## AMENDMENTS TO LB559

Introduced by Judiciary.

Strike the original sections and insert the following new
 sections:

3 Section 1. Section 28-101, Revised Statutes Cumulative Supplement,
4 2024, is amended to read:

28-101 Sections 28-101 to 28-1357, 28-1601 to 28-1603, and 28-1701
<u>and sections 3 to 9 of this act shall be known and may be cited as the</u>
Nebraska Criminal Code.

8 Sec. 2. Section 28-618, Reissue Revised Statutes of Nebraska, is
9 amended to read:

10 28-618 For purposes of sections 28-618 to 28-630 and sections 3 to 6 11 of this act:

(1) Account holder <u>means</u> shall mean the person or business entity
named on the face of a financial transaction device for whose benefit the
financial transaction device is issued by an issuer;

(2) Acquirer <u>means</u> shall mean any business organization, financial
institution, or agent of such organization or institution which
authorizes a merchant to accept payment by financial transaction device
for money, property, services, or anything else of value;

(3) Automated banking device <u>means</u> shall mean any machine which,
when properly activated by a financial transaction device or a personal
identification code, may be used for any purpose for which a financial
transaction device is issued;

(4) Counterfeit financial transaction device <u>means</u> shall mean any
financial transaction device which is fictitious, altered, forged,
stolen, obtained as part of a scheme to defraud, or otherwise unlawfully
obtained and which may or may not be embossed with account information or
a company logo or any facsimile, false representation, depiction, or

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1 component of a financial transaction device;

2 (5) Embossing <u>means</u> shall mean any process in which account numbers
3 are placed on financial transaction devices that results in the number
4 being raised from the surface of the device;

5 (6) Expired financial transaction device <u>means</u> shall mean a 6 financial transaction device which is no longer valid because the term 7 shown on it has elapsed;

8 (7) Financial transaction device <u>means</u> shall mean any instrument or 9 device whether known as a credit card, credit plate, bank service card, 10 banking card, check guarantee card, debit card, electronic funds transfer 11 card, or account number representing a financial account. Such device 12 shall affect the financial interest, standing, or obligation of the 13 financial account for services or financial payments for money, credit, 14 property, or services;

15 (8) Financial-transaction-device-making equipment <u>means</u> shall mean 16 any equipment, impression, machine, mechanism, plate, or other device 17 designed, used, or capable of being used to produce a financial 18 transaction device, a counterfeit financial transaction device, or any 19 aspect or component of a financial transaction device;

20 (9) Holographic <u>means</u> shall mean a photographic method that uses
21 laser light to produce three-dimensional images;

(10) Intent to defraud <u>means</u> shall mean an unlawful attempt to secure money, credit, property, or services from an issuer, without permission of the account holder, for the benefit of any person other than the account holder;

(11) Issuer <u>means</u> shall mean any person or any financial or business
entity that acquires financial rights by issuing, canceling, controlling,
or distributing a financial transaction device;

(12) Magnetic encoding <u>means</u> shall mean any electronically encoded account holder information which is placed on a magnetic strip on the financial transaction device and is capable of being read by an

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electronic terminal such as an automatic teller machine or an electronic
 terminal at a merchant location also known as a point-of-sale terminal;

3 (13) Personal identification code <u>means</u> shall mean any grouping of 4 letters, numbers, or symbols assigned to the account holder of a 5 financial transaction device by the issuer to permit authorized 6 electronic access of that account;

7 (14) Receives or receiving <u>means</u> shall mean acquiring possession or
8 control of or accepting as security for a loan a financial transaction
9 device;

(15) Revoked financial transaction device <u>means</u> shall mean a
 financial transaction device which is no longer valid because permission
 to use it has been suspended or terminated by the issuer;

(16) Sales form <u>means</u> shall mean any written, electronic, magnetic,
or printed record of a financial transaction involving use of a financial
transaction device;

16 (17) Sales form processing services <u>means</u> shall mean services
 17 provided to enable a person to obtain payment or credit for sales forms;

