 85-1014.)
	(720 ILCS 5/11-20.1) (from Ch. 38, par. 11-20.1)
	Sec. 11-20.1. Child pornography.
	(a) A person commits the offense of child pornography who:
	(1) 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 22 of sexual penetration or sexual conduct involving the 23 sex organs of the child or severely or profoundly 24 mentally retarded person and the mouth, anus, or sex 25

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organs of another person or animal; or which involves 1 the mouth, anus or sex organs of the child or severely 2 3 or profoundly mentally retarded person and the sex organs of another person or animal; or 4 5 (iii) actually or by simulation engaged in any act of masturbation; or 6 (iv) actually or by simulation portrayed as being 7 8 the object of, or otherwise engaged in, any act of lewd 9 fondling, touching, or caressing involving another 10 person or animal; or

(v) actually or by simulation engaged in any act of
 excretion or urination within a sexual context; or

13 (vi) actually or by simulation portrayed or 14 depicted as bound, fettered, or subject to sadistic, 15 masochistic, or sadomasochistic abuse in any sexual 16 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

1 profoundly mentally retarded person whom the person knows 2 or reasonably should know to be under the age of 18 or to 3 be a severely or profoundly mentally retarded person, 4 engaged in any activity described in subparagraphs (i) 5 through (vii) of paragraph (1) of this subsection; or

(3) with knowledge of the subject matter or theme 6 thereof, produces any stage play, live performance, film, 7 8 videotape or other similar visual portrayal or depiction by computer which includes a child whom the person knows or 9 10 reasonably should know to be under the age of 18 or a severely or profoundly mentally retarded person engaged in 11 any activity described in subparagraphs (i) through (vii) 12 13 of paragraph (1) of this subsection; or

14 (4) solicits, uses, persuades, induces, entices, or 15 coerces any child whom he knows or reasonably should know to be under the age of 18 or a severely or profoundly 16 17 mentally retarded person to appear in any stage play, live presentation, film, videotape, photograph or other similar 18 visual reproduction or depiction by computer in which the 19 20 child or severely or profoundly mentally retarded person is or will be depicted, actually or by simulation, in any act, 21 22 pose or setting described in subparagraphs (i) through 23 (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

1 or a severely or profoundly mentally retarded person and who knowingly permits, induces, promotes, or arranges for 2 such child or severely or profoundly mentally retarded 3 4 person to appear in any stage play, live performance, film, 5 similar videotape, photograph or other visual presentation, portrayal or simulation or depiction by 6 7 computer of any act or activity described in subparagraphs 8 (i) through (vii) of paragraph (1) of this subsection; or

9 (6) with knowledge of the nature or content thereof, 10 possesses any film, videotape, photograph or other similar visual reproduction or depiction by computer of any child 11 or severely or profoundly mentally retarded person whom the 12 13 person knows or reasonably should know to be under the age 14 of 18 or to be a severely or profoundly mentally retarded 15 person, engaged in any activity described in subparagraphs 16 (i) through (vii) of paragraph (1) of this subsection; or

(7) solicits, uses, persuades, induces, entices, or 17 18 coerces a person to provide a child under the age of 18 or 19 a severely or profoundly mentally retarded person to appear 20 in any videotape, photograph, film, stage play, live 21 presentation, or other similar visual reproduction or 22 depiction by computer in which the child or severely or 23 profoundly mentally retarded person will be depicted, 24 actually or by simulation, in any act, pose, or setting 25 described in subparagraphs (i) through (vii) of paragraph 26 (1) of this subsection.

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1 (b) (1) It shall be an affirmative defense to a charge of 2 child pornography that the defendant reasonably believed, 3 under all of the circumstances, that the child was 18 years of age or older or that the person was not a severely or 4 5 profoundly mentally retarded person but only where, prior to the act or acts giving rise to a prosecution under this 6 7 Section, he took some affirmative action or made a bonafide 8 inquiry designed to ascertain whether the child was 18 9 years of age or older or that the person was not a severely 10 or profoundly mentally retarded person and his reliance upon the information so obtained was clearly reasonable. 11

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(2) (Blank).

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13 (3) The charge of child pornography shall not apply to 14 the performance of official duties by law enforcement or 15 prosecuting officers or persons employed bv law 16 enforcement or prosecuting agencies, court personnel or 17 attorneys, nor to bonafide treatment or professional 18 education programs conducted by licensed physicians, 19 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 7 8 subsection (a) is a Class 1 felony with a mandatory minimum 9 fine of \$2,000 and a maximum fine of \$100,000. Violation of 10 paragraph (3) of subsection (a) is a Class 1 felony with a 11 mandatory minimum fine of \$1500 and a maximum fine of \$100,000. Violation of paragraph (2) of subsection (a) is a Class 1 12 13 felony with a mandatory minimum fine of \$1000 and a maximum fine of \$100,000. Violation of paragraph (6) of subsection (a) 14 15 is a Class 3 felony with a mandatory minimum fine of \$1000 and 16 a maximum fine of \$100,000.

(d) If a person is convicted of a second or subsequent violation of this Section within 10 years of a prior conviction, the court shall order a presentence psychiatric examination of the person. The examiner shall report to the court whether treatment of the person is necessary.

(e) Any film, videotape, photograph or other similar visual reproduction or depiction by computer which includes a child under the age of 18 or a severely or profoundly mentally retarded person engaged in any activity described in subparagraphs (i) through (vii) or paragraph 1 of subsection (a), and any material or equipment used or intended for use in
photographing, filming, printing, producing, reproducing,
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
this Code for the seizure and forfeiture of vessels, vehicles
and aircraft.

8 <u>In addition, any person convicted under this Section is</u> 9 <u>subject to the property forfeiture provisions set forth in</u> 10 <u>Article 124B of the Code of Criminal Procedure of 1963.</u>

(e-5) Upon the conclusion of a case brought under this 11 Section, the court shall seal all evidence depicting a victim 12 13 or witness that is sexually explicit. The evidence may be unsealed and viewed, on a motion of the party seeking to unseal 14 15 and view the evidence, only for good cause shown and in the 16 discretion of the court. The motion must expressly set forth the purpose for viewing the material. The State's attorney and 17 the victim, if possible, shall be provided reasonable notice of 18 the hearing on the motion to unseal the evidence. Any person 19 20 entitled to notice of a hearing under this subsection (e-5) may 21 object to the motion.

22

(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

1 facilities of any telecommunications network or through 2 any other means of transferring computer programs or data 3 to a computer.

4 (2) "Produce" means to direct, promote, advertise,
5 publish, manufacture, issue, present or show.

6

(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.

18 (6) "Computer", "computer program", and "data" have
19 the meanings ascribed to them in Section 16D-2 of this
20 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 09600SB1325sam001 -27- LRB096 09472 DRJ 26446 a

or depiction by computer is created, adopted, or modified 1 to appear as such. "Child" also includes a film, videotape, 2 3 photograph, or other similar visual medium or reproduction or depiction by computer that is advertised, promoted, 4 5 presented, described, or distributed in such a manner that 6 conveys the impression that the film, videotape, 7 photograph, or other similar visual medium or reproduction 8 or depiction by computer is of a person under the age of 9 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.

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(1) The General Assembly finds and declares that:

14 (i) Section 50-5 of Public Act 88-680, effective
15 January 1, 1995, contained provisions amending the
16 child pornography statute, Section 11-20.1 of the
17 Criminal Code of 1961. Section 50-5 also contained
18 other provisions.

(ii) In addition, Public Act 88-680 was entitled 19 20 "AN ACT to create a Safe Neighborhoods Law". (A) 21 Article 5 was entitled JUVENILE JUSTICE and amended the Juvenile Court Act of 1987. (B) Article 15 was entitled 22 23 GANGS and amended various provisions of the Criminal 24 Code of 1961 and the Unified Code of Corrections. (C) 25 Article 20 was entitled ALCOHOL ABUSE and amended 26 various provisions of the Illinois Vehicle Code. (D)

Article 25 was entitled DRUG ABUSE and amended the 1 Cannabis Control Act and the Illinois Controlled 2 Substances Act. (E) Article 30 was entitled FIREARMS 3 and amended the Criminal Code of 1961 and the Code of 4 5 Criminal Procedure of 1963. (F) Article 35 amended the Criminal Code of 1961, the Rights of Crime Victims and 6 7 Witnesses Act, and the Unified Code of Corrections. (G) 8 Article 40 amended the Criminal Code of 1961 to 9 increase the penalty for compelling organization 10 membership of persons. (H) Article 45 created the Secure Residential Youth Care Facility Licensing Act 11 12 and amended the State Finance Act, the Juvenile Court 13 Act of 1987, the Unified Code of Corrections, and the 14 Private Correctional Facility Moratorium Act. (I) 15 Article 50 amended the WIC Vendor Management Act, the 16 Firearm Owners Identification Card Act, the Juvenile Court Act of 1987, the Criminal Code of 1961, the 17 Wrongs to Children Act, and the Unified Code of 18 Corrections. 19

20 (iii) On September 22, 1998, the Third District 21 Appellate Court in People v. Dainty, 701 N.E. 2d 118, 22 ruled that Public Act 88-680 violates the single 23 subject clause of the Illinois Constitution (Article 24 IV, Section 8 (d)) and was unconstitutional in its 25 entirety. As of the time this amendatory Act of 1999 26 was prepared, People v. Dainty was still subject to appeal.

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2 (iv) Child pornography is a vital concern to the 3 people of this State and the validity of future 4 prosecutions under the child pornography statute of 5 the Criminal Code of 1961 is in grave doubt.

6 (2) It is the purpose of this amendatory Act of 1999 to 7 prevent or minimize any problems relating to prosecutions 8 for child pornography that may result from challenges to 9 the constitutional validity of Public Act 88-680 by 10 re-enacting the Section relating to child pornography that 11 was included in Public Act 88-680.

This amendatory Act of 1999 re-enacts Section 12 (3) 13 11-20.1 of the Criminal Code of 1961, as it has been 14 amended. This re-enactment is intended to remove any 15 question as to the validity or content of that Section; it 16 is not intended to supersede any other Public Act that amends the text of the Section as set forth in this 17 18 amendatory Act of 1999. The material is shown as existing 19 text (i.e., without underscoring) because, as of the time this amendatory Act of 1999 was prepared, People v. Dainty 20 21 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

1 legal argument concerning whether those provisions were substantially re-enacted by other Public Acts. 2 (Source: P.A. 94-366, eff. 7-29-05.) 3 4 (720 ILCS 5/11-20.3) Sec. 11-20.3. Aggravated child pornography. 5 (a) A person commits the offense of aggravated child 6 pornography who: 7 8 (1)films, videotapes, photographs, or otherwise 9 depicts or portrays by means of any similar visual medium 10 or reproduction or depicts by computer any child whom he or she knows or reasonably should know to be under the age of 11 12 13 years where such child is: 13 (i) actually or by simulation engaged in any act of 14 sexual penetration or sexual conduct with any person or 15 animal: or (ii) actually or by simulation engaged in any act 16 17 of sexual penetration or sexual conduct involving the sex organs of the child and the mouth, anus, or sex 18 19 organs of another person or animal; or which involves 20 the mouth, anus or sex organs of the child and the sex 21 organs of another person or animal; or 22 (iii) actually or by simulation engaged in any act 23 of masturbation; or 24 (iv) actually or by simulation portrayed as being

the object of, or otherwise engaged in, any act of lewd

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1 fondling, touching, or caressing involving another 2 person or animal; or

3 (v) actually or by simulation engaged in any act of
4 excretion or urination within a sexual context; or

5 (vi) actually or by simulation portrayed or 6 depicted as bound, fettered, or subject to sadistic, 7 masochistic, or sadomasochistic abuse in any sexual 8 context; or

9 (vii) depicted or portrayed in any pose, posture or 10 setting involving a lewd exhibition of the unclothed or 11 transparently clothed genitals, pubic area, buttocks, 12 or, if such person is female, a fully or partially 13 developed breast of the child or other person; or

14 (2) with the knowledge of the nature or content 15 thereof, reproduces, disseminates, offers to disseminate, 16 exhibits or possesses with intent to disseminate any film, videotape, photograph or other similar visual reproduction 17 18 or depiction by computer of any child whom the person knows or reasonably should know to be under the age of 13 engaged 19 20 in any activity described in subparagraphs (i) through 21 (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

3 (4) solicits, uses, persuades, induces, entices, or coerces any child whom he or she knows or reasonably should 4 5 know to be under the age of 13 to appear in any stage play, live presentation, film, videotape, photograph or other 6 similar visual reproduction or depiction by computer in 7 8 which the child or severely or profoundly mentally retarded 9 person is or will be depicted, actually or by simulation, 10 in any act, pose or setting described in subparagraphs (i) through (vii) of paragraph (1) of this subsection; or 11

(5) is a parent, step-parent, legal guardian or other 12 13 person having care or custody of a child whom the person 14 knows or reasonably should know to be under the age of 13 15 and who knowingly permits, induces, promotes, or arranges 16 such child to appear in any stage play, for live performance, film, videotape, photograph or other similar 17 18 visual presentation, portrayal or simulation or depiction 19 by computer of any act or activity described in 20 subparagraphs (i) through (vii) of paragraph (1) of this subsection; or 21

(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, 3 4 entices, or coerces a person to provide a child under the 5 age of 13 to appear in any videotape, photograph, film, stage play, live presentation, or other similar visual 6 reproduction or depiction by computer in which the child 7 will be depicted, actually or by simulation, in any act, 8 9 pose, or setting described in subparagraphs (i) through 10 (vii) of paragraph (1) of this subsection.

11 (b) (1) It shall be an affirmative defense to a charge of aggravated child pornography that the defendant reasonably 12 13 believed, under all of the circumstances, that the child was 13 14 years of age or older, but only where, prior to the act or acts 15 giving rise to a prosecution under this Section, he or she took 16 some affirmative action or made a bonafide inquiry designed to ascertain whether the child was 13 years of age or older and 17 his or her reliance upon the information so obtained was 18 19 clearly reasonable.

