



## 104TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

### State of Illinois

2025 and 2026

HB1583

Introduced 1/28/2025, by Rep. Dennis Tipsword, Jr. - Ryan Spain

#### SYNOPSIS AS INTRODUCED:

See Index

Amends the Illinois Police Training Act. Provides that the Law Enforcement Training Standards Board shall approve a course for school safety officers (a retired law enforcement officer who has been hired by a school district to perform security services). Sets forth training and certification requirements. Provides that an applicant for employment as a school safety officer must authorize an investigation to determine if the applicant has been convicted of any criminal offense that disqualifies the person as a school safety officer. Amends the Law Enforcement Officer-Worn Body Camera Act. Exempts school safety officers from the Act if a school board does not require officer-worn body cameras. Amends the School Code. Provides that, beginning January 1, 2026, a school may employ a school safety officer. Requires a school safety officer applicant to provide the school district a certificate of completion or approved waiver issued by the Illinois Law Enforcement Training Standards Board. Provides that a school safety officer shall wear a uniform that clearly identifies the officer as a school safety officer. Provides that a school safety officer may detain a person when the officer has reasonable suspicion to believe that an offense, other than an ordinance violation, is being committed. Provides that a school safety officer may carry a firearm as long as the officer is certified under specified provisions of the Peace Officer and Probation Officer Firearm Training Act. Adds references to school safety officers throughout the Code. Amends the Criminal Code of 2012. Provides that that the provisions concerning the unlawful use of weapons as those provisions pertain to firearms do not apply to or affect the carrying or possession of firearms by a qualified current or retired law enforcement officer qualified under the laws of the State or under the federal Law Enforcement Officers Safety Act in specified properties, including schools. Effective immediately.

LRB104 08760 RTM 18814 b

1 AN ACT concerning safety.

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

4 Section 5. The Illinois Police Training Act is amended by  
5 changing Section 10.2 and by adding Section 10.27 as follows:

6 (50 ILCS 705/10.2)

7 Sec. 10.2. Criminal background investigations.

8 (a) On and after March 14, 2002 (the effective date of  
9 Public Act 92-533), an applicant for employment as a peace  
10 officer or school safety officer, or for annual certification  
11 as a retired law enforcement officer qualified under federal  
12 law to carry a concealed weapon, shall authorize an  
13 investigation to determine if the applicant has been convicted  
14 of any criminal offense that disqualifies the person as a  
15 peace officer or school safety officer.

16 (b) No law enforcement agency may knowingly employ a  
17 person, or certify a retired law enforcement officer qualified  
18 under federal law to carry a concealed weapon, unless (i) a  
19 criminal background investigation of that person has been  
20 completed and (ii) that investigation reveals no convictions  
21 of or pleas of guilty to offenses specified in subsection (a)  
22 of Section 6.1 of this Act.

23 (Source: P.A. 101-187, eff. 1-1-20; 101-652, eff. 1-1-22;

1 102-558, eff. 8-20-21; 102-694, eff. 1-7-22.)

2 (50 ILCS 705/10.27 new)

3 Sec. 10.27. School safety officers.

4 (a) The Board shall develop a course for school safety  
5 officers, as defined in Section 10-20.88 of the School Code.

6 (b) The school safety officer course shall be developed  
7 within one year after the effective date of this amendatory  
8 Act of the 104th General Assembly and shall be created in  
9 consultation with organizations demonstrating expertise and  
10 experience in the areas of youth and adolescent developmental  
11 issues, educational administrative issues, prevention of child  
12 abuse and exploitation, youth mental health treatment, and  
13 juvenile advocacy.

14 Training shall include de-escalation, use of force, mental  
15 health awareness and response, officer wellness, reporting  
16 child abuse and neglect, and cultural competency.

17 (c) The Board shall develop a process allowing school  
18 boards to request a waiver of this training requirement for an  
19 individual who would be assigned as a school safety officer.  
20 Applications for these waivers may be submitted by a school  
21 board for any officer whose prior training and experience may  
22 qualify for a waiver of the training requirement of this  
23 subsection. The Board may issue a waiver at its discretion,  
24 based solely on the prior training and experience of an  
25 officer.

1       (d) Upon completion, the school board shall be issued a  
2       certificate attesting to a specific officer's completion of  
3       the school safety officer training. Additionally, a letter of  
4       approval shall be issued to the school board for any officer  
5       who is approved for a training waiver under this Section.

6       (e) The Board may adopt rules to implement this Section.

7       Section 10. The Law Enforcement Officer-Worn Body Camera  
8       Act is amended by changing Section 10-15 as follows:

9       (50 ILCS 706/10-15)

10       Sec. 10-15. Applicability.

11       (a) All law enforcement agencies must employ the use of  
12       officer-worn body cameras in accordance with the provisions of  
13       this Act, whether or not the agency receives or has received  
14       monies from the Law Enforcement Camera Grant Fund.

15       (b) Except as provided in subsection (b-5), all law  
16       enforcement agencies must implement the use of body cameras  
17       for all law enforcement officers, according to the following  
18       schedule:

19               (1) for municipalities and counties with populations  
20               of 500,000 or more, body cameras shall be implemented by  
21               January 1, 2022;

22               (2) for municipalities and counties with populations  
23               of 100,000 or more but under 500,000, body cameras shall  
24               be implemented by January 1, 2023;

1           (3) for municipalities and counties with populations  
2           of 50,000 or more but under 100,000, body cameras shall be  
3           implemented by January 1, 2024;

4           (4) for municipalities and counties under 50,000, body  
5           cameras shall be implemented by January 1, 2025; and

6           (5) for all State agencies with law enforcement  
7           officers and other remaining law enforcement agencies,  
8           body cameras shall be implemented by January 1, 2025.

9           (b-5) If a law enforcement agency that serves a  
10          municipality with a population of at least 100,000 but not  
11          more than 500,000 or a law enforcement agency that serves a  
12          county with a population of at least 100,000 but not more than  
13          500,000 has ordered by October 1, 2022 or purchased by that  
14          date officer-worn body cameras for use by the law enforcement  
15          agency, then the law enforcement agency may implement the use  
16          of body cameras for all of its law enforcement officers by no  
17          later than July 1, 2023. Records of purchase within this  
18          timeline shall be submitted to the Illinois Law Enforcement  
19          Training Standards Board by January 1, 2023.

20          (c) A law enforcement agency's compliance with the  
21          requirements under this Section shall receive preference by  
22          the Illinois Law Enforcement Training Standards Board in  
23          awarding grant funding under the Law Enforcement Camera Grant  
24          Act.

25          (d) This Section does not apply to court security  
26          officers, State's Attorney investigators, and Attorney General

1 investigators. This Section does not apply to a school safety  
2 officer if a school board does not require the officer to wear  
3 an officer-worn body camera.

4 (Source: P.A. 101-652, eff. 7-1-21; 102-28, eff. 6-25-21;  
5 102-1104, eff. 12-6-22.)

6 Section 15. The School Code is amended by changing  
7 Sections 10-20.64, 10-22.6, 17-2.11, 22-85, 22-88, 26A-20,  
8 27-23.7, and 34-18.57 and by adding Section 10-20.88 as  
9 follows:

10 (105 ILCS 5/10-20.64)

11 Sec. 10-20.64. Booking stations on school grounds.

12 (a) There shall be no student booking station established  
13 or maintained on the grounds of any school.

14 (b) This prohibition shall be applied to student booking  
15 stations only, as defined in this Section. The prohibition  
16 does not prohibit or affect the establishment or maintenance  
17 of any place operated by or under the control of law  
18 enforcement personnel, school resource officers, school safety  
19 officers, or other security personnel that does not also  
20 qualify as a student booking station as defined in paragraph  
21 (2) of subsection (d) of this Section. The prohibition does  
22 not affect or limit the powers afforded law enforcement  
23 officers to perform their duties within schools as otherwise  
24 prescribed by law.

1 (c) When the underlying suspected or alleged criminal act  
2 is an act of violence, and isolation of a student or students  
3 is deemed necessary to the interest of public safety, and no  
4 other location is adequate for secure isolation of the student  
5 or students, offices as described in paragraph (1) of  
6 subsection (d) of this Section may be employed to detain  
7 students for a period no longer than that required to  
8 alleviate that threat to public safety.

9 (d) As used in this Section, "student booking station"  
10 means a building, office, room, or any indefinitely  
11 established space or site, mobile or fixed, which operates  
12 concurrently as:

13 (1) predominantly or regularly a place of operation  
14 for a municipal police department, county sheriff  
15 department, or other law enforcement agency, or under the  
16 primary control thereof; and

17 (2) a site at which students are detained in  
18 connection with criminal charges or allegations against  
19 those students, taken into custody, or engaged with law  
20 enforcement personnel in any process that creates a law  
21 enforcement record of that contact with law enforcement  
22 personnel or processes.

23 (Source: P.A. 100-204, eff. 8-18-17; 100-863, eff. 8-14-18.)

24 (105 ILCS 5/10-20.88 new)

25 Sec. 10-20.88. School safety officers.

1       (a) In this Section, "school safety officer" means a  
2 retired law enforcement officer who has been hired by a school  
3 district to perform security services.

4       (b) Beginning January 1, 2026, a school district may  
5 employ a school safety officer with jurisdiction only on  
6 school grounds. Prior to beginning employment, the school  
7 safety officer must provide the school district a certificate  
8 of completion or approved waiver issued by the Illinois Law  
9 Enforcement Training Standards Board under Section 10.27 of  
10 the Illinois Police Training Act.

11       (c) A school safety officer shall wear a uniform that  
12 clearly identifies the officer as a school safety officer. A  
13 school district may issue a badge for school safety officers,  
14 but the badge must clearly state that the individual is a  
15 school safety officer and indicate the school to which the  
16 officer is assigned.

17       (d) A school safety officer may detain a person when the  
18 officer has reasonable suspicion to believe that an offense,  
19 other than an ordinance violation, is being committed and  
20 until an arrest by a law enforcement agency or administrative  
21 action by the school.

22       (e) A school safety officer may carry a firearm as long as  
23 the officer has successfully completed a course under Section  
24 2 of the Peace Officer and Probation Officer Firearm Training  
25 Act and the annual range qualification under Section 2.5 of  
26 the Peace Officer and Probation Officer Firearm Training Act.

1           (f) A school board may require a school safety officer to  
2           wear an officer-worn body camera when on duty.

3           (105 ILCS 5/10-22.6) (from Ch. 122, par. 10-22.6)

4           (Text of Section before amendment by P.A. 102-466)

5           Sec. 10-22.6. Suspension or expulsion of students; school  
6           searches.

7           (a) To expel students guilty of gross disobedience or  
8           misconduct, including gross disobedience or misconduct  
9           perpetuated by electronic means, pursuant to subsection (b-20)  
10          of this Section, and no action shall lie against them for such  
11          expulsion. Expulsion shall take place only after the parents  
12          have been requested to appear at a meeting of the board, or  
13          with a hearing officer appointed by it, to discuss their  
14          child's behavior. Such request shall be made by registered or  
15          certified mail and shall state the time, place and purpose of  
16          the meeting. The board, or a hearing officer appointed by it,  
17          at such meeting shall state the reasons for dismissal and the  
18          date on which the expulsion is to become effective. If a  
19          hearing officer is appointed by the board, the hearing officer  
20          shall report to the board a written summary of the evidence  
21          heard at the meeting and the board may take such action thereon  
22          as it finds appropriate. If the board acts to expel a student,  
23          the written expulsion decision shall detail the specific  
24          reasons why removing the student from the learning environment  
25          is in the best interest of the school. The expulsion decision

1 shall also include a rationale as to the specific duration of  
2 the expulsion. An expelled student may be immediately  
3 transferred to an alternative program in the manner provided  
4 in Article 13A or 13B of this Code. A student must not be  
5 denied transfer because of the expulsion, except in cases in  
6 which such transfer is deemed to cause a threat to the safety  
7 of students or staff in the alternative program.

8 (b) To suspend or by policy to authorize the  
9 superintendent of the district or the principal, assistant  
10 principal, or dean of students of any school to suspend  
11 students guilty of gross disobedience or misconduct, or to  
12 suspend students guilty of gross disobedience or misconduct on  
13 the school bus from riding the school bus, pursuant to  
14 subsections (b-15) and (b-20) of this Section, and no action  
15 shall lie against them for such suspension. The board may by  
16 policy authorize the superintendent of the district or the  
17 principal, assistant principal, or dean of students of any  
18 school to suspend students guilty of such acts for a period not  
19 to exceed 10 school days. If a student is suspended due to  
20 gross disobedience or misconduct on a school bus, the board  
21 may suspend the student in excess of 10 school days for safety  
22 reasons.

23 Any suspension shall be reported immediately to the  
24 parents or guardian of a student along with a full statement of  
25 the reasons for such suspension and a notice of their right to  
26 a review. The school board must be given a summary of the

1 notice, including the reason for the suspension and the  
2 suspension length. Upon request of the parents or guardian,  
3 the school board or a hearing officer appointed by it shall  
4 review such action of the superintendent or principal,  
5 assistant principal, or dean of students. At such review, the  
6 parents or guardian of the student may appear and discuss the  
7 suspension with the board or its hearing officer. If a hearing  
8 officer is appointed by the board, he shall report to the board  
9 a written summary of the evidence heard at the meeting. After  
10 its hearing or upon receipt of the written report of its  
11 hearing officer, the board may take such action as it finds  
12 appropriate. If a student is suspended pursuant to this  
13 subsection (b), the board shall, in the written suspension  
14 decision, detail the specific act of gross disobedience or  
15 misconduct resulting in the decision to suspend. The  
16 suspension decision shall also include a rationale as to the  
17 specific duration of the suspension.

18 (b-5) Among the many possible disciplinary interventions  
19 and consequences available to school officials, school  
20 exclusions, such as out-of-school suspensions and expulsions,  
21 are the most serious. School officials shall limit the number  
22 and duration of expulsions and suspensions to the greatest  
23 extent practicable, and it is recommended that they use them  
24 only for legitimate educational purposes. To ensure that  
25 students are not excluded from school unnecessarily, it is  
26 recommended that school officials consider forms of

1 non-exclusionary discipline prior to using out-of-school  
2 suspensions or expulsions.

3 (b-10) Unless otherwise required by federal law or this  
4 Code, school boards may not institute zero-tolerance policies  
5 by which school administrators are required to suspend or  
6 expel students for particular behaviors.