(18) Sales form processor <u>means</u> shall mean any bank, financial
 institution, or other entity which with authority from a bona fide
 association of issuers provides sales form processing services;

(19) Service mark <u>means</u> shall mean a word, name, symbol, or other
device or any combination thereof to identify the goods or services of
the entity from the goods and services of another entity;

24 (20) Skimmer device means an electronic or other device used to 25 capture, record, store or transmit data from a financial transaction 26 device or to capture or record an account holder's personal 27 identification code;

(21) (20) To falsely alter a financial transaction device means
 shall mean to change such device without the authority of anyone entitled
 to grant such authority, whether in complete or incomplete form, by means
 of erasure, obliteration, deletion, insertion of new matter,

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1 transposition of matter, or any other means, so that such device in its 2 altered form falsely appears or purports to be in all respects an 3 authentic creation of or fully authorized by its ostensible issuer;

4 (22) (21) To falsely complete a financial transaction device <u>means</u> 5 shall mean to transform an incomplete device into a complete one by 6 adding, inserting, or changing matter without the authority of anyone 7 entitled to grant such authority, so that the complete device falsely 8 appears or purports to be in all respects an authentic creation of or 9 fully authorized by its ostensible issuer;

10 (23) (22) To falsely make a financial transaction device <u>means</u> shall 11 mean to make or manufacture a device, whether complete or incomplete, 12 which purports to be an authentic creation of its ostensible issuer but 13 which is fictitious or, if real, the ostensible issuer did not authorize 14 the making or the manufacturing thereof; and

(24) (23) Traffic means shall mean to distribute, dispense, sell,
 transfer, or otherwise dispose of property or to buy, receive, possess,
 obtain control of, or use property with the intent to dispense,
 distribute, sell, transfer, or otherwise dispose of such property.

19 Sec. 3. (1) It shall be unlawful to install a skimmer device, 20 without authorization, on an automated banking device or a point-of-sale 21 terminal, including any fuel pump, for the purpose of obtaining money, 22 credit, property, or anything of value, and with the intent to defraud.

(2) Installation of a skimmer device shall be considered done
 without authorization if such installation is, for any reason, done
 without authorization by the issuer, account holder, owner of the
 automated banking device, or owner of the point-of-sale terminal.

Sec. 4. (1) It shall be unlawful to use a skimmer device on an automated banking device or any point-of-sale terminal, including any fuel pump, for the purpose of obtaining money, credit, property, or anything of value, and with the intent to defraud.

(3) A violation of this section is a Class IV felony.

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| 1  | (2) A violation of this section shall be punished according to the         |
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| 2  | total value of the money, credit, property, or things of value obtained,   |
| 3  | or the financial payments made, as a result of the violation. A violation  |
| 4  | of this section shall be:  |
| 5  | <u>(a) A Class IIA felony when such value is five thousand dollars or</u>  |
| 6  | <u>more;</u>   |
| 7  | <u>(b) A Class IV felony when such value is one thousand five hundred</u>  |
| 8  | dollars or more but less than five thousand dollars;                       |
| 9  | <u>(c) A Class I misdemeanor when such value is more than five hundred</u> |
| 10 | dollars but less than one thousand five hundred dollars; and               |
| 11 | <u>(d) A Class II misdemeanor when such value is five hundred dollars</u>  |
| 12 | <u>or less.</u>  |
| 13 | (3) For any second or subsequent conviction under subdivision (2)(c)       |
| 14 | of this section, any person so offending shall be guilty of a Class IV     |
| 15 | <u>felony.</u>   |
| 16 | (4) For any second conviction under subdivision (2)(d) of this             |
| 17 | <u>section, any person so offending shall be guilty of a Class I</u>       |
| 18 | misdemeanor, and for any third or subsequent conviction under subdivision  |
| 19 | (2)(d) of this section, the person so offending shall be guilty of a       |
| 20 | <u>Class IV felony.</u>  |
| 21 | (5) For a prior conviction to be used to enhance the penalty under         |
| 22 | subsection (3) or (4) of this section, the prior conviction must have      |
| 23 | occurred no more than ten years prior to the date of commission of the     |
| 24 | <u>current offense.</u>  |
| 25 | <u>(6) The value of the money, credit, property, or things of value</u>    |
| 26 | obtained, or the financial payments made, pursuant to one scheme or        |
| 27 | course of conduct from one or more persons may be aggregated in the        |
| 28 | indictment, information, or complaint in determining the classification    |
| 29 | of the offense, except that amounts shall not be aggregated into more      |
| 30 | <u>than one offense.</u>   |
| 31 | (7) In any prosecution for a violation of this section, the total          |

