

Document Status: Draft Update - New

2:120-E3 Exhibit - Resolution to Appoint a Delegate to the Illinois Association of School Boards Delegate Assembly

New/Unpublished Section

WHEREAS, the Board of Education of *[insert name of School District]* (Board) is an active member of the Illinois Association of School Boards (IASB);^{C1}

WHEREAS, as an IASB member, the Board can appoint a delegate to attend and participate in IASB's Delegate Assembly (Delegate Assembly), which is held each year in conjunction with the Joint Annual Conference in Chicago, Illinois;

WHEREAS, at the Delegate Assembly, one delegate from each participating board may vote on resolutions submitted by member boards and any proposed amendments to the IASB Constitution;

WHEREAS, resolutions adopted by the Delegate Assembly become Position Statements which guide IASB's advocacy efforts and legislative agenda on behalf of its members;

WHEREAS, the Board believes it is important that its collective voice be heard at the Delegate Assembly;

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Board hereby:

1. Appoints *[insert Board member name]* to serve as the Board's delegate at the 20____ Delegate Assembly.
2. Appoints *[insert Board member name]* to serve as the Board's alternate delegate at the 20____ Delegate Assembly, should the delegate be unable to carry out their responsibilities.
3. Directs the appointed delegate to vote on the IASB resolutions and any proposed constitutional amendments at the 20____ Delegate Assembly (*choose one of the following*) [solely in accordance with the consensus reached by the Board at its meeting on *[insert date]*] OR [with their independent discretion based on the consensus of the Board at its meeting on *[insert date]* and any discussion had on each resolution].
4. The Board's consensus on the IASB resolutions and any proposed constitutional amendments at the 20____ Delegate Assembly shall be reflected in the Board's meeting minutes.

Adopted this _____ day of _____, 20__.

Attested by: _____, Board President

Attested by: _____, Board Secretary

Winfield SD 34

PRESSPlus Comments

- C1. A new sample resolution is created to assist boards with annually appointing a delegate to the IASB Delegate Assembly (DA) and defining the delegate's authority to act on the board's behalf at the DA. This resolution is optional, and if customized and adopted by the board, is not required to be included in the board's policy manual. It is provided through your PRESS Plus dashboard for your convenience, and it can also be found at PRESS Online. **Issue 122, June 2026**

Document Status: Draft Update - Rewritten

Vacancies on the Board of Education - Filling Vacancies**2:70-E Exhibit - Checklist for Filling Board Vacancies by Appointment**

The Board of Education fills a vacancy by either appointment or election.^{C1} The Board uses this checklist for guidance when it must fill a vacancy by appointment. Some items contain guidelines along with explanations. For more information, see *Answers to FAQs: Vacancies on the Board of Education*, published by a committee of the Ill. Council of School Attorneys (ICSA), and available at: www.iasb.com/policy-services-and-school-law/guidance-and-resources/vacancies-on-the-board.

☐ **Confirm that the Board must fill the vacancy by appointment.**

Guidelines	Explanation
Review Board policy 2:70, <i>Vacancies on the Board of Education - Filling Vacancies</i> , to determine if a vacancy on the Board occurred and, if so, whether the successor will be selected by election or Board appointment. Consult the Board Attorney as needed.	Filling a vacancy by Board appointment or election depends upon when the vacancy occurred. If a vacancy occurs with less than: (1) 868 days remaining in the term of office, or (2) 88 days before the next regularly scheduled election for the vacant office, the Board selects an appointee to fill the vacancy, no election to fill the vacancy is held, and the appointee serves the remainder of the term. At all other times, an appointee serves until the next regular school election, at which election a successor is elected to serve the remainder of the unexpired term. See 105 ILCS 5/10-10.
In the event a seat on the board goes unfilled at an election, consult the Board Attorney to determine (1) how long the seat can be <i>held over</i> by the incumbent member, and (2) the process by which the Board will fill the seat.	The School Code partially addresses the concept of a <i>holdover seat</i> (a board member remaining in office past their term); it states: "no elective office...becomes vacant until the successor of the incumbent of such office has been appointed or elected, as the case may be, and qualified." 105 ILCS 5/10-11.

