

104TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY State of Illinois 2025 and 2026 SB2396

Introduced 2/7/2025, by Sen. Bill Cunningham

SYNOPSIS AS INTRODUCED:

See Index

Amends the Illinois Police Training Act. Provides that the Illinois Law Enforcement Training Standards Board shall determine whether an applicant has met the requirements of the Act and is qualified to be employed as a law enforcement officer and issue a certificate to applicants qualified to be employed as a law enforcement officer. Provides that the Board may hire investigators for the purposes of complying with the Act. Provides that the Board's investigators shall be law enforcement officers. Provides that the Board shall not waive the training requirement unless the investigator has had a minimum of 5 years experience as a sworn law enforcement officer in the State. Provides that any complaint filed against the Board's investigators shall be investigated by the Illinois State Police. Provides that the Board shall create, within the Board, a Statewide Enforcement Unit. Provides that the Statewide Enforcement Unit shall be responsible for the investigation of matters concerning automatic and discretionary decertification of full-time and part-time law enforcement officers, and the prosecution of matters under those provisions. Provides that before a law enforcement agency may appoint a law enforcement officer or a person seeking a certification as a law enforcement officer in the State, the chief executive officer, sheriff, appointing authority, or designee must: (1) perform a criminal background check including reviewing criminal history and national decertification indices, and all disciplinary records by any previous law enforcement or correctional employer, including complaints or investigations misconduct, including the outcome of any investigation regardless of the result, and the reason for separation from employment; (2) check the Officer Professional Conduct Database; (3) verify from the local prosecuting authority in any jurisdiction in which the applicant has served as to whether the applicant is on any impeachment disclosure lists; and (4) inquire into whether the applicant has any past or present affiliations with terrorist organizations. Makes other changes.

LRB104 12152 RTM 22251 b

1 AN ACT concerning local government.

Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly:

- 4 Section 5. The Illinois Police Training Act is amended by
- 5 changing Sections 2, 6, 6.1, 6.2-5, 6.3, 8.1, 8.2, 8.3, and 9.2
- 6 and by adding Section 6.4 as follows:
- 7 (50 ILCS 705/2) (from Ch. 85, par. 502)
- 8 Sec. 2. Definitions. As used in this Act, unless the
- 9 context otherwise requires:
- 10 "Applicant" means an individual who applies to the Board
- 11 to become certified as a law enforcement officer.
- 12 "Board" means the Illinois Law Enforcement Training
- 13 Standards Board.
- "Criminal organization" has the meaning given to "gang" as
- that term is defined in Section 10 of the Illinois Streetgang
- 16 Terrorism Omnibus Prevention Act.
- 17 "Full-time law enforcement officer" means a law
- 18 enforcement officer who has completed the officer's
- 19 probationary period and is employed on a full-time basis as a
- law enforcement officer by a local government agency, State
- 21 government agency, or as a campus police officer by a
- 22 university, college, or community college.
- 23 "Hate group" means an organization or group that, based

- upon its statements, principles, or activities, supports,
 advocates for, threatens, practices, or incites discrimination
 toward, genocide of, or violence toward, actual or perceived:
 race, color, creed, religion, ancestry, gender, sexual
 orientation, physical or mental disability, citizenship,
 immigration status, or national origin of another individual
 or group of individuals,
 - "Law Enforcement agency" means any entity with statutory police powers and the ability to employ individuals authorized to make arrests. It does not include the Illinois State Police as defined in the State Police Act. A law enforcement agency may include any university, college, or community college.
 - "Local law enforcement agency" means any law enforcement unit of government or municipal corporation in this State. It does not include the State of Illinois or any office, officer, department, division, bureau, board, commission, or agency of the State, except that it does include a State-controlled university, college or public community college.
 - "State law enforcement agency" means any law enforcement agency of this State. This includes any office, officer, department, division, bureau, board, commission, or agency of the State. It does not include the Illinois State Police as defined in the State Police Act.
 - "Outwardly facing social media activity" means all content, interaction, or other involvement on or in connection with an individual's presence on a social media account that

is available or otherwise visible or accessible to other users of that social media provider. "Outwardly facing social media activity" includes social media activity that is available or otherwise visible or accessible only to users approved by the individual's account, including, but not limited to posts and comments containing words, images, or both, reactions to posts or comments by other users, or sharing posts or comments by other users. "Outwardly facing social media activity" does not include private or direct messages on a social media platform.

"Participated with" means active and direct involvement in, affiliation with, coordination or facilitation of, or advocating for or supporting the goals or activities of a group.

"Panel" means the Certification Review Panel.

"Basic training school" means any school located within the State of Illinois whether privately or publicly owned which offers a course in basic law enforcement or county corrections training and has been approved by the Board.

"Probationary police officer" means a recruit law enforcement officer required to successfully complete initial minimum basic training requirements at a basic training school to be eligible for permanent full-time employment as a local law enforcement officer.

"Probationary part-time police officer" means a recruit part-time law enforcement officer required to successfully complete initial minimum part-time training requirements to be

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eligible for employment on a part-time basis as a local law enforcement officer.

law enforcement officer" "Permanent means law а enforcement officer who has completed officer's the probationary period and is permanently employed on a full-time basis as a local law enforcement officer, as a security officer, or campus police officer permanently employed by a law enforcement agency.

"Part-time law enforcement officer" means а law enforcement officer who has completed the officer's probationary period and is employed on a part-time basis as a law enforcement officer or as a campus police officer by a law enforcement agency.

"Public expression of lawlessness or bias" means any expression in a public forum, including on outwardly facing social media, in discussion forums, in writings, or in speeches, advocating for or supporting: the overthrow of government; a foreign terrorist organization; a domestic terrorist organization; a criminal organization; a hate group; or the discrimination toward, genocide of, or violence toward, any individual or group of persons based upon actual or perceived: race, color, creed, religion, ancestry, gender, sexual orientation, physical or mental disability, citizenship, immigration status, or national origin of another individual or group of individuals. "Public expression of lawlessness or bias" includes the public display of any

tattoo, uniform, insignia, flag, logo, or other similar symbol that indicates support for the overthrow of government, a foreign terrorist organization, a domestic terrorist group, a criminal organization, a hate group, or discrimination toward, genocide of, or violence toward any individual or group of person for actual or perceived: race, color, creed, religion, ancestry, gender, sexual orientation, physical or mental disability, citizenship, immigration status, or national origin of another individual or group of individuals. Nothing in this definition is intended to infringe upon an individual's rights pursuant to the First Amendment of the United States Constitution.

"Publicly accessible components of social media accounts" means all content, interaction, or other involvement on or in connection with an individual's presence on a social media account that is available or otherwise visible or accessible to members of the public or members of the social media platform, without requiring approval by the individual's account.

"Law enforcement officer" means (i) any police officer of a law enforcement agency who is primarily responsible for prevention or detection of crime and the enforcement of the criminal code, traffic, or highway laws of this State or any political subdivision of this State or (ii) any member of a police force appointed and maintained as provided in Section 2 of the Railroad Police Act.

"Recruit" means any full-time or part-time law enforcement officer or full-time county corrections officer who is enrolled in an approved training course.

"Review Committee" means the committee at the Board for certification disciplinary cases in which the Panel, a law enforcement officer, or a law enforcement agency may file for reconsideration of a decertification decision made by the Board.

"Probationary county corrections officer" means a recruit county corrections officer required to successfully complete initial minimum basic training requirements at a basic training school to be eligible for permanent employment on a full-time basis as a county corrections officer.

"Permanent county corrections officer" means a county corrections officer who has completed the officer's probationary period and is permanently employed on a full-time basis as a county corrections officer by a participating law enforcement agency.

"County corrections officer" means any sworn officer of the sheriff who is primarily responsible for the control and custody of offenders, detainees or inmates.

"Probationary court security officer" means a recruit court security officer required to successfully complete initial minimum basic training requirements at a designated training school to be eligible for employment as a court security officer.

- 1 "Permanent court security officer" means a court security
- officer who has completed the officer's probationary period
- 3 and is employed as a court security officer by a participating
- 4 law enforcement agency.
- 5 "Court security officer" has the meaning ascribed to it in
- 6 Section 3-6012.1 of the Counties Code.
- 7 "Social media accounts" includes, but is not limited to,
- 8 social networking sites, online forums, blogs, and video and
- 9 content sharing platforms.
- 10 <u>"Terrorist organization" has the meaning given to that</u>
- 11 term in subsection (m) of Section 29D-10 of the Criminal Code
- 12 of 2012.
- 13 (Source: P.A. 101-652, eff. 1-1-22; 102-694, eff. 1-7-22.)
- 14 (50 ILCS 705/6) (from Ch. 85, par. 506)
- 15 Sec. 6. Powers and duties of the Board; selection and
- 16 certification of schools. The Board shall select and certify
- 17 schools within the State of Illinois for the purpose of
- 18 providing basic training for probationary law enforcement
- 19 officers, probationary county corrections officers, and court
- 20 security officers and of providing advanced or in-service
- 21 training for permanent law enforcement officers or permanent
- 22 county corrections officers, which schools may be either
- 23 publicly or privately owned and operated. In addition, the
- 24 Board has the following power and duties:
- 25 a. To require law enforcement agencies to furnish such

reports and information as the Board deems necessary to fully implement this Act.

- b. To establish appropriate mandatory minimum standards relating to the training of probationary local law enforcement officers or probationary county corrections officers, and in-service training of permanent law enforcement officers.
- c. <u>(blank)</u>. To provide appropriate certification to those probationary officers who successfully complete the prescribed minimum standard basic training course.
- c-5. To determine whether an applicant has met the requirements of this Act and is qualified to be employed as a law enforcement officer and to issue a certificate to applicants qualified to be employed as a law enforcement officer.
- d. To review and approve annual training curriculum for county sheriffs.
- e. <u>(blank)</u>. To review and approve applicants to ensure that no applicant is admitted to a certified academy unless the applicant is a person of good character and has not been convicted of, found guilty of, entered a plea of guilty to, or entered a plea of nolo contendere to a felony offense, any of the misdemeanors in Sections 11-1.50, 11-6, 11-6.5, 11-6.6, 11-9.1, 11-9.1B, 11-14, 11-14.1, 11-30, 12-2, 12-3.2, 12-3.4, 12-3.5, 16-1, 17-1, 17-2, 26.5 1, 26.5 2, 26.5 3, 28 3, 29 1, any misdemeanor in

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violation of any Section of Part E of Title III of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012, or subsection (a) of Section 17-32 of the Criminal Code 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012, or Section 5 or 5.2 the Cannabis Control Act, or a crime involving moral turpitude under the laws of this State or any other state which if committed in this State would be punishable as a felony or a crime of moral turpitude, or any felony misdemeanor in violation of federal law or the law of any state that is the equivalent of any of the offenses specified therein. The Board may appoint investigators who shall enforce the duties conferred upon the Board by this Act.

