

# Advocacy In Action: The State of the SAFE-T Act

## Two Years Since Taking Effect, Illinois’s New Police Officer Decertification Process is Stalled

Ariel Hairston and Amy Thompson, Staff Counsels  
Impact for Equity  
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*Illinois’s Safety, Accountability, Fairness and Equity-Today Act (SAFE-T Act) is an omnibus piece of legislation passed in 2021 reforming multiple laws, including laws governing policing practices. Using research, analysis, and investigation, Impact for Equity is evaluating the impact of the SAFE-T Act’s reforms related to policing behavior and public safety. Impact for Equity’s findings are reported in a series of issue briefs. This report is the third in the series and focuses on officer decertification.*

### Introduction

All law enforcement officers in Illinois are required to be certified by the Illinois Law Enforcement Training and Standards Board (“ILETSB” or “the Board”). Certification is the state’s system for verifying that an officer meets statewide minimum personnel standards and has completed required examinations and training. ILETSB is responsible for providing officer training, setting law enforcement standards, and dispensing law enforcement grants throughout the state. When a previously certified officer no longer meets state standards, ILETSB can revoke their certification—i.e., decertify the officer.

Having a comprehensive law enforcement decertification system is crucial to improving accountability, public trust in law enforcement, and public safety. Although local jurisdictions and law enforcement agencies generally have local control over police officer hiring, discipline, and firing, a state-managed certification and decertification system is intended to ensure that officers across the state possess fundamental skills and training. This system is also designed to prevent officers from merely moving undetected to nearby jurisdictions after engaging in serious misconduct.

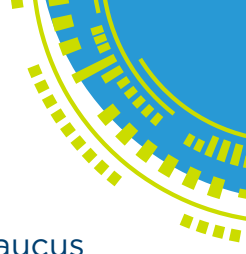


Illinois passed the SAFE-T Act in 2021, which, among other reforms, fundamentally changed the way the state decertifies police officers.<sup>1</sup> The new decertification process 1) expands the list of conduct that leads to automatic decertification, 2) creates an investigatory and review framework for discretionary decertification, and 3) increases transparency into decertification outcomes. These changes have the potential to improve accountability and public trust in law enforcement, and some segments of the new process are underway. However, crucial aspects remain theoretical more than three years after the amendments passed and nearly two years after the law became effective. Furthermore the public databases designed to promote transparency are still incomplete, making it hard for the public to access information about decertification.

The lack of progress and any further delay denies the public an avenue to hold officers accountable for wrongdoing, threatens public safety, and risks further deterioration of trust in law enforcement. Moreover, the minimal transparency into the process makes it difficult to determine whether the reforms will ultimately be effective in decertifying officers who are unfit to work in law enforcement in Illinois. Officials must take urgent action to ensure the new decertification process is fully operational with transparency tools that provide meaningful insight into the process.

## **The SAFE-T Act Broadens Illinois's Decertification Framework**

Prior to the SAFE-T Act, Illinois decertified officers primarily only after certain criminal convictions. While there was a provision allowing for decertification if the Illinois Labor Relations Board found that an officer knowingly made false statements under oath about a material fact relating to an element of a murder offense, this narrow avenue was never used. These limited grounds for decertification meant that compared to other jurisdictions, officers were rarely decertified in Illinois pre-SAFE-T Act. For example, from 2009-2014, Florida decertified 2,125 officers and Georgia decertified 2,800 officers; during that same period, Illinois decertified just 64 officers.<sup>2</sup> It was clear that Illinois's bar for officer professional conduct was far too low, and Illinois officials and advocates sought to raise that standard. Illinois Attorney General Kwame Raoul initiated the call for



decertification reforms and legislators in the Illinois Legislative Black Caucus sponsored the corresponding policy changes to increase officer professionalism, public trust, and system transparency.<sup>3</sup>

The SAFE-T Act amended the Illinois Police Training Act (“IPTA”) by expanding the list of conduct that could potentially lead to officer decertification and by developing new systems to review that conduct. Under this new system, there are two ways an officer can be decertified: automatically after a criminal (“automatic decertification”) or through a discretionary process that involves an investigation and series of reviews to determine whether the officer’s conduct reaches the threshold of decertifiable conduct (“discretionary decertification”).

**“ Under this new system, there are two ways an officer can be decertified: automatically after a criminal conviction...or through a discretionary process...”**

Although Illinois previously had an automatic decertification system, whereby officers were decertified for certain limited criminal convictions, the new system expanded that list of criminal convictions with additional misdemeanors such as domestic battery, public indecency, and violation of an order of protection. In addition, before the amendments, Illinois was among a minority of states without a discretionary decertification process, whereby an investigation and hearing take place to determine whether it is in the public’s interest to revoke a police officer’s certification for a broader set of harmful or unprofessional conduct.<sup>4</sup> The SAFE-T Act created a new discretionary decertification process, where complaints of such conduct can be reported, investigated, and reviewed. These investigations are considered by a new Certification Review Panel that includes civilian panelists who make decertification recommendations.

