

(c) (1) A person commits the offense of theft if he possesses stolen personal property knowing that it has been stolen, or believing that it has probably been stolen, and:

(i) Has the purpose of depriving the owner of the property; or

(ii) Willfully or knowingly uses, conceals, or abandons the property in such manner as to deprive the owner of the property; or

(iii) Uses, conceals, or abandons the property knowing such use, concealment, or abandonment probably will deprive the owner of the property.

(2) The requisite knowledge may be inferred in the case of a person in the business of buying or selling goods who:

(i) Is found in possession or control of property stolen from two or more persons on separate occasions; or

(ii) During the year preceding the criminal possession charged, has acquired stolen property in a separate transaction; or

(iii) Being a person in the business of buying or selling property of the sort possessed, acquired it for a consideration which he knew was far below its reasonable value.

(3) In any prosecution for theft by possession of stolen property under this section, it is not a defense that:

(i) The person who stole the property has not been convicted, apprehended, or identified; or

(ii) The defendant stole or participated in the stealing of the property; or

(iii) The stealing of the property did not occur in this State.

(4) A person who criminally possesses stolen property and a person who has stolen the property are not accomplices in theft for the purpose of any rule of evidence requiring corroboration of the testimony of an accomplice, unless the person who criminally possesses the property had participated in the stealing.

(d) A person commits the offense of theft when he obtains control over property of another which he knows to have been lost or mislaid, or to have been delivered under a mistake as to the identity of the recipient or nature or amount of the property if he:

(1) Knows or learns the identity of the owner or knows, or is aware of, or learns of a reasonable method of identifying the owner; and

(2) Fails to take reasonable measures to restore the property to the owner; and

(3) Has the purpose of depriving the owner permanently of the use or benefit of the property either when he obtains the property, or at any later time.