

Sen. Andy Manar

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## Filed: 5/22/2014

## 09800HB2898sam003 LRB098 09052 RLC 60074 a 1 AMENDMENT TO HOUSE BILL 2898 2 AMENDMENT NO. . Amend House Bill 2898, AS AMENDED, by 3 replacing everything after the enacting clause with the 4 following: "Section 5. The Criminal Code of 2012 is amended by 5 6 changing Section 17-56 as follows: 7 (720 ILCS 5/17-56) (was 720 ILCS 5/16-1.3) Sec. 17-56. Financial exploitation of an elderly person or 8 a person with a disability. 10 (a) A person commits financial exploitation of an elderly person or a person with a disability when he or she stands in a 11 12 position of trust or confidence with the elderly person or a person with a disability and he or she: 13 (1) knowingly and by deception or intimidation obtains 14

control over the property of an elderly person or a person

with a disability, or illegally uses the assets or

resources of an elderly person or a person with a disability; or

- (2) knowingly obtains control over the property of an elderly person or a person with a disability when he or she knows or reasonably should know that the elderly person or person with a disability lacks the capacity to consent.
- (b) Sentence. Financial exploitation of an elderly person or a person with a disability is: (1) a Class 4 felony if the value of the property is \$300 or less, (2) a Class 3 felony if the value of the property is more than \$300 but less than \$5,000, (3) a Class 2 felony if the value of the property is \$5,000 or more but less than \$50,000, and (4) a Class 1 felony if the value of the property is \$50,000 or more or if the elderly person is over 70 years of age and the value of the property is \$15,000 or more or if the elderly person is 80 years of age or older and the value of the property is \$5,000 or more.
  - (c) For purposes of this Section:
  - (1) "Elderly person" means a person 60 years of age or older.
    - (2) "Person with a disability" means a person who suffers from a physical or mental impairment resulting from disease, injury, functional disorder or congenital condition that impairs the individual's mental or physical ability to independently manage his or her property or financial resources, or both.

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- (3) "Intimidation" means the communication to an elderly person or a person with a disability that he or she shall be deprived of food and nutrition, shelter, prescribed medication or medical care and treatment or conduct as provided in Section 12-6 of this Code.
- (4) "Deception" means, in addition to its meaning as defined in Section 15-4 of this Code, a misrepresentation or concealment of material fact relating to the terms of a contract or agreement entered into with the elderly person or person with a disability or to the existing or pre-existing condition of any of the property involved in such contract or agreement; or the use or employment of any misrepresentation, false pretense or false promise in order to induce, encourage or solicit the elderly person or person with a disability to enter into a contract or agreement.
- (5) "Lacks the capacity to consent" means an impairment by reason of mental illness, developmental disability, intellectual disability, organic brain disorder, physical illness or disability, chronic use of drugs, chronic intoxication, short-term memory loss, or other cause, that causes an elderly person or disabled adult to lack sufficient understanding or capacity to make or communicate reasonable decisions concerning the elderly person's or disabled adult's person or property.
  - (6) The illegal use of the assets or resources of an

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elderly person or a person with a disability includes, but is not limited to, the misappropriation of those assets or resources by undue influence, breach of a fiduciary relationship, fraud, deception, extortion, or use of the assets or resources contrary to law.

A person stands in a position of trust and confidence with an elderly person or person with a disability when he (i) is a parent, spouse, adult child or other relative by blood or marriage of the elderly person or person with a disability, (ii) is a joint tenant or tenant in common with the elderly person or person with a disability, (iii) has a legal or fiduciary relationship with the elderly person or person with a disability, (iv) is a financial planning or investment professional, or (v) is a paid or unpaid caregiver for the elderly person or person with a disability.

- (d) Limitations. Nothing in this Section shall be construed to limit the remedies available to the victim under the Illinois Domestic Violence Act of 1986.
- (e) Good faith efforts. Nothing in this Section shall be construed to impose criminal liability on a person who has made a good faith effort to assist the elderly person or person with a disability in the management of his or her property, but through no fault of his or her own has been unable to provide such assistance.
- (f) Not a defense. It shall not be a defense to financial exploitation of an elderly person or person with a disability

that the accused reasonably believed that the victim was not an elderly person or person with a disability.

- (g) Civil Liability. A person who is charged by information or indictment with the offense of financial exploitation of an elderly person or person with a disability and who fails or refuses to return the victim's property within 60 days following a written demand from the victim or the victim's legal representative shall be liable to the victim or to the estate of the victim in damages of treble the amount of the value of the property obtained, plus reasonable attorney fees and court costs. The burden of proof that the defendant unlawfully obtained the victim's property shall be by a preponderance of the evidence. This subsection shall be operative whether or not the defendant has been convicted of the offense.
- (h) If a person is charged with financial exploitation of an elderly person or a person with a disability that involves the taking or loss of property valued at more than \$5,000, a prosecuting attorney may file a petition with the circuit court of the county in which the defendant has been charged to freeze the assets of the defendant in an amount equal to but not greater than the alleged value of lost or stolen property in the defendant's pending criminal proceeding for purposes of restitution to the victim. The burden of proof required to freeze the defendant's assets shall be by a preponderance of the evidence.

- 1 (Source: P.A. 96-1551, eff. 7-1-11; 97-482, eff. 1-1-12;
- 2 97-865, eff. 1-1-13.)".