20 (2) The charge of aggravated child pornography shall not 21 apply to the performance of official duties by law enforcement 22 or prosecuting officers or persons employed by law enforcement or prosecuting agencies, court personnel or attorneys, nor to 23 24 professional education programs bonafide treatment or 25 conducted by licensed physicians, psychologists or social 26 workers.

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1 (3) If the defendant possessed more than 3 of the same 2 film, videotape or visual reproduction or depiction by computer 3 in which aggravated child pornography is depicted, then the 4 trier of fact may infer that the defendant possessed such 5 materials with the intent to disseminate them.

6 (4) The charge of aggravated child pornography does not 7 apply to a person who does not voluntarily possess a film, 8 videotape, or visual reproduction or depiction by computer in 9 which aggravated child pornography is depicted. Possession is 10 voluntary if the defendant knowingly procures or receives a 11 film, videotape, or visual reproduction or depiction for a 12 sufficient time to be able to terminate his or her possession.

(c) Sentence: (1) A person who commits a violation of paragraph (1), (2), (3), (4), (5), or (7) of subsection (a) is guilty of a Class X felony with a mandatory minimum fine of \$2,000 and a maximum fine of \$100,000.

(2) A person who commits a violation of paragraph (6) of subsection (a) is guilty of a Class 2 felony with a mandatory minimum fine of \$1000 and a maximum fine of \$100,000.

20 (3) A person who commits a violation of paragraph (1), (2), 21 (3), (4), (5), or (7) of subsection (a) where the defendant has 22 previously been convicted under the laws of this State or any 23 other state of the offense of child pornography, aggravated 24 aggravated criminal sexual child pornography, abuse, 25 aggravated criminal sexual assault, predatory criminal sexual 26 assault of a child, or any of the offenses formerly known as rape, deviate sexual assault, indecent liberties with a child, or aggravated indecent liberties with a child where the victim was under the age of 18 years or an offense that is substantially equivalent to those offenses, is guilty of a Class X felony for which the person shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of not less than 9 years with a mandatory minimum fine of \$2,000 and a maximum fine of \$100,000.

(4) A person who commits a violation of paragraph (6) of 8 9 subsection (a) where the defendant has previously been 10 convicted under the laws of this State or any other state of 11 offense of child pornography, the aggravated child pornography, aggravated criminal sexual abuse, aggravated 12 13 criminal sexual assault, predatory criminal sexual assault of a 14 child, or any of the offenses formerly known as rape, deviate 15 sexual assault, indecent liberties with a child, or aggravated 16 indecent liberties with a child where the victim was under the age of 18 years or an offense that is substantially equivalent 17 to those offenses, is guilty of a Class 1 felony with a 18 mandatory minimum fine of \$1000 and a maximum fine of \$100,000. 19

(d) If a person is convicted of a second or subsequent violation of this Section within 10 years of a prior conviction, the court shall order a presentence psychiatric examination of the person. The examiner shall report to the court whether treatment of the person is necessary.

(e) Any film, videotape, photograph or other similar visual
 reproduction or depiction by computer which includes a child

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1 under the age of 13 engaged in any activity described in subparagraphs (i) through (vii) of paragraph (1) of subsection 2 (a), and any material or equipment used or intended for use in 3 photographing, filming, printing, producing, reproducing, 4 5 manufacturing, projecting, exhibiting, depiction by computer, 6 or disseminating such material shall be seized and forfeited in the manner, method and procedure provided by Section 36-1 of 7 this Code for the seizure and forfeiture of vessels, vehicles 8 9 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.

13 (e-5) Upon the conclusion of a case brought under this Section, the court shall seal all evidence depicting a victim 14 15 or witness that is sexually explicit. The evidence may be 16 unsealed and viewed, on a motion of the party seeking to unseal and view the evidence, only for good cause shown and in the 17 discretion of the court. The motion must expressly set forth 18 the purpose for viewing the material. The State's attorney and 19 20 the victim, if possible, shall be provided reasonable notice of 21 the hearing on the motion to unseal the evidence. Any person 22 entitled to notice of a hearing under this subsection (e-5) may 23 object to the motion.

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(f) Definitions. For the purposes of this Section:

(1) "Disseminate" means (i) to sell, distribute,
exchange or transfer possession, whether with or without

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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.

6 (2) "Produce" means to direct, promote, advertise,
7 publish, manufacture, issue, present or show.

8

(3) "Reproduce" means to make a duplication or copy.

9 (4) "Depict by computer" means to generate or create, 10 or cause to be created or generated, a computer program or 11 data that, after being processed by a computer either alone 12 or in conjunction with one or more computer programs, 13 results in a visual depiction on a computer monitor, 14 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.

20 (6) "Computer", "computer program", and "data" have
21 the meanings ascribed to them in Section 16D-2 of this
22 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.

3 (8) "Sexual penetration" and "sexual conduct" have the
4 meanings ascribed to them in Section 12-12 of this Code.

5 (g) When a charge of aggravated child pornography is 6 brought, the age of the child is an element of the offense to 7 be resolved by the trier of fact as either exceeding or not 8 exceeding the age in question. The trier of fact can rely on 9 its own everyday observations and common experiences in making 10 this determination.

11 (Source: P.A. 95-579, eff. 6-1-08.)

12 (720 ILCS 5/16D-6) (from Ch. 38, par. 16D-6)

13 Sec. 16D-6. Forfeiture of property. 1. Any person who 14 commits the offense of computer fraud as set forth in Section 15 16D-5 is subject to the property forfeiture provisions set forth in Article 124B of the Code of Criminal Procedure of 16 1963. shall forfeit, according to the provisions of this 17 18 Section, any monies, profits or proceeds, and any interest 19 property which the sentencing court determines he has acquired 20 or maintained, directly or indirectly, in whole or in part, as 21 a result of such offense. Such person shall also forfeit any 22 interest in, security, claim against, or contractual right of 23 any kind which affords him a source of influence over anv 24 enterprise which he has established, operated, controlled, conducted or participated in conducting, where 25 his

relationship to or connection with any such thing or activity 1 directly or indirectly, in whole or in part, is traceable to 2 any item or benefit which he has obtained or acquired through 3 computer fraud. 4 5 Proceedings instituted pursuant to this Section shall be subject to and conducted in accordance with the following 6 7 procedures: 8 (a) The sentencing court shall, upon petition by the prosecuting agency, whether it is the Attorney General or a 9 10 State's Attorney, at any time following sentencing, conduct a hearing to determine whether any property or property interest 11 is subject to forfeiture under this Section. At the forfeiture 12 hearing the People of the State of Illinois shall have the 13 burden of establishing, by a preponderance of the evidence, 14 15 that the property or property interests are subject to such 16 forfeiture. (b) In any action brought by the People of the State of 17 Illinois under this Section, the circuit courts of Illinois 18 shall have jurisdiction to enter such restraining orders, 19 20 injunctions or prohibitions, or to take such other action in 21 connection with any real, personal, or mixed property or other

22 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

1 Section is sought, the circuit court presiding over the trial of the person or persons charged with computer fraud shall 2 first determine whether there is probable cause to believe that 3 4 the person or persons so charged have committed the offense of 5 computer fraud and whether the property or interest is subject to forfeiture pursuant to this Section. In order to make this 6 determination, prior to entering any such order, the court 7 shall conduct a hearing without a jury, where the People shall 8 establish: (1) probable cause that the person or persons so 9 10 charged have committed the offense of computer fraud, and (2) probable cause that any property or interest may be subject to 11 forfeiture pursuant to this Section. Such hearing may be 12 conducted simultaneously with a preliminary hearing if the 13 prosecution is commenced by information or complaint, or by 14 15 motion of the People at any stage in the proceedings. The court 16 may enter a finding of probable cause at a preliminary hearing following the filing of an information charging the offense of 17 computer fraud or the return of an indictment by a grand jury 18 charging the offense of computer fraud as sufficient evidence 19 20 of probable cause for purposes of this Section. Upon such a finding, the circuit court shall enter such restraining order, 21 injunction or prohibition, or shall take such other action in 22 connection with any such property or other interest subject to 23 forfeiture under this Section as is necessary to insure that 24 25 such property is not removed from the jurisdiction of the 26 court, concealed, destroyed or otherwise disposed of by the

holder of that property or interest 1 ownor -prior to a forfeiture hearing under this Section. The Attorney General or 2 State's Attorney shall file a certified copy of such 3 4 restraining order, injunction or other prohibition with the 5 recorder of deeds or registrar of titles of each county where any such property of the defendant may be located. No such 6 injunction, restraining order or other prohibition shall 7 affect the rights of any bona fide purchaser, mortgagee, 8 judgment creditor or other lienholder arising prior to the date 9 10 of such filing. The court may, at any time, upon verified petition by the defendant, conduct a hearing to release all or 11 portions of any such property or interest which the court 12 13 previously determined to be subject to forfeiture or subject to any restraining order, injunction, prohibition or other 14 15 action. The court may release such property to the defendant for good cause shown and within the sound discretion of the 16 17 court.

(d) Upon conviction of a person under Section 16D 5, the 18 court shall authorize the Attorney General to seize and sell 19 20 all property or other interest declared forfeited under this 21 Act, unless such property is required by law to be destroyed or is harmful to the public. The court may order the Attorney 22 General to segregate funds from the proceeds of such sale 23 sufficient: (1) to satisfy any order of restitution, as the 24 25 court may deem appropriate; (2) to satisfy any legal right, 26 title, or interest which the court deems superior to any right, 09600SB1325sam001 -42- LRB096 09472 DRJ 26446 a

-interest of the defendant at the time of the 1 title, or commission of the acts which gave rise to forfeiture under this 2 Section; or (3) to satisfy any bona-fide purchaser for value of 3 4 the right, title, or interest in the property who was without 5 reasonable notice that the property was subject to forfeiture. Following the entry of an order of forfeiture, the Attorney 6 General shall publish notice of the order and his intent to 7 dispose of the property. Within the 30 days following such 8 9 publication, any person may petition the court to adjudicate 10 the validity of his alleged interest in the property.

11 After the deduction of all requisite expenses of 12 administration and sale, the Attorney General shall distribute 13 the proceeds of such sale, along with any moneys forfeited or 14 seized as follows:

15 (1) 50% shall be distributed to the unit of local government whose officers or employees conducted the 16 investigation into computer fraud and caused the arrest 17 arrests and prosecution leading to the forfeiture. Amounts 18 distributed to units of local government shall be used for 19 20 training or enforcement purposes relating to detection, investigation or prosecution of financial crimes, including 21 computer fraud. In the event, however, that the investigation, 22 arrest or arrests and prosecution leading to the forfeiture 23 24 were undertaken solely by a State agency, the portion provided hereunder shall be paid into the State Police Services Fund of 25 26 the Illinois Department of State Police to be used for training

or enforcement purposes relating to detection, investigation 1 or prosecution of financial crimes, including computer fraud. 2 (2) 50% shall be distributed to the county in which the 3 4 prosecution and petition for forfeiture resulting in the forfeiture was instituted by the State's Attorney, and 5 deposited in a special fund in the county treasury and 6 appropriated to the State's Attorney for use in training or 7 enforcement purposes relating to detection, investigation or 8 prosecution of financial crimes, including computer fraud. 9 10 Where a prosecution and petition for forfeiture resulting in the forfeiture has been maintained by the Attorney General, 50% 11 of the proceeds shall be paid into the Attorney General's 12 Financial Crime Prevention Fund. Where the Attorney General and 13 the State's Attorney have participated jointly in any part of 14 15 the proceedings, 25% of the proceeds forfeited shall be paid to 16 the county in which the prosecution and petition for forfeiture resulting in the forfeiture occurred, and 25% shall be paid to 17 the Attorney General's Financial Crime Prevention Fund to be 18 used for the purposes as stated in this subsection. 19

20 2. Where any person commits a felony under any provision of 21 this Code or another statute and the instrumentality used in 22 the commission of the offense, or in connection with or in 23 furtherance of a scheme or design to commit the offense, is a 24 computer owned by the defendant or if the defendant is a minor, 25 owned by his or her parents or legal guardian, the computer 26 shall be subject to the provisions of this Section. However, in 09600SB1325sam001 -44- LRB096 09472 DRJ 26446 a

1	no case shall a computer, or any part thereof, be subject to
2	the provisions of the Section if the computer accessed in the
3	commission of the offense is owned or leased by the victim or
4	an innocent third party at the time of the commission of the
5	offense or if the rights of creditors, lienholders, or any
6	person having a security interest in the computer at the time
7	of the commission of the offense shall be adversely affected.
8	(Source: P.A. 85-1042.)
9	(720 ILCS 5/17B-25)
10	Sec. 17B-25. <u>Seizure and forfeiture of property</u>
11	Forfeiture.
12	(a) A person who commits a felony violation of this Article
13	is subject to the property forfeiture provisions set forth in
14	Article 124B of the Code of Criminal Procedure of 1963. shall
15	forfeit, according to this Section, (i) any moneys, profits, or
16	proceeds the person acquired, in whole or in part, as a result
17	of committing the violation and (ii) any property or interest
18	in property that the sentencing court determines the person
19	acquired, in whole or in part, as a result of committing the
20	violation or the person maintained or used, in whole or in
21	part, to facilitate, directly or indirectly, the commission of
22	the violation. The person shall forfeit any interest in,
23	securities of claim against, or contractual right of any kind
24	that affords the person a source of influence over, any
25	enterprise that the person has established, operated,

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1	controlled, conducted, or participated in conducting, if the
2	person's relationship to or connection with the interest,
3	security of claim, or contractual right, directly or
4	indirectly, in whole or in part, is traceable to any thing or
5	benefit that the person has obtained or acquired as a result of
6	a felony violation of this Article.
7	(b) <u>(Blank).</u> The following items are subject to forfeiture:
8	(1) All moneys, things of value, books, records, and
9	research products and materials that are used or intended
10	to be used in committing a felony violation of this
11	Article.
12	(2) Everything of value furnished, or intended to be
13	furnished, in exchange for a substance in violation of this
14	Article, all proceeds traceable to that exchange, and all
15	moneys, negotiable instruments, and securities used or
16	intended to be used to commit or in any manner to
17	facilitate the commission of a felony violation of this
18	Article.
19	(3) All real property, including any right, title, and
20	interest (including, but not limited to, any leasehold
21	interest or the beneficial interest in a land trust) in the
22	whole of any lot or tract of land and any appurtenances or
23	improvements, that is used or intended to be used, in any
24	manner or part, to commit or in any manner to facilitate
25	the commission of a felony violation of this Article or
26	that is the proceeds of any act that constitutes a felony

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violation of this Article.

