

## General Personnel

### Equal Employment Opportunity and Minority Recruitment <sup>1</sup>

The School District shall provide equal employment opportunities<sup>2</sup> to all persons regardless of their race; color; creed; religion;<sup>3</sup> national origin; sex;<sup>4</sup> sexual orientation;<sup>5</sup> age;<sup>6</sup> ancestry; marital status;<sup>7</sup> arrest record;<sup>8</sup> military status; order of protection status;<sup>9</sup> unfavorable military discharge;<sup>10</sup>

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

<sup>1</sup> Federal and State law (see the policy's Legal References) require that all districts have a policy on equal employment opportunities and control this policy's content. **This is a complex, confusing, and highly litigated area of the law; consult the board attorney for advice on the application of these laws to specific fact situations.**

<sup>2</sup> *Equal employment opportunities* apply to virtually all terms and conditions of employment, e.g., discharge, hire, promotion, pay, demotion, and benefits (see Legal References). The Illinois Constitution protects the following categories from discrimination in employment: race, color, creed, national ancestry, sex, and handicap. Art. I, §§17, 18, and 19. The Ill. Human Rights Act (IHRA) protects the following categories from discrimination in employment: race, color, religion, sex, national origin, ancestry, age, marital status, physical or mental disability, military status, order of protection status, sexual orientation, pregnancy, unfavorable discharge from military service, and citizenship status. 775 ILCS 5/1-102 and 5/1-103.

The Equal Employment Opportunities Act (EEOA, a.k.a. Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964) prohibits discrimination because of an individual's race, color, religion, sex, or national origin. 42 U.S.C. §2000e *et seq.*, amended by The Lilly Ledbetter Fair Pay Act of 2009 (LLFPA), Pub.L. 111-2.

The LLFPA clarifies that a discriminatory compensation decision or other practice occurs each time an employee is paid or receives a last benefits check pursuant to the discriminatory compensation decision as opposed to only from the time when the discriminatory compensation decision or other practice occurred. The Act has no legislative history available to define what the phrase *other practice* might mean beyond a discriminatory compensation decision.

While not exhaustive, other laws protecting these and additional classifications are named in subsequent footnotes.

<sup>3</sup> Section 2-102 of the IHRA, amended by P.A. 100-100, contains a new *religious discrimination* subsection. It expressly prohibits employers from requiring a person to violate a sincerely held religious belief to obtain or retain employment unless, after engaging in a bona fide effort, the employer demonstrates that it is unable to reasonably accommodate the employee's or prospective employee's sincerely held religious belief, practice, or observance without undue hardship on the conduct of the employer's business. Religious beliefs include, but are not limited to: the wearing of any attire, clothing, or facial hair in accordance with the requirements of his/her religion. 775 ILCS 5/2-102(E-5). Employers may, however, enact a dress code or grooming policy that restricts attire, clothing, or facial hair to maintain workplace safety or food sanitation. *Id.*

In addition to the IHRA and the federal EEOA (discussed in f/n 2), see [775 ILCS 35/](#), Religious Freedom Restoration Act.

<sup>4</sup> In addition to the IHRA and the federal EEOA (discussed in f/n 2), see Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972. 20 U.S.C. §1681 *et seq.* The federal Equal Pay Act prohibits an employer from paying persons of one gender less than the wage paid to persons of the opposite gender for equal work. 29 U.S.C. §206(d). The State Equal Pay Act of 2003 offers greater protection by prohibiting the payment of wages to one gender less than another gender *for the same or substantially similar work*. 820 ILCS 112/. The LLFPA defines *date of underpayment* as each time wages are underpaid. Employees have one year from the time they become aware of the underpayment to file a complaint with the Ill. Dept. of Labor (IDOL). 820 ILCS 112/15(b).

<sup>5</sup> IHRA. *Sexual orientation* means actual or perceived heterosexuality, homosexuality, bisexuality, or gender-related identity; it does not include a physical or sexual attraction to a minor by an adult. 775 ILCS 5/1-103(O-1).

<sup>6</sup> Age Discrimination in Employment Act (ADEA), (29 U.S.C. §621 *et seq.*), amended by LLFPA (see f/n 2). 29 C.F.R. Part 1625, amended the U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) regulations under ADEA to reflect the U.S. Supreme Court's decision in *General Dynamic Systems, Inc. v. Cline*, 540 U.S. 581 (2004), holding the ADEA to permit employers to favor older workers because of age. Thus, favoring an older person over a younger person is not unlawful discrimination, even when the younger person is at least 40 years old.

<sup>7</sup> 105 ILCS 5/10-22.4 and 775 ILCS 5/1-103(Q). The term *marital status* means an individual's legal status of being married, single, separated, divorced, or widowed. 775 ILCS 5/1-103(J). This statutory definition does not encompass the identity of one's spouse. Thus, school districts may adopt no-spouse policies. *Boaden v. Dept. of Law Enforcement*, 171 Ill.2d 230 (Ill. 1996).



citizenship status provided the individual is authorized to work in the United States;<sup>11</sup> use of lawful products while not at work;<sup>12</sup> being a victim of domestic or sexual violence;<sup>13</sup> genetic information;<sup>14</sup> physical or mental handicap or disability, if otherwise able to perform the essential functions of the job with reasonable accommodation;<sup>15</sup> pregnancy, childbirth, or related medical conditions;<sup>16</sup> credit history, unless a satisfactory credit history is an established bona fide occupational requirement of a

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<sup>8</sup> Districts may not make employment decisions on the basis of arrest history, but may use job-disqualifying criminal convictions. 775 ILCS 5/2-103. The Job Opportunities for Qualified Applicants Act prohibits an employer from asking about a criminal record until the employer determines that the applicant is qualified for the position; however, this does not apply when employers are required to exclude applicants with certain criminal convictions from employment. School employers should limit their requests for criminal convictions to *job-disqualifying* convictions. 820 ILCS 75/15. See also the EEOC's guidance, *Consideration of Arrest and Conviction Records in Employment Decisions* at: [www.eeoc.gov/laws/guidance/arrest\\_conviction.cfm](http://www.eeoc.gov/laws/guidance/arrest_conviction.cfm).

<sup>9</sup> 775 ILCS 5/1-103(Q). The term *order of protection status* means a person protected under an order of protection issued pursuant to the Illinois Domestic Violence Act of 1986 or an order of protection issued by a court of another state. 775 ILCS 5/1-103(K-5).

<sup>10</sup> *Military status* means a person's status on active duty or in status as a veteran in the U.S. Armed Forces, veteran of any reserve component of U.S. Armed forces, or current member or veteran of the Illinois Army National Guard or Illinois Air National Guard. 775 ILCS 5/1-103(J-1). *Unfavorable military discharge* does not include those characterized as RE-4 or *dishonorable*. 775 ILCS 5/1-103(P). The Uniformed Services Employment and Reemployment Rights Act of 1994 prohibits employers from discriminating or retaliating against any person for reasons related to past, present, or future service in a *uniformed service*. 38 U.S.C. §§4301 *et seq.*

<sup>11</sup> 775 ILCS 5/1-102(C). According to the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986, all employers must verify that employees are either U.S. citizens or authorized to work in the U.S. 8 U.S.C. §1324(a) *et seq.*

<sup>12</sup> The Right to Privacy in the Workplace Act prohibits discrimination based on use of lawful products, e.g., alcohol and tobacco, off premises during non-working hours. 820 ILCS 55/5.

<sup>13</sup> ~~820 ILCS 180/30~~, Victims' Economic Security and Safety Act, ~~820 ILCS 180/30~~. An employer is prohibited from discriminating against any individual (e.g. an applicant for employment) because he or she "is an employee whose employer is subject to Section 21 of the Workplace Violence Prevention Act." The Workplace Violence Prevention Act allows an employer to seek a *workplace protection restraining order* when there is a credible threat of violence at the workplace. 820 ILCS 275/. Section 21 requires the employer seeking a *workplace protection restraining order* to notify the employee who is a victim of unlawful violence. 820 ILCS 275/21.

<sup>14</sup> Illinois' Genetic Information Protection Act (GIPA), (410 ILCS 513/25) and Title II of Genetic Information Nondiscrimination Act (GINA), (42 U.S.C. §2000ff *et seq.*). Both laws protect job applicants and current and former employees from discrimination based on their genetic information. Note that GIPA provides greater protections to Illinois employees than Title II of GINA. GIPA, amended by P.A. 100-396, ~~eff. 1-1-18~~, prohibits employers from penalizing employees who do not disclose genetic information or do not choose to participate in a program requiring disclosure of the employee's genetic information. See f/n 129 in 2:260, *Uniform Grievance Procedure* for the definition of genetic information and a detailed description of both statutes, including of Title I of GINA affecting the use of genetic information in health insurance. In 2011, the EEOC published an informative guidance letter, *ADA & GINA: Incentives for Workplace Wellness Program* at: [www.eeoc.gov/eeoc/foia/letters/2011/ada\\_gina\\_incentives.html](http://www.eeoc.gov/eeoc/foia/letters/2011/ada_gina_incentives.html). Consult the board attorney for guidance regarding specific application of these laws and how they integrate with other related laws, e.g., the Family Medical Leave Act, the Americans with Disabilities Act, and other State laws governing time off for sickness and workers' compensation.

<sup>15</sup> Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (ADA), (42 U.S.C. §§12101 *et seq.*), amended by the Americans with Disabilities Act Amendments Act of 2008 (ADAAA, Pub. L. 110-325) and modified by the LLFPA; Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. §791 *et seq.*).

<sup>16</sup> 775 ILCS 5/2-102(I). Employers must provide reasonable accommodations to employees with conditions related to pregnancy, ~~or childbirth, or related conditions~~. 775 ILCS 5/2-102(J). Employers are required to post a notice summarizing the right to be free from unlawful discrimination and the right to certain reasonable accommodations. 775 ILCS 5/2-102(K). The IDOL is required to prepare such a notice, retrievable from its website, which employers may use.

Federal law also prohibits employers from discriminating against employees and applicants on the basis of pregnancy, childbirth, or related medical conditions. 42 U.S.C. §2000e(k). Pregnant workers with pregnancy-related impairments may have disabilities for which they may be entitled to reasonable accommodation under the ADA. Guidance from the EEOC (7-14-14) is available at: [www.eeoc.gov/laws/guidance/pregnancy\\_qa.cfm](http://www.eeoc.gov/laws/guidance/pregnancy_qa.cfm).



particular position;<sup>17</sup> or other legally protected categories.<sup>18 19 20 21</sup> No one will be penalized solely for his or her status as a registered qualifying patient or a registered designated caregiver for purposes of the Compassionate Use of Medical Cannabis Pilot Program Act, 410 ILCS 130/. 22

Persons who believe they have not received equal employment opportunities should report their claims to the Nondiscrimination Coordinator and/or a Complaint Manager for the Uniform Grievance Procedure. These individuals are listed below. No employee or applicant will be discriminated or retaliated against because he or she: (1) requested, attempted to request, used, or attempted to use a reasonable accommodation as allowed by the Illinois Human Rights Act, or (2) initiated a complaint, was a witness, supplied information, or otherwise participated in an investigation or proceeding involving an alleged violation of this policy or State or federal laws, rules or regulations, provided the

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<sup>17</sup> ~~820 ILCS 70/~~, Employee Credit Privacy Act. Unless a satisfactory credit history is an *established bona fide occupational requirement* of a particular position, an employer may not: (1) refuse to hire, discharge, or otherwise discriminate against an individual with respect to employment because of the individual's credit history or credit report; (2) inquire about an applicant's or employee's credit history; or (3) order or obtain an applicant's or employee's credit report from a consumer reporting agency. The Act identifies circumstances that permit a satisfactory credit history to be a job requirement, such as, the position's duties include custody of or unsupervised access to cash or marketable assets valued at \$2,500 or more.

<sup>18</sup> Optional sentence (775 ILCS 5/1-103(a) and 29 U.S.C. §631):

*Age*, as used in this policy, means the age of a person who is at least 40 years old.

<sup>19</sup> Optional provision (29 U.S.C. §705(10)(A); ~~—(B), (20)(C)(v), (20)(D)~~ and 42 U.S.C. §12114; ~~29 U.S.C. §705(20)(D); 29 U.S.C. §705(20)(H)~~):

*Handicap and disability*, as used in this policy, excludes persons:

1. Currently using illegal drugs;
2. Having a currently contagious disease or infection and who, by reason of such disease or infection, would constitute a direct threat to the health or safety of other individuals or who, by reason of the currently contagious disease or infection, are unable to perform the duties of the job; or
3. Whose current alcohol ~~or drug~~ use prevents them from performing the job's duties or constitutes a direct threat to the property or safety of others.

