1 AN ACT concerning State government.

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

- Section 5. The Department of State Police Law of the Civil

 Administrative Code of Illinois is amended by adding Section

 2605-490 as follows:
- 7 (20 ILCS 2605/2605-490 new)

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- 8 Sec. 2605-490. Crimes Against Police Officers Advisory.
- 9 (a) A coordinated program known as the Crimes Against Police Officers Advisory is established within the Department 10 of State Police. The Crimes Against Police Officers Advisory 11 12 may be referred to as the Blue Alert Program. The purpose of the Crimes Against Police Officers Advisory is to provide a 13 14 regional system for the rapid dissemination of information regarding the commission or attempted commission of the 15 16 following crimes against a police officer or peace officer: 17 first degree murder, second degree murder, involuntary manslaughter, reckless homicide, and concealment of homicidal 18 19 death.
 - (b) The implementation of the Crimes Against Police

 Officers Advisory program may include, but not be limited to,

 the use in coordination with the Illinois Department of

 Transportation of electronic message signs on roads and

1	highways in the vicinity of the commission or attempted
2	commission of a crime set forth in subsection (a) against a
3	police officer or peace officer to immediately provide critical
4	information to the public.
5	(c) The Director of State Police may promulgate, in
6	conformity with the procedures set forth in the Illinois
7	Administrative Procedure Act, administrative rules to
8	implement the Crimes Against Police Officers Advisory program.
9	(d) For the purposes of this Section, the following terms
10	have the indicated meanings:
11	"Attempt" has the meaning ascribed to that term in
12	Section 9-1 of the Criminal Code of 1961.
13	"Concealment of homicidal death" has the meaning
14	ascribed to that term in Section 9-3.4 of the Criminal Code
15	<u>of 1961.</u>
16	"First degree murder" has the meaning ascribed to that
17	term in Section 9-1 of the Criminal Code of 1961.
18	"Involuntary manslaughter" has the meaning ascribed to
19	that term in Section 9-3 of the Criminal Code of 1961.
20	"Reckless homicide" has the meaning ascribed to that
21	term in Section 9-3 of the Criminal Code of 1961.
22	"Second degree murder" has the meaning ascribed to that
23	term in Section 9-2 of the Criminal Code of 1961.
24	Section 10. The Department of Transportation Law of the

25 Civil Administrative Code of Illinois is amended by changing

- 1 Section 2705-505.5 as follows:
- 2 (20 ILCS 2705/2705-505.5)
- 3 Sec. 2705-505.5. Child abduction and police officer and
- 4 peace officer message signs. The Department of Transportation
- 5 shall coordinate with the Department of State Police in the use
- of electronic message signs on roads and highways in the
- 7 vicinity of a child abduction or the commission or attempted
- 8 commission of a crime set forth in subsection (a) of Section
- 9 2605-490 of the Department of State Police Law against a police
- 10 officer or peace officer to immediately provide critical
- information to the public.
- 12 (Source: P.A. 93-310, eff. 7-23-03.)
- 13 Section 15. The Missing Persons Identification Act is
- amended by changing Section 10 as follows:
- 15 (50 ILCS 722/10)
- 16 Sec. 10. Law enforcement analysis and reporting of missing
- 17 person information.
- 18 (a) Prompt determination of high-risk missing person.
- 19 (1) Definition. "High-risk missing person" means a
- 20 person whose whereabouts are not currently known and whose
- 21 circumstances indicate that the person may be at risk of
- injury or death. The circumstances that indicate that a
- 23 person is a high-risk missing person include, but are not

1	limited to, any of the following:
2	(A) the person is missing as a result of a stranger
3	abduction;
4	(B) the person is missing under suspicious
5	circumstances;
6	(C) the person is missing under unknown
7	circumstances;
8	(D) the person is missing under known dangerous
9	circumstances;
10	(E) the person is missing more than 30 days;
11	(F) the person has already been designated as a
12	high-risk missing person by another law enforcement
13	agency;
14	(G) there is evidence that the person is at risk
15	because:
16	(i) the person is in need of medical attention,
17	including but not limited to persons with
18	dementia-like symptoms, or prescription
19	medication;
20	(ii) the person does not have a pattern of
21	running away or disappearing;
22	(iii) the person may have been abducted by a
23	non-custodial parent;
24	(iv) the person is mentally impaired;
25	(v) the person is under the age of 21;
26	(vi) the person has been the subject of past

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1	threats or acts of violence;
2	(vii) the person has eloped from a nursing
3	home; or
4	(H) any other factor that may, in the judgment of
5	the law enforcement official, indicate that the
6	missing person may be at risk.
7	(2) Law enforcement risk assessment.
8	(A) Upon initial receipt of a missing person
9	report, the law enforcement agency shall immediately
10	determine whether there is a basis to determine that
11	the missing person is a high-risk missing person.
12	(B) If a law enforcement agency has previously
13	determined that a missing person is not a high-risk
14	missing person, but obtains new information, it shall
15	immediately determine whether the information
16	indicates that the missing person is a high-risk
17	missing person.
18	(C) Law enforcement agencies are encouraged to
19	establish written protocols for the handling of
20	missing person cases to accomplish the purposes of this
21	Act.
22	(3) Law enforcement agency reports.
23	(A) The responding local law enforcement agency
24	shall immediately enter all collected information
25	relating to the missing person case in the Law

Enforcement Agencies Data System (LEADS) and the

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National Crime Information Center (NCIC) databases. The information shall be provided in accordance with applicable guidelines relating to the databases. The information shall be entered as follows:

- All appropriate DNA profiles, determined by the Department of State Police, shall be uploaded into the missing databases of the State DNA Index System (SDIS) and National DNA Index System (NDIS) after completion of the DNA analysis and other procedures required for database entry.
- (ii) Information relevant to the Federal Investigation's Violent Bureau of Criminal Apprehension Program shall be entered as soon as possible.
- (iii) The Department of State Police shall ensure that persons entering data relating to medical or dental records in State or federal databases are specifically trained to understand and correctly enter the information sought by these databases. The Department of State Police shall either use a person with specific expertise in medical or dental records for this purpose or consult with a chief medical examiner, forensic anthropologist, or odontologist to ensure the accuracy and completeness of information entered

into the State and federal databases.

- (B) The Department of State Police shall immediately notify all law enforcement agencies within this State and the surrounding region of the information that will aid in the prompt location and safe return of the high-risk missing person.
- (C) The local law enforcement agencies that receive the notification from the Department of State Police shall notify officers to be on the lookout for the missing person or a suspected abductor.
- (D) Pursuant to any applicable State criteria, local law enforcement agencies shall also provide for the prompt use of the following: (i) an Amber Alert in cases involving abducted children, (ii); or use of the Endangered Missing Person Advisory in appropriate high risk cases, or (iii) the Crimes Against Police Officers Advisory in appropriate cases.

18 (Source: P.A. 95-192, eff. 8-16-07; 96-149, eff. 1-1-10.)

Section 99. Effective date. This Act takes effect January 20 1, 2012.