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Illinois School Resource Officer Certification Training

Partnerships between Schools and Law Enforcement.

Referrals to Law Enforcement

LAWS

105 ILCS 5/10-20.14. Student discipline policies; Parent-teacher advisory committee.

(b) The parent-teacher advisory committee in cooperation with local law enforcement agencies shall develop, with the school board, policy guideline procedures to establish and maintain a reciprocal reporting system between the school district and local law enforcement agencies regarding criminal offenses committed by students. School districts are encouraged to create memoranda of understanding with local law enforcement agencies that clearly define law enforcement's role in schools, in accordance with Section 10-22.6 of this Code.

105 ILCS 5/22-100. Corporal punishment in all schools, including private schools,

Ban on Corporal Punishment: Illinois now joins New York, New Jersey, Iowa, and Maryland in prohibiting corporal punishment in all schools, both public and private. This bill, signed into law by Governor Pritzker, bans physical punishment in private schools, reinforcing the existing prohibition in public schools. **Effective Date:** The ban went into effect on January 1, 2025. **Definition of Corporal Punishment:** The new law defines corporal punishment as any disciplinary method that inflicts pain on a student to address misconduct, including actions meant to deter behaviors and set examples. **Scope of the Ban:** The ban applies to all school personnel, including administrators, teachers, bus drivers, and cafeteria workers. **Alternative Discipline:** The law emphasizes the importance of establishing comprehensive discipline policies that are consistent with state laws and respect student rights, while also ensuring that teachers and staff can manage classroom behavior effectively through non-physical means

105 ILCS 5/22-20 – All courts and law enforcement agencies of the State of Illinois

All courts and law enforcement agencies of the State of Illinois and its political subdivisions shall report to the principal of any public school in this State whenever a child enrolled therein is detained for proceedings under the Juvenile Court Act of 1987, as heretofore and hereafter amended, or for any criminal offense, including illegal gang activity, or any violation of a municipal or county ordinance. The report shall include the basis for detaining the child, circumstances surrounding the events which led to the child's detention, and status of proceedings. The report shall be updated as appropriate to notify the

principal of developments and the disposition of the matter. The information derived thereby shall be kept separate from and shall not become a part of the official school record of such child and shall not be a public record. Such information shall be used solely by the appropriate school official or officials whom the school has determined to have a legitimate educational or safety interest to aid in the proper rehabilitation of the child and to protect the safety of students and employees in the school.

105 ILCS 5/10-21.4a. Principals and assistant principals - Duties.

It shall also be the responsibility of the principal to utilize resources of proper law enforcement agencies when the safety and welfare of students and teachers are threatened by illegal use of drugs and alcohol, by illegal use or possession of weapons, or by illegal gang activity.

105 ILCS 5/10-22.10a. Inspection for drugs.

School boards are empowered to adopt a policy to authorize school officials to request the assistance of law enforcement officials for the purpose of conducting reasonable searches of school grounds and lockers for illegal drugs, including searches conducted through the use of specially trained dogs.

105 ILCS 5/10-27.1A. Firearms in schools.

(b) Upon receiving a report from any school official pursuant to this Section, or from any other person, the principal or his or her designee shall immediately notify a local law enforcement agency. If the person found to be in possession of a firearm on school grounds is a student, the principal or his or her designee shall also immediately notify that student's parent or guardian. Any principal or his or her designee acting in good faith who makes such reports under this Section shall have immunity from any civil or criminal liability that might otherwise be incurred or imposed as a result of making the reports. Knowingly and willfully failing to comply with this Section is a petty offense. A second or subsequent offense is a Class C misdemeanor. If the person found to be in possession of the firearm on school grounds is a minor, the law enforcement agency shall detain that minor until such time as the agency makes a determination pursuant to clause (a) of subsection (1) of Section 5-401 of the Juvenile Court Act of 1987 [705 ILCS 405/5-401], as to whether the agency reasonably believes that the minor is delinquent. If the law enforcement agency determines that probable cause exists to believe that the minor committed a violation of item (4) of subsection (a) of Section 24-1 of the Criminal Code of 2012 [720 ILCS 5/24-1] while on school grounds, the agency shall detain the minor for processing pursuant to Section 5-407 of the Juvenile Court Act of 1987 [705 ILCS 405/5-407].

