1 AN ACT concerning transportation.

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

- Section 5. The Illinois Vehicle Code is amended by changing

 Section 11-212 as follows:
- 6 (625 ILCS 5/11-212)
- 7 (Section scheduled to be repealed on July 1, 2019)
- 8 Sec. 11-212. Traffic and pedestrian stop statistical
- 9 study.
- 10 (a) Whenever a State or local law enforcement officer
- issues a uniform traffic citation or warning citation for an
- 12 alleged violation of the Illinois Vehicle Code, he or she shall
- 13 record at least the following:
- 14 (1) the name, address, gender, and the officer's
- subjective determination of the race of the person stopped;
- 16 the person's race shall be selected from the following
- 17 list: American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, Black or
- 18 African American, Hispanic or Latino, Native Hawaiian or
- 19 Other Pacific Islander, or White;
- 20 (2) the alleged traffic violation that led to the stop
- 21 of the motorist;
- 22 (3) the make and year of the vehicle stopped;
- 23 (4) the date and time of the stop, beginning when the

vehicle was stopped and ending when the driver is free to leave or taken into physical custody;

- (5) the location of the traffic stop;
- (5.5) whether or not a consent search contemporaneous to the stop was requested of the vehicle, driver, passenger, or passengers; and, if so, whether consent was given or denied;
- (6) whether or not a search contemporaneous to the stop was conducted of the vehicle, driver, passenger, or passengers; and, if so, whether it was with consent or by other means;
- (6.2) whether or not a police dog performed a sniff of the vehicle; and, if so, whether or not the dog alerted to the presence of contraband; and, if so, whether or not an officer searched the vehicle; and, if so, whether or not contraband was discovered; and, if so, the type and amount of contraband;
- (6.5) whether or not contraband was found during a search; and, if so, the type and amount of contraband seized; and
 - (7) the name and badge number of the issuing officer.
- (b) Whenever a State or local law enforcement officer stops a motorist for an alleged violation of the Illinois Vehicle Code and does not issue a uniform traffic citation or warning citation for an alleged violation of the Illinois Vehicle Code, he or she shall complete a uniform stop card, which includes

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- 1 field contact cards, or any other existing form currently used
- 2 by law enforcement containing information required pursuant to
- 3 this Act, that records at least the following:
 - (1) the name, address, gender, and the officer's subjective determination of the race of the person stopped; the person's race shall be selected from the following list: American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, Black or African American, Hispanic or Latino, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, or White;
 - (2) the reason that led to the stop of the motorist;
 - (3) the make and year of the vehicle stopped;
 - (4) the date and time of the stop, beginning when the vehicle was stopped and ending when the driver is free to leave or taken into physical custody;
 - (5) the location of the traffic stop;
 - (5.5) whether or not a consent search contemporaneous to the stop was requested of the vehicle, driver, passenger, or passengers; and, if so, whether consent was given or denied;
 - (6) whether or not a search contemporaneous to the stop was conducted of the vehicle, driver, passenger, or passengers; and, if so, whether it was with consent or by other means;
 - (6.2) whether or not a police dog performed a sniff of the vehicle; and, if so, whether or not the dog alerted to the presence of contraband; and, if so, whether or not an

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- officer searched the vehicle; and, if so, whether or not contraband was discovered; and, if so, the type and amount of contraband;
 - (6.5) whether or not contraband was found during a search; and, if so, the type and amount of contraband seized; and
 - (7) the name and badge number of the issuing officer.
 - (b-5) For purposes of this subsection (b-5), "detention" means all frisks, searches, summons, and arrests. Whenever a law enforcement officer subjects a pedestrian to detention in a public place, he or she shall complete a uniform pedestrian stop card, which includes any existing form currently used by law enforcement containing all the information required under this Section, that records at least the following:
 - (1) the gender, and the officer's subjective determination of the race of the person stopped; the person's race shall be selected from the following list: American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, Black or African American, Hispanic or Latino, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, or White;
 - (2) all the alleged reasons that led to the stop of the person;
 - (3) the date and time of the stop;
 - (4) the location of the stop;
- 25 (5) whether or not a protective pat down or frisk was 26 conducted of the person; and, if so, all the alleged