7 (b-15) Out-of-school suspensions of 3 days or less may be  
8 used only if the student's continuing presence in school would  
9 pose a threat to school safety or a disruption to other  
10 students' learning opportunities. For purposes of this  
11 subsection (b-15), "threat to school safety or a disruption to  
12 other students' learning opportunities" shall be determined on  
13 a case-by-case basis by the school board or its designee.  
14 School officials shall make all reasonable efforts to resolve  
15 such threats, address such disruptions, and minimize the  
16 length of suspensions to the greatest extent practicable.

17 (b-20) Unless otherwise required by this Code,  
18 out-of-school suspensions of longer than 3 days, expulsions,  
19 and disciplinary removals to alternative schools may be used  
20 only if other appropriate and available behavioral and  
21 disciplinary interventions have been exhausted and the  
22 student's continuing presence in school would either (i) pose  
23 a threat to the safety of other students, staff, or members of  
24 the school community or (ii) substantially disrupt, impede, or  
25 interfere with the operation of the school. For purposes of  
26 this subsection (b-20), "threat to the safety of other

1 students, staff, or members of the school community" and  
2 "substantially disrupt, impede, or interfere with the  
3 operation of the school" shall be determined on a case-by-case  
4 basis by school officials. For purposes of this subsection  
5 (b-20), the determination of whether "appropriate and  
6 available behavioral and disciplinary interventions have been  
7 exhausted" shall be made by school officials. School officials  
8 shall make all reasonable efforts to resolve such threats,  
9 address such disruptions, and minimize the length of student  
10 exclusions to the greatest extent practicable. Within the  
11 suspension decision described in subsection (b) of this  
12 Section or the expulsion decision described in subsection (a)  
13 of this Section, it shall be documented whether other  
14 interventions were attempted or whether it was determined that  
15 there were no other appropriate and available interventions.

16 (b-25) Students who are suspended out-of-school for longer  
17 than 3 school days shall be provided appropriate and available  
18 support services during the period of their suspension. For  
19 purposes of this subsection (b-25), "appropriate and available  
20 support services" shall be determined by school authorities.  
21 Within the suspension decision described in subsection (b) of  
22 this Section, it shall be documented whether such services are  
23 to be provided or whether it was determined that there are no  
24 such appropriate and available services.

25 A school district may refer students who are expelled to  
26 appropriate and available support services.

1 A school district shall create a policy to facilitate the  
2 re-engagement of students who are suspended out-of-school,  
3 expelled, or returning from an alternative school setting. In  
4 consultation with stakeholders deemed appropriate by the State  
5 Board of Education, the State Board of Education shall draft  
6 and publish guidance for the re-engagement of students who are  
7 suspended out-of-school, expelled, or returning from an  
8 alternative school setting in accordance with this Section and  
9 Section 13A-4 on or before July 1, 2025.

10 (b-30) A school district shall create a policy by which  
11 suspended students, including those students suspended from  
12 the school bus who do not have alternate transportation to  
13 school, shall have the opportunity to make up work for  
14 equivalent academic credit. It shall be the responsibility of  
15 a student's parent or guardian to notify school officials that  
16 a student suspended from the school bus does not have  
17 alternate transportation to school.

18 (c) A school board must invite a representative from a  
19 local mental health agency to consult with the board at the  
20 meeting whenever there is evidence that mental illness may be  
21 the cause of a student's expulsion or suspension.

22 (c-5) School districts shall make reasonable efforts to  
23 provide ongoing professional development to all school  
24 personnel, school board members, school safety officers, and  
25 school resource officers, on the requirements of this Section  
26 and Section 10-20.14, the adverse consequences of school

1 exclusion and justice-system involvement, effective classroom  
2 management strategies, culturally responsive discipline,  
3 trauma-responsive learning environments, as defined in  
4 subsection (b) of Section 3-11, the appropriate and available  
5 supportive services for the promotion of student attendance  
6 and engagement, and developmentally appropriate disciplinary  
7 methods that promote positive and healthy school climates.

8 (d) The board may expel a student for a definite period of  
9 time not to exceed 2 calendar years, as determined on a  
10 case-by-case basis. A student who is determined to have  
11 brought one of the following objects to school, any  
12 school-sponsored activity or event, or any activity or event  
13 that bears a reasonable relationship to school shall be  
14 expelled for a period of not less than one year:

15 (1) A firearm. For the purposes of this Section,  
16 "firearm" means any gun, rifle, shotgun, weapon as defined  
17 by Section 921 of Title 18 of the United States Code,  
18 firearm as defined in Section 1.1 of the Firearm Owners  
19 Identification Card Act, or firearm as defined in Section  
20 24-1 of the Criminal Code of 2012. The expulsion period  
21 under this subdivision (1) may be modified by the  
22 superintendent, and the superintendent's determination may  
23 be modified by the board on a case-by-case basis.

24 (2) A knife, brass knuckles or other knuckle weapon  
25 regardless of its composition, a billy club, or any other  
26 object if used or attempted to be used to cause bodily

1           harm, including "look alike" of any firearm as defined in  
2           subdivision (1) of this subsection (d). The expulsion  
3           requirement under this subdivision (2) may be modified by  
4           the superintendent, and the superintendent's determination  
5           may be modified by the board on a case-by-case basis.

6           Expulsion or suspension shall be construed in a manner  
7           consistent with the federal Individuals with Disabilities  
8           Education Act. A student who is subject to suspension or  
9           expulsion as provided in this Section may be eligible for a  
10          transfer to an alternative school program in accordance with  
11          Article 13A of the School Code.

12          (d-5) The board may suspend or by regulation authorize the  
13          superintendent of the district or the principal, assistant  
14          principal, or dean of students of any school to suspend a  
15          student for a period not to exceed 10 school days or may expel  
16          a student for a definite period of time not to exceed 2  
17          calendar years, as determined on a case-by-case basis, if (i)  
18          that student has been determined to have made an explicit  
19          threat on an Internet website against a school employee, a  
20          student, or any school-related personnel, (ii) the Internet  
21          website through which the threat was made is a site that was  
22          accessible within the school at the time the threat was made or  
23          was available to third parties who worked or studied within  
24          the school grounds at the time the threat was made, and (iii)  
25          the threat could be reasonably interpreted as threatening to  
26          the safety and security of the threatened individual because

1 of the individual's duties or employment status or status as a  
2 student inside the school.

3 (e) To maintain order and security in the schools, school  
4 authorities may inspect and search places and areas such as  
5 lockers, desks, parking lots, and other school property and  
6 equipment owned or controlled by the school, as well as  
7 personal effects left in those places and areas by students,  
8 without notice to or the consent of the student, and without a  
9 search warrant. As a matter of public policy, the General  
10 Assembly finds that students have no reasonable expectation of  
11 privacy in these places and areas or in their personal effects  
12 left in these places and areas. School authorities may request  
13 the assistance of law enforcement officials for the purpose of  
14 conducting inspections and searches of lockers, desks, parking  
15 lots, and other school property and equipment owned or  
16 controlled by the school for illegal drugs, weapons, or other  
17 illegal or dangerous substances or materials, including  
18 searches conducted through the use of specially trained dogs.  
19 If a search conducted in accordance with this Section produces  
20 evidence that the student has violated or is violating either  
21 the law, local ordinance, or the school's policies or rules,  
22 such evidence may be seized by school authorities, and  
23 disciplinary action may be taken. School authorities may also  
24 turn over such evidence to law enforcement authorities.

25 (f) Suspension or expulsion may include suspension or  
26 expulsion from school and all school activities and a

1 prohibition from being present on school grounds.

2 (g) A school district may adopt a policy providing that if  
3 a student is suspended or expelled for any reason from any  
4 public or private school in this or any other state, the  
5 student must complete the entire term of the suspension or  
6 expulsion in an alternative school program under Article 13A  
7 of this Code or an alternative learning opportunities program  
8 under Article 13B of this Code before being admitted into the  
9 school district if there is no threat to the safety of students  
10 or staff in the alternative program.

11 (h) School officials shall not advise or encourage  
12 students to drop out voluntarily due to behavioral or academic  
13 difficulties.

14 (i) A student may not be issued a monetary fine or fee as a  
15 disciplinary consequence, though this shall not preclude  
16 requiring a student to provide restitution for lost, stolen,  
17 or damaged property.

18 (j) Subsections (a) through (i) of this Section shall  
19 apply to elementary and secondary schools, charter schools,  
20 special charter districts, and school districts organized  
21 under Article 34 of this Code.

22 (k) The expulsion of students enrolled in programs funded  
23 under Section 1C-2 of this Code is subject to the requirements  
24 under paragraph (7) of subsection (a) of Section 2-3.71 of  
25 this Code.

26 (l) An in-school suspension program provided by a school

1 district for any students in kindergarten through grade 12 may  
2 focus on promoting non-violent conflict resolution and  
3 positive interaction with other students and school personnel.  
4 A school district may employ a school social worker or a  
5 licensed mental health professional to oversee an in-school  
6 suspension program in kindergarten through grade 12.  
7 (Source: P.A. 102-539, eff. 8-20-21; 102-813, eff. 5-13-22;  
8 103-594, eff. 6-25-24; 103-896, eff. 8-9-24; revised 9-25-24.)

9 (Text of Section after amendment by P.A. 102-466)

10 Sec. 10-22.6. Suspension or expulsion of students; school  
11 searches.

12 (a) To expel students guilty of gross disobedience or  
13 misconduct, including gross disobedience or misconduct  
14 perpetuated by electronic means, pursuant to subsection (b-20)  
15 of this Section, and no action shall lie against them for such  
16 expulsion. Expulsion shall take place only after the parents  
17 or guardians have been requested to appear at a meeting of the  
18 board, or with a hearing officer appointed by it, to discuss  
19 their child's behavior. Such request shall be made by  
20 registered or certified mail and shall state the time, place  
21 and purpose of the meeting. The board, or a hearing officer  
22 appointed by it, at such meeting shall state the reasons for  
23 dismissal and the date on which the expulsion is to become  
24 effective. If a hearing officer is appointed by the board, the  
25 hearing officer shall report to the board a written summary of

1 the evidence heard at the meeting and the board may take such  
2 action thereon as it finds appropriate. If the board acts to  
3 expel a student, the written expulsion decision shall detail  
4 the specific reasons why removing the student from the  
5 learning environment is in the best interest of the school.  
6 The expulsion decision shall also include a rationale as to  
7 the specific duration of the expulsion. An expelled student  
8 may be immediately transferred to an alternative program in  
9 the manner provided in Article 13A or 13B of this Code. A  
10 student must not be denied transfer because of the expulsion,  
11 except in cases in which such transfer is deemed to cause a  
12 threat to the safety of students or staff in the alternative  
13 program.

14 (b) To suspend or by policy to authorize the  
15 superintendent of the district or the principal, assistant  
16 principal, or dean of students of any school to suspend  
17 students guilty of gross disobedience or misconduct, or to  
18 suspend students guilty of gross disobedience or misconduct on  
19 the school bus from riding the school bus, pursuant to  
20 subsections (b-15) and (b-20) of this Section, and no action  
21 shall lie against them for such suspension. The board may by  
22 policy authorize the superintendent of the district or the  
23 principal, assistant principal, or dean of students of any  
24 school to suspend students guilty of such acts for a period not  
25 to exceed 10 school days. If a student is suspended due to  
26 gross disobedience or misconduct on a school bus, the board

1 may suspend the student in excess of 10 school days for safety  
2 reasons.

3 Any suspension shall be reported immediately to the  
4 parents or guardians of a student along with a full statement  
5 of the reasons for such suspension and a notice of their right  
6 to a review. The school board must be given a summary of the  
7 notice, including the reason for the suspension and the  
8 suspension length. Upon request of the parents or guardians,  
9 the school board or a hearing officer appointed by it shall  
10 review such action of the superintendent or principal,  
11 assistant principal, or dean of students. At such review, the  
12 parents or guardians of the student may appear and discuss the  
13 suspension with the board or its hearing officer. If a hearing  
14 officer is appointed by the board, he shall report to the board  
15 a written summary of the evidence heard at the meeting. After  
16 its hearing or upon receipt of the written report of its  
17 hearing officer, the board may take such action as it finds  
18 appropriate. If a student is suspended pursuant to this  
19 subsection (b), the board shall, in the written suspension  
20 decision, detail the specific act of gross disobedience or  
21 misconduct resulting in the decision to suspend. The  
22 suspension decision shall also include a rationale as to the  
23 specific duration of the suspension.

24 (b-5) Among the many possible disciplinary interventions  
25 and consequences available to school officials, school  
26 exclusions, such as out-of-school suspensions and expulsions,

1 are the most serious. School officials shall limit the number  
2 and duration of expulsions and suspensions to the greatest  
3 extent practicable, and it is recommended that they use them  
4 only for legitimate educational purposes. To ensure that  
5 students are not excluded from school unnecessarily, it is  
6 recommended that school officials consider forms of  
7 non-exclusionary discipline prior to using out-of-school  
8 suspensions or expulsions.

9 (b-10) Unless otherwise required by federal law or this  
10 Code, school boards may not institute zero-tolerance policies  
11 by which school administrators are required to suspend or  
12 expel students for particular behaviors.

13 (b-15) Out-of-school suspensions of 3 days or less may be  
14 used only if the student's continuing presence in school would  
15 pose a threat to school safety or a disruption to other  
16 students' learning opportunities. For purposes of this  
17 subsection (b-15), "threat to school safety or a disruption to  
18 other students' learning opportunities" shall be determined on  
19 a case-by-case basis by the school board or its designee.  
20 School officials shall make all reasonable efforts to resolve  
21 such threats, address such disruptions, and minimize the  
22 length of suspensions to the greatest extent practicable.

23 (b-20) Unless otherwise required by this Code,  
24 out-of-school suspensions of longer than 3 days, expulsions,  
25 and disciplinary removals to alternative schools may be used  
26 only if other appropriate and available behavioral and

1 disciplinary interventions have been exhausted and the  
2 student's continuing presence in school would either (i) pose  
3 a threat to the safety of other students, staff, or members of  
4 the school community or (ii) substantially disrupt, impede, or  
5 interfere with the operation of the school. For purposes of  
6 this subsection (b-20), "threat to the safety of other  
7 students, staff, or members of the school community" and  
8 "substantially disrupt, impede, or interfere with the  
9 operation of the school" shall be determined on a case-by-case  
10 basis by school officials. For purposes of this subsection  
11 (b-20), the determination of whether "appropriate and  
12 available behavioral and disciplinary interventions have been  
13 exhausted" shall be made by school officials. School officials  
14 shall make all reasonable efforts to resolve such threats,  
15 address such disruptions, and minimize the length of student  
16 exclusions to the greatest extent practicable. Within the  
17 suspension decision described in subsection (b) of this  
18 Section or the expulsion decision described in subsection (a)  
19 of this Section, it shall be documented whether other  
20 interventions were attempted or whether it was determined that  
21 there were no other appropriate and available interventions.

