

School Board

Board Member Oath and Conduct

Each School Board member, before taking his or her seat on the Board, shall take the following oath of office:¹

I, (name), do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully discharge the duties of the office of member of the Board of Education² of (name of School District), in accordance with the

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

¹ Although the policy is not required by State or federal law, each board member, before taking his or her seat on the board, must take an oath in substantially the form given in the statute as reprinted in this sample policy. 105 ILCS 5/10-16.5. Districts often ask whether this applies only to newly elected board members or to all members elected and/or re-elected. To ensure compliance, members that are newly elected or appointed and members returning by re-appointment and/or re-election should take the oath as the board determines it should be administered, i.e., examine the board's policy or its current practice for administering the oath of office.

This policy contains the verbatim oath because many of its provisions have policy implications. However, if a board prefers to remove the oath from the policy, it should replace the first sentence with this alternative:

Each Board member, before taking his or her seat on the Board, shall take the oath of office as prescribed in Section 10-16.5 of the School Code.

The School Code does not specifically address what happens when board members violate their oath of office, nor does it create an opportunity to take legal action for such violations. *Collins v. Bd. of Educ. of North Chicago Comm. Unit Sch. Dist.* 187, 792 F.Supp.2d 992 (N.D.Ill. 2011). **Consult the board attorney for guidance when considering any type of disciplinary action or sanction against a board member.**

Depending on the situation, a board self-evaluation or private one-on-one meetings with a board member may be appropriate to address an issue relating to board member behavior (for a list of IASB workshops, see www.iasb.com/conference-training-and-events/training/workshops/). When a board member's violation of the oath of office also constitutes a willful failure to perform his or her official duties, the board may request the regional superintendent to remove the member from office. See sample policy 2:60, *Board Member Removal from Office*, at ¶n 2, for further discussion. A board member whose conduct violates conflict of interest laws may also be subject to criminal liability and removal from office. See sample policy 2:100, *Board Member Conflict of Interest*, and its footnotes, for additional information. In consultation with the board attorney, a board may also consider other actions to address a member's violation of the oath of office, such as publicly censuring a member. *Houston Comm. College System v. Wilson*, 595 U.S. 468 (2022) (holding that a college board of trustees did not violate a trustee's First Amendment rights when it adopted a resolution censuring him for "reprehensible" conduct). Other sanctions may be also warranted, depending on the facts. For example, in *Earnest v. Jasper Cty. Comm. Unit Sch. Dist. No. 1*, 371 F.Supp.3d 459 (S.D.Ill 2019), a court held a board member was not deprived of his liberty interest under the 14th Amendment when the board limited his access to confidential board packet information after it found the board member shared confidential personnel and student information with members of the public.

To encourage appropriate conduct, boards may wish to have their policy express potential consequences for violating the oath of office or the *Code of Conduct for Members of School Boards*. Such boards may add the following sentence to the end of this policy. Use this alternative for districts in suburban Cook County: replace "Regional Superintendent" with "appropriate Intermediate Service Center Executive Director."

A board member who fails to abide by the oath of office or the *Code* may be subject to action by the Board, including, but not limited to, formal censure and/or referral to the Regional Superintendent for removal from office under Board policy 2:60, *Board Member Removal from Office*.

² Replace "Board of Education" with "Board of School Directors" throughout, when applicable.

Constitution of the United States, the Constitution of the State of Illinois, and the laws of the State of Illinois, to the best of my ability.

I further swear (or affirm) that:

I shall respect taxpayer interests by serving as a faithful protector of the School District's assets;

I shall encourage and respect the free expression of opinion by my fellow Board members and others who seek a hearing before the Board, while respecting the privacy of students and employees;

I shall recognize that a Board member has no legal authority as an individual and that decisions can be made only by a majority vote at a public Board meeting;

I shall abide by majority decisions of the Board, while retaining the right to seek changes in such decisions through ethical and constructive channels;

As part of the Board of Education, I shall accept the responsibility for my role in the equitable and quality education of every student in the School District;

I shall foster with the Board extensive participation of the community, formulate goals, define outcomes, and set the course for (*name of School District*);

I shall assist in establishing a structure and an environment designed to ensure all students have the opportunity to attain their maximum potential through a sound organizational framework;

I shall strive to ensure a continuous assessment of student achievement and all conditions affecting the education of our children, in compliance with State law;

I shall serve as education's key advocate on behalf of students and our community's school (or schools) to advance the vision for (*name of School District*); and

I shall strive to work together with the District Superintendent to lead the School District toward fulfilling the vision the Board has created, fostering excellence for every student in the areas of academic skills, knowledge, citizenship, and personal development.

The Board President will administer the oath in an open Board meeting; in the absence of the President, the Vice President will administer the oath. If neither is available, the Board member with the longest service on the Board will administer the oath. ³

The Board adopts the Illinois Association of School Boards' *Code of Conduct for Members of School Boards (Code)*.⁴ A copy of the *Code* shall be displayed in the regular Board meeting room.

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³ Optional. State law allows the board to determine how the oath is administered. 105 ILCS 5/10-16.5. Use the following alternative if a board does not want anyone to administer the oath:

Each Board member who is taking office shall read the oath during an open meeting and swear or affirm to follow it as indicated in the oath.

If the Board's practice is to have a local official administer the oath, revise the paragraph as follows:

The Board President may designate a local official, such as a judge, to administer the oath at an open Board meeting. Otherwise, the Board President will administer the oath during an open Board meeting; in the absence of the President, the Vice President will administer the oath.

⁴ Although national and state associations have developed codes of conduct, each board may find it helpful, as part of its self-evaluation process, to consider what behavior members expect from each other. The resulting ethics statement may serve as an important step in new member orientation. Additionally, IASB provides a resource, *School Board Member Opportunities and Expectations*, that includes a summary of the treatment that all board members are entitled to expect as members of the school board. For IASB resources, see www.iasb.com/conference-training-and-events/training/training-resources/.

LEGAL REF.: 105 ILCS 5/10-16.5.

CROSS REF.: 1:30 (School District Philosophy), 2:20 (Powers and Duties of the School Board; Indemnification), 2:50 (Board Member Term of Office), 2:60 (Board Member Removal from Office), 2:100 (Board Member Conflict of Interest), 2:105 (Ethics and Gift Ban), 2:210 (Organizational School Board Meeting)