For purposes of this paragraph e, a person is considered to have been convicted of, found quilty of, or entered a plea of quilty to, plea of nolo contendere to regardless of whether the adjudication of guilt or sentence is withheld or not entered thereon. This includes sentences of supervision, conditional discharge, or first offender probation, or any similar disposition provided for by law.

e-5. To hire investigators for the purposes of complying with this Act. The Board's investigators shall be law enforcement officers. The Board shall not waive the training requirement unless the investigator has had a minimum of 5 years experience as a sworn law enforcement

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1	officer	in	this	State	e. Any	complaint	under	Section	6.3
2	filed	agai	nst	the	Board'	s invest	igators	shall	be
3	investi	gate	d bv t	he Tl	linois	State Polic	ce.		

- f. To establish statewide standards for minimum standards regarding regular mental health screenings for probationary and permanent police officers, ensuring that counseling sessions and screenings remain confidential.
- g. To review and ensure all law enforcement officers remain in compliance with this Act, and any administrative rules adopted under this Act.
- h. To suspend any certificate for a definite period, limit or restrict any certificate, or revoke any certificate.
- i. The Board and the Panel shall have power to secure by its subpoena and bring before it any person or entity in this State and to take testimony either orally or by deposition or both with the same fees and mileage and in judicial same manner as prescribed by law in the proceedings in civil cases in circuit courts of this State. The Board and the Panel shall also have the power to subpoena the production of documents, papers, files, books, documents, and records, whether in physical or electronic form, in support of the charges and for defense, and in connection with hearing а or investigation.
 - j. The Executive Director, the administrative law

judge designated by the Executive Director, and each member of the Board and the Panel shall have the power to administer oaths to witnesses at any hearing that the Board is authorized to conduct under this Act and any other oaths required or authorized to be administered by the Board under this Act.

k. In case of the neglect or refusal of any person to obey a subpoena issued by the Board and the Panel, any circuit court, upon application of the Board and the Panel, through the Illinois Attorney General, may order such person to appear before the Board and the Panel give testimony or produce evidence, and any failure to obey such order is punishable by the court as a contempt thereof. This order may be served by personal delivery, by email, or by mail to the address of record or email address of record.

1. The Board shall have the power to administer state certification examinations. Any and all records related to these examinations, including, but not limited to, test questions, test formats, digital files, answer responses, answer keys, and scoring information shall be exempt from disclosure.

m. To make grants, subject to appropriation, to units of local government and public institutions of higher education for the purposes of hiring and retaining law enforcement officers.

- n. To make grants, subject to appropriation, to local law enforcement agencies for costs associated with the expansion and support of National Integrated Ballistic Information Network (NIBIN) and other ballistic technology equipment for ballistic testing.
- o. To create, within the Board, a Statewide

 Enforcement Unit. The Statewide Enforcement Unit shall be

 responsible for the investigation of matters under

 Sections 6.1 and 6.3, and the prosecution of matters under

 Sections 6.1, 6.3, and 6.4.
- 11 (Source: P.A. 102-687, eff. 12-17-21; 102-694, eff. 1-7-22;
- 12 102-1115, eff. 1-9-23; 103-8, eff. 6-7-23.)
- 13 (50 ILCS 705/6.1)
- Sec. 6.1. Automatic decertification of full-time and part-time law enforcement officers.
- 16 (a) The Board must review law enforcement officer conduct and records to ensure that no law enforcement officer is 17 certified or provided a valid waiver if that law enforcement 18 officer has been convicted of, found guilty of, entered a plea 19 20 of guilty to, or entered a plea of nolo contendere to, a felony 21 offense under the laws of this State or any other state which 22 if committed in this State would be punishable as a felony. The Board must also ensure that no law enforcement officer is 23 24 certified or provided a valid waiver if that law enforcement 25 officer has been convicted of, found guilty of, or entered a

plea of guilty to, on or after January 1, 2022 (the effective date of Public Act 101-652) of any misdemeanor specified in this Section or if committed in any other state would be an offense similar to Section 11-1.50, 11-6, 11-6.5, 11-6.6, 11-9.1, 11-9.1B, 11-14, 11-14.1, 11-30, 12-2, 12-3.2, 12-3.4, 12-3.5, 16-1, 17-1, 17-2, 26.5-1, 26.5-2, 26.5-3, 28-3, 29-1, any misdemeanor in violation of any Section of Part E of Title III of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012, or subsection (a) of Section 17-32 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012, or to Section 5 or 5.2 of the Cannabis Control Act, or any felony or misdemeanor in violation of federal law or the law of any state that is the equivalent of any of the offenses specified therein. The Board must appoint investigators to enforce the duties conferred upon the Board by this Act.

meaning given to that term in Section 2-5 of the Criminal Code of 2012. a person is "convicted of, or entered a plea of guilty to, plea of nolo contendere to, found guilty of" regardless of whether the adjudication of guilt or sentence is withheld or not entered thereon. This includes sentences of supervision, conditional discharge, or first offender probation, or any similar disposition provided for by law.

(a-2) A law enforcement officer found to be in violation of subsection (a) shall be served with the notice of intent to decertify by both certified and regular mail at the last known

- address of record on file with the most recent law enforcement
 employer. The notification shall include a statement of
 determination, reasons for decertification, and the law
 enforcement officer's rights to contest and appeal under
 Section 6.4. If the law enforcement officer not appeal within
 the time period specified in Section 6.4, then the Board may
 deem the law enforcement officer decertified.
 - (b) It is the responsibility of the sheriff or the chief executive officer of every law enforcement agency or department within this State to report to the Board any arrest, conviction, finding of guilt, plea of guilty, or plea of nolo contendere to, of any officer for an offense identified in this Section, regardless of whether the adjudication of guilt or sentence is withheld or not entered thereon, this includes sentences of supervision, conditional discharge, or first offender probation.
 - (c) It is the duty and responsibility of every full-time and part-time law enforcement officer in this State to report to the Board within 14 days, and the officer's sheriff or chief executive officer, of the officer's arrest, conviction, found guilty of, or plea of guilty for an offense identified in this Section. Failure of a convicted person to report to the Board the officer's conviction as described in this Section or any continued law enforcement practice after receiving a conviction is a Class 4 felony. Any full-time or part-time law enforcement officer who knowingly makes, submits, causes to be

submitted, or files a false or untruthful report to the Board
must have the officer's certificate or waiver immediately
decertified or revoked.

- (d) Any person, or a local or State agency, or the Board is immune from liability for submitting, disclosing, or releasing information of arrests, convictions, or pleas of guilty in this Section as long as the information is submitted, disclosed, or released in good faith and without malice. The Board has qualified immunity for the release of the information.
- (e) (blank). Any full-time or part-time law enforcement officer with a certificate or waiver issued by the Board who is convicted of, found guilty of, or entered a plea of guilty to, or entered a plea of nolo contendere to any offense described in this Section immediately becomes described or no longer has a valid waiver. The describination and invalidity of waivers occurs as a matter of law. Failure of a convicted person to report to the Board the officer's conviction as described in this Section or any continued law enforcement practice after receiving a conviction is a Class 4 felony.

For purposes of this Section, a person is considered to have been "convicted of, found guilty of, or entered a plea of guilty to, plea of nolo contendere to" regardless of whether the adjudication of guilt or sentence is withheld or not entered thereon, including sentences of supervision, conditional discharge, first offender probation, or any

similar disposition as provided for by law.

- (e-5) If a timely appeal is not made, or if the Board denies the appeal, decertification shall occur as a matter of law.
- enforcement officers as defined in Section 2 of this Act. The Board shall not waive the training requirement unless the investigator has had a minimum of 5 years experience as a sworn officer of a local, State, or federal law enforcement agency. An investigator shall not have been terminated for good cause, decertified, had his or her law enforcement license or certificate revoked in this or any other jurisdiction, or been convicted of any of the conduct listed in subsection (a). Any complaint filed against the Board's investigators shall be investigated by the Illinois State Police.
- (g) The Board must request and receive information and assistance from any federal, state, local, or private enforcement agency as part of the authorized criminal background investigation. The Illinois State Police must process, retain, and additionally provide and disseminate information to the Board concerning criminal charges, arrests, convictions, and their disposition, that have been filed against a basic academy applicant, law enforcement applicant, or law enforcement officer whose fingerprint identification cards are on file or maintained by the Illinois State Police. The Federal Bureau of Investigation must provide the Board any

- 1 criminal history record information contained in its files
- 2 pertaining to law enforcement officers or any applicant to a
- 3 Board certified basic law enforcement academy as described in
- 4 this Act based on fingerprint identification. The Board must
- 5 make payment of fees to the Illinois State Police for each
- 6 fingerprint card submission in conformance with the
- 7 requirements of paragraph 22 of Section 55a of the Civil
- 8 Administrative Code of Illinois.
- 9 (g-5) Notwithstanding any provision of law to the
- 10 contrary, the changes to this Section made by this amendatory
- 11 Act of the 102nd General Assembly and Public Act 101-652 shall
- apply prospectively only from July 1, 2022.
- 13 (h) Appeals of decisions in this Section shall be governed
- 14 by Section 6.4.
- 15 (i) Any law enforcement officer who knowingly makes,
- 16 submits, causes to be submitted, or files a false or
- 17 untruthful report to the Board shall be decertified.
- 18 (Source: P.A. 101-187, eff. 1-1-20; 101-652, eff. 1-1-22;
- 19 102-538, eff. 8-20-21; 102-694, eff. 1-7-22.)
- 20 (50 ILCS 705/6.2-5 new)
- 21 Sec. 6.2-5. Obligations of law enforcement agencies.
- 22 (a) Before a law enforcement agency may appoint a law
- 23 enforcement officer or a person seeking a certification as a
- 24 <u>law enforcement officer in this State, the chief executive</u>
- officer, sheriff, appointing authority, or designee must:

1	(1) perform a criminal background check including
2	reviewing criminal history and national decertification
3	indices, and all disciplinary records by any previous law
4	enforcement or correctional employer, including complaints
5	or investigations of misconduct, including the outcome of
6	any investigation regardless of the result, and the reason
7	for separation from employment;
8	(A) Previous law enforcement or corrections
9	employers must provide this information, including the
10	reason for separation from employment with the law
11	enforcement agency, within 30 days of receiving a
12	written request from the law enforcement agency
13	conducting the background check.
14	(B) Documentation of the contact between law
15	enforcement agencies must be available for review by
16	the Board for a minimum of 5 years after the law
17	enforcement's termination, retirement, resignation, or
18	another separation with that law enforcement agency.
19	(2) check the Officer Professional Conduct Database;
20	(3) verify from the local prosecuting authority in any
21	jurisdiction in which the applicant has served as to
22	whether the applicant is on any impeachment disclosure
23	lists; and
24	(4) inquire into whether the applicant has any past or
25	present affiliations with terrorist organizations.
26	A prospective employing law enforcement agency may