(c) Property subject to forfeiture under this Article may 2 3 be seized by the Director of State Police or any local law enforcement agency upon process or seizure warrant issued by 4 5 any court having jurisdiction over the property. The Director or a local law enforcement agency may seize property under this 6 7 Section without process under any of the following 8 circumstances:

9 (1) If the seizure is incident to inspection under an 10 administrative inspection warrant.

11 (2) If the property subject to seizure has been the 12 subject of a prior judgment in favor of the State in a 13 criminal proceeding or in an injunction or forfeiture 14 proceeding under this Article <u>124B of the Code of Criminal</u> 15 Procedure of 1963.

16 (3) If there is probable cause to believe that the
17 property is directly or indirectly dangerous to health or
18 safety.

(4) If there is probable cause to believe that the
 property is subject to forfeiture under this Article <u>and</u>
 <u>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 Procedureof 1963.

26 (d) (Blank). Proceedings instituted pursuant to this

Section shall be subject to and conducted in accordance with
 the procedures set forth in this subsection.

The sentencing court, on petition by the Attorney General 3 4 or State's Attorney at any time following sentencing of the 5 defendant, shall conduct a hearing to determine whether any property or property interest of the defendant is subject to 6 forfeiture under this Section. At the forfeiture hearing the 7 People have the burden of establishing, by a preponderance of 8 9 the evidence, that the property or property interest is subject 10 to forfeiture.

11 In an action brought by the People of the State of Illinois under this Section, in which a restraining order, injunction, 12 prohibition, or other action in connection with any property or 13 interest subject to forfeiture under this Section is sought, 14 15 the circuit court presiding over the trial of the person charged with a felony violation of this Article shall first 16 determine whether there is probable cause to believe that the 17 person so charged has committed an offense under this Article 18 and whether the property or interest is subject to forfeiture 19 under this Section. To make that determination, before entering 20 21 an order in connection with that property or interest, the court shall conduct a hearing without a jury, at which the 22 23 People must establish that there is (i) probable cause that the person charged committed a felony offense under this Article 24 25 and (ii) probable cause that property or interest may be 26 subject to forfeiture under this Section. The hearing may be

conducted simultaneously with a preliminary hearing, if the 1 prosecution is commenced by information or complaint, or by 2 motion of the People at any stage in the proceedings. The court 3 4 may accept, at a preliminary hearing, (i) the filing of an 5 information charging that the defendant committed a felony offense under this Article (ii) the return of an indictment by 6 a grand jury charging that the defendant committed a felony 7 offense under this Article as sufficient evidence of probable 8 cause that the person committed the offense. 9 10 Upon making finding of probable cause, the circuit court shall enter a restraining order, injunction, or prohibition or 11 shall take other action in connection with the property or 12 13 other interest subject to forfeiture under this Article as is necessary to insure that the property is not removed from the 14 15 jurisdiction of the court, concealed, destroyed, or otherwise disposed of by the owner of that property or interest before a 16 forfeiture hearing under this subsection. The Attorney General 17 or State's Attorney shall file a certified copy of the 18 restraining order, injunction, or other prohibition with the 19 20 recorder or registrar of titles of each county in which the 21 property may be located. No injunction, restraining order, or other prohibition issued under this Section shall affect the 22 rights of any bonafide purchaser, mortgagee, judgment 23 ereditor, or other lien holder that arose before the date the 24 25 certified copy is filed.

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The court may at any time, on verified petition by the

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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.

7 Upon conviction of a person for a felony violation of this 8 Article, the court shall authorize the Director or State Police 9 to seize any property or other interest declared forfeited 10 under this Section on terms and conditions the court deems 11 proper.

(e) (Blank). Property taken or detained under this Section 12 13 shall not be subject to replevin, but is deemed to be in the custody of the Director subject only to the order and judgments 14 15 of the circuit court having jurisdiction over the forfeiture proceedings and the decisions of the Attorney General or 16 State's Attorney under this Article. When property is seized 17 under this Article, the seizing agency shall promptly conduct 18 19 an inventory of the seized property and estimate the property's 20 value and shall forward a copy of the estimate of the property's value to the Director of State Police. Upon 21 22 receiving the notice of seizure, the Director may do any of the 23 following:

24 (1) Place the property under seal.

25 (2) Remove the property to a place designated by the
 26 Director.

1 (3) Keep the property in the possession of the seizing 2 agency. 3 (4) Remove the property to a storage area for 4 safekeeping or, if the property is a negotiable instrument 5 or money and is not needed for evidentiary purposes, deposit it in an interest bearing account. 6 7 (5) Place the property under constructive seizure by posting notice of the pending forfeiture on it, by giving 8 9 notice of the pending forfeiture to its owners and interest 10 holders, or by filing a notice of the pending forfeiture in any appropriate public record relating to the property. 11 (6) Provide for another agency or custodian, including 12 an owner, secured party, or lienholder, to take custody of 13 the property on terms and conditions set by the Director. 14 15 (f) (Blank). When property is forfeited under this Article 16 the Director of State Police shall sell the property unless the property is required by law to be destroyed or is harmful to 17 the public. The Director shall distribute the proceeds of the 18 sale, together with any moneys forfeited or seized, in 19 20 accordance with subsection (q). On the application of the 21 seizing agency or prosecutor who was responsible for the investigation, arrest, and prosecution that lead to the 22 forfeiture, however, the Director may return any item of 23 24 forfeited property to the seizing agency or prosecutor for official use in the enforcement of laws relating to 25 this 26 Article if the agency or prosecutor can demonstrate that the 1 item requested would be useful to the agency or prosecutor in 2 their enforcement efforts. When any real property returned to 3 the seizing agency is sold by the agency or its unit of 4 government, the proceeds of the sale shall be delivered to the 5 Director and distributed in accordance with subsection (g).

6 (g) <u>(Blank)</u>. Except as provided in subsection (f), all 7 moneys from penalties and the proceeds of sale of all property 8 forfeited and seized under this Article shall be distributed to 9 the WIC program administered by the Illinois Department of 10 Human Services.

11 (Source: P.A. 91-155, eff. 7-16-99.)

12 (720 ILCS 5/26-5)

Sec. 26-5. Dog fighting. (For other provisions that may apply to dog fighting, see the Humane Care for Animals Act. For provisions similar to this Section that apply to animals other than dogs, see in particular Section 4.01 of the Humane Care for Animals Act.)

(a) No person may own, capture, breed, train, or lease any
dog which he or she knows is intended for use in any show,
exhibition, program, or other activity featuring or otherwise
involving a fight between the dog and any other animal or
human, or the intentional killing of any dog for the purpose of
sport, wagering, or entertainment.

(b) No person may promote, conduct, carry on, advertise,collect money for or in any other manner assist or aid in the

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presentation for purposes of sport, wagering, or entertainment of any show, exhibition, program, or other activity involving a fight between 2 or more dogs or any dog and human, or the intentional killing of any dog.

5 (c) No person may sell or offer for sale, ship, transport, 6 or otherwise move, or deliver or receive any dog which he or 7 she knows has been captured, bred, or trained, or will be used, 8 to fight another dog or human or be intentionally killed for 9 purposes of sport, wagering, or entertainment.

10 (c-5) No person may solicit a minor to violate this 11 Section.

person may manufacture for sale, shipment, 12 (d) No transportation, or delivery any device or equipment which he or 13 14 she knows or should know is intended for use in any show, 15 exhibition, program, or other activity featuring or otherwise 16 involving a fight between 2 or more dogs, or any human and dog, or the intentional killing of any dog for purposes of sport, 17 18 wagering, or entertainment.

(e) No person may own, possess, sell or offer for sale, ship, transport, or otherwise move any equipment or device which he or she knows or should know is intended for use in connection with any show, exhibition, program, or 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.

26 (f) No person may knowingly make available any site,

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structure, or facility, whether enclosed or not, that he or she knows is intended to be used for the purpose of conducting any show, exhibition, program, or other activity involving a fight between 2 or more dogs, or any dog and human, or the intentional killing of any dog or knowingly manufacture, distribute, or deliver fittings to be used in a fight between 2 or more dogs or a dog and human.

8 (g) No person may attend or otherwise patronize any show, 9 exhibition, program, or other activity featuring or otherwise 10 involving a fight between 2 or more dogs, or any dog and human, 11 or the intentional killing of any dog for purposes of sport, 12 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.

18 (i) Penalties for violations of this Section shall be as 19 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

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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:

6 (i) the dogfight is performed in the presence of a 7 person under 18 years of age;

(ii) the dogfight is performed for the purpose of or in the presence of illegal wagering activity; or

10 (iii) the dogfight is performed in furtherance of 11 streetgang related activity as defined in Section 10 of 12 the Illinois Streetgang Terrorism Omnibus Prevention 13 Act.

14 (1.7) A person convicted of violating subsection (c-5)
15 of this Section is guilty of a Class 4 felony.

16 (2) Any person convicted of violating subsection (d) or
17 (e) of this Section is guilty of a Class A misdemeanor for
18 a first violation. A second or subsequent violation of
19 subsection (d) or (e) of this Section is a Class 3 felony.

20 (2.5) Any person convicted of violating subsection (f)
21 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
13 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.

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7 <u>(i-5) A person who commits a felony violation of this</u>
8 Section is subject to the property forfeiture provisions set
9 forth in Article 124B of the Code of Criminal Procedure of
10 <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 09600SB1325sam001 -56- LRB096 09472 DRJ 26446 a

1 sport, wagering, or entertainment shall file a report with the 2 Department of Agriculture and cooperate by furnishing the owners' names, dates, and descriptions of the dog or dogs 3 4 involved. Any veterinarian who in good faith complies with the 5 requirements of this subsection has immunity from any 6 liability, civil, criminal, or otherwise, that may result from his or her actions. For the purposes of any proceedings, civil 7 or criminal, the good faith of the veterinarian shall be 8 9 rebuttably presumed.

10 (m) In addition to any other penalty provided by law, upon 11 conviction for violating this Section, the court may order that the convicted person and persons dwelling in the same household 12 13 as the convicted person who conspired, aided, or abetted in the unlawful act that was the basis of the conviction, or who knew 14 15 or should have known of the unlawful act, may not own, harbor, 16 or have custody or control of any dog or other animal for a period of time that the court deems reasonable. 17

(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 09600SB1325sam001 -57- LRB096 09472 DRJ 26446 a

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.)

5 (720 ILCS 5/29D-65)

Sec. 29D-65. Forfeiture of property acquired in connection
with a violation of this Article; property freeze or seizure
Asset freeze, seizure, and forfeiture.

9 (a) <u>If there is probable cause to believe that a person</u> 10 <u>used, is using, is about to use, or is intending to use</u> 11 <u>property in a way that would violate this Article, then that</u> 12 <u>person's assets may be frozen or seized pursuant to Part 800 of</u> 13 <u>Article 124B of the Code of Criminal Procedure of 1963.</u> Asset 14 <u>freeze, seizure, and forfeiture in connection with a violation</u> 15 of this Article.

16 (1) Whenever it appears that there is probable cause to 17 believe that any person used, is using, is about to use, or 18 is intending to use property in any way that constitutes 19 would constitute a violation of this Article, the Attorney 20 General or any State's Attorney may make an ex parte 21 application to the circuit court to freeze or seize all the 22 assets of that person and, upon a showing of probable cause 23 in the ex parte hearing, the circuit court shall issue an 24 order to freeze or seize all assets of that person. A COPV 25 of the freeze or seize order shall be served upon the

person whose assets have been frozen or seized and that 1 2 person or any person claiming an interest in the property 3 may, at any time within 30 days of service, file a motion 4 to release his or her assets. Within 10 days that person is 5 entitled to a hearing. In any proceeding to release assets, the burden of proof shall be by a preponderance of evidence 6 and shall be on the State to show that the person used, was 7 8 using, is about to use, or is intending to use any property 9 in any way that constitutes or would constitute a violation 10 of this Article. If the court finds that any property was being used, is about to be used, or is intended to be used 11 in violation of or in any way that would constitute a 12 violation of this Article, the court shall order such 13 property frozen or held until further order of the court. 14 15 Any property so ordered held or frozen shall be subject to 16 forfeiture under the following procedure. Upon the request of the defendant, the court may release frozen or seized 17 18 assets sufficient to pay attorney's fees for 19 representation of the defendant at a hearing conducted 20 under this Section.