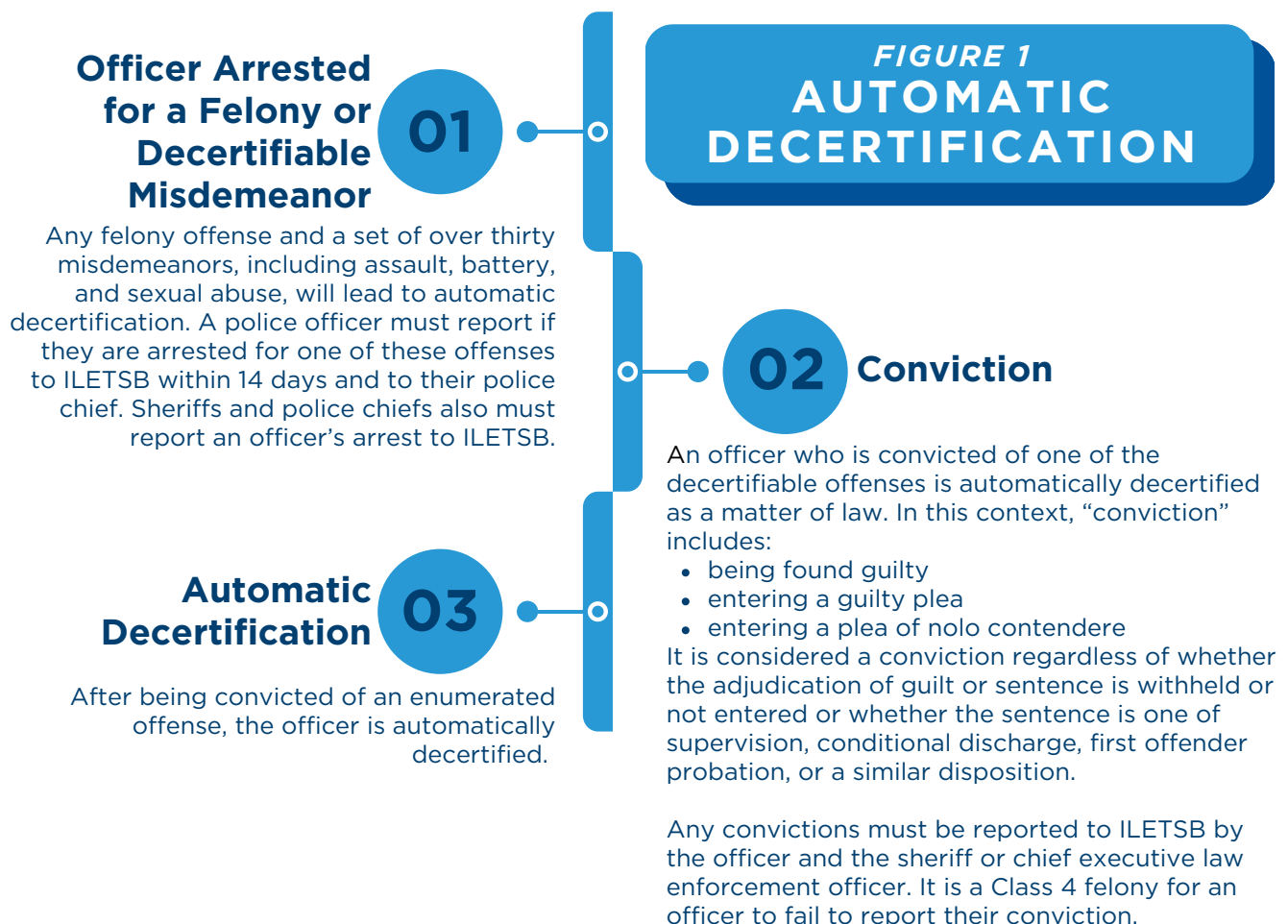
To promote transparency about officer misconduct in Illinois, the SAFE-T Act amendments to IPTA also created reporting mechanisms. These reporting mechanisms are intended to give the public a glimpse into how the decertification process is working and to give government agencies greater visibility into reports of officer misconduct.

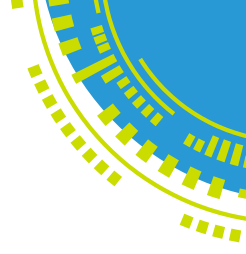
An officer’s decertification in Illinois is permanent. These processes apply to all law enforcement officers in Illinois, except for the Illinois State Police, which has a separate process not covered by this issue brief.<sup>5</sup>

## Automatic Decertification

Automatic decertification is triggered after a felony or select misdemeanor criminal conviction.<sup>6</sup> In these circumstances, decertification happens as a matter of law without further consideration. **Figure 1** illustrates this process.

Since the SAFE-T Act decertification amendments came into effect in mid-2022, the automatic decertification process has been proceeding as expected, with a higher number of officers being automatically decertified after the amendments took effect. According to ILETSB's annual report, in 2022 33 police officers were automatically decertified; 26 of these occurred after the SAFE-T Act's provisions went into effect on July 1, 2022.<sup>7</sup> Seven of the automatic decertifications in 2022 were for decertifiable misdemeanors, and the remaining 26 were for felony convictions. In 2023, a smaller number of officers—21—were automatically decertified.<sup>8</sup> ILETSB's 2023 annual report does not specify what types of convictions triggered those decertifications.





## **Discretionary Decertification**

When an officer engages in conduct that does not result in a criminal conviction but nonetheless demonstrates they cannot be trusted to carry out their duties, discretionary decertification can provide an avenue to revoke the officer’s certification.<sup>9</sup>

The IPTA prescribes a process that must be followed in a case of potentially decertifiable conduct by an officer. First, ILET SB is notified about the misconduct. An investigation then occurs, and the evidence is reviewed by an administrative judge and the Certification Review Panel.<sup>10</sup> Ultimately, ILET SB makes the final determination of whether the officer’s conduct warrants decertification. **Figure 2** describes this process and the possible bases for decertification.

Since the SAFE-T Act changes took effect two years ago, law enforcement agencies and civilians have submitted complaints against officers to ILET SB. Local law enforcement agencies are required to report conduct that could warrant discretionary decertification to ILET SB, and ILET SB also accepts complaints of such conduct from civilians. In 2023, ILET SB received a total of 496 complaints about officers: 306 were from law enforcement agencies and 190 were made by civilians.

Of the civilian complaints, about half were closed for reasons including being “beyond scope,” “unfounded,” or “sustained.” Ninety-two of the complaints are still open within ILET SB. The largest share (67 total) of civilian complaints was based on the broadest category of engaging in “any unprofessional, unethical, deceptive, or deleterious conduct or practice harmful to the public.” Civilians also complained of officers engaging in dishonest conduct like perjury, false statements, or evidence tampering (23 complaints); officer conduct that would have warranted automatic decertification if the officer were to be criminally convicted, which can be a basis for discretionary decertification (23 complaints); and officer excessive force (19 complaints).

“

***The largest share...of civilian complaints was based...[on] engaging in “any unprofessional, unethical, deceptive, or deleterious conduct or practice harmful to the public.”***

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## FIGURE 2 DISCRETIONARY DECERTIFICATION

### Decertifiable Conduct 01

Six types of officer behavior can lead to discretionary decertification:

1. Conduct that, if criminally convicted, would trigger automatic decertification
2. Excessive force
3. Tampering with dash/body camera footage
4. False statements or evidence tampering
5. Failing to perform duty to intervene
6. Other unprofessional or unethical conduct or practice harmful to the public

### Preliminary Review 03

ILET SB staff will perform a preliminary review of the allegations to determine if there is sufficient information for further investigation. If not, ILET SB will close the NOV. If there is, ILET SB will refer the matter for a full investigation.