| 1  | value of the money, credit, property, or things of value obtained, or the      |
|----|--|
| 2  | financial payments made, as a result of the violation, is an essential         |
| 3  | <u>element of the offense that must be proved beyond a reasonable doubt.</u>   |
| 4  | Sec. 5. (1) For purposes of this section:                                      |
| 5  | <u>(a) Financial transaction offense means any violation of sections</u>       |
| 6  | <u>28-618 to 28-630 and sections 3 and 4 of this act for which the</u>         |
| 7  | punishment is a felony; and  |
| 8  | <u>(b) Leadership position means a position in which a person acts as a</u>    |
| 9  | <u>principal administrator, organizer, supervisor, or manager or otherwise</u> |
| 10 | leads or directs other persons.  |
| 11 | <u>(2) A person is engaged in a continuing criminal enterprise if such</u>     |
| 12 | person commits any financial transaction offense and:                          |
| 13 | <u>(a) Such offense is part of a continuing series of financial</u>            |
| 14 | transaction offenses;  |
| 15 | <u>(b) Such series of offenses is undertaken by such person in concert</u>     |
| 16 | with two or more other persons with respect to whom such person acts in a      |
| 17 | leadership position; and   |
| 18 | <u>(c) Such person obtains substantial income or resources from such</u>       |
| 19 | <u>activities.</u>   |
| 20 | (3) A violation of this section shall be punished as a:                        |
| 21 | <u>(a) Class II felony if the enterprise, or any other enterprise in</u>       |
| 22 | which the defendant was in a leadership position:                              |
| 23 | <u>(i) Included three or fewer persons; or</u>                                 |
| 24 | <u>(ii) Had at least two million dollars but less than five million</u>        |
| 25 | dollars in gross receipts during any twelve-month period of the                |
| 26 | <u>enterprise's existence;</u>   |
| 27 | <u>(b) Class ID felony if the enterprise, or any other enterprise in</u>       |
| 28 | which the defendant was in a leadership position:                              |
| 29 | <u>(i) Included four or more persons but fewer than ten persons; or</u>        |
| 30 | <u>(ii) Had at least five million dollars but less than ten million</u>        |
| 31 | dollars in gross receipts during any twelve-month period of the                |
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| 1  | <u>enterprise's existence; and</u>  |
|----|---|
| 2  | <u>(c) Class IC felony if the enterprise, or any other enterprise in</u>  |
| 3  | which the defendant was in a leadership position:                         |
| 4  | <u>(i) Included ten or more persons; or</u>                               |
| 5  | <u>(ii) Had at least ten million dollars in gross receipts during any</u> |
| 6  | twelve-month period of the enterprise's existence.                        |
| 7  | <b>Sec. 6.</b> In addition to the existing penalties available for a      |
| 8  | violation of sections 28-618 to 28-630 and sections 3 to 5 of this act, a |
| 9  | sentencing court may order forfeiture as provided in sections 28-1601 to  |
| 10 | <u>28-1603.</u>   |
| 11 | Sec. 7. For purposes of sections 7 to 9 of this act:                      |
| 12 | (1) Aggregated retail market value means the total combined value of      |
| 13 | all retail merchandise involved in a transaction, series of transactions, |
| 14 | occurrence, series of occurrences, or course of conduct which constitutes |
| 15 | a violation of section 8 of this act. Such value shall be calculated      |
| 16 | based on the price at which the retail merchandise would ordinarily be    |
| 17 | sold by a retailer in the ordinary course of business. If the value       |
| 18 | cannot be reasonably ascertained in such manner, the value shall be       |
| 19 | calculated based on the cost of replacing the retail merchandise within a |
| 20 | reasonable period after a violation of this section;                      |
| 21 | (2) Organized retail crime means the theft of retail merchandise          |
| 22 | with the intent or purpose of:  |
| 23 | <u>(a) Reselling, distributing, or otherwise reentering the retail</u>    |
| 24 | <u>merchandise in commerce; or</u>  |
| 25 | <u>(b) Transferring the stolen retail merchandise to another retailer</u> |
| 26 | <u>or to any other person in exchange for anything of value;</u>          |
| 27 | (3) Retail commerce means the sale of articles, products,                 |
| 28 | commodities, items, or components to the public for use or consumption    |
| 29 | <u>rather than for resale;</u>  |
| 30 | (4) Retail merchandise means any article, product, commodity, item,       |
| 31 | or component intended to be sold in retail commerce; and                  |