21 (2) If, within 60 days after any seizure or asset 22 freeze under subparagraph (1) of this Section, a person 23 having any property interest in the seized or frozen 24 property is charged with an offense, the court which 25 renders judgment upon the charge shall, within 30 days 26 after the judgment, conduct a forfeiture hearing to

1 determine whether the property was used, about to be used, or intended to be used in violation of this Article or in 2 connection with any violation of this Article, or was 3 4 integrally related to any violation or intended violation of this Article. The hearing shall be commenced by a 5 written petition by the State, including material 6 allegations of fact, the name and address of every person 7 determined by the State to have any property interest in 8 9 the seized or frozen property, a representation that 10 written notice of the date, time, and place of the hearing has been mailed to every such person by certified mail at 11 least 10 days before the date, and a request for 12 13 forfeiture. Every such person may appear as a party and present evidence at the hearing. The quantum of proof 14 15 required shall be preponderance of the evidence, and the 16 burden of proof shall be on the State. If the court determines that the seized or frozen property was used, 17 about to be used, or intended to be used in violation of 18 this Article or in connection with any violation of this 19 20 or was integrally related to any violation Article, intended violation of this Article, an order of forfeiture 21 and disposition of the seized or frozen money and property 22 23 shall be entered. All property forfeited may be liquidated 24 and the resultant money together with any money forfeited 25 shall be allocated among the participating law enforcement 26 agencies in such proportions as may be determined to be

equitable by the court entering the forfeiture order, any 1 such property so forfeited shall be received by the State's 2 Attorney or Attorney General and upon liquidation shall be 3 4 allocated among the participating law enforcement agencies 5 in such proportions as may be determined equitable by the court entering the forfeiture order. 6

7 (3) If a seizure or asset freeze under subparagraph (1) of this subsection (a) is not followed by a charge under 8 this Article within 60 days, or if the prosecution of the 9 10 charge is permanently terminated or indefinitely discontinued without any judgment of conviction 11 judgment of acquittal is entered, the State's Attorney or 12 13 Attorney General shall immediately commence an in rem proceeding for the forfeiture of any seized money or other 14 15 things of value, or both, in the circuit court and any 16 person having any property interest in the money or property may commence separate civil proceedings in the 17 manner provided by law. Any property so forfeited shall be 18 19 allocated among the participating law enforcement agencies 20 in such proportions as may be determined to be equitable by 21 the court entering the forfeiture order.

22 (b) Forfeiture of property acquired in connection with a violation of this Article. 23

24 (1) Any person who commits any offense under this 25 Article is subject to the property forfeiture provisions set forth in Article 124B of the Code of Criminal Procedure 26

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of 1963. shall forfeit, according to the provisions of this 1 2 Section, any moneys, profits, or proceeds, and any interest 3 or property in which the sentencing court determines he or she has acquired or maintained, directly or indirectly, in 4 whole or in part, as a result of, or used, was about to be 5 used, or was intended to be used in connection with the 6 offense. The person shall also forfeit any interest in, 7 security, claim against, or contractual right of any kind 8 which affords the person a source of influence over any 9 10 enterprise which he or she has established, operated, controlled, conducted, or participated in conducting, 11 where his or her relationship to or connection with any 12 13 such thing or activity directly or indirectly, in whole or in part, is traceable to any item or benefit which he 14 15 she has obtained or acquired through an offense under this Article or which he or she used, about to use, or intended 16 to use in connection with any offense under this Article. 17 Forfeiture under this subsection Section may be pursued in 18 addition to or in lieu of proceeding under subsection (a) 19 20 of this Section 124B-805 (property freeze or seizure; ex parte proceeding) of the Code of Criminal Procedure of 21 22 1963.

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

(A) The sentencing court shall, upon petition by

the prosecuting agency, whether it is the Attorney 1 General or the State's Attorney, at any time following 2 sentencing, conduct a hearing to determine whether any 3 property or property interest is subject to forfeiture 4 5 under this subsection. At the forfeiture hearing the People of the State of Illinois shall have the burden 6 of establishing, by a preponderance of the evidence, 7 that the property or property interests are subject to 8 9 forfeiture.

10 (B) In any action brought by the People of the 11 State of Illinois under this Section, the court shall 12 have jurisdiction to enter such restraining orders, 13 injunctions, or prohibitions, or to take such other 14 action in connection with any real, personal, or mixed 15 property, or other interest, subject to forfeiture, as 16 it shall consider proper.

(C) In any action brought by the People of the 17 State of Illinois under this subsection in which any 18 restraining order, injunction, or prohibition or any 19 20 other action in connection with any property or interest subject to forfeiture under this subsection 21 22 is sought, the circuit court presiding over the trial 23 of the person or persons charged with a violation under this Article shall first determine whether there is 24 25 probable cause to believe that the person or persons so 26 charged have committed an offense under this Article

and whether the property or interest is subject 1 forfeiture under this subsection. In order to make this 2 3 determination, prior to entering any such order, the 4 court shall conduct a hearing without a jury in which 5 the People shall establish: (i) probable cause that the person or persons so charged have committed an offense 6 under this Article; and (ii) probable cause that any 7 8 property or interest may be subject to forfeiture under this subsection. The hearing may be conducted 9 10 simultaneously with a preliminary hearing if the prosecution is commenced by information, or by motion 11 of the People at any stage in the proceedings. The 12 13 court may enter a finding of probable cause at a preliminary hearing following the filing 14 of 15 information charging a violation of this Article or the 16 return of an indictment by a grand jury charging an offense under this Article as sufficient probable 17 18 cause for purposes of this subsection. Upon such a finding, the circuit court shall enter such 19 restraining order, injunction, or prohibition or shall 20 21 take such other action in connection with any such 22 property or other interest subject to forfeiture under 23 this subsection as is necessary to ensure that the 24 property is not removed from the jurisdiction of the 25 court, concealed, destroyed, or otherwise disposed of 26 by the owner or holder of that property or interest

to a forfeiture hearing under this subsection. 1 prior The Attorney General or State's Attorney shall file a 2 3 certified copy of the restraining order, injunction, 4 or other prohibition with the recorder of deeds or 5 registrar of titles of each county where any such property of the defendant may be located. No such 6 injunction, restraining order, or other prohibition 7 shall affect the rights of any bona fide purchaser, 8 9 mortgagee, judgment creditor, or other lien holder 10 arising prior to the date of such filing. The court may, at any time, upon verified petition by the 11 defendant, conduct a hearing to release all or portions 12 of any such property or interest which the court 13 previously determined to be subject to forfeiture 14 15 subject to any restraining order, injunction, 16 prohibition, or other action. The court may release the property to the defendant for good cause shown and 17 within the sound discretion of the court. 18

19 (D) Upon a conviction of a person under this 20 Article, the court shall authorize the Attorney 21 General or State's Attorney to seize and sell all property or other interest declared forfeited under 22 23 this Article, unless the property is required by law to 24 be destroyed or is harmful to the public. The court may 25 order the Attorney General or State's Attorney 26 segregate funds from the proceeds of the sale

sufficient: (1) to satisfy any order of restitution, as 1 2 the court may deem appropriate; (2) to satisfy any legal right, title, or interest which the court deems 3 4 superior to any right, title, or interest of the 5 defendant at the time of the commission of the acts which gave rise to forfeiture under this subsection; or 6 (3) to satisfy any bona fide purchaser for value of the 7 8 right, title, or interest in the property who was 9 without reasonable notice that the property was 10 subject to forfeiture. Following the entry of an order 11 of forfeiture, the Attorney General or State's Attorney shall publish notice of the order and his or 12 13 her intent to dispose of the property. Within 30 days following the publication, any person may petition the 14 15 court to adjudicate the validity of his or her alleged 16 interest in the property. After the deduction of all requisite expenses of administration and sale, the 17 Attorney General or State's Attorney shall distribute 18 the proceeds of the sale, along with any moneys 19 20 forfeited or seized, among participating law 21 enforcement agencies in such equitable portions as the 22 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.

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

1	the forfeiture; and
2	(E) that the owner or interest holder acquired the
3	interest:
4	(i) before the commencement of the conduct giving
5	rise to its forfeiture and the person whose conduct
6	gave rise to its forfeiture did not have the authority
7	to convey the interest to a bona fide purchaser for
8	value at the time of the conduct; or
9	(ii) after the commencement of the conduct giving
10	rise to its forfeiture, and the owner or interest
11	holder acquired the interest as a mortgagee, secured
12	creditor, lien holder, or bona fide purchaser for value
13	without knowledge of the conduct which gave rise to the
14	forfeiture; and
15	(a) in the case of personal property, without
16	knowledge of the seizure of the property for
17	forfeiture; or
18	(b) in the case of real estate, before the
19	filing in the office of the Recorder of Deeds of
20	the county in which the real estate is located of a
21	notice of seizure for forfeiture or a lis pendens
22	notice.
23	(Source: P.A. 92-854, eff. 12-5-02.)
24	(720 ILCS 5/11-20.1A rep.)

25 (720 ILCS 5/37.5-5 rep.)

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1	(720 ILCS 5/37.5-10 rep.)
2	(720 ILCS 5/37.5-15 rep.)
3	(720 ILCS 5/37.5-20 rep.)
4	(720 ILCS 5/37.5-25 rep.)
5	(720 ILCS 5/37.5-30 rep.)
6	(720 ILCS 5/37.5-35 rep.)
7	(720 ILCS 5/37.5-40 rep.)
8	(720 ILCS 5/37.5-45 rep.)
9	Section 11. The Criminal Code of 1961 is amended by
10	repealing Sections 11-20.1A, 37.5-5, 37.5-10, 37.5-15,
11	37.5-20, 37.5-25, 37.5-30, 37.5-35, 37.5-40, and 37.5-45.
12	Section 15. The Code of Criminal Procedure of 1963 is
13	amended by adding Article 124B as follows:
14	(725 ILCS 5/Art. 124B heading new)
15	ARTICLE 124B. FORFEITURE
16	(725 ILCS 5/Art. 124B Pt. 5 heading new)
17	Part 5. General Provisions
18	(725 ILCS 5/124B-5 new)
19	Sec. 124B-5. Purpose and scope. The purpose of this Article
20	is to set forth in one place the provisions relating to
21	forfeiture of property in connection with violations of certain
22	criminal statutes. Part 100 of this Article sets forth standard

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1	provisions that apply to these forfeiture proceedings. In Parts
2	300 and following, for each type of criminal violation, this
3	Article sets forth (i) provisions that apply to forfeiture only
4	in connection with that type of violation and (ii) by means of
5	incorporation by reference, the standard forfeiture provisions
6	that apply to that type of violation.
7	(725 ILCS 5/124B-10 new)
8	Sec. 124B-10. Applicability; offenses. This Article
9	applies to forfeiture of property in connection with the
10	following:
11	(1) A violation of Section 10A-10 of the Criminal Code
12	of 1961 (involuntary servitude; involuntary servitude of a
13	minor; trafficking of persons for forced labor or
14	services).
15	(2) A violation of Section 11-17.1 of the Criminal Code
16	of 1961 (keeping a place of juvenile prostitution).
17	(3) A violation of Section 11-19.2 of the Criminal Code
18	of 1961 (exploitation of a child).
19	(4) A violation of Section 11-20 of the Criminal Code
20	of 1961 (obscenity).
21	(5) A second or subsequent violation of Section 11-20.1
22	of the Criminal Code of 1961 (child pornography).
23	(6) A violation of Section 11-20.3 of the Criminal Code
24	of 1961 (aggravated child pornography).
25	(7) A violation of Section 16D-5 of the Criminal Code

1	of 1961 (computer fraud).
2	(8) A felony violation of Article 17B of the Criminal
3	Code of 1961 (WIC fraud).
4	(9) A felony violation of Section 26-5 of the Criminal
5	Code of 1961 (dog fighting).
6	(10) A violation of Article 29D of the Criminal Code of
7	<u>1961 (terrorism).</u>
8	(11) A felony violation of Section 4.01 of the Humane
9	Care for Animals Act (animals in entertainment).
10	(725 ILCS 5/124B-15 new)
11	Sec. 124B-15. Applicability; actions. This Article applies
12	to actions pending on the effective date of this amendatory Act
13	of the 96th General Assembly as well as actions commenced on or
14	after that date.
15	(725 ILCS 5/Art. 124B Pt. 100 heading new)
16	Part 100. Standard Forfeiture Provisions
17	(725 ILCS 5/124B-100 new)
18	Sec. 124B-100. Definition; "offense". For purposes of this
19	Article, "offense" is defined as follows:
20	(1) In the case of forfeiture authorized under Section
21	10A-15 of the Criminal Code of 1961, "offense" means the
22	offense of involuntary servitude, involuntary servitude of
23	a minor, or trafficking of persons for forced labor or

1	services in violation of Section 10A-10 of that Code.
2	(2) In the case of forfeiture authorized under Section
3	11-17.1 of the Criminal Code of 1961, "offense" means the
4	offense of keeping a place of juvenile prostitution in
5	violation of Section 11-17.1 of that Code.
6	(3) In the case of forfeiture authorized under Section
7	11-19.2 of the Criminal Code of 1961, "offense" means the
8	offense of exploitation of a child in violation of Section
9	11-19.2 of that Code.
10	(4) In the case of forfeiture authorized under Section
11	11-20 of the Criminal Code of 1961, "offense" means the
12	offense of obscenity in violation of that Section.
13	(5) In the case of forfeiture authorized under Section
14	11-20.1 of the Criminal Code of 1961, "offense" means the
15	offense of child pornography in violation of Section
16	<u>11-20.1 of that Code.</u>
17	(6) In the case of forfeiture authorized under Section
18	11-20.3 of the Criminal Code of 1961, "offense" means the
19	offense of aggravated child pornography in violation of
20	Section 11-20.3 of that Code.
21	(7) In the case of forfeiture authorized under Section
22	16D-6 of the Criminal Code of 1961, "offense" means the
23	offense of computer fraud in violation of Section 16D-5 of
24	that Code.
25	(8) In the case of forfeiture authorized under Section
26	17B-25 of the Criminal Code of 1961, "offense" means any

