



The following document contains the relevant dates for the amendment and / or institution of the statutory requirements of Public Act 101-0652 (the Act) as well as a brief summary of each relevant section. The Act is a 764-page document, some sections are unclear or confusing as to how the implementation will be achieved. For this reason, it is believed some changes / amendments to the Act are potentially forthcoming.

This is a summary of Act researched and authored by MAP attorney Michael Butler. It does not include certain sections related to the Illinois Department of Corrections or other administrative provisions not impacting Police officers and / or Sheriff's Deputies.

Effective February 22, 2021

Public Act 101-0652 (formerly HB 3653) was signed by Illinois Governor J.B. Pritzker. The “Effective Date” of the Act is July 1, 2021, however the creation of the Task Force on Constitutional Rights and Remedies—created by the Act and described below—must deliver a report by May 1, 2021, a date prior to the effective date of the Act.

Effective May 1, 2021

Public Act 101-0652 (formerly HB 3653) was signed by Illinois Governor J.B. Pritzker. The “Effective Date” of the Act is July 1, 2021, however the creation of the Task Force on Constitutional Rights and Remedies—created by the Act and described below—must deliver a report by May 1, 2021, a date prior to the effective date of the Act.

Effective July 1, 2021

Directly Affecting Officers / Deputies

- Security employee, peace officer and fire fighter disputes.
Page 20-32 (Relevant language on Pages 26-27)
 - *In the case of peace officers, allows for arbitration decisions which may include residency requirements in municipalities with a population under 100,000. (Changed from municipalities with a population under 1,000,000.)*

- The Attorney General Act.
Page 43-46
 - *Provides that whenever the Illinois Attorney General has reasonable cause to believe that a conduct by officers deprives any person of rights, privileges, or immunities secured or protected by the Constitution or laws of the United States or by the Constitution or laws of Illinois, the Illinois Attorney General may commence a civil action in the name of the People of the State to obtain appropriate equitable and declaratory relief to eliminate the pattern or practice.*

- Public Officer Prohibited Activities Act.
Page 58-63
 - *Retaliation against a whistleblower- It is prohibited for a unit of local government, any agent or representative of a unit of local government, or another employee to retaliate against an employee or contractor who:*
 - *(1) reports an improper governmental action under this Section;*
 - *(2) cooperates with an investigation by an auditing official related to a report of improper governmental action; or*
 - *(3) testifies in a proceeding or prosecution arising out of an improper governmental action.*

- Illinois Police Training Act.
Page 66-68
 - *Establishes statewide standards for minimum standards regarding regular mental health screenings for probationary and permanent police officers, ensuring that counseling sessions and screenings remain confidential.*

- The Law Enforcement Officer-Worn Body Camera Act.
Page 78-88
 - *Provides a timeframe by which all law enforcement agencies must implement the use of body cameras for all law enforcement officers.*
 - *Allows officer-worn body cameras to be turned off when the officer is inside a correctional facility which is equipped with a functioning camera system.*
 - *Removes language allowing officers to review body camera footage prior to completing a police report (relevant language on page 82).*

- The Uniform Peace Officers' Disciplinary Act.

Page 93-96

Removes the following language:

~~*If an administrative proceeding is instituted, the officer shall be informed beforehand of the names of all complainants.*~~

- ~~*The officer under investigation shall be informed in writing of the name, rank and unit or command of the officer in charge of the investigation, the interrogators, and all persons who will be present on the behalf of the employer during any interrogation except at a public administrative proceeding.*~~

~~*Any complaint, having been supported by a sworn affidavit, and having been found, in total or in part, to contain knowingly false material information, shall be presented to the appropriate State's Attorney for a determination of prosecution.*~~

Adds the following language:

- *A ban on an affidavit requirement applying to any collective bargaining agreements entered after the effective date of the provision.*

- Resisting or obstructing a peace officer, firefighter, or correctional institution employee.

Page 273-275

- *A person shall not be subject to arrest under this Section unless there is an underlying offense for which the person was initially subject to arrest.*

- Peace officer's use of force in making arrest.