### Formal Complaint 05

Once an investigation is complete, ILET SB reviews a summary report to determine whether there is a reasonable basis to believe the officer committed decertifiable conduct. If they determine there is, they will refer the matter for a hearing.

### Certification Review Panel 07

The Certification Review Panel then reviews the ALJ's findings and recommendations and any objections from the officer to determine whether the misconduct charges are supported by clear and convincing evidence. If a majority of the Panel believes they are, the Panel must recommend to ILET SB that the officer be decertified.

### Reconsideration 09

Within 30 days of ILET SB's final action, the officer or the Panel may file a request for ILET SB to reconsider its decision, including the specific grounds that the request is based on. If ILET SB's final action was to decertify and the officer does not file for reconsideration, the decertification action is final.

### Decertification 11

If an officer seeks judicial review and loses in state court, the officer is decertified.

## MAKING A COMPLAINT

An important component to the discretionary process is civilian engagement. Any community member with information about an officer behaving in a way that might warrant decertification may notify ILET SB of such misconduct. The notice is anonymous unless the notifier otherwise consents. The instructions for engaging in this process are buried on ILET SB's website. See Appendix B for a guide on how to participate in the process.

### 02 Notice of Violation

A complaint about an officer for discretionary decertification is called a Notice of Violation (NOV). Law enforcement officers or agencies, oversight boards, the ILET SB Executive Director, and State's Attorneys **must** report potentially decertifiable conduct within 7 days of becoming aware. Civilians can also file a notice of violation; they may choose to remain anonymous.

### 04 Investigation

For NOV s submitted by a law enforcement agency or a civilian, ILET SB will assign the investigation of the allegations to the employing agency, unless another oversight board is already investigating or there is a conflict of interest. For NOV s submitted by a State's Attorney, ILET SB staff are assigned the investigation.

### 06 Hearing

Hearings are held before an ILET SB Administrative Law Judge (ALJ). ILET SB and the officer each have an opportunity to present arguments and evidence as to why the officer should or should not be decertified. The ALJ makes findings of fact, conclusions of law, and a decertification recommendation. The officer can object to any portion they disagree with.

### 08 Final Action

ILET SB considers the Panel's recommendations and any officer objections. ILET SB then determines by majority vote whether the officer will be decertified. If ILET SB's decision is contrary to the Panel's recommendation, ILET SB must explain its reasoning in writing.

### 10 Judicial Review

An officer who has been decertified can choose to seek judicial review of the final administrative decision in state court. If an officer does not seek judicial review, ILET SB's decertification action is final.



As with civilian complaints, the largest share (123 total) of the 306 agency reports was for the category of engaging in “any unprofessional, unethical, deceptive, or deleterious conduct or practice harmful to the public.” There were also 75 complaints of conduct that would have warranted automatic decertification if the officer had been charged and convicted and 26 complaints of officers engaging in dishonest conduct like perjury, making false statements, or tampering with evidence during an investigation. Unlike ILET SB’s summaries of civilian complaints, ILET SB does not explain how many of these agency reports remained open at the end of the reporting year.

In contrast to the automatic decertification process and despite the incoming complaints, the discretionary decertification process is not fully functional.

“ **...[N]ot a single officer accused of serious misconduct has been discretionally decertified since the passage of the SAFE-T Act.** ”

Investigations into complaints have started and the Certification Review Panel has enough members appointed to proceed with hearings. However, as of April 2024, ILET SB has not held any discretionary decertification hearings and therefore not a single officer accused of serious misconduct has been discretionally decertified since the passage of the SAFE-T Act.

With multiple state actors responsible for implementing the new process, it is unclear from a public perspective what is causing delays. One reason for the delay may be ILET SB’s ongoing efforts to scale up its staffing levels to operationalize this new system.<sup>11</sup> Another reason may be the lack of administrative rules setting the procedure for the discretionary decertification hearing and evaluation process. ILET SB and the General Assembly play a role in passing the administrative rules for the decertification process. ILET SB proposes the rules and the Joint Committee on Administrative Rules, a state legislative oversight committee comprised of General Assembly members, decides whether to approve them.

## The Decertification Process’s Transparency Tools

The SAFE-T Act amendments to the IPTA created two new transparency mechanisms to provide government stakeholders and the public with insight into the decertification process: annual reporting and new databases on officer conduct. The first mechanism requires published annual reports from ILET SB to the Governor and Attorney General detailing the year’s decertification outcomes.



The second mechanism is a suite of databases, one of which contains officer certification information (public), another that captures completed officer misconduct investigations (public), and the third, which is only available to select government officials, lists all complaints of serious officer misconduct.

Once the new decertification process is fully operational, ILETSB's annual reports and databases may offer useful information for the public and stakeholders to track and evaluate the decertification process. However, the current status of these tools, while mostly aligned with IPTA's new requirements, provides an incomplete glimpse into how the decertification process is advancing. The annual reports describe baseline information with only minimal analysis and only one of the two public databases is accessible. Despite general adherence to statutory requirements, these transparency tools are ineffective if they do not provide clear and useful information.

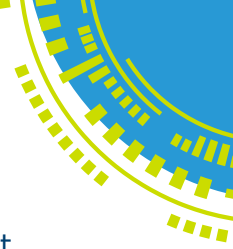
### ***Annual Reports***

The IPTA requires ILETSB to annually report details on their decertification process to the Governor, Attorney General, and state lawmakers. While the publicly available annual reports mostly comply with the statute by providing high-level details about the number of officers decertified and the number and type of decertification complaints received, on the whole, the reports lack the depth of data and analysis that would allow one to understand how the process is functioning and what may need to be changed.