Persons who have successfully completed or are participating in a drug rehabilitation program are considered *disabled*.

<sup>20</sup> Districts may not make residency in the district a condition of employment for teachers or educational support personnel. 105 ILCS 5/24-4.1, 5/10-23.5. This ban on residency requirements for teachers applies only to instructional personnel, and not, for example, to assistant principals. *Owen v. Kankakee Sch. Dist.*, 261 Ill.App.3d 298 (3rd Dist. 1994). Districts also may not ask an applicant, or the applicant's previous employer, whether the applicant ever received, or filed a claim for, benefits under the Workers' Compensation Act or Workers' Occupational Diseases Act. 820 ILCS 55/10(a). Districts are also prohibited from requiring, requesting, or coercing an employee or potential employee to provide a user name and password or any password or other related account information to gain or demand access to his or her personal online account. 820 ILCS 55/10(b), amended by P.A. 99-610. While the law does not prohibit employers from viewing public information, consult the board attorney before engaging in this practice.

<sup>21</sup> School districts must accommodate mothers who choose to continue breastfeeding after returning to work. See ~~the 740 ILCS 137/~~, Right to Breastfeed Act; ~~820 ILCS 260/~~, amended by P.A. 100-1003, Nursing Mothers in the Workplace Act; and ~~29 U.S.C. §207(r)~~, Fair Labor Standards Act. See sample language for a personnel handbook in 5:10-AP, *Workplace Accommodations for Nursing Mothers*.

<sup>22</sup> 410 ILCS 130/40; 77 Ill.Admin.Code Part 946. To legally use medical cannabis, an individual must first become a *registered qualifying patient*. Their use of cannabis (e.g. permissible locations) is governed by the Compassionate Use of Medical Cannabis Pilot Program Act. 410 ILCS 130/, amended by P.A. 100-660. There are many situations in which no one, even a registered qualifying patient, may possess or use cannabis except as provided under *Ashley's Law* (105 ILCS 5/22-33, added by P.A. 100-660), including in a school bus or on the grounds of any preschool, or primary or secondary school. 410 ILCS 130/30(a)(2)-(3), amended by P.A. 100-660. See 5:50, *Drug- and Alcohol-Free Workplace; Tobacco Prohibition*.

employee or applicant did not make a knowingly false accusation nor provide knowingly false information. <sup>23</sup>

#### Administrative Implementation

The Superintendent shall appoint a Nondiscrimination Coordinator for personnel who shall be responsible for coordinating the District's nondiscrimination efforts. The Nondiscrimination Coordinator may be the Superintendent or a Complaint Manager for the Uniform Grievance Procedure. The Superintendent shall insert into this policy the names, addresses, and telephone numbers of the District's current Nondiscrimination Coordinator and Complaint Managers. <sup>24</sup>

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<sup>23</sup> 775 ILCS 5/6-101. Discrimination on the basis of a request for or use of a reasonable accommodation is a civil rights violation under the IHRA. *Id.* Most discrimination laws prohibit retaliation against employees who oppose practices made unlawful by those laws, including, for example, the EEOA, Title IX, ADA, ADEA, Victims' Economic Security and Safety Act, the Ill. Equal Pay Act, and the Ill. Whistleblower Act.

The Ill. Whistleblower Act (IWA) specifically prohibits employers from retaliating against employees for: (1) disclosing information to a government or law enforcement agency, where the employee has reasonable cause to believe that the information discloses a violation of a State or federal law, rule, or regulation (740 ILCS 174/15(b)); (2) disclosing information in a court, an administrative hearing, or before a legislative commission or committee, or in any other proceeding where the employee has reasonable cause to believe that the information reveals a violation of a State or federal law, rule or regulation (740 ILCS 174/15(a)); (3) refusing to participate in an activity that would result in a violation of a State or federal law, rule, or regulation, including, but not limited to, violations of the Freedom of Information Act (740 ILCS 174/20); and (4) disclosing or attempting to disclose public corruption or wrongdoing (740 ILCS 174/20.1). The definition of retaliation is expanded to include *other retaliation* and *threatening retaliation*. 740 ILCS 174/20.1, 20.2.

The Ill. False Claims Act defines *State* to include school districts. 740 ILCS 175/2(a). Thus, boards may seek a penalty from a person for making a false claim for money or property. 740 ILCS 175/4. For information regarding the IWA and the tort of retaliatory discharge. See *Thomas v. Guardsmark*, 487 F.3d 531 (7th Cir. 2007)(discussing the elements of retaliatory discharge and IWA); *Sherman v. Kraft General Foods, Inc.*, 272 Ill.App.3d 833 (4th Dist. 1995)(finding employee who reported asbestos hazard had a cause of action for retaliatory discharge).

<sup>24</sup> Title IX regulations require districts to identify the name, address, and telephone number of the person who is responsible for coordinating the district's compliance efforts. The U.S. Dept. of Education's Office for Civil Rights prefers that school districts make Title IX information and coordinators visible to the community, and it has provided materials designed to remind schools of their obligation to designate a Title IX coordinator. These materials include: (a) a *Dear Colleague Letter on Title IX Coordinators*; (b) a *Letter to Title IX Coordinators* that provides them with more information about their role; and (c) a *Title IX Resource Guide* that includes an overview of Title IX's requirements with respect to several key issues. See [www2.ed.gov/policy/rights/guid/ocr/title-ix-coordinators.html](http://www2.ed.gov/policy/rights/guid/ocr/title-ix-coordinators.html).

While the names and contact information are required by law to be listed, they are not part of the adopted policy and do not require board action. This allows for additions and amendments to the names and contact information when necessary. It is important for updated names and contact information to be inserted into this policy and regularly monitored.



## Nondiscrimination Coordinator<sup>25</sup>:

\_\_\_\_\_

Name

\_\_\_\_\_

Address

\_\_\_\_\_

Email

\_\_\_\_\_

Telephone

## Complaint Managers:

\_\_\_\_\_

Name

\_\_\_\_\_

Address

\_\_\_\_\_

Email

\_\_\_\_\_

Telephone

\_\_\_\_\_

Name

\_\_\_\_\_

Address

\_\_\_\_\_

Email

\_\_\_\_\_

Telephone

The Superintendent shall also use reasonable measures to inform staff members and applicants that the District is an equal opportunity employer, such as, by posting required notices and including this policy in the appropriate handbooks. <sup>26</sup>

## Minority Recruitment <sup>27</sup>

The District will attempt to recruit and hire minority employees. The implementation of this policy may include advertising openings in minority publications, participating in minority job fairs, and recruiting at colleges and universities with significant minority enrollments. This policy, however,

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<sup>25</sup> Sample policy 2:260, *Uniform Grievance Procedure*, states that a district's Nondiscrimination Coordinator also serves as its Title IX Coordinator. Best practice is that throughout the district's board policy manual, the same individual be named as Nondiscrimination Coordinator. In contrast, Complaint Managers identified in individual policies may vary depending upon local district needs.

<sup>26</sup> In addition to notifying employees of the Uniform Grievance Procedure, a district must notify them of the person(s) designated to coordinate the district's compliance with Title IX and the Rehabilitation Act of 1973. 34 C.F.R. §§106.8(a), 104.8(a). The Nondiscrimination Coordinator may be the same individual for both this policy and policy 7:10, *Equal Educational Opportunities*, as well as a Complaint Manager for policy 2:260, *Uniform Grievance Procedure*. A comprehensive faculty handbook can provide required notices, along with other important information, to recipients. The handbook can be developed by the building principal, but should be reviewed and approved by the superintendent and school board. Any *working conditions* contained in the handbook may be subject to mandatory collective bargaining.

<sup>27</sup> All districts must have a policy on minority recruitment. 105 ILCS 5/10-20.7a. Unlike minority recruitment efforts, affirmative action plans are subject to significant scrutiny because of the potential for reverse discrimination. The U.S. Constitution's guarantee of equal protection prohibits school districts from using racial hiring quotas without evidence of past discrimination. See 29 C.F.R. §1608.1 *et seq.* (EEOC's guidelines for affirmative action plans); *Wygant v. Jackson Bd. of Educ.*, 476 U.S. 267 (1986) (The goal of remedying societal discrimination does not justify race-based layoffs.); *City of Richmond v. J.A. Croson Co.*, 488 U.S. 469 (1989) (Minority contractor quota struck; quotas must be narrowly tailored to remedy past discrimination and the city failed to identify the need for remedial action and whether race-neutral alternatives existed.).

The IHRA states that it shall not be construed as requiring any employer to give preferential treatment or special rights based on sexual orientation or to implement affirmative action policies or programs based on sexual orientation. 775 ILCS 5/1-101.1.



does not require or permit the District to give preferential treatment or special rights based on a protected status without evidence of past discrimination.

LEGAL REF.: 8 U.S.C. §1324a et seq., Immigration Reform and Control Act.  
20 U.S.C. §1681 et seq., Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, implemented by 34 C.F.R. Part 106.  
29 U.S.C. §206(d), Equal Pay Act.  
29 U.S.C. §621 et seq., Age Discrimination in Employment Act.  
29 U.S.C. §791 et seq., Rehabilitation Act of 1973.  
38 U.S.C. §4301 et seq., Uniformed Services Employment and Reemployment Rights Act (1994).  
42 U.S.C. §1981 et seq., Civil Rights Act of 1991.  
42 U.S.C. §2000e et seq., Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, implemented by 29 C.F.R. Part 1601.  
42 U.S.C. §2000ff et seq., Genetic Information Nondiscrimination Act of 2008.  
42 U.S.C. §2000d et seq., Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.  
42 U.S.C. §2000e(k), Pregnancy Discrimination Act.  
42 U.S.C. §12111 et seq., Americans with Disabilities Act, Title I.  
Ill. Constitution, Art. I, §§17, 18, and 19.  
105 ILCS 5/10-20.7, 5/20.7a, 5/21.1, 5/22.4, 5/23.5, 5/22-19, 5/24-4, 5/24-4.1, and 5/24-7.  
410 ILCS 130/40, Compassionate Use of Medical Cannabis Pilot Program Act.  
410 ILCS 513/25, Genetic Information Protection Act.  
740 ILCS 174/, Ill. Whistleblower Act.  
775 ILCS 5/1-103, 5/2-102, 103, and 5/6-101, Ill. Human Rights Act.  
775 ILCS 35/5, Religious Freedom Restoration Act.  
820 ILCS 55/10, Right to Privacy in the Workplace Act.  
820 ILCS 70/, Employee Credit Privacy Act.  
820 ILCS 75/, Job Opportunities for Qualified Applicants Act.  
820 ILCS 112/, Ill. Equal Pay Act of 2003.  
820 ILCS 180/30, Victims' Economic Security and Safety Act.  
820 ILCS 260/, Nursing Mothers in the Workplace Act.

CROSS REF.: 2:260 (Uniform Grievance Procedure), 5:20 (Workplace Harassment Prohibited), 5:30 (Hiring Process and Criteria), 5:40 (Communicable and Chronic Infectious Disease), 5:50 (Drug- and Alcohol-Free Workplace; Tobacco Prohibition), 5:70 (Religious Holidays), 5:180 (Temporary Illness or Temporary Incapacity), 5:200 (Terms and Conditions of Employment and Dismissal), 5:250 (Leaves of Absence), 5:270 (Employment, At-Will, Compensation, and Assignment), 5:300, (Schedules and Employment Year), 5:330 (Sick Days, Vacation, Holidays, and Leaves), 7:10 (Equal Educational Opportunities), 7:180 (Prevention of and Response to Bullying, Intimidation, and Harassment), 8:70 (Accommodating Individuals with Disabilities)



## General Personnel

### Administrative Procedure - Workplace Accommodations for Nursing Mothers <sup>1</sup>

The School District accommodates mothers who choose to continue breastfeeding after returning to work. An employee who is a nursing mother may take reasonable ~~unpaid~~ breaks ~~each day~~ to express breast milk or breastfeed her infant. The employee's supervisor shall help the employee arrange a break schedule accommodating the nursing mother while minimizing disruption. The break time ~~may~~must, if possible, run concurrently with any break time already provided to the employee.