22 (b-25) Students who are suspended out-of-school for longer  
23 than 3 school days shall be provided appropriate and available  
24 support services during the period of their suspension. For  
25 purposes of this subsection (b-25), "appropriate and available  
26 support services" shall be determined by school authorities.

1 Within the suspension decision described in subsection (b) of  
2 this Section, it shall be documented whether such services are  
3 to be provided or whether it was determined that there are no  
4 such appropriate and available services.

5 A school district may refer students who are expelled to  
6 appropriate and available support services.

7 A school district shall create a policy to facilitate the  
8 re-engagement of students who are suspended out-of-school,  
9 expelled, or returning from an alternative school setting. In  
10 consultation with stakeholders deemed appropriate by the State  
11 Board of Education, the State Board of Education shall draft  
12 and publish guidance for the re-engagement of students who are  
13 suspended out-of-school, expelled, or returning from an  
14 alternative school setting in accordance with this Section and  
15 Section 13A-4 on or before July 1, 2025.

16 (b-30) A school district shall create a policy by which  
17 suspended students, including those students suspended from  
18 the school bus who do not have alternate transportation to  
19 school, shall have the opportunity to make up work for  
20 equivalent academic credit. It shall be the responsibility of  
21 a student's parents or guardians to notify school officials  
22 that a student suspended from the school bus does not have  
23 alternate transportation to school.

24 (b-35) In all suspension review hearings conducted under  
25 subsection (b) or expulsion hearings conducted under  
26 subsection (a), a student may disclose any factor to be

1 considered in mitigation, including his or her status as a  
2 parent, expectant parent, or victim of domestic or sexual  
3 violence, as defined in Article 26A. A representative of the  
4 parent's or guardian's choice, or of the student's choice if  
5 emancipated, must be permitted to represent the student  
6 throughout the proceedings and to address the school board or  
7 its appointed hearing officer. With the approval of the  
8 student's parent or guardian, or of the student if  
9 emancipated, a support person must be permitted to accompany  
10 the student to any disciplinary hearings or proceedings. The  
11 representative or support person must comply with any rules of  
12 the school district's hearing process. If the representative  
13 or support person violates the rules or engages in behavior or  
14 advocacy that harasses, abuses, or intimidates either party, a  
15 witness, or anyone else in attendance at the hearing, the  
16 representative or support person may be prohibited from  
17 further participation in the hearing or proceeding. A  
18 suspension or expulsion proceeding under this subsection  
19 (b-35) must be conducted independently from any ongoing  
20 criminal investigation or proceeding, and an absence of  
21 pending or possible criminal charges, criminal investigations,  
22 or proceedings may not be a factor in school disciplinary  
23 decisions.

24 (b-40) During a suspension review hearing conducted under  
25 subsection (b) or an expulsion hearing conducted under  
26 subsection (a) that involves allegations of sexual violence by

1 the student who is subject to discipline, neither the student  
2 nor his or her representative shall directly question nor have  
3 direct contact with the alleged victim. The student who is  
4 subject to discipline or his or her representative may, at the  
5 discretion and direction of the school board or its appointed  
6 hearing officer, suggest questions to be posed by the school  
7 board or its appointed hearing officer to the alleged victim.

8 (c) A school board must invite a representative from a  
9 local mental health agency to consult with the board at the  
10 meeting whenever there is evidence that mental illness may be  
11 the cause of a student's expulsion or suspension.

12 (c-5) School districts shall make reasonable efforts to  
13 provide ongoing professional development to all school  
14 personnel, school board members, school safety officers, and  
15 school resource officers on the requirements of this Section  
16 and Section 10-20.14, the adverse consequences of school  
17 exclusion and justice-system involvement, effective classroom  
18 management strategies, culturally responsive discipline,  
19 trauma-responsive learning environments, as defined in  
20 subsection (b) of Section 3-11, the appropriate and available  
21 supportive services for the promotion of student attendance  
22 and engagement, and developmentally appropriate disciplinary  
23 methods that promote positive and healthy school climates.

24 (d) The board may expel a student for a definite period of  
25 time not to exceed 2 calendar years, as determined on a  
26 case-by-case basis. A student who is determined to have

1 brought one of the following objects to school, any  
2 school-sponsored activity or event, or any activity or event  
3 that bears a reasonable relationship to school shall be  
4 expelled for a period of not less than one year:

5 (1) A firearm. For the purposes of this Section,  
6 "firearm" means any gun, rifle, shotgun, weapon as defined  
7 by Section 921 of Title 18 of the United States Code,  
8 firearm as defined in Section 1.1 of the Firearm Owners  
9 Identification Card Act, or firearm as defined in Section  
10 24-1 of the Criminal Code of 2012. The expulsion period  
11 under this subdivision (1) may be modified by the  
12 superintendent, and the superintendent's determination may  
13 be modified by the board on a case-by-case basis.

14 (2) A knife, brass knuckles or other knuckle weapon  
15 regardless of its composition, a billy club, or any other  
16 object if used or attempted to be used to cause bodily  
17 harm, including "look alikes" of any firearm as defined in  
18 subdivision (1) of this subsection (d). The expulsion  
19 requirement under this subdivision (2) may be modified by  
20 the superintendent, and the superintendent's determination  
21 may be modified by the board on a case-by-case basis.

22 Expulsion or suspension shall be construed in a manner  
23 consistent with the federal Individuals with Disabilities  
24 Education Act. A student who is subject to suspension or  
25 expulsion as provided in this Section may be eligible for a  
26 transfer to an alternative school program in accordance with

1 Article 13A of the School Code.

2 (d-5) The board may suspend or by regulation authorize the  
3 superintendent of the district or the principal, assistant  
4 principal, or dean of students of any school to suspend a  
5 student for a period not to exceed 10 school days or may expel  
6 a student for a definite period of time not to exceed 2  
7 calendar years, as determined on a case-by-case basis, if (i)  
8 that student has been determined to have made an explicit  
9 threat on an Internet website against a school employee, a  
10 student, or any school-related personnel, (ii) the Internet  
11 website through which the threat was made is a site that was  
12 accessible within the school at the time the threat was made or  
13 was available to third parties who worked or studied within  
14 the school grounds at the time the threat was made, and (iii)  
15 the threat could be reasonably interpreted as threatening to  
16 the safety and security of the threatened individual because  
17 of the individual's duties or employment status or status as a  
18 student inside the school.

19 (e) To maintain order and security in the schools, school  
20 authorities may inspect and search places and areas such as  
21 lockers, desks, parking lots, and other school property and  
22 equipment owned or controlled by the school, as well as  
23 personal effects left in those places and areas by students,  
24 without notice to or the consent of the student, and without a  
25 search warrant. As a matter of public policy, the General  
26 Assembly finds that students have no reasonable expectation of

1 privacy in these places and areas or in their personal effects  
2 left in these places and areas. School authorities may request  
3 the assistance of law enforcement officials for the purpose of  
4 conducting inspections and searches of lockers, desks, parking  
5 lots, and other school property and equipment owned or  
6 controlled by the school for illegal drugs, weapons, or other  
7 illegal or dangerous substances or materials, including  
8 searches conducted through the use of specially trained dogs.  
9 If a search conducted in accordance with this Section produces  
10 evidence that the student has violated or is violating either  
11 the law, local ordinance, or the school's policies or rules,  
12 such evidence may be seized by school authorities, and  
13 disciplinary action may be taken. School authorities may also  
14 turn over such evidence to law enforcement authorities.

15 (f) Suspension or expulsion may include suspension or  
16 expulsion from school and all school activities and a  
17 prohibition from being present on school grounds.

18 (g) A school district may adopt a policy providing that if  
19 a student is suspended or expelled for any reason from any  
20 public or private school in this or any other state, the  
21 student must complete the entire term of the suspension or  
22 expulsion in an alternative school program under Article 13A  
23 of this Code or an alternative learning opportunities program  
24 under Article 13B of this Code before being admitted into the  
25 school district if there is no threat to the safety of students  
26 or staff in the alternative program. A school district that

1 adopts a policy under this subsection (g) must include a  
2 provision allowing for consideration of any mitigating  
3 factors, including, but not limited to, a student's status as  
4 a parent, expectant parent, or victim of domestic or sexual  
5 violence, as defined in Article 26A.

6 (h) School officials shall not advise or encourage  
7 students to drop out voluntarily due to behavioral or academic  
8 difficulties.

9 (i) A student may not be issued a monetary fine or fee as a  
10 disciplinary consequence, though this shall not preclude  
11 requiring a student to provide restitution for lost, stolen,  
12 or damaged property.

13 (j) Subsections (a) through (i) of this Section shall  
14 apply to elementary and secondary schools, charter schools,  
15 special charter districts, and school districts organized  
16 under Article 34 of this Code.

17 (k) Through June 30, 2026, the expulsion of students  
18 enrolled in programs funded under Section 1C-2 of this Code is  
19 subject to the requirements under paragraph (7) of subsection  
20 (a) of Section 2-3.71 of this Code.

21 (k-5) On and after July 1, 2026, the expulsion of children  
22 enrolled in programs funded under Section 15-25 of the  
23 Department of Early Childhood Act is subject to the  
24 requirements of paragraph (7) of subsection (a) of Section  
25 15-30 of the Department of Early Childhood Act.

26 (l) An in-school suspension program provided by a school

1 district for any students in kindergarten through grade 12 may  
2 focus on promoting non-violent conflict resolution and  
3 positive interaction with other students and school personnel.  
4 A school district may employ a school social worker or a  
5 licensed mental health professional to oversee an in-school  
6 suspension program in kindergarten through grade 12.  
7 (Source: P.A. 102-466, eff. 7-1-25; 102-539, eff. 8-20-21;  
8 102-813, eff. 5-13-22; 103-594, eff. 6-25-24; 103-896, eff.  
9 8-9-24; revised 9-25-24.)

10 (105 ILCS 5/17-2.11) (from Ch. 122, par. 17-2.11)

11 Sec. 17-2.11. School board power to levy a tax or to borrow  
12 money and issue bonds for fire prevention, safety, energy  
13 conservation, accessibility, school security, and specified  
14 repair purposes.

15 (a) Whenever, as a result of any lawful order of any  
16 agency, other than a school board, having authority to enforce  
17 any school building code applicable to any facility that  
18 houses students, or any law or regulation for the protection  
19 and safety of the environment, pursuant to the Environmental  
20 Protection Act, any school district having a population of  
21 less than 500,000 inhabitants is required to alter or  
22 reconstruct any school building or permanent, fixed equipment;  
23 the district may, by proper resolution, levy a tax for the  
24 purpose of making such alteration or reconstruction, based on  
25 a survey report by an architect or engineer licensed in this

1 State, upon all of the taxable property of the district at the  
2 value as assessed by the Department of Revenue and at a rate  
3 not to exceed 0.05% per year for a period sufficient to finance  
4 such alteration or reconstruction, upon the following  
5 conditions:

6 (1) When there are not sufficient funds available in  
7 the operations and maintenance fund of the school  
8 district, the school facility occupation tax fund of the  
9 district, or the fire prevention and safety fund of the  
10 district, as determined by the district on the basis of  
11 rules adopted by the State Board of Education, to make  
12 such alteration or reconstruction or to purchase and  
13 install such permanent, fixed equipment so ordered or  
14 determined as necessary. Appropriate school district  
15 records must be made available to the State Superintendent  
16 of Education, upon request, to confirm this insufficiency.

17 (2) When a certified estimate of an architect or  
18 engineer licensed in this State stating the estimated  
19 amount necessary to make the alteration or reconstruction  
20 or to purchase and install the equipment so ordered has  
21 been secured by the school district, and the estimate has  
22 been approved by the regional superintendent of schools  
23 having jurisdiction over the district and the State  
24 Superintendent of Education. Approval must not be granted  
25 for any work that has already started without the prior  
26 express authorization of the State Superintendent of

1 Education. If the estimate is not approved or is denied  
2 approval by the regional superintendent of schools within  
3 3 months after the date on which it is submitted to him or  
4 her, the school board of the district may submit the  
5 estimate directly to the State Superintendent of Education  
6 for approval or denial.

7 In the case of an emergency situation, where the estimated  
8 cost to effectuate emergency repairs is less than the amount  
9 specified in Section 10-20.21 of this Code, the school  
10 district may proceed with such repairs prior to approval by  
11 the State Superintendent of Education, but shall comply with  
12 the provisions of subdivision (2) of this subsection (a) as  
13 soon thereafter as may be as well as Section 10-20.21 of this  
14 Code. If the estimated cost to effectuate emergency repairs is  
15 greater than the amount specified in Section 10-20.21 of this  
16 Code, then the school district shall proceed in conformity  
17 with Section 10-20.21 of this Code and with rules established  
18 by the State Board of Education to address such situations.  
19 The rules adopted by the State Board of Education to deal with  
20 these situations shall stipulate that emergency situations  
21 must be expedited and given priority consideration. For  
22 purposes of this paragraph, an emergency is a situation that  
23 presents an imminent and continuing threat to the health and  
24 safety of students or other occupants of a facility, requires  
25 complete or partial evacuation of a building or part of a  
26 building, or consumes one or more of the 5 emergency days built

1 into the adopted calendar of the school or schools or would  
2 otherwise be expected to cause such school or schools to fall  
3 short of the minimum school calendar requirements.

4 (b) Whenever any such district determines that it is  
5 necessary for energy conservation purposes that any school  
6 building or permanent, fixed equipment should be altered or  
7 reconstructed and that such alterations or reconstruction will  
8 be made with funds not necessary for the completion of  
9 approved and recommended projects contained in any safety  
10 survey report or amendments thereto authorized by Section  
11 2-3.12 of this Act; the district may levy a tax or issue bonds  
12 as provided in subsection (a) of this Section.

13 (c) Whenever any such district determines that it is  
14 necessary for accessibility purposes and to comply with the  
15 school building code that any school building or equipment  
16 should be altered or reconstructed and that such alterations  
17 or reconstruction will be made with funds not necessary for  
18 the completion of approved and recommended projects contained  
19 in any safety survey report or amendments thereto authorized  
20 under Section 2-3.12 of this Act, the district may levy a tax  
21 or issue bonds as provided in subsection (a) of this Section.