For example, the 2022 Annual Report explains that 26 officers were automatically decertified from July 1 - December 31, 2022, and the 2023 Annual Report notes that 21 officers were decertified that entire year, but there is no analysis as to why the six-month period in 2022 would lead to more automatic decertifications than in 2023 overall. Readers are left wondering whether this is due to chance or a lapse in accountability or reporting.

Further, statements about the status of the decertification system are vague. While state law currently provides that automatic decertification under 50 ILCS 705/6.1 will happen as a matter of law, ILETSB's 2023 Annual Report notes that "[m]oving forward with future 6.1 proceedings[,] Board staff is developing new policy and procedures in anticipation of opportunities for additional Board review prior to final action."<sup>12</sup> This suggests that ILETSB may want to implement an additional process that would allow ILETSB to review whether a conviction warrants automatic decertification. However, it is unclear why ILETSB sees the "additional Board review" as necessary or whether that would conflict with the process set out in the IPTA.





With respect to discretionary decertification, the 2023 Annual Report provides the status of all civilian complaints ILET SB received that year, including the number of open and closed complaints, and whether a complaint was closed because it was “beyond scope,” “unfounded,” “sustained,” “exonerated,” or “not sustained.” However, the report does not define those terms within the ILET SB decertification process. Therefore, it is unclear how effectively complaints are proceeding through ILET SB’s preliminary investigations, the local department’s or ILET SB’s full investigation, or ILET SB’s decision to file a formal complaint. More detail is necessary to understand the effectiveness of the process. For example, other similar disciplinary bodies’ annual reports include basic definitions, the average time it takes the agency to make contact with a complainant, aggregate complainant demographics, trends over time of allegation types, and how many of each type of allegation resulted in a sustained or not sustained finding.<sup>13</sup> Moreover, comparing ILET SB’s 2022 and 2023 Officer Professional Conduct Reports, the 2023 report contains less information. Hopefully this does not represent a step backward in transparency.

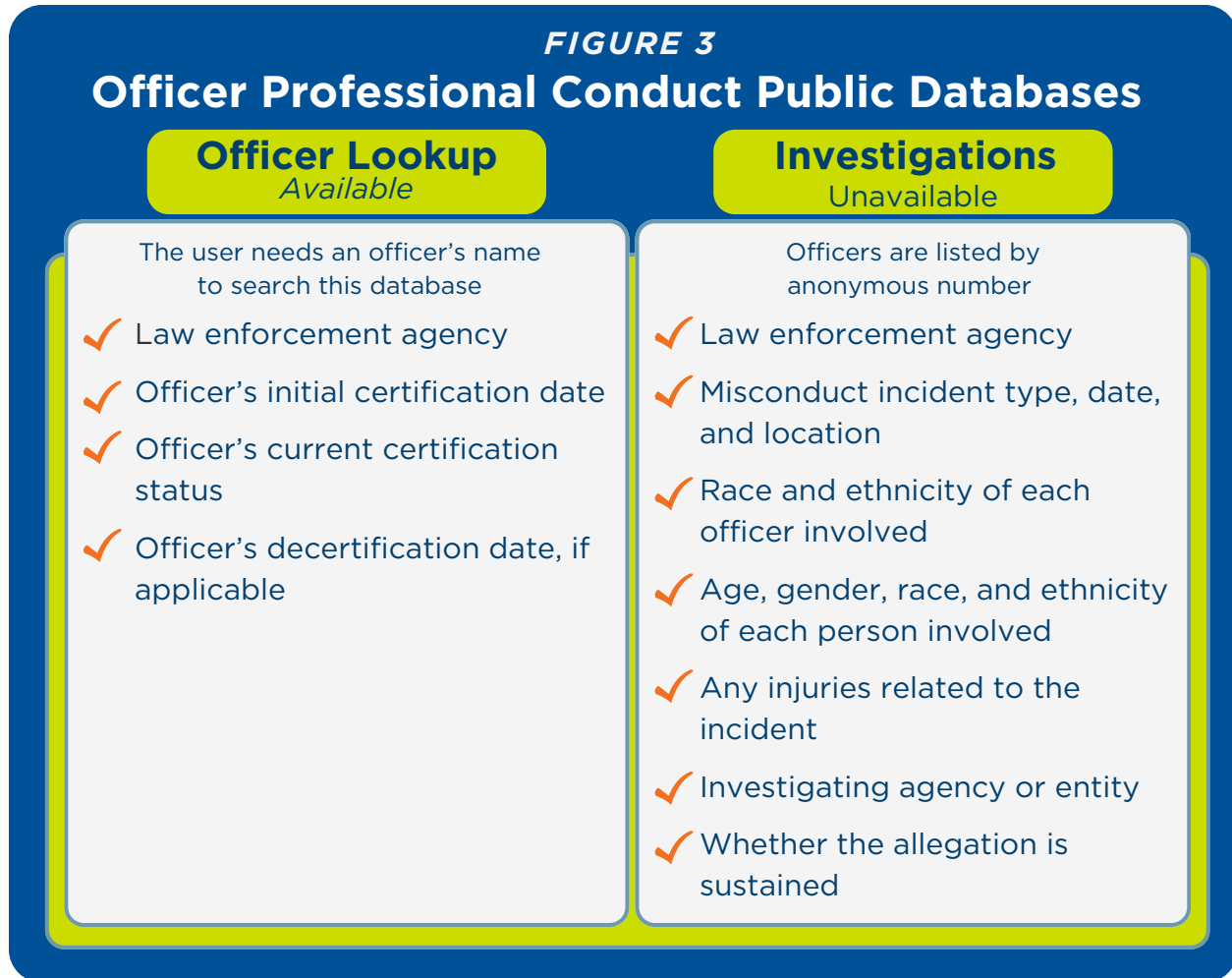
### ***Officer Professional Conduct Databases***

The IPTA also mandates that ILET SB maintain multiple online databases related to police misconduct, collectively referred to in IPTA as the Officer Professional Conduct Database (“OPCD”).

