



# Law Enforcement Use of Force

**SAFE-T ACT**

**ACLU** Illinois

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# Table of Contents

<b>When Can the Police Use Force?</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>What Kind of Force is Not Allowed?</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>What Happens When Another Officer Sees Excessive Use of Force?</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>What Happens if the Police Hurt Someone?</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Who Watches the Police's Use of Force?</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>Glossary</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>Use of Force Guide</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>Index</b>	<b>23</b>

# Law Enforcement Use of Force

Use of force refers to the limited ways that law enforcement officers are permitted to use force in the course of their work. This term and related limitations have been molded by laws, policies, and court cases over the years. In 2021, after years of advocacy from community members, organizations, and elected officials, the Illinois General Assembly passed a law that updated statewide restrictions on use of force – the Safety, Accountability, Fairness, and Equity Today (SAFE-T) Act. The SAFE-T Act made numerous changes to policing standards and the criminal legal system. The changes to policing standards included new restrictions on law enforcement officers’ use of force, including: what kind of force is limited, when officers have a duty to report or intervene, what training and reporting officers must complete, and what accountability is available when officers do not follow the rules.

This document includes an overview of the ways that the SAFE-T Act has changed state policies around how officers can use force in Illinois.<sup>1</sup> Changes in statutory language made by the SAFE-T Act *italicized*; a glossary of terms for words that are **bold and italicized**; and a checklist of requirements for law enforcement officers and agencies related to the use of force.

# When Can the Police Use Force?

Under In general, **law enforcement officers** are only allowed to use **force** against someone in limited circumstances: when they need to arrest someone, when they need to defend themselves, or when they need to defend another person.

Example: A police officer attempts to arrest someone and they threaten the officer with a knife. The officer uses force by striking the person with their hand to disarm them and completes the arrest without further harm to the officer or the person being arrested.

Before using force, law enforcement officers must consider the **totality of the circumstances** – which means that they must determine if it is **reasonable to use force** based on all of the information that they have in the moment.

Example: An officer uses force to disarm someone threatening the officer with a knife must consider the fact that the person has a weapon and has threatened to use the weapon against the officer to avoid arrest. In this example, the officer must consider the weapon being present, the nature of the threat that made, and the attempt to avoid arrest as part of the totality of the circumstances. After this consideration, the officer determines that force is necessary to avoid harm and to complete the arrest.

While officers may be permitted to use force in certain circumstances, they cannot use excessive force, or what is considered an **unreasonable amount of force**. Excessive force and unreasonable force can be used to describe the same thing: when considering the **totality of the circumstances** the amount of force that an officer used goes above and beyond what is legal or appropriate.

Example: While an officer is arresting someone, the person utters a vulgar expletive at the officer. In response, the

officer uses their taser on the person, although the person was not attempting to resist the arrest or run away. The officer using the taser in this instance is using excessive force or an unreasonable amount of force for the circumstance.

An officer may use force if they reasonably believe, based on the **totality of the circumstances**, that force is necessary to perform an arrest, defend himself, or defend others, *but not if the person is only a threat to themselves.*<sup>2</sup>

Example: A police officer responds to a call from a concerned neighbor about someone with a weapon. When the officer arrives, the person with the weapon only points the weapon at themselves and threatens to commit suicide. The officer does not use force in this situation and attempts to **de-escalate** and convince the person to put the weapon down.

Another limitation on when an officer can use force is whether they are allowed to use **deadly force** – or force that could kill or seriously hurt someone. Notably, law enforcement policies consider some force “less lethal” or **non-deadly force** – such as using a Taser – however, there are instances where those actions that are considered less lethal still causes death.

Example: A police officer firing a gun at a suspect would be considered using deadly force.

Law enforcement officers are allowed to use deadly force in very limited instances. Deadly force is only allowed when:

- *There is a reasonable belief that it is necessary to prevent death or great bodily harm to another person;*
- The person being arrested just caused or attempted to cause great bodily harm to another **or** is attempting to escape by using a deadly weapon.

Deadly force **is not permitted** *if the person is only a threat to*

*themselves.*<sup>3</sup> The SAFE-T Act introduced important language that would only permit use of force when the harm is to another, not harm a person causes themselves.

Example: Someone avoiding arrest uses a gun to threaten other people while trying to escape. A police officer is allowed to use deadly force – including using their firearm to shoot the person avoiding arrest.

