



104TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

State of Illinois

2025 and 2026

HB4624

Introduced 2/3/2026, by Rep. Jed Davis

SYNOPSIS AS INTRODUCED:

50 ILCS 706/10-20
50 ILCS 706/10-22 new

Amends the Law Enforcement Officer-Worn Body Camera Act. Makes changes concerning the circumstances under which officer-worn body camera footage may be disclosed under the Freedom of Information Act. Requires a requester of officer-worn body camera footage under the Freedom of Information Act to certify specified information with the request. Exempts officer-worn body camera footage from disclosure if it reveals certain information, depicts certain information, involves an active investigation, relates to pending criminal charges, would prejudice a jury or compromise prosecution, will be used for a listed forbidden purpose, or is otherwise exempt. Requires a law enforcement agency to make available for inspection and copying officer-worn body camera footage that is not exempt from disclosure. Allows a law enforcement agency to deny a request that violates certain provisions or standards established under certain provisions. Provides that a public body, law enforcement agency, or employee acting in good faith reliance is not subject to civil liability solely for denying or limiting access to a body-worn camera recording, as long as the denial or limitation is based on a reasonable interpretation of applicable law. Repeals the provisions added to the Officer-Worn Body Camera Act by the amendatory Act 5 years after the amendatory Act's effective date.

LRB104 17154 BDA 33898 b

1 AN ACT concerning government.

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

4 Section 10. The Law Enforcement Officer-Worn Body Camera
5 Act is amended by changing Section 10-20 and by adding Section
6 10-22 as follows:

7 (50 ILCS 706/10-20)

8 Sec. 10-20. Requirements.

9 (a) The Board shall develop basic guidelines for the use
10 of officer-worn body cameras by law enforcement agencies. The
11 guidelines developed by the Board shall be the basis for the
12 written policy which must be adopted by each law enforcement
13 agency which employs the use of officer-worn body cameras. The
14 written policy adopted by the law enforcement agency must
15 include, at a minimum, all of the following:

16 (1) Cameras must be equipped with pre-event recording,
17 capable of recording at least the 30 seconds prior to
18 camera activation, unless the officer-worn body camera was
19 purchased and acquired by the law enforcement agency prior
20 to July 1, 2015.

21 (2) Cameras must be capable of recording for a period
22 of 10 hours or more, unless the officer-worn body camera
23 was purchased and acquired by the law enforcement agency

1 prior to July 1, 2015.

2 (3) Cameras must be turned on at all times when the
3 officer is in uniform and is responding to calls for
4 service or engaged in any law enforcement-related
5 encounter or activity that occurs while the officer is on
6 duty.

7 (A) If exigent circumstances exist which prevent
8 the camera from being turned on, the camera must be
9 turned on as soon as practicable.

10 (B) Officer-worn body cameras may be turned off
11 when the officer is inside of a patrol car which is
12 equipped with a functioning in-car camera; however,
13 the officer must turn on the camera upon exiting the
14 patrol vehicle for law enforcement-related encounters.

15 (C) Officer-worn body cameras may be turned off
16 when the officer is inside a correctional facility or
17 courthouse which is equipped with a functioning camera
18 system.

19 (4) Cameras must be turned off when:

20 (A) the victim of a crime requests that the camera
21 be turned off, and unless impractical or impossible,
22 that request is made on the recording;

23 (B) a witness of a crime or a community member who
24 wishes to report a crime requests that the camera be
25 turned off, and unless impractical or impossible that
26 request is made on the recording;

1 (C) the officer is interacting with a confidential
2 informant used by the law enforcement agency; or

3 (D) an officer of the Department of Revenue enters
4 a Department of Revenue facility or conducts an
5 interview during which return information will be
6 discussed or visible.

7 However, an officer may continue to record or resume
8 recording a victim or a witness, if exigent circumstances
9 exist, or if the officer has reasonable articulable
10 suspicion that a victim or witness, or confidential
11 informant has committed or is in the process of committing
12 a crime. Under these circumstances, and unless impractical
13 or impossible, the officer must indicate on the recording
14 the reason for continuing to record despite the request of
15 the victim or witness.

16 (4.5) Cameras may be turned off when the officer is
17 engaged in community caretaking functions. However, the
18 camera must be turned on when the officer has reason to
19 believe that the person on whose behalf the officer is
20 performing a community caretaking function has committed
21 or is in the process of committing a crime. If exigent
22 circumstances exist which prevent the camera from being
23 turned on, the camera must be turned on as soon as
24 practicable.