Each Building Principal or chief administrator in another District building shall identify a private room or space where, if a request is made, an employee may express milk or breastfeed her infant. The private space must: (1) be in close proximity to the work area and be other than a bathroom, and (2) be free from intrusion from coworkers and the public, and (3) include an electrical outlet for the use of an electric breast pump.

Supervisors should consider ways to accommodate an employee's needs with minimal disruption of the school environment. If possible, supervisors will ensure that employees are aware of these workplace accommodations prior to maternity leave.

~~The footnotes should be removed before the material is used.~~

<sup>1</sup> This procedure contains language appropriate for a personnel handbook. Its content is controlled by the laws described below; they must be read together so that the greatest protections of each are granted to the employee. Each accommodation listed in this procedure is required except for the provision regarding an electrical outlet.

The Right to Breastfeed Act (740 ILCS 137/) provides that a "mother may breastfeed her baby in any location, public or private, where the mother is otherwise authorized to be, irrespective of whether the nipple of the mother's breast is uncovered during or incidental to the breastfeeding," (Id. at 740 ILCS 137/10). The Act allows a woman who was denied the right to breastfeed in a public or private location, other than a private residence or place of worship, to bring an action to enjoin future denials and, if she prevails, is awarded reasonable attorney's fees and litigation expenses. Id. at 137/15.

The Nursing Mothers in the Workplace Act, (820 ILCS 260/), requires employers to make reasonable efforts to provide a location, in close proximity to the work area, other than a toilet stall, where an employee can express her milk in privacy. Id. at 260/15. An employer may not reduce an employee's compensation for time used for the purpose of expressing milk or nursing a baby. Id. at 260/10, amended by P.A. 100-1003.

The Fair Labor Standards Act, 29 U.S.C. §207(r)(1)(A), ~~added by P.L. 111-148~~, requires employers to provide a reasonable unpaid break time "for an employee to express breast milk for her nursing child for 1 year after the child's birth each time such employee has need to express the milk." It also requires an employer to provide "a place, other than a bathroom, that is shielded from view and free from intrusion from coworkers and the public, which may be used by an employee to express breast milk." Id. at §207(r)(1)(B). The federal law entitlement to a break applies to only those employees who are covered by overtime pay requirements. State law, as described above, covers all employees. For more information on the federal law requirements, see the U.S. Dept. of Labor's factsheet, "Break Time for Nursing Mothers under the FLSA,"

[www.dol.gov/whd/regs/compliance/whdfs73.pdf](http://www.dol.gov/whd/regs/compliance/whdfs73.pdf).



## General Personnel

### Workplace Harassment Prohibited <sup>1</sup>

The School District expects the workplace environment to be productive, respectful, and free of unlawful discrimination, including harassment. District employees shall not engage in harassment or abusive conduct on the basis of an individual's race, religion<sup>2</sup>, national origin, sex, sexual orientation, age, citizenship status, disability, or other protected status identified in Board policy 5:10, *Equal Employment Opportunity and Minority Recruitment*. Harassment of students, including, but not limited to, sexual harassment, is prohibited by Board policy 7:20, *Harassment of Students Prohibited*.

The District will take remedial and corrective action to address unlawful workplace harassment, including sexual harassment.

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<sup>1</sup> State or federal law controls this policy's content. Federal law requires districts to take action to prevent sexual harassment and to disseminate a policy regarding its prohibition of sex discrimination. 29 C.F.R. §1604.11(f); 34 C.F.R. §106.9. Harassment based on a protected status is a form of discrimination that violates many State and federal laws (see the policy's Legal References).

Workplace harassment policies have typically focused on *sexual* harassment since it receives the most attention. However, the broad prohibitions against discrimination in State and federal civil rights laws will cover harassing conduct that is motivated by animus against any protected status. See *Porter v. Erie Foods International, Inc.*, 576 F.3d 629 (7th Cir. 2009) (recognizing a cause of action for race harassment). For a list of protected statuses, see policy 5:10, *Equal Employment Opportunity and Minority Recruitment*. This policy prohibiting harassment has a separate section on sexual harassment because of the extensive statutory and case law regarding it.

An employer is liable under Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (Title VII) for an employee's harassment of a co-worker if the employer was negligent with respect to the offensive behavior by, for example, failing to take remedial action when it knew or should have known about the harassment. 42 U.S.C. §2000e *et seq.* However, when the perpetrator is the victim's supervisor, the employer will be vicariously liable for the supervisor's actions. Lack of knowledge of a supervisor's misconduct is no defense. *Burlington Industries v. Ellerth*, 524 U.S. 742 (1998); *Faragher v. City of Boca Raton*, 524 U.S. 775 (1998). A *supervisor* is someone who has the authority to demote, discharge, or take other negative job action against the victim. *Vance v. Ball State University*, 133 S.Ct. 2434 (2013). Note that the Ill. Human Rights Act (IHRA), (775 ILCS 5/2-102(D)) imposes strict liability on the employer when an employee has been sexually harassed by supervisory personnel regardless of whether the harasser has any authority over the complainant. *Sangamon County Sheriff's Dept. v. Ill. Human Rights Com'n*, 233 Ill.2d 125 (Ill. 2009).

Not all harassing conduct is unlawful discrimination, even if it is disruptive and hurtful. If a board wants to include language in this policy prohibiting employees from engaging in intimidating or offensive conduct that is *not* a civil rights violation, it should consult the board attorney.

<sup>2</sup> Section 2-102 of the IHRA, amended by P.A. 100-100, contains a new *religious discrimination* subsection. It expressly prohibits employers from requiring a person to violate a sincerely held religious belief to obtain or retain employment unless, after engaging in a bona fide effort, the employer demonstrates that it is unable to reasonably accommodate the employee's or prospective employee's sincerely held religious belief, practice, or observance without undue hardship on the conduct of the employer's business. Religious beliefs include, but are not limited to: the wearing of any attire, clothing, or facial hair in accordance with the requirements of his/her religion. 775 ILCS 5/2-102(E-5). Employers may, however, enact a dress code or grooming policy that restricts attire, clothing, or facial hair to maintain workplace safety or food sanitation. *Id.*



### Sexual Harassment Prohibited <sup>3</sup>

The School District shall provide a workplace environment free of verbal, physical, or other conduct or communications constituting harassment on the basis of sex as defined and otherwise prohibited by State and federal law.

District employees shall not make unwelcome sexual advances or request sexual favors or engage in any unwelcome conduct of a sexual nature when: (1) submission to such conduct is made either explicitly or implicitly a term or condition of an individual's employment; (2) submission to or rejection of such conduct by an individual is used as the basis for employment decisions affecting such individual; or (3) such conduct has the purpose or effect of substantially interfering with an individual's work performance or creating an intimidating, hostile, or offensive working environment.<sup>4</sup> Sexual harassment prohibited by this policy includes, but is not limited to, verbal, physical, or other conduct. The terms intimidating, hostile, or offensive include, but are not limited to, conduct that has the effect of humiliation, embarrassment, or discomfort. Sexual harassment will be evaluated in light of all the circumstances.

### Making a Complaint

Employees are encouraged to promptly report information regarding violations of this policy.<sup>5</sup> Employees may choose to report to a person of the employee's same gender. Every effort should be made to file such complaints as soon as possible, while facts are known and potential witnesses are available.

Aggrieved employees, if they feel comfortable doing so, should directly inform the person engaging in the harassing conduct or communication that such conduct or communication is offensive and must stop.

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<sup>3</sup> The IHRA (775 ILCS 5/2-102(D)) provides that sexual harassment is a civil rights violation:

For any employer, employee, agent of any employer, employment agency or labor organization to engage in sexual harassment; provided, that an employer shall be responsible for sexual harassment of the employer's employees by non-employees or non-managerial and non-supervisory employees only if the employer becomes aware of the conduct and fails to take reasonable corrective measures.

The State Officials and Employees Ethics Act (SOEEA) (5 ILCS 430/70-5(a), amended by P.A. 100-554) requires governmental entities (including school districts) to adopt an ordinance or resolution establishing a policy to prohibit sexual harassment. Unlike the powers granted by the Ill. General Assembly to municipalities to pass ordinances, school boards govern by rules referred to as *policies*. 105 ILCS 5/10-20.5. Further, school boards may only exercise powers given to them that are consistent with the School Code that may be requisite or proper for the maintenance, operation, and development of any school or schools under the jurisdiction of the board. 105 ILCS 5/10-20.

The policy must include, at a minimum: (1) a prohibition on sexual harassment; (2) details on how an individual can report an allegation of sexual harassment, including options for making a confidential report to a supervisor, ethics officer, Inspector General, or the Ill. Dept. of Human Rights (IDHR); (3) a prohibition on retaliation for reporting sexual harassment allegations, including availability of whistleblower protections under the State Officials and Employees Ethics Act (SOEEA), the Whistleblower Act (740 ILCS 174/), and the IHRA (775 ILCS 5/); and (4) the consequences: (a) of a violation of the prohibition on sexual harassment and (b) for knowingly making a false report. *Id.*

<sup>4</sup> This definition is from State and federal law. 775 ILCS 5/2-101(E) and 29 C.F.R. §1604.11. The harassing conduct must be severe or pervasive so as to alter the conditions of the employee's work environment by creating a hostile or abusive situation. Williams v. Waste Management, 361 F.3d 1021 (7th Cir. 2004). The surrounding circumstances, expectations, and relationships will distinguish between teasing or rough-housing and conduct that a reasonable person would find severely hostile or abusive. In addition, while same-sex gender harassment claims are actionable, the victim must show that s/he suffered disadvantageous employment conditions to which members of the other sex were not exposed. Oncale v. Sundown Offshore Services, 535 U.S. 75 (1998).

<sup>5</sup> School districts are not required to train employees regarding workplace harassment, including sexual harassment; however it is best practice. For districts that wish to provide such trainings, best practices suggest annual trainings work best, including on applicable board policies and procedures, what constitutes workplace harassment, complaint and enforcement mechanisms, and employees' legal rights.



### Whom to Contact with a Report or Complaint 6

An employee should report claims of harassment, including making a confidential report, to any of the following: his/her immediate supervisor, the Building Principal, an administrator, the Nondiscrimination Coordinator, and/or a Complaint Manager.<sup>7</sup> Employees may also report claims using Board policy 2:260, *Uniform Grievance Procedure*. If a claim is reported using Board policy 2:260, then the Complaint Manager shall process and review the complaint according to that policy, in addition to any response required by this policy 5:20, *Workplace Harassment Prohibited*.

The Superintendent shall insert into this policy the names, addresses, and telephone numbers of the District's current Nondiscrimination Coordinator and Complaint Managers.

#### **Nondiscrimination Coordinator:**

\_\_\_\_\_  
Name  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Address  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Email  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Telephone

#### **Complaint Managers:**

_____ Name	_____ Name
_____ Address	_____ Address
_____ Email	_____ Email
_____ Telephone	_____ Telephone

### Investigation Process

Supervisors, Building Principals, or administrators who receive a report or complaint of harassment must promptly forward the report or complaint to the Nondiscrimination Coordinator or a Complaint Manager. A supervisor or administrator who fails to promptly forward a report or complaint may be disciplined, up to and including discharge.

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<sup>6</sup> Title IX regulations require districts to identify the name, address, and telephone number of the person who is responsible for coordinating the district's compliance efforts. A policy should not be adopted with a person's name in it; rather, the identifying information can be added and amended as necessary.

<sup>7</sup> 5 ILCS 430/70-5(a), amended by P.A. 100-554, requires that a school board policy prohibiting sexual harassment include details for reporting an allegation of sexual harassment, including options for making a confidential report to a supervisor and an ethics officer. 5 ILCS 430/20-23 defines *ethics officers* as being designated by State agencies under the jurisdiction of the Executive Ethics Commission. School districts are not State agencies (5 ILCS 430/1-5) and do not have ethics officers; thus, this sample policy substitutes Complaint Manager for ethics officer. Note also that the IDHR has established a Sexual Harassment Hotline Call Center and website to help the public find resources and assistance for the filing of sexual harassment complaints. The hotline can be reached Monday through Friday with the exception of State holidays, between the hours of 8:30 a.m. and 5:00 p.m., at 1-877-236-7703. See [www2.illinois.gov/sites/sexualharassment/Pages/default.aspx](http://www2.illinois.gov/sites/sexualharassment/Pages/default.aspx). All communications received by the IDHR are exempt from disclosure under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA).