Law enforcement officers cannot use chokeholds *or restraint above the shoulders with risk of asphyxiation*, unless deadly force is justified. This means that officers cannot use holds that may stop someone from breathing unless the situation requires using deadly force. Although the SAFE-T Act created more restrictions on using **chokeholds**, they are not banned.<sup>4</sup>

Example: An officer is attempting to arrest someone who is currently fighting another person and threatening to use a deadly weapon in the fight. Because the person is threatening to cause serious harm to another person and has a deadly weapon, the officer is allowed to use a chokehold to prevent the serious harm or death.

**Chokeholds** *or other restraints above the neck with risk of asphyxiation* cannot be used to prevent the destruction of evidence by ingestion.

Example: While running away to avoid arrest, a person attempts to swallow a small baggy with drugs in it to keep the arresting officer from finding the drugs. When the officer catches up, even if the person has not finished swallowing the baggy, the officer cannot use a chokehold to stop the person from swallowing the baggy.

It is important to remember that an officer cannot use deadly force if someone is only threatening to hurt themselves.

Example: An officer responding to a call where someone is threatening suicide cannot use deadly force.

*Use of deadly force is not permitted when the imminent threat of serious bodily harm to another has dissipated* – meaning, the officer cannot use deadly force if the person can no longer cause serious harm to another person.<sup>5</sup>

Example: If an officer takes a gun away from someone threatening to hurt others, the officer can no longer use deadly force once the person is disarmed.

*Use of deadly force is prohibited for property-related offenses (unless the offense is terrorism, or otherwise authorized by law).*<sup>6</sup>

Example: If an officer is attempting to arrest someone for stealing from a store, they cannot use deadly force.

Law enforcement officers are justified in using force to execute an invalid warrant if the force would be justified if the warrant was valid and the officer was unaware that the warrant was invalid. Law enforcement officers can use force even when they are using force based on an incorrect or invalid warrant.

Example: An officer uses force to arrest someone, but finds out that they arrested the wrong person. The officer is still allowed to use force if they thought they were arresting the right person.

The SAFE-T Act acknowledged that officers often use more force when interacting with people with disabilities, so *law enforcement agencies are encouraged to develop and adopt policies that would protect people with disabilities.*<sup>7</sup> This includes a suggestion for training for officers to better notice when a person has a disability to prevent using more force than needed.

While the SAFE-T has provided additional protections and rules for the use of force, it is important to remember:

- The SAFE-T Act does not require firing of an officer if violate the use of force provisions, including violations of the use of deadly force, unless they have been found or plead guilty of certain crimes.

- The SAFE-T Act does not require an officer to warn someone before using force, including deadly force – the decision is based on **feasibility**.<sup>8</sup>
- The SAFE-T Act does not require an officer to **retreat**, or stop trying to arrest someone, if they resist or threaten to resist being arrested.

Example	Reasonable Use of Force	Unreasonable/ Excessive Use of Force
<b>A suspect runs away from an officer when the officer attempts to arrest them.</b>	The officer chases the suspect and tackles them to complete the arrest and stop them from getting away.	The officer tackles the person to stop them, then places them in a chokehold, restricting their ability to breathe.
<b>A suspect with a gun throws the gun away while speaking with the officer attempting to arrest them, letting the officer know they are no longer armed.</b>	The officer completes the arrest without using deadly force now that the suspect has gotten rid of the deadly weapon they had in their possession.	The officer, even after seeing the suspect throw the gun away, fires their gun at the suspect.
<b>A suspect with a disability is unable to get on the ground when an officer asks them to.</b>	The officer recognizes the person's disability and arrests them without escalating and using force to complete the arrest.	The officer does not recognize the person's disability and uses a taser on them to attempt to force them to get on the ground so that they can complete the arrest.

# What Kind of Force is Not Allowed?

*Law enforcement officers cannot use force as a form of punishment or retaliation,<sup>9</sup> meaning the police are not allowed to use force as revenge against someone.*

Example: If someone used profanity while an officer is questioning them, the officer cannot hit them in response.

*Law enforcement officers cannot use projectiles to target the head, neck, groin, anterior pelvis, or back.<sup>10</sup> Law enforcement officers cannot use electrical weapons to target the head, chest, neck, groin, or anterior pelvis.<sup>11</sup> Using projectiles – like bean bags – or electronic weapons – like Tasers – on someone’s head, neck, groin, pelvis, or back is **unreasonable force**.*

Example: An officer who needs to use their Taser to stop someone attempting to hurt another person cannot fire that Taser at the person’s head and doing so would be a violation of use of force rules.