1	establish higher standards for background investigations of
2	applicants if those standards are not contrary to State or
3	federal law.
4	(b) Obligations for law enforcement officer reporting and
5	recordkeeping.
6	(1) All law enforcement agencies shall create and
7	maintain the following records for each officer:
8	(A) The date the law enforcement officer was
9	hired.
10	(B) With respect to any separation from
11	<pre>employment:</pre>
12	(i) The date of separation of employment.
13	(ii) The nature of any separation, including,
14	but not limited to, retirement, resignation, or
15	termination of employment.
16	(iii) If the law enforcement agency initiated
17	the separation, then the reason given to the
18	officer.
19	(iv) The reason the law enforcement officer
20	was terminated if the law enforcement officer was
21	terminated for cause.
22	(v) If known to the law enforcement agency,
23	then whether the separation occurred while the law
24	enforcement agency or any other entity was
25	conducting an investigation of the law enforcement
26	officer based on allegations that the law

1	enforcement officer violated any rule, policy,
2	procedure, law, or engaged in other misconduct
3	
	covered by this Act.
4	(C) A record of the background check performed by
5	the law enforcement agency.
6	(D) A record reflecting each type of complaint
7	against, investigation of, and discipline of the
8	officer known to the law enforcement agency, including
9	each:
10	(i) sustained complaint against the officer.
11	For the purposes of this item, a "sustained
12	complaint" means a complaint in which the
13	investigation produced a preponderance of evidence
14	to prove the allegation of an act that was
15	determined to be misconduct;
16	(ii) investigation of the officer by an
17	internal affairs unit, an internal review board, a
18	civilian oversight board, or a comparable body;
19	(iii) arrest of the officer;
20	(iv) discipline imposed on the officer,
21	including any last chance agreement or separation
22	agreement;
23	(v) criminal prosecution against the officer;
24	(vi) written reprimand of the officer;
25	(vii) suspension of the law enforcement
26	officer's employment or order that the officer

Τ	take a leave from employment;
2	(viii) determination by a prosecutor's
3	office's that the officer is not be called as a
4	witness in court or that the officer's misconduct
5	must be disclosed to defendants; and
6	(ix) complaint, investigation, or disciplinary
7	matter vacated or resolved in favor of the
8	officer;
9	(E) A record reflecting each form of in-service
10	training, retraining, and training on policies that
11	the officer completed, whether or not such training is
12	required by this Act;
13	Information compiled in this Section shall be available
14	for review by hiring agencies for the purpose of hiring
15	background checks and for the Board for the purpose of
16	evaluation of aggravating and mitigating factors under Section
17	<u>6.3.</u>
18	(2) All law enforcement agencies and the Illinois
19	State Police shall notify the Board of any final
20	determination of a willful violation of department, law
21	enforcement agency, or the Illinois State Police policy,
22	official misconduct, or violation of law within 10 days
23	when:
24	(A) the determination leads to a suspension of at
25	<pre>least 10 days;</pre>
26	(B) any infraction that would trigger an official

1	or formal investigation under a law enforcement agency
2	or the Illinois State Police policy;
3	(C) there is an allegation of misconduct or
4	regarding truthfulness as to a material fact, bias, or
5	integrity; or
6	(D) the officer resigns or retires during the
7	course of an investigation and the officer has been
8	served notice that the officer is under investigation.
9	Agencies and the Illinois State Police may report to the
10	Board any conduct they deem appropriate to disseminate to
11	another law enforcement agency regarding a law enforcement
12	officer.
13	(3) The law enforcement agency or the Illinois State
14	Police shall report to the Board within 10 days of a final
15	determination and final exhaustion of any administrative
16	appeal, contractual dispute resolution process, or the law
17	enforcement officer's resignation or retirement, and shall
18	provide information regarding the nature of the violation.
19	This notification shall not necessarily trigger
20	certification review.
21	(4) A law enforcement agency and the Illinois State
22	Police shall be immune from liability for a disclosure
23	made as described in this subsection, unless the
24	disclosure would constitute intentional misrepresentation
25	or gross negligence.
26	(5) Within 14 days after receiving notification from a

law enforcement agency or the Illinois State Police, the Board must notify the law enforcement officer of the report and the officer's right to provide a statement regarding the reported violation. The law enforcement officer shall have 14 days from receiving notice to provide a written objection contesting information included in the law enforcement agency's report. The objection must be filed with the Board on a form prescribed by the Board and a copy must be provided by the law enforcement agency. The objection shall remain in the Officer Professional Conduct Database with the reported violation.

(c) Penalties.

(1) All law enforcement agencies are required to comply with the provisions of this Act and the rules adopted under this Act. Whenever the Board finds that any law enforcement agency is in violation of any provision of this Act, or any rule adopted under this Act, the Board shall notify the law enforcement agency of the violation and of the law enforcement agency's duty to comply with the provision or rule. This notification of non-compliance shall be sent to the law enforcement agency head via certified U.S. Mail or delivered by hand. The notice shall include a specific reference to the statute or regulation that the law enforcement agency has violated, the periods of alleged violation, and a brief statement of the factual

1	basis	for	the	finding	of	violation	along	with	any
2	suppor	tina	mater	ials					
_	Dappor	CITIG	III C C L	<u> </u>					

- 3 The law enforcement agency must come into compliance 4 within 30 days.
- 5 (2) If after 30 days the law enforcement agency has failed to come into compliance, then the Board shall issue 6 7 an order of failure to respond to the Notice of 8 non-compliance. This order may include a civil penalty not 9 to exceed \$1,000 per violation per day the law enforcement agency is not in compliance. This penalty shall be payable 10 11 to the Board. The Board shall send a notice to a right to a 12 conference to challenge the finding of non-compliance 13 under Section 6.4 and a calculation of the penalty owed 14 including the date from which the penalty should be 15 calculated.
- 16 (50 ILCS 705/6.3)

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- Sec. 6.3. Discretionary decertification of full-time and part-time law enforcement officers.
- 19 (a) Definitions. For purposes of this Section 6.3:
 - "Duty to intervene" means an obligation to intervene to prevent harm from occurring that arises when: an officer is present, and has reason to know (1) that excessive force is being used or that any constitutional violation has been committed by a law enforcement official; and (2) the officer has a realistic opportunity to intervene. This duty applies

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equally to supervisory and nonsupervisory officers. If aid is required, the officer shall not, when reasonable to administer aid, knowingly and willingly refuse to render aid as defined by State or federal law. An officer does not violate this duty if the failure to render aid is due to circumstances such as lack of appropriate specialized training, lack of resources or equipment, or if it is unsafe or impracticable to render aid.

"Excessive use of force" means using force in violation of State or federal law.

"False statement" means (1) any knowingly false statement provided on a form or report, (2) that the writer does not believe to be true, and (3) that the writer includes to mislead a public servant in performing the public servant's official functions.

"Perjury" means that as defined under Sections 32-2 and 32-3 of the Criminal Code of 2012.

"Tampers with or fabricates evidence" means if a law enforcement officer (1) has reason to believe that an official proceeding is pending or may be instituted, and (2) alters, destroys, conceals, or removes any record, document, data, video or thing to impair its validity or availability in the proceeding.

(b) Decertification conduct. The Board has the authority to decertify a full-time or a part-time law enforcement officer upon a determination by the Board that the law enforcement officer has:

- (1) committed an act that would constitute a felony or misdemeanor which could serve as basis for automatic decertification, whether or not the law enforcement officer was criminally prosecuted, and whether or not the law enforcement officer's employment was terminated;
 - (2) exercised excessive use of force;
- (3) failed to comply with the officer's duty to intervene, including through acts or omissions;
- (4) tampered with a dash camera or body-worn camera or data recorded by a dash camera or body-worn camera or directed another to tamper with or turn off a dash camera or body-worn camera or data recorded by a dash camera or body-worn camera for the purpose of concealing, destroying or altering potential evidence;
- (5) engaged in the following conduct relating to the reporting, investigation, or prosecution of a crime: committed perjury, made a false statement, or knowingly tampered with or fabricated evidence; or and
- (6) engaged in any unprofessional, unethical, deceptive, or deleterious conduct or practice harmful to the public; such conduct or practice need not have resulted in actual injury to any person. As used in this paragraph, the term "unprofessional conduct" shall include any departure from, or failure to conform to, the minimal standards of acceptable and prevailing practice of an officer.

- (b-5) The Board has the authority to decertify a full-time or part-time law enforcement officer notwithstanding whether a law enforcement agency takes disciplinary action against a law enforcement officer for the same underlying conduct as outlined in subsection (b).
 - (c) Notice of Alleged Violation.
 - (1) The following individuals and agencies shall notify the Board within 7 days of becoming aware of any violation described in subsection (b):
 - (A) A law enforcement agency as defined in Section 2 or any law enforcement officer of this State. For this subsection (c), law enforcement agency includes, but is not limited to, a civilian review board, an inspector general, and legal counsel for a law enforcement agency.
 - (B) The Executive Director of the Board;
 - (C) A State's Attorney's Office of this State.

"Becoming aware" does not include confidential communications between agency lawyers and agencies regarding legal advice. For purposes of this subsection, "law enforcement agency" does not include the Illinois Attorney General when providing legal representation to a law enforcement officer under the State Employee Indemnification Act.

(2) Any person may also notify the Board of any conduct the person believes a law enforcement officer has

comm	itted	as	descr	ibed	in	subse	cti	on	(b).	S	Buch
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- (3) Upon written request, the Board shall disclose to the individual or entity who filed a notice of violation the status of the Board's review.
- (d) Form. The notice of violation reported under subsection (c) shall be on a form prescribed by the Board in its rules. The form shall be publicly available by paper and electronic means. The form shall include fields for the following information, at a minimum:
 - (1) the full name, address, and telephone number of the person submitting the notice;
 - (2) if submitted under subsection (c)(1), the agency name and title of the person submitting the notice;
 - (3) the full name, badge number, employing agency, and physical description of the officer, if known;
 - (4) the full name or names, address or addresses, telephone number or numbers, and physical description or descriptions of any witnesses, if known;
 - (5) a concise statement of facts that describe the alleged violation and any copies of supporting evidence including but not limited to any photographic, video, or

audio recordings of the incident;

- (6) whether the person submitting the notice has notified any other agency; and
- (7) an option for an individual, who submits directly to the Board, to consent to have the individual's identity disclosed. The identity of any individual providing information or reporting any possible or alleged violation to the Board shall be kept confidential and may not be disclosed without the consent of that individual, unless the individual consents to disclosure of the individual's name or disclosure of the individual's identity is otherwise required by law. The confidentiality granted by this subsection does not preclude the disclosure of the identity of a person in any capacity other than as the source of an allegation.

Nothing in this subsection (d) shall preclude the Board from receiving, investigating, or acting upon allegations made confidentially or in a format different from the form provided for in this subsection.

- (e) Preliminary review.
- (1) The <u>Statewide Enforcement Unit</u> Board shall complete a preliminary review of the allegations to determine whether there is sufficient information to warrant a further investigation of any violations of the Act. Upon initiating a preliminary review of the allegations, the Statewide Enforcement Unit Board shall

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notify the head of the law enforcement agency that employs the law enforcement officer who is the subject of the allegations. At the request of the Statewide Enforcement Unit Board, the law enforcement agency must submit any copies of investigative findings, evidence, or documentation to the Statewide Enforcement Unit Board in accordance with rules adopted by the Statewide Enforcement Unit's Board to facilitate the Statewide Enforcement Unit's Board's preliminary review. The Statewide Enforcement Unit Board may correspond with the law enforcement agency, official records clerks or any investigative agencies in conducting its preliminary review.