Reports and complaints of harassment will be confidential to the greatest extent practicable, subject to the District's duty to investigate and maintain a workplace environment that is productive, respectful, and free of unlawful discrimination, including harassment. The District shall investigate alleged workplace harassment when a Complaint Manager becomes aware of an allegation, regardless of whether a written report or complaint is filed.

#### Enforcement 8

A violation of this policy by an employee may result in discipline, up to and including discharge.<sup>9</sup> A violation of this policy by a third party will be addressed in accordance with the authority of the Board in the context of the relationship of the third party to the District, i.e., vendor, parent, invitee, etc. Any employee making a knowingly false accusation regarding harassment will likewise be subject to disciplinary action, up to and including discharge.<sup>10</sup>

#### Retaliation Prohibited

An employee's employment, compensation, or work assignment shall not be adversely affected by complaining or providing information about harassment. Retaliation against employees for bringing bona fide complaints or providing information about harassment is prohibited (see Board policy 2:260, *Uniform Grievance Procedure*), and whistleblower protection may be available under the State Officials and Employees Ethics Act (5 ILCS 430/), the Whistleblower Act (740 ILCS 174/), and the Ill. Human Rights Act (775 ILCS 5/). <sup>11</sup>

An employee should report allegations of retaliation to his/her immediate supervisor, the Building Principal, an administrator, the Nondiscrimination Coordinator, and/or a Complaint Manager.

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<sup>8</sup> See *Berry v. Delta Airlines*, 260 F.3d 803, 811 (7th Cir. 2001) ("If an employer takes reasonable steps to discover and rectify the harassment of its employees ... it has discharged its legal duty.")

In addition to violating other civil rights laws, a school district violates the *public accommodations* article in the IHRA if it fails to take corrective action to stop severe or pervasive harassment. 775 ILCS 5/5-102 and 5/5-102.2.

<sup>9</sup> 5 ILCS 430/70-5(a), amended by P.A. 100-554 (consequences of a violation of the prohibition on sexual harassment). When discharge is the penalty, examine 50 ILCS 205/3c, added by P.A. 100-1040. It requires a school district to post on its website and make available to news media specific information about severance agreements that it enters into because an employee or contractor was found to have engaged in sexual harassment or sexual discrimination, as defined by the IHRA or Title VII. Id.

Prior to the passage of 50 ILCS 205/3c, added by P.A. 100-1040, members of the public could already access copies of severance agreements between school districts and their former employees under FOIA. The Ill. Atty. Gen. Public Access Counselor (PAC) directed a public body to release a settlement agreement that arose out of claims of sexual harassment, PAO 14-4. The PAC noted that the public body could not withhold the entire settlement agreement under 5 ILCS 140/7(1)(c), which exempts personal information that would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of privacy. Instead, it could redact personal information from the agreement, such as the complainants' names in order to protect their privacy. Id.

See f/n 6 in policy 2:260, *Uniform Grievance Procedure*, for more discussion about reconciling 50 ILCS 205/3c, added by P.A. 100-1040, with another new law, the Government Severance Pay Act (GSPA) (5 ILCS 415/10(a)(1), added by P.A. 100-895, eff. 1-1-19), which prohibits school district employees with contract provisions for severance pay to receive any severance pay if they are fired for misconduct by the board.

<sup>10</sup> Id. 5 ILCS 430/70-5(a), amended by P.A. 100-554 (consequences for knowingly making a false report of sexual harassment).

<sup>11</sup> Id. (prohibition on retaliation for reporting sexual harassment allegations, including availability of whistleblower protections under the ~~State Officials and Employees Ethics Act~~ SOEEA, the Whistleblower Act (740 ILCS 174/), and the IHRA (775 ILCS 5/)).

Crawford v. Metro. Gov't of Nashville & Davidson County, 555 U.S. 271 (2009) (holding the anti-retaliation provision in EEOA protects an employee who spoke out about harassment, not only on his or her own initiative, but also in answering questions during an employer's internal investigation).



Employees who retaliate against others for reporting or complaining of violations of this policy or for participating in the reporting or complaint process will be subject to disciplinary action, up to and including discharge.

Recourse to State and Federal Fair Employment Practice Agencies <sup>12</sup>

The District encourages all employees who have information regarding violations of this policy to report the information pursuant to this policy. The following government agencies are available to assist employees: the Ill. Dept. of Human Rights and the U. S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.

The Superintendent shall also use reasonable measures to inform staff members and applicants of this policy, which shall include reprinting this policy in the appropriate handbooks.<sup>13</sup>

LEGAL REF.: Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, 42 U.S.C. §2000e et seq., implemented by 29 C.F.R. §1604.11.  
Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, 20 U.S.C. §1681 et seq., implemented by 34 C.F.R. Part 106.  
State Officials and Employees Ethics Act, 5 ILCS 430/70-5(a).  
Ill. Human Rights Act, 775 ILCS 5/2-101(E), 5/2-102(D), 5/2-102(E-5), 5/5-102, and 5/5-102.2.  
56 Ill. Admin.Code Parts 2500, 2510, 5210, and 5220.  
Burlington Industries v. Ellerth, 524 U.S. 742 (1998).  
Crawford v. Metro. Gov't of Nashville & Davidson County, 555 U.S. 271 (2009).  
Faragher v. City of Boca Raton, 524 U.S. 775 (1998).  
Franklin v. Gwinnett Co. Public Schools, 503 U.S. 60 (1992).  
Harris v. Forklift Systems, 510 U.S. 17 (1993).  
Jackson v. Birmingham Bd. of Educ., 544 U.S. 167 (2005).  
Meritor Savings Bank v. Vinson, 477 U.S. 57 (1986).  
Oncale v. Sundown Offshore Services, 523 U.S. 75 (1998).  
Porter v. Erie Foods International, Inc., 576 F.3d 629 (7th Cir. 2009).  
Sangamon County Sheriff's Dept. v. Ill. Human Rights Com'n, 233 Ill.2d 125 (Ill. 2009).  
Vance v. Ball State University, 133 S. Ct. 2434 (2013).

CROSS REF.: 2:260 (Uniform Grievance Procedure), 5:10 (Equal Employment Opportunity and Minority Recruitment), 7:20 (Harassment of Students Prohibited)

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<sup>12</sup> 5 ILCS 430/70-5(a), amended by P.A. 100-554, (how an individual can report an allegation of sexual harassment, including options for making a confidential report to the Inspector General or the IDHR Ill. Dept. of Human Rights). This sample policy does not reference the Inspector General because the Inspector General does not have jurisdiction over public school districts. 5 ILCS 430/1.

<sup>13</sup> A district must notify employees of the grievance procedure and the person(s) designated to coordinate the district's compliance with Title IX. 34 C.F.R. §106.8(a). The nondiscrimination coordinator can be the same individual for both this policy and policy 7:10, *Equal Educational Opportunities*, as well as the complaint manager in policy 2:260, *Uniform Grievance Procedure*. A comprehensive faculty handbook can provide required notices, along with other important information to recipients. The handbook can be developed by the building principal, but should be reviewed and approved by the superintendent and board. Any *working conditions* contained in the handbook may be subject to mandatory collective bargaining.

## General Personnel

### Hiring Process and Criteria <sup>1</sup>

The District hires the most qualified personnel consistent with budget and staffing requirements and in compliance with School Board policy on equal employment opportunity and minority recruitment.<sup>2</sup> The Superintendent is responsible for recruiting personnel and making hiring recommendations to the Board.<sup>3</sup> If the Superintendent's recommendation is rejected, the Superintendent must submit another.<sup>4</sup> No individual will be employed who has been convicted of a criminal offense listed in Section 5/21B-80(c) of the School Code. <sup>5</sup>

All applicants must complete a District application in order to be considered for employment. <sup>6</sup>

### Job Descriptions

The Board maintains the Superintendent's job description and directs, through policy, the Superintendent, in his or her charge of the District's administration.<sup>7</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> State or federal law controls this policy's content. This policy contains an item on which impact bargaining may be required. Any policy that impacts upon wages, hours, and terms and conditions of employment, is subject to collective bargaining upon request by the employee representative, even if the policy involves an inherent managerial right.

<sup>2</sup> See policy 5:10, *Equal Employment Opportunity and Minority Recruitment*. Districts may not classify a job as either a male or female job, (29 C.F.R. §1604.5, 34 C.F.R. §106.55).

<sup>3</sup> Boards must consider the superintendent's recommendations concerning, among other things, "the selection, retention, and dismissal of employees," 105 ILCS 5/10-16.7. The board may want to use this alternative sentence:

All personnel decisions are made by the Board, but only on the recommendation of the Superintendent.

Subject to an applicable collective bargaining agreement in effect on 6-13-11, a board that fills a "new or vacant teaching position" must select a candidate based on: (1) certifications, (2) qualifications, (3) merit and ability (including performance evaluation, if available), and (4) relevant experience. (105 ILCS 5/24-1.5). The statute does not define "new or vacant teaching positions." The requirement does not apply to filling vacant positions under 105 ILCS 5/24-12 (reduction in force and recall). Consult the board attorney about these issues.

<sup>4</sup> An additional optional sentence follows:

The Superintendent may select personnel on a short-term basis for a specific project or emergency condition before the Board's approval.

<sup>5</sup> 105 ILCS 5/10-21.9(c); 105 ILCS 5/21B-80, amended by P.A. 99-667, allows individuals with criminal histories involving certain drug convictions to apply for or to reinstate their educator licenses seven years after their sentence for the criminal offense is completed. Consult the board attorney about whether the board wants to continue prohibiting employment for any individual who has a criminal history involving these exempted drug offenses.

<sup>6</sup> Any person who applies for employment as a teacher, principal, superintendent, or other certificated employee who willfully makes a false statement on his or her application for employment, material to his or her qualifications for employment, which he or she does not believe to be true, is guilty of a Class A misdemeanor. (105 ILCS 5/22-6.5). District employment applications must contain a statement to this effect. ~~(Id.). Each employment application for these positions must state the following (Id.):~~

~~Each employment application for these positions must state the following (Id.):~~

~~Failure to provide requested employment or employer history which is material to the applicant's qualifications for employment or the provision of statements which the applicant does not believe to be true may be a Class A misdemeanor.~~

<sup>7</sup> 105 ILCS 5/10-16.7. The foundation for a productive employment relationship begins with a board's policy, a thoughtfully crafted employment contract and job description, and procedures for communications and ongoing assessment. See IASB's Foundational Principles of Effective Governance, Principle 3. The board employs a superintendent, at: [www.iasb.com/pdf/found\\_prin.pdf](http://www.iasb.com/pdf/found_prin.pdf).

See also 3:40-E, Checklist for the Superintendent Employment Contract Negotiation Process, for best practice discussions about establishing the board-superintendent employment relationship and contract.



The Superintendent shall develop and maintain a current comprehensive job description for each position or job category; however, a provision in a collective bargaining agreement or individual contract will control in the event of a conflict. <sup>8</sup>

#### Investigations

The Superintendent or designee shall ensure that a fingerprint-based criminal history records check and a check of the Statewide Sex Offender Database and Violent Offender Against Youth Database is performed on each applicant as required by State law.<sup>9</sup> When the applicant is a successful superintendent candidate who has been offered employment by the Board, the Board President shall ensure that these checks are completed.<sup>10</sup> The Superintendent or designee, or if the applicant is a successful superintendent candidate, then the Board President shall notify an applicant if the applicant is identified in either database.<sup>11</sup> The School Code requires the Board President to keep a conviction record confidential and share it only with the Superintendent, Regional Superintendent, State Superintendent, State Educator Preparation and Licensure Board, any other person necessary to the

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<sup>8</sup> Job descriptions will become the basis for categorizing a teacher into one or more positions that the teacher is qualified to hold for reduction in force (RIF) dismissal and recall purposes. (105 ILCS 5/24-12(b)). A board should consult with its attorney to review its current list of job descriptions and discuss the district's specific responsibilities.