*Law enforcement officers cannot discharge firearms or other projectiles indiscriminately into a crowd.<sup>12</sup> This means that officers cannot fire a gun, other firearm, or other projectile into a group of people at random – even if someone they want to arrest has run into the crowd.*

Example: If someone runs into a crowd to get away from an officer when the officer is attempting to arrest them, the officer cannot then fire his gun into the crowd.

*Law enforcement officers cannot use chemical agents or irritants – like pepper spray or tear gas – on an individual or crowd without first issuing an order to disperse, or leave the scene, and making sure that the order is heard and repeated if necessary, and giving enough time to disperse.<sup>13</sup> This means that, before an officer uses a chemical irritant like pepper spray or tear gas on someone, they must first warn the person and then give them enough time to comply with the officer’s instructions.*

Example: An officer at a protest cannot spray pepper spray at a group of people blocking traffic without warning them that they will use pepper spray and giving the people enough time to get out of traffic.

There is an exception if providing time or space to disperse will put others at risk of death or great bodily harm.

Example: If an officer is attempting to stop a person from shooting others, but there is a crowd of people trying to stop the officer, the officer can use pepper spray to make the crowd disperse so that the officer can prevent the shooting.

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## What Happens When Another Officer Sees Excessive Use of Force?

The SAFE-T Act requires law enforcement officers to stop other officers from using force that is not allowed – even if they must stop someone who ranks higher than them or that they must report to when doing their job. This requirement is called the **duty to intervene**.

*Law enforcement officers, or anyone acting under the color of law, have a duty to intervene, requiring them to intervene to prevent another officer from using unauthorized or excessive force – regardless of the chain of command.*<sup>14</sup>

Example: If an officer sees their partner hitting someone who is handcuffed and not resisting, they must stop that officer from hitting the handcuffed person.

*Law enforcement officers, or anyone acting under the color of law, must report their intervention within five days of the incident.*<sup>15</sup>

Example: If an officer stopped another officer from using too much force on Monday, they must report that incident by Friday.

*Retaliation against law enforcement officers who have intervened is prohibited.*<sup>16</sup> This means that officers who stop another officer from wrongfully using force cannot be punished or treated badly because they intervened.

Example: If an officer that intervened when another officer was attempting to use too much force loses their job or is stopped from being promoted, that would be retaliation and should not happen.

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## What Happens if the Police Hurt Someone?

When someone is hurt, a law enforcement officer must help them, including calling an ambulance for the person. This is called the **duty to render aid**. *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.*<sup>17</sup>

Example: If someone fleeing the police collapses and an officer sees the person collapse, they must try to help the person and call an ambulance to help provide medical help.

# Who Watches the Police's Use of Force?

The SAFE-T Act requires law enforcement agencies to report their use of force, which are reported in the Crime In Illinois Annual Uniform Crime Report; however, the most recent report is from 2021. The latest report includes: domestic offenses, hate crime data, school incidents, supplemental homicide reporting, custodial arrest-related deaths, officer non-fatal shootings, and use of force reporting. In the 2020 Crime In Illinois report, there was no information reported on use of force; however, there was still reporting on: domestic offenses, hate crime data, school incidents, supplemental homicide reporting, custodial arrest-related deaths, and officer non-fatal shootings.

The reporting from ISP is based on requirements in the Illinois Compiled Statutes (ILCS) and the latest report mentions that the collection of use of force data began in 2021 because the SAFE-T Act required it; however, there is no information about whether agencies can or do provide information that goes beyond the requirements in Illinois law.

- *The Department of State Police must submit information to the FBI's National Use of Force Database and to create rules outlining the use of force information that must be submitted to the FBI on a monthly basis.*<sup>18</sup>
- Law enforcement agencies must submit the following to the Department of State Police on a monthly basis:
  - Any arrest-related deaths,
  - Any instance where an on-duty law enforcement officer discharges their firearm causing non-fatal injury to a person,
  - A report of incident-based information on hate crimes,
  - A report on any incident of an alleged commission of a domestic crime,
  - Data on offenses selected by the Department,

- Data on offenses and incidents reported by schools to local law enforcement,
- *Any incident where law enforcement was dispatched to respond to someone in a mental health crisis, and*<sup>19</sup>
- *Any use of force that resulted in death, serious bodily injury, or the discharge of a firearm in the direction of a person.*<sup>20</sup>

Although the SAFE-T Act created new rules for reporting when officers use force, it is important to note:

- The SAFE-T Act does not require any reporting or collection of information about race, gender, sexual orientation, disability, religion, or other demographic information when reporting use of force information. Currently, the FBI's Use of Force Database is equipped to include information about sex, race, and ethnicity, but does not collect data on sexual orientation, gender identity, disability or religion.
- Outside of reporting from the Illinois State Police, the SAFE-T Act does not require the use of force data that is collected to be made public or subject to a Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) request.