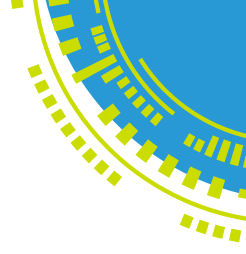
The first and most comprehensive of the databases is only accessible to the heads of law enforcement agencies, State’s Attorneys, and the Attorney General.<sup>14</sup>

The second and third databases are intended for public access. **See Figure 3.** Of these two, only the 50 ILCS 705/9.2(d) database or “Officer Lookup,” as titled on ILET SB’s website, is live for public access.<sup>15</sup> The Officer Lookup has limited utility, however. Rather than provide all available information upfront, in order to find any information on that database, the user must know an officer’s name and can only search for one officer at a time. This limitation prevents users from gauging how many people have been decertified as officers or assessing any other trends related to decertification. Contrastingly, other jurisdictions that have embedded transparency into their decertification process allow the public to use varying search terms and download a list of decertified officers. For example, Florida’s ILET SB equivalent allows users to

search its database of all cases that have come before it, including using search terms like officer name, type of certification, case date, agency, charge, or discipline imposed.<sup>16</sup> The search tool generates a list of responsive results that can be downloaded as a PDF or Microsoft Excel file.



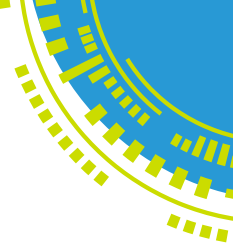
The third database, which will contain information on completed misconduct investigations (50 ILCS 705/9.2(e)), is not available as of the date of this brief's publication. The unavailability of the 50 ILCS 705/9.2(e) database may be due in part to the pending status of the discretionary decertification actions slated for the Certification Review Panel. But it is unclear if any investigations have been closed or terminated in such a way that warrants their inclusion in this database.<sup>17</sup>



## Conclusion

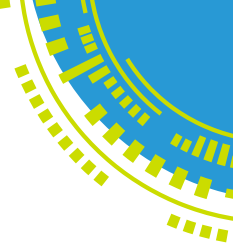
More than three years ago, the SAFE-T Act ushered in reforms to the officer decertification process, promising greater accountability and transparency. Timely removal of unfit officers and effective transparency into the removal process may increase law enforcement credibility in the eyes of the public it serves. Because of delays and limited public information even two years after the reform's effective date, the process has stalled, rendering no additional accountability by way of discretionary decertification.

Until the discretionary decertification process is fully operational and transparency tools are robust and detailed, this new system will not achieve its potential. Instead, people who, by law, are not fit to continue in their roles as officers will remain employed as law enforcement and the transparency built into the new process will not relay all the relevant information that is critical to assessing the process. It is ILETSB's responsibility to address the roadblocks preventing prompt implementation and it is the General Assembly's responsibility to ensure the system is sufficiently resourced in those efforts. The lack of progress and further delay denies Illinois this long-awaited and much-needed accountability measure.



## Notes

1. Safety, Accountability, Fairness and Equity-Today (SAFE-T) Act, Ill. Pub. Act 101-0652.
2. Raymon Troncoso, *Lawmakers, AG seek tougher decertification standards for law enforcement*, Capitol News Illinois (Nov. 11, 2020) <https://capitolnewsillinois.com/news/lawmakers-ag-seek-tougher-decertification-standards-for-law-enforcement>.
3. Press Release, Illinois Office of the Attorney General, Attorney General Raoul Applauds Governor Pritzker for Signing Criminal Justice Law that Improves Police Certification (Feb. 22, 2021) <https://illinoisattorneygeneral.gov/dA/d2518a6cfd/202102-22%20GOVERNOR%20PRITZKER%20FOR%20SIGNING%20CRIMINAL%20JUSTICE%20LAW%20THAT%20IMPROVES%20POLICE%20CERTIFICATION.pdf>.
4. Sam Stecklow, *Illinois' criminal justice overhaul makes it easier to decertify bad cops. But it could be harder for the public to learn about them*, Injustice Watch, (Jan. 13, 2021), <https://www.injusticewatch.org/criminal-courts/bail-and-pretrial/2021/illinois-criminal-justice-overhaul-decertify-bad-cops-transparency/>.
5. See 20 ILCS 2610/12.6 and 12.7 for a discussion of the Illinois State Police's process.
6. 50 ILCS 705/6.1. For a full list of offenses that will trigger automatic decertification, see Appendix A.
7. Illinois Law Enforcement Training and Standards Board, Annual Report – Police Training Act Office Professional Conduct Database; Transparency, Calendar Year 2022, p. 2 (Mar. 1, 2023) <https://www.ptb.illinois.gov/media/1765/officer-professional-conduct-database-transparency-governors-report.pdf>.
8. Illinois Law Enforcement Training and Standards Board, Annual Report – Police Training Act Office Professional Conduct Database; Transparency, Calendar Year 2023, p. 2 (Mar. 1, 2024) <https://www.ptb.illinois.gov/media/1765/officer-professional-conduct-database-transparency-governors-report.pdf>.
9. 50 ILCS 705/6.3.
10. The Certification Review Panel is a 13-member body with appointments by the Governor and the Illinois Attorney General. There have been at least 11 members seated on the Panel since May 2023, with two additional appointments by the Governor needed to complete the Panel's membership. However, the Panel is able to exercise its full set of rights and duties so long as there is a quorum of the Panel seated, which is ten members. State of Illinois Appointments, Law Enforcement Certification Review Panel, <https://govappointments.illinois.gov/boardsandcommissions/details/?id=3916cb5e-2007-ee11-8f6d-001dd8068008> (last accessed May 16, 2024).
11. In March 2021, ILETSB had 17 employees. By October 2023 they had 42 employees and were aiming to employ 66 by the end of fiscal year 2024. Illinois Law Enforcement Training and Standards Board, Minutes of the Quarterly Board Meeting, September 7, 2023, p. 4, <https://www.ptb.illinois.gov/media/1823/2023-09-approved-quarterly-meeting-minutes-open.pdf>. As of ILETSB's December 7, 2023, Quarterly Board Meeting, ILETSB was working towards obtaining their administrative law judges. Illinois Law Enforcement Training Standards Board, Minutes of the Quarterly Board Meeting, December 7, 2023, p. 7 <https://www.ptb.illinois.gov/media/1838/2023-12-final-quarterly-meeting-minutes-open.pdf>.
12. *Id.*
13. City of Chicago Civilian Office of Police Accountability, 2023 Annual Report (Feb. 15, 2024) [https://www.chicagocopa.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/05/2023-Annual-Report\\_.pdf](https://www.chicagocopa.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/05/2023-Annual-Report_.pdf).