(c) On or after January 1, 1997, upon receipt of any written, electronic, or verbal report from any school personnel regarding a verified incident involving a firearm in a school or on school owned or leased property, including any conveyance owned, leased, or used by the school for the transport of students or school personnel, the superintendent or his or her designee shall report all such firearm-related incidents occurring in a school or on school property to the local law enforcement authorities immediately and to the Department of State Police in a form, manner, and frequency as prescribed by the Department of State Police.

REGULATIONS

830.60. Search and seizure.

a) The superintendent or designee of a State School has the authority to approve the search of any student's person, locker, room or property when the superintendent/designee has a reasonable belief that the student has alcohol, drugs, a weapon, stolen goods or any other item prohibited by the State School's rules. Any search of person must be made by staff of the same gender as the student being searched

with another staff person present as a witness.

b) Any contraband, as defined by the Criminal Code of 1961 [720 ILCS 5], found during the search shall be seized and held until its proper disposition is determined through consultations with Central Office staff or local or state law enforcement officials as indicated by the situation.

c) The superintendent shall not approve a search as a means of embarrassing or punishing a student. Insofar as feasible, any search shall be made in such a manner that it is not observed by or known to other students.

d) Nothing in this policy shall be construed to prohibit State School staff and representatives from various regulatory bodies from entering students' rooms in the course of their normal duties.

105 ILCS 5/10-27.1B. Reporting drug-related incidents in schools.

(b) Upon receipt of any written, electronic, or verbal report from any school personnel regarding a verified incident involving drugs in a school or on school owned or leased property, including any conveyance owned, leased, or used by the school for the transport of students or school personnel, the superintendent or his or her designee, or other appropriate administrative officer for a private school, shall report all such drug-related incidents occurring in a school or on school property to the local law enforcement authorities immediately and to the Department of State Police in a form, manner, and frequency as prescribed by the Department of State Police.

105 ILCS 5/22-20. All courts and law enforcement agencies of the State of Illinois.

All courts and law enforcement agencies of the State of Illinois and its political subdivisions shall report to the principal of any public school in this State whenever a child enrolled therein is detained for proceedings under the Juvenile Court Act of 1987 [705 ILCS 405/1-1 et seq.], as heretofore and hereafter amended, or for any criminal offense, including illegal gang activity, or any violation of a municipal or county ordinance. The report shall include the basis for detaining the child, circumstances surrounding the events which led to the child's detention, and status of proceedings. The report shall be updated as appropriate to notify the principal of developments and the disposition of the matter.

The information derived thereby shall be kept separate from and shall not become a part of the official school record of such child and shall not be a public record. Such information shall be used solely by the appropriate school official or officials whom the school has determined to have a legitimate educational or safety interest to aid in the proper rehabilitation of the child and to protect the safety of students and employees in the school.

105 ILCS 5/22-85. Parental notification of law enforcement detainment and questioning on school grounds.

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

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

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

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

(3) Make reasonable efforts to ensure that the student's parent or guardian is present during the questioning or, if the parent or guardian is not present, ensure that school personnel, including, but not limited to, a school social worker, a school psychologist, a school nurse, a school guidance counselor, or any other mental health professional, are present during the questioning.

(4) If practicable, make reasonable efforts to ensure that a law enforcement officer trained in promoting safe interactions and communications with youth is present during the questioning. An officer who

received training in youth investigations approved or certified by his or her law enforcement agency or under Section 10.22 of the Police Training Act [50 ILCS 705/10.22] or a juvenile police officer, as defined under Section 1-3 of the Juvenile Court Act of 1987 [705 ILCS 405/1-3], satisfies the requirement under this paragraph.

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

- (1) Prevent bodily harm or injury to the student or any other person.
- (2) Apprehend an armed or fleeing suspect.
- (3) Prevent the destruction of evidence.
- (4) Address an emergency or other dangerous situation.