Page 282-286

- *Adds, in addition to numerous additions and deletions “based on the totality of the circumstances” to the justification of use of force requirement.*
- *In the use of force likely to cause death or great bodily harm, adds the language “the officer reasonably believes that the person to be arrested cannot be apprehended at a later date, and the officer reasonably believes that the person to be arrested is likely to cause great bodily harm to another” and “The person to be arrested (the word ‘has’ is replaced with ‘just’) just committed or attempted a forcible felony which involves the infliction or threatened infliction of great bodily harm or is attempting to escape by use of a deadly weapon, or otherwise indicates that he will endanger human life or inflict great bodily harm unless arrested without delay.”*
- *In clarifying the language that a peace officer “need not retreat or desist from efforts to make a lawful arrest because of resistance or threatened resistance to*
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the arrest.” Adds the language “retreat” does not mean tactical repositioning or other de-escalation tactics.’

- *Requires, “where feasible, a peace officer shall, prior to the use of force, make reasonable efforts to identify himself or herself as a peace officer and to warn that deadly force may be used, unless the officer has reasonable grounds to believe that the person is aware of those facts.”*
 - *Adds that “a peace officer shall not use deadly force against a person based on the danger that the person poses to himself or herself if an [sic] reasonable officer would believe the person does not pose an imminent threat of death or serious bodily injury to the peace officer or to another person.”*
 - *Adds that “a peace officer shall not use deadly force against a person who is suspected of committing a property offense, unless that offense is terrorism or unless deadly force is otherwise authorized by law.”*
 - *Defines that the “threat of death or serious bodily injury is ‘imminent’ when, based on the totality of the circumstances, a reasonable officer in the same situation would believe that a person has the present ability, opportunity, and apparent intent to immediately cause death or serious bodily injury to the peace officer or another person. An imminent harm is not merely a fear of future harm, no matter how great the fear and no matter how great the likelihood of the harm, but is one that, from appearances, must be instantly confronted and addressed.”*
- **Prohibited use of force by a peace officer.**
Page 286-287
 - *Prohibits “the use of a chokehold or restraint above the shoulders with risk of asphyxiation” unless deadly force is justified.*
 - *Chokehold now includes any holding involving contact with the neck, even such contact that is not intended to reduce the intake of air.*
 - *Defines restraint above the shoulders with risk of positional asphyxiation as “use of a technique used to restrain a person above the shoulders, including the neck or head, in a position which interferes with the person's ability to breathe after the person no longer poses a threat to the officer or any other person.”*
 - *Prohibits the discharge kinetic impact projectiles and all other non-or less-lethal projectiles in a manner that targets the head, pelvis, or back.*
 - *Restricts the use of firearms, less lethal munitions and chemical agents in crowds.*

- Use of force to prevent escape.
Page 288
 - *Restricts the use of deadly force unless “deadly force is necessary to prevent death or great bodily harm to himself or such other person.”*

- Duty to render aid.
Page 289
 - *Requires that all law enforcement officers must, as soon as reasonably practical, determine if a person is injured, whether as a result of a use of force or otherwise, and render medical aid and assistance consistent with training and request emergency medical assistance if necessary.*

- Duty to intervene.
Page 289-290
 - *Creates an affirmative duty to intervene to prevent or stop another peace officer in his or her presence from using any unauthorized force or force that exceeds the degree of force permitted, if any, without regard for chain of command.*
 - *Requires that the intervention be reported within five days.*
 - *Prohibits retaliation for intervening, reporting, or for failure to follow an unconstitutional or unlawful order.*

- First degree murder.
Page 290-304
 - *Adds language to include “furtherance” and “flight” in the commission of a forcible felony causing death.*

- Law enforcement misconduct.
Page 306-307
 - *Provides that a Law Enforcement Officer commits a Class 3 Felony when, “in the performance of his or her official duties, he or she knowingly and intentionally misrepresents or fails to provide facts describing an incident in any report or during any investigations regarding the law enforcement employee's conduct; [or] withholds any knowledge of the misrepresentations of another law enforcement officer from the law enforcement employee's supervisor, investigator, or other person or entity tasked with holding the law enforcement officer accountable; or fails to comply with State law or their department policy requiring the use of officer-worn body cameras.*

- Right to communicate with attorney and family.