- During the preliminary review, the Statewide Enforcement Unit Board will take all reasonable steps to discover any and all objective verifiable relevant to the alleged violation through the identification, retention, review, and analysis of all currently available evidence, including, but not limited to: all time-sensitive evidence, audio and video evidence, physical evidence, arrest reports, photographic evidence, GPS records, computer data, lab reports, medical documents, and witness interviews. All reasonable steps will be taken to preserve relevant evidence identified during the preliminary investigation.
- (3) If after a preliminary review of the alleged violation or violations, the Statewide Enforcement Unit

Board believes there is sufficient information to warrant further investigation of any violations of this Act, the alleged violation or violations shall be assigned for investigation in accordance with subsection (f).

- (4) If after a review of the allegations, the Statewide Enforcement Unit Board believes there is insufficient information supporting the allegations to warrant further investigation, it may close a notice. Notification of the Statewide Enforcement Unit's Board's decision to close a notice shall be sent to all relevant individuals, agencies, and any entities that received notice of the violation under subsection (c) within 30 days of the notice being closed, except in cases where the notice is submitted anonymously if the complainant is unknown.
- (5) Except when the Board has received notice under subparagraph (A) of paragraph (1) of subsection (c), no later than 30 days after receiving notice, the <u>Statewide Enforcement Unit Board</u> shall report any notice of violation it receives to the relevant law enforcement agency, unless reporting the notice would jeopardize any subsequent investigation. The Board shall also record any notice of violation it receives to the Officer Professional Conduct Database in accordance with Section 9.2. The Board shall report to the appropriate State's Attorney any alleged violations that contain allegations,

claims, or factual assertions that, if true, would constitute a violation of Illinois law. The <u>Statewide</u> <u>Enforcement Unit</u> <u>Board</u> shall inform the law enforcement officer via certified mail that it has received a notice of violation against the law enforcement officer.

If the <u>Statewide Enforcement Unit</u> <u>Board</u> determines that due to the circumstances and the nature of the allegation that it would not be prudent to notify the law enforcement officer and the officer's law enforcement agency unless and until the filing of <u>charges</u> a <u>Formal Complaint</u>, the <u>Statewide Enforcement Unit</u> <u>Board</u> shall document in the file the reason or reasons a notification was not made.

- (6) If the law enforcement officer is involved in a criminal proceeding on the same subject as the notice of violation, the <u>Statewide Enforcement Unit Board</u> is responsible for maintaining a current status report including court dates, hearings, pleas, adjudication status and sentencing. A State's Attorney's Office must notify the Board of any criminal charges filed against a law enforcement officer, and must provide updates of significant developments to the Board in a timely manner but no later than 30 days after such developments.
- (f) Investigations; requirements. Investigations are to be assigned after a preliminary review, unless the investigations were closed under paragraph (4) of subsection (e), as follows

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in paragraphs (1), (2), and (3) of this subsection (f).

(1) A law enforcement agency that submits a notice of violation to the Board under subparagraph (A) of paragraph (1) of subsection (c) shall be responsible for conducting an investigation of the underlying allegations except when: (i) the law enforcement agency refers the notice to law enforcement agency or the another Statewide Enforcement Unit Board for investigation and such other agency or the Board agrees to conduct the investigation; (ii) an external, independent, or civilian oversight agency conducts the investigation in accordance with local ordinance or other applicable law; or (iii) the Executive Director Board has determined that it will conduct the investigation based upon the facts and circumstances of the alleged violation, including but not limited to, investigations regarding the Chief or Sheriff of a law enforcement agency, familial conflict of interests, complaints involving a substantial portion of a enforcement agency, or complaints involving a policy of a law enforcement agency. Any agency or entity conducting an investigation under this paragraph (1) shall quarterly reports to the Statewide Enforcement Unit Board regarding the progress of the investigation. The quarterly report shall be reviewed by the individual or individuals at the Statewide Enforcement Unit Board who conducted the preliminary review, if available.

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Any agency or entity conducting an investigation under this paragraph (1) shall, within 7 days of completing an investigation, deliver an Investigative Summary Report and copies of any administrative evidence to the Statewide Enforcement Unit Board. If the Executive Director Board finds an investigation conducted under this paragraph (1) is incomplete, unsatisfactory, or deficient in any way, Statewide Enforcement Unit Board may direct the investigating entity or agency to take any additional investigative steps deemed necessary to thoroughly and satisfactorily complete the investigation, or the Board may take steps necessary to complete any the investigation. The investigating entity or agency or, when necessary, the Statewide Enforcement Unit Board will then amend and re-submit the Investigative Summary Report to the Executive Director Board for approval.

The <u>Statewide Enforcement Unit</u> Board shall submit a report to the investigating entity disclosing the name, address, and telephone numbers of persons who have knowledge of facts which are the subject of the investigation and identifying the subject matter of their knowledge.

(2) The <u>Statewide Enforcement Unit</u> Board shall investigate and complete an Investigative Summary Report when a State's Attorney's Office submits a notice of violation to the Board under (c) (1) (C).

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(3) When a person submits a notice to the Statewide Enforcement Unit Board under paragraph (2) of subsection (c), The Board shall assign the investigation to the law enforcement agency that employs the law enforcement officer, except when: (i) the law enforcement agency requests to refer the notice to another law enforcement agency or the Board for investigation and such other agency or the Board agrees to conduct the investigation; (ii) an external, independent, or civilian oversight agency conducts the investigation in accordance with local ordinance or other applicable law; or (iii) the Executive Director Board has determined that it will conduct the investigation based upon the facts and circumstances of the alleged violation, including but not limited to, investigations regarding the Sheriff or Chief Chief or Sheriff of a law enforcement agency, familial conflict of interests, complaints involving a substantial portion of a law enforcement agency, or complaints involving a policy of a law enforcement agency.

The investigating entity or agency shall submit quarterly reports to the Board regarding the progress of the investigation in a form to be determined by the Board. The quarterly report shall be reviewed by the individual at the <u>Statewide Enforcement Unit</u> Board who conducted the preliminary review, if available.

The investigating entity or agency shall, within 7 days of

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completing an investigation, deliver an Investigative Summary Report and copies of any evidence to the Statewide Enforcement Unit and the Executive Director Board. If the Statewide Enforcement Unit or Executive Director Board finds an investigation conducted under this subsection (f)(3) is incomplete, unsatisfactory, biased, or deficient in any way, the <u>Executive Director</u> Board may direct the investigating entity to take any additional investigative steps deemed necessary to thoroughly and satisfactorily complete the investigation, or the Statewide Enforcement Unit Board may take any steps necessary to complete the investigation. The investigating entity or agency or, when necessary, the Statewide Enforcement Unit Board will then amend and re-submit the Investigative Summary Report to Executive Director Board for approval. investigating entity shall cooperate with and assist the Statewide Enforcement Unit Board, as necessary, in any subsequent investigation.

Enforcement Unit Board may, at any point, initiate a concurrent investigation under this Section section. The original investigating entity shall timely communicate, coordinate, and cooperate with the Statewide Enforcement Unit Board to the fullest extent. The Board shall promulgate rules that shall address, at a minimum, the sharing of information and investigative means such as

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subpoenas and interviewing witnesses.

- Investigative Summary Report. An Investigative Summary Report shall contain, at а minimum, the allegations and elements within each allegation followed by the testimonial, documentary, or physical evidence that is relevant to each such allegation or element listed and discussed in association with it. All persons who have been interviewed and listed in the Investigative Summary Report will be identified as a complainant, witness, person with specialized knowledge, or law enforcement employee.
- (6) Each law enforcement agency shall adopt a written policy regarding the investigation of conduct under subsection (a) that involves a law enforcement officer employed by that law enforcement agency. The written policy adopted must include the following, at a minimum:
 - (a) Each law enforcement officer shall immediately report any conduct under subsection (b) to the appropriate supervising officer.
 - (b) The written policy under this Section shall be available for inspection and copying under the Freedom of Information Act, and not subject to any exemption of that Act.
- (7) Nothing in this Act shall prohibit a law enforcement agency from conducting an investigation for the purpose of internal discipline. However, any such

investigation shall be conducted in a manner that avoids interference with, and preserves the integrity of, any separate investigation by the <u>Statewide Enforcement Unit Board</u> being conducted.

- (8) The Board, executive director, and investigators performing investigations conducted under this Section shall preserve all evidence. This information shall be contained in a single investigation file. Upon the filing of formal complaint seeking decertification, the investigation file shall be subject to unredacted disclosure to the law enforcement officer subject of the investigation.
- Summary Report, the <u>Statewide Enforcement Unit Board</u> shall review the Report and any relevant evidence obtained and determine whether there is reasonable basis to believe that the law enforcement officer committed any conduct that would be deemed a violation of this Act. If after reviewing the Report and any other relevant evidence obtained, the <u>Statewide Enforcement Unit Board</u> determines that a reasonable basis does exist, the <u>Statewide Enforcement Unit Board</u> shall file a formal complaint with the Certification Review Panel.
 - (h) Formal Complaint Hearing.
 - (1) Upon issuance of a formal complaint by the Enforcement Unit, the Panel shall set the matter for an initial hearing in front of an administrative law judge.

At least 30 days before the date set for an initial hearing, the Panel must, in writing, notify the law enforcement officer subject to the complaint of the following:

- (i) the allegations against the law enforcement officer, the time and place for the hearing, and whether the law enforcement officer's certification has been temporarily suspended under Section 8.3;
- (ii) the right to file a written answer to the complaint with the Panel within 30 days after service of the notice;
- (iii) that if the law enforcement officer fails to comply with the notice of the default order in paragraph (2), the Panel shall enter a default order against the law enforcement officer along with a finding that the allegations in the complaint are deemed admitted, and that the law enforcement officer's certification may be revoked as a result; and
- (iv) that the law enforcement officer may request an informal conference to surrender the officer's certification.
- (2) The Board shall send the law enforcement officer notice of the default order. The notice shall state that the officer has 30 days to notify the Board in writing of their desire to have the order vacated and to appear

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before the Board. If the law enforcement officer does not notify the Board within 30 days, the Board may set the matter for hearing. If the matter is set for hearing, the Board shall send the law enforcement officer the notice of the date, time and location of the hearing. If the law enforcement officer or counsel for the officer does appear, at the Board's discretion, the hearing may proceed or may be continued to a date and time agreed upon by all parties. If on the date of the hearing, neither the law enforcement officer nor counsel for the officer appears, the Board may proceed with the hearing for default in their absence.

(3) If the law enforcement officer fails to comply with paragraph (2), all of the allegations contained in complaint shall be deemed admitted and the law enforcement officer shall be decertified if, by a majority vote of the Panel panel, the conduct charged in the complaint is found to constitute sufficient grounds for decertification under this Act. Notice ofthe decertification decision may be served by delivery, by mail, or, at the discretion of the Board, by electronic means as adopted by rule to the address or email address specified by the law enforcement officer in the officer's last communication with the Board. Notice shall also be provided to the law enforcement officer's employing law enforcement agency.