22 (d) Whenever any such district determines that it is  
23 necessary for school security purposes and the related  
24 protection and safety of pupils and school personnel that any  
25 school building or property should be altered or reconstructed  
26 or that security systems and equipment (including but not

1 limited to intercom, early detection and warning, access  
2 control and television monitoring systems) should be purchased  
3 and installed, and that such alterations, reconstruction or  
4 purchase and installation of equipment will be made with funds  
5 not necessary for the completion of approved and recommended  
6 projects contained in any safety survey report or amendment  
7 thereto authorized by Section 2-3.12 of this Act and will  
8 deter and prevent unauthorized entry or activities upon school  
9 property by unknown or dangerous persons, assure early  
10 detection and advance warning of any such actual or attempted  
11 unauthorized entry or activities and help assure the continued  
12 safety of pupils and school staff if any such unauthorized  
13 entry or activity is attempted or occurs; the district may  
14 levy a tax or issue bonds as provided in subsection (a) of this  
15 Section.

16 If such a school district determines that it is necessary  
17 for school security purposes and the related protection and  
18 safety of pupils and school staff to hire a school resource  
19 officer or that personnel costs for school counselors, mental  
20 health experts, school safety officers, or school resource  
21 officers are necessary and the district determines that it  
22 does not need funds for any of the other purposes set forth in  
23 this Section, then the district may levy a tax or issue bonds  
24 as provided in subsection (a).

25 (e) If a school district does not need funds for other fire  
26 prevention and safety projects, including the completion of

1 approved and recommended projects contained in any safety  
2 survey report or amendments thereto authorized by Section  
3 2-3.12 of this Act, and it is determined after a public hearing  
4 (which is preceded by at least one published notice (i)  
5 occurring at least 7 days prior to the hearing in a newspaper  
6 of general circulation within the school district and (ii)  
7 setting forth the time, date, place, and general subject  
8 matter of the hearing) that there is a substantial, immediate,  
9 and otherwise unavoidable threat to the health, safety, or  
10 welfare of pupils due to disrepair of school sidewalks,  
11 playgrounds, parking lots, or school bus turnarounds and  
12 repairs must be made; then the district may levy a tax or issue  
13 bonds as provided in subsection (a) of this Section.

14 (f) For purposes of this Section a school district may  
15 replace a school building or build additions to replace  
16 portions of a building when it is determined that the  
17 effectuation of the recommendations for the existing building  
18 will cost more than the replacement costs. Such determination  
19 shall be based on a comparison of estimated costs made by an  
20 architect or engineer licensed in the State of Illinois. The  
21 new building or addition shall be equivalent in area (square  
22 feet) and comparable in purpose and grades served and may be on  
23 the same site or another site. Such replacement may only be  
24 done upon order of the regional superintendent of schools and  
25 the approval of the State Superintendent of Education.

26 (g) The filing of a certified copy of the resolution

1 levying the tax when accompanied by the certificates of the  
2 regional superintendent of schools and State Superintendent of  
3 Education shall be the authority of the county clerk to extend  
4 such tax.

5 (h) The county clerk of the county in which any school  
6 district levying a tax under the authority of this Section is  
7 located, in reducing raised levies, shall not consider any  
8 such tax as a part of the general levy for school purposes and  
9 shall not include the same in the limitation of any other tax  
10 rate which may be extended.

11 Such tax shall be levied and collected in like manner as  
12 all other taxes of school districts, subject to the provisions  
13 contained in this Section.

14 (i) The tax rate limit specified in this Section may be  
15 increased to .10% upon the approval of a proposition to effect  
16 such increase by a majority of the electors voting on that  
17 proposition at a regular scheduled election. Such proposition  
18 may be initiated by resolution of the school board and shall be  
19 certified by the secretary to the proper election authorities  
20 for submission in accordance with the general election law.

21 (j) When taxes are levied by any school district for fire  
22 prevention, safety, energy conservation, and school security  
23 purposes as specified in this Section, and the purposes for  
24 which the taxes have been levied are accomplished and paid in  
25 full, and there remain funds on hand in the Fire Prevention and  
26 Safety Fund from the proceeds of the taxes levied, including

1 interest earnings thereon, the school board by resolution  
2 shall use such excess and other board restricted funds,  
3 excluding bond proceeds and earnings from such proceeds, as  
4 follows:

5 (1) for other authorized fire prevention, safety,  
6 energy conservation, required safety inspections, school  
7 security purposes, sampling for lead in drinking water in  
8 schools, and for repair and mitigation due to lead levels  
9 in the drinking water supply; or

10 (2) for transfer to the Operations and Maintenance  
11 Fund for the purpose of abating an equal amount of  
12 operations and maintenance purposes taxes.

13 Notwithstanding subdivision (2) of this subsection (j) and  
14 subsection (k) of this Section, through June 30, 2021, the  
15 school board may, by proper resolution following a public  
16 hearing set by the school board or the president of the school  
17 board (that is preceded (i) by at least one published notice  
18 over the name of the clerk or secretary of the board, occurring  
19 at least 7 days and not more than 30 days prior to the hearing,  
20 in a newspaper of general circulation within the school  
21 district and (ii) by posted notice over the name of the clerk  
22 or secretary of the board, at least 48 hours before the  
23 hearing, at the principal office of the school board or at the  
24 building where the hearing is to be held if a principal office  
25 does not exist, with both notices setting forth the time,  
26 date, place, and subject matter of the hearing), transfer

1 surplus life safety taxes and interest earnings thereon to the  
2 Operations and Maintenance Fund for building repair work.

3 (k) If any transfer is made to the Operation and  
4 Maintenance Fund, the secretary of the school board shall  
5 within 30 days notify the county clerk of the amount of that  
6 transfer and direct the clerk to abate the taxes to be extended  
7 for the purposes of operations and maintenance authorized  
8 under Section 17-2 of this Act by an amount equal to such  
9 transfer.

10 (l) If the proceeds from the tax levy authorized by this  
11 Section are insufficient to complete the work approved under  
12 this Section, the school board is authorized to sell bonds  
13 without referendum under the provisions of this Section in an  
14 amount that, when added to the proceeds of the tax levy  
15 authorized by this Section, will allow completion of the  
16 approved work.

17 (m) Any bonds issued pursuant to this Section shall bear  
18 interest at a rate not to exceed the maximum rate authorized by  
19 law at the time of the making of the contract, shall mature  
20 within 20 years from date, and shall be signed by the president  
21 of the school board and the treasurer of the school district.  
22 The authorized amount of bonds issued pursuant to this Section  
23 may be increased by an amount not to exceed 3% of that  
24 authorized amount to provide for expenses of issuing the  
25 bonds, including underwriter's compensation and costs of bond  
26 insurance or other credit enhancement, and also an amount to

1 pay capitalized interest as otherwise permitted by law.

2 (n) In order to authorize and issue such bonds, the school  
3 board shall adopt a resolution fixing the amount of bonds, the  
4 date thereof, the maturities thereof, rates of interest  
5 thereof, place of payment and denomination, which shall be in  
6 denominations of not less than \$100 and not more than \$5,000,  
7 and provide for the levy and collection of a direct annual tax  
8 upon all the taxable property in the school district  
9 sufficient to pay the principal and interest on such bonds to  
10 maturity. Upon the filing in the office of the county clerk of  
11 the county in which the school district is located of a  
12 certified copy of the resolution, it is the duty of the county  
13 clerk to extend the tax therefor in addition to and in excess  
14 of all other taxes heretofore or hereafter authorized to be  
15 levied by such school district.

16 (o) After the time such bonds are issued as provided for by  
17 this Section, if additional alterations or reconstructions are  
18 required to be made because of surveys conducted by an  
19 architect or engineer licensed in the State of Illinois, the  
20 district may levy a tax at a rate not to exceed .05% per year  
21 upon all the taxable property of the district or issue  
22 additional bonds, whichever action shall be the most feasible.

23 (p) This Section is cumulative and constitutes complete  
24 authority for the issuance of bonds as provided in this  
25 Section notwithstanding any other statute or law to the  
26 contrary.

1           (q) With respect to instruments for the payment of money  
2 issued under this Section either before, on, or after the  
3 effective date of Public Act 86-004 (June 6, 1989), it is, and  
4 always has been, the intention of the General Assembly (i)  
5 that the Omnibus Bond Acts are, and always have been,  
6 supplementary grants of power to issue instruments in  
7 accordance with the Omnibus Bond Acts, regardless of any  
8 provision of this Act that may appear to be or to have been  
9 more restrictive than those Acts, (ii) that the provisions of  
10 this Section are not a limitation on the supplementary  
11 authority granted by the Omnibus Bond Acts, and (iii) that  
12 instruments issued under this Section within the supplementary  
13 authority granted by the Omnibus Bond Acts are not invalid  
14 because of any provision of this Act that may appear to be or  
15 to have been more restrictive than those Acts.

16           (r) When the purposes for which the bonds are issued have  
17 been accomplished and paid for in full and there remain funds  
18 on hand from the proceeds of the bond sale and interest  
19 earnings therefrom, the board shall, by resolution, use such  
20 excess funds in accordance with the provisions of Section  
21 10-22.14 of this Act.

22           (s) Whenever any tax is levied or bonds issued for fire  
23 prevention, safety, energy conservation, and school security  
24 purposes, such proceeds shall be deposited and accounted for  
25 separately within the Fire Prevention and Safety Fund.

26           (Source: P.A. 103-591, eff. 7-1-24.)

1 (105 ILCS 5/22-85)

2 Sec. 22-85. Sexual abuse at schools.

3 (a) The General Assembly finds that:

4 (1) investigation of a child regarding an incident of  
5 sexual abuse can induce significant trauma for the child;

6 (2) it is desirable to prevent multiple interviews of  
7 a child at a school; and

8 (3) it is important to recognize the role of  
9 Children's Advocacy Centers in conducting developmentally  
10 appropriate investigations.

11 (b) In this Section:

12 "Alleged incident of sexual abuse" is limited to an  
13 incident of sexual abuse of a child that is alleged to have  
14 been perpetrated by school personnel, including a school  
15 vendor or volunteer, that occurred (i) on school grounds or  
16 during a school activity or (ii) outside of school grounds or  
17 not during a school activity.

18 "Appropriate law enforcement agency" means a law  
19 enforcement agency whose employees have been involved, in some  
20 capacity, with an investigation of a particular alleged  
21 incident of sexual abuse.

22 (c) If a mandated reporter within a school has knowledge  
23 of an alleged incident of sexual abuse, the reporter must call  
24 the Department of Children and Family Services' hotline  
25 established under Section 7.6 of the Abused and Neglected

1 Child Reporting Act immediately after obtaining the minimal  
2 information necessary to make a report, including the names of  
3 the affected parties and the allegations. The State Board of  
4 Education must make available materials detailing the  
5 information that is necessary to enable notification to the  
6 Department of Children and Family Services of an alleged  
7 incident of sexual abuse. Each school must ensure that  
8 mandated reporters review the State Board of Education's  
9 materials and materials developed by the Department of  
10 Children and Family Services and distributed in the school  
11 building under Section 7 of the Abused and Neglected Child  
12 Reporting Act at least once annually.

13 (d) For schools in a county with an accredited Children's  
14 Advocacy Center, every alleged incident of sexual abuse that  
15 is reported to the Department of Children and Family Services'  
16 hotline or a law enforcement agency and is subsequently  
17 accepted for investigation must be referred by the entity that  
18 received the report to the local Children's Advocacy Center  
19 pursuant to that county's multidisciplinary team's protocol  
20 under the Children's Advocacy Center Act for investigating  
21 child sexual abuse allegations.

22 (e) A county's local Children's Advocacy Center must, at a  
23 minimum, do both of the following regarding a referred case of  
24 an alleged incident of sexual abuse:

25 (1) Coordinate the investigation of the alleged  
26 incident, as governed by the local Children's Advocacy

1 Center's existing multidisciplinary team protocol and  
2 according to National Children's Alliance accreditation  
3 standards.

4 (2) Facilitate communication between the  
5 multidisciplinary team investigating the alleged incident  
6 of sexual abuse and, if applicable, the referring school's  
7 (i) Title IX officer, or his or her designee, (ii) school  
8 resource officer, ~~or~~ (iii) personnel, or (iv) school  
9 safety officer leading the school's investigation into the  
10 alleged incident of sexual abuse. If a school uses a  
11 designated entity to investigate a sexual abuse  
12 allegation, the multidisciplinary team may correspond only  
13 with that entity and any reference in this Section to  
14 "school" refers to that designated entity. This  
15 facilitation of communication must, at a minimum, ensure  
16 that all applicable parties have each other's contact  
17 information and must share the county's local Children's  
18 Advocacy Center's protocol regarding the process of  
19 approving the viewing of a forensic interview, as defined  
20 under Section 2.5 of the Children's Advocacy Center Act,  
21 by school personnel and a contact person for questions  
22 relating to the protocol.

23 (f) After an alleged incident of sexual abuse is accepted  
24 for investigation by the Department of Children and Family  
25 Services or a law enforcement agency and while the criminal  
26 and child abuse investigations related to that alleged

1 incident are being conducted by the local multidisciplinary  
2 team, the school relevant to the alleged incident of sexual  
3 abuse must comply with both of the following:

4 (1) It may not interview the alleged victim regarding  
5 details of the alleged incident of sexual abuse until  
6 after the completion of the forensic interview of that  
7 victim is conducted at a Children's Advocacy Center. This  
8 paragraph does not prohibit a school from requesting  
9 information from the alleged victim or his or her parent  
10 or guardian to ensure the safety and well-being of the  
11 alleged victim at school during an investigation.

12 (2) If asked by a law enforcement agency or an  
13 investigator of the Department of Children and Family  
14 Services who is conducting the investigation, it must  
15 inform those individuals of any evidence the school has  
16 gathered pertaining to an alleged incident of sexual  
17 abuse, as permissible by federal or State law.

18 (g) After completion of a forensic interview, the  
19 multidisciplinary team must notify the school relevant to the  
20 alleged incident of sexual abuse of its completion. If, for  
21 any reason, a multidisciplinary team determines it will not  
22 conduct a forensic interview in a specific investigation, the  
23 multidisciplinary team must notify the school as soon as the  
24 determination is made. If a forensic interview has not been  
25 conducted within 15 calendar days after opening an  
26 investigation, the school may notify the multidisciplinary

1 team that it intends to interview the alleged victim. No later  
2 than 10 calendar days after this notification, the  
3 multidisciplinary team may conduct the forensic interview and,  
4 if the multidisciplinary team does not conduct the interview,  
5 the school may proceed with its interview.