☐ **Notify the Regional Superintendent of the vacancy within five days of its occurrence (105 ILCS 5/10-10).**

☐ **Develop a list of qualifications for appointment of a person to fill the vacancy.**

Guidelines	Explanation
At a minimum, a candidate must meet the following qualifications: • Be a United States citizen • Be at least 18 years of age • Be a resident of Illinois and the District for at least one year immediately preceding the appointment • Be a registered voter • Not be a child sex offender • Not hold an incompatible public office • Not have a prohibited interest in any contract with the District • Not be a school trustee • Not hold certain types of	While the School Code does not expressly set forth eligibility requirements for appointment to a Board vacancy, the Board may want to use the qualifications for elected Board members listed in 105 ILCS 5/10-3 (board of directors) or 5/10-10 (board of education). For guidance discussing other qualifications that the Board may want to consider, see IASB's <i>A School Board's Guide to Identifying, Recruiting, and Mentoring Future School Board Members</i>, available at: www.iasb.com/about-us/publications/pamphlets-and-tools/recruiting-school-board-members. For guidance regarding conflict of interest and incompatible offices, see <i>Answers to FAQs Regarding Conflict of Interest and Incompatible Offices</i> (ICSA), available at: www.iasb.com/policy-services-and-school-law/guidance-and-resources/answers-to-faqs-regarding-conflict-of-interest-and.

prohibited State or federal employment	
When additional qualifications apply, the following items may be included in the Board's list of qualifications: • Meet all qualifications based upon the distribution of population among congressional townships in the district • Meet all qualifications based upon the distribution of population among incorporated and unincorporated areas	Board members of some community unit school districts may be subject to historical residential qualifications based on the distribution of population among congressional townships in the district or between the district's incorporated and unincorporated areas. 105 ILCS 5/10-11. Note: If a vacancy for an area of residence remains unfilled, a board must submit a proposition at the next general election for the election of a board member at large. 105 ILCS 5/10-10.5(c).

☐ **Decide who will receive completed vacancy applications.**

Guidelines	Explanation
The Board President will accept applications.	Who accepts vacancy applications is at the Board's sole discretion. According to Board policy 2:110, <i>Qualifications, Term, and Duties of Board Officers</i> , the Board President is a logical officer to accept the applications, but this task may be delegated to the Secretary or Superintendent's secretary if the Board determines that it is more convenient. Who accepts the

The Board will discuss, at an open meeting, its process to review the applications and who will contact applicants for an interview.	applications must be decided prior to posting the vacancy announcement.
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☐ **Create the Board member vacancy announcement.**

Announcement	Explanation
[Insert District name] Board Member Vacancy The School District is accepting applications to fill the vacancy resulting from [reason for vacancy] of [former Board member's name].	The contents of a vacancy announcement, how it is announced, and where it is posted are at the Board's sole discretion. The Board may want to announce the vacancy and its intent to fill it by appointment during an open meeting. The announcement may be posted on the District's website and in the local newspaper(s).
The individual selected will serve on the Board of Education from the date of appointment to [date].	The length of the appointment depends upon when during the term of office the vacancy occurred. See 105 ILCS 5/10-10 and Board policy 2:70, <i>Vacancies on the Board of Education - Filling Vacancies</i> , to determine the length of the appointment. Consult the Board Attorney as needed.
The School District [School District's philosophy or mission statement].	See Board policy 1:30, <i>School District Philosophy</i> , for the District's mission statement that is specific to the community's goals.
Applicants for the Board vacancy must be: [Board's list of qualifications].	See checklist item titled <i>Develop a list of qualifications for appointment of a person to fill the vacancy</i> , above.
Applicants should show familiarity with the Board's policies regarding general duties and responsibilities of a	Listing this along with the Board's list of qualifications assists candidates in understanding a Board member's duties and responsibilities and may facilitate a better conversation during the interview

Board and a Board member, including fiduciary responsibilities, conflict of interest, ethics, and gift ban. The Board's policies are available at [locations].	process. See Board policies: 2:20, <i>Powers and Duties of the Board of Education</i> ; <i>Indemnification</i> ; 2:80, <i>Board Member Oath and Conduct</i> ; 2:100, <i>Board Member Conflict of Interest</i> ; 2:105 <i>Ethics and Gift Ban</i> ; and 2:120, <i>Board Member Development</i> .
Applications may be obtained at [location and address and/or website] beginning on [date and time]. Completed applications may be turned in by [date and time] to [name and title of person receiving applications].	See action item titled <i>Decide who will receive completed vacancy applications</i> , above.

