

Information maintained by the Legislative Reference Bureau

Updating the database of the Illinois Compiled Statutes (ILCS) is an ongoing process. Recent laws may not yet be included in the ILCS database, but they are found on this site as [Public Acts](#) soon after they become law. For information concerning the relationship between statutes and Public Acts, refer to the [Guide](#).

Because the statute database is maintained primarily for legislative drafting purposes, statutory changes are sometimes included in the statute database before they take effect. If the source note at the end of a Section of the statutes includes a Public Act that has not yet taken effect, the version of the law that is currently in effect may have already been removed from the database and you should refer to that Public Act to see the changes made to the current law.

**HIGHER EDUCATION
(110 ILCS 64/) Smoke-Free Campus Act.**

(110 ILCS 64/1)

Sec. 1. Short title. This Act may be cited as the Smoke-Free Campus Act.

(Source: P.A. 98-985, eff. 8-18-14.)

(110 ILCS 64/5)

Sec. 5. Findings. The General Assembly finds that tobacco smoke is a harmful and dangerous carcinogen to human beings and a hazard to public health. Secondhand tobacco smoke causes at least 65,000 deaths each year from heart disease and lung cancer according to the National Cancer Institute. Secondhand tobacco smoke causes heart disease, stroke, cancer, sudden infant death syndrome, low birth weight in infants, asthma and the exacerbation of asthma, bronchitis, and pneumonia in children and adults. Secondhand tobacco smoke is the third leading cause of preventable death in the United States. Illinois workers exposed to secondhand tobacco smoke are at an increased risk of premature death. An estimated 2,900 Illinois citizens die each year from exposure to secondhand tobacco smoke.

The General Assembly also finds that the United States Surgeon General's 2006 report has determined that there is no risk-free level of exposure to secondhand smoke; the scientific evidence that secondhand smoke causes serious diseases, including lung cancer, heart disease, and respiratory illnesses such as bronchitis and asthma, is massive and conclusive; separating smokers from nonsmokers, cleaning the air, and ventilating buildings cannot eliminate secondhand smoke exposure; smoke-free policies are effective in reducing secondhand smoke exposure.

The General Assembly also finds that a law that prohibits smoking on the campuses of State-supported institutions of higher education will reduce secondhand smoke exposure among nonsmokers as well as prepare students for the workplace and ensure a healthy environment for all campus communities.

(Source: P.A. 98-985, eff. 8-18-14.)

(110 ILCS 64/10)

Sec. 10. Definitions. In this Act:

"Campus" means all property, including buildings, grounds, parking lots, and vehicles that are owned or operated by a State-supported institution of higher education, but does not include property covered under the Smoke Free Illinois Act, or

enclosed laboratories, not open to the public, in an accredited university or government facility where the activity of smoking is exclusively conducted for the purpose of medical or scientific, health-related research.

"Employee" means an individual who is employed by a State-supported institution of higher education in consideration for direct or indirect monetary wages or profit.

"Governing authority" means the administrative branch of the State-supported institution of higher education.

"Guest" means a visitor to the campus of a State-supported institution of higher education.

"Smoke" or "smoking" means the carrying, smoking, burning, inhaling, or exhaling of any kind of lighted pipe, cigar, cigarette, hookah, weed, herbs, or other lighted smoking equipment. "Smoke" or "smoking" also includes products containing or delivering nicotine intended or expected for human consumption, or any part of such a product, that is not a tobacco product as defined by Section 321(rr) of Title 21 of the United States Code, unless it has been approved or otherwise certified for legal sale by the United States Food and Drug Administration for tobacco use cessation or other medical purposes and is being marketed and sold solely for that approved purpose. "Smoke" or "smoking" does not include smoking that is associated with a native recognized religious ceremony, ritual, or activity by American Indians that is in accordance with the federal American Indian Religious Freedom Act, Sections 1996 and 1996a of Title 42 of the United States Code.

"Student" means an individual enrolled in a credit or noncredit course at a State-supported institution of higher education.

"State-supported institution of higher education" means the University of Illinois, Southern Illinois University, Chicago State University, Eastern Illinois University, Governors State University, Illinois State University, Northeastern Illinois University, Northern Illinois University, Western Illinois University, and the public community colleges subject to the Public Community College Act.

(Source: P.A. 98-985, eff. 8-18-14.)

(110 ILCS 64/15)

Sec. 15. Prohibitions on smoking.

(a) Beginning on July 1, 2015, smoking is prohibited on each campus of a State-supported institution of higher education. The prohibition set forth in this subsection (a) shall not apply to any instance in which an individual is traveling through or parked on a campus in a vehicle that is not owned by a State-supported institution of higher education.

(b) An individual or campus subject to the smoking prohibitions of this Act may not discriminate or retaliate in any manner against a person for making a complaint of a violation of this Act or furnishing information concerning a violation to a person, campus, or governing authority.

(c) The prohibitions on smoking in this Act must be communicated to all students and employees of State-supported

institutions of higher education on or before May 1, 2015 and to each guest of a State-supported institution of higher education upon request.

(d) Each State-supported institution of higher education shall create and post on its Internet website a smoke-free campus map indicating the locations where smoking is prohibited under this Act.

(Source: P.A. 98-979, eff. 8-18-14; 98-985, eff. 8-18-14.)

(110 ILCS 64/20)

Sec. 20. Smoke-free campus task force. On or before December 31, 2014, each State-supported institution of higher education shall establish a community task force for the purpose of coordinating with community and campus leaders for the implementation of this Act.

The governing board of each State-supported institution of higher education shall coordinate with its respective community task force to implement a public education and notice program regarding this Act. As part of the notice to students, employees, and the public, "No Smoking" signs or the international "No Smoking" symbol (consisting of a pictorial representation of a burning cigarette enclosed in a red circle with a red bar across it) may be clearly and conspicuously posted on each campus where smoking is prohibited by this Act.

(Source: P.A. 98-985, eff. 8-18-14.)

(110 ILCS 64/25)

Sec. 25. Penalties and rules. The governing board of each State-supported institution of higher education shall implement this Act and shall promulgate all policies and regulations necessary for this purpose, including, but not limited to, disciplinary action, fines, and an appeals process.

(Source: P.A. 98-985, eff. 8-18-14.)

(110 ILCS 64/30)

Sec. 30. Conflict. In case of conflict with provisions of the Smoke Free Illinois Act, the provisions of the Smoke Free Illinois Act shall control.

(Source: P.A. 98-985, eff. 8-18-14.)

(110 ILCS 64/99)

Sec. 99. Effective date. This Act takes effect upon becoming law.

(Source: P.A. 98-985, eff. 8-18-14.)