Page 410-412

- *Persons in police custody have the right to communicate free of charge with an attorney of their choice and members of their family as soon as possible upon being taken into police custody, but no later than three hours after arrival at the first place of custody.*
 - *Persons in police custody must be given: (1) access to use a telephone via a land line or cellular phone to make three phone calls; and (2) the ability to retrieve phone numbers contained in his or her contact list on his or her cellular phone prior to the phone being placed into inventory.*
 - *At the location where a person is in police custody a sign containing, in bold block type and posted in a conspicuous place, notification of the right to have access to a phone within three hours after being taken into police custody; and the right to make three phone calls within three hours after being taken into custody, at no charge. If the place of custody is located in a jurisdiction where the court has appointed the public defender or other attorney to represent persons who are in police custody, the telephone number to the public defender or appointed attorney's office must also be displayed.*
 - *The telephone call to the public defender or other attorney must not be monitored, eavesdropped upon, or recorded.*
- Use of force in execution of search warrant.

Page 412-414

- *Requires that in execution of a warrant, if entry is made without first knocking and announcing, all officers must utilize body worn cameras or, if the agency does not have body worn cameras in service, the warrant service must be otherwise recorded.*

Administrative Issues Indirectly Affecting Policing

- Deaths in Custody Act.

Page 6-12

- *Administrative reporting requirements for in custody and Use of Force deaths.*
- The Statute on Statutes.

Page 15

Reference to bail, bail bond, or conditions of bail. Whenever there is a reference in any Act to "bail", "bail bond", or "conditions of bail", these terms shall be construed as "pretrial release" or "conditions of pretrial release."

- The Community-Law Enforcement Partnership for Deflection and Substance Use Disorder Treatment Act.
Page 33-43
 - *Requires law enforcement agency in programs that receive funding for services under this Act shall be trained in:*
 - (a) *Neuroscience of Addiction for Law Enforcement;*
 - (b) *Medication-Assisted Treatment;*
 - (c) *Criminogenic Risk-Need for Health and Safety;*
 - (d) *Why Drug Treatment Works;*
 - (e) *Eliminating Stigma for People with Substance-Use Disorders and Mental Health;*
 - (f) *Avoiding Racial Bias in Deflection Program;*
 - (g) *Promotion Racial and Gender Equity in Deflection;*
 - (h) *Working with Community Partnerships; and*
 - (i) *Deflection in Rural Communities.*

- Police misconduct records.
Page 66
 - *Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, all public records and nonpublic records related to complaints, investigations, and adjudications of police misconduct shall be permanently retained and may not be destroyed.*

- Officer professional conduct database.
Page 68-69
 - *Requires law enforcement agencies to notify the Board of any final determination of willful violation of department or agency policy, official misconduct, or violation of law when:*
 - *1) the officer is discharged or dismissed as a result of the violation OR*
 - *2) an officer resigns during the course of an investigation and after the officer has been served notice that he or she is under investigation that is based on the commission of **any felony** or sex offense. **Removes the Class 2 Felony requirement.***

- Rules and standards for schools.
Page 69-76
 - *Updates training requirements for new officers.*

- Mandatory training to be completed every 3 years.

Page 76-77

- *Requires that the Board adopt rules and minimum standards for in-service training requirements. The training shall provide officers with knowledge of policies and laws regulating the use of force; equip officers with tactics and skills, including de-escalation techniques, to prevent or reduce the need to use force or, when force must be used, to use force that is objectively reasonable, necessary, and proportional under the totality of the circumstances; and ensure appropriate supervision and accountability. The training shall consist of at least 30 hours of training every 3 years and shall include:*
 - (1) *At least 12 hours of hands-on, scenario-based role-playing.*
 - (2) *At least 6 hours of instruction on use of force techniques, including the use of de-escalation techniques to prevent or reduce the need for force whenever safe and feasible.*
 - (3) *Specific training on the law concerning stops, searches, and the use of force under the Fourth Amendment to the United States Constitution.*
 - (4) *Specific training on officer safety techniques, including cover, concealment, and time.*
 - (5) *At least 6 hours of training focused on high-risk traffic stops.*

- Crisis intervention team training; mental health awareness training.