- reasons that led to the protective pat down or frisk, and whether it was with consent or by other means;
 - (6) whether or not contraband was found during the protective pat down or frisk; and, if so, the type and amount of contraband seized:
 - (7) whether or not a search beyond a protective pat down or frisk was conducted of the person or his or her effects; and, if so, all the alleged reasons that led to the search, and whether it was with consent or by other means;
 - (8) whether or not contraband was found during the search beyond a protective pat down or frisk; and, if so, the type and amount of contraband seized;
 - (9) the disposition of the stop, such as a warning, a ticket, a summons, or an arrest;
 - (10) if a summons or ticket was issued, or an arrest made, a record of the violations, offenses, or crimes alleged or charged; and
- 19 (11) the name and badge number of the officer who conducted the detention.
 - This subsection (b-5) does not apply to searches or inspections for compliance authorized under the Fish and Aquatic Life Code, the Wildlife Code, the Herptiles-Herps Act, or searches or inspections during routine security screenings at facilities or events.
- 26 (c) The Illinois Department of Transportation shall

- 1 provide a standardized law enforcement data compilation form on
- 2 its website.

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- (d) Every law enforcement agency shall, by March 1 with regard to data collected during July through December of the previous calendar year and by August 1 with regard to data collected during January through June of the current calendar year, compile the data described in subsections (a), (b), and (b-5) on the standardized law enforcement data compilation form provided by the Illinois Department of Transportation and transmit the data to the Department.
 - (e) The Illinois Department of Transportation shall analyze the data provided by law enforcement agencies required by this Section and submit a report of the previous year's findings to the Governor, the General Assembly, the Racial Profiling Prevention and Data Oversight Board, and each law enforcement agency no later than July 1 of each year. The Illinois Department of Transportation may contract with an outside entity for the analysis of the data provided. In analyzing the data collected under this Section, the analyzing entity shall scrutinize the data for evidence of statistically significant aberrations. The following list, which is illustrative, and not exclusive, contains examples of areas in which statistically significant aberrations may be found:
 - (1) The percentage of minority drivers, passengers, or pedestrians being stopped in a given area is substantially higher than the proportion of the overall population in or

1 traveling through the area that the minority constitutes.

- (2) A substantial number of false stops including stops not resulting in the issuance of a traffic ticket or the making of an arrest.
- (3) A disparity between the proportion of citations issued to minorities and proportion of minorities in the population.
- (4) A disparity among the officers of the same law enforcement agency with regard to the number of minority drivers, passengers, or pedestrians being stopped in a given area.
- (5) A disparity between the frequency of searches performed on minority drivers or pedestrians and the frequency of searches performed on non-minority drivers or pedestrians.
- (f) Any law enforcement officer identification information and driver or pedestrian identification information that is compiled by any law enforcement agency or the Illinois Department of Transportation pursuant to this Act for the purposes of fulfilling the requirements of this Section shall be confidential and exempt from public inspection and copying, as provided under Section 7 of the Freedom of Information Act, and the information shall not be transmitted to anyone except as needed to comply with this Section. This Section shall not exempt those materials that, prior to the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 93rd General Assembly, were

by the Governor.

