

100TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY State of Illinois 2017 and 2018 HB5874

by Rep. Jerry Costello, II

SYNOPSIS AS INTRODUCED:

20 ILCS 2605/2605-99 new 50 ILCS 705/2 50 ILCS 705/7

from Ch. 85, par. 502 from Ch. 85, par. 507

Amends the Department of State Police Law of the Civil Administrative Code of Illinois. Provides that the Department of State Police shall conduct or approve a training program for State police officers concerning procedures against the practice of motorcycle profiling. Amends the Illinois Police Training Act. Provides that the curriculum for probationary police officers which shall be offered by all certified schools shall include courses on motorcycle profiling. Defines "motorcycle profiling".

LRB100 21863 SLF 39658 b

1 AN ACT concerning law enforcement.

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

- 4 Section 5. The Department of State Police Law of the Civil
- 5 Administrative Code of Illinois is amended by adding Section
- 6 2605-99 as follows:
- 7 (20 ILCS 2605/2605-99 new)
- 8 Sec. 2605-99. Training; motorcycle profiling. The
- 9 Department shall conduct or approve a training program for
- 10 State police officers concerning procedures against the
- 11 practice of motorcycle profiling. In this Section, "motorcycle
- 12 profiling" means the illegal use of the fact that a person
- 13 rides a motorcycle or wears motorcycle-related paraphernalia
- 14 as a factor in deciding to stop and question, take enforcement
- action, arrest, or search a person or vehicle with or without a
- 16 <u>legal basis under the United States Constitution or Illinois</u>
- 17 Constitution.
- 18 Section 10. The Illinois Police Training Act is amended by
- 19 changing Sections 2 and 7 as follows:
- 20 (50 ILCS 705/2) (from Ch. 85, par. 502)
- 21 Sec. 2. Definitions. As used in this Act, unless the

- 1 context otherwise requires:
- 2 "Board" means the Illinois Law Enforcement Training
- 3 Standards Board.
- 4 "Local governmental agency" means any local governmental
- 5 unit or municipal corporation in this State. It does not
- 6 include the State of Illinois or any office, officer,
- department, division, bureau, board, commission, or agency of
- 8 the State, except that it does include a State-controlled
- 9 university, college or public community college.
- 10 "Motorcycle profiling" means the illegal use of the fact
- 11 that a person rides a motorcycle or wears motorcycle-related
- 12 paraphernalia as a factor in deciding to stop and question,
- take enforcement action, arrest, or search a person or vehicle
- 14 with or without a legal basis under the United States
- 15 Constitution or Illinois Constitution.
- "Police training school" means any school located within
- the State of Illinois whether privately or publicly owned which
- 18 offers a course in police or county corrections training and
- 19 has been approved by the Board.
- 20 "Probationary police officer" means a recruit law
- 21 enforcement officer required to successfully complete initial
- 22 minimum basic training requirements at a police training school
- 23 to be eligible for permanent full-time employment as a local
- law enforcement officer.
- 25 "Probationary part-time police officer" means a recruit
- 26 part-time law enforcement officer required to successfully

complete initial minimum part-time training requirements to be eligible for employment on a part-time basis as a local law enforcement officer.

"Permanent police officer" means a law enforcement officer who has completed his or her probationary period and is permanently employed on a full-time basis as a local law enforcement officer by a participating local governmental unit or as a security officer or campus policeman permanently employed by a participating State-controlled university, college, or public community college.

"Part-time police officer" means a law enforcement officer who has completed his or her probationary period and is employed on a part-time basis as a law enforcement officer by a participating unit of local government or as a campus policeman by a participating State-controlled university, college, or public community college.

"Law enforcement officer" means (i) any police officer of a local governmental 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.

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- "Probationary county corrections officer" means a recruit
 county corrections officer required to successfully complete
 initial minimum basic training requirements at a police
 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 his probationary period and is permanently employed on a full-time basis as a county corrections officer by a participating local governmental unit.
- "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.
- "Permanent court security officer" means a court security
 officer who has completed his or her probationary period and is
 employed as a court security officer by a participating local
 governmental unit.
- "Court security officer" has the meaning ascribed to it in Section 3-6012.1 of the Counties Code.
- 25 (Source: P.A. 94-846, eff. 1-1-07.)