25 (5) The officer must provide notice of recording to
26 any person if the person has a reasonable expectation of

1 privacy and proof of notice must be evident in the
2 recording. If exigent circumstances exist which prevent
3 the officer from providing notice, notice must be provided
4 as soon as practicable.

5 (6) (A) For the purposes of redaction or duplicating
6 recordings, access to camera recordings shall be
7 restricted to only those personnel responsible for those
8 purposes. The recording officer or his or her supervisor
9 may not redact, duplicate, or otherwise alter the
10 recording officer's camera recordings. Except as otherwise
11 provided in this Section, the recording officer and his or
12 her supervisor may access and review recordings prior to
13 completing incident reports or other documentation,
14 provided that the supervisor discloses that fact in the
15 report or documentation.

16 (i) A law enforcement officer shall not have
17 access to or review his or her body-worn camera
18 recordings or the body-worn camera recordings of
19 another officer prior to completing incident reports
20 or other documentation when the officer:

21 (a) has been involved in or is a witness to an
22 officer-involved shooting, use of deadly force
23 incident, or use of force incidents resulting in
24 great bodily harm;

25 (b) is ordered to write a report in response
26 to or during the investigation of a misconduct

1 complaint against the officer.

2 (ii) If the officer subject to subparagraph (i)
3 prepares a report, any report shall be prepared
4 without viewing body-worn camera recordings, and
5 subject to supervisor's approval, officers may file
6 amendatory reports after viewing body-worn camera
7 recordings. Supplemental reports under this provision
8 shall also contain documentation regarding access to
9 the video footage.

10 (B) The recording officer's assigned field
11 training officer may access and review recordings for
12 training purposes. Any detective or investigator
13 directly involved in the investigation of a matter may
14 access and review recordings which pertain to that
15 investigation but may not have access to delete or
16 alter such recordings.

17 (7) Recordings made on officer-worn cameras must be
18 retained by the law enforcement agency or by the camera
19 vendor used by the agency, on a recording medium for a
20 period of 90 days.

21 (A) Under no circumstances shall any recording,
22 except for a non-law enforcement related activity or
23 encounter, made with an officer-worn body camera be
24 altered, erased, or destroyed prior to the expiration
25 of the 90-day storage period. In the event any
26 recording made with an officer-worn body camera is

1 altered, erased, or destroyed prior to the expiration
2 of the 90-day storage period, the law enforcement
3 agency shall maintain, for a period of one year, a
4 written record including (i) the name of the
5 individual who made such alteration, erasure, or
6 destruction, and (ii) the reason for any such
7 alteration, erasure, or destruction.

8 (B) Following the 90-day storage period, any and
9 all recordings made with an officer-worn body camera
10 must be destroyed, unless any encounter captured on
11 the recording has been flagged. An encounter is deemed
12 to be flagged when:

13 (i) a formal or informal complaint has been
14 filed;

15 (ii) the officer discharged his or her firearm
16 or used force during the encounter;

17 (iii) death or great bodily harm occurred to
18 any person in the recording;

19 (iv) the encounter resulted in a detention or
20 an arrest, excluding traffic stops which resulted
21 in only a minor traffic offense or business
22 offense;

23 (v) the officer is the subject of an internal
24 investigation or otherwise being investigated for
25 possible misconduct;

26 (vi) the supervisor of the officer,

1 prosecutor, defendant, or court determines that
2 the encounter has evidentiary value in a criminal
3 prosecution; or

4 (vii) the recording officer requests that the
5 video be flagged for official purposes related to
6 his or her official duties or believes it may have
7 evidentiary value in a criminal prosecution.

8 (C) Under no circumstances shall any recording
9 made with an officer-worn body camera relating to a
10 flagged encounter be altered or destroyed prior to 2
11 years after the recording was flagged. If the flagged
12 recording was used in a criminal, civil, or
13 administrative proceeding, the recording shall not be
14 destroyed except upon a final disposition and order
15 from the court.

16 (D) Nothing in this Act prohibits law enforcement
17 agencies from labeling officer-worn body camera video
18 within the recording medium; provided that the
19 labeling does not alter the actual recording of the
20 incident captured on the officer-worn body camera. The
21 labels, titles, and tags shall not be construed as
22 altering the officer-worn body camera video in any
23 way.

24 (8) Following the 90-day storage period, recordings
25 may be retained if a supervisor at the law enforcement
26 agency designates the recording for training purposes. If

1 the recording is designated for training purposes, the
2 recordings may be viewed by officers, in the presence of a
3 supervisor or training instructor, for the purposes of
4 instruction, training, or ensuring compliance with agency
5 policies.

