

Sen. Don Harmon

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Filed: 11/3/2011

09700HB1927sam001 LRB097 08502 RLC 59287 a 1 AMENDMENT TO HOUSE BILL 1927 AMENDMENT NO. _____. Amend House Bill 1927 by replacing 2 3 everything after the enacting clause with the following: "Section 5. The Criminal Code of 1961 is amended by 4 5 changing Section 36-1.5 as follows: 6 (720 ILCS 5/36-1.5) 7 Sec. 36-1.5. Preliminary Review. (a) Within 14 days of the seizure, the State shall seek a 8 preliminary determination from the circuit court as to whether 10 there is probable cause that the property may be subject to 11 forfeiture. 12 (b) The rules of evidence shall not apply to any proceeding 13 conducted under this Section. (c) The court may conduct the review under subsection (a) 14

simultaneously with a proceeding pursuant to Section 109-1 of

the Code of Criminal Procedure of 1963 for a related criminal

1	offense	if	а	prosecution	is	commenced	рÀ	information	or
2	complaint.								

- (d) The court may accept a finding of probable cause at a preliminary hearing following the filing of an information or complaint charging a related criminal offense or following the return of indictment by a grand jury charging the related offense as sufficient evidence of probable cause as required under subsection (a).
- (e) <u>Upon making a finding of probable cause as required</u> under this Section, the circuit court shall order the property subject to the provisions of the applicable forfeiture Act held until the conclusion of any forfeiture proceeding.

For seizures of conveyances, within 7 days of a finding of probable cause under subsection (a), the registered owner or other claimant may file a motion in writing supported by sworn affidavits claiming that denial of the use of the conveyance during the pendency of the forfeiture proceedings creates a substantial hardship. The court shall consider the following factors in determining whether a substantial hardship has been proven:

- (1) the nature of the claimed hardship;
- 22 (2) the availability of public transportation or other 23 available means of transportation; and
- 24 (3) any available alternatives to alleviate the
 25 hardship other than the return of the seized conveyance.
 26 If the court determines that a substantial hardship has

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been proven, the court shall then balance the nature of the hardship against the State's interest in safeguarding the conveyance. If the court determines that the hardship outweighs the State's interest in safeguarding the conveyance, the court may temporarily release the conveyance to the registered owner or the registered owner's authorized designee, or both, until the conclusion of the forfeiture proceedings or for such shorter period as ordered by the court provided that the person to whom the conveyance is released provides proof of insurance and a valid driver's license and all State and local registrations for operation of the conveyance are current. The court shall place conditions on the conveyance limiting its use to the stated hardship and restricting the conveyance's use to only those individuals authorized to use the conveyance by the registered owner. The court shall revoke the order releasing the conveyance and order that the conveyance be reseized by law enforcement if the conditions of release are violated or if the conveyance is used in the commission of any offense identified in subsection (a) of Section 6-205 of the Illinois Vehicle Code. If the court orders the release of the conveyance during the pendency of the forfeiture proceedings, the registered owner or his or her authorized designee shall post a cash security with the Clerk of the Court as ordered by the court. The court shall consider the following factors in determining the amount of the cash security:

Т	(A) the full market value of the conveyance;
2	(B) the nature of the hardship;
3	(C) the extent and length of the usage of the
4	conveyance; and
5	(D) such other conditions as the court deems necessary
6	to safeguard the conveyance.
7	If the conveyance is released, the court shall order that
8	the registered owner or his or her designee safeguard the
9	conveyance, not remove the conveyance from the jurisdiction,
10	not conceal, destroy, or otherwise dispose of the conveyance,
11	not encumber the conveyance, and not diminish the value of the
12	conveyance in any way. The court shall also make a
13	determination of the full market value of the conveyance prior
14	to it being released based on a source or sources defined in 50
15	Ill. Adm. Code 919.80(c)(2)(A) or 919.80(c)(2)(B).
16	If the conveyance subject to forfeiture is released under
17	this Section and is subsequently forfeited, the person to whom
18	the conveyance was released shall return the conveyance to the
19	law enforcement agency that seized the conveyance within 7 days
20	from the date of the declaration of forfeiture or order of
21	forfeiture. If the conveyance is not returned within 7 days,
22	the cash security shall be forfeited in the same manner as the
23	conveyance subject to forfeiture. If the cash security was less
24	than the full market value, a judgment shall be entered against
25	the parties to whom the conveyance was released and the

registered owner, jointly and severally, for the difference

1 between the full market value and the amount of the cash security. If the conveyance is returned in a condition other 2 than the condition in which it was released, the cash security 3 4 shall be returned to the surety who posted the security minus 5 the amount of the diminished value, and that amount shall be 6 forfeited in the same manner as the conveyance subject to forfeiture. Additionally, the court may enter an order allowing 7 any law enforcement agency in the State of Illinois to seize 8 9 the conveyance wherever it may be found in the State to satisfy 10 the judgment if the cash security was less than the full market 11 value of the conveyance. Upon making a finding of probable cause as required under this Section, and after taking into 12 13 account the respective interests of all known claimants to the property including the State, the circuit court shall enter 14 15 restraining order or injunction, or take other appropriate 16 action, as necessary to ensure that the property is not removed 17 from the court's jurisdiction and is not concealed, destroyed, 18 or otherwise disposed of by the property owner or 19 holder before a forfeiture hearing is conducted. 20 (Source: P.A. 97-544, eff. 1-1-12.)