A job description is evidence of a position's *essential functions*. (29 C.F.R. §1630.2(n)). The Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) protects individuals who have a disability and are qualified, with reasonable accommodation, to perform the *essential functions* of the job. (42 U.S.C. §12101 *et seq.*, amended by the ADA Amendments Act (ADAAA), Pub. L. 110-325). Determining which functions are essential may be critical to determining if an individual with a disability is qualified. An individual is qualified to perform a job even though he or she is unable, due to a disability, to perform tasks which are incidental to the job. Only when an individual is unable to perform the *essential functions* of a job may a district deny the individual employment opportunities. (29 C.F.R. §1630.2(m)). For a definition of essential functions see *Id.* at 1630.2(n). Whether a particular function is essential is a factual determination.

**Important:** The ADAAA makes significant changes to the ADA's definition of disability that broadened the scope of coverage and overturned a series of U.S. Supreme Court decisions that made it difficult to prove that an impairment was a qualifying disability. ~~The final regulations were by a bipartisan vote and approved on 3-25-11.~~ There is information about the regulations and a link to them at: [www.eeoc.gov/laws/regulations/adaaa\\_fact\\_sheet.cfm](http://www.eeoc.gov/laws/regulations/adaaa_fact_sheet.cfm). Consult the board attorney regarding how these amendments impact the district's hiring processes.

<sup>9</sup> The policy's requirements on criminal records checks for applicants for employment are mandated by 105 ILCS 5/10-21.9. See administrative procedure 5:30-AP2, *Investigations*, for the process and positions requiring criminal background investigation. The Statewide Sex Offender Database (a/k/a Sex Offender Registry) is available at: [www.isp.state.il.us/sor](http://www.isp.state.il.us/sor). The Statewide Murderer and Violent Offender Against Youth Database is available at: [www.isp.state.il.us/cmvo/](http://www.isp.state.il.us/cmvo/). See policy 4:60, *Purchases and Contracts*, for requirements concerning criminal background checks of employees of contractors who have direct, daily contact with students.

<sup>10</sup> *Id.* If a board wants to require additional background inquiries beyond the fingerprint-based criminal history records information check required by 105 ILCS 5/10-21.9, including the federal *Rap Back Service* (20 ILCS 2630/3.3, added by P.A. 100-718) and/or checks through consumer reporting agencies regulated by the Fair Credit Reporting Act (15 U.S.C. § 1681 *et seq.*), consult the board attorney. For more detailed information, see the laws listed in sample exhibit 3:40-E, *Checklist for the Superintendent Employment Contract Negotiation Process*, under the checklist item entitled **Conditions of Employment, in the Other Background Check Laws row.**

<sup>11</sup> 105 ILCS 5/10-21.9(b) and 105 ILCS 5/21B-10. The School Code requires the board president to keep a conviction record confidential. It is impossible to know whether a fingerprint-based criminal history records check and a check of the Statewide Sex Offender and Violent Offender Against Youth Databases on a successful superintendent candidate will come back with a conviction record.

Therefore, in accordance with best practice (ensuring compliance and aligning with good governance principles), this policy does not assign a designee for the board president to complete this task. However, to balance the requirement to keep conviction records confidential with the practical implementation of ensuring a fingerprint-based criminal history records check and a check of the Statewide Sex Offender and Violent Offender Against Youth Databases are performed on each successful superintendent applicant, a board president may want to designate the duty to order these checks to the individuals otherwise listed in 105 ILCS 5/10-21.9(b). Those individuals include the board president, the superintendent or designee, regional superintendent (if the check was requested by the district), state superintendent of schools, state Educator Preparation and Licensure Board, any other person necessary to the hiring decision, or for clarification purposes, the Ill. Dept. of State Police and/or Statewide Sex Offender Registry.

hiring decision, or for purposes of clarifying the information, the ~~Ill. Department-Dept.~~ of State Police and/or Statewide Sex Offender Database. 12 The Board reserves its right to authorize additional background inquiries beyond a fingerprint-based criminal history records check when it deems it appropriate to do so, in accordance with applicable laws.

Each newly hired employee must complete an Immigration and Naturalization Service Form as required by federal law. <sup>13</sup>

The District retains the right to discharge any employee whose criminal background investigation reveals a conviction for committing or attempting to commit any of the offenses outlined in Section 5/21B-80 of the School Code or who falsifies, or omits facts from, his or her employment application or other employment documents.

The Superintendent shall ensure that the District does not engage in any investigation or inquiry prohibited by law and complies with each of the following: <sup>14</sup>

1. The District uses an applicant's credit history or report from a consumer reporting agency only when a satisfactory credit history is an established bona fide occupational requirement of a particular position. <sup>15</sup>
2. The District does not ask an applicant or applicant's previous employers about claim(s) made or benefit(s) received under the Workers' Compensation Act. <sup>16</sup>
3. The District does not request of an applicant or employee access in any manner to his or her personal online account, such as social networking websites, including a request for passwords to such sites/accounts. <sup>17</sup>

Commented [DJ1]: This language and the footnotes have been revised to more closely align to the legislative changes made by P.A. 99-610.

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<sup>12</sup> ~~Id.~~ at 5/10-21.9(b). The School Code continues to define the board president's role in conducting criminal background investigations and receiving the results of these investigations, including the results for employees of district contractors, (105 ILCS 5/10-21.9). Many districts delegate this task in the hiring process to a human resources department.

Use this alternative for districts in suburban Cook County: replace "Regional Superintendent" with "appropriate Intermediate Service Center."

<sup>13</sup> Immigration Reform and Control Act, 8 U.S.C. §1324a et seq. Consult with the board attorney regarding the district's rights and responsibilities under all Illinois laws if the district uses any electronic employment verification system, including *E-Verify* and/or the Basic Pilot Program, (820 ILCS 55/). This statute urges employers who voluntarily use *E-Verify* (formerly known as the Basic Pilot/Employment Eligibility Verification Program) to consult the Ill. Dept. of Labor's website for current information on the accuracy of *E-Verify* and to review and understand their legal responsibilities relating to the use of any electronic employment verification systems. See *f/n* 2 in 5:150-AP, *Personnel Records*, for a more detailed discussion of *E-Verify* issues.

<sup>14</sup> As an alternative to describing the prohibited investigations, a board may substitute this sentence:

The Superintendent shall ensure that the District does not engage in any investigation or inquiry prohibited by law, including without limitation, investigation into or inquiry concerning: (1) credit history or report unless a satisfactory credit history is an established bona fide occupational requirement of a particular position; (2) claim(s) made or benefit(s) received under Workers' Compensation Act; and (3) access to an employee's or applicant's social networking website, including a request for passwords to such sites.

The default policy provision and the alternative stated above – whichever is selected – may be made a prohibition rather than a duty of the superintendent; to do this, delete the stricken text as follows: "The Superintendent ~~shall ensure that the District does not engage ...~~."

<sup>15</sup> Employee Credit Privacy Act, 820 ILCS 70/. This Act allows inquiries into an applicant's credit history or credit report or ordering or obtaining an applicant's credit report from a consumer reporting agency when a satisfactory credit history is an *established bona fide occupational requirement* of a particular position. The Act identifies circumstances that permit a satisfactory credit history to be a job requirement, such as, the position's duties include custody of or unsupervised access to cash or marketable assets valued at \$2,500 or more.

<sup>16</sup> Right to Privacy in the Workplace Act, 820 ILCS 55/10(a), amended by P.A. 99-610, ~~eff. 1-1-17.~~



4. The District provides equal employment opportunities to all persons. See policy 5:10, *Equal Employment Opportunity and Minority Recruitment*.

#### Physical Examinations 18

Each new employee must furnish evidence of physical fitness to perform assigned duties and freedom from communicable disease. The physical fitness examination must be performed by a physician licensed in Illinois, or any other state, to practice medicine and surgery in any of its branches, or an advanced practice nurse who has a written collaborative agreement with a collaborating physician that authorizes the advanced practice nurse to perform health examinations, or a physician assistant who has been delegated the authority by his or her supervising physician to perform health examinations. The employee must have the physical examination performed no more than 90 days before submitting evidence of it to the District.

Any employee may be required to have an additional examination by a physician who is licensed in Illinois to practice medicine and surgery in all its branches, or an advanced practice nurse who has a written collaborative agreement with a collaborating physician that authorizes the advanced practice nurse to perform health examinations, or a physician assistant who has been delegated the authority

17 ~~Id. at 55/10(b)(64)(B), amended by P.A. 99-610, eff. 1-1-17 (commonly known as the Facebook Password Law). A personal online account is defined as an online account used primarily by a person for personal purposes. Personal online account does not include an account created, maintained, used, or accessed for the business purpose of a person's employer or prospective employer-professional-account.~~ ~~Id. at 55/10(b)(5), amended by P.A. 99-610, eff. 1-1-17. A professional account is defined as "an account, service, or profile created, maintained, used, or accessed by a current or prospective employee for business purposes of the employer."~~ Bracketed explanations follow the statutory language:

~~"Provided that the password, account information, or access sought by the employer relates to a professional account, and not a personal account, Nothing in this subsection shall prohibit or restrict an employer from complying with a duty to screen employees or applicants prior to hiring... provided that the password, account information, or access sought by the employer only relates to an online account that:~~

~~(A) an employer supplies or pays; or~~

~~(B) an employee creates or maintains on behalf of under the direction of an employer in connection with that employee's employment."~~

~~[When read with the definition of professional account, it Based on this explanation, it is implausible that an applicant would have an account, service, or profile for business purposes of a school employer.]~~

~~"... or to monitor or retain employee communications as required under Illinois insurance laws or federal law or by a self-regulatory organization as defined in the [Securities Exchange Act]."~~

~~[This clause appears to be inapplicable to school districts.]~~

The statute specifically permits an employer to: (1) maintain workplace policies governing the use of the employer's electronic equipment, including policies regarding Internet use, social networking site use, and electronic mail use; and (2) monitor usage of the employer's (district's) electronic equipment and electronic mail. The statute also states that it does *not* prohibit an employer from obtaining information about an applicant or an employee that is in the public domain or that is otherwise obtained in compliance with the statute. Finally, the statute does not apply to all other types of personal technology that employees may use to communicate with students or other individuals, such as ~~personal email or~~ text messages on a personal phone. Consult the board attorney about these issues.

18 105 ILCS 5/24-5. According to this statute, "[a] new or existing employee may be subject to additional health examinations, including tuberculosis screening, as required by rules adopted by the Ill. Dept. of Public Health or by order of a local public health official." The Ill. Dept. of Public Health does not require school employees to be screened for tuberculosis other than workers in child day care and preschool settings. (77 Ill. Admin. Code §696.140(a)(3)).

The last sentence of the first paragraph exceeds State law requirements and may be deleted.

Note that while examination by a spiritual leader/practitioner is sufficient for purposes of leaves, the statute does not permit an examination by a spiritual leader/practitioner for initial employment exams. This difference may present a constitutional issue; contact the board attorney for an opinion if an applicant wants to use an examination by a spiritual leader/practitioner.

Federal law limits pre-employment medical inquiries to whether the applicant is able to perform job-related functions; required medical examinations of applicants is forbidden. (American with Disabilities Act (ADA)), 42 U.S.C. §12112(d)(2); see also *f/n §7* for an explanation regarding the ADAAA. Districts may condition an employment offer on taking and passing medical inquiries or physical exams, provided that all entering employees in the same classification receive the same conditional offer.

by his or her supervising physician to perform health examinations, if the examination is job-related and consistent with business necessity.<sup>19</sup> The Board will pay the expenses of any such examination.

#### Orientation Program

The District's staff will provide an orientation program for new employees to acquaint them with the District's policies and procedures, the school's rules and regulations, and the responsibilities of their position. Before beginning employment, each employee must sign the *Acknowledgement of Mandated Reporter Status* form as provided in policy 5:90, *Abused and Neglected Child Reporting*.