- ☐ **Publicize the vacancy announcement by placing it on the District's website, announcing it at a meeting, and/or advertising it in the local newspaper(s).**
- ☐ **Accept and review applications from prospective candidates (see *Decide who will receive completed vacancy applications*, above).**
- ☐ **Contact appropriate applicants for interviews (see *Decide who will receive completed vacancy applications*, above).**
- ☐ **Develop interview questions.**

Interview Questions	Explanation
Why do you want to be a Board member?	Interview questions are at the Board's sole discretion. This list is not exhaustive, but it may help the Board tailor its questions toward finding a candidate who will approach Board membership with a clear understanding of its demands and expectations along with a constructive attitude toward the challenge. The Board may also want to consider allowing an equal amount of time for each interview.
What specific skills would you bring to the Board?	
Please give specific examples of your ability in interpersonal	See IASB's <i>A School Board's Guide to Identifying, Recruiting, and Mentoring Future School Board Members</i> , available at: www.iasb.com/about-us/publications/pamphlets-and-tools/

relationships and teamwork.	recruiting-school-board-members .
What do you see as the role of a Board member?	A prospective candidate to fill a vacancy may raise other specific issues that the Board will want to cover during an interview.
What have you done to prepare yourself for the challenges of being a Board member?	
Please describe your previous community or nonprofit experiences.	
What areas in the District would you like to see the Board strengthen?	
What is your availability to meet the time, training commitments, and other responsibilities required for Board membership?	
Describe what legacy you would like to leave behind.	

☐ **Conduct interviews with candidates (interviews may occur in closed session pursuant to 5 ILCS 120/2(c)(3)).**

Interview Plan	Explanation
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In each interview, the Board President will: Introduce Board members to the candidate at the beginning of the interview. Describe the Board's interview process, selection process, anticipated timeline, and ask the candidate if he or she has questions about the Board's process for filling a vacancy by appointment. Describe the District's philosophy or mission statement. Describe the vacancy for the candidate by reviewing the: (1) qualifications, and (2) general duties and responsibilities of the Board and the Board members, including fiduciary responsibilities, conflict of interest, ethics and gift ban, and general Board member development. Begin asking the interview questions that the Board developed. Ask the candidate whether he or she has any questions for the Board. Thank the candidate and inform the candidate when the Board expects to make a decision and how the candidate will be contacted regarding the Board's decision.	The Board President will lead the Board as it interviews prospective candidates. See Board policy 2:110, <i>Qualifications, Term, and Duties of Board Officers</i>. The President presides at all meetings. 105 ILCS 5/10-13. The Board may also want to consider allowing an equal amount of time for each interview.
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☐ **Fill vacancy by a vote during an open meeting of the Board before the 60th day (105 ILCS 5/10-10).**

☐ **Assist the appointed Board member in filing his or her statement of economic interest (5 ILCS 420/4A-105(c)).**

☐ **Announce the appointment to District staff and community.**

Announcement	Explanation
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The Board appointed [appointee's name] to fill the vacancy on the Board. The appointment will be from [date] to [date]. The Board previously established qualifications for the appointee in a careful and thoughtful manner. [Appointee's name] meets these qualifications and has demonstrated the willingness to accept the duties and responsibilities of a Board member. [Appointee's name] brings a clear understanding of the demands and expectations of being a Board member along with a constructive attitude toward the challenge.	The contents of the appointment announcement and length of time it is displayed are at the Board's sole discretion. The Board may want to consider announcing the appointment during its meeting and also by posting it in the same places that it posted the vacancy announcement. See Board policy 8:10, <i>Connection with the Community</i>.
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☐ **Administer the Oath of Office and begin orientation.**