While it is not required, this information would help illustrate where force is used disproportionately when interacting with specific communities or demographics.

## Glossary

**Chokehold:** A chokehold occurs when one person applies pressure to another person's throat. The definition of a chokehold under Illinois law requires pressure to the throat, and does not include headlocks or other holds on or around another person's neck where pressure is not on the throat or meant to block breathing.

- SAFE-T Act: "Chokehold" means applying any direct pressure to the throat, windpipe, or airway of another. "Chokehold" does not include any holding involving contact with the neck that is not intended to reduce the intake of air, including a headlock where the only pressure applied is to the head.

**De-escalation:** An action or communication used to help resolve an interaction between law enforcement and another person/other people without using force or to lessen the force needed to resolve the interaction.

- SAFE-T Act: Police officers are required to have de-escalation training when they are probationary officers and as part of the mandatory training that must take place every three years. Crisis Intervention Team training must include verbal de-escalation training and role-plays. De-escalation tactics are not considered part of the definition of "retreat".

**Feasibility:** An action or step that an officer can take or is possible, usually without making a situation worse. When feasible, law enforcement officers must identify themselves as officers and provide a warning before

using deadly force. For example, if an officer observes that someone is pointing a firearm at another person and has threatened them, they may not be able to identify themselves and provide a warning before using deadly force.

**Force:** The use of physical contact – either directly by an officer or an object under control of the officer, including a dog the officer is controlling – on another person to make the person comply with the officer’s orders or directions. Force may include physical techniques (strength techniques, joint locks, pressure points, defensive counterstrikes), using Tasers or kinetic impact projectiles, intermediate weapons (flashlight, radio, broomstick), deployment of a canine, or using a firearm. Force does not include physical contact necessary for an officer to search, handcuff, or escort another person.

- **Non-deadly Force:** force that is not likely to cause great or serious bodily harm that could lead to death or very serious injury.
- **Deadly Force:** force that is likely to cause great or serious bodily harm that could lead to death or very serious injury. Discharge of a firearm with bullets (as opposed to another type of projectile) in the direction of another person, a crowd, or a vehicle with people inside is considered use of deadly force.
  - SAFE-T Act: “Deadly force” means any use of force that creates a substantial risk of causing death or great bodily harm, including, but not limited to, the discharge of a firearm.

- SAFE-T Act: A peace officer is not justified in using force likely to cause death or great bodily harm when there is no longer an imminent threat of great bodily harm to the officer or another.

**Force and People with Disabilities:** Law enforcement officers are more likely to use greater levels of force when interacting with people with disabilities, so the SAFE-T Act encourages law enforcement agencies to make policies to help protect people with disabilities.

- SAFE-T Act: Law enforcement agencies are encouraged to adopt and develop policies designed to protect individuals with physical, mental health, developmental, or intellectual disabilities, who are significantly more likely to experience greater levels of physical force during police interactions, as these disabilities may affect the ability of a person to understand or comply with commands from peace officers.
- Law enforcement training curriculums are required to include information on recognizing and interacting with people who have physical or developmental disabilities.

**Forcible Felony:** One of the following: treason, first degree murder, second degree murder, predatory assault, criminal sexual assault, robber, burglary, residential burglary, aggravated arson, arson, aggravated kidnapping, kidnapping, aggravated battery resulting in great bodily harm or permanent disability or disfigurement and any other felony which involves the use or threat of physical force or violence against any individual. (720 ILCS 5/2-8)

**Law Enforcement Officer:** Someone who works full or part-time for a local, state, or college law enforcement agency and has completed training requirements for either a probationary or permanent period. Similarly, a peace officer is any public employee whose job requires a duty to make arrests or maintain public order, or someone who is authorized to have those duties. This word and law enforcement officer are sometimes used in laws and statutes to refer to police officers.