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- (4) The Board, at the request of the law enforcement officer subject to the Formal Complaint, may suspend a hearing on a Formal Complaint for no more than one year if a concurrent criminal matter is pending. If the law enforcement officer requests to have the suspended, the law enforcement officer's certification shall be deemed inactive until the law enforcement officer's Formal Complaint hearing concludes. The Board or the law enforcement officer may request to have the hearing suspended for up to 6 additional months for good cause. This request may be renewed. For purposes of this paragraph (4), "good cause" means incident an occurrence that is beyond the control of the requester and that prevents the hearing from occurring, or holding the hearing would impose an undue hardship or prejudice on the requester.
- (5) Surrender of certification or waiver. Upon the Board's issuance of a complaint, and prior to hearing on the matter, a law enforcement officer may choose to surrender the officer's certification or waiver by notifying the Board in writing of the officer's decision to do so. Upon receipt of such notification from the law enforcement officer, the Board shall immediately decertify the officer, or revoke any waiver previously granted. In the case of a surrender of certification or waiver, the Board's proceeding shall terminate.

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(6) Appointment of administrative law judges. The
Board shall retain any attorney licensed to practice law
in the State of Illinois to serve as an administrative law
judge in any action involving a law enforcement officer
under this Act. The administrative law judge shall be
retained to a term of no greater than 4 years. If more than
one judge is retained, the terms shall be staggered. The
administrative law judge has full authority to conduct the
hearings.

Administrative law judges will receive initial and annual training that is adequate in quality, quantity, scope, and type, and will cover, at minimum the following topics:

- (i) constitutional and other relevant law on police-community encounters, including the law on the use of force and stops, searches, and arrests;
 - (ii) police tactics;
 - (iii) investigations of police conduct;
 - (iv) impartial policing;
- 20 (v) policing individuals in crisis;
- 21 (vi) Illinois police policies, procedures, and 22 disciplinary rules;
 - (vii) procedural justice; and
- 24 (viii) community outreach.

25 The Board shall determine the content and extent of 26 the training within the scope provided for by this

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subsection.

(7) Hearing. At the hearing, the administrative law judge will hear the allegations alleged in the complaint. The law enforcement officer or τ the counsel for $\frac{\partial f}{\partial t}$ the officer officer's choosing, and the Statewide Enforcement Unit Board, or the officer's counsel, shall be afforded the opportunity to present any pertinent statements, testimony, evidence, and arguments. The law enforcement officer shall be afforded the opportunity to request that the Board compel the attendance of witnesses production of related documents. After the conclusion of the hearing, the administrative law judge shall report any findings of fact, conclusions of law, and recommended disposition to the Panel. If the law enforcement officer objects to any procedural or substantive legal portion of the report, the officer may do so by written brief filed with the Panel within 14 days after receipt of the report. The Panel may grant reasonable extensions for good cause shown or when mutually agreed upon by the parties.

No later than 28 days before the hearing, the law enforcement officer or the law enforcement officer's counsel a party shall disclose the following to the Board:

(i) The name and, if known, the address and telephone number of each individual likely to have information relevant to the hearing that the <u>law</u> enforcement officer disclosing party may use to

support its claims or defenses. This includes, but is not limited to, any name that has previously been held as confidential by the Board.

(ii) A copy of any documents and videos that are in the possession, custody, or control of the <u>law</u> enforcement officer party, and that the <u>law</u> enforcement officer disclosing party may use to support its claims or defenses.

No later than 28 days after the filing of a formal complaint, the Statewide Enforcement Unit shall give to the law enforcement officer or their counsel a copy of the complete and unredacted "investigation file" as defined in paragraph (f) of subsection (f) including, but not limited to, any name that has previously been held as confidential by the Statewide Enforcement Unit or Board.

(8) Certification Review Meeting. Upon receipt of the administrative law judge's findings of fact, conclusions of law, and recommended disposition, and any submitted objections from the law enforcement officer, the Panel shall call for a certification review meeting.

In such a meeting, the Panel may adjourn into a closed conference for the purposes of deliberating on the evidence presented during the hearing. In closed conference, the Panel shall consider the hearing officer's findings of fact, conclusions of law, and recommended

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disposition and may deliberate on all evidence and testimony received and may consider the weight and credibility to be given to the evidence received. No new or additional evidence may be presented to the Panel. After concluding its deliberations, the Panel shall convene in open session for its consideration of the matter. If a simple majority of the Panel finds that no allegations in the complaint supporting one or more charges of misconduct are proven by clear and convincing evidence, then the Panel shall recommend to the Board that the complaint be dismissed. If a simple majority of the finds that the allegations in the Panel complaint supporting one or more charges of misconduct are proven by clear and convincing evidence, then the Panel shall recommend to the Board to decertify the officer. The Panel shall prepare a summary report as soon as practicable the completion of the meeting including the after following: the hearing officer's findings of fact, conclusions of law, recommended disposition, and the Panel's order.

(9) Final action by the Board. After receiving the Panel's recommendations and any objections by the law enforcement officer, and after due consideration of the Panel's recommendations, the Board, by majority vote, shall issue a final decision to decertify the law enforcement officer or take no action in regard to the law

enforcement officer. No new or additional evidence may be presented to the Board. If the Board makes a final decision contrary to the recommendations of the Panel, the Board shall set forth in its final written decision the specific written reasons for not following the Panel's recommendations. A copy of the Board's final decision shall be served upon the law enforcement officer by the Board, either personally or as provided in this Act for the service of a notice of hearing. A copy of the Board's final decision also shall be delivered to the last employing law enforcement agency, the complainant, and the Panel.

(10) Reconsideration of the Board's Decision. Within 30 days after service of the Board's final decision, the Panel or the law enforcement officer may file a written motion for reconsideration with the Review Committee. The motion for reconsideration shall specify the particular grounds for reconsideration. The non-moving party may respond to the motion for reconsideration. The Review Committee shall only address the issues raised by the parties.

The Review Committee may deny the motion for reconsideration, or it may grant the motion in whole or in part and issue a new final decision in the matter. The Review Committee must notify the law enforcement officer and their last employing law enforcement agency within 14

l days of a denial and state the reasons for denial

- (i) This Section applies to conduct by a full-time or part-time law enforcement officer in violation of subsection (b) that occurred before, on, or after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 102nd General Assembly.
- (j) Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, the changes made to this Section by this amendatory Act of the 102nd General Assembly and Public Act 101-652 take effect July 1, 2022.
- (k) Annual report. The Board shall submit an annual report to the Governor, Attorney General, President and Minority Leader of the Senate, and the Speaker and Minority Leader of the House of Representatives on or before March 1, 2026, and every year thereafter indicating:
 - (1) the number of complaints under this Section received in the preceding calendar year, including but not limited to the race, gender, and type of discretionary decertification complaints received;
 - (2) the number of investigations initiated in the preceding calendar year since the date of the last report;
- 21 (3) the number of investigations concluded in the preceding calendar year;
- 23 (4) the number of investigations pending as of the last date of the preceding calendar year;
 - (5) the number of hearings held in the preceding calendar year;

1	(6) the number of officers decertified in the
2	<pre>preceding calendar year;</pre>
3	(7) the number of officers where insufficient cause
4	for decertification was found by an investigator
5	conducting an investigation under this Section; and
6	(8) the number of officers where insufficient cause
7	for decertification was found by an administrative law
8	judge, review panel, or Board.
9	The annual report shall be publicly available on the
10	website of the Board.
11	(Source: P.A. 101-652, eff. 1-1-22; 102-694, eff. 1-7-22.)
12	(50 ILCS 705/6.4 new)
13	Sec. 6.4. Denials and Certain Appeals
14	(a) The Board shall issue a formal written notice of the
15	denial of training waiver, denial of initial certification or
16	the intent to decertify under Section 6.1 within 15 days of the
17	decision. The Board shall set forth the specific reasons for
18	the waiver denial, denial of initial certification or
19	automatic decertification and serve the officer, personally,
20	by e-mail, or by certified mail. The Board shall also inform
21	the law enforcement officer of the ability to appeal the
22	decision in writing or by a hearing.
23	(1) A law enforcement officer whose application for a
24	training waiver is denied by the Board, who is denied
25	initial certification, or who is notified of the intent to

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1	decertify under Section 6.1, may submit an appeal that
2	shall include the particular reasons why the law
3	enforcement officer believes that the decision to deny the
4	waiver, certification, or decertify pursuant to Section
5	6.1 was incorrect and all relevant document the law
6	enforcement officer believes supports the appeal, within
7	10 days after service of the notice of the denial. The
8	officer may request a summary hearing in front of the
9	Board where limited testimony may be offered to provide
10	evidence not available via documentary evidence.
± 0	evidence need did it a documentary evidence.

- (b) When a Notice of Non-Compliance has been sent under Section 6.2, the law enforcement agency may request to schedule the matter for an informal conference at which the law enforcement agency will meet with the Board in an attempt to resolve the matter.
- A request by the law enforcement agency for an informal conference must be received by the Board within 15 days after the receipt of the Notice of Non-Compliance. Should a resolution not be reached, the matter shall be set for hearing.
- 21 (c) The Board may create a committee to hear and decide the appeals under this Section.
- 23 (50 ILCS 705/8.1) (from Ch. 85, par. 508.1)
- Sec. 8.1. Full-time law enforcement and county corrections officers.

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The Board shall establish minimum certification (a) standards for all officers that shall include: No person shall receive a permanent appointment as a law enforcement officer or a permanent appointment as a county corrections officer unless that person has been awarded, within 6 months of the officer's initial full time employment, a certificate attesting to the officer's successful completion of the Minimum Standards Basic Law Enforcement or County Correctional Training Course as prescribed by the Board to be completed within 6 months of the applicant's initial full-time employment; or has been awarded a certificate attesting to the applicant's officer's satisfactory completion of a training program of similar content and number of hours and which course has been found acceptable by the Board under the provisions of this Act. ; or The Board shall grant a training waiver by reason of prior law enforcement or corrections experience, obtained in Illinois, in any other state, or with an agency of the federal government, where the basic training requirement is determined by the Board to be sufficient illogical and unreasonable. Agencies seeking a reciprocity waiver for training completed outside of Illinois must conduct a thorough background check and provide verification of the officer's prior training. After review and satisfaction of all requested conditions related to training, the officer shall be awarded an equivalency waiver certificate satisfying the training requirements of this Section. Within

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60 days after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 103rd General Assembly, the Board shall adopt uniform rules providing for a training waiver process for a previously employed and qualified as a law enforcement or county corrections officer under federal law or the laws of any other state, or who has completed a basic law enforcement officer or correctional officer academy who would be qualified to be employed as a law enforcement officer or correctional officer by the federal government or any other state. These rules shall address the process for evaluating prior training credit, a description and list of the courses typically required for reciprocity candidates to complete prior to taking the exam, and a procedure for employers seeking a pre-activation determination for a reciprocity training waiver. The rules shall provide that any eligible person previously trained as a law enforcement or county corrections officer under federal law or the laws of any other state shall successfully complete the following prior to the approval of a training waiver:

- (1) a training program or set of coursework approved by the Board on the laws of this State relevant to the duties and training requirements of law enforcement and county correctional officers;
 - (2) firearms training; and
- 25 (3) successful passage of the equivalency certification examination.