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- 1 (50 ILCS 705/7) (from Ch. 85, par. 507)
 - Sec. 7. Rules and standards for schools. The Board shall adopt rules and minimum standards for such schools which shall include, but not be limited to, the following:
 - a. The curriculum for probationary police officers which shall be offered by all certified schools shall include, but not be limited to, courses of procedural justice, arrest and use and control tactics, search and seizure, including temporary questioning, civil rights, human rights, human relations, cultural competency, including implicit bias and racial and ethnic sensitivity, criminal law, law of criminal procedure, constitutional and proper use of law enforcement authority, motorcycle profiling, vehicle and traffic law including uniform and non-discriminatory enforcement of the Illinois Vehicle Code, traffic control and accident investigation, techniques of obtaining physical evidence, court testimonies, statements, reports, firearms training, training in the use of electronic control devices, including the psychological and physiological effects of the use of those devices on humans, first-aid (including cardiopulmonary resuscitation), training in the administration of opioid antagonists as defined paragraph (1) of subsection (e) of Section 5-23 of the Alcoholism and Other Drug Abuse and Dependency Act, handling of juvenile offenders, recognition of mental

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conditions and crises, including, but not limited to, the disease of addiction, which require immediate assistance and methods to safeguard and provide and response assistance to a person in need of mental treatment, recognition of abuse, neglect, financial exploitation, and self-neglect of adults with disabilities and older adults, as defined in Section 2 of the Adult Protective Services Act, crimes against the elderly, law of evidence, the hazards of high-speed police vehicle chases with an emphasis on alternatives to the high-speed chase, and physical training. The curriculum shall include specific training in techniques for immediate response to and investigation of cases of domestic violence and of sexual assault of adults and children, including cultural perceptions and common myths of sexual assault and sexual abuse as well as interview techniques that are trauma informed, victim centered, and victim sensitive. curriculum shall include training in techniques designed to promote effective communication at the initial contact with crime victims and ways to comprehensively explain to victims and witnesses their rights under the Rights of Crime Victims and Witnesses Act and the Crime Victims The curriculum shall Compensation Act. also include training in effective recognition of and responses to stress, trauma, and post-traumatic stress experienced by police officers. The curriculum shall also include a block

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of instruction aimed at identifying and interacting with persons with autism and other developmental or physical disabilities, reducing barriers to reporting crimes against persons with autism, and addressing the unique challenges presented by cases involving victims witnesses with autism and other developmental disabilities. The curriculum for permanent police officers shall include, but not be limited to: (1) refresher and in-service training in any of the courses listed above in this subparagraph, (2) advanced courses in any of the subjects listed above in this subparagraph, (3) training for supervisory personnel, and (4) specialized training in subjects and fields to be selected by the board. The training in the use of electronic control devices shall be conducted for probationary police officers, including University police officers.

- b. Minimum courses of study, attendance requirements and equipment requirements.
 - c. Minimum requirements for instructors.
- d. Minimum basic training requirements, which a probationary police officer must satisfactorily complete before being eligible for permanent employment as a local law enforcement officer for a participating local governmental agency. Those requirements shall include training in first aid (including cardiopulmonary resuscitation).

- e. Minimum basic training requirements, which a probationary county corrections officer must satisfactorily complete before being eligible for permanent employment as a county corrections officer for a participating local governmental agency.
- f. Minimum basic training requirements which a probationary court security officer must satisfactorily complete before being eligible for permanent employment as a court security officer for a participating local governmental agency. The Board shall establish those training requirements which it considers appropriate for court security officers and shall certify schools to conduct that training.

A person hired to serve as a court security officer must obtain from the Board a certificate (i) attesting to his or her successful completion of the training course; (ii) attesting to his or her 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) attesting to the Board's determination that the training course is unnecessary because of the person's extensive prior law enforcement experience.

Individuals who currently serve as court security officers shall be deemed qualified to continue to serve in that capacity so long as they are certified as provided by

this Act within 24 months of June 1, 1997 (the effective date of Public Act 89-685). Failure to be so certified, absent a waiver from the Board, shall cause the officer to forfeit his or her position.

All individuals hired as court security officers on or after <u>June 1</u>, <u>1997</u> (the effective date of <u>Public Act 89-685</u>) this amendatory Act of <u>1996</u> shall be certified within 12 months of the date of their hire, unless a waiver has been obtained by the Board, or they shall forfeit their positions.

The Sheriff's Merit Commission, if one exists, or the Sheriff's Office if there is no Sheriff's Merit Commission, shall maintain a list of all individuals who have filed applications to become court security officers and who meet the eligibility requirements established under this Act. Either the Sheriff's Merit Commission, or the Sheriff's Office if no Sheriff's Merit Commission exists, shall establish a schedule of reasonable intervals for verification of the applicants' qualifications under this Act and as established by the Board.

g. Minimum in-service training requirements, which a police officer must satisfactorily complete every 3 years. Those requirements shall include constitutional and proper use of law enforcement authority, procedural justice, civil rights, human rights, mental health awareness and response, and cultural competency.

1 h. Minimum in-service training requirements, which a 2 police officer must satisfactorily complete at least 3 annually. Those requirements shall include law updates and 4 use of force training which shall include scenario based 5 training, or similar training approved by the Board. 6 (Source: P.A. 99-352, eff. 1-1-16; 99-480, eff. 9-9-15; 99-642, eff. 7-28-16; 99-801, eff. 1-1-17; 100-121, eff. 1-1-18; 7

100-247, eff. 1-1-18; revised 10-3-17.)