

## 101ST GENERAL ASSEMBLY State of Illinois 2019 and 2020 HB5270

by Rep. John Connor

## SYNOPSIS AS INTRODUCED:

50 ILCS 706/10-20

Amends the Law Enforcement Officer-Worn Body Camera Act. Provides that recordings made with the use of an officer-worn body camera must be made available upon request to personnel of the law enforcement agency, the local State's Attorney, and any persons depicted in the recordings (rather than are not subject to disclosure under the Freedom of Information Act, except in limited circumstances). Provides that procedures for distribution of the recordings must include safeguards to protect the identities of individuals who are not the subjects of the encounter.

LRB101 19242 RLC 68706 b

1 AN ACT concerning local government.

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

- Section 5. The Law Enforcement Officer-Worn Body Camera Act is amended by changing Section 10-20 as follows:
- 6 (50 ILCS 706/10-20)

- 7 Sec. 10-20. Requirements.
  - (a) The Board shall develop basic guidelines for the use of officer-worn body cameras by law enforcement agencies. The guidelines developed by the Board shall be the basis for the written policy which must be adopted by each law enforcement agency which employs the use of officer-worn body cameras. The written policy adopted by the law enforcement agency must include, at a minimum, all of the following:
    - (1) Cameras must be equipped with pre-event recording, capable of recording at least the 30 seconds prior to camera activation, unless the officer-worn body camera was purchased and acquired by the law enforcement agency prior to July 1, 2015.
    - (2) Cameras must be capable of recording for a period of 10 hours or more, unless the officer-worn body camera was purchased and acquired by the law enforcement agency prior to July 1, 2015.

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1	(3) Cameras must be turned on at all times when the
2	officer is in uniform and is responding to calls for
3	service or engaged in any law enforcement-related
4	encounter or activity, that occurs while the officer is on
5	duty.
6	(A) If exigent circumstances exist which prevent
7	the camera from being turned on, the camera must be
8	turned on as soon as practicable.
9	(B) Officer-worn body cameras may be turned off
10	when the officer is inside of a patrol car which is
11	equipped with a functioning in-car camera; however,
12	the officer must turn on the camera upon exiting the
13	patrol vehicle for law enforcement-related encounters.
14	(4) Cameras must be turned off when:
15	(A) the victim of a crime requests that the camera
16	be turned off, and unless impractical or impossible,
17	that request is made on the recording;
18	(B) a witness of a crime or a community member who
19	wishes to report a crime requests that the camera be
20	turned off, and unless impractical or impossible that
21	request is made on the recording; or
22	(C) the officer is interacting with a confidential
23	informant used by the law enforcement agency.
24	However, an officer may continue to record or resume

recording a victim or a witness, if exigent circumstances

exist, or if the officer has reasonable articulable

suspicion that a victim or witness, or confidential informant has committed or is in the process of committing a crime. Under these circumstances, and unless impractical or impossible, the officer must indicate on the recording the reason for continuing to record despite the request of the victim or witness.

- (4.5) Cameras may be turned off when the officer is engaged in community caretaking functions. However, the camera must be turned on when the officer has reason to believe that the person on whose behalf the officer is performing a community caretaking function has committed or is in the process of committing a crime. If exigent circumstances exist which prevent the camera from being turned on, the camera must be turned on as soon as practicable.
- (5) The officer must provide notice of recording to any person if the person has a reasonable expectation of privacy and proof of notice must be evident in the recording. If exigent circumstances exist which prevent the officer from providing notice, notice must be provided as soon as practicable.
- (6) (Blank). For the purposes of redaction, labeling, or duplicating recordings, access to camera recordings shall be restricted to only those personnel responsible for those purposes. The recording officer and his or her supervisor may access and review recordings prior to

offense;

1	completing incident reports or other documentation,
2	provided that the officer or his or her supervisor
3	discloses that fact in the report or documentation.
4	(7) Recordings made on officer-worn cameras must be
5	retained by the law enforcement agency or by the camera
6	vendor used by the agency, on a recording medium for a
7	period of 90 days.
8	(A) Under no circumstances shall any recording
9	made with an officer-worn body camera be altered,
10	erased, or destroyed prior to the expiration of the
11	90-day storage period.
12	(B) Following the 90-day storage period, any and
13	all recordings made with an officer-worn body camera
14	must be destroyed, unless any encounter captured on the
15	recording has been flagged. An encounter is deemed to
16	be flagged when:
17	(i) a formal or informal complaint has been
18	filed;
19	(ii) the officer discharged his or her firearm
20	or used force during the encounter;
21	(iii) death or great bodily harm occurred to
22	any person in the recording;
23	(iv) the encounter resulted in a detention or
24	an arrest, excluding traffic stops which resulted
25	in only a minor traffic offense or business

policies.