- 21 Section 10. The Drug Asset Forfeiture Procedure Act is 22 amended by changing Section 3.5 as follows:
- 2.3 (725 ILCS 150/3.5)
- 24 Sec. 3.5. Preliminary Review.

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- 1 (a) Within 14 days of the seizure, the State shall seek a preliminary determination from the circuit court as to whether 2 3 there is probable cause that the property may be subject to 4 forfeiture.
 - (b) The rules of evidence shall not apply to any proceeding conducted under this Section.
 - (c) The court may conduct the review under subsection (a) simultaneously with a proceeding pursuant to Section 109-1 of the Code of Criminal Procedure of 1963 for a related criminal offense if a prosecution is commenced by information or complaint.
 - (d) The court may accept a finding of probable cause at a preliminary hearing following the filing of an information or complaint charging a related criminal offense or following the return of indictment by a grand jury charging the related offense as sufficient evidence of probable cause as required under subsection (a).
 - (e) Upon making a finding of probable cause as required under this Section, the circuit court shall order the property subject to the provisions of the applicable forfeiture Act held until the conclusion of any forfeiture proceeding.

For seizures of conveyances, within 7 days of a finding of probable cause under subsection (a), the registered owner or other claimant may file a motion in writing supported by sworn affidavits claiming that denial of the use of the conveyance during the pendency of the forfeiture proceedings creates a

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factors in determining whether a substantial hardship has been

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- (1) the nature of the claimed hardship;
- 5 (2) the availability of public transportation or other 6 available means of transportation; and
- 7 (3) any available alternatives to alleviate the hardship other than the return of the seized conveyance.

If the court determines that a substantial hardship has been proven, the court shall then balance the nature of the hardship against the State's interest in safequarding the conveyance. If the court determines that the hardship outweighs the State's interest in safeguarding the conveyance, the court may temporarily release the conveyance to the registered owner or the registered owner's authorized designee, or both, until the conclusion of the forfeiture proceedings or for such shorter period as ordered by the court provided that the person to whom the conveyance is released provides proof of insurance and a valid driver's license and all State and local registrations for operation of the conveyance are current. The court shall place conditions on the conveyance limiting its use to the stated hardship and restricting the conveyance's use to only those individuals authorized to use the conveyance by the registered owner. The court shall revoke the order releasing the conveyance and order that the conveyance be reseized by law enforcement if the conditions of release are violated or if the

1	conveyance is used in the commission of any offense identified
2	in subsection (a) of Section 6-205 of the Illinois Vehicle
3	Code.
4	If the court orders the release of the conveyance during
5	the pendency of the forfeiture proceedings, the registered
6	owner or his or her authorized designee shall post a cash
7	security with the Clerk of the Court as ordered by the court.
8	The court shall consider the following factors in determining
9	the amount of the cash security:
10	(A) the full market value of the conveyance;
11	(B) the nature of the hardship;
12	(C) the extent and length of the usage of the
13	conveyance; and
14	(D) such other conditions as the court deems necessary
15	to safequard the conveyance.
16	If the conveyance is released, the court shall order that
17	the registered owner or his or her designee safeguard the
18	conveyance, not remove the conveyance from the jurisdiction,
19	not conceal, destroy, or otherwise dispose of the conveyance,
20	not encumber the conveyance, and not diminish the value of the
21	conveyance in any way. The court shall also make a
22	determination of the full market value of the conveyance prior
23	to it being released based on a source or sources defined in 50
24	Ill. Adm. Code 919.80(c)(2)(A) or 919.80(c)(2)(B).
25	If the conveyance subject to forfeiture is released under
26	this Section and is subsequently forfeited, the person to whom

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the conveyance was released shall return the conveyance to the law enforcement agency that seized the conveyance within 7 days from the date of the declaration of forfeiture or order of forfeiture. If the conveyance is not returned within 7 days, the cash security shall be forfeited in the same manner as the conveyance subject to forfeiture. If the cash security was less than the full market value, a judgment shall be entered against the parties to whom the conveyance was released and the registered owner, jointly and severally, for the difference between the full market value and the amount of the cash security. If the conveyance is returned in a condition other than the condition in which it was released, the cash security shall be returned to the surety who posted the security minus the amount of the diminished value, and that amount shall be forfeited in the same manner as the conveyance subject to forfeiture. Additionally, the court may enter an order allowing any law enforcement agency in the State of Illinois to seize the conveyance wherever it may be found in the State to satisfy the judgment if the cash security was less than the full market value of the conveyance. Upon making a finding of probable cause as required under this Section, and after taking account the respective interests of all known claimants to property including the State, the circuit court shall enter a restraining order or injunction, or take other appropriate action, as necessary to ensure that the property is not from the court's jurisdiction and is not concealed, destroyed,

- 1 or otherwise disposed of by the property owner or interest
- holder before a forfeiture hearing is conducted. 2
- (Source: P.A. 97-544, eff. 1-1-12.) 3
- Section 99. Effective date. This Act takes effect January 4
- 1, 2012.". 5