Guidelines	Explanation
See Board policy 2:80, <i>Board Member Oath and Conduct</i> .	Each individual, before taking his or her seat on the Board, must take an oath in substantially the form given in 105 ILCS 5/10-16.5.
See Board policy 2:120, <i>Board Member Development</i> , and exhibit 2:120-E1, <i>Guidelines for Serving as a Mentor to a New Board of Education Member</i> .	Orientation assists new Board members to learn, understand, and practice effective governance principles. See the IASB <i>Foundational Principles of Effective Governance</i> , available at: www.iasb.com/training-and-events/training/training-resources/foundational-principles-of-effective-governance .

☐ **Inform IASB of the newly appointed Board member's name and directory information.** For instructions, see iasb.com/memberships-and-divisions/membership/member-database-instructions/how-to-update-your-district-roster.

PRESSPlus Comments

- C1. Rewritten for PRESS Plus. Updates include corrections to obsolete links to IASB's website and other continuous improvement changes. A redlined version showing the changes made is available at PRESS Online by logging in at www.iasb.com. **Issue 122, June 2026**

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Document Status: Draft Update - Rewritten

Board of Education Meeting Procedure

2:220-E1 Exhibit - Board Treatment of Closed Meeting Verbatim Recordings and Minutes

The following procedures govern the verbatim audio recordings and minutes of Board of Education meetings that are closed to the public.^{C1}

Actor	Action
<i>Before any Board meeting:</i> Superintendent or designee	Arranges to have an audio recording device with adequate storage capacity and a back-up audio recording device in the Board meeting room during every Board meeting regardless of whether a closed meeting is scheduled. The Board may close a portion of a public meeting without prior notice; it cannot, however, have a closed meeting unless it can record the session.
<i>Before a closed meeting:</i> Board President or presiding officer (#3 and #4 may be delegated to the Board Secretary or Recording Secretary)	On the closed meeting date: (1) convenes an open meeting, (2) requests a motion to adjourn into closed meeting making sure the reason for the meeting is identified in the motion, (3) takes a roll call vote, (4) ensures that the minutes record the vote of each member present and the reason for the closed meeting with a citation to the specific exception contained in the Open Meetings Act (OMA) authorizing the closed meeting (5 ILCS 120/2a), and (5) adjourns the open meeting.
<i>Before a closed meeting:</i> Superintendent or Board Secretary	Immediately before a closed meeting, tests and activates the audio recording device.

<i>During a closed meeting:</i> Board President or presiding officer	Convenes the closed meeting stating: Seeing a quorum of the Board of Education gathered today, [<i>state the date</i>], at [<i>state the time</i>], at ____ location, for the purpose of holding a closed meeting in order to confidentially discuss ____, I call the meeting to order. To record who is present, I request that each individual state his or her name and position with the District, and whether you are in person or participating remotely by audio or video conference. (Note: This script is an example.) Limits discussion to the topics that were included in the motion to go into a closed meeting. The failure to immediately call a person out-of-order who strays from the purposes included in the motion may result in an appearance of acquiescence. This responsibility to call a person out-of-order falls on each Board member in the event of the President's failure. Once the closed meeting is finished, announces a return to an open meeting or adjournment, and states the time.
<i>After a closed meeting:</i> Superintendent, Recording Secretary, or Board Secretary	For Verbatim Recordings: Takes possession of the recording of the closed meeting and labels it with identification information, specifically the date and items discussed. Adds the identification information contained on the recording's label to a cumulative list of closed meeting recordings. As soon as possible, puts the recording of the closed meeting in the previously identified secure location for storing recordings of closed meetings. Upon request of a Board member: 1. Provides access to the verbatim recording at a reasonable time and place without disrupting District operations; 2. Supervises the access to the verbatim recording or delegates it to one of the following individuals in the District: a. The Recording Secretary,