(v) the officer is the subject of an internal 1 2 investigation or otherwise being investigated for 3 possible misconduct; the supervisor of the 4 (vi) officer, prosecutor, defendant, or court determines that 6 the encounter has evidentiary value in a criminal 7 prosecution; or 8 (vii) the recording officer requests that the 9 video be flagged for official purposes related to his or her official duties. 10 11 (C) Under no circumstances shall any recording 12 made with an officer-worn body camera relating to a 13 flagged encounter be altered or destroyed prior to 2 14 years after the recording was flagged. If the flagged 15 recording was used in a criminal, civil, 16 administrative proceeding, the recording shall not be 17 destroyed except upon a final disposition and order from the court. 18 19 (8) Following the 90-day storage period, recordings 20 may be retained if a supervisor at the law enforcement 21 agency designates the recording for training purposes. If 22 the recording is designated for training purposes, the 23 recordings may be viewed by officers, in the presence of a supervisor or training instructor, for the purposes of 24 25 instruction, training, or ensuring compliance with agency

(9) Recordings shall not be used to discipline law 1 enforcement officers unless: 2 (A) a formal or informal complaint of misconduct 3 has been made; (B) a use of force incident has occurred; 6 (C) the encounter on the recording could result in 7 investigation under the Uniform formal Officers' Disciplinary Act; or 8 9 corroboration of other evidence (D) of 10 misconduct. 11 Nothing in this paragraph (9) shall be construed to 12 limit or prohibit a law enforcement officer from being subject to an action that does not amount to discipline. 13 14 (10) The law enforcement agency shall ensure proper 15 care and maintenance of officer-worn body cameras. Upon 16 becoming aware, officers must as soon as practical document and notify the appropriate supervisor of any technical 17 difficulties, failures, or problems with the officer-worn 18 19 body camera or associated equipment. Upon receiving 20 notice, the appropriate supervisor shall make every 21 reasonable effort to correct and repair any of the 22 officer-worn body camera equipment. 23 (11) No officer may hinder or prohibit any person, not 24 a law enforcement officer, from recording a law enforcement 25 officer in the performance of his or her duties in a public

place or when the officer has no reasonable expectation of

privacy. The law enforcement agency's written policy shall indicate the potential criminal penalties, as well as any departmental discipline, which may result from unlawful confiscation or destruction of the recording medium of a person who is not a law enforcement officer. However, an officer may take reasonable action to maintain safety and control, secure crime scenes and accident sites, protect the integrity and confidentiality of investigations, and protect the public safety and order.

- (b) Recordings made with the use of an officer-worn body camera <u>must</u> be made available upon request to personnel of the <u>law enforcement agency</u>, the local State's Attorney, and any persons depicted in the recordings. Procedures for <u>distribution of the recordings must include safeguards to protect the identities of individuals who are not the subjects of the encounter. are not subject to disclosure under the <u>Freedom of Information Act</u>, except that:</u>
  - (1) if the subject of the encounter has a reasonable expectation of privacy, at the time of the recording, any recording which is flagged, due to the filing of a complaint, discharge of a firearm, use of force, arrest or detention, or resulting death or bodily harm, shall be disclosed in accordance with the Freedom of Information Act if:
- 25 (A) the subject of the encounter captured on the recording is a victim or witness; and

1	(B) the law enforcement agency obtains written
2	permission of the subject or the subject's legal
3	representative;
4	(2) except as provided in paragraph (1) of this
5	subsection (b), any recording which is flagged due to the
6	filing of a complaint, discharge of a firearm, use of
7	force, arrest or detention, or resulting death or bodily
8	harm shall be disclosed in accordance with the Freedom of
9	Information Act; and
10	(3) upon request, the law enforcement agency shall
11	disclose, in accordance with the Freedom of Information
12	Act, the recording to the subject of the encounter captured
13	on the recording or to the subject's attorney, or the
14	officer or his or her legal representative.
15	For the purposes of paragraph (1) of this subsection (b),
16	the subject of the encounter does not have a reasonable
17	expectation of privacy if the subject was arrested as a result
18	of the encounter. For purposes of subparagraph (A) of paragraph
19	(1) of this subsection (b), "witness" does not include a person
20	who is a victim or who was arrested as a result of the
21	encounter.
22	Only recordings or portions of recordings responsive to the
23	request shall be available for inspection or reproduction. Any
24	recording disclosed under the Freedom of Information Act shall
25	be redacted to remove identification of any person that appears

encounter, or directly involved in the encounter. Nothing in
this subsection (b) shall require the disclosure of any
recording or portion of any recording which would be exempt

from disclosure under the Freedom of Information Act.

- 5 (c) Nothing in this Section shall limit access to a camera 6 recording for the purposes of complying with Supreme Court 7 rules or the rules of evidence.
- 8 (Source: P.A. 99-352, eff. 1-1-16; 99-642, eff. 7-28-16.)