LEGAL REF.: 105 ILCS ~~5/10-16.7, 5/10-20.7, 5/10-21.4, 5/10-21.9, 5/21B-10, 5/21B-80, 5/10-22.34, 5/10-22.34b, 5/22-6.5, and 5/24-5.~~  
~~20 ILCS 2630/3.3, Criminal Identification Act.~~  
~~820 ILCS 55/, Right to Privacy in the Workplace Act.~~  
~~Employee Credit Privacy Act, 820 ILCS 70/, Employee Credit Privacy Act.~~  
~~Right to Privacy in the Workplace Act, 820 ILCS 55/.~~  
Americans with Disabilities Act, 42 U.S.C. §12112, and 29 C.F.R. Part 1630.  
~~Fair Credit Reporting Act, 15 U.S.C. § 1681 et seq.~~  
~~Immigration Reform and Control Act, 8 U.S.C. §1324a et seq.~~  
~~105 ILCS 5/10-16.7, 5/10-20.7, 5/10-21.4, 5/10-21.9, 5/21B-10, 5/21B-80, 5/10-22.34, 5/10-22.34b, 5/22-6.5, and 5/24-1 et seq.~~  
~~820 ILCS 55/ and 70/.~~  
~~Duldulao v. St. Mary of Nazareth Hospital, 136 Ill. App. 3d 763 (1st Dist. 1985) 483 N.E.2d 956 (Ill.App.1, 1985), aff'd in part and remanded 115 Ill.2d 482 505 N.E.2d 314 (Ill., 1987).~~  
~~Kaiser v. Dixon, 127 Ill. App. 3d 251 (2nd Dist. 1984) 468 N.E.2d 822 (Ill.App.2, 1984).~~  
~~Molitor v. Chicago Title & Trust Co., 325 Ill. App. 124 (1st Dist. 1945) 59 N.E.2d 695 (Ill.App.1, 1945).~~

CROSS REF.: ~~2:260 (Uniform Grievance Procedure).~~ 3:50 (Administrative Personnel Other Than the Superintendent), ~~4:60 (Purchases and Contracts).~~ 4:175 (Convicted Child Sex Offender; Screening; Notifications), 5:10 (Equal Employment Opportunity and Minority Recruitment), 5:40 (Communicable and Chronic Infectious Disease), 5:90 (Abused and Neglected Child Reporting), 5:125 (Personal Technology and Social Media; Usage and Conduct), 5:220 (Substitute Teachers), 5:280 (Educational Support Personnel - Duties and Qualifications)

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

~~<sup>19</sup> The State law (105 ILCS 5/24-5) allowing boards to require physicals of current employees "from time to time," has is been superseded by federal law (the ADA), (42 U.S.C. §12112(d)(4)). The ADA allows medical inquiries of current employees only when they are job-related and consistent with business necessity or part of a voluntary employee wellness program. (Id.). Districts may deny jobs to individuals with disabilities who pose a direct threat to the health or safety of others in the workplace, provided that a reasonable accommodation would not either eliminate the risk or reduce it to an acceptable level. (42 U.S.C. §12113; 29 C.F.R. Part 1630.2(r)). See f/n 87 for an explanation regarding the ADAAA.~~

~~See the f/n 186 for a discussion of examinations by spiritual leaders/practitioners.~~



## General Personnel

### Administrative Procedure - Investigations

#### Immigration Investigation

All newly hired employees must complete section one of the Immigration and Naturalization Service Form I-9 no later than three business days following their first working day (Immigration Reform and Control Act, 8 U.S.C. §1324a, 8 C.F.R. §274a.2). [www.uscis.gov/i-9](http://www.uscis.gov/i-9). If an individual is unable to provide the required documents to complete it, the individual may present a receipt for the application of the required documents within three days of the hire. The individual must then present the required documents within 90 days of the hire. The Superintendent or designee completes section two of the Form I-9 and confirms the employee's information.

If the Employment Eligibility Verification System (E-Verify) is used to complete Form I-9, the Superintendent or designee will review the Ill. Dept. of Labor's website and its E-Verify factsheet, available at: [www.uscis.gov/e-verify/what-e-verify](http://www.uscis.gov/e-verify/what-e-verify). See the Ill. Dept. of Labor Right to Privacy in the Workplace Act, 820 ILCS 55/12.

The completed Form I-9 shall be maintained in a file separate from other personnel records in order to prevent unauthorized review of personnel files. The Form I-9 shall be retained for a period of three years after the date of hire or one year after individual employment is terminated, whichever is later.

#### Fingerprint-based Criminal History Records Information Check (105 ILCS 5/10-21.9)

A fingerprint-based criminal history records information check must be initiated prior to employment, but the District may permit the individual to be hired and begin employment pending its outcome. See *Criminal History Records Information (CHRI) Checks for Certified and Non-certified School Personnel*, at: [www.isbe.net/Documents/guidance\\_chr.pdf](http://www.isbe.net/Documents/guidance_chr.pdf).

A complete criminal history records check pursuant to 105 ILCS 5/10-21.9 consists of:

1. Fingerprint-based checks through (a) the ~~Illinois~~ Ill. State Dept. of Police (ISP) for criminal history records information (CHRI) pursuant to the Uniform Conviction Information Act (20 ILCS 2635/4), and (b) the FBI national crime information databases pursuant to the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act (P.L. 109-248),
2. A check of the ~~Illinois~~ Ill. Sex Offender Registry (see the Sex Offender Community Notification Law, 730 ILCS 152/ et seq.), and
3. A check of the Murderer and Violent Offender Against Youth Registry (see the Murderer and Violent Offender Against Youth Community Notification Law, 730 ILCS 154/75-105).

See also policy 4:175, *Convicted Child Sex Offender; Screening; Notifications*, and administrative procedure 4:175-AP1, *Criminal Offender Notification Laws; Screening*. **Important:** 20 ILCS 2630/5.2 outlines how an individual may petition to have an arrest record expunged by the arresting authority and the records of the arrest sealed by the circuit court clerk. It also details offenses for which an individual cannot have his or her conviction sealed.

**Note:** The following criminal history records check guides are also available:

1. Guide to Understanding Criminal History Record Check Information is available at: [www.isp.state.il.us/docs/5-727.pdf](http://www.isp.state.il.us/docs/5-727.pdf).

2. ISBE's non-regulatory guidance document, Criminal History Records Information (CHRI) Checks for Certified and Non-certified School Personnel, at:  
[www.isbe.net/Documents/guidance\\_chr.pdf](http://www.isbe.net/Documents/guidance_chr.pdf).

The following individuals are responsible for the actions listed:

**Applicant** - Each applicant for employment in any position (except bus drivers employed by a private student transportation contractor) must provide a written authorization for a complete criminal history records check at the time he or she submits the application.

**Individual Student Teaching or beginning a required internship** - Each individual student teaching or beginning a required internship must provide written authorization for, and pay the costs of, his or her criminal history records check (including any applicable vendor's fees) prior to participating in any field experiences in the District. See 105 ILCS 5/10-21.9(g).

**Applicant for Bus Driver** - Each applicant for a bus driver position must complete the application required by the Secretary of State for a school bus driver permit (obtained from the District) and submit it to the District along with the necessary fingerprint submission as required by the ~~Department of State Police~~ISP to conduct a fingerprint-based criminal history records check. The Superintendent or designee will conduct a pre-employment interview with prospective school bus driver candidates, distribute school bus driver applications and medical forms, and submit the applicant's fingerprint cards to the ~~Department of State Police~~ISP. The Superintendent or designee will certify in writing to the Secretary of State that all pre-employment conditions have been successfully completed, including the successful completion of a criminal history records check as required by State law. The applicant must present the certification to the Secretary of State at the time of submitting the school bus driver permit application. See 625 ILCS 5/6-106.1; 92 Ill.Admin.-Code 1035.

**Superintendent or designee** - *Note: Add any additional steps to efficiently receive a complete criminal history records check.*

1. Fingerprint-Based Criminal History Records Check:

For all applicants, the Superintendent or designee completes the required forms to request the criminal history records checks from an appropriate ~~police~~ISP or LiveScan vendor. When the applicant is a successful superintendent candidate who has been offered employment by the Board, the School Board President shall ensure that these checks are completed. This may include submitting the applicant's name, sex, race, date of birth, social security number, fingerprint images, and other identifiers to the ISP and FBI on the forms prescribed by each agency.

The Superintendent or designee, or when the applicant is a successful superintendent candidate who has been offered employment by the Board, the Board President, will provide the applicant with a copy of the ISP and FBI reports. Required by 105 ILCS 5/10-21.9(b).

**Note:** For substitute teachers, superintendents will need to ensure that their districts perform these checks. Contact the board attorney and/or ISBE regarding the validity of a *certificate of authorization*, if a substitute teacher presents one. From 1-1-11 through 7-1-11, the Regional Superintendent of Schools or Suburban Cook County Intermediate Service Center, whichever is appropriate, was allowed to issue *certificates of authorization* to substitute teachers. Issuance of a *certificate of authorization* was proof that the substitute teacher applicant had met all of the requirements to substitute teach in the educational service region; i.e., a fingerprint-based criminal history records check, a physical examination, and a negative tuberculin test. Because P.A. 97-607 deleted *certificates of authorization*, substitute teachers



no longer receive them because they no longer exist. For those substitute teachers who did receive them, there is not an answer to the question of whether their *certificates of authorization* are still valid. Attorneys in the field suggest looking for an expiration date on the *certificate of authorization*. If the document has no expiration date, it is likely invalid because the document no longer exists. If there is an expiration date, then the document is likely valid until the date listed.

For individuals student teaching or beginning a required internship, the Superintendent or designee ensures that the individual completes the required forms, authorizations, and provides payment to the District for the costs of completing a complete criminal history records check prior to student teaching or beginning a required internship (105 ILCS 5/10-21.9(g) and policy 5:260, *Student Teachers*). For more information, see also ISBE's non-regulatory guidance document, *Criminal History Records Information (CHRI) Checks for Certified and Non-certified School Personnel*, available at:

[www.isbe.net/Documents/guidance\\_chr.pdf](http://www.isbe.net/Documents/guidance_chr.pdf).

2. Screen of the Statewide offender databases. The Superintendent or designee, or when the applicant is a successful superintendent candidate who has been offered employment by the Board, the Board President, performs a screen for each applicant of:

- a. The Statewide Sex Offender Registry, [www.isp.state.il.us/sor](http://www.isp.state.il.us/sor), as authorized by the Sex Offender Community Notification Law (730 ILCS 152/101 et seq.), and
- b. The Statewide Murderer and Violent Offender Against Youth Registry [www.isp.state.il.us/cmvo/](http://www.isp.state.il.us/cmvo/), as authorized by the Child Murderer and Violent Offender Against Youth Community Notification Law (730 ILCS 154/75-105).

The Superintendent or designee, or when the applicant is a successful superintendent candidate who has been offered employment by the Board, the Board President, notifies the individual if he or she is identified in the database as a sex offender. Required by 105 ILCS 5/10-21.9 (a-5), (a-6), and (b).

~~State-Police~~**ISP and FBI** — The ISP and FBI furnish records of convictions (until expunged), pursuant to the District's request, to the ~~School~~ Board President. **Note:** The ISP and FBI must "furnish, pursuant to a fingerprint-based criminal history records check, records of convictions, until expunged, to the president of the school board...". See 105 ILCS 5/10-21.9(a) and (g). 20 ILCS 2630/3.3, added by P.A. 100-718, establishes authority for the ISP to collect fees from the District if wishes to participate in a Federal Rap Back Service. Rap Back Service is a capability of the FBI's Next Generation Identification (NGI) system that provides authorized agencies notification of criminal activity and, in limited cases, of civil activity, that occurs after the initial processing and retention of criminal or civil transactions, e.g., an initial fingerprint-based criminal history records check. The Board may determine that it wants to participate. Participation includes ISP submitting fingerprints that the District orders to the FBI Rap Back Service to be retained for the purpose of being searched by future submissions to the FBI Rap Back Service. For a student teacher, the report shall be returned to the Superintendent or designee (see ISBE's non-regulatory guidance document, *Criminal History Records Information (CHRI) Checks for Certified and Non-certified School Personnel*, at: [www.isbe.net/Documents/guidance\\_chr.pdf](http://www.isbe.net/Documents/guidance_chr.pdf)).

**Board President** - The School Code requires the Board President to keep a conviction record confidential. The information may only be shared between the Board President, the Superintendent or designee, Regional Superintendent (if the check was requested by the District), State Superintendent of Schools, State Educator Preparation and Licensure Board, any other person necessary to the hiring decision, or for clarification purposes, the ~~Department of State-Police~~**ISP** and/or Statewide Sex Offender Registry. See 105 ILCS 5/10-21.9(b) and 105 ILCS 5/21B-10. For further discussion about



the practical implementation issues for the Board President to ensure that a fingerprint-based criminal history records information check and other database screens are initiated and completed prior to employment, see f/n 11 in 5:30, *Investigations*.