	continues to exist. If the Board wants to discuss closed meeting minutes in closed session, places "review of unreleased closed meeting minutes" on a closed meeting agenda. Places "result of Board's review of unreleased closed meeting minutes" as an item on a subsequent open meeting agenda.
<i>In preparation for the semi-annual review:</i> Individual Board members	Before the meeting in which the Board will conduct its semi-annual review, examines the material supplied by the Superintendent. Individual Board members should consider: (1) the Superintendent's recommendation, (2) the recommendation of the Board Attorney, (3) other Board members' opinions, (4) the minutes themselves, and/or (5) whether the minutes would be exempted from public disclosure under the Illinois Freedom of Information Act.
<i>During the semi-annual review:</i> Board of Education	The Board decides in open session whether: (1) the need for confidentiality still exists as to all or part of closed meeting minutes, or (2) the minutes or portions thereof no longer require confidential treatment and are available for public inspection. The Board may have an earlier meeting in closed session to discuss the continued need for confidential treatment.
<i>After the semi-annual review:</i> Superintendent or designee	Relabels and refiles closed meeting minutes as appropriate.
<i>Monthly:</i> Board President	Adds "destruction of closed meeting verbatim recording" as an agenda item to an upcoming open meeting.
<i>Monthly:</i> Board of Education	Approves the destruction of particular closed meeting recording(s) that are at least 18 months old and for which approved minutes of the closed meeting already exist.

LEGAL REF.:

5 ILCS 120/, Open Meetings Act.

Winfield SD 34

PRESSPlus Comments

- C1. Rewritten for PRESS Plus. A redlined version showing the changes made in response to a five-year review is available at PRESS Online by logging in at www.iasb.com. **Issue 122, June 2026**

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Board of Education Meeting Procedure

2:220-E3 Exhibit - Closed Meeting Minutes

Closed Meeting Minutes^{C1}

Items in bold are required by 5 ILCS 120/2.06(a)(1)-(3). Non-bolded items align with best practices.

Date: _____ **Start Time:** _____

Location: _____

Name of person(s) taking and recording the minutes: _____

Name of person presiding: _____

Members in attendance (indicate whether in person or by video or audio conference):

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.

Members absent:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

This meeting was recorded verbatim in the form of ☐ audio or ☐ video recording

OK as is
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Summary of the discussion on all matters (as specified in the vote to close the meeting):

Basis for the finding that litigation is probable or imminent, if applicable (5 ILCS 120/2(c)(11)):

Time of adjournment or return to open meeting: _____

The Board of Education, during its semi-annual review of closed session minutes, has decided these minutes no longer need confidential treatment. Semi-annual means every six months, or as soon after as is practicable, taking into account the nature and meeting schedule of the board. 5 ILCS 120/2.06(d).

☐ **These minutes are available for public inspection as of:** _____

(Date)

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PRESSPlus Comments

- C1. Rewritten for PRESS Plus. A redlined version showing the changes made in response to a five-year review is available at PRESS Online by logging in at www.iasb.com. **Issue 122, June 2026**

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Board of Education Meeting Procedure

2:220-E5 Exhibit - Semi-Annual Review of Closed Meeting Minutes

Logging and Review Process^{C1}

Step 1. The Board Secretary or Recording Secretary maintains a log of the closed meeting minutes that are unavailable for public inspection. The meeting minutes are logged according to the reason the Board held the closed meeting. See exhibit 2:220-E6, *Log of Closed Meeting Minutes*.

Step 2. The Board meets in closed session to review the log of unreleased closed meeting minutes. The Board or Recording Secretary brings a copy of all unreleased closed meeting minutes and, if requested, allows Board members to review the actual minutes. The Board identifies which closed meeting minutes or portions thereof no longer need confidential treatment. Use *Report Following the Board's Semi-Annual Review of Closed Meeting Minutes*, below.

Step 3. At least *semi-annually* (every six months, or as soon after as is practicable, taking into account the nature and meeting schedule of the Board), in an open meeting, the Board takes action to release for public inspection those minutes, or portions thereof, no longer needing confidential treatment. Use *Action to Accept*, below. Closed meeting minutes will not be released for public inspection if confidential treatment is needed to protect the public interest or the privacy of an individual, including: (1) student disciplinary cases or other matters relating to an individual student, and (2) personnel files and employees' and Board members' personal information. 5 ILCS 120/2.06(d).