| 1  | <u>(5) Retailer means a person that sells or facilitates the sale of</u>    |
|----|---|
| 2  | <u>retail merchandise.</u>  |
| 3  | Sec. 8. <u>A person commits the offense of organized retail crime when</u>  |
| 4  | that person, acting alone or in association with another person, does any   |
| 5  | <u>of the following:</u>  |
| 6  | (1) Knowingly commits an organized retail crime;                            |
| 7  | <u>(2) Organizes, supervises, finances, or otherwise manages or assists</u> |
| 8  | another person in committing an organized retail crime;                     |
| 9  | <u>(3) Removes, destroys, deactivates, or knowingly evades any</u>          |
| 10 | component of an antishoplifting or inventory-control device to prevent      |
| 11 | the activation of that device or to facilitate another person in            |
| 12 | committing an organized retail crime;                                       |
| 13 | (4) Conspires with another person to commit an organized retail             |
| 14 | <u>crime;</u>   |
| 15 | (5) Receives, purchases, or possesses retail merchandise for sale or        |
| 16 | resale if a reasonable person would know such retail merchandise to be      |
| 17 | <u>stolen;</u>  |
| 18 | <u>(6) Uses any artifice, instrument, container, device, or other</u>       |
| 19 | article to facilitate the commission of an organized retail crime; or       |
| 20 | <u>(7) Knowingly causes a fire exit alarm to sound or otherwise</u>         |
| 21 | activate, or deactivates or prevents a fire exit alarm from sounding, in    |
| 22 | the commission of an organized retail crime or to facilitate the            |
| 23 | commission of an organized retail crime by another person.                  |
| 24 | Sec. 9. (1) A violation of section 8 of this act shall be a:                |
| 25 | <u>(a) Class IIA felony when the aggregated retail market value of the</u>  |
| 26 | retail merchandise involved is five thousand dollars or more;               |
| 27 | (b) Class IV felony when the aggregated retail market value of the          |
| 28 | retail merchandise involved is one thousand five hundred dollars or more    |
| 29 | but less than five thousand dollars; and                                    |
| 30 | <u>(c) Class I misdemeanor when the aggregated retail market value of</u>   |
| 31 | the retail merchandise involved is more than five hundred dollars but       |
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1 less than one thousand five hundred dollars. 2 (2) A second or subsequent conviction under subdivision (1)(c) of 3 this section shall be a Class IV felony. 4 (3) For a prior conviction to be used to enhance the penalty under 5 subsection (2) of this section, the prior conviction must have occurred no more than ten years prior to the date of commission of the current 6 7 offense. 8 (4) The aggregated retail market value of amounts taken pursuant to one organized retail crime scheme from one or more persons may be 9 aggregated in the same indictment, information, or complaint in 10 determining the classification of the offense, except that amounts shall 11 not be aggregated into more than one offense. 12 13 (5) In any prosecution of a violation of section 8 of this act, 14 aggregated retail market value shall be an essential element of the 15 offense that must be proved beyond a reasonable doubt. Sec. 10. Section 28-1601, Reissue Revised Statutes of Nebraska, is 16 17 amended to read: 28-1601 (1) For purposes of sections 28-1601 to 28-1603: 18 19 (a) Covered offense means a violation of the Child Pornography 20 Prevention Act, subsection (1) of section 28-416, or section 28-813.01, 28-1102, 28-1103, 28-1104, 28-1105, 28-1105.01, or 28-1107 or a financial 21 22 transaction offense; 23 (b) Electronic communication device has the same meaning as in 24 <u>section 28-833;</u> 25 (c) Financial transaction offense means a violation of sections 26 28-618 to 28-630 and sections 3 to 5 of this act; and 27 (d) Gambling device has the same meaning as in section 28-1101. 28 (2) (1) In addition to existing penalties for a violation of a 29 covered offense the Child Pornography Prevention Act, subsection (1) of section 28-416, or section 28-813.01, 28-1102, 28-1103, 28-1104, 28-1105, 30 31 28-1105.01, or 28-1107, a court may order forfeiture of any money,