**Regional Superintendent/Suburban Cook County Intermediate Service Center** - The Superintendent or designee may require the applicant to authorize the Regional Superintendent or Suburban Cook County Intermediate Service Center, whichever is appropriate, to conduct the check when an applicant is (1) seeking employment in more than one District simultaneously as (a) a substitute teacher, (b) a concurrent part-time employee, and/or (c) educational support personnel, or (2) the employee works for a contractor holding contracts with more than one district. The Regional Superintendent or Suburban Cook County Intermediate Service Center, whichever is appropriate, also performs a check of the Statewide Sex Offender Registry, [www.isp.state.il.us/sor](http://www.isp.state.il.us/sor), as authorized by the Sex Offender Community Notification Law (730 ILCS 152/115) and the Violent Offender Against Youth Registry, [www.isp.state.il.us/cmvo/](http://www.isp.state.il.us/cmvo/), as authorized by the Murderer and Violent Offender Against Youth Community Notification Law (730 ILCS 154/75-105). See 105 ILCS 5/10-21.9 (a-5), (a-6), and (b).

**Contractors** - The above requirements for a complete criminal history records check apply to all employees and agents of contractors who have direct, daily contact with students (105 ILCS 5/10-21.9(f)). Every contractor with the District shall: (1) make every employee or agent who will have direct, daily contact with students submit to a complete criminal history records check, (2) agree to a contract provision that it will make those employees available to the District for the criminal history records check, and (3) submit payment for the costs of the check(s) to the District.

**Note:** The provisions in 105 ILCS 5/10-21.9(f) and (g) apply to employees of contractors who have “direct, daily contact” with students.” To be comprehensive and to eliminate uncertainty, this procedure and policy 4:175, *Convicted Child Sex Offender; Screening; Notifications*, may require a criminal history records check on *all* employees of contractors who may work in any school building or on school property. Whether the District uses the comprehensive language or the direct language from the School Code, the District, not the contractor, must perform the background checks. Contractors are not authorized under any State or federal law to: (1) conduct the required criminal history background checks;<sup>35</sup> or (2) see the employee’s criminal history furnished by the ISP and the FBI. All contracts should also require the contractor to purchase insurance to cover misconduct by their employees and/or an indemnification clause. Additionally, the Superintendent or designee should check insurance coverage to determine whether employees of contractors are covered. See also policy 4:175, *Convicted Child Sex Offender; Screening; Notifications*, and administrative procedure 4:60-AP3, *Criminal History Records Check of Contractor Employees*, for the responsibilities of contractors. Last, if the District has received, within the last year, information that concerns the record of conviction and identification as a sex offender of any contractors’ employees, the District must provide the information to another school ~~or, school district, community college district, or private school~~ that requests it (105 ILCS 5/10-21.9(f-5h)). For more information, see ISBE’s non-regulatory guidance document, *Criminal History Records Information (CHRI) Checks for Certified and Non-certified School Personnel*, available at: [www.isbe.net/Documents/guidance\\_chr.pdf](http://www.isbe.net/Documents/guidance_chr.pdf). Unless notified by the individual named in a criminal history records information (CHRI) request or by the ISP that the information furnished in a CHRI report is inaccurate or incomplete, the District cannot be liable for damages to any person to whom the CHRI pertains for actions it reasonably took in reliance on the accuracy and completeness of CHRI report (20 ILCS 2635/7(A)(3)).



**District** - The School District complies with 105 ILCS 5/10-21.9 and 5/21B-80. It will not knowingly employ a person, or allow a person to work or student teach/complete a required internship (105 ILCS 5/21.9(g)) on school grounds, who:

1. Has been convicted of any one or more of the following offenses, until seven years following the end of the sentence<sup>1</sup> for the criminal offense:
  - a. Those defined in the Cannabis Control Act, 720 ILCS 550/, except: 720 ILCS 550/4(a), 550/4(b), 550/4(c), 550/5(a), 550/5(b), and any offense for which the holder of a license is placed on probation under the provisions of 550/10 provided that if the terms and conditions of probation required by the court are not fulfilled, the offense is not eligible for this exception.
  - b. Those defined in the ~~Illinois~~ Ill. Controlled Substances Act, 720 ILCS 570/100 et seq., except: any offense for which the holder of a license is placed on probation under the provisions of 570/410 provided that if the terms and conditions of probation required by the court are not fulfilled, the offense is not eligible for this exception.
  - c. Those defined in the Methamphetamine Control and Community Protection Act, 720 ILCS 646/, except: any offense for which the holder of a license is placed on probation under the provisions of 646/70 provided that if the terms and conditions of probation required by the court are not fulfilled, the offense is not eligible for this exception.
  - d. Any attempt to commit any of the offenses listed in (a)-(c) of this section.
  - e. Any offense committed or attempted in any other state or against the laws of the United States that, if committed or attempted in Illinois, would have been punishable as one or more of the offenses listed in (a)-(d) of this section.
2. Has been convicted of committing or attempting to commit any one or more of the following offenses:
  - a. Attempting to commit, conspiring to commit, soliciting, or committing first-degree murder or any Class X felony.
  - b. Attempting to commit, conspiring to commit, soliciting, or committing any *sex offense*. Sex offense means any offense defined in:
    - i. Sections 11-6 and 11-9 through 11-9.5, inclusive, and 11-30 (if punished as a Class 4 felony) of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012;
    - ii. Sections 11-14.1 through 11-21, inclusive, of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012;
    - iii. Sections 11-23 (if punished as a Class 3 felony), 11-24, 11-25, and 11-26 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012; and
    - iv. Sections 11-1.20, 11-1.30, 11-1.40, 11-1.50, 11-1.60, 12-4.9, 12-13, 12-14, 12-14.1, 12-15, 12-16, 12-32, 12-33, 12C-45, and 26-4 (if punished pursuant to 26-4(d)(4) or (5)) of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012.
  - c. Any offense committed or attempted in any other state or against the laws of the United States, which if committed or attempted in Illinois, would have been punishable as one or more of the foregoing offenses.
3. Has been found to be the perpetrator of sexual or physical abuse of any minor less than 18 years of age pursuant to proceedings under Article II of the Juvenile Court Act of 1987.

**The footnotes should be removed before the material is used.**

<sup>1</sup> Sentence includes any period of supervision or probation that was imposed either alone or in combination with a period of incarceration. 105 ILCS 5/21B-80(a), amended by P.A. 99-667.

### Reporting New Hires

The Superintendent or designee shall timely file an IRS Form W-4 or IDES *New Hire Reporting Form* for each newly hired employee with the ~~Illinois-III. Department-Dept.~~ of Employment Security. See 820 ILCS 405/1801.1. When the applicant is a successful superintendent candidate who has been offered employment by the Board, the Board President shall ensure either the retiring Superintendent or designee performs this task.



## General Personnel

### Expenses <sup>1</sup>

The Board regulates the reimbursement of all travel, meal, and lodging expenses by resolution.<sup>2</sup> Money shall not be advanced or reimbursed, or purchase orders issued for: (1) the expenses of any person except the employee,<sup>3</sup> (2) anyone's personal expenses,<sup>4</sup> or (3) entertainment expenses.<sup>5</sup> Entertainment includes, but is not limited to, shows, amusements, theaters, circuses, sporting events, or any other place of public or private entertainment or amusement, unless the entertainment is ancillary to the purpose of the program or event.<sup>6</sup> The District is not responsible for losses due to an employee's own negligence, losses due to normal wear, or losses due to theft, unless the theft was a result of the District's negligence.<sup>7</sup> Employees must submit the appropriate itemized, signed, standardized form(s) to support any requests for expense advancements, reimbursements, or purchase orders that show the following: <sup>8</sup>

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

<sup>1</sup> State law controls this policy's content. ~~(105 ILCS 5/10-9, 5/10-10, and 5/22-1 (no compensation allowed, conflicts of interest prohibited); 105 ILCS 5/10-22.32 (expense advancements); 820 ILCS 115/9.5, added by P.A. 100-1094, eff. 1-1-19 (regulation of employee expenditures under the Ill. Wage Payment and Collection Act)(WPCA) and the Local Government Travel Expense Control Act (ECA) 50 ILCS 150/10, added by P.A. 99-604, eff. 1-1-17 (regulation of travel expenses)). The deadline for implementation of this policy under the ECA is 7-1-17, but as a practical matter due to other requirements in the law, the implementation deadline will be 3-2-17; s~~See the third paragraph in f/n 3 of policy 2:125, *Board Member Compensation; Expenses*.

105 ILCS 5/10-22.32 states that "[t]he school board may advance to teachers and other certified employees the anticipated actual and necessary expenses incurred in attending meetings that are related to that employee's duties and will contribute to the professional development of that employee." This policy expands beyond those two categories (105 ILCS 5/10-20) of employees, and the limited purpose of attending meetings, to reimburse all employees for approved expenses necessary for the employee to perform his or her duties.

The WPCA, 820 ILCS 115/9.5, added by P.A. 100-1094, eff. 1-1-19, defines *necessary expenditures* as all reasonable expenditures or losses required of the employee in the discharge of employment duties and that inure to the primary benefit of the employer.

This policy contains an item on which collective bargaining may be required. Any policy that impacts upon wages, hours, and terms and conditions of employment, is subject to collective bargaining upon request by the employee representative, even if the policy involves an inherent managerial right. If a local collective bargaining agreement contains a provision on expenses, consult the board attorney about how this policy may impact it.

<sup>2</sup> 50 ILCS 150/10, added by P.A. 99-604, ~~eff. 1-1-17~~. See f/ns 4 through 8 in policy 2:125, *Board Member Compensation; Expenses*, for more discussion.

For a sample resolution, see 2:125-E3, *Resolution to Regulate Expense Reimbursements*.

<sup>3</sup> 105 ILCS 5/10-22.32. The final paragraph of this law prohibits money for expenses to be advanced or reimbursed to any person other than a board member or employee of the district.

<sup>4</sup> Optional. *Personal expenses* are not defined in 50 ILCS 150/25, added by P.A. 99-604, ~~eff. 1-1-17~~ or 105 ILCS 5/10-22.32. Consult the board attorney about this term and delete it only at the direction of the board attorney. Excluding personal expenses from advancements, reimbursements, and purchase orders is a generally-accepted best practice. The practice also aligns well with the State's widely-accepted transparency movement. Reimbursing personal expenses is also a magnet for the media.

<sup>5</sup> 50 ILCS 150/25, added by P.A. 99-604, ~~eff. 1-1-17~~.

<sup>6</sup> *Id.*

<sup>7</sup> Optional. 820 ILCS 115/9.5, added by P.A. 100-1094, eff. 1-1-19. The purpose of this sentence is to provide information to employees and the community about WPCA exclusions from reimbursable expenses.

<sup>8</sup> 50 ILCS 150/20, added by P.A. 99-604, ~~eff. 1-1-17~~. The School Code uses the term *voucher* for expense advancements (105 ILCS 5/10-22.32); the ECA requires submission of itemized, signed, standardized forms. Both 5:60-E1, *Employee Expense Reimbursement Form* and 5:60-E2, *Employee Estimated Expense Approval Form* incorporate *voucher* into the ECA's requirement to use standardized forms. See f/n ~~11-12~~ below, and see also f/n 20 of policy 2:125, *Board Member Compensation; Expenses*, for more discussion.



1. The amount of the estimated or actual expense, with attached receipts for actual incurred expenses.
2. The name and title of the employee who is requesting the expense advancement or reimbursement. Receipts from group functions must include the names, offices, and job titles of all participants.<sup>9</sup>
3. The date(s) of the official business on which the expense advancement, reimbursement, or purchase order will be or was expended.<sup>10</sup>
4. The nature of the official business conducted when the expense advancement, reimbursement, or purchase order will be or was expended.<sup>11</sup>

### Advancements

The Superintendent may advance expenses to teachers and other licensed employees for the anticipated actual and necessary expenses to be incurred while attending meetings that are related to their duties and will contribute to their professional development,<sup>12</sup> provided they fall below the maximum allowed in the Board's expense regulations.<sup>13</sup>

Expense advancement requests must be submitted to the Superintendent or designee on the District's standardized estimated expense approval form for employees. After spending expense advancements, employees must use the District's standardized expense reimbursement form and submit to the Superintendent: (a) the itemized, signed advancement voucher that was issued, and (b) the amount of actual expenses by attaching receipts.<sup>14</sup> Any portion of an expense advancement not used must be returned to the District.<sup>15</sup> Expense advancements and vouchers shall be presented to the Board in its regular bill process.