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- available under the Freedom of Information Act. This subsection
- 2 (f) shall not preclude law enforcement agencies from reviewing
- 3 data to perform internal reviews.
- 4 (g) Funding to implement this Section shall come from federal highway safety funds available to Illinois, as directed
- 7 (h) The <u>Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority</u> 8 Illinois Department of Transportation, in consultation with 9 law enforcement agencies, officials, and organizations, including Illinois chiefs of police, the Department of State 10 11 Police, the Illinois Sheriffs Association, and the Chicago 12 Police Department, and community groups and other experts, shall undertake a study to determine the best use of technology 13 14 to collect, compile, and analyze the traffic stop statistical 15 study data required by this Section. The Department shall 16 report its findings and recommendations to the Governor and the 17 General Assembly by March 1, 2022 2004.
 - (h-1) The Traffic and Pedestrian Stop Data Use and Collection Task Force is hereby created.
 - (1) The Task Force shall undertake a study to determine the best use of technology to collect, compile, and analyze the traffic stop statistical study data required by this Section.
- 24 (2) The Task Force shall be an independent Task Force
 25 under the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority
 26 for administrative purposes, and shall consist of the

issues related to traffic or pedestrian stop data collection and have education or expertise in statistics; (B) one professor from an Illinois university who specializes in policing and racial equity; (C) one representative from the Illinois State police; (D) one representative from the Chicago Police pepartment; (E) one representative from the Illinois Chiefs of Police; (F) one representative from the Illinois Sheriffs Association; (G) one representative from the Chicago Fraternal Order of Police; (H) one representative from the Illinois Fraternal Order of Police; (I) the Executive Director of the American Civil Liberties Union of Illinois, or his or her designee; and (J) 5 representatives from different community organizations who specialize in civil or human rights, policing, or criminal justice reform work, and that	1	TOTIOWING Members:
collection and have education or expertise in statistics; (B) one professor from an Illinois university who specializes in policing and racial equity; (C) one representative from the Illinois State Police; (D) one representative from the Chicago Police (E) one representative from the Illinois Chiefs of Police; (E) one representative from the Illinois Chiefs of Police; (F) one representative from the Illinois Sheriffs Association; (G) one representative from the Chicago Fraternal Order of Police; (H) one representative from the Illinois Fraternal Order of Police; (I) the Executive Director of the American Civil Liberties Union of Illinois, or his or her designee; and (J) 5 representatives from different community organizations who specialize in civil or human rights, policing, or criminal justice reform work, and that	2	(A) 2 academics or researchers who have studied
statistics; (B) one professor from an Illinois university who specializes in policing and racial equity; (C) one representative from the Illinois State Police; (D) one representative from the Chicago Police Department; (E) one representative from the Illinois Chiefs of Police; (F) one representative from the Illinois Sheriffs Association; (G) one representative from the Chicago Fraternal Order of Police; (H) one representative from the Illinois Fraternal Order of Police; (I) the Executive Director of the American Civil Liberties Union of Illinois, or his or her designee; and (J) 5 representatives from different community organizations who specialize in civil or human rights, policing, or criminal justice reform work, and that	3	issues related to traffic or pedestrian stop data
(B) one professor from an Illinois university who specializes in policing and racial equity; (C) one representative from the Illinois State Police; (D) one representative from the Chicago Police Department; (E) one representative from the Illinois Chiefs of Police; (F) one representative from the Illinois Sheriffs Association; (G) one representative from the Chicago Fraternal Order of Police; (H) one representative from the Illinois Fraternal Order of Police; (I) the Executive Director of the American Civil Liberties Union of Illinois, or his or her designee; and (J) 5 representatives from different community organizations who specialize in civil or human rights, policing, or criminal justice reform work, and that	4	collection and have education or expertise in
7 specializes in policing and racial equity; 8 (C) one representative from the Illinois State 9 Police; 10 (D) one representative from the Chicago Police 11 Department; 12 (E) one representative from the Illinois Chiefs of 13 Police; 14 (F) one representative from the Illinois Sheriffs 15 Association; 16 (G) one representative from the Chicago Fraternal 17 Order of Police; 18 (H) one representative from the Illinois Fraternal 19 Order of Police; 20 (I) the Executive Director of the American Civil 21 Liberties Union of Illinois, or his or her designee; 22 and 23 (J) 5 representatives from different community 24 organizations who specialize in civil or human rights, 25 policing, or criminal justice reform work, and that	5	statistics;
(C) one representative from the Illinois State Police; (D) one representative from the Chicago Police Department; (E) one representative from the Illinois Chiefs of Police; (F) one representative from the Illinois Sheriffs Association; (G) one representative from the Chicago Fraternal Order of Police; (H) one representative from the Illinois Fraternal Order of Police; (I) the Executive Director of the American Civil Liberties Union of Illinois, or his or her designee; and (J) 5 representatives from different community organizations who specialize in civil or human rights, policing, or criminal justice reform work, and that	6	(B) one professor from an Illinois university who