If such training is required and not completed within the applicable 6 months, then the officer must forfeit the officer's position, or the employing agency must obtain a waiver from the Board extending the period for compliance. Such training waiver shall be issued only for good and justifiable reasons, and in no case shall extend more than 90 days beyond the initial 6 months. Any hiring agency that fails to train a law enforcement officer within this period shall be prohibited from employing this individual in a law enforcement capacity for one year from the date training was to be completed. If an agency again fails to train the individual a second time, the agency shall be permanently barred from employing this individual in a law enforcement capacity.

Board must mail the refusal to the applicant and their supporting law enforcement agency by both certified and regular mail at the last known address of record. The notification shall include a statement of determination, reasons for denial, and the applicant's and law enforcement agency's rights to contest and appeal under Section 6.4. Should the applicant or law enforcement agency not appeal within the time period specified in Section 6.4, the Board may deem the law enforcement officer's waiver denied.

(4) successful completion of a background investigation including:

(A) a state and national background check,

hist	tory;	provid	ed,	that	if	the	appl	icant	t has	been
pre	viousl	y emplo	yed	in la	aw en	force	ement	in a	ny sta	te or
<u>Uni</u>	ted St	ates te	erri	tory	or by	y the	fede	ral	govern	ment,
the	appl	icant's	fu	ıll e	emplo	yment	rec	cord,	incl	uding
comp	olaint	s, dis	cipl	ine,	and	rej	ected	d ap	plicat	ions,
sha.	ll be	evalu	ated	d in	the	bac	kgrou	ınd	check.	The
<u>bacl</u>	kgroun	d che	ck	shall	L be	e cc	nduct	ted	under	the
pro	cedure	s esta	blis	hed	by t	he B	oard	and	inclu	ıde a
crir	minal	backgro	ound	reco	rds	check	in	acco:	<u>rdance</u>	with
the	Pris	on Rape	e El	imina	ation	n Act	(PR	EA),	28 C	.F.R.
115	.317,	the N	Natio	onal	Dec	ertif	icati	on	Index,	the
Nat:	ional	Crime	Info	rmati	ion (Cente	r dat	abas	e, and	d the
Law	Enfor	cement	Agen	cies	Data	Syst	em (L	EADS	<u>.</u>	
	(B) a	socia	l me	dia s	searc	h of	the	appl	icant.	This
seai	rch sl	nall in	nclu	de, 3	out	is n	ot l	<u>imit</u>	ed to,	the
foli	lowing	, wheth	er t	he ap	plic	ant h	as:			
	_(i) Made	e st	ateme	nts,	post	s, s	hared	d post	s, or
	comme	nts in	su	pport	of	, or	that	de:	monstr	ates,
	espou	ses, ad	lvoca	ates,	or s	uppor	ts pu	ublic	expre	ssion
	of la	awlessn	ess	or 1	bias	or	disc	rimin	ation.	The
	Board	shall	pre	serve	a c	ору (of an	у ро	sts, s	hared
	posts	, or	con	ments	s in	n su	ıpport	c of	any	thing
	viola	tive of	th:	is Se	ction	n the	inve	stiq	ation	files

as evidence of unsuitability; or

(ii) Outwardly facing social media activity

including, but not limited to, a full employment

1	that would otherwise undermine public confidence
2	in law enforcement or in the applicant's ability
3	to carry out the public safety mission in a legal,
4	constitutional, unbiased, and non-discriminatory
5	fashion. The Board shall preserve a copy of any
6	posts, shared posts, or comments in support of
7	anything violative of this Section the
8	investigation files as evidence of certification
9	unsuitability; and
10	(iii) A check of the applicant's lack of
11	participation with any foreign terrorist
12	organization, domestic terrorist group, criminal
13	organization, hate group, or a group that
14	advocates for, espouses, or promotes the
15	commission of acts of force and violence, or any
16	other unlawful means, to overthrow a local, state,
17	or Federal government of the United States.
18	This search shall not include, and the Board
19	may not consider, posts that contain
20	characteristics of age, race, religion,
21	disability, or sex of the applicant.
22	(C) That the applicant has not been convicted of,
23	found guilty of, entered a plea of guilty to, or
24	entered a plea of nolo contendere to a felony offense,
25	any of the misdemeanors in Sections 11-1.50, 11-6,

11-6.5, 11-6.6, 11-9.1, 11-9.1B, 11-14, 11-14.1,

11-30, 12-2, 12-3.2, 12-3.4, 12-3.5, 16-1, 17-1, 17-2, 26.5-1, 26.5-2, 26.5-3, 28-3, 29-1, any misdemeanor in violation of any Section of Part E of Title III of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012, or subsection (a) of Section 17-32 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012, or Section 5 or 5.2 of the Cannabis Control Act, or a crime involving moral turpitude under the laws of this State or any other state which if committed in this State would be punishable as a felony or a crime of moral turpitude, or any felony or misdemeanor in violation of federal law or the law of any state that is the equivalent of any of the offenses specified therein.

(i) The Board may deny certification to a person who received a sentence of supervision, conditional discharge, or first offender probation, or any similar disposition provided for by law for a violation under 6.1. The Board shall review shall consider any evidence of rehabilitation and mitigating factors contained in the person's record, including any of the following factors and evidence, to determine if the violation will impair the ability of the law enforcement officer:

(I) the lack of direct relation of the offense for which the person was previously

1	convicted to the duties, functions, and
2	responsibilities of the law enforcement
3	officer;
4	(II) the age of the applicant at the time
5	of the criminal offense;
6	(III) successful completion of sentence;
7	(IV) evidence of the applicant's present
8	fitness and professional character;
9	(V) evidence of rehabilitation or
10	rehabilitative effort during or a term
11	conditional discharge, or first offender
12	probation, or any similar disposition provided
13	for by law; and
14	(VI) any other mitigating factors that
15	contribute to the person's potential and
16	current ability to perform as a law
17	enforcement officer.
18	An individual who is not certified by the Board or whose
19	certified status is inactive shall not function as a law
20	enforcement officer, be assigned the duties of a law
21	enforcement officer by an employing agency, or be authorized
22	to carry firearms under the authority of the employer, except
23	as otherwise authorized to carry a firearm under State or
24	federal law. Sheriffs who are elected as of January 1, 2022
25	(the effective date of Public Act 101-652) are exempt from the
26	requirement of certified status. Failure to be certified in

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accordance with this Act shall cause the officer to forfeit 1 2 the officer's position.

An employing agency may not grant a person status as a law enforcement officer unless the person has been granted an active law enforcement officer certification by the Board.

- (b) Inactive status. A person who has an inactive law enforcement officer certification has no law enforcement authority.
 - (1) A law enforcement officer's certification becomes inactive 60 days after upon termination, resignation, retirement, or separation from the officer's employing law enforcement agency for any reason. The Board shall re-activate a certification upon written application from the law enforcement officer's law enforcement agency that shows the law enforcement officer: (i) has accepted a full-time law enforcement position with that enforcement agency, and (ii) is not the subject of a decertification proceeding, and (iii) meets all other criteria for reactivation required by the Board. The Board may also establish special training requirements to be completed as a condition for re-activation.

The Board shall review a notice for reactivation from a law enforcement agency and provide a response within 30 days. The Board may extend this review for no more than additional 60 days if there is missing or incomplete information about the law enforcement officer available to

the Board sufficient to make a decision. The reason for this extension must be documented. A law enforcement officer shall be allowed to be employed as a full-time law enforcement officer while the law enforcement officer reactivation waiver is under review.

A law enforcement officer who is refused reactivation or an employing agency of a law enforcement officer who is refused reactivation under this Section may request a hearing in accordance with the hearing procedures as outlined in subsection (h) of Section 6.3 of this Act.

If the Board seeks to deny reactivation to a law enforcement officer due to issues unrelated to training or employment, it must proceed to discretionary decertification under Section 6.3.

The Board may refuse to re-activate the certification of a law enforcement officer who was involuntarily terminated for good cause by an employing agency for conduct subject to decertification under this Act or resigned or retired after receiving notice of a law enforcement agency's investigation.

(2) A law enforcement agency may place an officer who is currently certified on inactive status by sending a written request to the Board. A law enforcement officer whose certificate has been placed on inactive status shall not function as a law enforcement officer until the officer has completed any requirements for reactivating

the certificate as required by the Board. A request for inactive status in this subsection shall be in writing, accompanied by verifying documentation, and shall be submitted to the Board with a copy to the chief administrator of the law enforcement officer's current or new employing agency.

- (3) Certification that has become inactive under paragraph (2) of this subsection (b) shall be reactivated by written notice from the law enforcement officer's agency upon a showing that the law enforcement officer:

 (i) is employed in a full-time law enforcement position with the same law enforcement agency, and (ii) is not the subject of a decertification proceeding, and (iii) meets all other criteria for re-activation required by the Board.
- (4) Notwithstanding paragraph (3) of this subsection (b), a law enforcement officer whose certification has become inactive under paragraph (2) may have the officer's employing agency submit a request for a waiver of training requirements to the Board in writing and accompanied by any verifying documentation. A grant of a waiver is within the discretion of the Board. Within 7 days of receiving a request for a waiver under this Section, the Board shall notify the law enforcement officer and the chief administrator of the law enforcement officer's employing agency, whether the request has been granted, denied, or

if the Board will take additional time for information. If a A law enforcement agency whose request for a waiver under this subsection is denied the law enforcement officer, law enforcement agency, or both the law enforcement officer and the law enforcement agency are is entitled to request a review of the denial by the Board. The law enforcement agency must request a review within 20 days of the waiver being denied. The burden of proof shall be on the law enforcement agency or law enforcement officer to show why the law enforcement officer is entitled to a waiver of the legislatively required training and eligibility requirements.

- (c) No provision of this Section shall be construed to mean that a county corrections officer employed by a governmental agency at the time of the effective date of this amendatory Act, either as a probationary county corrections officer or as a permanent county corrections officer, shall require certification under the provisions of this Section. No provision of this Section shall be construed to apply to certification of elected county sheriffs.
- (d) Within 14 days, a law enforcement officer shall report to the Board: (1) any name change; (2) any change in employment; or (3) the filing of any criminal indictment or charges against the officer alleging that the officer committed any offense as enumerated in Section 6.1 of this Act.