6 (h) To the greatest extent possible considering student  
7 safety and Title IX compliance, school personnel may view the  
8 electronic recordings of a forensic interview of an alleged  
9 victim of an incident of sexual abuse. As a means to avoid  
10 additional interviews of an alleged victim, school personnel  
11 must be granted viewing access to the electronic recording of  
12 a forensic interview conducted at an accredited Children's  
13 Advocacy Center for an alleged incident of sexual abuse only  
14 if the school receives (i) approval from the multidisciplinary  
15 team investigating the case and (ii) informed consent by a  
16 child over the age of 13 or the child's parent or guardian.  
17 Each county's local Children's Advocacy Center and  
18 multidisciplinary team must establish an internal protocol  
19 regarding the process of approving the viewing of the forensic  
20 interview, and this process and the contact person must be  
21 shared with the school contact at the time of the initial  
22 facilitation. Whenever possible, the school's viewing of the  
23 electronic recording of a forensic interview should be  
24 conducted in lieu of the need for additional interviews.

25 (i) For an alleged incident of sexual abuse that has been  
26 accepted for investigation by a multidisciplinary team, if,

1 during the course of its internal investigation and at any  
2 point during or after the multidisciplinary team's  
3 investigation, the school determines that it needs to  
4 interview the alleged victim to successfully complete its  
5 investigation and the victim is under 18 years of age, a child  
6 advocate must be made available to the student and may be  
7 present during the school's interview. A child advocate may be  
8 a school social worker, a school or equally qualified  
9 psychologist, or a person in a position the State Board of  
10 Education has identified as an appropriate advocate for the  
11 student during a school's investigation into an alleged  
12 incident of sexual abuse.

13 (j) The Department of Children and Family Services must  
14 notify the relevant school when an agency investigation of an  
15 alleged incident of sexual abuse is complete. The notification  
16 must include information on the outcome of that investigation.

17 (k) The appropriate law enforcement agency must notify the  
18 relevant school when an agency investigation of an alleged  
19 incident of sexual abuse is complete or has been suspended.  
20 The notification must include information on the outcome of  
21 that investigation.

22 (l) This Section applies to all schools operating under  
23 this Code, including, but not limited to, public schools  
24 located in cities having a population of more than 500,000, a  
25 school operated pursuant to an agreement with a public school  
26 district, alternative schools operated by third parties, an

1 alternative learning opportunities program, a public school  
2 administered by a local public agency or the Department of  
3 Human Services, charter schools operating under the authority  
4 of Article 27A, and non-public schools recognized by the State  
5 Board of Education.

6 (Source: P.A. 101-531, eff. 8-23-19; 102-558, eff. 8-20-21.)

7 (105 ILCS 5/22-88)

8 Sec. 22-88. Parental notification of law enforcement  
9 detainment and questioning on school grounds.

10 (a) In this Section, "school grounds" means the real  
11 property comprising an active and operational elementary or  
12 secondary school during the regular hours in which school is  
13 in session and when students are present.

14 (b) Before detaining and questioning a student on school  
15 grounds who is under 18 years of age and who is suspected of  
16 committing a criminal act, a law enforcement officer, a school  
17 resource officer, school safety officer, or other school  
18 security personnel must do all of the following:

19 (1) Ensure that notification or attempted notification  
20 of the student's parent or guardian is made.

21 (2) Document the time and manner in which the  
22 notification or attempted notification under paragraph (1)  
23 occurred.

24 (3) Make reasonable efforts to ensure that the  
25 student's parent or guardian is present during the

1 questioning or, if the parent or guardian is not present,  
2 ensure that school personnel, including, but not limited  
3 to, a school social worker, a school psychologist, a  
4 school nurse, a school counselor, or any other mental  
5 health professional, are present during the questioning.

6 (4) If practicable, make reasonable efforts to ensure  
7 that a law enforcement officer trained in promoting safe  
8 interactions and communications with youth is present  
9 during the questioning. An officer who received training  
10 in youth investigations approved or certified by his or  
11 her law enforcement agency or under Section 10.22 of the  
12 Police Training Act or a juvenile police officer, as  
13 defined under Section 1-3 of the Juvenile Court Act of  
14 1987, satisfies the requirement under this paragraph.

15 (c) This Section does not limit the authority of a law  
16 enforcement officer to make an arrest on school grounds. This  
17 Section does not apply to circumstances that would cause a  
18 reasonable person to believe that urgent and immediate action  
19 is necessary to do any of the following:

20 (1) Prevent bodily harm or injury to the student or  
21 any other person.

22 (2) Apprehend an armed or fleeing suspect.

23 (3) Prevent the destruction of evidence.

24 (4) Address an emergency or other dangerous situation.

25 (Source: P.A. 101-478, eff. 8-23-19; 102-197, eff. 7-30-21;  
26 102-558, eff. 8-20-21.)

1 (105 ILCS 5/26A-20)

2 (This Section may contain text from a Public Act with a  
3 delayed effective date)

4 Sec. 26A-20. Review and revision of policies and  
5 procedures.

6 (a) No later than July 1, 2024 and every 2 years  
7 thereafter, each school district must review all existing  
8 policies and procedures and must revise any existing policies  
9 and procedures that may act as a barrier to the immediate  
10 enrollment and re-enrollment, attendance, graduation, and  
11 success in school of any student who is a student parent,  
12 expectant student parent, or victim of domestic or sexual  
13 violence or any policies or procedures that may compromise a  
14 criminal investigation relating to domestic or sexual violence  
15 or may re-victimize students. A school district must adopt new  
16 policies and procedures, as needed, to implement this Section  
17 and to ensure that immediate and effective steps are taken to  
18 respond to students who are student parents, expectant  
19 parents, or victims of domestic or sexual violence.

20 (b) A school district's policy must be consistent with the  
21 model policy and procedures adopted by the State Board of  
22 Education and under Public Act 101-531.

23 (c) A school district's policy on the procedures that a  
24 student or his or her parent or guardian may follow if he or  
25 she chooses to report an incident of alleged domestic or

1 sexual violence must, at a minimum, include all of the  
2 following:

3 (1) The name and contact information for domestic or  
4 sexual violence and parenting resource personnel, the  
5 Title IX coordinator, school and school district resource  
6 officers, school safety officers, or security, and a  
7 community-based domestic or sexual violence organization.

8 (2) The name, title, and contact information for  
9 confidential resources and a description of what  
10 confidential reporting means.

11 (3) An option for the student or the student's parent  
12 or guardian to electronically, anonymously, and  
13 confidentially report the incident.

14 (4) An option for reports by third parties and  
15 bystanders.

16 (5) Information regarding the various individuals,  
17 departments, or organizations to whom a student may report  
18 an incident of domestic or sexual violence, specifying for  
19 each individual or entity (i) the extent of the  
20 individual's or entity's reporting obligation to the  
21 school's or school district's administration, Title IX  
22 coordinator, or other personnel or entity, (ii) the  
23 individual's or entity's ability to protect the student's  
24 privacy, and (iii) the extent of the individual's or  
25 entity's ability to have confidential communications with  
26 the student or his or her parent or guardian.

1           (6) The adoption of a complaint resolution procedure  
2           as provided in Section 26A-25.

3           (d) A school district must post its revised policies and  
4           procedures on its website, distribute them at the beginning of  
5           each school year to each student, and make copies available to  
6           each student and his or her parent or guardian for inspection  
7           and copying at no cost to the student or parent or guardian at  
8           each school within a school district.

9           (Source: P.A. 102-466, eff. 7-1-25.)

10           (105 ILCS 5/27-23.7)

11           Sec. 27-23.7. Bullying prevention.

12           (a) The General Assembly finds that a safe and civil  
13           school environment is necessary for students to learn and  
14           achieve and that bullying causes physical, psychological, and  
15           emotional harm to students and interferes with students'  
16           ability to learn and participate in school activities. The  
17           General Assembly further finds that bullying has been linked  
18           to other forms of antisocial behavior, such as vandalism,  
19           shoplifting, skipping and dropping out of school, fighting,  
20           using drugs and alcohol, sexual harassment, and sexual  
21           violence. Because of the negative outcomes associated with  
22           bullying in schools, the General Assembly finds that school  
23           districts, charter schools, and non-public, non-sectarian  
24           elementary and secondary schools should educate students,  
25           parents, and school district, charter school, or non-public,

1 non-sectarian elementary or secondary school personnel about  
2 what behaviors constitute prohibited bullying.

3 Bullying on the basis of actual or perceived race, color,  
4 religion, sex, national origin, ancestry, physical appearance,  
5 socioeconomic status, academic status, pregnancy, parenting  
6 status, homelessness, age, marital status, physical or mental  
7 disability, military status, sexual orientation,  
8 gender-related identity or expression, unfavorable discharge  
9 from military service, association with a person or group with  
10 one or more of the aforementioned actual or perceived  
11 characteristics, or any other distinguishing characteristic is  
12 prohibited in all school districts, charter schools, and  
13 non-public, non-sectarian elementary and secondary schools. No  
14 student shall be subjected to bullying:

15 (1) during any school-sponsored education program or  
16 activity;

17 (2) while in school, on school property, on school  
18 buses or other school vehicles, at designated school bus  
19 stops waiting for the school bus, or at school-sponsored  
20 or school-sanctioned events or activities;

21 (3) through the transmission of information from a  
22 school computer, a school computer network, or other  
23 similar electronic school equipment; or

24 (4) through the transmission of information from a  
25 computer that is accessed at a nonschool-related location,  
26 activity, function, or program or from the use of

1 technology or an electronic device that is not owned,  
2 leased, or used by a school district or school if the  
3 bullying causes a substantial disruption to the  
4 educational process or orderly operation of a school. This  
5 item (4) applies only in cases in which a school  
6 administrator or teacher receives a report that bullying  
7 through this means has occurred and does not require a  
8 district or school to staff or monitor any  
9 nonschool-related activity, function, or program.

10 (a-5) Nothing in this Section is intended to infringe upon  
11 any right to exercise free expression or the free exercise of  
12 religion or religiously based views protected under the First  
13 Amendment to the United States Constitution or under Section 3  
14 of Article I of the Illinois Constitution.

15 (b) In this Section:

16 "Bullying" includes "cyber-bullying" and means any severe  
17 or pervasive physical or verbal act or conduct, including  
18 communications made in writing or electronically, directed  
19 toward a student or students that has or can be reasonably  
20 predicted to have the effect of one or more of the following:

21 (1) placing the student or students in reasonable fear  
22 of harm to the student's or students' person or property;

23 (2) causing a substantially detrimental effect on the  
24 student's or students' physical or mental health;

25 (3) substantially interfering with the student's or  
26 students' academic performance; or

1           (4) substantially interfering with the student's or  
2           students' ability to participate in or benefit from the  
3           services, activities, or privileges provided by a school.

4           Bullying, as defined in this subsection (b), may take  
5           various forms, including without limitation one or more of the  
6           following: harassment, threats, intimidation, stalking,  
7           physical violence, sexual harassment, sexual violence, theft,  
8           public humiliation, destruction of property, or retaliation  
9           for asserting or alleging an act of bullying. This list is  
10          meant to be illustrative and non-exhaustive.

11          "Cyber-bullying" means bullying through the use of  
12          technology or any electronic communication, including without  
13          limitation any transfer of signs, signals, writing, images,  
14          sounds, data, or intelligence of any nature transmitted in  
15          whole or in part by a wire, radio, electromagnetic system,  
16          photoelectronic system, or photooptical system, including  
17          without limitation electronic mail, Internet communications,  
18          instant messages, or facsimile communications.

19          "Cyber-bullying" includes the creation of a webpage or weblog  
20          in which the creator assumes the identity of another person or  
21          the knowing impersonation of another person as the author of  
22          posted content or messages if the creation or impersonation  
23          creates any of the effects enumerated in the definition of  
24          bullying in this Section. "Cyber-bullying" also includes the  
25          distribution by electronic means of a communication to more  
26          than one person or the posting of material on an electronic

1 medium that may be accessed by one or more persons if the  
2 distribution or posting creates any of the effects enumerated  
3 in the definition of bullying in this Section.

4 "Policy on bullying" means a bullying prevention policy  
5 that meets the following criteria:

6 (1) Includes the bullying definition provided in this  
7 Section.

8 (2) Includes a statement that bullying is contrary to  
9 State law and the policy of the school district, charter  
10 school, or non-public, non-sectarian elementary or  
11 secondary school and is consistent with subsection (a-5)  
12 of this Section.

13 (3) Includes procedures for promptly reporting  
14 bullying, including, but not limited to, identifying and  
15 providing the school e-mail address (if applicable) and  
16 school telephone number for the staff person or persons  
17 responsible for receiving such reports and a procedure for  
18 anonymous reporting; however, this shall not be construed  
19 to permit formal disciplinary action solely on the basis  
20 of an anonymous report.

21 (4) Consistent with federal and State laws and rules  
22 governing student privacy rights, includes procedures for  
23 informing parents or guardians of all students involved in  
24 the alleged incident of bullying within 24 hours after the  
25 school's administration is made aware of the students'  
26 involvement in the incident and discussing, as

1 appropriate, the availability of social work services,  
2 counseling, school psychological services, other  
3 interventions, and restorative measures. The school shall  
4 make diligent efforts to notify a parent or legal  
5 guardian, utilizing all contact information the school has  
6 available or that can be reasonably obtained by the school  
7 within the 24-hour period.

8 (5) Contains procedures for promptly investigating and  
9 addressing reports of bullying, including the following:

10 (A) Making all reasonable efforts to complete the  
11 investigation within 10 school days after the date the  
12 report of the incident of bullying was received and  
13 taking into consideration additional relevant  
14 information received during the course of the  
15 investigation about the reported incident of bullying.

16 (B) Involving appropriate school support personnel  
17 and other staff persons with knowledge, experience,  
18 and training on bullying prevention, as deemed  
19 appropriate, in the investigation process.

20 (C) Notifying the principal or school  
21 administrator or his or her designee of the report of  
22 the incident of bullying as soon as possible after the  
23 report is received.

24 (D) Consistent with federal and State laws and  
25 rules governing student privacy rights, providing  
26 parents and guardians of the students who are parties

1 to the investigation information about the  
2 investigation and an opportunity to meet with the  
3 principal or school administrator or his or her  
4 designee to discuss the investigation, the findings of  
5 the investigation, and the actions taken to address  
6 the reported incident of bullying.

7 (6) Includes the interventions that can be taken to  
8 address bullying, which may include, but are not limited  
9 to, school social work services, restorative measures,  
10 social-emotional skill building, counseling, school  
11 psychological services, and community-based services.

