

Students

Student Rights and Responsibilities ¹

All students are entitled to enjoy the rights protected by the U.S. and Illinois Constitutions and laws for persons of their age and maturity in a school setting.² Students should exercise these rights reasonably and avoid violating the rights of others. Students who violate the rights of others or violate District policies or rules will be subject to disciplinary measures.³

Students may, during the school day, during noninstructional time, voluntarily engage in individually or collectively initiated, non-disruptive prayer or religious-based meetings that, consistent with the Free Exercise and Establishment Clauses of the U.S. and Illinois Constitutions, are not sponsored, promoted, or endorsed in any manner by the school or any school employee.⁴ *Noninstructional time* means time set aside by a school before actual classroom instruction begins or after actual classroom instruction ends.⁵

LEGAL REF.: 20 U.S.C. §7904.
Tinker v. Des Moines Indep. Cmty. Sch. Dist., 393 U.S. 503 (1969).
 105 ILCS 20/5, Silent Reflection and Student Prayer Act.

CROSS REF.: 7:140 (Search and Seizure), 7:150 (Agency and [Law Enforcement Requests/Police Interviews](#)), 7:160 (Student Appearance), 7:190 (Student Behavior), [7:330 \(Student Use of Buildings - Equal Access\)](#)

The footnotes are not intended to be part of the adopted policy; they should be removed before the policy is adopted.

¹ State or federal law controls this policy's content.

² In 1969 the U.S. Supreme Court changed the relationship between schools and students by finding that students "do not shed their constitutional rights at the schoolhouse door." Tinker v. Des Moines Indep. Cmty. Sch. Dist., 393 U.S. 503 (1969).

³ Consult the board attorney to ensure the district's non-discrimination coordinator and complaint managers are trained to appropriately respond to allegations of discrimination based upon bullying and/or sexual violence under Title IX's sexual harassment umbrella. U.S. Dept. of Education (DOE) guidance states that while acts of sexual violence are crimes, they may also be discrimination under Title IX. See *Dear Colleague Letter: Sexual Violence Background, Summary, and Fast Facts*, U.S. Dept. of Education Office for Civil Rights, 111 LRP 23852 (~~April 4, 2014~~ 4-11), at https://obamawhitehouse.archives.gov/sites/default/files/fact_sheet_sexual_violence.pdf.

⁴ This language is from 105 ILCS 20/5. The statute provides these examples of religious-based meetings: prayer groups, B I B L E (Basic Instruction Before Leaving Earth) clubs, and *meet at the flagpole for prayer days*. ~~Districts with secondary schools should amend the Cross References by adding "7:330 (Student Use of Buildings - Equal Access)."~~

In addition, federal law requires districts to certify that "no [district] policy... prevents, or otherwise denies participation in, constitutionally protected prayer in both public elementary and secondary schools." 20 U.S.C. §7904(b). The State provides certification instructions and DOE provides guidance on constitutionally protected prayer in public schools. See *Guidance on Constitutionally Protected Prayer in Public Elementary and Secondary Schools*, www.ed.gov/policy/gen/guid/religionandschools/prayer_guidance.html. Certification with the Ill. State Board of Education occurs through the signed assurances that a superintendent provides through the grant application process.

⁵ 105 ILCS 20/5.