Step 4. The Board Secretary or Recording Secretary: (1) updates the log of unreleased closed meeting minutes to remove any minutes that the Board made available for public inspection; (2) makes a notation on any applicable closed meeting minutes of the Board's action to release it or a portion of it for public inspection; (3) continues to log new closed meeting minutes that the Board has not released for public inspection (see exhibit 2:220-E6, *Log of Closed Meeting Minutes*); and (4) maintains logs for access to closed session minutes pursuant to 5 ILCS 120/2.06(e).

Report Following the Board's Semi-Annual Review of Closed Meeting Minutes

The Board of Education met on _____ in closed session to conduct its semi-annual review of closed meeting minutes that have not been released for public inspection.

The closed meeting minutes, or portions thereof, from the following dates no longer require confidential treatment: *(insert closed meeting dates)*

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The need for confidentiality still exists as to all remaining closed meeting minutes to protect an individual's privacy or the District's interests.

Action to Accept the Board's Semi-Annual Review of Closed Meeting Minutes

Open meeting date:
Motion to approve the Board's semi-annual review of unreleased closed meeting minutes and to release for public inspection those minutes, or portions thereof, that the Board identified as no longer needing confidential treatment made by: _____
Motion seconded by:
Action: ☐ Passed ☐ Failed

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PRESSPlus Comments

- C1. Rewritten for PRESS Plus. A redlined version showing the changes made in response to a five-year review is available at PRESS Online by logging in at www.iasb.com. **Issue 122, June 2026**

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Board of Education Meeting Procedure

2:220-E8 Exhibit - Board of Education Records Maintenance Requirements and FAQs

Open Meetings Act^{C1}

The Open Meetings Act (OMA) requires public bodies to “keep written minutes of all their meetings, whether open or closed, and a verbatim record of all their closed meetings in the form of an audio or video recording.” 5 ILCS 120/2.06(a). Minutes must include, but are not limited to: (1) the date, time, and place of the meeting; (2) the members of the public body recorded as either present or absent and whether the members were physically present or present by means of video or audio conference; and (3) a summary of discussion on all matters proposed, deliberated, or decided, and record of any votes taken. Id.

The remainder of 5 ILCS 120/2.06 addresses the approval of open meeting minutes, the treatment of verbatim recordings of closed meetings, the semi-annual review of closed meeting minutes, the confidential nature of closed meeting minutes, and the right of persons to address public officials under rules established and recorded by the public body. The requirements of 5 ILCS 120/2.06, as well as OMA requirements pertaining to Board agendas, are included in Board policy 2:220, *Board of Education Meeting Procedure*.

Exhibit 2:220-E3, *Closed Meeting Minutes*, provides a sample template for keeping closed meeting minutes that incorporates the requirements of 5 ILCS 120/2.06 of OMA. It also includes an area to designate if the Board has determined, pursuant to 5 ILCS 120/2.06(d), that the closed meeting minutes no longer need confidential treatment.

Exhibit 2:220-E4, *Open Meeting Minutes*, contains a protocol for open meeting minutes that incorporates the requirements of Section 2.06 of OMA. It also provides a sample template for keeping open meeting minutes.

Exhibit 2:220-E5, *Semi-Annual Review of Closed Meeting Minutes*, contains a process for implementing the semi-annual review of closed meeting minutes, and exhibit 2:220-E6, *Log of Closed Meeting Minutes*, is designed to facilitate this semi-annual review (every six months, or as soon after as is practicable, taking into account the nature and meeting schedule of the Board). 5 ILCS 120/2.06(d).

Exhibit 2:220-E9, *Requirements for No Physical Presence of Quorum and Participation by Audio or Video During Disaster Declaration*, contains a process for compliance with 5 ILCS 120/7(e) when a board is meeting without a physical quorum present at the meeting location during a disaster declaration related to public health concerns.

Local Records Act

The Local Records Act (LRA) provides that public records, including “any book, paper, map, photograph, digitized electronic material, or other official documentary material, regardless of physical form or characteristics, made, produced, executed or received by any agency or officer pursuant to law or in connections with the transaction of public business and preserved or appropriate for preservation by such agency or officer” must be preserved unless the State Local Records Commission has given permission to destroy those records. 50 ILCS 205/3 and 7. Board records, including agendas, meeting packets and meeting minutes, fall into this definition.