Page 77-78

- *Minimum 40 hours CIT training including:*
 - (1) *basic information about mental illnesses and how to recognize them;*
 - (2) *information about mental health laws and resources;*
 - (3) *learning from family members of individuals with mental illness and their experiences; and*
 - (4) *verbal de-escalation training and role-plays.*

- FBI National Use of Force Database.

Page 90

- *Adds reporting requirements for Departments (Employer).*

- Military equipment surplus program.

Page 112-115

- *Limits on the purchase of Military Surplus Equipment. Requirement for public notice on purchase of non-prohibited Military Surplus Equipment.*

- Restoration of driving privileges; revocation; suspension; cancellation.
Page 187-189
 - *Illinois Secretary of State must rescind the suspension, cancellation, or prohibition of renewal of a person's driver's license that has been suspended, canceled, or whose renewal has been prohibited due to unpaid fines for a myriad of violations.*
- Administrative adjudication of violations of traffic regulations concerning the standing, parking, or condition of vehicles, automated traffic law violations, and automated speed enforcement system violations.
Page 190-209 (Relevant language on Page 202)
 - *Removes driver's license suspension penalty for failure to pay fines.*
- Automated traffic law enforcement system.
Page 209-219
 - *Removes driver's license suspension penalty for failure to pay fines, removes the ability to obtain the driver's license information of lessee on leased vehicles.*
- Automated speed enforcement systems in safety zones.
Page 219-228
 - *Removes driver's license suspension penalty for failure to pay fines, removes the ability to obtain the driver's license information of lessee on leased vehicles.*
- Automated traffic law enforcement system; approaching, overtaking, and passing a school bus.
Page 229-237
 - *Removes driver's license suspension penalty for failure to pay fines, removes the ability to obtain the driver's license information of lessee on leased vehicles.*
- Automated Railroad Crossing Enforcement System.
Page 237-242
 - *Removes driver's license suspension penalty for failure to pay fines, removes the ability to obtain the driver's license information of lessee on leased vehicles.*

- Person arrested; release from law enforcement custody and court appearance; geographical constraints prevent in-person appearances.

Page 325-329

- *States that “law enforcement shall issue a citation in lieu of custodial arrest, upon proper identification, for those accused of traffic and Class B and C criminal misdemeanor offenses, or of petty and business offenses, who pose no obvious threat to the community or any person, or who have no obvious medical or mental health issues that pose a risk to their own safety.”*
- *Subjects released on citation shall be scheduled into court within 21 days.*
- *Creates a presumption in favor of pretrial release in the arresting officer’s exercise of discretion under this Section.*
- *Requires in person hearing for pretrial release unless health or safety are endangered by a court appearance.*
- *Requires that the State's Attorney's office inform certain crime victims of their opportunity to have a hearing to obtain an order of protection.*
- *Requires that defense counsel be given adequate opportunity to confer with Defendant prior to hearing for conditions of release.*

Effective January 2, 2022

Directly Affecting Officers / Deputies

- Automatic Decertification of full-time and part-time law enforcement officers.

Page 683-697

- *Provides for automatic decertification in the event of a guilty or nolo contendere plea or finding to any felony or certain misdemeanor offences.*
- *Creates a duty for every full-time and part-time law enforcement police officer in this State to report to the Board within 14 days, and to the officer's sheriff or chief executive officer, the officer's arrest, conviction, finding of guilt, or plea of guilty for an offense identified in this Section.*

- Discretionary decertification of full-time and part-time law enforcement officers.

Page 697-715

- *Allows for the Board 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.*
- *(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.*

- *Any person may also notify the Board of any conduct the person believes a law enforcement officer has committed as described above. Such notifications may be made confidentially.*
- *The 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.*
- *Formal complaints. Upon receipt of an Investigative Summary Report, the Board 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 Board determines that a reasonable basis does exist, the Board shall file a formal complaint with the Certification Review Panel.*

- **Emergency order of suspension.**

Page 734-735

- *Allows the Board to immediately suspend the law enforcement officer's certification. upon being notified that the officer has been arrested or indicted on any felony charge or charges.*