6 (9) Recordings shall not be used to discipline law
7 enforcement officers unless:

8 (A) a formal or informal complaint of misconduct
9 has been made;

10 (B) a use of force incident has occurred;

11 (C) the encounter on the recording could result in
12 a formal investigation under the Uniform Peace
13 Officers' Disciplinary Act; or

14 (D) as corroboration of other evidence of
15 misconduct.

16 Nothing in this paragraph (9) shall be construed to
17 limit or prohibit a law enforcement officer from being
18 subject to an action that does not amount to discipline.

19 (10) The law enforcement agency shall ensure proper
20 care and maintenance of officer-worn body cameras. Upon
21 becoming aware, officers must as soon as practical
22 document and notify the appropriate supervisor of any
23 technical difficulties, failures, or problems with the
24 officer-worn body camera or associated equipment. Upon
25 receiving notice, the appropriate supervisor shall make
26 every reasonable effort to correct and repair any of the

1 officer-worn body camera equipment.

2 (11) No officer may hinder or prohibit any person, not
3 a law enforcement officer, from recording a law
4 enforcement officer in the performance of his or her
5 duties in a public place or when the officer has no
6 reasonable expectation of privacy. The law enforcement
7 agency's written policy shall indicate the potential
8 criminal penalties, as well as any departmental
9 discipline, which may result from unlawful confiscation or
10 destruction of the recording medium of a person who is not
11 a law enforcement officer. However, an officer may take
12 reasonable action to maintain safety and control, secure
13 crime scenes and accident sites, protect the integrity and
14 confidentiality of investigations, and protect the public
15 safety and order.

16 (b) Before the effective date of this amendatory Act of
17 the 104th General Assembly and on and after the date that is 5
18 years after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the
19 104th General Assembly, recordings ~~Recordings~~ made with the
20 use of an officer-worn body camera are not subject to
21 disclosure under the Freedom of Information Act, except that:

22 (1) if the subject of the encounter has a reasonable
23 expectation of privacy, at the time of the recording, any
24 recording which is flagged, due to the filing of a
25 complaint, discharge of a firearm, use of force, arrest or
26 detention, or resulting death or bodily harm, shall be

1 disclosed in accordance with the Freedom of Information
2 Act if:

3 (A) the subject of the encounter captured on the
4 recording is a victim or witness; and

5 (B) the law enforcement agency obtains written
6 permission of the subject or the subject's legal
7 representative;

8 (2) except as provided in paragraph (1) of this
9 subsection (b), any recording which is flagged due to the
10 filing of a complaint, discharge of a firearm, use of
11 force, arrest or detention, or resulting death or bodily
12 harm shall be disclosed in accordance with the Freedom of
13 Information Act; and

14 (3) upon request, the law enforcement agency shall
15 disclose, in accordance with the Freedom of Information
16 Act, the recording to the subject of the encounter
17 captured on the recording or to the subject's attorney, or
18 the officer or his or her legal representative.

19 For the purposes of paragraph (1) of this subsection (b),
20 the subject of the encounter does not have a reasonable
21 expectation of privacy if the subject was arrested as a result
22 of the encounter. For purposes of subparagraph (A) of
23 paragraph (1) of this subsection (b), "witness" does not
24 include a person who is a victim or who was arrested as a
25 result of the encounter.

26 Before the effective date of this amendatory Act of the

1 104th General Assembly and on and after the date that is 5
2 years after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the
3 104th General Assembly, only ~~Only~~ recordings or portions of
4 recordings responsive to the request shall be available for
5 inspection or reproduction. Any recording disclosed under the
6 Freedom of Information Act shall be redacted to remove
7 identification of any person that appears on the recording and
8 is not the officer, a subject of the encounter, or directly
9 involved in the encounter. Nothing in this subsection (b)
10 shall require the disclosure of any recording or portion of
11 any recording which would be exempt from disclosure under the
12 Freedom of Information Act.

13 On and after the effective date of this amendatory Act of
14 the 104th General Assembly and before the date that is 5 years
15 after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 104th
16 General Assembly, recordings made with the use of an
17 officer-worn body camera are not subject to disclosure under
18 the Freedom of Information Act, except as provided in Section
19 10-22 of this Act.

20 (c) Nothing in this Section or Section 10-22 shall limit
21 access to a camera recording for the purposes of complying
22 with Supreme Court rules or the rules of evidence.