Police; (D) one representative from the Chicago Police Department; (E) one representative from the Illinois Chiefs of Police; (F) one representative from the Illinois Sheriffs Association; (G) one representative from the Chicago Fraternal Order of Police; (H) one representative from the Illinois Fraternal Order of Police; (I) the Executive Director of the American Civil Liberties Union of Illinois, or his or her designee; and (J) 5 representatives from different community organizations who specialize in civil or human rights, policing, or criminal justice reform work, and that	7	specializes in policing and racial equity;
Department; (E) one representative from the Chicago Police (E) one representative from the Illinois Chiefs of Police; (F) one representative from the Illinois Sheriffs Association; (G) one representative from the Chicago Fraternal Order of Police; (H) one representative from the Illinois Fraternal Order of Police; (I) the Executive Director of the American Civil Liberties Union of Illinois, or his or her designee; and (J) 5 representatives from different community organizations who specialize in civil or human rights, policing, or criminal justice reform work, and that	8	(C) one representative from the Illinois State
Department; (E) one representative from the Illinois Chiefs of Police; (F) one representative from the Illinois Sheriffs Association; (G) one representative from the Chicago Fraternal Order of Police; (H) one representative from the Illinois Fraternal Order of Police; (I) the Executive Director of the American Civil Liberties Union of Illinois, or his or her designee; and (J) 5 representatives from different community organizations who specialize in civil or human rights, policing, or criminal justice reform work, and that	9	Police;
(E) one representative from the Illinois Chiefs of Police; (F) one representative from the Illinois Sheriffs Association; (G) one representative from the Chicago Fraternal Order of Police; (H) one representative from the Illinois Fraternal Order of Police; (I) the Executive Director of the American Civil Liberties Union of Illinois, or his or her designee; and (J) 5 representatives from different community organizations who specialize in civil or human rights, policing, or criminal justice reform work, and that	10	(D) one representative from the Chicago Police
13 Police; (F) one representative from the Illinois Sheriffs 15 Association; (G) one representative from the Chicago Fraternal 17 Order of Police; (H) one representative from the Illinois Fraternal 19 Order of Police; 20 (I) the Executive Director of the American Civil 21 Liberties Union of Illinois, or his or her designee; 22 and 23 (J) 5 representatives from different community 24 organizations who specialize in civil or human rights, 25 policing, or criminal justice reform work, and that	11	Department;
(F) one representative from the Illinois Sheriffs Association; (G) one representative from the Chicago Fraternal Order of Police; (H) one representative from the Illinois Fraternal Order of Police; (I) the Executive Director of the American Civil Liberties Union of Illinois, or his or her designee; and (J) 5 representatives from different community organizations who specialize in civil or human rights, policing, or criminal justice reform work, and that	12	(E) one representative from the Illinois Chiefs of
Association; (G) one representative from the Chicago Fraternal Order of Police; (H) one representative from the Illinois Fraternal Order of Police; (I) the Executive Director of the American Civil Liberties Union of Illinois, or his or her designee; and (J) 5 representatives from different community organizations who specialize in civil or human rights, policing, or criminal justice reform work, and that	13	Police;
(G) one representative from the Chicago Fraternal Order of Police; (H) one representative from the Illinois Fraternal Order of Police; (I) the Executive Director of the American Civil Liberties Union of Illinois, or his or her designee; and (J) 5 representatives from different community organizations who specialize in civil or human rights, policing, or criminal justice reform work, and that	14	(F) one representative from the Illinois Sheriffs
Order of Police; (H) one representative from the Illinois Fraternal Order of Police; (I) the Executive Director of the American Civil Liberties Union of Illinois, or his or her designee; and (J) 5 representatives from different community organizations who specialize in civil or human rights, policing, or criminal justice reform work, and that	15	Association;
(H) one representative from the Illinois Fraternal Order of Police; (I) the Executive Director of the American Civil Liberties Union of Illinois, or his or her designee; and (J) 5 representatives from different community organizations who specialize in civil or human rights, policing, or criminal justice reform work, and that	16	(G) one representative from the Chicago Fraternal
Order of Police; (I) the Executive Director of the American Civil Liberties Union of Illinois, or his or her designee; and (J) 5 representatives from different community organizations who specialize in civil or human rights, policing, or criminal justice reform work, and that	17	Order of Police;
(I) the Executive Director of the American Civil Liberties Union of Illinois, or his or her designee; and (J) 5 representatives from different community organizations who specialize in civil or human rights, policing, or criminal justice reform work, and that	18	(H) one representative from the Illinois Fraternal
Liberties Union of Illinois, or his or her designee; and (J) 5 representatives from different community organizations who specialize in civil or human rights, policing, or criminal justice reform work, and that	19	Order of Police;
22 <u>and</u> 23 <u>(J) 5 representatives from different community</u> 24 <u>organizations who specialize in civil or human rights,</u> 25 <u>policing, or criminal justice reform work, and that</u>	20	(I) the Executive Director of the American Civil
(J) 5 representatives from different community organizations who specialize in civil or human rights, policing, or criminal justice reform work, and that	21	Liberties Union of Illinois, or his or her designee;
organizations who specialize in civil or human rights, policing, or criminal justice reform work, and that	22	and
policing, or criminal justice reform work, and that	23	(J) 5 representatives from different community
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	24	organizations who specialize in civil or human rights,
26 <u>represent a range of minority interests or different</u>	25	policing, or criminal justice reform work, and that
	26	represent a range of minority interests or different