- Law Enforcement Compliance Verification.
Page 736
 - *Requires that, unless on inactive status, every law enforcement officer subject to this Act shall submit a verification form that confirms compliance with this Act.*
 - *If the law enforcement officer fails to submit a verification form, or request a waiver, the officer's certification shall be deemed inactive due to noncompliance with the reporting requirements.*
 - *Requires that for four years after the end of each reporting period, each certified law enforcement officer shall maintain sufficient documentation necessary to corroborate compliance with the mandatory training requirements under this Act.*
 - *Allows the Board to audit compliance verification forms submitted to determine the accuracy of the submissions. If an audit suggests that a law enforcement officer willfully filed a false verification form, the Board shall submit a formal complaint to the Panel for decertification.*

Administrative Issues Indirectly Affecting Policing

- The Law Enforcement Officer-Worn Body Camera Act.
Page 78-79
 - *Law enforcement agencies in municipalities and counties with populations of 500,000 or more must employ the use of officer-worn body cameras.*
- Illinois Law Enforcement Certification Review Panel.
Page 675
 - *Creates an eleven-member panel with specific backgrounds (three members appointed by the Governor, eight members appointed by the Illinois Attorney General) to serve a three-year term and assist the Law Enforcement Training and Standards Board with certification and decertification of law enforcement officers.*
- Powers and duties of the Board.
Page 680-683
 - *Provides that the Law Enforcement Training and Standards Board (the Board) has the authority to review and ensure all law enforcement officers remain in compliance with this Act, and any administrative rules adopted under this Act. As well as to suspend any certificate for a definite period, limit or restrict any certificate, or revoke any certificate.*
 - *Gives the Board and the Panel the authority to issue subpoenas, take depositions, and hear testimony.*

- Administrative Review Law.

Page 715

- *All final administrative decisions regarding discretionary decertification of the Board are subject to judicial review, proceedings to be held in Sangamon County or Cook County.*

- Certification and decertification procedures under Act exclusive.

Page 715-716

- *Provides that certification for law enforcement officers in Illinois are not subject to collective bargaining and that the provisions of any collective bargaining agreement covering the law enforcement officer or officers under investigation shall be inapplicable to any investigation or hearing conducted under this Act.*
- *Asserts that an individual has no property interest in employment or otherwise resulting from law enforcement officer certification at the time of initial certification or at any time thereafter.*

- Full-time law enforcement and county corrections officers.

Page 723-728

- *Requires that 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.*
- *Exempts sheriffs who are elected as of July 1, 2021 from the requirement of certified status.*
- *A law enforcement officer's certification becomes inactive upon termination, resignation, retirement, or separation from the officer's employing governmental agency for any reason.*
- *The Board shall re-activate a certification upon written application from the law enforcement officer's governmental agency that shows the law enforcement*

officer: (i) has accepted a full-time law enforcement position with that governmental agency, (ii) is not the subject of a decertification proceeding, (iii) meets all other criteria for re-activation required by the Board. The Board may also establish special training requirements to be completed as a condition for re-activation.

- *Requires that 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 mandated by this Act.*

- *Requires that all law enforcement officers must report the completion of the training requirements required in this Act.*
- *Requires that the employing governmental agency shall allow and provide an opportunity for a law enforcement officer to complete the mandated requirements in this Act.*

- **Part-time law enforcement officers.**
Page 729-734
 - *Provides requirements substantially similar to the Full-time law enforcement requirements listed above.*
 -

