

CHAPTER 706B

MONEY LAUNDERING

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706B.1 Definitions.

In this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires:

1. “*Proceeds*” means property acquired or derived directly or indirectly from, produced through, realized through, or caused by an act or omission and includes any property of any kind.
2. “*Property*” means anything of value, and includes any interest in property, including any benefit, privilege, claim, or right with respect to anything of value, whether real or personal, tangible or intangible.
3. “*Specified unlawful activity*” means any act, including any preparatory or completed offense, committed for financial gain on a continuing basis, that is punishable by confinement of one year or more under the laws of this state, or, if the act occurred outside this state, would be punishable by confinement of one year or more under the laws of the state in which it occurred and under the laws of this state.
4. “*Transaction*” includes a purchase, sale, trade, loan, pledge, investment, gift, transfer, transmission, delivery, deposit, withdrawal, payment, transfer between accounts, exchange of currency, extension of credit, purchase, or sale of any monetary instrument, use of a safe deposit box, or any other acquisition or disposition of property by whatever means effected.
5. “*Unlawful activity*” means any act which is chargeable or indictable as a public offense of any degree under the laws of the state in which the act occurred or under federal law and, if the act occurred in a state other than this state, would be chargeable or indictable as a public offense of any degree under the laws of this state or under federal law.

96 Acts, ch 1133, §31

706B.2 Money laundering penalty — civil remedies.

1. It is unlawful for a person to commit money laundering by doing any of the following:
 - a. To knowingly transport, receive, or acquire property or to conduct a transaction involving property, knowing that the property involved is the proceeds of some form of unlawful activity, when, in fact, the property is the proceeds of specified unlawful activity.
 - b. To make property available to another, by transaction, transportation, or otherwise, knowing that it is intended to be used for the purpose of committing or furthering the commission of specified unlawful activity.
 - c. To conduct a transaction knowing that the property involved in the transaction is the proceeds of some form of unlawful activity with the intent to conceal or disguise the nature, location, source, ownership, or control of the property or the intent to avoid a transaction-reporting requirement under chapter 529, the Iowa financial transaction reporting Act, or federal law.
 - d. To knowingly engage in the business of conducting, directing, planning, organizing, initiating, financing, managing, supervising, or facilitating transactions involving property, knowing that the property involved in the transaction is the proceeds of some form of unlawful activity, that, in fact, is the proceeds of specified unlawful activity.
2. A person who violates:
 - a. Subsection 1, paragraph “a”, “b”, or “c”, commits a class “C” felony, and may be fined not more than ten thousand dollars or twice the value of the property involved, whichever is greater, or be imprisoned for not more than ten years, or both.
 - b. Subsection 1, paragraph “d”, commits a class “D” felony, and may be fined not more than seven thousand five hundred dollars or twice the value of the property involved, whichever is greater, or be imprisoned for not more than five years, or both.
3. A person who violates subsection 1, paragraph “a”, “b”, “c”, or “d”, is subject to a civil

penalty of three times the value of the property involved in the transaction, in addition to any criminal sanction imposed.

4. A person who is found guilty of a violation under this section also may be charged with violations of chapter 706A, and property involved in a violation under this chapter is subject to forfeiture under chapter 809A.

96 Acts, ch 1133, §32; 98 Acts, ch 1074, §35, 36

706B.3 Uniformity of construction and application.

1. The provisions of this chapter shall be liberally construed to effectuate its remedial purposes. Civil remedies under this chapter shall be supplemental and not mutually exclusive. The civil remedies do not preclude and are not precluded by other provisions of law.

2. The provisions of this chapter shall be applied and construed to effectuate its general purpose to make uniform the law with respect to the subject of this chapter among states enacting the law.

3. The attorney general may enter into reciprocal agreements with the attorney general or chief prosecuting attorney of any state to effectuate the purposes of this chapter.

96 Acts, ch 1133, §33