12 (7) Includes a statement prohibiting reprisal or  
13 retaliation against any person who reports an act of  
14 bullying and the consequences and appropriate remedial  
15 actions for a person who engages in reprisal or  
16 retaliation.

17 (8) Includes consequences and appropriate remedial  
18 actions for a person found to have falsely accused another  
19 of bullying as a means of retaliation or as a means of  
20 bullying.

21 (9) Is based on the engagement of a range of school  
22 stakeholders, including students and parents or guardians.

23 (10) Is posted on the school district's, charter  
24 school's, or non-public, non-sectarian elementary or  
25 secondary school's existing, publicly accessible Internet  
26 website, is included in the student handbook, and, where

1 applicable, posted where other policies, rules, and  
2 standards of conduct are currently posted in the school  
3 and provided periodically throughout the school year to  
4 students and faculty, and is distributed annually to  
5 parents, guardians, students, and school personnel,  
6 including new employees when hired.

7 (11) As part of the process of reviewing and  
8 re-evaluating the policy under subsection (d) of this  
9 Section, contains a policy evaluation process to assess  
10 the outcomes and effectiveness of the policy that  
11 includes, but is not limited to, factors such as the  
12 frequency of victimization; student, staff, and family  
13 observations of safety at a school; identification of  
14 areas of a school where bullying occurs; the types of  
15 bullying utilized; and bystander intervention or  
16 participation. The school district, charter school, or  
17 non-public, non-sectarian elementary or secondary school  
18 may use relevant data and information it already collects  
19 for other purposes in the policy evaluation. The  
20 information developed as a result of the policy evaluation  
21 must be made available on the Internet website of the  
22 school district, charter school, or non-public,  
23 non-sectarian elementary or secondary school. If an  
24 Internet website is not available, the information must be  
25 provided to school administrators, school board members,  
26 school personnel, parents, guardians, and students.

1           (12) Is consistent with the policies of the school  
2 board, charter school, or non-public, non-sectarian  
3 elementary or secondary school.

4           (13) Requires all individual instances of bullying, as  
5 well as all threats, suggestions, or instances of  
6 self-harm determined to be the result of bullying, to be  
7 reported to the parents or legal guardians of those  
8 involved under the guidelines provided in paragraph (4) of  
9 this definition.

10          "Restorative measures" means a continuum of school-based  
11 alternatives to exclusionary discipline, such as suspensions  
12 and expulsions, that: (i) are adapted to the particular needs  
13 of the school and community, (ii) contribute to maintaining  
14 school safety, (iii) protect the integrity of a positive and  
15 productive learning climate, (iv) teach students the personal  
16 and interpersonal skills they will need to be successful in  
17 school and society, (v) serve to build and restore  
18 relationships among students, families, schools, and  
19 communities, (vi) reduce the likelihood of future disruption  
20 by balancing accountability with an understanding of students'  
21 behavioral health needs in order to keep students in school,  
22 and (vii) increase student accountability if the incident of  
23 bullying is based on religion, race, ethnicity, or any other  
24 category that is identified in the Illinois Human Rights Act.

25          "School personnel" means persons employed by, on contract  
26 with, or who volunteer in a school district, charter school,

1 or non-public, non-sectarian elementary or secondary school,  
2 including without limitation school and school district  
3 administrators, teachers, school social workers, school  
4 counselors, school psychologists, school nurses, cafeteria  
5 workers, custodians, bus drivers, school resource officers,  
6 school safety officers, and security guards.

7 (c) (Blank).

8 (d) Each school district, charter school, and non-public,  
9 non-sectarian elementary or secondary school shall create,  
10 maintain, and implement a policy on bullying, which policy  
11 must be filed with the State Board of Education. The policy on  
12 bullying shall be based on the State Board of Education's  
13 template for a model bullying prevention policy under  
14 subsection (h) and shall include the criteria set forth in the  
15 definition of "policy on bullying". The policy or implementing  
16 procedure shall include a process to investigate whether a  
17 reported act of bullying is within the permissible scope of  
18 the district's or school's jurisdiction and shall require that  
19 the district or school provide the victim with information  
20 regarding services that are available within the district and  
21 community, such as counseling, support services, and other  
22 programs. School personnel available for help with a bully or  
23 to make a report about bullying shall be made known to parents  
24 or legal guardians, students, and school personnel. Every 2  
25 years, each school district, charter school, and non-public,  
26 non-sectarian elementary or secondary school shall conduct a

1 review and re-evaluation of its policy and make any necessary  
2 and appropriate revisions. No later than September 30 of the  
3 subject year, the policy must be filed with the State Board of  
4 Education after being updated. The State Board of Education  
5 shall monitor and provide technical support for the  
6 implementation of policies created under this subsection (d).  
7 In monitoring the implementation of the policies, the State  
8 Board of Education shall review each filed policy on bullying  
9 to ensure all policies meet the requirements set forth in this  
10 Section, including ensuring that each policy meets the 12  
11 criterion identified within the definition of "policy on  
12 bullying" set forth in this Section.

13 If a school district, charter school, or non-public,  
14 non-sectarian elementary or secondary school fails to file a  
15 policy on bullying by September 30 of the subject year, the  
16 State Board of Education shall provide a written request for  
17 filing to the school district, charter school, or non-public,  
18 non-sectarian elementary or secondary school. If a school  
19 district, charter school, or non-public, non-sectarian  
20 elementary or secondary school fails to file a policy on  
21 bullying within 14 days of receipt of the aforementioned  
22 written request, the State Board of Education shall publish  
23 notice of the non-compliance on the State Board of Education's  
24 website.

25 Each school district, charter school, and non-public,  
26 non-sectarian elementary or secondary school may provide

1 evidence-based professional development and youth programming  
2 on bullying prevention that is consistent with the provisions  
3 of this Section.

4 (e) This Section shall not be interpreted to prevent a  
5 victim from seeking redress under any other available civil or  
6 criminal law.

7 (f) School districts, charter schools, and non-public,  
8 non-sectarian elementary and secondary schools shall collect,  
9 maintain, and submit to the State Board of Education  
10 non-identifiable data regarding verified allegations of  
11 bullying within the school district, charter school, or  
12 non-public, non-sectarian elementary or secondary school.  
13 School districts, charter schools, and non-public,  
14 non-sectarian elementary and secondary schools must submit  
15 such data in an annual report due to the State Board of  
16 Education no later than August 15 of each year starting with  
17 the 2024-2025 school year through the 2030-2031 school year.  
18 The State Board of Education shall adopt rules for the  
19 submission of data that includes, but is not limited to: (i) a  
20 record of each verified allegation of bullying and action  
21 taken; and (ii) whether the instance of bullying was based on  
22 actual or perceived characteristics identified in subsection  
23 (a) and, if so, lists the relevant characteristics. The rules  
24 for the submission of data shall be consistent with federal  
25 and State laws and rules governing student privacy rights,  
26 including, but not limited to, the federal Family Educational

1 Rights and Privacy Act of 1974 and the Illinois School Student  
2 Records Act, which shall include, without limitation, a record  
3 of each complaint and action taken. The State Board of  
4 Education shall adopt rules regarding the notification of  
5 school districts, charter schools, and non-public,  
6 non-sectarian elementary and secondary schools that fail to  
7 comply with the requirements of this subsection.

8 (g) Upon the request of a parent or legal guardian of a  
9 child enrolled in a school district, charter school, or  
10 non-public, non-sectarian elementary or secondary school  
11 within this State, the State Board of Education must provide  
12 non-identifiable data on the number of bullying allegations  
13 and incidents in a given year in the school district, charter  
14 school, or non-public, non-sectarian elementary or secondary  
15 school to the requesting parent or legal guardian. The State  
16 Board of Education shall adopt rules regarding (i) the  
17 handling of such data, (ii) maintaining the privacy of the  
18 students and families involved, and (iii) best practices for  
19 sharing numerical data with parents and legal guardians.

20 (h) By January 1, 2024, the State Board of Education shall  
21 post on its Internet website a template for a model bullying  
22 prevention policy.

23 (i) The Illinois Bullying and Cyberbullying Prevention  
24 Fund is created as a special fund in the State treasury. Any  
25 moneys appropriated to the Fund may be used, subject to  
26 appropriation, by the State Board of Education for the

1 purposes of subsection (j).

2 (j) Subject to appropriation, the State Superintendent of  
3 Education may provide a grant to a school district, charter  
4 school, or non-public, non-sectarian elementary or secondary  
5 school to support its anti-bullying programming. Grants may be  
6 awarded from the Illinois Bullying and Cyberbullying  
7 Prevention Fund. School districts, charter schools, and  
8 non-public, non-sectarian elementary or secondary schools that  
9 are not in compliance with subsection (f) are not eligible to  
10 receive a grant from the Illinois Bullying and Cyberbullying  
11 Prevention Fund.

12 (Source: P.A. 102-197, eff. 7-30-21; 102-241, eff. 8-3-21;  
13 102-813, eff. 5-13-22; 102-894, eff. 5-20-22; 103-47, eff.  
14 6-9-23.)

15 (105 ILCS 5/34-18.57)

16 Sec. 34-18.57. Booking stations on school grounds.

17 (a) There shall be no student booking station established  
18 or maintained on the grounds of any school.

19 (b) This prohibition shall be applied to student booking  
20 stations only, as defined in this Section. The prohibition  
21 does not prohibit or affect the establishment or maintenance  
22 of any place operated by or under the control of law  
23 enforcement personnel, school resource officers, school safety  
24 officers, or other security personnel that does not also  
25 qualify as a student booking station as defined in paragraph

1 (2) of subsection (d) of this Section. The prohibition does  
2 not affect or limit the powers afforded law enforcement  
3 officers to perform their duties within schools as otherwise  
4 prescribed by law.

5 (c) When the underlying suspected or alleged criminal act  
6 is an act of violence, and isolation of a student or students  
7 is deemed necessary to the interest of public safety, and no  
8 other location is adequate for secure isolation of the student  
9 or students, offices as described in paragraph (1) of  
10 subsection (d) of this Section may be employed to detain  
11 students for a period no longer than that required to  
12 alleviate that threat to public safety.

13 (d) As used in this Section, "student booking station"  
14 means a building, office, room, or any indefinitely  
15 established space or site, mobile or fixed, which operates  
16 concurrently as:

17 (1) predominantly or regularly a place of operation  
18 for a municipal police department, county sheriff  
19 department, or other law enforcement agency, or under the  
20 primary control thereof; and

21 (2) a site at which students are detained in  
22 connection with criminal charges or allegations against  
23 those students, taken into custody, or engaged with law  
24 enforcement personnel in any process that creates a law  
25 enforcement record of that contact with law enforcement  
26 personnel or processes.

1 (Source: P.A. 100-204, eff. 8-18-17; 100-863, eff. 8-14-18.)

2 Section 20. The Criminal Code of 2012 is amended by  
3 changing Sections 24-1 and 24-2 as follows:

4 (720 ILCS 5/24-1) (from Ch. 38, par. 24-1)

5 Sec. 24-1. Unlawful possession of weapons.

6 (a) A person commits the offense of unlawful possession of  
7 weapons when he knowingly:

8 (1) Sells, manufactures, purchases, possesses or  
9 carries any bludgeon, black-jack, slung-shot, sand-club,  
10 sand-bag, metal knuckles or other knuckle weapon  
11 regardless of its composition, throwing star, or any  
12 knife, commonly referred to as a switchblade knife, which  
13 has a blade that opens automatically by hand pressure  
14 applied to a button, spring or other device in the handle  
15 of the knife, or a ballistic knife, which is a device that  
16 propels a knifelike blade as a projectile by means of a  
17 coil spring, elastic material or compressed gas; or

18 (2) Carries or possesses with intent to use the same  
19 unlawfully against another, a dagger, dirk, billy,  
20 dangerous knife, razor, stiletto, broken bottle or other  
21 piece of glass, stun gun or taser or any other dangerous or  
22 deadly weapon or instrument of like character; or

23 (2.5) Carries or possesses with intent to use the same  
24 unlawfully against another, any firearm in a church,

1       synagogue, mosque, or other building, structure, or place  
2       used for religious worship; or

3               (3) Carries on or about his person or in any vehicle, a  
4       tear gas gun projector or bomb or any object containing  
5       noxious liquid gas or substance, other than an object  
6       containing a non-lethal noxious liquid gas or substance  
7       designed solely for personal defense carried by a person  
8       18 years of age or older; or

9               (4) Carries or possesses in any vehicle or concealed  
10       on or about his person except when on his land or in his  
11       own abode, legal dwelling, or fixed place of business, or  
12       on the land or in the legal dwelling of another person as  
13       an invitee with that person's permission, any pistol,  
14       revolver, stun gun or taser or other firearm, except that  
15       this subsection (a)(4) does not apply to or affect  
16       transportation of weapons that meet one of the following  
17       conditions:

18                       (i) are broken down in a non-functioning state; or

19                       (ii) are not immediately accessible; or

20                       (iii) are unloaded and enclosed in a case, firearm  
21       carrying box, shipping box, or other container by a  
22       person who has been issued a currently valid Firearm  
23       Owner's Identification Card; or

24                       (iv) are carried or possessed in accordance with  
25       the Firearm Concealed Carry Act by a person who has  
26       been issued a currently valid license under the

1 Firearm Concealed Carry Act; or

2 (5) Sets a spring gun; or

3 (6) Possesses any device or attachment of any kind  
4 designed, used or intended for use in silencing the report  
5 of any firearm; or

6 (7) Sells, manufactures, purchases, possesses or  
7 carries:

8 (i) a machine gun, which shall be defined for the  
9 purposes of this subsection as any weapon, which  
10 shoots, is designed to shoot, or can be readily  
11 restored to shoot, automatically more than one shot  
12 without manually reloading by a single function of the  
13 trigger, including the frame or receiver of any such  
14 weapon, or sells, manufactures, purchases, possesses,  
15 or carries any combination of parts designed or  
16 intended for use in converting any weapon into a  
17 machine gun, or any combination or parts from which a  
18 machine gun can be assembled if such parts are in the  
19 possession or under the control of a person;

20 (ii) any rifle having one or more barrels less  
21 than 16 inches in length or a shotgun having one or  
22 more barrels less than 18 inches in length or any  
23 weapon made from a rifle or shotgun, whether by  
24 alteration, modification, or otherwise, if such a  
25 weapon as modified has an overall length of less than  
26 26 inches; or

1 (iii) any bomb, bomb-shell, grenade, bottle or  
2 other container containing an explosive substance of  
3 over one-quarter ounce for like purposes, such as, but  
4 not limited to, black powder bombs and Molotov  
5 cocktails or artillery projectiles; or

6 (8) Carries or possesses any firearm, stun gun or  
7 taser or other deadly weapon in any place which is  
8 licensed to sell intoxicating beverages, or at any public  
9 gathering held pursuant to a license issued by any  
10 governmental body or any public gathering at which an  
11 admission is charged, excluding a place where a showing,  
12 demonstration or lecture involving the exhibition of  
13 unloaded firearms is conducted.