23 (Source: P.A. 101-652, eff. 7-1-21; 102-28, eff. 6-25-21;
24 102-687, eff. 12-17-21; 102-694, eff. 1-7-22; 102-1104, eff.
25 12-6-22.)

1 (50 ILCS 706/10-22 new)

2 Sec. 10-22. Officer-worn body camera footage disclosure.

3 (a) The General Assembly finds that:

4 (1) Illinois law enforcement agencies face a surge of
5 Freedom of Information Act requests from out-of-state and
6 foreign entities seeking officer-worn body camera footage
7 for monetized online content.

8 (2) These requests impose overwhelming redaction
9 burdens, divert police resources, compromise victim and
10 minor privacy, and create new risks to officer safety.

11 (3) Illinois must balance transparency with privacy,
12 safety, and responsible use of public resources.

13 (4) The purpose of this Section is to ensure
14 legitimate access while preventing commercial
15 exploitation, harassment, doxxing, and foreign misuse of
16 sensitive law enforcement video.

17 (b) Officer-worn body camera footage is exempt from
18 copying and disclosure under this Act and the Freedom of
19 Information Act if the requester does not provide with the
20 request:

21 (1) a certification of the requester's identity,
22 including a copy of the requester's government-issued
23 identification card;

24 (2) a certification of the requester's contact
25 information, including a verified mailing address and a
26 working phone number;

1 (3) a certification that the requested officer-worn
2 body camera footage will not be used for the purposes
3 listed under paragraph (15) of subsection (c); and

4 (4) a certification that the requested officer-worn
5 body camera footage will not be used for the purposes
6 listed under paragraph (16) of subsection (c).

7 (c) Officer-worn body camera footage is exempt from
8 copying and disclosure under this Act and the Freedom of
9 Information Act if:

10 (1) it reveals the home address of a law enforcement
11 officer;

12 (2) it reveals a private residence of a law
13 enforcement officer;

14 (3) it reveals tactical positions or strategies used
15 by a law enforcement agency;

16 (4) it reveals undisclosed law enforcement methods
17 used by a law enforcement agency;

18 (5) it reveals a family member of a law enforcement
19 officer;

20 (6) it depicts a domestic violence victim;

21 (7) it depicts a sexual assault victim;

22 (8) it depicts a minor;

23 (9) it depicts an individual undergoing a mental
24 health crisis;

25 (10) it depicts an individual undergoing a medical
26 emergency;

1 (11) it depicts an individual inside a private home;
2 (12) it involves an active investigation;
3 (13) it relates to pending criminal charges;
4 (14) it would prejudice a jury or compromise
5 prosecution;

6 (15) the purpose of the request is for commercial
7 exploitation of the footage, sale or resale of the
8 footage, mass distribution of the footage, scraping of the
9 footage using a scraping program, or training of
10 artificial intelligence using the footage;

11 (16) the purpose of the request is to use the footage
12 to:

13 (A) harass or threaten to an individual;

14 (B) search for and publish on the Internet with
15 malicious intent private or identifying information
16 about officers, victims, or witnesses; or

17 (C) identify family members of law enforcement
18 officers; or

19 (17) it is exempt under any other provision in the
20 Freedom of Information Act.

21 (d) A law enforcement agency shall make available for
22 inspection and copying in accordance with the Freedom of
23 Information Act officer-worn body camera footage that is not
24 exempt from disclosure under either this Act or the Freedom of
25 Information Act.

26 (e) A law enforcement agency may deny a request that

1 violates this Section or any standard established under this
2 Section.

3 (f) A public body, law enforcement agency, or employee
4 acting in good faith reliance on this Act or the Freedom of
5 Information Act shall not be subject to civil liability solely
6 for denying or limiting access to a body-worn camera
7 recording, as long as the denial or limitation is based on a
8 reasonable interpretation of applicable law.

9 (g) Nothing in this Section shall be construed to limit
10 judicial review under the Freedom of Information Act or
11 provide immunity for willful or knowing violations of law.
12 This Section is limited to the treatment of body-worn camera
13 recordings under the Freedom of Information Act and shall not
14 be construed to regulate law enforcement practices, criminal
15 procedure, or evidence outside of the scope of the Freedom of
16 Information Act.

17 (h) Enforcement of this Section shall occur exclusively
18 through the remedies and procedures provided under the Freedom
19 of Information Act.

20 (i) This Section is repealed 5 years after the effective
21 date of this amendatory Act of the 104th General Assembly.