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- 1 (e) All law enforcement officers must report the 2 completion of the training requirements required in this Act 3 in compliance with Section 8.4 of this Act.
 - (e-1) Each employing law enforcement agency shall allow and provide an opportunity for a law enforcement officer to complete the mandated requirements in this Act. All mandated training shall be provided at no cost to the employees. Employees shall be paid for all time spent attending mandated training.
- 10 (e-2) Each agency, academy, or training provider shall 11 maintain proof of a law enforcement officer's completion of 12 legislatively required training in a format designated by the 13 Board. The report of training shall be submitted to the Board within 30 days following completion of the training. A copy of 14 15 the report shall be submitted to the law enforcement officer. 16 Upon receipt of a properly completed report of training, the 17 Board will make the appropriate entry into the training records of the law enforcement officer. 18
 - (f) This Section does not apply to part-time law enforcement officers or probationary part-time law enforcement officers.
 - (g) Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, the changes made to this Section by Public Act 101-652, Public Act 102-28, and Public Act 102-694 take effect July 1, 2022.
 - (h) An individual who is not certified by the Board or whose certified status is inactive shall not function as a law

enforcement officer, be assigned the duties of a law enforcement officer by an employing law enforcement agency, or be authorized to carry firearms under the authority of the employer, except as otherwise authorized to carry a firearm under State or federal law. Sheriffs who are elected as of January 1, 2022 (the effective date of Public Act 101-652) are exempt from the requirement of certified status. Failure to be certified in accordance with this Act shall cause the officer to forfeit the officer's position.

An employing law enforcement agency may not grant a person status as a law enforcement officer unless the person has been granted an active law enforcement officer certification by the Board.

No provision of this Section shall be construed to mean that a county corrections officer employed by a governmental agency at the time of the effective date of this amendatory Act, either as a probationary county corrections officer or as a permanent county corrections officer, shall require certification under the provisions of this Section. No provision of this Section shall be construed to apply to certification of elected county sheriffs who are elected as of January 1, 2022 (the effective date of Public Act 101-652.)

(Source: P.A. 102-28, eff. 6-25-21; 102-694, eff. 1-7-22;

103-154, eff. 6-30-23; 103-389, eff. 1-1-24.)

(50 ILCS 705/8.2)

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1 Sec. 8.2. Part-time law enforcement officers.

(a) A person hired to serve as a part-time law enforcement officer must obtain from the Board a certificate (i) attesting to the officer's: (i) successful completion of the part-time police training course or ; (ii) attesting to the officer's satisfactory completion of a training program of similar content and number of hours that has been found acceptable by the Board under the provisions of this Act; or (iii) a training waiver attesting to the Board's determination that the part-time police training course is unnecessary because of the person's prior law enforcement experience obtained Illinois, in any other state, or with an agency of the federal government: (ii) successful completion of a background investigation as dictated by Section 8.1(a)(2)(a)-(c). A person hired on or after March 14, 2002 (the effective date of Public Act 92-533) this amendatory Act of the 92nd General Assembly must obtain this certificate within 18 months after the initial date of hire as a probationary part-time law enforcement officer in the State of Illinois. The probationary part-time law enforcement officer must be enrolled and accepted into a Board-approved course within 6 months after active employment by any department in the State. A person hired on or after January 1, 1996 and before March 14, 2002 (the effective date of Public Act 92-533) this amendatory Act of the 92nd General Assembly must obtain this certificate within 18 months after the date of hire. A person hired before

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January 1, 1996 must obtain this certificate within 24 months after January 1, 1996 (the effective date of Public Act 89-170) this amendatory Act of 1995. Agencies seeking a reciprocity waiver for training completed outside of Illinois conduct a thorough background check and verification of the officer's prior training. After review and satisfaction of all requested conditions, the officer shall be awarded an equivalency certificate satisfying the requirements of this Section. Within 60 days after <u>January 1, 2024</u> (the effective date of Public Act 103-389) this amendatory Act of the 103rd General Assembly, the Board shall adopt uniform rules providing for a waiver process for a person previously employed and qualified as a law enforcement or county corrections officer under federal law or the laws of any other state, or who has completed a basic law enforcement officer or correctional officer academy who would be qualified to be employed as a law enforcement officer or correctional officer by the federal government or any other state. These rules shall address the process for evaluating prior training credit, a description and list of the courses typically required for reciprocity candidates to complete prior to taking the exam, and a procedure for employers seeking a pre-activation determination for a reciprocity training waiver. The rules shall provide that any eligible person previously trained as a law enforcement or county corrections officer under federal law or the laws of any other state shall

- successfully complete the following prior to the approval of a waiver:
- (1) a training program or set of coursework approved by the Board on the laws of this State relevant to the duties and training requirements of law enforcement and county correctional officers;
 - (2) firearms training; and
 - (3) successful passage of the equivalency certification examination.

The employing agency may seek an extension waiver from the Board extending the period for compliance. An extension waiver shall be issued only for good and justifiable reasons, and the probationary part-time law enforcement officer may not practice as a part-time law enforcement officer during the extension waiver period. If training is required and not completed within the applicable time period, as extended by any waiver that may be granted, then the officer must forfeit the officer's position.

An individual who is not certified by the Board or whose certified status is inactive shall not function as a law enforcement officer, be assigned the duties of a law enforcement officer by an agency, or be authorized to carry firearms under the authority of the employer, except that sheriffs who are elected are exempt from the requirement of certified status. Failure to be in accordance with this Act shall cause the officer to forfeit the officer's position.

Board must mail the refusal to the applicant and their supporting law enforcement agency by both certified and regular mail at the last known address of record. The notification shall include a statement of determination, reasons for denial, and the applicant's and law enforcement agency's rights to contest and appeal under Section 6.4. Should the applicant or law enforcement agency not appeal within the time period specified in Section 6.4, the Board may deem the law enforcement officer's waiver denied.

- (a-5) A part-time probationary law enforcement officer shall be allowed to complete 6 six months of a part-time police training course and function as a law enforcement officer as permitted by this subsection with a waiver from the Board, provided the part-time law enforcement officer is still enrolled in the training course. If the part-time probationary law enforcement officer withdraws from the course for any reason or does not complete the course within the applicable time period, as extended by any waiver that may be granted, then the officer must forfeit the officer's position. A probationary law enforcement officer must function under the following rules:
 - (1) A law enforcement agency may not grant a person status as a law enforcement officer unless the person has been granted an active law enforcement officer certification by the Board.

- (2) A part-time probationary law enforcement officer shall not be used as a permanent replacement for a full-time law enforcement officer.
 - (3) A part-time probationary law enforcement officer shall be directly supervised at all times by a <u>Board-certified Board certified</u> law enforcement officer. Direct supervision requires oversight and control with the supervisor having final decision-making authority as to the actions of the recruit during duty hours.
 - (b) Inactive status. A person who has an inactive law enforcement officer certification has no law enforcement authority.
 - (1) A law enforcement officer's certification becomes inactive 60 days after upon termination, resignation, retirement, or separation from the employing agency for any reason. The Board shall reactivate re-activate a certification upon written application from the law enforcement officer's employing agency that shows the law enforcement officer: (i) has accepted a part-time law enforcement position with that a law enforcement agency, and (ii) is not the subject of a decertification proceeding, and (iii) meets all other criteria for re-activation required by the Board.
 - If the Board seeks to deny reactivation to a law enforcement officer due to issues unrelated to training or employment, it must proceed to discretionary

decertification under Section 6.3.

The Board may refuse to re-activate the certification of a law enforcement officer who was involuntarily terminated for good cause by the officer's employing agency for conduct subject to decertification under this Act or resigned or retired after receiving notice of a law enforcement agency's investigation.

- (2) A law enforcement agency may place an officer who is currently certified on inactive status by sending a written request to the Board. A law enforcement officer whose certificate has been placed on inactive status shall not function as a law enforcement officer until the officer has completed any requirements for reactivating the certificate as required by the Board. A request for inactive status in this subsection shall be in writing, accompanied by verifying documentation, and shall be submitted to the Board by the law enforcement officer's employing agency.
- (3) Certification that has become inactive under paragraph (2) of this subsection (b) τ shall be reactivated by written notice from the law enforcement officer's law enforcement agency upon a showing that the law enforcement officer is: (i) employed in a part-time law enforcement position with the same law enforcement agency, and (ii) not the subject of a decertification proceeding and (iii) meets all other criteria for reactivation required by the

Board. The Board may also establish special training requirements to be completed as a condition for reactivation re-activation.

The Board shall review a notice for reactivation from a law enforcement agency and provide a response within 30 days. The Board may extend this review. A law enforcement officer shall be allowed to be employed as a part-time law enforcement officer while the law enforcement officer reactivation waiver is under review.

A law enforcement officer who is refused reactivation or an employing agency of a law enforcement officer who is refused reactivation under this Section may request a hearing in accordance with the hearing procedures as outlined in subsection (h) of Section 6.3 of this Act.

(4) Notwithstanding paragraph (3) of this Section, a law enforcement officer whose certification has become inactive under paragraph (2) may have the officer's employing agency submit a request for a waiver of training requirements to the Board in writing and accompanied by any verifying documentation. A grant of a waiver is within the discretion of the Board. Within 7 days of receiving a request for a waiver under this <u>Section section</u>, the Board shall notify the law enforcement officer and the chief administrator of the law enforcement officer's employing agency, whether the request has been granted, denied, or if the Board will take additional time for information. <u>If</u>

- <u>a</u> A law enforcement agency or law enforcement officer, whose request for a waiver under this subsection is denied, the law enforcement officer and/or law enforcement agency is entitled to request a review of the denial by the Board. The law enforcement agency must request a review within 20 days after the waiver being denied. The burden of proof shall be on the law enforcement agency or law enforcement officer to show why the law enforcement officer is entitled to a waiver of the legislatively required training and eligibility requirements.
- (c) The part-time police training course referred to in this Section shall be of similar content and the same number of hours as the courses for full-time officers and shall be provided by Mobile Team In-Service Training Units under the Intergovernmental Law Enforcement Officer's In-Service Training Act or by another approved program or facility in a manner prescribed by the Board.
- (d) Within 14 days, a law enforcement officer shall report to the Board: (1) any name change; (2) any change in employment; or (3) the filing of any criminal indictment or charges against the officer alleging that the officer committed any offense as enumerated in Section 6.1 of this Act.
- 24 (e) All law enforcement officers must report the 25 completion of the training requirements required in this Act 26 in compliance with Section 8.4 of this Act.

- 1 (e-1) Each employing agency shall allow and provide an 2 opportunity for a law enforcement officer to complete the 3 requirements in this Act. All mandated training shall be 4 provided for at no cost to the employees. Employees shall be 5 paid for all time spent attending mandated training.
- 6 (e-2) Each agency, academy, or training provider shall 7 maintain proof of a law enforcement officer's completion of 8 legislatively required training in a format designated by the 9 Board. The report of training shall be submitted to the Board 10 within 30 days following completion of the training. A copy of 11 the report shall be submitted to the law enforcement officer. 12 Upon receipt of a properly completed report of training, the 13 Board will make the appropriate entry into the training records of the law enforcement officer. 14
- 15 (f) For the purposes of this Section, the Board shall 16 adopt rules defining what constitutes employment on a 17 part-time basis.
- (g) Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary,
 the changes made to this Section by <u>Public Act 102-694</u> this
 amendatory Act of the 102nd General Assembly and Public Act
 101-652 take effect July 1, 2022.
- 22 (Source: P.A. 102-694, eff. 1-7-22; 103-389, eff. 1-1-24; 23 revised 7-29-24.)
- 24 (50 ILCS 705/8.3)
- 25 Sec. 8.3. Emergency order of suspension.