14 This subsection (a) (8) does not apply to any auction  
15 or raffle of a firearm held pursuant to a license or permit  
16 issued by a governmental body, nor does it apply to  
17 persons engaged in firearm safety training courses; or

18 (9) Carries or possesses in a vehicle or on or about  
19 his or her person any pistol, revolver, stun gun or taser  
20 or firearm or ballistic knife, when he or she is hooded,  
21 robed or masked in such manner as to conceal his or her  
22 identity; or

23 (10) Carries or possesses on or about his or her  
24 person, upon any public street, alley, or other public  
25 lands within the corporate limits of a city, village, or  
26 incorporated town, except when an invitee thereon or

1       therein, for the purpose of the display of such weapon or  
2       the lawful commerce in weapons, or except when on his land  
3       or in his or her own abode, legal dwelling, or fixed place  
4       of business, or on the land or in the legal dwelling of  
5       another person as an invitee with that person's  
6       permission, any pistol, revolver, stun gun, or taser or  
7       other firearm, except that this subsection (a)(10) does  
8       not apply to or affect transportation of weapons that meet  
9       one of the following conditions:

10               (i) are broken down in a non-functioning state; or

11               (ii) are not immediately accessible; or

12               (iii) are unloaded and enclosed in a case, firearm  
13       carrying box, shipping box, or other container by a  
14       person who has been issued a currently valid Firearm  
15       Owner's Identification Card; or

16               (iv) are carried or possessed in accordance with  
17       the Firearm Concealed Carry Act by a person who has  
18       been issued a currently valid license under the  
19       Firearm Concealed Carry Act.

20       A "stun gun or taser", as used in this paragraph (a)  
21       means (i) any device which is powered by electrical  
22       charging units, such as, batteries, and which fires one or  
23       several barbs attached to a length of wire and which, upon  
24       hitting a human, can send out a current capable of  
25       disrupting the person's nervous system in such a manner as  
26       to render him incapable of normal functioning or (ii) any

1 device which is powered by electrical charging units, such  
2 as batteries, and which, upon contact with a human or  
3 clothing worn by a human, can send out current capable of  
4 disrupting the person's nervous system in such a manner as  
5 to render him incapable of normal functioning; or

6 (11) Sells, manufactures, delivers, imports,  
7 possesses, or purchases any assault weapon attachment or  
8 .50 caliber cartridge in violation of Section 24-1.9 or  
9 any explosive bullet. For purposes of this paragraph (a)  
10 "explosive bullet" means the projectile portion of an  
11 ammunition cartridge which contains or carries an  
12 explosive charge which will explode upon contact with the  
13 flesh of a human or an animal. "Cartridge" means a tubular  
14 metal case having a projectile affixed at the front  
15 thereof and a cap or primer at the rear end thereof, with  
16 the propellant contained in such tube between the  
17 projectile and the cap; or

18 (12) (Blank); or

19 (13) Carries or possesses on or about his or her  
20 person while in a building occupied by a unit of  
21 government, a billy club, other weapon of like character,  
22 or other instrument of like character intended for use as  
23 a weapon. For the purposes of this Section, "billy club"  
24 means a short stick or club commonly carried by police  
25 officers which is either telescopic or constructed of a  
26 solid piece of wood or other man-made material; or

1           (14) Manufactures, possesses, sells, or offers to  
2           sell, purchase, manufacture, import, transfer, or use any  
3           device, part, kit, tool, accessory, or combination of  
4           parts that is designed to and functions to increase the  
5           rate of fire of a semiautomatic firearm above the standard  
6           rate of fire for semiautomatic firearms that is not  
7           equipped with that device, part, or combination of parts;  
8           or

9           (15) Carries or possesses any assault weapon or .50  
10          caliber rifle in violation of Section 24-1.9; or

11          (16) Manufactures, sells, delivers, imports, or  
12          purchases any assault weapon or .50 caliber rifle in  
13          violation of Section 24-1.9.

14          (b) Sentence. A person convicted of a violation of  
15          subsection 24-1(a)(1) through (5), subsection 24-1(a)(10),  
16          subsection 24-1(a)(11), subsection 24-1(a)(13), or 24-1(a)(15)  
17          commits a Class A misdemeanor. A person convicted of a  
18          violation of subsection 24-1(a)(8) or 24-1(a)(9) commits a  
19          Class 4 felony; a person convicted of a violation of  
20          subsection 24-1(a)(6), 24-1(a)(7)(ii), 24-1(a)(7)(iii), or  
21          24-1(a)(16) commits a Class 3 felony. A person convicted of a  
22          violation of subsection 24-1(a)(7)(i) commits a Class 2 felony  
23          and shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of not less  
24          than 3 years and not more than 7 years, unless the weapon is  
25          possessed in the passenger compartment of a motor vehicle as  
26          defined in Section 1-146 of the Illinois Vehicle Code, or on

1 the person, while the weapon is loaded, in which case it shall  
2 be a Class X felony. A person convicted of a second or  
3 subsequent violation of subsection 24-1(a)(4), 24-1(a)(8),  
4 24-1(a)(9), 24-1(a)(10), or 24-1(a)(15) commits a Class 3  
5 felony. A person convicted of a violation of subsection  
6 24-1(a)(2.5) or 24-1(a)(14) commits a Class 2 felony. The  
7 possession of each weapon or device in violation of this  
8 Section constitutes a single and separate violation.

9 (c) Violations in specific places.

10 (1) A person who violates subsection 24-1(a)(6) or  
11 24-1(a)(7) in any school, regardless of the time of day or  
12 the time of year, in residential property owned, operated  
13 or managed by a public housing agency or leased by a public  
14 housing agency as part of a scattered site or mixed-income  
15 development, in a public park, in a courthouse, on the  
16 real property comprising any school, regardless of the  
17 time of day or the time of year, on residential property  
18 owned, operated or managed by a public housing agency or  
19 leased by a public housing agency as part of a scattered  
20 site or mixed-income development, on the real property  
21 comprising any public park, on the real property  
22 comprising any courthouse, in any conveyance owned, leased  
23 or contracted by a school to transport students to or from  
24 school or a school related activity, in any conveyance  
25 owned, leased, or contracted by a public transportation  
26 agency, or on any public way within 1,000 feet of the real

1 property comprising any school, public park, courthouse,  
2 public transportation facility, or residential property  
3 owned, operated, or managed by a public housing agency or  
4 leased by a public housing agency as part of a scattered  
5 site or mixed-income development commits a Class 2 felony  
6 and shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of not  
7 less than 3 years and not more than 7 years.

8 (1.5) A person who violates subsection 24-1(a)(4),  
9 24-1(a)(9), or 24-1(a)(10) in any school, regardless of  
10 the time of day or the time of year, in residential  
11 property owned, operated, or managed by a public housing  
12 agency or leased by a public housing agency as part of a  
13 scattered site or mixed-income development, in a public  
14 park, in a courthouse, on the real property comprising any  
15 school, regardless of the time of day or the time of year,  
16 on residential property owned, operated, or managed by a  
17 public housing agency or leased by a public housing agency  
18 as part of a scattered site or mixed-income development,  
19 on the real property comprising any public park, on the  
20 real property comprising any courthouse, in any conveyance  
21 owned, leased, or contracted by a school to transport  
22 students to or from school or a school related activity,  
23 in any conveyance owned, leased, or contracted by a public  
24 transportation agency, or on any public way within 1,000  
25 feet of the real property comprising any school, public  
26 park, courthouse, public transportation facility, or

1 residential property owned, operated, or managed by a  
2 public housing agency or leased by a public housing agency  
3 as part of a scattered site or mixed-income development  
4 commits a Class 3 felony.

5 (2) A person who violates subsection 24-1(a)(1),  
6 24-1(a)(2), or 24-1(a)(3) in any school, regardless of the  
7 time of day or the time of year, in residential property  
8 owned, operated or managed by a public housing agency or  
9 leased by a public housing agency as part of a scattered  
10 site or mixed-income development, in a public park, in a  
11 courthouse, on the real property comprising any school,  
12 regardless of the time of day or the time of year, on  
13 residential property owned, operated or managed by a  
14 public housing agency or leased by a public housing agency  
15 as part of a scattered site or mixed-income development,  
16 on the real property comprising any public park, on the  
17 real property comprising any courthouse, in any conveyance  
18 owned, leased or contracted by a school to transport  
19 students to or from school or a school related activity,  
20 in any conveyance owned, leased, or contracted by a public  
21 transportation agency, or on any public way within 1,000  
22 feet of the real property comprising any school, public  
23 park, courthouse, public transportation facility, or  
24 residential property owned, operated, or managed by a  
25 public housing agency or leased by a public housing agency  
26 as part of a scattered site or mixed-income development

1 commits a Class 4 felony. "Courthouse" means any building  
2 that is used by the Circuit, Appellate, or Supreme Court  
3 of this State for the conduct of official business.

4 (3) Paragraphs (1), (1.5), and (2) of this subsection  
5 (c) shall not apply to law enforcement officers or  
6 security officers of such school, college, or university  
7 or to students carrying or possessing firearms for use in  
8 training courses, parades, hunting, target shooting on  
9 school ranges, or otherwise with the consent of school  
10 authorities and which firearms are transported unloaded  
11 enclosed in a suitable case, box, or transportation  
12 package.

13 (3.1) Paragraph (1.5) of this subsection (c) does not  
14 apply to or affect a qualified current or retired law  
15 enforcement officer qualified under the laws of this State  
16 or under the federal Law Enforcement Officers Safety Act  
17 carrying or possessing firearms in or on the properties  
18 listed in paragraph (1.5) of this subsection (c).

19 (4) For the purposes of this subsection (c), "school"  
20 means any public or private elementary or secondary  
21 school, community college, college, or university.

22 (5) For the purposes of this subsection (c), "public  
23 transportation agency" means a public or private agency  
24 that provides for the transportation or conveyance of  
25 persons by means available to the general public, except  
26 for transportation by automobiles not used for conveyance

1 of the general public as passengers; and "public  
2 transportation facility" means a terminal or other place  
3 where one may obtain public transportation.

4 (d) The presence in an automobile other than a public  
5 omnibus of any weapon, instrument or substance referred to in  
6 subsection (a)(7) is prima facie evidence that it is in the  
7 possession of, and is being carried by, all persons occupying  
8 such automobile at the time such weapon, instrument or  
9 substance is found, except under the following circumstances:  
10 (i) if such weapon, instrument or instrumentality is found  
11 upon the person of one of the occupants therein; or (ii) if  
12 such weapon, instrument or substance is found in an automobile  
13 operated for hire by a duly licensed driver in the due, lawful  
14 and proper pursuit of his or her trade, then such presumption  
15 shall not apply to the driver.

16 (e) Exemptions.

17 (1) Crossbows, Common or Compound bows and Underwater  
18 Spearguns are exempted from the definition of ballistic  
19 knife as defined in paragraph (1) of subsection (a) of  
20 this Section.

21 (2) The provision of paragraph (1) of subsection (a)  
22 of this Section prohibiting the sale, manufacture,  
23 purchase, possession, or carrying of any knife, commonly  
24 referred to as a switchblade knife, which has a blade that  
25 opens automatically by hand pressure applied to a button,  
26 spring or other device in the handle of the knife, does not

1 apply to a person who possesses a currently valid Firearm  
2 Owner's Identification Card previously issued in his or  
3 her name by the Illinois State Police or to a person or an  
4 entity engaged in the business of selling or manufacturing  
5 switchblade knives.

6 (Source: P.A. 102-538, eff. 8-20-21; 102-1116, eff. 1-10-23;  
7 103-822, eff. 1-1-25.)

8 (720 ILCS 5/24-2)

9 Sec. 24-2. Exemptions.

10 (a) Subsections 24-1(a)(3), 24-1(a)(4), 24-1(a)(10), and  
11 24-1(a)(13) and Section 24-1.6 do not apply to or affect any of  
12 the following:

13 (1) Peace officers, and any person summoned by a peace  
14 officer to assist in making arrests or preserving the  
15 peace, while actually engaged in assisting such officer.

16 (2) Wardens, superintendents, and keepers of prisons,  
17 penitentiaries, jails, and other institutions for the  
18 detention of persons accused or convicted of an offense,  
19 while in the performance of their official duty, or while  
20 commuting between their homes and places of employment.

21 (3) Members of the Armed Services or Reserve Forces of  
22 the United States or the Illinois National Guard or the  
23 Reserve Officers Training Corps, while in the performance  
24 of their official duty.

25 (4) Special agents employed by a railroad or a public

1 utility to perform police functions, and guards of armored  
2 car companies, while actually engaged in the performance  
3 of the duties of their employment or commuting between  
4 their homes and places of employment; and watchmen while  
5 actually engaged in the performance of the duties of their  
6 employment.

7 (5) Persons licensed as private security contractors,  
8 private detectives, or private alarm contractors, or  
9 employed by a private security contractor, private  
10 detective, or private alarm contractor agency licensed by  
11 the Department of Financial and Professional Regulation,  
12 if their duties include the carrying of a weapon under the  
13 provisions of the Private Detective, Private Alarm,  
14 Private Security, Fingerprint Vendor, and Locksmith Act of  
15 2004, while actually engaged in the performance of the  
16 duties of their employment or commuting between their  
17 homes and places of employment. A person shall be  
18 considered eligible for this exemption if he or she has  
19 completed the required 20 hours of training for a private  
20 security contractor, private detective, or private alarm  
21 contractor, or employee of a licensed private security  
22 contractor, private detective, or private alarm contractor  
23 agency and 28 hours of required firearm training, and has  
24 been issued a firearm control card by the Department of  
25 Financial and Professional Regulation. Conditions for the  
26 renewal of firearm control cards issued under the

1 provisions of this Section shall be the same as for those  
2 cards issued under the provisions of the Private  
3 Detective, Private Alarm, Private Security, Fingerprint  
4 Vendor, and Locksmith Act of 2004. The firearm control  
5 card shall be carried by the private security contractor,  
6 private detective, or private alarm contractor, or  
7 employee of the licensed private security contractor,  
8 private detective, or private alarm contractor agency at  
9 all times when he or she is in possession of a concealable  
10 weapon permitted by his or her firearm control card.