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1 securities, negotiable instruments, firearms, conveyances, or electronic 2 communication devices; as defined in section 28-833, any equipment, 3 components, peripherals, software, hardware, or accessories related to 4 electronic communication devices;  $\tau$  or any gambling devices as defined in 5 section 28-1101 if:

6 (a) The owner or possessor of the property has been convicted of a
7 <u>covered offense</u> violation of the Child Pornography Prevention Act,
8 subsection (1) of section 28-416, or section 28-813.01, 28-1102, 28-1103,
9 28-1104, 28-1105, 28-1105.01, or 28-1107;

(b) The information charging such violation specifically requests
 the forfeiture of property upon conviction and is prepared pursuant to
 section 28-1602; and

(c) <u>It</u> The property is found by clear and convincing evidence <u>that</u>
<u>such property was</u> to have been derived from, used, or intended to be used
to facilitate a <u>covered offense</u> violation of the <u>Child Pornography</u>
<u>Prevention Act</u>, <u>subsection</u> (1) of <u>section</u> 28-416, or <u>section</u> 28-813.01,
<u>28-1102</u>, <u>28-1103</u>, <u>28-1104</u>, <u>28-1105</u>, <u>28-1105.01</u>, <u>or</u> <u>28-1107</u>.

(3) (2) Following the filing of an information charging a violation 18 19 of a covered offense the Child Pornography Prevention Act, subsection (1) 20 of section 28-416, or section 28-813.01, 28-1102, 28-1103, 28-1104, 21 28-1105, 28-1105.01, or 28-1107 that specifically seeks forfeiture of any 22 property listed in subsection (2) (1) of this section, the defendant may 23 request a pretrial hearing to determine the existence of probable cause to believe that the property specifically sought to be forfeited was 24 25 derived from, used, or intended to be used to facilitate a covered 26 offense violation of the Child Pornography Prevention Act, subsection (1) 27 of section 28-416, or section 28-813.01, 28-1102, 28-1103, 28-1104, 28 <del>28-1105, 28-1105.01, or 28-1107</del>. The request for a hearing pursuant to this section must be filed with the district court in which the criminal 29 30 proceeding is pending within thirty days after the filing of the 31 information.

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(4)(a) (3) At any time after the filing of the information in 1 2 district court and prior to final disposition of the criminal case, any 3 person or entity, other than the defendant, with a claimed legal interest in the property may petition to intervene in the district court with 4 5 jurisdiction over the criminal case for the specific and limited purpose 6 of demonstrating such person's his, her, or its legal interest in the 7 property and such person's his, her, or its lack of actual knowledge that such property was derived from, used, or intended to be used to 8 9 facilitate a covered offense in violation of the Child Pornography Prevention Act, subsection (1) of section 28-416, or section 28-813.01, 10 11 28-1102, 28-1103, 28-1104, 28-1105, 28-1105.01, or 28-1107.