105 ILCS 5/34-8.05. Reporting firearms in schools.

On or after January 1, 1997, upon receipt of any written, electronic, or verbal report from any school personnel regarding a verified incident involving a firearm in a school or on school owned or leased property, including any conveyance owned, leased, or used by the school for the transport of students or school personnel, the general superintendent or his or her designee shall report all such firearm-related incidents occurring in a school or on school property to the local law enforcement authorities no later than 24 hours after the occurrence of the incident and to the Department of State Police in a form, manner, and frequency as prescribed by the Department of State Police.

105 ILCS 5/34-8.1. Principals.

The board shall specify in its formal job description for principals, and from and after July 1, 1990 shall specify in the 4 year performance contracts for use with respect to all principals, that his or her primary responsibility is in the improvement of instruction. A majority of the time spent by a principal shall be spent on curriculum and staff development through both formal and informal activities, establishing clear lines of communication regarding school goals, accomplishments, practices and policies with parents and teachers. The principal, with the assistance of the local school council, shall develop a school improvement plan as provided in Section 34-2.4 [105 ILCS 5/34-2.4] and, upon approval of the plan by the local school council, shall be responsible for directing implementation of the plan. The principal, with the assistance of the professional personnel leadership committee, shall develop the specific methods and contents of the school's curriculum within the board's system-wide curriculum standards and objectives and the requirements of the school improvement plan. The board shall ensure that all principals are evaluated on their instructional leadership ability and their ability to maintain a positive education and learning climate. It shall also be the responsibility of the principal to utilize resources of proper law enforcement agencies when the safety and welfare of students and teachers are threatened by illegal use of drugs and alcohol, by illegal use or possession of weapons, or by illegal gang activity.

105 ILCS 5/34-18.57. Booking stations on school grounds.

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

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

(c) When the underlying suspected or alleged criminal act is an act of violence, and isolation of a student or students is deemed necessary to the interest of public safety, and no other location is adequate for secure isolation of the student or students, offices as described in paragraph (1) of subsection (d) of this

Section may be employed to detain students for a period no longer than that required to alleviate that threat to public safety.

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

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

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

105 ILCS 5/34-21.8. Chicago public schools violence prevention hotline.

(a) In consultation with the Chicago Police Department, the Board must establish a hotline for the purpose of receiving anonymous phone calls for information that may prevent violence.

(b) Calls that are placed to the hotline must be answered by the Chicago Police Department.

(c) Each call placed to the hotline must be recorded and investigated by the Chicago Police Department.

(d) Prior to receiving any information, notice must be provided to the caller that the call is being recorded for investigation by the Chicago Police Department. The notice may be provided by a pre-recorded message or otherwise.

(e) The hotline shall be known as the "CPS Violence Prevention Hotline" and its number and anonymous nature must be posted in all Chicago Public Schools.

105 ILCS 5/34-84a.1. Principals shall report incidents of intimidation.

The principal of each attendance center shall promptly notify and report to the local law enforcement authorities for inclusion in the Department of State Police's Illinois Uniform Crime Reporting Program each incident of intimidation of which he or she has knowledge and each alleged incident of intimidation which is reported to him or her, either orally or in writing, by any pupil or by any teacher or other certificated or non-certificated personnel employed at the attendance center. "Intimidation" shall have the meaning ascribed to it by Section 12-6 of the Criminal Code of 2012 [720 ILCS 5/12-6].

105 ILCS 127/2. Duty of school administrators.

It is the duty of the principal of a public elementary or secondary school, or his or her designee, and the chief administrative officer of a private elementary or secondary school or a public or private community college, college, or university, or his or her designee, to report to the municipal police department or office of the county sheriff of the municipality or county where the school is located violations of Section 5.2 of the Cannabis Control Act [720 ILCS 550/5.2], violations of Section 401 [720 ILCS 570/401] and subsection (b) of Section 407 of the Illinois Controlled Substances Act [720 ILCS 570/407], and violations of the Methamphetamine Control and Community Protection Act [720 ILCS 646/1 et seq.] occurring in a school, on the real property comprising any school, on a public way within 1,000 feet of a school, or in any conveyance owned, leased, or contracted by a school to transport students to or from school or a school related activity within 48 hours of becoming aware of the incident.