Public bodies located in Cook County must work with the Local Records Commission of Cook County to determine how long they must retain public records. Public bodies located outside of Cook County must work with the Downstate Local Records Commission to determine how long they must retain public records.

Board policy 2:250, *Access to District Public Records*, contains a subhead entitled **Preserving Public Records** which provides as follows:

Public records, including email messages, shall be preserved and cataloged if: (1) they are evidence of the District’s organization, function, policies, procedures, or activities, (2) they contain informational data appropriate for preservation, (3) their retention is required by State or federal law, or (4) they are subject to a retention request by the Board Attorney (e.g., a litigation hold), District auditor, or other individual authorized by the Board of Education or State or federal law to make such a request. Unless its retention is required as described in items numbered 3 or 4 above, a public record, as defined by the Illinois Local Records Act, may be destroyed when authorized by the Local Records Commission.

See the sample policy, 2:220, *Board of Education Meeting Procedure*, for all relevant footnotes. Also see administrative procedure 2:250-AP2, *Protocols for Record Preservation and Development of Retention Schedules*, for recommendations regarding school district records retention protocols and links to web-based record management resources.

Open Meeting Minutes

Are we required to approve	Must they be semi-annually	May we release them to the public?	May we destroy them?
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them?	reviewed?		
Yes, within 30 days or at the next subsequent meeting, whichever is later. <i>A public body shall approve the minutes of its open meeting within 30 days after that meeting or at the public body's second subsequent regular meeting, whichever is later. 5 ILCS 120/2.06(b).</i>	No. Unlike the closed meeting requirement, OMA does not contain semi-annual review requirements for open meeting minutes.	Yes, must release within 10 days after minutes are approved. <i>The minutes of meetings open to the public shall be available for public inspection within 10 days after the approval of such minutes by the public body. [A] public body that has a website that the full-time staff of the public body maintains shall post the minutes of a regular meeting of its governing body open to the public on the public body's website within 10 days after the approval of the minutes by the public body. [A]ny minutes of meetings open to the public posted on the public body's website shall remain posted on the website for at least 60 days after their initial posting. 5 ILCS 120/2.06(b).</i>	No. There is no OMA provision permitting the destruction of open meeting minutes, and they must be preserved unless the State Local Records Commission has given permission to destroy them. If a public body would like to destroy open meeting minutes, then it must comply with the LRA and work with its Local Records Commission. It is highly unlikely, however, that the Local Records Commission would approve of their destruction.

Open Meeting Verbatim Recordings

Are we required to approve	Must they be semi-annually reviewed?	May we release them to the public?	May we destroy them?

them?			
No. OMA does not require public bodies to approve verbatim recordings of open meetings.	No. Unlike the closed meeting requirement, OMA does not require public bodies to keep verbatim recordings of open meetings, unless the public body is meeting without the physical presence of a quorum during a disaster declaration related to public health concerns. 5 ILCS 120/7(e). OMA does not contain semi-annual review requirements for open meeting verbatim recordings.	Yes. Unlike the closed meeting requirement, OMA does not require public bodies to keep verbatim recordings of open meetings, unless the public body is meeting without the physical presence of a quorum during a disaster declaration related to public health concerns. 5 ILCS 120/7(e). If a public body makes verbatim recordings of open meetings, then such recordings are subject to public disclosure pursuant to the Freedom of Information Act. 5 ILCS 140/.	Open meeting verbatim recordings made of meetings held without the physical presence of a quorum of a public body during a disaster declaration related to public health concerns may be destroyed after 18 months if the prerequisites are met. (See Closed Meeting Verbatim Recordings subhead, below). <i>[P]ublic bodies holding open meetings under this subsection (e) must also keep a verbatim record of all their meetings in the form of an audio or video recording. Verbatim records made under this paragraph (9) shall be made available to the public under, and are otherwise subject to, the provisions of Section 2.06. 5 ILCS 120/7(e)(9).</i> In all other cases, if a public body would like to destroy open

			meeting verbatim recordings, then it must comply with the LRA and work with its Local Records Commission.
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Closed Meeting Minutes