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1	felene sieletien of Antiple 17D (t) to t
1	felony violation of Article 17B of that Code.
2	(9) In the case of forfeiture authorized under Section
3	29D-65 of the Criminal Code of 1961, "offense" means any
4	offense under Article 29D of that Code.
5	(10) In the case of forfeiture authorized under Section
6	4.01 of the Humane Care for Animals Act or Section 26-5 of
7	the Criminal Code of 1961, "offense" means any felony
8	offense under either of those Sections.
9	(725 ILCS 5/124B-105 new)
10	Sec. 124B-105. Definition; "conveyance". In this Article,
11	"conveyance" means a vehicle, vessel, or aircraft.
12	(725 ILCS 5/124B-110 new)
13	Sec. 124B-110. Definition; "owner". In this Article,
14	"owner" means a person with an ownership interest in the
15	specific property sought to be forfeited, including a
16	leasehold, lien, mortgage, recorded security interest, or
17	valid assignment of an ownership interest. "Owner" does not
18	include any of the following:
19	(1) A person with only a general unsecured interest in,
20	or claim against, the property or estate of another.
21	(2) A bailee, unless the bailor is identified and the
22	bailee shows a colorable legitimate interest in the
23	property seized.
24	(3) A nominee who exercises no dominion or control over

1 <u>the property.</u>

- 2 (725 ILCS 5/124B-115 new)
 3 Sec. 124B-115. Definition; "person". In this Article,
 4 "person" means any individual, corporation, partnership, firm,
 5 organization, or association.
- 6 (725 ILCS 5/124B-120 new)

Sec. 124B-120. Definition; "property". In this Article,
8 <u>"property" means:</u>

- 9 <u>(1) Real property, including, without limitation,</u> 10 <u>land, fixtures or improvements on land, and anything</u> 11 <u>growing on or found in land.</u>
- 12 (2) Tangible or intangible personal property,
 13 <u>including</u>, without limitation, rights, privileges,
 14 <u>interests</u>, claims, securities, and money.
- 15 <u>"Property" includes any leasehold or possessory interest</u>
- 16 and, in the case of real property, includes a beneficial
- 17 <u>interest in a land trust.</u>

18	(725 ILCS 5/124B-125 new)
19	Sec. 124B-125. Real property exempt from forfeiture.
20	(a) An interest in real property is exempt from forfeiture
21	under this Article if its owner or interest holder establishes
22	by a preponderance of evidence that he or she meets all of the
23	following requirements:

(1) He or she is not legally accountable for the 1 conduct giving rise to the forfeiture, or did not solicit, 2 3 conspire, or attempt to commit the conduct giving rise to the forfeiture. 4 5 (2) He or she had not acquired and did not stand to acquire substantial proceeds from the conduct giving rise 6 7 to the forfeiture other than as an interest holder in an 8 arms-length commercial transaction. 9 (3) He or she does not hold the property for the 10 benefit of or as a nominee for any person whose conduct gave rise to the forfeiture, and, if he or she acquired the 11 interest through any such person, he or she acquired it as 12 13 a bona fide purchaser for value without knowingly taking 14 part in the conduct giving rise to the forfeiture. 15 (4) He or she acquired the interest before a notice of seizure for forfeiture or a lis pendens notice with respect 16 17 to the property was filed in the office of the recorder of deeds of the county in which the property is located and 18 19 either: 20 (A) acquired the interest before the commencement 21 of the conduct giving rise to the forfeiture, and the 22 person whose conduct gave rise to the forfeiture did 23 not have the authority to convey the interest to a bona 24 fide purchaser for value at the time of the conduct; or 25 (B) acquired the interest after the commencement 26 of the conduct giving rise to the forfeiture, and he or

1	she acquired the interest as a mortgagee, secured
2	creditor, lienholder, or bona fide purchaser for value
3	without knowledge of the conduct that gave rise to the
4	forfeiture.
5	(5) With respect to a property interest in existence at
6	the time the illegal conduct giving rise to the forfeiture
7	took place, he or she either:
8	(A) did not know of the conduct giving rise to the
9	forfeiture; or
10	(B) upon learning of the conduct giving rise to the
11	forfeiture, did all that reasonably could be expected
12	under the circumstances to terminate that use of the
13	property.
14	(7) The property is not a type of property, possession
15	of which is otherwise in violation of law.
16	(b) For purposes of paragraph (5) of subsection (a), ways
17	in which a person may show that he or she did all that
18	reasonably could be expected include demonstrating that he or
19	she, to the extent permitted by law, did either of the
20	following:
21	(1) Gave timely notice to an appropriate law
22	enforcement agency of information that led the person to
23	know that the conduct giving rise to a forfeiture would
24	occur or had occurred.
25	(2) In a timely fashion revoked or made a good faith
26	attempt to revoke permission for those engaging in the

1	conduct to use the property or took reasonable actions in
2	consultation with a law enforcement agency to discourage or
3	prevent the illegal use of the property.
4	A person is not required by this subsection (b) to take
5	steps that the person reasonably believes would be likely to
6	subject any person (other than the person whose conduct gave
7	rise to the forfeiture) to physical danger.
8	(725 ILCS 5/124B-130 new)
9	Sec. 124B-130. Personal property exempt from forfeiture.
10	(a) An interest in personal property is exempt from
11	forfeiture under this Article if its owner or interest holder
12	establishes by a preponderance of evidence that he or she meets
13	all of the following requirements:
14	(1) He or she is not legally accountable for the
15	conduct giving rise to the forfeiture, did not acquiesce in
16	it, and did not know and could not reasonably have known of
17	the conduct or that the conduct was likely to occur.
18	(2) He or she had not acquired and did not stand to
19	acquire substantial proceeds from the conduct giving rise
20	to the forfeiture other than as an interest holder in an
21	arms-length commercial transaction.
22	(3) He or she does not hold the property for the
23	benefit of or as a nominee for any person whose conduct
24	gave rise to the forfeiture, and, if he or she acquired the
25	interest through any such person, he or she acquired it as

1	a bona fide purchaser for value without knowingly taking
2	part in the conduct giving rise to the forfeiture.
3	(4) He or she acquired the interest without knowledge
4	of the seizure of the property for forfeiture and either:
5	(A) acquired the interest before the commencement
6	of the conduct giving rise to the forfeiture, and the
7	person whose conduct gave rise to the forfeiture did
8	not have the authority to convey the interest to a bona
9	fide purchaser for value at the time of the conduct; or
10	(B) acquired the interest after the commencement
11	of the conduct giving rise to the forfeiture, and he or
12	she acquired the interest as a mortgagee, secured
13	creditor, lienholder, or bona fide purchaser for value
14	without knowledge of the conduct that gave rise to the
15	forfeiture.
16	(5) With respect to a property interest in existence at
17	the time the illegal conduct giving rise to the forfeiture
18	took place, he or she either:
19	(A) did not know of the conduct giving rise to the
20	forfeiture; or
21	(B) upon learning of the conduct giving rise to the
22	forfeiture, did all that reasonably could be expected
23	under the circumstances to terminate that use of the
24	property.
25	(6) With respect to conveyances, he or she did not hold
26	the property jointly or in common with a person whose

1	conduct gave rise to the forfeiture.
2	(7) The property is not a type of property, possession
3	of which is otherwise in violation of law.
4	(b) For purposes of paragraph (5) of subsection (a), ways
5	in which a person may show that he or she did all that
6	reasonably could be expected include demonstrating that he or
7	she, to the extent permitted by law, did either of the
8	following:
9	(1) Gave timely notice to an appropriate law
10	enforcement agency of information that led the person to
11	know that the conduct giving rise to a forfeiture would
12	occur or had occurred.
13	(2) In a timely fashion revoked or made a good faith
14	attempt to revoke permission for those engaging in the
15	conduct to use the property or took reasonable actions in
16	consultation with a law enforcement agency to discourage or
17	prevent the illegal use of the property.
18	<u>A person is not required by this subsection (b) to take</u>
19	steps that the person reasonably believes would be likely to
20	subject any person (other than the person whose conduct gave
21	rise to the forfeiture) to physical danger.
22	(725 ILCS 5/124B-135 new)

23 <u>Sec. 124B-135. Burden of proof of exemption. It is not</u> 24 <u>necessary for the State to negate any exemption in this Article</u> 25 <u>in any complaint or other pleading or in any trial, hearing, or</u>

1	other proceeding under this Article. The burden of proof of any
2	exemption is upon the person claiming the exemption.
3	(725 ILCS 5/124B-140 new)
4	Sec. 124B-140. Court order with respect to innocent owner.
5	If the court determines, in accordance with Sections 124B-125
6	through 124B-135, that an innocent owner has a partial interest
7	in property otherwise subject to forfeiture, or a joint tenancy
8	or tenancy by the entirety in that property, the court may
9	enter an appropriate order doing any of the following:
10	(1) Severing and releasing the property.
11	(2) Transferring the property to the State with a
12	provision that the State compensate the innocent owner to
13	the extent of his or her ownership interest once a final
14	order of forfeiture has been entered and the property has
15	been reduced to liquid assets.
16	(3) Permitting the innocent owner to retain the
17	property subject to a lien in favor of the State to the
18	extent of the forfeitable interest in the property.
19	(725 ILCS 5/124B-145 new)
20	Sec. 124B-145. Property constituting attorney's fees;
21	forfeiture not applicable. Nothing in this Article applies to
22	property that constitutes reasonable bona fide attorney's fees
23	paid to an attorney for services rendered or to be rendered in
24	a forfeiture proceeding under this Article, or in a criminal

1	proceeding relating directly to a forfeiture proceeding under
2	this Article, if (i) the property was paid before its seizure
3	and before the issuance of any seizure warrant or court order
4	prohibiting transfer of the property and (ii) the attorney, at
5	the time he or she received the property, did not know that it
6	was property subject to forfeiture under this Article.
7	(725 ILCS 5/124B-150 new)
8	Sec. 124B-150. Protective order; probable cause.
9	(a) Upon application of the State, the circuit court
10	presiding over the trial of the person or persons charged with
11	the offense giving rise to forfeiture may enter a restraining
12	order or injunction, or take other appropriate action, to
13	preserve the availability of property for forfeiture under this
14	Article. Before entering such an order or taking such action,
15	the court shall first determine the following:
16	(1) Whether there is probable cause to believe that the
17	person or persons so charged have committed the offense.
18	(2) Whether the property is subject to forfeiture under
19	this Article.
20	(b) In order to make the determinations of probable cause
21	required under subsection (a), the court shall conduct a
22	hearing without a jury. In that hearing, the State must
23	establish both of the following:
24	(1) There is probable cause that the person or persons
25	charged have committed the offense.

1 (2) There is probable cause that property may be 2 subject to forfeiture under this Article. 3 (c) The court may conduct the hearing under subsection (b) 4 simultaneously with a preliminary hearing if the prosecution is 5 commenced by information or complaint. The court may conduct 6 the hearing under subsection (b) at any stage in the criminal 7 proceedings upon the State's motion. 8 (d) The court may accept a finding of probable cause at a 9 preliminary hearing following the filing of an information 10 charging the offense or following the return of an indictment 11 by a grand jury charging the offense as sufficient evidence of probable cause as required under paragraph (1) of subsection 12 13 (b). 14 (e) Upon making a finding of probable cause as required 15 under this Section, the circuit court shall enter a restraining order or injunction, or take other appropriate action, as 16 necessary to ensure that the property is not removed from the 17 court's jurisdiction and is not concealed, destroyed, or 18 19 otherwise disposed of by the property owner or interest holder before a forfeiture hearing under this Article. 20 21 (f) The Attorney General or State's Attorney shall file a certified copy of the restraining order, injunction, or other 22 23 prohibition with the recorder of deeds or registrar of titles 24 of each county where any property of the defendant subject to 25 forfeiture is located.

1	(725 ILCS 5/124B-155 new)
2	Sec. 124B-155. Rights of certain parties unaffected by
3	protective order; release of property.
4	(a) A restraining order or injunction entered, or other
5	action taken, by the court under Section 124B-150 does not
6	affect the rights of any bona fide purchaser, mortgagee,
7	judgment creditor, or other lienholder that arose before the
8	date on which a certified copy of the restraining order,
9	injunction, or other prohibition was filed in accordance with
10	subsection (f) of Section 124B-150.
11	(b) At any time, upon verified petition by the defendant or
12	by an innocent owner or innocent bona fide third party
13	lienholder who neither had knowledge of, nor consented to, the
14	illegal act or omission, the court may conduct a hearing to
15	release all or portions of any property that the court
16	previously determined to be subject to forfeiture or subject to
17	any restraining order, injunction, or other action. For good
18	cause shown and in the court's sound discretion, the court may
19	release the property to the defendant or innocent owner or
20	innocent bona fide third party lienholder who neither had
21	knowledge of, nor consented to, the illegal act or omission.
22	(725 ILCS 5/124B-160 new)
23	Sec. 124B-160. Petition for forfeiture; forfeiture

- 24 <u>hearing; burden of proof.</u>
- 25 (a) The Attorney General or State's Attorney may file a

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1	petition for forfeiture of property in connection with an
2	offense as defined in this Article, and, within a reasonable
3	time after sentencing, the court shall conduct a hearing to
4	determine whether any property is subject to forfeiture under
5	this Article. Every person with any property interest in the
6	property alleged to be subject to forfeiture may appear as a
7	party and present evidence at the hearing.
8	(b) At the forfeiture hearing, the State has the burden of
9	establishing, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the
10	property is subject to forfeiture under this Article.
11	(725 ILCS 5/124B-165 new)
12	Sec. 124B-165. Order of forfeiture; sale of forfeited
13	property; publication of notice; challenge to forfeiture.
14	(a) Upon the court's determination that property is subject
15	to forfeiture, the court shall enter an order of forfeiture
16	with respect to the property at issue. Except as provided in
17	Section 124B-705, the order shall authorize the Attorney
18	General or State's Attorney to seize all property declared
19	forfeited under this Article (if the property has not already
20	been seized) upon terms and conditions the court deems proper.
21	The Attorney General or State's Attorney may then sell the
22	forfeited property unless the court determines that the
23	property is required by law to be destroyed or is harmful to
24	the public.
25	(b) Following the entry of the order of forfeiture, the