School Resource Officer (SRO) or School Security Officer (SSO) Training or Certification

LAWS

50 ILCS 705/10.22. School resource officers.

(a) The Board shall develop or approve a course for school resource officers as defined in Section 10-20.68 of the School Code [105 ILCS 5/10-20.68].

(b) The school resource officer course shall be developed within one year after January 1, 2019 (the effective date of Public Act 100-984) and shall be created in consultation with organizations demonstrating expertise and or experience in the areas of youth and adolescent developmental issues, educational administrative issues, prevention of child abuse and exploitation, youth mental health treatment, and juvenile advocacy.

(c) The Board shall develop a process allowing law enforcement agencies to request a waiver of this training requirement for any specific individual assigned as a school resource officer. Applications for these waivers may be submitted by a local law enforcement agency chief administrator for any officer whose prior training and experience may qualify for a waiver of the training requirement of this subsection

(c). The Board may issue a waiver at its discretion, based solely on the prior training and experience of an officer.

(d) Upon completion, the employing agency shall be issued a certificate attesting to a specific officer's completion of the school resource officer training. Additionally, a letter of approval shall be issued to the employing agency for any officer who is approved for a training waiver under this subsection (d).

105 ILCS 5/10-22.6. Suspension or expulsion of pupils; school searches.

(c-5) School districts shall make reasonable efforts to provide ongoing professional development to teachers, administrators, school board members, school resource officers, and staff on the adverse consequences of school exclusion and justice-system involvement, effective classroom management strategies, culturally responsive discipline, the appropriate and available supportive services for the promotion of student attendance and engagement, and developmentally appropriate disciplinary methods that promote positive and healthy school climates.

Authorizations, Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs), and/or Funding

LAWS

105 ILCS 5/10-20.14. Student discipline policies; Parent-teacher advisory committee.

(b) The parent-teacher advisory committee in cooperation with local law enforcement agencies shall develop, with the school board, policy guideline procedures to establish and maintain a reciprocal reporting system between the school district and local law enforcement agencies regarding criminal offenses committed by students. School districts are encouraged to create memoranda of understanding with local law enforcement agencies that clearly define law enforcement's role in schools, in accordance with Section 10-22.6 of this Code.

105 ILCS 5/10-20.68. School resource officer.

(a) In this Section, "school resource officer" means a law enforcement officer who has been primarily assigned to a school or school district under an agreement with a local law enforcement agency.

(b) Beginning January 1, 2021, any law enforcement agency that provides a school resource officer under this Section shall provide to the school district a certificate of completion, or approved waiver, issued by the Illinois Law Enforcement Training Standards Board under Section 10.22 of the Illinois Police Training Act [50 ILCS 705/10.22] indicating that the subject officer has completed the requisite course of

instruction in the applicable subject areas within one year of assignment, or has prior experience and training which satisfies this requirement.

(c) In an effort to defray the related costs, any law enforcement agency that provides a school resource officer should apply for grant funding through the federal Community Oriented Policing Services grant program.

105 ILCS 5/26-9. School officers and teachers to assist truant officers.

School officers, superintendents, teachers or other persons shall render such assistance and furnish such information as they have to aid truant officers in the performance of their duties. Illinois

105 ILCS 5/10-20; 5/26-12. No Citations, MOU, Reports to State Board of Education.

Amends the School Code. Provides that the State Board of Education shall require that each school district annually report the number of students who were referred to a law enforcement agency or official and the number of instances of referrals to law enforcement that students received.