- **Officer Professional Conduct Database Transparency.**
Page 744-750
 - *Requires that all governmental agencies and the Illinois State Police shall notify the Board of any final determination of a willful violation of department, agency, or the Illinois State Police policy, official misconduct, or violation of law within 10 days when:*
 - *(1) the determination leads to a suspension of at least 10 days;*
 - *(2) any infraction that would trigger an official or formal investigation under a governmental agency or the Illinois State Police policy;*
 - *(3) there is an allegation of misconduct or regarding truthfulness as to a material fact, bias, or integrity; or*
 - *(4) the officer resigns or retires during the course of an investigation and the officer has been served notice that the officer is under investigation.*
 - *Agencies and the Illinois State Police may report to the Board any conduct they deem appropriate to disseminate to another governmental agency regarding a law enforcement officer.*
 - *The agency or the Illinois State Police shall report to the Board within 10 days of a final determination and final exhaustion of any administrative appeal, or the law enforcement officer's resignation or retirement, and shall provide information regarding the nature of the violation. This notification shall not necessarily trigger certification review.*
 - *The Board shall maintain a database readily available to any chief administrative officer, or the officer's designee, of a governmental 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 governmental 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 governmental agency;*
 - *(iv) the reason for separation from employment, including, but not limited to: whether the separation was based on misconduct or occurred while the local or State governmental 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.*
 - *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 governmental agency for the purposes of hiring law enforcement officers.*
 - *Before a governmental 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.*
 - *The Board shall maintain a searchable database of law enforcement officers accessible to the public that shall include:*
 - *(i) the law enforcement officer's local or state governmental agency;*
 - *(ii) the date of the officer's initial certification and the officer's current certification status; and*
 - *(iii) any 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. The Board shall make the database publicly available on its website.*
- **Sheriff qualifications.**

Page 762

 - *A person may not be elected or appointed to the office of Sheriff, unless that person has as a certificate attesting to his or her successful completion of the Minimum*

Standards Basic Law Enforcement Officers Training Course as prescribed by the Illinois Law Enforcement Training Standards Board or a substantially similar training program of another state or the federal government.

- *Exempts sheriffs who are serving as of July 1, 2021 from qualification requirement of this section.*

Effective January 1, 2023

Directly Affecting Officers / Deputies

- Anonymous complaint policy.

Page 95-96

- *Allows for any person to file notice of an anonymous complaint to the Illinois Law Enforcement Training Standards Board of any conduct the person believes a law enforcement officer has committed in violation of the Illinois Police Training Act.*
- *Notwithstanding any other provision in state law or any collective bargaining agreement, the Board shall accept notice and investigate any allegations from individuals who remain anonymous.*
- *The Board shall complete a preliminary review of the allegations to determine whether further investigation is warranted. The preliminary review to include any and all objective verifiable 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.*

Administrative Issues Indirectly Affecting Policing

- The Law Enforcement Officer-Worn Body Camera Act.

Page 78-79

- *Law enforcement agencies in municipalities and counties with populations of 100,000 or more but under 500,000 must employ the use of officer-worn body cameras.*

- Abolition of monetary bail.

Page 335

- *Abolishes the posting of monetary bail, except as provided in the Uniform Criminal Extradition Act, the Driver License Compact, or the Nonresident Violator Compact.*

- Release on own recognizance.
Page 335-337
 - *Creates a presumption that a defendant is entitled to release on personal recognizance. Defendant must attend all required court proceedings, not commit any criminal offense, and comply with all terms of pretrial release, including, but not limited to, orders of protection, all civil no contact orders, and all stalking no contact orders.*

- Determining the amount of bail and conditions of release.
Page 342-356
 - *Provides the court with a list of factors to consider in determining if pretrial release should be denied.*
 - *In the event the court imposes electronic monitoring, GPS monitoring, or home confinement the defendant shall be given custodial credit for each day he or she was subjected to that program.*
 - *Requires that Crime Victims shall be given notice of certain hearings and the opportunity to obtain an order of protection.*

- Revocation of pretrial release, modification of conditions of pretrial release, and sanctions for violations of conditions of pretrial release.
Page 357-369
 - *Provides the court with a list of factors to consider in the revocation of pretrial release, modification of conditions of pretrial release, and sanctions for violations of conditions of pretrial release.*

- Denial of pretrial release.
Page 370-382
 - *Details offences that are ineligible for pretrial release.*

Effective January 1, 2024

Administrative Issues Indirectly Affecting Policing

- The Law Enforcement Officer-Worn Body Camera Act.
Page 78-79
 - *Law enforcement agencies in municipalities and counties with populations of 50,000 or more but under 100,000 must employ the use of officer-worn body cameras.*

Effective January 1, 2025

Administrative Issues Indirectly Affecting Policing

- The Law Enforcement Officer-Worn Body Camera Act.

Page 78-79

- *Law enforcement agencies in municipalities and counties with populations under 50,000 and the Department of State Police must employ the use of officer-worn body cameras.*