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1	Attorney General or State's Attorney shall cause publication of
2	notice of the order and his or her intent to dispose of the
3	property. Publication shall be in a newspaper of general
4	circulation in the county where the property was seized, for a
5	period of 3 successive weeks.
6	(c) Within 30 days after the publication, any person may
7	petition the court to adjudicate the validity of his or her
8	interest in the property and whether the interest is protected
9	under this Article.
10	(725 ILCS 5/124B-170 new)
11	Sec. 124B-170. Judicial review.
12	(a) Within 30 days after publication of the notice under
13	Section 124B-165, any person claiming an interest in the
14	property declared forfeited may file a verified claim with the
15	court expressing his or her interest in the property. The claim
16	must set forth the following:
17	(1) The caption of the proceedings as set forth in the
18	notice of order of forfeiture.
19	(2) The claimant's name and address.
20	(3) The nature and extent of the claimant's interest in
21	the property.
22	(4) The circumstances of the claimant's acquisition of
23	the interest in the property, including the date of the
24	transfer and the identity of the transferor.
25	(5) The names and addresses of all other persons known

1	by the claimant to have an interest in the property.
2	(6) The specific provision of law relied on in
3	asserting that the property is not subject to forfeiture.
4	(7) All essential facts supporting each assertion.
5	(8) The relief sought by the claimant.
6	(b) The claim must be accompanied by a cost bond in the
7	form of a cashier's check payable to the clerk of the court in
8	the amount of 10% of the reasonable value of the property as
9	alleged by the Attorney General or State's Attorney or the
10	amount of \$100, whichever is greater, conditioned upon the
11	claimant's payment, in the case of forfeiture, of all costs and
12	expenses of the proceeding under this Section.
13	(c) Upon the filing of a claim and cost bond as provided in
14	this Section, the court shall determine whether the property is
15	subject to forfeiture in accordance with this Article. If none
16	of the seized property is declared forfeited in a proceeding
17	under this Section, then, unless the court orders otherwise,
18	the clerk of the court shall return to the claimant 90% of the
19	amount deposited with the clerk as a cost bond under this
20	Section. If any of the seized property is declared forfeited in
21	a proceeding under this Section, then the clerk of the court
22	shall transfer 90% of the amount deposited with the clerk as a
23	cost bond under this Section to the prosecuting authority. In
24	either case, the clerk shall retain the remaining 10% of the
25	amount deposited as costs for the proceeding under this
26	Section.

1	(725 ILCS 5/124B-175 new)
2	Sec. 124B-175. Distribution of forfeited moneys and
3	proceeds from sale of forfeited property. All moneys forfeited
4	under this Article, together with the proceeds from the sale of
5	all property forfeited under this Article, shall be distributed
6	as set forth in this Article.
7	(725 ILCS 5/124B-180 new)
8	Sec. 124B-180. Segregation of moneys from sale proceeds for
9	certain purposes. Before any distribution under Section
10	124B-175 or as otherwise prescribed by law, the court may order
11	the Attorney General or State's Attorney to segregate moneys
12	from the proceeds of the sale sufficient to do any of the
13	following:
14	(1) Satisfy any order of restitution, as the court may
15	deem appropriate.
16	(2) Satisfy any legal right, title, or interest that
17	the court deems superior to any right, title, or interest
18	of the defendant at the time of the commission of the acts
19	that gave rise to forfeiture under this Article.
20	(3) Satisfy any bona fide purchaser for value of the
21	right, title, or interest in the property who was without
22	reasonable notice that the property was subject to
23	forfeiture.

1	(725 ILCS 5/124B-190 new)
2	Sec. 124B-190. Construction. It is the intent of the
3	General Assembly that the forfeiture provisions of this Article
4	be liberally construed so as to effect their purpose. The
5	forfeiture of property and other remedies under this Article
6	shall be considered to be in addition to, and not exclusive of,
7	any sentence or other remedy provided by law.
8	(725 ILCS 5/Art. 124B Pt. 300 heading new)
9	Part 300. Forfeiture; Involuntary Servitude
10	and Trafficking of Persons
11	(725 ILCS 5/124B-300 new)
12	Sec. 124B-300. Persons and property subject to forfeiture.
13	A person who commits the offense of involuntary servitude,
14	involuntary servitude of a minor, or trafficking of persons for
15	forced labor or services under Section 10A-10 of the Criminal
16	Code of 1961 shall forfeit to the State of Illinois any profits
17	or proceeds and any property he or she has acquired or
18	maintained in violation of Section 10A-10 of the Criminal Code
19	of 1961 that the sentencing court determines, after a
20	forfeiture hearing under this Article, to have been acquired or
21	maintained as a result of maintaining a person in involuntary
22	servitude or participating in trafficking of persons for forced
23	labor or services.

1	(725 ILCS 5/124B-305 new)
2	Sec. 124B-305. Distribution of property and sale proceeds.
3	All moneys and the sale proceeds of all other property
4	forfeited and seized under this Part 300 shall be distributed
5	as follows:
6	(1) 50% 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	forfeiture.
10	(2) 50% shall be deposited into the Violent Crime
11	Victims Assistance Fund and targeted to services for
12	victims of the offenses of involuntary servitude,
13	involuntary servitude of a minor, and trafficking of
14	persons for forced labor or services.
15	(725 ILCS 5/124B-310 new)
16	Sec. 124B-310. Standard forfeiture provisions incorporated
17	by reference. All of the provisions of Part 100 of this Article
18	are incorporated by reference into this Part 300.
19	(725 ILCS 5/Art. 124B Pt. 400 heading new)
20	Part 400. Obscenity
21	(725 ILCS 5/124B-400 new)
22	Sec. 124B-400. Legislative declaration. Obscenity is a
23	far-reaching and extremely profitable crime. This crime

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1	persists despite the threat of prosecution and successful
2	prosecution because existing sanctions do not effectively
3	reach the money and other assets generated by it. It is
4	therefore necessary to supplement existing sanctions by
5	mandating forfeiture of money and other assets generated by
6	this crime. Forfeiture diminishes the financial incentives
7	that encourage and sustain obscenity and secures for the State,
8	local government, and prosecutors a resource for prosecuting
9	these crimes.
10	(725 ILCS 5/124B-405 new)
11	Sec. 124B-405. Persons and property subject to forfeiture.
12	A person who has been convicted previously of the offense of
13	obscenity under Section 11-20 of the Criminal Code of 1961 and
14	who is convicted of a second or subsequent offense of obscenity
15	under that Section shall forfeit the following to the State of
16	<u>Illinois:</u>
17	(1) Any property constituting or derived from any
18	proceeds that the person obtained, directly or indirectly,
19	as a result of the offense.
20	(2) Any of the person's property used in any manner,
21	wholly or in part, to commit the offense.
22	(725 ILCS 5/124B-410 new)
23	Sec. 124B-410. No prior restraint. Nothing in this Part 400
24	shall be construed as authorizing the prior restraint of any

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<u>showing, performance, or exhibition of allegedly obscene</u>
 <u>films, plays, or other presentations or of any sale or</u>
 distribution of allegedly obscene materials.

4 (725 ILCS 5/124B-415 new) 5 Sec. 124B-415. Order to destroy property. If the Attorney 6 General or State's Attorney believes any property forfeited and seized under this Part 400 describes, depicts, or portrays any 7 8 of the acts or activities described in subsection (b) of 9 Section 11-20 of the Criminal Code of 1961, the Attorney 10 General or State's Attorney shall apply to the court for an order to destroy that property. If the court determines that 11 12 the property describes, depicts, or portrays such acts or activities it shall order the Attorney General or State's 13 14 Attorney to destroy the property.

15 (725 ILCS 5/124B-420 new) Sec. 124B-420. Distribution of property and sale proceeds. 16 17 (a) All moneys and the sale proceeds of all other property 18 forfeited and seized under this Part 400 shall be distributed 19 as follows: 20 (1) 50% shall be distributed to the unit of local government whose officers or employees conducted the 21 22 investigation into the offense and caused the arrest or 23 arrests and prosecution leading to the forfeiture, except

that if the investigation, arrest or arrests, and

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1	prosecution leading to the forfeiture were undertaken by
2	the sheriff, this portion shall be distributed to the
3	county for deposit into a special fund in the county
4	treasury appropriated to the sheriff. Amounts distributed
5	to the county for the sheriff or to units of local
6	government under this paragraph shall be used for
7	enforcement of laws or ordinances governing obscenity and
8	child pornography. If the investigation, arrest or
9	arrests, and prosecution leading to the forfeiture were
10	undertaken solely by a State agency, however, the portion
11	designated in this paragraph shall be paid into the State
12	treasury to be used for enforcement of laws governing
13	obscenity and child pornography.
14	(2) 25% shall be distributed to the county in which the
15	prosecution resulting in the forfeiture was instituted,
16	deposited into a special fund in the county treasury, and
17	appropriated to the State's Attorney for use in the
18	enforcement of laws governing obscenity and child
19	pornography.
20	(3) 25% shall be distributed to the Office of the
21	State's Attorneys Appellate Prosecutor and deposited into
22	the Obscenity Profits Forfeiture Fund, which is hereby
23	created in the State Treasury, to be used by the Office of
24	the State's Attorneys Appellate Prosecutor for additional
25	expenses incurred in prosecuting appeals arising under
26	Sections 11-20, 11-20.1, and 11-20.3 of the Criminal Code

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1 of 1961. Any amounts remaining in the Fund after all additional expenses have been paid shall be used by the 2 3 Office to reduce the participating county contributions to 4 the Office on a pro-rated basis as determined by the board 5 of governors of the Office of the State's Attorneys Appellate Prosecutor based on the populations of the 6 7 participating counties. (b) Before any distribution under subsection (a), the 8 9 Attorney General or State's Attorney shall retain from the forfeited moneys or sale proceeds, or both, sufficient moneys 10 to cover expenses related to the administration and sale of the 11 12 forfeited property. 13 (725 ILCS 5/124B-425 new) 14 Sec. 124B-425. Forfeiture provisions not applicable to 15 libraries. This Part 400 does not apply to any property of a public library or any property of a library operated by an 16 institution accredited by a generally recognized accrediting 17 18 agency. 19 (725 ILCS 5/124B-430 new) 20 Sec. 124B-430. Standard forfeiture provisions incorporated 21 by reference. All of the provisions of Part 100 of this Article 22 are incorporated by reference into this Part 400.

(725 ILCS 5/Art. 124B Pt. 500 heading new)

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Part 500. Other Sex Offenses

2 (725 ILCS 5/124B-500 new) 3 Sec. 124B-500. Persons and property subject to forfeiture. 4 A person who commits the offense of keeping a place of juvenile prostitution, exploitation of a child, child pornography, or 5 6 aggravated child pornography under Section 11-17.1, 11-19.2, 7 11-20.1, or 11-20.3 of the Criminal Code of 1961 shall forfeit 8 the following property to the State of Illinois: 9 (1) Any profits or proceeds and any property the person has acquired or maintained in violation of Section 11-17.1, 10 11-19.2, 11-20.1, or <u>11-20.3 of the Criminal Code of 1961</u> 11 12 that the sentencing court determines, after a forfeiture 13 hearing under this Article, to have been acquired or 14 maintained as a result of keeping a place of juvenile prostitution, exploitation of a child, child pornography, 15 16 or aggravated child pornography. (2) Any interest in, securities of, claim against, or 17

property or contractual right of any kind affording a 18 19 source of influence over any enterprise that the person has 20 established, operated, controlled, or conducted in 21 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 22 23 determines, after a forfeiture hearing under this Article, 24 to have been acquired or maintained as a result of keeping a place of juvenile prostitution, exploitation of a child, 25

1	child pornography, or aggravated child pornography.
2	(3) Any computer that contains a depiction of child
3	pornography in any encoded or decoded format in violation
4	of Section 11-20.1 or 11-20.3 of the Criminal Code of 1961.
5	For purposes of this paragraph (3), "computer" has the
6	meaning ascribed to it in Section 16D-2 of the Criminal
7	<u>Code of 1961.</u>
8	(725 ILCS 5/124B-505 new)
9	Sec. 124B-505. Distribution of property and sale proceeds.
10	(a) All moneys and the sale proceeds of all other property
11	forfeited and seized under this Part 500 shall be distributed
12	<u>as follows:</u>
13	(1) One-half shall be divided equally between all State
14	agencies and units of local government whose officers or
15	employees conducted the investigation that resulted in the
16	forfeiture.
17	(2) One-half shall be deposited into the Violent Crime
18	Victims Assistance Fund.
19	(b) Before any distribution under subsection (a), the
20	Attorney General or State's Attorney shall retain from the
21	forfeited moneys or sale proceeds, or both, sufficient moneys
22	to cover expenses related to the administration and sale of the
23	forfeited property.

24 (725 ILCS 5/124B-510 new)

1	Sec. 124B-510. Standard forfeiture provisions incorporated
2	by reference. All of the provisions of Part 100 of this Article
3	are incorporated by reference into this Part 500.
4	(725 ILCS 5/Art. 124B Pt. 600 heading new)
5	Part 600. Computer Crime
6	(725 ILCS 5/124B-600 new)
7	Sec. 124B-600. Persons and property subject to forfeiture.
8	A person who commits the offense of computer fraud as set forth
9	in Section 16D-5 of the Criminal Code of 1961 shall forfeit any
10	property that the sentencing court determines, after a
11	forfeiture hearing under this Article, the person has acquired
12	or maintained, directly or indirectly, in whole or in part, as
13	a result of that offense. The person shall also forfeit any
14	interest in, securities of, claim against, or contractual right
15	of any kind that affords the person a source of influence over
16	any enterprise that the person has established, operated,
17	controlled, conducted, or participated in conducting, if the
18	person's relationship to or connection with any such thing or
19	activity directly or indirectly, in whole or in part, is
20	traceable to any item or benefit that the person has obtained
21	or acquired through computer fraud.