Provides that on or before January 31, 2027 and on or before January 31 of each subsequent year, the State Board of Education shall prepare a report on student referrals to law enforcement in all school districts in the State. Requires a parent-teacher advisory committee to develop policy guideline procedures to establish and maintain a reciprocal reporting system between the school district and local law enforcement agencies regarding both criminal and civil offenses (rather than only criminal offenses) committed by students. Removes language providing that a student may not be issued a monetary fine or fee as a disciplinary consequence. Instead, prohibits school personnel from issuing a monetary fine, fee, ticket, or citation for a municipal code violation. Some common examples include truancy and vaping. Law enforcement officials may not issue these kinds of citations on school grounds, school in-person or remote, during regular school hours, or on school transportation. Provides that school personnel (rather than a school district) may not refer a truant, chronic truant, or truant minor to any other local public entity, school resource officer, or peace officer (rather than only to any other local public entity) for that local public entity, school resource officer, or peace officer to issue the child a fine or fee as punishment for truancy.



Threat Assessment Protocols. School Resource Officer/Law Enforcement Awareness of school requirements that they would be asked to participate

105 ILCS 128/25. Annual review.

(a) Each public school district, through its school board or the board's designee, shall conduct a minimum of one annual meeting at which it will review each school building's emergency and crisis response plans, protocols, and procedures, including procedures regarding the school district's threat assessment team, the efficacy and effects of law enforcement drills, and each building's compliance with the school safety drill programs. The purpose of this annual review shall be to review and update the emergency and crisis response plans, protocols, and procedures and the school safety drill programs of the district and each of its school buildings. This review must be at no cost to the school district. In updating a school building's emergency and crisis response plans, consideration may be given to making the emergency and crisis response plans available to first responders, administrators, and teachers for implementation and utilization through the use of electronic applications on electronic devices, including, but not limited to, smartphones, tablets, and laptop computers.

105 ILCS 128/5 Emergency Preparedness Under School Safety Drill Act became effective: January 1, 2026. This amends the School Safety Drill Act by revising definitions and expanding requirements for emergency preparedness. Key definitional changes include terms such as “emergency services and disaster agency,” “hazardous substance,” and “local emergency planning committee.” By January 1, 2027, the Illinois Emergency Management Agency and Office of Homeland Security, in consultation with the State Board of Education, shall develop and provide guidance related to a release or explosion of a hazardous substance. By July 1, 2027, each school district shall, in consultation with the applicable local emergency planning committee, develop procedures to address the release or explosion of a hazardous substance. School districts must also make available relevant and appropriate information related to these procedures to all school personnel. This includes identified evacuation plans, alternative evacuation plans, safe locations where students and staff can seek shelter, and a description of how this information will be communicated to school personnel in the case of an emergency.

105 ILCS 128/45. Threat assessment procedure.

A school district must implement a threat assessment procedure targeted towards school violence prevention. Schools must create a threat assessment team. The team must include at least one law enforcement official and cross-disciplinary representatives of the district who are most directly familiar with the mental and behavioral health needs of students and staff.

(a) Each school district must implement a threat assessment procedure that may be part of a school board policy on targeted school violence prevention. The procedure must include the creation of a threat assessment team. The team must include all of the following members:

(1) An administrator employed by the school district or a special education cooperative that serves the school district and is available to serve.

(2) A teacher employed by the school district or a special education cooperative that serves the school district and is available to serve.

(3) A school counselor employed by the school district or a special education cooperative that serves the school district and is available to serve.

(4) A school psychologist employed by the school district or a special education cooperative that serves the school district and is available to serve.

(5) A school social worker employed by the school district or a special education cooperative that serves the school district and is available to serve.

(6) At least one law enforcement official.

If a school district is unable to establish a threat assessment team with school district staff and resources, it may utilize a regional behavioral threat assessment and intervention team that includes mental health professionals and representatives from the State, county, and local law enforcement agencies.

(b) A school district shall establish the threat assessment team under this Section no later than 180 days after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly and must implement an initial threat assessment procedure no later than 120 days after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly.