(b) In the petition to intervene, the intervening person or entity shall, at a minimum, state facts demonstrating <u>such person's</u> his, her, or its legal interest in the property and <u>such person's</u> his, her, or its lack of actual knowledge regarding the use or intended use of the property.

17 (5) Within thirty days after filing a motion to intervene, the 18 district court shall conduct an evidentiary hearing on the matter. At the 19 conclusion of such hearing, the court may order that any or all of the 20 property be returned to the intervening claimant after it is no longer 21 needed as evidence in the criminal case upon a showing by the claimant by 22 a preponderance of the evidence:

(a) <u>That the claimant that he, she, or it has a legally recognized</u>
interest in the property; and

(b) <u>Either</u> either (i) that such property was acquired by the claimant in good faith and <u>the claimant</u> he, she, or it did not have actual knowledge that such property was derived from, used, or intended to be used to facilitate a <u>covered offense</u> violation of the <u>Child</u> Pornography Prevention Act, subsection (1) of section 28-416, or section 28-813.01, 28-1102, 28-1103, 28-1104, 28-1105, 28-1105.01, or 28-1107 or (ii) that the property seized was not derived from, used, or intended to

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be used to facilitate a <u>covered offense</u> violation of the Child
 Pornography Prevention Act, subsection (1) of section 28-416, or section
 28-813.01, 28-1102, 28-1103, 28-1104, 28-1105, 28-1105.01, or 28-1107.

(6) The court, on its own motion or upon application of the 4 5 intervening claimant, may permit the claimant such person to proceed in 6 forma pauperis under sections 25-2301 to 25-2310. The court, on its own 7 motion or upon application of the intervening claimant, may appoint 8 counsel to represent the claimant such person if the claimant such person 9 is indigent. If the claimant he or she asserts indigency, the court shall make a reasonable inquiry to determine the claimant's such person's 10 11 financial condition and may require the claimant him or her to execute an affidavit of indigency for filing with the clerk of the court. 12

(7) (4) After conviction but prior to sentencing for a covered 13 14 offense violation of the Child Pornography Prevention Act, subsection (1) 15 of section 28-416, or section 28-813.01, 28-1102, 28-1103, 28-1104, 28-1105, 28-1105.01, or 28-1107 in cases in which the prosecuting 16 authority has specifically requested forfeiture of property, the district 17 court shall conduct an evidentiary hearing at which the prosecuting 18 authority must prove by clear and convincing evidence what specific 19 20 amount or portion of the property specifically enumerated in the criminal 21 information was derived from, used, or intended for use in furtherance of 22 a covered offense violation of the Child Pornography Prevention Act, 23 subsection (1) of section 28-416, or section 28-813.01, 28-1102, 28-1103, 24 28-1104, 28-1105, 28-1105.01, or 28-1107. At the conclusion of such 25 hearing, the court shall make specific findings of fact indicating what 26 amount or portion of the property sought to be forfeited by the state was 27 derived from, used, or intended to be used to facilitate a covered offense violation of the Child Pornography Prevention Act, subsection (1) 28 29 of section 28-416, or section 28-813.01, 28-1102, 28-1103, 28-1104, 30 <del>28-1105, 28-1105.01, or 28-1107</del>. The court shall order any amount or 31 portion of the property not proven by the state to be derived from, used,

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or intended to be used to facilitate a <u>covered offense</u> <del>violation of the</del> Child Pornography Prevention Act, subsection (1) of section 28-416, or section 28-813.01, 28-1102, 28-1103, 28-1104, 28-1105, 28-1105.01, or <u>28-1107</u> or the fair market value of the legally recognized interest in such property be returned to its rightful and legal owner or interest holder.