- SAFE-T Act: Any police officer of a law enforcement agency who is primarily responsible for prevention or detection of crime and the enforcement of the criminal code, traffic, or highway laws of this State of any political subdivision of this State or any member of a police force appointed and maintained as provided in Section 2 of the Railroad Police Act.
  - Railroad Police Act: Conductors of all railroad trains, and the captain or master of any boat carrying passengers within the jurisdiction of this State, are vested with police powers while on duty on their respective trains and boats, and may wear an appropriate badge indicative of this authority.

**Reasonable Belief:** A reasonable belief describes an officer's reasoning when determining when and how to use force and is based on information available at the time of an interaction.

**Render Aid:** Giving someone medical help that they may need because of the use of force by law enforcement or another. This includes doing CPR or calling an ambulance for someone who needs medical help.

- **SAFE-T Act:** “Render medical aid and assistance” includes, but is not limited to, (i) performing emergency life-saving procedures such as cardiopulmonary resuscitation or the administration of an automated external defibrillator; and (ii) the making of arrangements for the carrying, of such person to a physician, surgeon, or hospital for medical or surgical treatment if it is apparent that treatment is necessary, or if such carrying is requested by the injured person.

**Retreat:** Law enforcement officers are not required to back down or stop trying to arrest someone because they are resisting, or threatening to resist, the arrest. Since officers are not required to retreat, they are permitted to use force to arrest someone if they are resisting arrest.

- **SAFE-T Act:** A peace officer, or any person whom he has summoned or directed to assist him, need not retreat or desist from efforts to make a lawful arrest because of resistance or threatened resistance to the arrest. He is justified in the use of any force which reasonably believes, based on the totality of the circumstances, to be necessary to effect the arrest and of any force which he reasonably believes, based on the totality of the circumstances, to be necessary to defend himself or another from bodily harm while making the arrest.

**Totality of the Circumstances:** All of the information available to an officer when making the decision to use deadly force. An example of considering the totality

of the circumstances includes whether an officer is attempting to stop or arrest someone who is armed and threatening to harm others – in that situation, the officer must consider their safety, the safety of others who are threatened, and how they would be able to stop or arrest the person in a way that causes as little harm as possible.

- **SAFE-T Act:** “Totality of the circumstances” means all facts known to the peace officer at the time, or that would be known to a reasonable officer in the same situation, including the conduct of the officer and the subject leading up to the use of deadly force.

**Unreasonable Force:** Officers cannot use an unreasonable amount of force in response to another person or people and cannot use lethal force against someone who only poses a danger to themselves. Excessive force is considered unreasonable, and excessive force is force that is not allowed under Illinois or federal law.

- **Unreasonable amount of force:** a use of force that is greater than what is needed in a particular situation. For example, an officer using deadly force when the person they are attempting to arrest resists, but is not causing or threatening serious bodily harm. Outside of an “unreasonable amount of force,” the SAFE-T Act has defined what is considered an “excessive use of force,” which is any use of force that violates state or federal law.

- SAFE-T Act: “Excessive use of force” means using force in violation of State or federal law.
- **Danger to self/others**: a person poses a danger only to themselves if they are saying or doing something that implies or threatens harm to themselves. For example, a person may be considered a danger only to themselves if they are in possession of a sharp item and have threatened to cut themselves while they are not within reach of an officer or any other person.
  - SAFE-T Act: “A peace officer shall not use deadly force against a person based on the danger that the person poses to himself or herself if a reasonable officer would believe the person does not pose an imminent threat of death or great bodily harm to the peace officer or to another person.”

# Use of Force Guide

Below is a guide to help apply the use of force requirements based on the SAFE-T Act and Trailer Amendments if you have witnessed the police using force. The first section is about ways that officers should or should not use force – including deadly force. The second is about required training and officer behavior around the use of force. The first part can be used when you see an officer use force and you want to know if what they did follows the SAFE-T Act, and the second can be used as a tool to see if your local law enforcement agencies are following the SAFE-T Act.

## Officer Use of Force

- Was force used?
  - If so, did one of the following happen?
    - Was force used to arrest someone who was resisting?
    - Was force used on someone who threatened to hurt the officer or another person?
    - Was force used by the officer as self-defense?

If none of these are true, force should not be used, and this is an **excessive use of force**.

- What kind of force was used?
  - Non-deadly force
    - Did the officer use projectiles?
      - Were the projectiles aimed at someone's head, neck, groin, pelvis, or back? If they were aimed in this way, that is an **excessive use of force**.
      - Were the projectiles fired into a crowd? If so, that is an **excessive use of force**.