(c) Any sharing of student information under this Section must comply with the federal Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974 and the Illinois School Student Records Act [105 ILCS 10/1 et seq.]. Illinois The Act further defines “unauthorized digital replica” as the digital replica of an individual without the consent of the depicted individual. Digital replica itself is defined in the Digital Voice and Likeness Protection Act to mean an electronic representation of an actual individual using technology, including artificial intelligence, that appears to be so realistic that a reasonable person would believe it to be a representation of the actual individual.

105 ILCS 128/60 Cardiac emergency response plan.

(a) A school district and a private school shall develop a cardiac emergency response plan in place in accordance with guidelines set forth by either the American Heart Association or other nationally recognized, evidence-based standards that addresses the appropriate response to incidents involving an individual experiencing sudden cardiac arrest or a similar life-threatening emergency while at a school or at a school-sponsored activity or event. The plan must be distributed to all teachers, administrators, school support personnel, coaches, and other school staff identified by school administrators at each school.

105 ILCS 5/22-105. Safe Schools for All

became effective: January 1, 2026. This amends the School Code by codifying existing protections established by the Supreme Court case, *Plyer v. Doe*, requiring clear procedures for any law enforcement agents seeking access to school property, and creating an individual right of action against school districts, including attorney's fees. By July 1, 2026, schools must develop procedures for reviewing and authorizing requests from law enforcement agents attempting to enter a school or school facility. Schools must also develop a policy to comply with the Act by July 1, 2026.

105 ILCS 5/22-11. Safety education for students

Became effective on August 15, 2025 This Public Act creates new requirements for school districts to administer safety education for its students. The Act creates Section 27-105 of the School Code, which requires all public schools to have instruction on recognizing the danger of and how to avoid abduction. The Act creates the Critical Health Problems and Comprehensive Health Education Act which, among other things, defines "comprehensive health education program" and, for any school program meeting that definition, establishes requirements for such programs including consent education and instruction in mental health and mental illness. The Act allows for parental opt outs for instruction in topics like AIDS, family life, and CPR or AED emergency training. Requires all public schools with grades kindergarten through fourth to include in the curriculum effective methods for prevention and avoidance of drug use, as well as the dangers of opioid and substance abuse. For grades 5-12, the Act requires public school districts to provide classroom instruction on alcohol and drug use as well as substance abuse.

School Interrogations

On school grounds, during a regular school day.

105 ILCS 5/22-85 Parental notification

School grounds, real property comprising an active and operational during regular school hours.

Before detaining and questioning a student, who is before their 18th birthday, a suspect of committing a criminal act, a law enforcement officer, SRO, school security must.

- Ensure that notification or attempted notification of the students' parents/guardian was made.
- Documentation of the attempts and reasonable efforts that were made in the notification process.

If a parent/guardian is not present, ensure that school personnel, including but not limited to a school social worker, school psychologist, school nurse, school counselor, other school mental health professional, are present during the questioning.

If practical, make reasonable efforts to ensure that a law enforcement officer training in promoting safe interactions and communications with youth is present. (Dept regulation). Youth investigator, juvenile police officer.

Nothing prohibits an officer to make an arrest on school grounds.

This does not apply to certain circumstances that would cause a reasonable person to believe that urgency is needed to prevent bodily harm or injury to a student or other person, apprehend an armed or fleeing suspect, prevent the destruction of evidence, or address and emergency or another dangerous situation.

Safe2Help Illinois **www.safe2helpil.com**

Safe2Help Illinois offers students and families a safe, confidential way in which to share information that might help prevent suicides, bullying, school violence or other threats to school safety. This program is not intended to suspend, expel, or punish students. Rather, the goal is to get students to “Seek Help Before Harm.” Safe2Help Illinois will also develop an educational curriculum aimed at changing the culture in Illinois schools while also providing the resources to help parents and educators reinforce the components of this program.

Safe2Help Illinois is a 24/7 program where students can use a free app, text/phone, website, and other social media platforms to report school safety issues in a confidential environment. Once vetted, the tips will immediately be shared with local school officials, mental health professionals and/or local law enforcement, depending on the nature of the tip. The program also will help local officials by connecting them with mental health resources or other appropriate resources to intervene and help students before they harm themselves or others. Visit their website to learn more.