## Notes

- 14.** This nonpublic database includes the following information: dates of certification, decertification, and inactive status; information regarding serious misconduct; and date of and reason for separation from any local or state law enforcement agency. The chiefs of local law enforcement agencies, or their designees, must check this database and contact each person's previous law enforcement employers before hiring them as a new officer. The chief or his designee must document the contact and maintain that documentation for ILETSB review for at least five years after the officer's separation from the agency. The extent to which this database aligns with the Cook County's State's Attorney Office's "Do Not Call" list, which identified law enforcement officers deemed unfit to sit as a witness for the Office, is unknown to the public. See Matt Masterson, *Kim Foxx Release 'Do Not Call' List of Officers Who Won't Be Used as Witnesses at Trial*, WTTW, (July 17, 2023) <https://news.wttw.com/2023/07/17/kim-foxx-releases-do-not-call-list-officers-who-won-t-be-used-witnesses-trial>.
- 15.** 50 ILCS 705/9.2(c). Illinois Law Enforcement Training and Standards Board, *Officer Lookup*, <https://www.ptb.illinois.gov/resources/officer-lookup/>.
- 16.** Florida Criminal Justice Standards and Training Discipline Case Search, <https://atms.fdle.state.fl.us/atms/od/searchOD.jsf> (last accessed May 16, 2024).
- 17.** See 50 ILCS 705/9.2(e) and 9.2(e-1). According to 9.2(e-1), an investigation is complete when it has either been terminated or the decertification action has been completed.



## APPENDIX A: Automatic Decertification Offenses

The Illinois Police Training Act sets out a list of crimes for which a law enforcement officer will be decertified. Per 50 ILCS 705/6.1, if an officer is convicted of the crimes below, they are automatically decertified as a matter of law. “Conviction” includes being found guilty, entering a guilty plea, or entering a plea of nolo contendere. It is considered a conviction regardless of whether the adjudication of guilt or sentence is withheld or not entered or whether the sentence is one of supervision, conditional discharge, first offender probation, or a similar disposition.

### The offenses that will lead to automatic decertification are:

- Any felony offense
- The following misdemeanor offenses (if convicted after January 1, 2022):
  - 720 ILCS 5/11-1.50—criminal sexual abuse
  - 720 ILCS 5/11-6—indecent solicitation of a child
  - 720 ILCS 5/11-6.5—indecent solicitation of an adult
  - 720 ILCS 5/11-6.6—solicitation to meet a child
  - 720 ILCS 5/11-9.1—sexual exploitation of a child
  - 720 ILCS 5/11-9.1B—failure to report sexual abuse of a child
  - 720 ILCS 5/11-14—prostitution
  - 720 ILCS 5/11-14.1—solicitation of a sexual act
  - 720 ILCS 5/11-30—public indecency
  - 720 ILCS 5/12-2—aggravated assault
  - 720 ILCS 5/12-3.2—domestic battery
  - 720 ILCS 5/12-3.4—violation of an order of protection
  - 720 ILCS 5/12-3.5—interfering with the reporting of domestic violence
  - 720 ILCS 5/16-1—theft
  - 720 ILCS 5/17-1—deceptive practices
  - 720 ILCS 5/17-2—false personation, solicitation
  - 720 ILCS 5/26.5-1—transmission of obscene messages
  - 720 ILCS 5/26.5-2—harassment by telephone
  - 720 ILCS 5/26.5-3—harassment through electronic communications
  - 720 ILCS 5/28-3—keeping a gambling place
  - 720 ILCS 5/29-1—offering a bribe
  - 720 ILCS 5/17-32(a) —possession of another’s identification card
- Violations of any Section of Part E of Title III of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012, which includes the following misdemeanor offenses (if convicted after January 1, 2022):
  - Resisting or obstructing a peace officer
  - obstructing service of process
  - obstructing identification
  - escape/failure to report to penal institution
  - aiding escape
  - obstructing an emergency management worker
  - harassment of representatives for the child, jurors, witnesses, and others
  - accepting payments before judgment as a witness
  - payment of jurors
  - retaliating against a Judge by false claim, slander of title, or malicious recording of fictitious liens
  - simulating legal process
  - tampering with a certification by a public official
  - violation of bail bond (Act changes to conditions of pretrial release)
  - unlawful clouding of title
  - failure to report a bribe; solicitation misconduct (state government) (local government)
  - false report of solicitation misconduct (state government) (local government)
- Misdemeanor violations of Sections 5 or 5.2 of the Cannabis Control Act—manufacturing, delivering, or possessing with the intent to deliver or manufacture cannabis in the amount of up to 10 grams (if convicted after January 1, 2022)