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- (a) The Board, upon being notified that a law enforcement officer has been arrested or indicted on any felony charge or charges, may immediately suspend the law enforcement officer's certification for a term specified by the Board to begin no sooner than the date of the violation. The Board shall also notify the chief administrator of any law enforcement agency currently employing the officer. The Board shall have authority to dissolve an emergency order of suspension at any time for any reason.
- 10 (a-5) The Board may consider the following factors in 11 determining the term of a suspension:
- 12 (1) the seriousness of the conduct resulting in the arrest;
 - (2) whether the offense contains an element of actual or threatened bodily injury or coerce against another person;
 - (3) the law enforcement officer's previous arrests;
 - (4) the law enforcement officer's previous certification suspensions;
 - (5) actual or potential harm to public safety; and
- 21 (6) rebuttal evidence regarding mitigating factors.
 - (b) Notice of the immediate suspension shall be served on the law enforcement officer, the employing agency, the chief executive of the employing agency, and state the reason for suspension within seven days.
- 26 (c) Upon service of the notice, the law enforcement

officer's employing agency shall have 30 days to request to be heard by the Panel. The hearing, if requested by the officer, shall follow the hearing procedures as outlined in subsection (h) of Section 6.4 6.3 of this Act. In the hearing, the written communication and any other evidence obtained therewith may be introduced as evidence against the law enforcement officer; provided however, the law enforcement officer, or their counsel, shall have the opportunity to discredit, impeach and submit evidence rebutting such evidence to explain why the officer's certification should not be suspended or why the suspension should be shortened. The law enforcement officer may also present any rebuttal evidence of mitigating factors.

(d) The Panel shall review the recommendation from the administrative law judge regarding the suspension, and if the Panel finds that the proof is evident or the presumption great that the officer has committed the offense charged, the Panel can sustain or reduce the length of the suspension. If the Panel does not find that the proof is evident or the presumption great that the officer has committed the offense charged, the Panel can reverse the suspension.

If the law enforcement officer does not request to be heard or does not appear, the Panel may hold the hearing in the officer's absence. The law enforcement officer and the employing agency shall be notified of the decision of the Panel within 7 days. The law enforcement officer may request to suspend the hearing until after the officer's criminal

- 1 trial has occurred, however the suspension will remain intact
- 2 until the hearing.
- 3 (e) Findings and conclusions made in hearing for an
- 4 emergency suspension shall not be binding on any party in any
- 5 subsequent proceeding under this Act.
- 6 (f) A Panel member acting in good faith, and not in a
- 7 willful and wanton manner, in accordance with this Section,
- 8 shall not, as a result of such actions, be subject to criminal
- 9 prosecution or civil damages, including but not limited to
- 10 lost wages.
- 11 (g) Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary,
- 12 the changes made to this Section by this amendatory Act of the
- 13 102nd General Assembly and Public Act 101-652 take effect July
- 14 1, 2022.
- 15 (Source: P.A. 101-652, eff. 1-1-22; 102-694, eff. 1-7-22.)
- 16 (50 ILCS 705/9.2)
- 17 Sec. 9.2. Officer professional conduct database;
- 18 transparency.
- 19 (a) (blank). All law enforcement agencies and the Illinois
- 20 State Police shall notify the Board of any final determination
- 21 of a willful violation of department, agency, or the Illinois
- 22 State Police policy, official misconduct, or violation of law
- 23 within 10 days when:
- 24 (1) the determination leads to a suspension of at
- 25 least 10 days;

1	(2) any infraction that would trigger an official or
2	formal investigation under a law enforcement agency or the
3	Illinois State Police policy;
4	(3) there is an allegation of misconduct or regarding
5	truthfulness as to a material fact, bias, or integrity; or
6	(4) the officer resigns or retires during the course
7	of an investigation and the officer has been served notice
8	that the officer is under investigation.
9	Agencies and the Illinois State Police may report to the
10	Board any conduct they deem appropriate to disseminate to
11	another law enforcement agency regarding a law enforcement
12	officer.
13	The agency or the Illinois State Police shall report to
14	the Board within 10 days of a final determination and final
15	exhaustion of any administrative appeal, or the law
16	enforcement officer's resignation or retirement, and shall
17	provide information regarding the nature of the violation.
18	This notification shall not necessarily trigger certification
19	review.
20	A law enforcement agency and the Illinois State Police
21	shall be immune from liability for a disclosure made as
22	described in this subsection, unless the disclosure would
23	constitute intentional misrepresentation or gross negligence.
24	(b) (blank). Within 14 days after receiving notification
25	from a law enforcement agency or the Illinois State Police,

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report and the officer's right to provide a statement regarding the reported violation. The law enforcement officer shall have 14 days from receiving notice to provide a written objection contesting information included in the agency's report. The objection must be filed with the Board on a form prescribed by the Board and a copy must be served on the law enforcement agency. The objection shall remain in the database with the reported violation.

(c) The Board shall maintain a database readily available any chief administrative officer, or the officer's designee, of a law enforcement agency and the Illinois State Police that shall show for each law enforcement officer: (i) dates of certification, decertification, and inactive status; (ii) each sustained instance of departmental misconduct that lead to a suspension at least 10 days or any infraction that would trigger an official or formal investigation under the law enforcement agency policy, any allegation of misconduct regarding truthfulness as to a material fact, bias, or integrity, or any other reported violation, the nature of the violation, the reason for the final decision of discharge or dismissal, and any statement provided by the officer; (iii) date of separation from employment from any local or state law enforcement agency; (iv) the reason for separation from employment, including, but not limited to: whether separation was based on misconduct or occurred while the law enforcement agency was conducting an investigation of the

- certified individual for a violation of an employing agency's rules, policy or procedure or other misconduct or improper action.
 - (1) This database shall also be accessible to the State's Attorney of any county in this State and the Attorney General for the purpose of complying with obligations under Brady v. Maryland (373 U.S. 83) or Giglio v. United States (405 U.S. 150). This database shall also be accessible to the chief administrative officer of any law enforcement agency for the purposes of hiring law enforcement officers. This database shall not be accessible to anyone not listed in this subsection.
 - (2) (Blank). Before a law enforcement agency may appoint a law enforcement officer or a person seeking a certification as a law enforcement officer in this State, the chief administrative officer or designee must check the Officer Professional Conduct Database, contact each person's previous law enforcement employers, and document the contact. This documentation must be available for review by the Board for a minimum of five years after the law enforcement officer's termination, retirement, resignation or separation with that agency.
 - (3) The database, documents, materials, or other information in the possession or control of the Board that are obtained by or disclosed to the Board under this subsection shall be confidential by law and privileged,

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shall not be subject to subpoena, and shall not be subject to discovery or admissible in evidence in any private civil action when sought from the Board. However, the Board is authorized to use such documents, materials, or other information in furtherance of any regulatory or legal action brought as part of the Board's official duties. The Board shall not disclose the database or make such documents, materials, or other information it has obtained or that has been disclosed to it to the public. Neither the Board nor any person who received documents, materials or other information shared under this subsection shall be required to testify in any private civil action concerning the database or any confidential documents, materials, or information subject to this subsection.

(d) The Board shall maintain a searchable database of law enforcement officers accessible to the public that shall include: (i) the law enforcement officer's employing agency; (ii) the date of the officer's initial certification and the current certification status; officer's and (iii) anv sustained complaint of misconduct that resulted in decertification and the date thereof; provided, however, that information shall not be included in the database that would allow the public to ascertain the home address of an officer or another person; provided further, that information regarding an officer's or another person's family member shall not be

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included in the database. The Board shall make the database publicly available on its website.

(e) The Board shall maintain a searchable database of all completed investigations against law enforcement officers related to decertification. The database shall identify each law enforcement officer by a confidential and anonymous number and include: (i) the law enforcement officer's employing agency; (ii) the date of the incident referenced in the complaint; (iii) the location of the incident; (iv) the race and ethnicity of each officer involved in the incident; (v) the age, gender, race and ethnicity of each person involved in the incident, if known; (vi) whether a person in the complaint, including a law enforcement officer, was injured, received emergency medical care, was hospitalized or died as a result of the incident; (vii) the law enforcement agency or other entity assigned to conduct an investigation of the incident; (viii) when the investigation was completed; (ix) whether the complaint was sustained; and (x) the type of misconduct investigated; provided, however, that the Board shall redact or withhold such information as necessary to prevent the disclosure of the identity of an officer. The Board shall make the database publicly available on its website.

(e-1) An investigation is complete when the investigation has either been terminated or the decertification action, including the administrative review process, has been

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- (e-2) At any time, a law enforcement officer shall have access to the law enforcement officer's own records on file with the Board, as it pertains to the databases in this Section.
 - (f) (blank). Annual report. The Board shall submit an annual report to the Governor, Attorney General, President and Minority Leader of the Senate, and the Speaker and Minority Leader of the House of Representatives on or before March 1, 2023, and every year thereafter indicating:
 - (1) the number of complaints received in the preceding calendar year, including but not limited to the race, gender, and type of discretionary describing complaints received;
 - (2) the number of investigations initiated in the preceding calendar year since the date of the last report;
 - (3) the number of investigations concluded in the preceding calendar year;
 - (4) the number of investigations pending as of the last date of the preceding calendar year;
- 21 (5) the number of hearings held in the preceding 22 calendar year; and
- 23 (6) the number of officers decertified in the preceding calendar year.
- 25 The annual report shall be publicly available on the website of the Board.

- 1 Nothing in this Section shall exempt a 2 enforcement agency from which the Board has obtained data, 3 documents, materials, or other information or that has disclosed data, documents, materials, or other information to
- the Board from disclosing public records in accordance with 5
- 6 the Freedom of Information Act.
- (h) Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, 7
- the changes made to this Section by this amendatory Act of the 8
- 9 102nd General Assembly and Public Act 101-652 take effect July
- 10 1, 2022.
- 11 (Source: P.A. 101-652, eff. 1-1-22; 102-694, eff. 1-7-22.)
- 12 (50 ILCS 705/6.2 rep.)
- Section 10. The Illinois Police Training Act is amended by 13
- 14 repealing Section 6.2.

- 1 INDEX
- 2 Statutes amended in order of appearance
- 3 50 ILCS 705/2 from Ch. 85, par. 502
- 4 50 ILCS 705/6 from Ch. 85, par. 506
- 5 50 ILCS 705/6.1
- 6 50 ILCS 705/6.2-5 new
- 7 50 ILCS 705/6.3
- 8 50 ILCS 705/6.4 new
- 9 50 ILCS 705/8.1 from Ch. 85, par. 508.1
- 10 50 ILCS 705/8.2
- 11 50 ILCS 705/8.3
- 12 50 ILCS 705/9.2
- 13 50 ILCS 705/6.2 rep.