7 (8)(a) (5)(a) The court shall order that any amount or portion of 8 property proven by the state by clear and convincing evidence to be 9 derived from, used, or intended to be used to facilitate a covered offense violation of the Child Pornography Prevention Act, subsection (1) 10 11 of section 28-416, or section 28-813.01, 28-1102, 28-1103, 28-1104, 12 28-1105, 28-1105.01, or 28-1107 be forfeited to the state and disposition of such property be conducted in accordance with this subsection and 13 14 section 28-1439.02 at such time as the property is no longer required as 15 evidence in any criminal proceeding.

(b) As part of any disposition of property, the court may order 16 that: (i) For a covered offense other than a financial transaction 17 offense, any Any money, securities, or negotiable instruments be 18 distributed as provided in Article VII, section 5, of the Constitution of 19 20 Nebraska; (ii) for a financial transaction offense, any money, 21 securities, or negotiable instruments be credited to the Financial Fraud 22 Victims' Reimbursement Fund for the purposes described in section 12 of this act; (iii) any conveyances be sold or put to official use by the 23 24 seizing agency for a period of not more than one year and when such property is no longer necessary for official use or at the end of two 25 26 years, whichever comes first, such property shall be sold. Proceeds from 27 the sale of any conveyance shall be distributed as provided in Article VII, section 5, of the Constitution of Nebraska; (iv) (iii) any 28 29 electronic communication devices as defined in section 28-833, any 30 equipment, components, peripherals, software, hardware, or accessories related to electronic communication devices, or any gambling devices as 31

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1 defined in section 28-1101 be destroyed by a law enforcement agency; and 2  $(\underline{v})$   $(\underline{iv})$  the disposition of firearms shall be effectuated pursuant to 3 section 29-820.

4 (c) As used in this subsection, official use means use directly in
5 connection with enforcement of the Child Pornography Prevention Act, the
6 Uniform Controlled Substances Act, sections 28-618 to 28-630 and sections
7 <u>3 to 6 of this act, or section 28-813.01, 28-1102, 28-1103, 28-1104,</u>
8 28-1105, 28-1105.01, or 28-1107.

9 (9) (6) Any money, securities, negotiable instruments, firearms, 10 conveyances, or electronic communication devices; as defined in section 11 28-833, any equipment, components, peripherals, software, hardware, or 12 accessories related to electronic communication devices;  $\tau$  or any 13 gambling devices as defined in section 28-1101 may be forfeited pursuant 14 to a plea agreement between the state and the defendant subject to notice 15 to or approval of the court.

(10) (7) Subdivision (2)(a) (1)(a) of this section does not apply if
 the owner or possessor of the property dies or is removed from the United
 States before charges are filed or a conviction obtained.

19 (11) (8) Subdivision (2)(b) (1)(b) of this section does not apply if 20 the owner or possessor of the property dies or is removed from the United 21 States before charges are filed so long as the statute of limitations for 22 a <u>covered offense</u> violation of the Child Pornography Prevention Act, 23 subsection (1) of section 28-416, or section 28-813.01, 28-1102, 28-1103, 24 <u>28-1104</u>, <u>28-1105</u>, <u>28-1105</u>.01, or <u>28-1107</u> has not expired.

25 (12) (9) Subdivision (2)(a) (1)(a) of this section does not apply if 26 the owner or possessor of the property is unknown or incapable of being 27 determined for some legitimate reason or fails to appear in court as 28 ordered after prosecution for a <u>covered offense</u> violation of the Child 29 Pornography Prevention Act, subsection (1) of section 28-416, or section 28-813.01, 28-1102, 28-1103, 28-1104, 28-1105, 28-1105.01, or 28-1107 is 30 commenced and is not apprehended within twelve months after the failure

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1 to appear order was issued by the court.