**Black text:** Automatic decertification grounds in existence before the SAFE-T Act

**Blue text:** Automatic decertification grounds added by the SAFE-T Act or its trailer bills

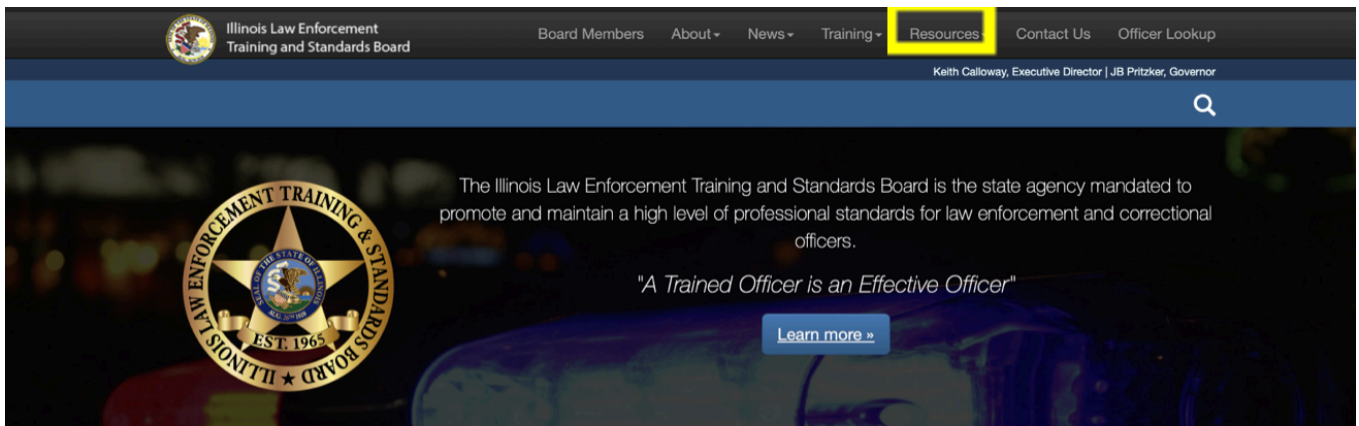


## APPENDIX B: Navigation Guide to ILETSB’s Online Officer Complaint Form

To participate in the decertification process, community members can access the Officer Complaint Form in person at ILETSB or on ILETSB’s website. If the community member wishes to remain anonymous, they can indicate that on the form. Specifically, the form’s “complainant information” section is optional and includes checkboxes to either consent or decline consent to disclose the notifier’s identity. If using the online version, the notifier must email the completed form to [PTB.Complaints@illinois.gov](mailto:PTB.Complaints@illinois.gov) for processing. According to IPTA, after submitting a notice of violation, the notifier may request the status of the allegation review from ILETSB. However, ILETSB does not outline the status request process on its website. Emailing the address accepting complaint forms ([PTB.Complaints@illinois.gov](mailto:PTB.Complaints@illinois.gov)) is a reasonable starting point.

To find the form, visit ILETSB’s website (<https://www.ptb.illinois.gov>) and follow the navigation steps outlined by yellow boxes in the four screenshots below.

### Step 1:



#### News & Important Information

##### ILETSB Grants - UPDATED

Posted: 10/20/2023

As of yesterday, all four of the FY 24 Fall grant opportunities are available for application, including the new “NIBIN – Advance Working Capital” opportunity. Please follow the links below to begin the process. Once again, we are using the Amplifund system to manage and process the applications. Please direct any questions to [ptb.grants@illinois.gov](mailto:ptb.grants@illinois.gov). Additional information will be posted on the Board’s website in the upcoming days.

**Camera Grant:**

<https://il.amplifund.com/Public/Opportunities/Details/f3c093b7-1db0-4655-b86c-b5679c37e099>

**Recruitment & Retention:**

<https://il.amplifund.com/Public/Opportunities/Details/2b0550ec-9255-43de-a80a-64c0d5d8e1a4>

**NIBIN – Reimbursement:**

<https://il.amplifund.com/Public/Opportunities/Details/194c8d64-7e41-4d83-a91d-ecde3a5f2240>