- Did the officer use a chemical irritant, like pepper spray or tear gas?
  - If so, and there was no warning or not enough time to leave, this is an **excessive use of force**.
- Deadly force
  - Did the officer do any of the following?
    - Fire a gun
    - Use a chokehold
    - Use any other force that could lead to death or serious bodily injury

If so, the officer **used deadly force**. For deadly force to be justified, and at least one of the following must be true about the person the officer used force against:

- The person caused serious harm to or killed someone
- The person was attempting to seriously harm or kill the officer or another person (not themselves)
- The person was attempting to escape using a deadly weapon

If **none** of these are true, the officer was **not justified in using deadly force**.

- Was anyone hurt? If so, did the officer provide medical help or call an ambulance? If not, the officer **did not follow the duty to render aid**.
  - Did the officer stop another officer from using more force than needed? If not, the officer **did not follow the duty to intervene**.

## Training and Reporting

While the SAFE-T Act has created new requirements for training and reporting, there are some areas that law enforcement agencies are still catching up. If you or someone you know wants to know if a law enforcement agency is following the requirements under the SAFE-T Act, the checklist below describes the requirements to ask about.

- Probationary police officers shall have at least 6 hours of instruction on use of force techniques, including de-escalation techniques.
- Every three years, police officers must be trained in policies and laws regulating the use of force, including at least 6 hours of instruction on use of force techniques, including de-escalation techniques.
- Every three years, police officers must have training on the law concerning stops, searches, and the use of force under the Fourth Amendment to the United States Constitution.
- The Illinois State Police must share use of force information with the Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI) National Use of Force Database.
- All law enforcement agencies must share use of force data with the Illinois State Police every month, including force that causes serious bodily injury or death and firing a gun at or in the direction of another person.

# Index

<sup>1</sup> While this document gives an overview of the standards around the use of force from the SAFE-T Act, there may be other protections and policies related to the use of force based on what county, city, or town you live in. This guide explains the minimum requirements based on the SAFE-T Act and should not be considered exhaustive of all protections around the use of force.

<sup>2</sup> SAFE-T Act (HB3653, SA2; Public Act 101-0652)

<sup>3</sup> SAFE-T Act (HB3653, SA2; Public Act 101-0652)

<sup>4</sup> Trailer Amendment 1 (HB3443, SA5; Public Act 102-0028)

<sup>5</sup> Trailer Amendment 1 (HB3443, SA5; Public Act 102-0028)

<sup>6</sup> SAFE-T Act (HB3653, SA2; Public Act 101-0652)

<sup>7</sup> SAFE-T Act (HB3653, SA2; Public Act 101-0652)

<sup>8</sup> SAFE-T Act (HB3653, SA2; Public Act 101-0652)

<sup>9</sup> SAFE-T Act (HB3653, SA2; Public Act 101-0652)

<sup>10</sup> SAFE-T Act (HB3653, SA2; Public Act 101-0652); Trailer Amendment 1 (HB3443, SA5; Public Act 102-0028)

<sup>11</sup> Trailer Amendment 1 (HB3443, SA5; Public Act 102-0028)

<sup>12</sup> SAFE-T Act (HB3653, SA2; Public Act 101-0652); Trailer Amendment 1 (HB3443, SA5; Public Act 102-0028)

<sup>13</sup> SAFE-T Act (HB3653, SA2; Public Act 101-0652); Trailer Amendment 1 (HB3443, SA5; Public Act 102-0028)

<sup>14</sup> SAFE-T Act (HB3653, SA2; Public Act 101-0652); Trailer Amendment 1 (HB3443, SA5; Public Act 102-0028)

<sup>15</sup> SAFE-T Act (HB3653, SA2; Public Act 101-0652); Trailer Amendment 1 (HB3443, SA5; Public Act 102-0028)

<sup>16</sup> SAFE-T Act (HB3653, SA2; Public Act 101-0652)

<sup>17</sup> SAFE-T Act (HB3653, SA2; Public Act 101-0652); Trailer Amendment 1 (HB3443, SA5; Public Act 102-0028)

<sup>18</sup> SAFE-T Act (HB3653, SA2; Public Act 101-0652)

<sup>19</sup> SAFE-T Act (HB3653, SA2; Public Act 101-0652)

<sup>20</sup> SAFE-T Act (HB3653, SA2; Public Act 101-0652)



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