2 (13) (10) If the owner or possessor of the property fails to appear 3 in court as ordered after prosecution for a covered offense violation of the Child Pornography Prevention Act, subsection (1) of section 28-416, 4 5 or section 28-813.01, 28-1102, 28-1103, 28-1104, 28-1105, 28-1105.01, or 28-1107 is commenced but appears or is apprehended within twelve months 6 7 after the failure to appear order was issued by the court, the court may 8 order the owner or possessor of the property, as a part of any sentence 9 imposed for either the failure to appear or the conviction for a covered 10 offense of the Child Pornography Prevention Act, subsection (1) of 11 section 28-416, or section 28-813.01, 28-1102, 28-1103, 28-1104, 28-1105, 28-1105.01, or 28-1107, to pay a storage fee of one hundred dollars per 12 month for each month the property was held following the issuance of the 13 14 failure to appear order.

15 Sec. 11. Section 28-1602, Reissue Revised Statutes of Nebraska, is 16 amended to read:

28-1602 (1) The prosecuting authority must specifically plead its 17 intent to seek forfeiture of any property upon a conviction for a covered 18 19 offense violation of the Child Pornography Prevention Act, subsection (1) 20 of section 28-416, or section 28-813.01, 28-1102, 28-1103, 28-1104, 21 28-1105, 28-1105.01, or 28-1107 in the same criminal information charging 22 the underlying covered offense violation of the Child Pornography 23 Prevention Act, subsection (1) of section 28-416, or section 28-813.01, 28-1102, 28-1103, 28-1104, 28-1105, 28-1105.01, or 28-1107. 24

(2) In pleading its intent to seek forfeiture, the information shall specifically (a) state the date the property was seized, (b) state the place the property was seized from, (c) describe the property sought to be forfeited, and (d) if known, state the name of the owner of the property, the name of the person or persons in possession of the property or in physical proximity to the property when it was seized, and the name of any other person or entity that may have a claim or interest in the

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1 property. 2 Sec. 12. (1) For purposes of this section: 3 (a) Financial transaction offense has the same meaning as in section 28-1601; and 4 5 (b) Victim includes both individuals and persons, including, but not limited to, financial institutions. 6 7 (2) The Financial Fraud Victims' Reimbursement Fund is created. The 8 fund shall be administered by the Attorney General. The fund shall 9 consist of assets forfeited from financial transaction offenses as provided in subdivision (8)(b)(ii) of section 28-1601. Any money in the 10 11 fund available for investment shall be invested by the state investment 12 officer pursuant to the Nebraska Capital Expansion Act and the Nebraska 13 State Funds Investment Act. 14 (3) A victim who has suffered loss as a result of a financial 15 transaction offense may apply for reimbursement from the fund. An application shall be submitted in a form and manner prescribed by the 16 17 <u>Attorney General.</u> (4) The Attorney General shall determine whether an applicant has 18 19 suffered a qualifying loss and, if so, the extent of reimbursement that 20 shall be made. An applicant shall only be eligible to receive 21 reimbursement from the funds forfeited as a result of the financial 22 transaction offense of which the applicant was a victim. If there are 23 more applicants with qualified losses than there are funds available, the 24 Attorney General shall distribute the funds on a pro rata basis according 25 to the amount of the qualifying loss suffered. 26 (5) Funds relating to a financial transaction offense that are 27 transferred into the Financial Fraud Victims' Reimbursement Fund as provided in subdivision (8)(b)(ii) of section 28-1601 shall remain in the 28 29 Financial Fraud Victims' Reimbursement Fund until the later of:

30 (a) Thirty-six months following the date of such transfer; or

31 (b) Resolution of any applications filed during such thirty-six

1 <u>month period.</u>

(6) Upon the expiration of the period described in subsection (5) of
this section, such funds shall be remitted to the State Treasurer for
distribution in accordance with Article VII, section 5, of the
Constitution of Nebraska.
Sec. 13. Original sections 28-618, 28-1601, and 28-1602, Reissue
Revised Statutes of Nebraska, and section 28-101, Revised Statutes

8 Cumulative Supplement, 2024, are repealed.