22 (725 ILCS 5/124B-605 new)

Sec. 124B-605. Distribution of property and sale proceeds. 23

1	(a) All moneys and the sale proceeds of all other property
2	forfeited and seized under this Part 600 shall be distributed
3	as follows:
4	(1) 50% shall be distributed to the unit of local
5	government whose officers or employees conducted the
6	investigation into computer fraud and caused the arrest or
7	arrests and prosecution leading to the forfeiture. Amounts
8	distributed to units of local government shall be used for
9	training or enforcement purposes relating to detection,
10	investigation, or prosecution of financial crimes,
11	including computer fraud. If, however, the investigation,
12	arrest or arrests, and prosecution leading to the
13	forfeiture were undertaken solely by a State agency, the
14	portion provided under this paragraph (1) shall be paid
15	into the State Police Services Fund of the Illinois
16	<u>Department of State Police to be used for training or</u>
17	enforcement purposes relating to detection, investigation,
18	or prosecution of financial crimes, including computer
19	fraud.
20	(2) 50% shall be distributed to the county in which the
21	prosecution and petition for forfeiture resulting in the
22	forfeiture was instituted by the State's Attorney and shall
23	be deposited into a special fund in the county treasury and
24	appropriated to the State's Attorney for use in training or
25	enforcement purposes relating to detection, investigation,
26	or prosecution of financial crimes, including computer

fraud. If a prosecution and petition for forfeiture 1 resulting in the forfeiture has been maintained by the 2 Attorney General, 50% of the proceeds shall be paid into 3 4 the Attorney General's Financial Crime Prevention Fund. If 5 the Attorney General and the State's Attorney have participated jointly in any part of the proceedings, 25% of 6 7 the proceeds forfeited shall be paid to the county in which the prosecution and petition for forfeiture resulting in 8 9 the forfeiture occurred, and 25% shall be paid into the 10 Attorney General's Financial Crime Prevention Fund to be used for the purposes stated in this paragraph (2). 11 (b) Before any distribution under subsection (a), the 12 13 Attorney General or State's Attorney shall retain from the 14 forfeited moneys or sale proceeds, or both, sufficient moneys

15 <u>to cover expenses related to the administration and sale of the</u> 16 forfeited property.

17

(725 ILCS 5/124B-610 new)

18 Sec. 124B-610. Computer used in commission of felony; 19 forfeiture. If a person commits a felony under any provision of the Criminal Code of 1961 or another statute and the 20 instrumentality used in the commission of the offense, or in 21 connection with or in furtherance of a scheme or design to 22 commit the offense, is a computer owned by the defendant (or, 23 24 if the defendant is a minor, owned by the minor's parent or 25 legal guardian), the computer is subject to forfeiture under

1	this Article. A computer, or any part of a computer, is not
2	subject to forfeiture under this Article, however, under either
3	of the following circumstances:
4	(1) The computer accessed in the commission of the
5	offense was owned or leased by the victim or an innocent
6	third party at the time the offense was committed.
7	(2) The rights of a creditor, lienholder, or person
8	having a security interest in the computer at the time the
9	offense was committed will be adversely affected.
10	(725 ILCS 5/124B-615 new)
11	Sec. 124B-615. Standard forfeiture provisions incorporated
12	by reference. All of the provisions of Part 100 of this Article
13	are incorporated by reference into this Part 600.
14	(725 ILCS 5/Art. 124B Pt. 700 heading new)
15	Part 700. WIC Fraud
16	(725 ILCS 5/124B-700 new)
17	Sec. 124B-700. Persons and property subject to forfeiture.
18	A person who commits a felony violation of Article 17B of the
19	Criminal Code of 1961 shall forfeit any property that the
20	sentencing court determines, after a forfeiture hearing under
21	this Article, (i) the person has acquired, in whole or in part,
22	as a result of committing the violation or (ii) the person has
23	maintained or used, in whole or in part, to facilitate,

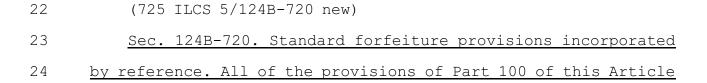
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1	directly or indirectly, the commission of the violation. The
2	person shall also forfeit any interest in, securities of, claim
3	against, or contractual right of any kind that affords the
4	person a source of influence over any enterprise that the
5	person has established, operated, controlled, conducted, or
6	participated in conducting, if the person's relationship to or
7	connection with any such thing or activity directly or
8	indirectly, in whole or in part, is traceable to any item or
9	benefit that the person has obtained or acquired as a result of
10	a felony violation of Article 17B of the Criminal Code of 1961.
11	Property subject to forfeiture under this Part 700 includes the
12	following:
13	(1) All moneys, things of value, books, records, and
14	research products and materials that are used or intended
15	to be used in committing a felony violation of Article 17B
16	of the Criminal Code of 1961.
17	(2) Everything of value furnished, or intended to be
18	furnished, in exchange for a substance in violation of
19	Article 17B of the Criminal Code of 1961; all proceeds
20	traceable to that exchange; and all moneys, negotiable
21	instruments, and securities used or intended to be used to
22	commit or in any manner to facilitate the commission of a
23	felony violation of Article 17B of the Criminal Code of
24	<u>1961.</u>
25	(3) All real property, including any right, title, and
26	interest (including, but not limited to, any leasehold

1	interest or the beneficial interest in a land trust) in the
2	whole of any lot or tract of land and any appurtenances or
3	improvements, that is used or intended to be used, in any
4	manner or part, to commit or in any manner to facilitate
5	the commission of a felony violation of Article 17B of the
6	Criminal Code of 1961 or that is the proceeds of any act
7	that constitutes a felony violation of Article 17B of the
8	Criminal Code of 1961.
9	(725 ILCS 5/124B-705 new)
10	Sec. 124B-705. Seizure and inventory of property subject to
11	forfeiture. Property taken or detained under this Part shall
12	not be subject to replevin, but is deemed to be in the custody
13	of the Director of State Police subject only to the order and
14	judgments of the circuit court having jurisdiction over the
15	forfeiture proceedings and the decisions of the Attorney
16	General or State's Attorney under this Article. When property
17	is seized under this Article, the seizing agency shall promptly
18	conduct an inventory of the seized property and estimate the
19	property's value and shall forward a copy of the estimate of
20	the property's value to the Director of State Police. Upon
21	receiving the notice of seizure, the Director may do any of the
22	following:
23	(1) Place the property under seal.
24	(2) Remove the property to a place designated by the
25	Director.

1	(3) Keep the property in the possession of the seizing
2	agency.
3	(4) Remove the property to a storage area for
4	safekeeping or, if the property is a negotiable instrument
5	or money and is not needed for evidentiary purposes,
6	deposit it in an interest bearing account.
7	(5) Place the property under constructive seizure by
8	posting notice of the pending forfeiture on it, by giving
9	notice of the pending forfeiture to its owners and interest
10	holders, or by filing a notice of the pending forfeiture in
11	any appropriate public record relating to the property.
12	(6) Provide for another agency or custodian, including
13	an owner, secured party, or lienholder, to take custody of
14	the property on terms and conditions set by the Director.
15	(725 ILCS 5/124B-710 new)
16	Sec. 124B-710. Sale of forfeited property by Director of
17	State Police; return to seizing agency or prosecutor.
18	(a) The court shall authorize the Director of State Police
19	to seize any property declared forfeited under this Article on
20	terms and conditions the court deems proper.
21	(b) When property is forfeited under this Part 700, the
22	Director of State Police shall sell the property unless the
23	property is required by law to be destroyed or is harmful to
24	
24	the public. The Director shall distribute the proceeds of the

1	accordance with Section 124B-715.
2	(c) On the application of the seizing agency or prosecutor
3	who was responsible for the investigation, arrest, and
4	prosecution that lead to the forfeiture, however, the Director
5	may return any item of forfeited property to the seizing agency
6	or prosecutor for official use in the enforcement of laws
7	relating to Article 17B of the Criminal Code of 1961 if the
8	agency or prosecutor can demonstrate that the item requested
9	would be useful to the agency or prosecutor in their
10	enforcement efforts. When any real property returned to the
11	seizing agency is sold by the agency or its unit of government,
12	the proceeds of the sale shall be delivered to the Director and
13	distributed in accordance with Section 124B-715.
14	(725 ILCS 5/124B-715 new)
15	Sec. 124B-715. Distribution of all other property and sale
16	proceeds. All moneys and the sale proceeds of all property
17	forfeited and seized under this Part 700 and not returned to a
18	seizing agency or prosecutor under subsection (c) of Section
19	124B-705 shall be distributed to the Special Supplemental Food
20	Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC) program
21	administered by the Illinois Department of Human Services.



1	are incorporated by reference into this Part 700.
2 3	(725 ILCS 5/Art. 124B Pt. 800 heading new) <u>Part 800. Terrorism</u>
4	(725 ILCS 5/124B-800 new)
5	Sec. 124B-800. Persons and property subject to forfeiture.
6	(a) A person who commits an offense under Article 29D of
7	the Criminal Code of 1961 shall forfeit any property that the
8	sentencing court determines, after a forfeiture hearing under
9	this Article, (i) the person has acquired or maintained,
10	directly or indirectly, in whole or in part, as a result of the
11	offense or (ii) the person used, was about to use, or intended
12	to use in connection with the offense. The person shall also
13	forfeit any interest in, securities of, claim against, or
14	contractual right of any kind that affords the person a source
15	of influence over any enterprise that the person has
16	established, operated, controlled, conducted, or participated
17	in conducting, if the person's relationship to or connection
18	with any such thing or activity directly or indirectly, in
19	whole or in part, is traceable to any item or benefit that the
20	person has obtained or acquired as a result of a violation of
21	Article 29D of the Criminal Code of 1961 or that the person
22	used, was about to use, or intended to use in connection with a
23	violation of Article 29D of the Criminal Code of 1961.
24	(b) For purposes of this Part 800, "person" has the meaning

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1	given in Section 124B-115 of this Code and, in addition to that
2	meaning, includes, without limitation, any charitable
3	organization, whether incorporated or unincorporated, any
4	professional fund raiser, professional solicitor, limited
5	liability company, association, joint stock company,
6	association, trust, trustee, or any group of people formally or
7	informally affiliated or associated for a common purpose, and
8	any officer, director, partner, member, or agent of any person.
9	(725 ILCS 5/124B-805 new)
10	Sec. 124B-805. Asset freeze or seizure; ex parte
11	proceeding.
12	(a) Whenever it appears that there is probable cause to
13	believe that any person used, is using, is about to use, or is
14	intending to use property in any way that constitutes or would
15	constitute an offense as defined in this Article, the Attorney
16	<u>General or any State's Attorney may make an ex parte</u>
17	application to the circuit court to freeze or seize all assets
18	of that person. Upon a showing of probable cause in the ex
19	parte hearing, the circuit court shall issue an order to freeze
20	or seize all assets of that person. A copy of the freeze or
21	seize order shall be served upon the person whose property has
22	been frozen or seized.
23	(b) At any time within 30 days after service of the order
24	to freeze or seize property, the person whose property was
25	ordered frozen or seized, or any person claiming an interest in

1	the property, may file a motion to release his or her property.
2	The court shall hold a hearing on the motion within 10 days.
3	(c) In any proceeding to release property, the burden of
4	proof shall be by a preponderance of evidence and shall be on
5	the State to show that the person used, was using, is about to
6	use, or is intending to use any property in any way that
7	constitutes or would constitute an offense as defined in this
8	Article. If the court finds that any property was being used,
9	is about to be used, or is intended to be used in any way that
10	constitutes or would constitute an offense as defined in this
11	Article, the court shall order the property frozen or held
12	until further order of the court. Any property so ordered held
13	or frozen is subject to forfeiture under the procedures set
14	forth in this Article.
15	(d) Upon the request of the defendant, the court may
16	release property frozen or seized under this Section in an
17	amount sufficient to pay attorney's fees for representation of
18	the defendant at a hearing conducted under this Article.
19	(725 ILCS 5/124B-810 new)
20	Sec. 124B-810. Forfeiture hearing following property
21	freeze or seizure.
22	(a) If a person having any property interest in property
23	frozen or seized under Section 124B-805 is charged with an
24	offense within 60 days after the property is frozen or seized,
25	the court that renders judgment on the charge shall conduct a

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1 forfeiture hearing within 30 days after the judgment to determine whether the property (i) was used, about to be used, 2 or intended to be used to commit an offense as defined in this 3 4 Article or in connection with any such offense or (ii) was 5 integrally related to any offense as defined in this Article or intended offense as defined in this Article. 6 7 (b) The State shall commence a forfeiture proceeding under subsection (a) by filing a written petition with the court. The 8 9 petition must be verified and must include the following: 10 (1) Material allegations of fact. 11 (2) The name and address of every person determined by 12 the State to have any property interest in the frozen or 13 seized property. 14 (3) A representation that written notice of the date, 15 time, and place of the forfeiture hearing has been mailed 16 to every person described in paragraph (2) by certified mail at least 10 days before the date. 17 (4) A request for forfeiture. 18 19 (c) Every person described in paragraph (2) of subsection 20 (b) may appear as a party and present evidence at the hearing. 21 The quantum of proof required is a preponderance of the 22 evidence, and the burden of proof is on the State. (d) If the court determines that the frozen or seized 23 24 property was used, about to be used, or intended to be used to 25 commit an offense as defined in this Article or in connection 26 with any such offense, or was integrally related to any offense