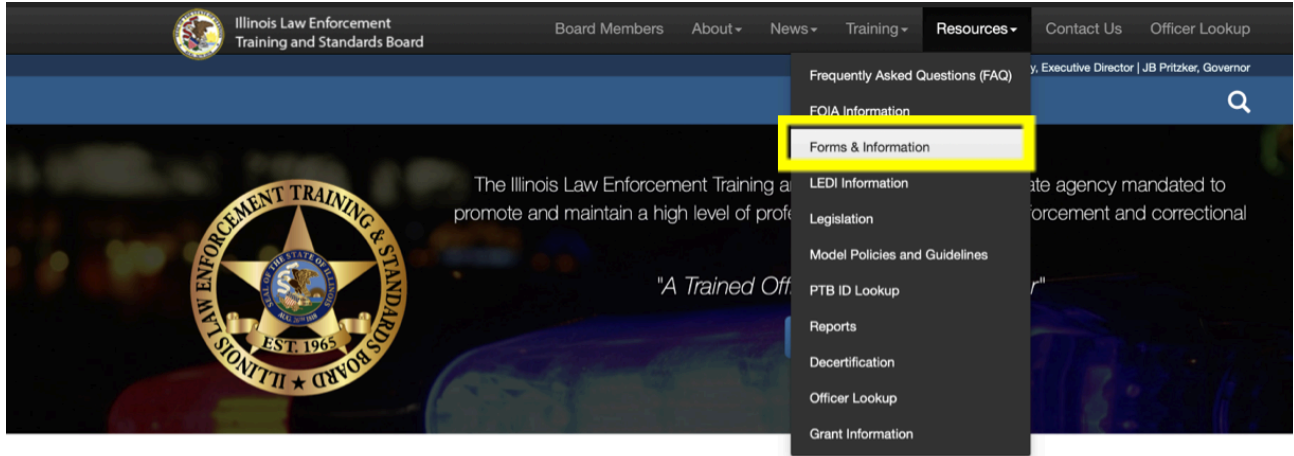
Display a menu

#### Future Meetings

##### Board Meeting:

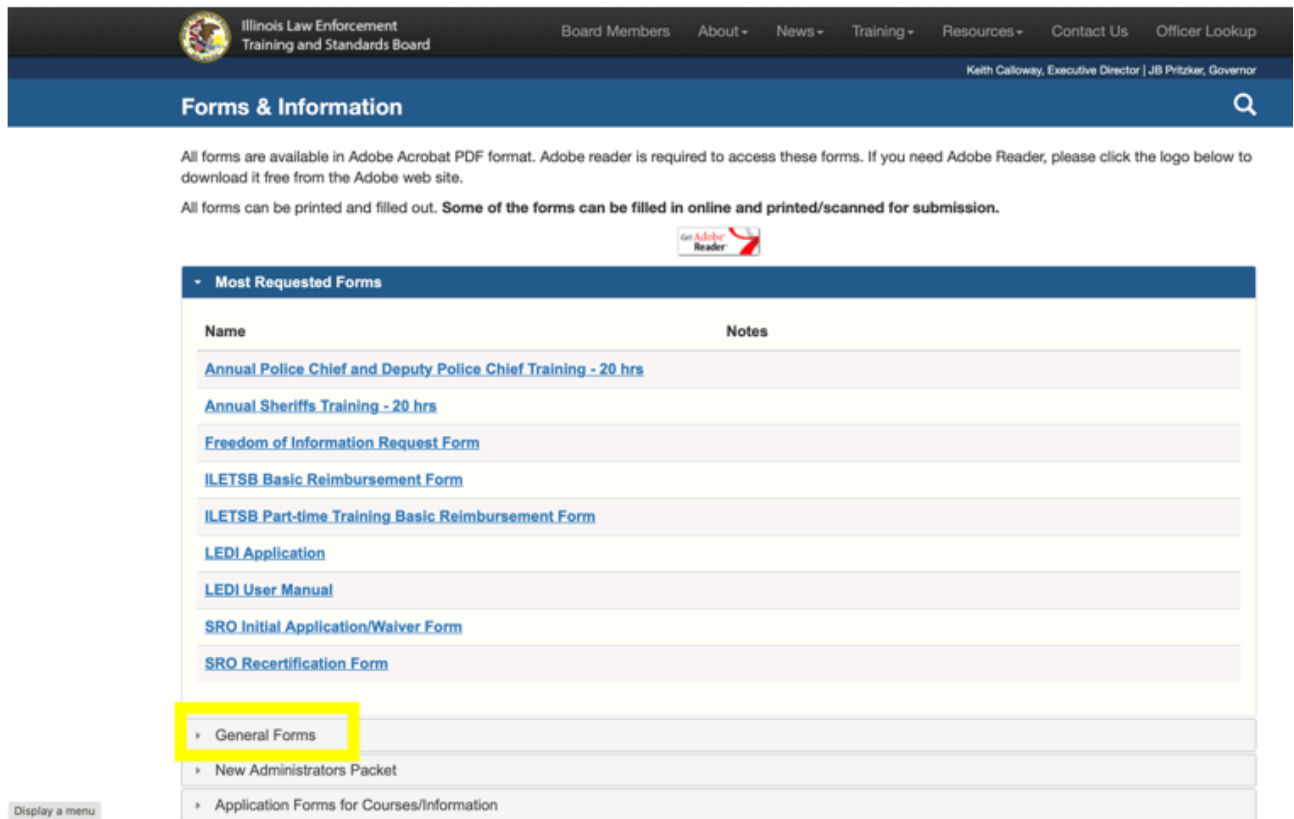
[View All Meetings »](#)

## Step 2:



The screenshot shows the website header with the logo on the left and navigation links: Board Members, About, News, Training, Resources, Contact Us, and Officer Lookup. The Resources dropdown menu is open, listing: Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ), FOIA Information, Forms & Information (highlighted in yellow), LEDI Information, Legislation, Model Policies and Guidelines, PTB ID Lookup, Reports, Decertification, Officer Lookup, and Grant Information. The main content area features the Illinois Law Enforcement Training and Standards Board logo and a search bar.

## Step 3:

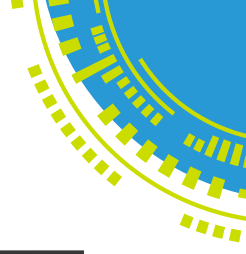


The screenshot shows the 'Forms & Information' page. It includes a header with the logo and navigation links, and a sub-header with the text 'Forms & Information' and a search icon. Below the header, there is a paragraph of text: 'All forms are available in Adobe Acrobat PDF format. Adobe reader is required to access these forms. If you need Adobe Reader, please click the logo below to download it free from the Adobe web site.' This is followed by another paragraph: 'All forms can be printed and filled out. Some of the forms can be filled in online and printed/scanned for submission.' Below this is an Adobe Reader logo. The main content area is titled 'Most Requested Forms' and contains a table with two columns: 'Name' and 'Notes'. The table lists several forms, including 'Annual Police Chief and Deputy Police Chief Training - 20 hrs', 'Annual Sheriffs Training - 20 hrs', 'Freedom of Information Request Form', 'ILETSB Basic Reimbursement Form', 'ILETSB Part-time Training Basic Reimbursement Form', 'LEDI Application', 'LEDI User Manual', 'SRO Initial Application/Waiver Form', and 'SRO Recertification Form'. A yellow box highlights the 'General Forms' category, which is expanded to show 'New Administrators Packet' and 'Application Forms for Courses/Information'. A 'Display a menu' button is located at the bottom left of the page.

Name	Notes
<a href="#">Annual Police Chief and Deputy Police Chief Training - 20 hrs</a>	
<a href="#">Annual Sheriffs Training - 20 hrs</a>	
<a href="#">Freedom of Information Request Form</a>	
<a href="#">ILETSB Basic Reimbursement Form</a>	
<a href="#">ILETSB Part-time Training Basic Reimbursement Form</a>	
<a href="#">LEDI Application</a>	
<a href="#">LEDI User Manual</a>	
<a href="#">SRO Initial Application/Waiver Form</a>	
<a href="#">SRO Recertification Form</a>	
▸ General Forms	
▸ New Administrators Packet	
▸ Application Forms for Courses/Information	



## Step 4:



Illinois Law Enforcement Training and Standards Board

Board Members About News Training Resources Contact Us Officer Lookup

General Forms

Name	Notes
<a href="#">Agency Contact Form</a>	
<a href="#">Amber Alert Notification Plan</a>	
<a href="#">Auxiliary Ordinance Sample (PDF)</a>	
<a href="#">Auxiliary Ordinance Sample (Word)</a>	
<a href="#">Body Camera Grantee Annual Incident Reporting Form</a>	
<a href="#">Exam Request Form (State Certification Exam)</a>	
<a href="#">Field Rep Packet</a>	
<a href="#">Freedom of Information Request Form</a>	
<a href="#">Homeland Security Grant Request Form</a>	Complete and return with supporting documents to the Executive Institute.
<a href="#">ILETSB Basic Reimbursement Form</a>	
<a href="#">ILETSB Part-time Training Basic Reimbursement Form</a>	
<a href="#">Notice of Arrest (Form O)</a>	
<a href="#">Officer Complaint (Form Q)</a>	
<a href="#">Official In-Car Camera Report Chart</a>	
<a href="#">Part-Time Ordinance Sample (PDF)</a>	
<a href="#">Part-Time Ordinance Sample (Word)</a>	
<a href="#">Professional Conduct Database Request</a>	
<a href="#">Professional Conduct Report (Form R)</a>	

Display a menu