11 (6) Any person regularly employed in a commercial or  
12 industrial operation as a security guard for the  
13 protection of persons employed and private property  
14 related to such commercial or industrial operation, while  
15 actually engaged in the performance of his or her duty or  
16 traveling between sites or properties belonging to the  
17 employer, and who, as a security guard, is a member of a  
18 security force registered with the Department of Financial  
19 and Professional Regulation; provided that such security  
20 guard has successfully completed a course of study,  
21 approved by and supervised by the Department of Financial  
22 and Professional Regulation, consisting of not less than  
23 48 hours of training that includes the theory of law  
24 enforcement, liability for acts, and the handling of  
25 weapons. A person shall be considered eligible for this  
26 exemption if he or she has completed the required 20 hours

1 of training for a security officer and 28 hours of  
2 required firearm training, and has been issued a firearm  
3 control card by the Department of Financial and  
4 Professional Regulation. Conditions for the renewal of  
5 firearm control cards issued under the provisions of this  
6 Section shall be the same as for those cards issued under  
7 the provisions of the Private Detective, Private Alarm,  
8 Private Security, Fingerprint Vendor, and Locksmith Act of  
9 2004. The firearm control card shall be carried by the  
10 security guard at all times when he or she is in possession  
11 of a concealable weapon permitted by his or her firearm  
12 control card.

13 (7) Agents and investigators of the Illinois  
14 Legislative Investigating Commission authorized by the  
15 Commission to carry the weapons specified in subsections  
16 24-1(a)(3) and 24-1(a)(4), while on duty in the course of  
17 any investigation for the Commission.

18 (8) Persons employed by a financial institution as a  
19 security guard for the protection of other employees and  
20 property related to such financial institution, while  
21 actually engaged in the performance of their duties,  
22 commuting between their homes and places of employment, or  
23 traveling between sites or properties owned or operated by  
24 such financial institution, and who, as a security guard,  
25 is a member of a security force registered with the  
26 Department; provided that any person so employed has

1           successfully completed a course of study, approved by and  
2           supervised by the Department of Financial and Professional  
3           Regulation, consisting of not less than 48 hours of  
4           training which includes theory of law enforcement,  
5           liability for acts, and the handling of weapons. A person  
6           shall be considered to be eligible for this exemption if  
7           he or she has completed the required 20 hours of training  
8           for a security officer and 28 hours of required firearm  
9           training, and has been issued a firearm control card by  
10          the Department of Financial and Professional Regulation.  
11          Conditions for renewal of firearm control cards issued  
12          under the provisions of this Section shall be the same as  
13          for those issued under the provisions of the Private  
14          Detective, Private Alarm, Private Security, Fingerprint  
15          Vendor, and Locksmith Act of 2004. The firearm control  
16          card shall be carried by the security guard at all times  
17          when he or she is in possession of a concealable weapon  
18          permitted by his or her firearm control card. For purposes  
19          of this subsection, "financial institution" means a bank,  
20          savings and loan association, credit union, or company  
21          providing armored car services.

22                 (9) Any person employed by an armored car company to  
23                 drive an armored car, while actually engaged in the  
24                 performance of his duties.

25                 (10) Persons who have been classified as peace  
26                 officers pursuant to the Peace Officer Fire Investigation

1 Act.

2 (11) Investigators of the Office of the State's  
3 Attorneys Appellate Prosecutor authorized by the board of  
4 governors of the Office of the State's Attorneys Appellate  
5 Prosecutor to carry weapons pursuant to Section 7.06 of  
6 the State's Attorneys Appellate Prosecutor's Act.

7 (12) Special investigators appointed by a State's  
8 Attorney under Section 3-9005 of the Counties Code.

9 (12.5) Probation officers while in the performance of  
10 their duties, or while commuting between their homes,  
11 places of employment or specific locations that are part  
12 of their assigned duties, with the consent of the chief  
13 judge of the circuit for which they are employed, if they  
14 have received weapons training according to requirements  
15 of the Peace Officer and Probation Officer Firearm  
16 Training Act.

17 (13) Court security officers ~~Security Officers~~ while  
18 in the performance of their official duties, or while  
19 commuting between their homes and places of employment,  
20 with the consent of the sheriff ~~Sheriff~~.

21 (13.5) A person employed as an armed security guard at  
22 a nuclear energy, storage, weapons, or development site or  
23 facility regulated by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission  
24 who has completed the background screening and training  
25 mandated by the rules and regulations of the Nuclear  
26 Regulatory Commission.

1           (14) Manufacture, transportation, or sale of weapons  
2           to persons authorized under subdivisions (1) through  
3           (13.5) of this subsection to possess those weapons.

4           (a-5) Subsections 24-1(a)(4) and 24-1(a)(10) do not apply  
5           to or affect any person carrying a concealed pistol, revolver,  
6           or handgun and the person has been issued a currently valid  
7           license under the Firearm Concealed Carry Act at the time of  
8           the commission of the offense.

9           (a-6) Subsections 24-1(a)(4) and 24-1(a)(10) do not apply  
10          to or affect a qualified current or retired law enforcement  
11          officer or a current or retired deputy, county correctional  
12          officer, or correctional officer of the Department of  
13          Corrections qualified under the laws of this State or under  
14          the federal Law Enforcement Officers Safety Act.

15          (a-7) Paragraph (1.5) of subsection (c) of Section 24-1  
16          does not apply to or affect a qualified current or retired law  
17          enforcement officer qualified under the laws of this State or  
18          under the federal Law Enforcement Officers Safety Act carrying  
19          or possessing firearms in or on the properties listed in  
20          paragraph (1.5) of subsection (c) of Section 24-1.

21          (b) Subsections 24-1(a)(4) and 24-1(a)(10) and Section  
22          24-1.6 do not apply to or affect any of the following:

23                 (1) Members of any club or organization organized for  
24                 the purpose of practicing shooting at targets upon  
25                 established target ranges, whether public or private, and  
26                 patrons of such ranges, while such members or patrons are

1 using their firearms on those target ranges.

2 (2) Duly authorized military or civil organizations  
3 while parading, with the special permission of the  
4 Governor.

5 (3) Hunters, trappers, or fishermen while engaged in  
6 lawful hunting, trapping, or fishing under the provisions  
7 of the Wildlife Code or the Fish and Aquatic Life Code.

8 (4) Transportation of weapons that are broken down in  
9 a non-functioning state or are not immediately accessible.

10 (5) Carrying or possessing any pistol, revolver, stun  
11 gun or taser or other firearm on the land or in the legal  
12 dwelling of another person as an invitee with that  
13 person's permission.

14 (c) Subsection 24-1(a) (7) does not apply to or affect any  
15 of the following:

16 (1) Peace officers while in performance of their  
17 official duties.

18 (2) Wardens, superintendents, and keepers of prisons,  
19 penitentiaries, jails, and other institutions for the  
20 detention of persons accused or convicted of an offense.

21 (3) Members of the Armed Services or Reserve Forces of  
22 the United States or the Illinois National Guard, while in  
23 the performance of their official duty.

24 (4) Manufacture, transportation, or sale of machine  
25 guns to persons authorized under subdivisions (1) through  
26 (3) of this subsection to possess machine guns, if the

1 machine guns are broken down in a non-functioning state or  
2 are not immediately accessible.

3 (5) Persons licensed under federal law to manufacture  
4 any weapon from which 8 or more shots or bullets can be  
5 discharged by a single function of the firing device, or  
6 ammunition for such weapons, and actually engaged in the  
7 business of manufacturing such weapons or ammunition, but  
8 only with respect to activities which are within the  
9 lawful scope of such business, such as the manufacture,  
10 transportation, or testing of such weapons or ammunition.  
11 This exemption does not authorize the general private  
12 possession of any weapon from which 8 or more shots or  
13 bullets can be discharged by a single function of the  
14 firing device, but only such possession and activities as  
15 are within the lawful scope of a licensed manufacturing  
16 business described in this paragraph.

17 During transportation, such weapons shall be broken  
18 down in a non-functioning state or not immediately  
19 accessible.

20 (6) The manufacture, transport, testing, delivery,  
21 transfer, or sale, and all lawful commercial or  
22 experimental activities necessary thereto, of rifles,  
23 shotguns, and weapons made from rifles or shotguns, or  
24 ammunition for such rifles, shotguns, or weapons, where  
25 engaged in by a person operating as a contractor or  
26 subcontractor pursuant to a contract or subcontract for

1 the development and supply of such rifles, shotguns,  
2 weapons, or ammunition to the United States government or  
3 any branch of the Armed Forces of the United States, when  
4 such activities are necessary and incident to fulfilling  
5 the terms of such contract.

6 The exemption granted under this subdivision (c)(6)  
7 shall also apply to any authorized agent of any such  
8 contractor or subcontractor who is operating within the  
9 scope of his employment, where such activities involving  
10 such weapon, weapons, or ammunition are necessary and  
11 incident to fulfilling the terms of such contract.

12 (7) A person possessing a rifle with a barrel or  
13 barrels less than 16 inches in length if: (A) the person  
14 has been issued a Curios and Relics license from the U.S.  
15 Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives; or  
16 (B) the person is an active member of a bona fide,  
17 nationally recognized military re-enacting group and the  
18 modification is required and necessary to accurately  
19 portray the weapon for historical re-enactment purposes;  
20 the re-enactor is in possession of a valid and current  
21 re-enacting group membership credential; and the overall  
22 length of the weapon as modified is not less than 26  
23 inches.

24 (d) Subsection 24-1(a)(1) does not apply to the purchase,  
25 possession or carrying of a black-jack or slung-shot by a  
26 peace officer.

1 (e) Subsection 24-1(a)(8) does not apply to any owner,  
2 manager, or authorized employee of any place specified in that  
3 subsection nor to any law enforcement officer.

4 (f) Subsection 24-1(a)(4) and subsection 24-1(a)(10) and  
5 Section 24-1.6 do not apply to members of any club or  
6 organization organized for the purpose of practicing shooting  
7 at targets upon established target ranges, whether public or  
8 private, while using their firearms on those target ranges.

9 (g) Subsections 24-1(a)(11) and 24-3.1(a)(6) do not apply  
10 to:

11 (1) Members of the Armed Services or Reserve Forces of  
12 the United States or the Illinois National Guard, while in  
13 the performance of their official duty.

14 (2) Bonafide collectors of antique or surplus military  
15 ordnance.

16 (3) Laboratories having a department of forensic  
17 ballistics, or specializing in the development of  
18 ammunition or explosive ordnance.

19 (4) Commerce, preparation, assembly, or possession of  
20 explosive bullets by manufacturers of ammunition licensed  
21 by the federal government, in connection with the supply  
22 of those organizations and persons exempted by subdivision  
23 (g)(1) of this Section, or like organizations and persons  
24 outside this State, or the transportation of explosive  
25 bullets to any organization or person exempted in this  
26 Section by a common carrier or by a vehicle owned or leased

1 by an exempted manufacturer.

2 (g-5) Subsection 24-1(a)(6) does not apply to or affect  
3 persons licensed under federal law to manufacture any device  
4 or attachment of any kind designed, used, or intended for use  
5 in silencing the report of any firearm, firearms, or  
6 ammunition for those firearms equipped with those devices, and  
7 actually engaged in the business of manufacturing those  
8 devices, firearms, or ammunition, but only with respect to  
9 activities that are within the lawful scope of that business,  
10 such as the manufacture, transportation, or testing of those  
11 devices, firearms, or ammunition. This exemption does not  
12 authorize the general private possession of any device or  
13 attachment of any kind designed, used, or intended for use in  
14 silencing the report of any firearm, but only such possession  
15 and activities as are within the lawful scope of a licensed  
16 manufacturing business described in this subsection (g-5).  
17 During transportation, these devices shall be detached from  
18 any weapon or not immediately accessible.

19 (g-6) Subsections 24-1(a)(4) and 24-1(a)(10) and Section  
20 24-1.6 do not apply to or affect any parole agent or parole  
21 supervisor who meets the qualifications and conditions  
22 prescribed in Section 3-14-1.5 of the Unified Code of  
23 Corrections.

24 (g-7) Subsection 24-1(a)(6) does not apply to a peace  
25 officer while serving as a member of a tactical response team  
26 or special operations team. A peace officer may not personally

1 own or apply for ownership of a device or attachment of any  
2 kind designed, used, or intended for use in silencing the  
3 report of any firearm. These devices shall be owned and  
4 maintained by lawfully recognized units of government whose  
5 duties include the investigation of criminal acts.

6 (g-10) (Blank).

7 (h) An information or indictment based upon a violation of  
8 any subsection of this Article need not negate ~~negative~~ any  
9 exemptions contained in this Article. The defendant shall have  
10 the burden of proving such an exemption.

11 (i) Nothing in this Article shall prohibit, apply to, or  
12 affect the transportation, carrying, or possession, of any  
13 pistol or revolver, stun gun, taser, or other firearm  
14 consigned to a common carrier operating under license of the  
15 State of Illinois or the federal government, where such  
16 transportation, carrying, or possession is incident to the  
17 lawful transportation in which such common carrier is engaged;  
18 and nothing in this Article shall prohibit, apply to, or  
19 affect the transportation, carrying, or possession of any  
20 pistol, revolver, stun gun, taser, or other firearm, not the  
21 subject of and regulated by subsection 24-1(a)(7) or  
22 subsection 24-2(c) of this Article, which is unloaded and  
23 enclosed in a case, firearm carrying box, shipping box, or  
24 other container, by the possessor of a valid Firearm Owners  
25 Identification Card.

26 (Source: P.A. 102-152, eff. 1-1-22; 102-779, eff. 1-1-23;

1 102-837, eff. 5-13-22; 103-154, eff. 6-30-23; revised  
2 7-22-24.)

3 Section 99. Effective date. This Act takes effect upon  
4 becoming law.

1 INDEX  
2 Statutes amended in order of appearance

- 3 50 ILCS 705/10.2
- 4 50 ILCS 705/10.27 new
- 5 50 ILCS 706/10-15
- 6 105 ILCS 5/10-20.64
- 7 105 ILCS 5/10-20.88 new
- 8 105 ILCS 5/10-22.6 from Ch. 122, par. 10-22.6
- 9 105 ILCS 5/17-2.11 from Ch. 122, par. 17-2.11
- 10 105 ILCS 5/22-85
- 11 105 ILCS 5/22-88
- 12 105 ILCS 5/26A-20
- 13 105 ILCS 5/27-23.7
- 14 105 ILCS 5/34-18.57
- 15 720 ILCS 5/24-1 from Ch. 38, par. 24-1
- 16 720 ILCS 5/24-2