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1	as defined in this Article or intended offense as defined in
2	this Article, the court shall enter an order of forfeiture and
3	disposition of the frozen or seized property. All property
4	forfeited may be liquidated, and the resultant money, together
5	with any other money forfeited, shall be distributed as set
6	forth in this Article.
7	(725 ILCS 5/124B-815 new)
8	Sec. 124B-815. No release of property for payment of
9	attorney's fees. No judge shall release any property that is
10	the subject of a petition filed under subsection (b) of Section
11	124B-810 or a hearing conducted under Section 124B-150 or
12	124B-160 for the payment of attorney's fees for any person
13	claiming an interest in that property.
14	(725 ILCS 5/124B-820 new)
15	Sec. 124B-820. No offense charged or no conviction; in rem
16	proceeding.
17	(a) If a person is not charged with an offense within 60
18	days after property is frozen or seized under Section 124B-805,
19	or if the prosecution of the charge is permanently terminated
20	or indefinitely discontinued without any judgment of
21	conviction, or if a judgment of acquittal is entered, the
22	Attorney General or State's Attorney shall immediately
23	commence an in rem proceeding for the forfeiture of any frozen
24	or seized property in the circuit court by filing a complaint

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1	that contains the same information as required in a petition
2	under subsection (b) of Section 124B-810. The court shall
3	conduct the in rem proceeding in the same manner as other
4	forfeiture proceedings under this Article.
5	(b) Any person having any property interest in the frozen
6	or seized property may commence a separate civil proceeding in
7	the manner provided by law.
8	(725 ILCS 5/124B-825 new)
9	Sec. 124B-825. Distribution of property and sale proceeds.
10	After the deduction of all requisite expenses of administration
11	and sale, the Attorney General or State's Attorney shall
12	distribute the proceeds of the sale of forfeited property,
13	along with any property forfeited or seized, between
14	participating law enforcement agencies in equitable portions
15	as determined by the court entering the forfeiture order.
16	(725 ILCS 5/124B-830 new)
17	Sec. 124B-830. Standard forfeiture provisions incorporated
18	by reference. All of the provisions of Part 100 of this Article
19	are incorporated by reference into this Part 800.
20	(725 ILCS 5/Art. 124B Pt. 900 heading new)
21	Part 900. Animals
22	(725 ILCS 5/124B-900 new)

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1 124B-900. Legislative declaration. The General Sec. 2 Assembly finds that the forfeiture of real property that is used or intended to be used in connection with any show, 3 4 exhibition, program, or other activity featuring or otherwise 5 involving a fight between an animal and any other animal or 6 human or involving the intentional killing of any animal for the purpose of sport, wagering, or entertainment will have a 7 significant beneficial effect in <u>deterring the rising</u> 8 9 incidence of those activities within this State, as well as 10 other crimes that frequently occur in partnership with animal fighting, such as illegal gambling, possession of narcotics, 11 12 and weapons violations. (725 ILCS 5/124B-905 new) 13

14 Sec. 124B-905. Persons and property subject to forfeiture. A person who commits a felony violation of Section 4.01 of the 15 Humane Care for Animals Act or a felony violation of Section 16 26-5 of the Criminal Code of 1961 shall forfeit the following: 17 18 (1) Any moneys, profits, or proceeds the person 19 acquired, in whole or in part, as a result of committing 20 the violation. (2) Any real property or interest in real property that 21 22 the sentencing court determines, after a forfeiture 23 hearing under this Article, (i) the person has acquired, in 24 whole or in part, as a result of committing the violation 25 or (ii) the person has maintained or used, in whole or in

1	part, to facilitate, directly or indirectly, the
2	commission of the violation. Real property subject to
3	forfeiture under this Part 900 includes property that
4	belongs to any of the following:
5	(A) The person organizing the show, exhibition,
6	program, or other activity described in subsections
7	(a) through (g) of Section 4.01 of the Humane Care for
8	Animals Act or Section 26-5 of the Criminal Code of
9	<u>1961.</u>
10	(B) Any other person participating in the activity
11	described in subsections (a) through (g) of Section
12	4.01 of the Humane Care for Animals Act or Section 26-5
13	of the Criminal Code of 1961 who is related to the
14	organization and operation of the activity.
15	(C) Any person who knowingly allowed the
16	activities to occur on his or her premises.
17	The person shall also forfeit any interest in, securities
18	of, claim against, or contractual right of any kind that
19	affords the person a source of influence over any enterprise
20	that the person has established, operated, controlled,
21	conducted, or participated in conducting, if the person's
22	relationship to or connection with any such thing or activity
23	directly or indirectly, in whole or in part, is traceable to
24	any item or benefit that the person has obtained or acquired as
25	a result of a felony violation of Section 4.01 of the Humane
26	Care for Animals Act or a felony violation of Section 26-5 of

1 the Criminal Code of 1961.

2

(725 ILCS 5/124B-910 new)

3 Sec. 124B-910. Notice to or service on owner or interest
4 holder.

5 <u>(a) Whenever notice of pending forfeiture or service of an</u> 6 <u>in rem complaint is required under this Article, the notice or</u> 7 service shall be given or made as follows:

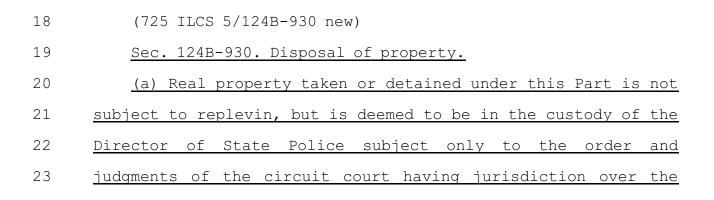
8 (1) If the owner's or interest holder's name and 9 current address are known, then notice or service shall be given or made either by personal service or by mailing a 10 copy of the notice by certified mail, return receipt 11 12 requested, to that address. For purposes of notice under 13 this Section, if a person has been arrested for the conduct 14 giving rise to the forfeiture, then the address provided to the arresting agency at the time of arrest shall be deemed 15 to be that person's known address. If an owner's or 16 interest holder's address changes before the effective 17 18 date of the notice of pending forfeiture, however, the 19 owner or interest holder shall promptly notify the seizing 20 agency of the change in address. If the owner's or interest 21 holder's address changes after the effective date of the 22 notice of pending forfeiture, the owner or interest holder 23 shall promptly notify the State's Attorney or Attorney 24 General of the change in address.

25 (2) If the property seized is a conveyance, then notice

1	or service shall be given or made to the address reflected
2	in the office of the agency or official in which title or
3	interest to the conveyance is required by law to be
4	recorded. Notice shall be given by mailing a copy of the
5	notice by certified mail, return receipt requested, to that
6	address.
7	(3) If the owner's or interest holder's address is not
8	known and is not on record as provided in paragraph (2),
9	then notice of pending forfeiture shall be given by
10	publication for 3 successive weeks in a newspaper of
11	general circulation in the county in which the seizure
12	occurred.
13	(b) Notice of pending forfeiture served under this Article
14	is effective upon personal service, the last date of
15	publication, or the mailing of written notice, whichever is
16	<u>earlier.</u>
17	(725 ILCS 5/124B-915 new)
18	Sec. 124B-915. Property vests in State. All property
19	
-	declared forfeited under this Article vests in the State on the
20	declared forfeited under this Article vests in the State on the date of the commission of the conduct giving rise to
20	date of the commission of the conduct giving rise to
20 21	date of the commission of the conduct giving rise to forfeiture, together with the proceeds of the property after
20 21 22	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

1 <u>this Article that the transferee's interest is exempt from</u> 2 <u>forfeiture.</u>

- 3 (725 ILCS 5/124B-920 new) 4 Sec. 124B-920. Defendant precluded from later denying the 5 essential allegations of the offense. A defendant convicted in any criminal proceeding is precluded from later denying the 6 essential allegations of the criminal offense of which the 7 8 defendant was convicted in any proceeding under this Article 9 regardless of the pendency of an appeal from that conviction. 10 However, evidence of the pendency of an appeal is admissible.
- 11 (725 ILCS 5/124B-925 new) Sec. 124B-925. Settlement of claims. Notwithstanding any 13 other provision of this Article, the Attorney General or 14 State's Attorney and a claimant of seized property may enter 15 into an agreed-upon settlement concerning the seized property 16 in an amount and upon terms that are set out in writing in a 17 settlement agreement.



1	forfeiture proceedings and the decisions of the State's
2	Attorney or Attorney General under this Article.
3	(b) When property is forfeited under this Article, the
4	Director of State Police shall sell all such property and shall
5	distribute the proceeds of the sale, together with any moneys
6	forfeited or seized, in accordance with Section 124B-935.
7	(725 ILCS 5/124B-935 new)
8	Sec. 124B-935. Distribution of property and sale proceeds.
9	All moneys and the sale proceeds of all other property
10	forfeited and seized under this Part 900 shall be distributed
11	as follows:
12	(1) 65% shall be distributed to the local, municipal,
13	county, or State law enforcement agency or agencies that
14	conducted or participated in the investigation resulting
15	in the forfeiture. The distribution shall bear a reasonable
16	relationship to the degree of direct participation of the
17	law enforcement agency in the effort resulting in the
18	forfeiture, taking into account the total value of the
19	property forfeited and the total law enforcement effort
20	with respect to the violation of the law upon which the
21	forfeiture is based.
22	(2) 12.5% shall be distributed to the Office of the
23	State's Attorney of the county in which the prosecution
24	resulting in the forfeiture was instituted for use in the
25	enforcement of laws, including laws governing animal

1	fighting.
2	(3) 12.5% shall be distributed to the Illinois
3	Department of Agriculture for reimbursement of expenses
4	incurred in the investigation, prosecution, and appeal of
5	cases arising under laws governing animal fighting.
6	(4) 10% shall be retained by the Department of State
7	Police for expenses related to the administration and sale
8	of seized and forfeited property.
9	(725 ILCS 5/124B-940 new)
10	Sec. 124B-940. Standard forfeiture provisions incorporated
11	by reference. All of the provisions of Part 100 of this Article
12	are incorporated by reference into this Part 900.
13 14	Section 20. The Violent Crime Victims Assistance Act is amended by changing Section 10 as follows:
15	(725 ILCS 240/10) (from Ch. 70, par. 510)
16	Sec. 10. Violent Crime Victims Assistance Fund.
17	(a) The "Violent Crime Victims Assistance Fund" is created
18	as a special fund in the State Treasury to provide monies for
19	the grants to be awarded under this Act.
20	(b) On and after September 18, 1986, there shall be an
21	additional penalty collected from each defendant upon
22	conviction of any felony or upon conviction of or disposition
23	of supervision for any misdemeanor, or upon conviction of or

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1 disposition of supervision for any offense under the Illinois 2 Vehicle Code, exclusive of offenses enumerated in paragraph (a) (2) of Section 6-204 of that Code, and exclusive of any 3 4 offense enumerated in Article VI of Chapter 11 of that Code 5 relating to restrictions, regulations and limitations on the 6 speed at which a motor vehicle is driven or operated, an additional penalty of \$4 for each \$40, or fraction thereof, of 7 8 fine imposed. Such additional amounts shall be collected by the 9 Clerk of the Circuit Court in addition to the fine and costs in 10 the case. Each such additional penalty collected under this 11 subsection (b) or subsection (c) of this Section shall be remitted by the Clerk of the Circuit Court within one month 12 13 after receipt to the State Treasurer for deposit into the 14 Violent Crime Victims Assistance Fund, except as provided in 15 subsection (q) of this Section. Such additional penalty shall 16 not be considered a part of the fine for purposes of any reduction made in the fine for time served either before or 17 after sentencing. Not later than March 1 of each year the Clerk 18 19 of the Circuit Court shall submit to the State Comptroller a 20 report of the amount of funds remitted by him to the State Treasurer under this Section during the preceding calendar 21 22 year. Except as otherwise provided by Supreme Court Rules, if a 23 court in sentencing an offender levies a gross amount for fine, 24 costs, fees and penalties, the amount of the additional penalty 25 provided for herein shall be computed on the amount remaining 26 after deducting from the gross amount levied all fees of the 09600SB1325sam001 -117- LRB096 09472 DRJ 26446 a

1 Circuit Clerk, the State's Attorney and the Sheriff. After 2 deducting from the gross amount levied the fees and additional 3 penalty provided for herein, less any other additional 4 penalties provided by law, the clerk shall remit the net 5 balance remaining to the entity authorized by law to receive 6 the fine imposed in the case. For purposes of this Section 7 "fees of the Circuit Clerk" shall include, if applicable, the fee provided for under Section 27.3a of the Clerks of Courts 8 9 Act and the fee, if applicable, payable to the county in which 10 the violation occurred pursuant to Section 5-1101 of the 11 Counties Code.

(c) When any person is convicted in Illinois on or after August 28, 1986, of an offense listed below, or placed on supervision for such an offense on or after September 18, 1986, and no other fine is imposed, the following penalty shall be collected by the Circuit Court Clerk:

17 (1) \$25, for any crime of violence as defined in
18 subsection (c) of Section 2 of the Crime Victims
19 Compensation Act; and

20 (2) \$20, for any other felony or misdemeanor, excluding
21 any conservation offense.

Such charge shall not be subject to the provisions of Section 110-14 of the Code of Criminal Procedure of 1963.

(d) Monies forfeited, and proceeds from the sale of
property forfeited and seized, under the forfeiture provisions
set forth in Part 500 of Article 124B of the Code of Criminal

<u>Procedure of 1963</u> of Section 11-20.1A of the Criminal Code of
 1961 shall be accepted for the Violent Crime Victims Assistance
 Fund.

4 (e) Investment income which is attributable to the 5 investment of monies in the Violent Crime Victims Assistance 6 Fund shall be credited to that fund for uses specified in this 7 Act. The Treasurer shall provide the Attorney General a monthly 8 status report on the amount of money in the Fund.

9 (f) Monies from the fund may be granted on and after July 10 1, 1984.

(g) All amounts and charges imposed under this Section for any violation of Chapters 3, 4, 6, and 11 of the Illinois Vehicle Code, or a similar provision of a local ordinance, or any violation of the Child Passenger Protection Act, or a similar provision of a local ordinance, shall be collected and disbursed by the circuit clerk as provided under Section 27.5 of the Clerks of Courts Act.

18 (Source: P.A. 89-688, eff. 6-1-97; 90-372, eff. 7-1-98.)

Section 99. Effective date. This Act takes effect January
 1, 2010.".