Are we required to approve them?	Must they be semi-annually reviewed?	May we release them to the public?	May we destroy them?
Yes. OMA does not directly state public bodies are required to approve closed meeting minutes, nor does it set a time frame for such approval. However, OMA Section 2.06(d) requires public bodies to meet at least semi-annually to “review minutes of all closed meetings.” 5 ILCS 120/2.06(d). Moreover, OMA Section 2.06(c) specifically allows the destruction of closed meeting verbatim recordings only if certain conditions are met, one of which is that “the public body approves minutes of the closed meeting that meet the written minutes requirements of	Yes. <i>Each public body shall periodically meet to review all existing minutes of all prior closed meetings (this includes records from all time that the board has been in existence). Meetings to review minutes shall occur every 6 months, or as soon thereafter as is practicable, taking into account the nature and meeting schedule of the public body. At such meetings a determination shall be made, and reported in an open session that (1) the need for confidentiality still exists as to all or part of those minutes or (2) that the minutes or portions thereof no longer require confidential treatment and are available for public inspection.</i> 5 ILCS 120/2.06(d).	Yes, if prerequisites are met. <i>Minutes of meetings closed to the public shall be available only after the public body determines that it is no longer necessary to protect the public interest or the privacy of an individual by keeping them confidential.</i> 5 ILCS 120/2.06(f).	No. There is no OMA provision permitting the destruction of closed meeting minutes, and they must be preserved unless the State Local Records Commission has given permission to destroy them. In addition: <i>No minutes of meetings closed to the public shall be removed</i>

subsection (a) of this Section.” 5 ILCS 120/2.06(c)(2). Both of these tasks would be difficult to achieve if closed meeting minutes were not first approved. One practice is to approve closed meeting minutes within the same time frame that open meeting minutes are approved – within 30 days of the meeting or at the next subsequent meeting, whichever is later.		<i>from the public body’s main office or official storage location, except by vote of the public body or by court order. 5 ILCS 120/2.06(f).</i> If a public body would like to destroy closed meeting minutes, then it must comply with the LRA and work with its Local Records Commission. It is highly unlikely, however, that the Local Records Commission would approve of their destruction.
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Closed Meeting Verbatim Recordings

Are we required	Must they be semi-	May we release them to the public?	May we destroy them?
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to approve them?	annually reviewed?		
No. OMA does not require approval of closed meeting verbatim recordings.	No. OMA does not require semi-annual review of closed meeting verbatim recordings.	Possibly but unlikely. <i>Unless the public body has made a determination that the verbatim recording no longer requires confidential treatment or otherwise consents to disclosure, the verbatim record of a meeting closed to the public shall not be open for public inspection or subject to discovery in any administrative or judicial proceeding other than one brought to enforce this Act. 5 ILCS 120/2.06(e).</i> But see <u>Kodish v. Oakbrook Terrace Fire Protection Dist.</u> (235 F.R.D. 447 (N.D.Ill. 2006)), where a federal district court ordered that closed meeting verbatim recordings be disclosed to the Plaintiff in discovery because his primary claim was brought under federal law.	Yes, after 18 months if prerequisites are met. <i>The verbatim record may be destroyed without notification to or the approval of a records commission or the State Archivist under the Local Records Act or the State Records Act no less than 18 months after the completion of the meeting recorded but only after: 1.) the public body approves the destruction of a particular recording; and 2.) the public body approves minutes of the closed meeting that meet the written minutes requirements of subsection (a) of this Section. 5 ILCS 120/2.06(c).</i> In addition: <i>No verbatim recordings shall be recorded or removed from the public body's main office or official storage location, except by vote of the public body or by court order. 5 ILCS 120/2.06(e).</i>

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PRESSPlus Comments

- C1. Rewritten for PRESS Plus. A redlined version showing the changes made in response to a five-year review is available at PRESS Online by logging in at www.iasb.com. **Issue 122, June 2026**