parts of the State.

- Authority may consult, contract, work in conjunction with, and obtain any information from any individual, agency, association, or research institution deemed appropriate by the Authority.
- (4) The Task Force shall report its findings and recommendations to the Governor and the General Assembly by March 1, 2022 and every 3 years after.
- (h-5) For purposes of this Section:
- (1) "American Indian or Alaska Native" means a person having origins in any of the original peoples of North and South America, including Central America, and who maintains tribal affiliation or community attachment.
- (2) "Asian" means a person having origins in any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia, or the Indian subcontinent, including, but not limited to, Cambodia, China, India, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Pakistan, the Philippine Islands, Thailand, and Vietnam.
- (2.5) "Badge" means an officer's department issued identification number associated with his or her position as a police officer with that department.
- (3) "Black or African American" means a person having origins in any of the black racial groups of Africa. Terms such as "Haitian" or "Negro" can be used in addition to "Black or African American".

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- 1 (4) "Hispanic or Latino" means a person of Cuban,
 2 Mexican, Puerto Rican, South or Central American, or other
 3 Spanish culture or origin, regardless of race.
 - (5) "Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander" means a person having origins in any of the original peoples of Hawaii, Guam, Samoa, or other Pacific Islands.
 - (6) "White" means a person having origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, the Middle East, or North Africa.
- 10 (i) (Blank). This Section is repealed on July 1, 2019.

 11 (Source: P.A. 98-686, eff. 6-30-14; 99-352, eff. 1-1-16.)
- Section 99. Effective date. This Act takes effect upon becoming law.