### Reimbursements and Purchase Orders

Expense reimbursements and purchase orders may be issued by the Superintendent or designee to employees, along with other expenses necessary for the performance of their duties, provided the expenses fall below the maximum allowed in the Board's expense regulations.

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Additionally, while the WPCA (820 ILCS 115/9.5(a)) allows employees to submit a signed statement regarding any receipts when supporting documentation is nonexistent, missing, or lost, 820 ILCS 115/9.5(b) outlines that employers are not liable for expenditure amounts that exceed the specifications or guidelines the employer has established for necessary expenditures. The ECA requires districts to establish such specifications and guidelines. 50 ILCS 150/10 and 20, added by P.A. 99-604 (regulation of travel expenses).

<sup>9</sup> 50 ILCS 150/20~~Id.~~ at (2) and (3). This sentence mirrors the statute. The term *offices* is not defined. Consult the board attorney about whether inserting *job titles* would be sufficient for this requirement.

<sup>10</sup> *Id.* at (4).

<sup>11</sup> *Id.*

<sup>12</sup> 105 ILCS 5/10-22.32 authorizes advancements for the listed items. This statute addresses expense advancements for certain activities; its language pre-dates the ECA and is narrower than the ECA. This policy seeks to reconcile the differences by separating advancements into a separate subhead. See f/n <sup>87</sup> above, and see also f/n 20 of policy 2:125, *Board Member Compensation; Expenses*, for more discussion.

<sup>13</sup> 50 ILCS 150/10 and 20, added by P.A. 99-604, ~~eff. 1-1-17~~. This phrase recognizes that while advancements are allowed in these situations, they should remain below the MARA set by the board.

<sup>14</sup> 50 ILCS 150/20, added by P.A. 99-604, ~~eff. 1-1-17~~.

<sup>15</sup> This paragraph's provisions are required by 105 ILCS 5/10-22.32.



Expense reimbursements and purchase order approvals are not guaranteed and, when possible, employees should seek pre-approval of expenses<sup>16</sup> by providing an estimation of expenses on the District's standardized estimated expense approval form for employees, except in situations when the expense is diminutive. When pre-approval is not sought, employees must seek reimbursement on the District's standardized expense reimbursement form for employees. Expense reimbursements and purchase orders shall be presented to the Board in its regular bill process.

#### Use of Credit and Procurement Cards

Credit and procurement card usage is governed by policy 4:55, *Use of Credit and Procurement Cards*.

#### Exceeding the Maximum Allowable Expense Amount(s) <sup>17</sup>

All requests for expense advancements, reimbursements, and purchase orders exceeding the maximum allowed in the Board's expense regulations may only be approved when:

1. The Board's resolution to regulate expenses allows for such approval;
2. An emergency or other extraordinary circumstance exists; and
3. The request is approved by a roll call vote at an open Board meeting.<sup>18</sup>

#### Registration <sup>19</sup>

When possible, registration fees will be paid by the District in advance.

#### Travel

The least expensive method of travel will be used, provided that no hardship will be caused to the employee. Employees will be reimbursed for:

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<sup>16</sup> Optional. Consult the board attorney to determine whether a pre-approval process is appropriate for the district. Neither 105 ILCS 5/10-22.32 (expense advancements) nor 50 ILCS 150/ (expense reimbursements and estimates) address expense *pre-approvals*. 50 ILCS 150/20 states: "an *estimate* if expenses have not been incurred ..." or "a *receipt* ..." if the expenses have already been incurred," suggesting no pre-approval is necessary. However, pre-approval is a best practice, and an employee who incurs expenses without pre-approval may run the risk that his or her expenses will not be approved. On the other hand, submitting estimated expenses for approval begs a pre-approval process, and some attorneys may read the law to require pre-approval of expenses. The pre-approval process also provides school officials with better information for financial planning.

Consult the board attorney to determine whether a pre-approval process is appropriate for the district. If it is required, ensure that 2:125-E3, *Resolution to Regulate Expense Reimbursements* reflects the district's specific pre-approval requirements. For an example of a standardized *estimated* expense form that could be used as a form of pre-approval, see 5:60-E2, *Employee Estimated Expense Approval Form*. The form provides three methods for employees to submit estimated expenses: providing estimated expenses (50 ILCS 150/), expense advancements for the specific activities (105 ILCS 5/10-22.32), or a purchase order.

<sup>17</sup> 50 ILCS 150/ does not define *maximum allowable reimbursement amount* (MARA). Consult the board attorney to assist with a conversation about how much authority the board wishes to delegate to the superintendent for purposes of setting the MARA. Topics for these conversations are listed in f/n 8 of policy 2:125, *Board Member Compensation; Expenses*.

<sup>18</sup> 50 ILCS 150/10 and 15. See f/n 13 in policy 2:125, *Board Member Compensation; Expenses* for more discussion.

<sup>19</sup> Amend the language in subheads **Registration**, **Travel**, **Meals**, **Lodging**, and **Miscellaneous Expenses** to align with the MARA defined in the board's expense regulation resolution. See 2:125-E3, *Resolution to Regulate Expense Reimbursements* for a sample resolution.

See f/n 4 **and** 8 in policy 2:125, *Board Member Compensation; Expenses*, for further discussion about the board's power to set the expense regulations by policy (105 ILCS 5/10-20) and ~~f/n 8 for~~**clarify** considerations and unanswered questions surrounding its statutorily-imposed duty to set a MARA (50 ILCS 150/10, added by P.A. 99-604, ~~eff. 1-1-17~~).

1. Air travel at the coach or economy class commercial airline rate. First class or business class air travel will be reimbursed only if emergency circumstances warrant. The emergency circumstances must be explained on the expense form and Board approval of the additional expense is required. Copies of airline tickets must be attached to the expense form.
2. Rail or bus travel at actual cost. Rail or bus travel costs may not exceed the cost of coach airfare. Copies of tickets must be attached to the expense form to substantiate amounts.
3. Use of personal automobiles at the standard mileage rate approved by the Internal Revenue Service for income tax purposes. The reimbursement may not exceed the cost of coach airfare. Mileage for use of personal automobiles in trips to and from transportation terminals will also be reimbursed. Toll charges and parking costs will be reimbursed.
4. Automobile rental costs when the vehicle's use is warranted. The circumstances for such use must be explained on the expense form.
5. Taxis, airport limousines, or other local transportation costs.

#### Meals

Meals charged to the District should represent mid-fare selections for the hotel/meeting facility or general area.<sup>20</sup> Tips are included with meal charges. Expense forms must explain the meal charges incurred. Alcoholic beverages will not be reimbursed.

#### Lodging

Employees should request conference rate or mid-fare room accommodations. A single room rate will be reimbursed. Employees should pay personal expenses at checkout. If that is impossible, deductions for the charges should be made on the expense form.

#### Miscellaneous Expenses

Employees may seek reimbursement for other expenses incurred while attending a meeting sponsored by organizations described herein by fully describing the expenses on the expense form, attaching receipts.

LEGAL REF.: [50 ILCS 150/, Local Government Travel Expense Control Act.](#)  
[105 ILCS 5/10-22.32.](#)  
[Local Government Travel Expense Control Act, 50 ILCS 150/](#)  
[820 ILCS 115/9.5, Ill. Wage Payment and Collection Act.](#)

CROSS REF.: 2:125 (Board Member Compensation; Expenses), 2:240 (Board Policy Development), 4:50 (Payment Procedures), 4:55 (Use of Credit and Procurement Cards)

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<sup>20</sup> Alternatively, a board could set a daily limit on meal costs, such as:

Employees will be reimbursed for meal costs and tips up to \$\_\_\_\_\_ per day consistent with the maximum reimbursement amount(s) set by the Board.

But see also f/n 8 of policy 2:125, *Board Member Compensation; Expenses* and ensure this amount is consistent with the MARA set by the board resolution.



## General Personnel

### Staff Development Program 1

The Superintendent or designee shall implement a staff development program. The goal of such program shall be to update and improve the skills and knowledge of staff members in order to achieve and maintain a high level of job performance and satisfaction. Additionally, the development program for licensed staff members shall be designed to effectuate the District and School Improvement Plans so that student learning objectives meet or exceed goals established by the District and State.

The staff development program shall provide, at a minimum, at least once every two years, the in-service training of licensed school personnel and administrators on current best practices regarding the identification and treatment of attention deficit disorder and attention deficit hyperactivity disorder, the application of non-aversive behavioral interventions in the school environment, and the use of psychotropic or psychostimulant medication for school-age children. 2

The staff development program shall provide, at a minimum, once every two years, the in-service training of all District staff on educator ethics, teacher-student conduct, and school employee-student conduct. 3 4 5

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1 State law requires the subject matter in paragraph 2 to be covered by policy. State or federal law controls this policy's content. A school board may set and enforce professional growth requirements. 105 ILCS 5/24-5. Failure to meet professional growth requirements is considered remediable. *Morris v. Ill. State Bd. of Educ.*, 198 Ill.App.3d 51 (3rd Dist. 1990).

105 ILCS 5/2-3.62, amended by P.A. 99-30 (repealing 105 ILCS 5.2-3.60), requires the Ill. State Board of Education (ISBE) to establish a regional network of educational service centers to coordinate and combine existing services in a manner that is practical and efficient for schools. Their purposes are to provide, among other things, continuing education, in-service training, and staff development services to all local school districts in Illinois.

2 This paraphrases 105 ILCS 5/10-20.36(b). The topic covered in this paragraph must be in a board policy. *Id.* A school medical staff, an individualized educational program team, or a professional worker (as defined in Section 14-1.10) may recommend that a student be evaluated by an appropriate medical practitioner. School personnel may consult with the practitioner, with the consent of the student's parent/guardian.

3 105 ILCS 5/10-22.39(f) requires boards to conduct this in-service. While the language of this paragraph is not required to be in board policy, including it provides a way for boards to monitor that it is being done. Including this language provides an opportunity for each board and the superintendent to examine all current policies, collective bargaining agreements, and administrative procedures on this subject. Each board may then want to have a conversation with the superintendent and direct him or her to develop a curriculum for the in-service that instructs all district staff to maintain boundaries and act appropriately, professionally, and ethically with students. See also 5:120, *Employee Ethics; Conduct; and Conflict of Interest*, and ¶ 11 in 4:110, *Transportation*. These expectations will be most effective when they reflect local conditions and circumstances. Employee conduct issues may be subjects of mandatory collective bargaining, therefore consulting the board attorney should be a part of this process. A district would commit an unfair labor practice by implementing new employee conduct rules without first offering to negotiate them with the applicable exclusive bargaining representative.

4 Insert the following option if a board wants to list in-services and/or required trainings that the School Code requires, but are not required to be specified in board policy. If the board does not choose this option, delete 325 ILCS 5/4 from the Legal References. The only non-School Code training requirement listed is from the Abused and Neglected Child Reporting Act.

In addition, the staff development program shall include each of the following:

1. At least, once every two years, training of all District staff by a person with expertise on anaphylactic reactions and management.
2. At least every two years, an in-service to train school personnel, at a minimum, to understand, provide information and referrals, and address issues pertaining to youth who are parents, expectant parents, or victims of domestic or sexual violence.



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3. Training that, at a minimum, provides District staff with a basic knowledge of matters relating to acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) and the availability of appropriate sources of counseling and referral.
4. Training for licensed school personnel and administrators who work with students in grades kindergarten<sup>7</sup> through 12 to identify the warning signs of mental illness and suicidal behavior in youth~~adolescents and teens~~ along with appropriate intervention and referral techniques.
5. Abused and Neglected Child Reporting Act (ANCRA), School Code, and *Erin's Law* Training as follows:
  - a. Staff development for local school site personnel who work with students in grades kindergarten through 8, in the detection, reporting, and prevention of child abuse and neglect (see policy 5:90, *Abused and Neglected Child Reporting*).
  - b. Within one year of employment, each staff member must complete mandated reporter training from a provider or agency with expertise in recognizing and reporting child abuse. Mandated reporter training must be completed again at least every five years (see policy 5:90, *Abused and Neglected Child Reporting*).
  - c. Informing educators about the recommendation in the *Erin's Law* Taskforce Report requesting them to attend continuing professional development programs that address the prevention and identification of child sexual abuse (see policy 5:90, *Abused and Neglected Child Reporting*).
6. Education for staff instructing students in grades 7 through 12, concerning teen dating violence as recommended by the District's Nondiscrimination Coordinator, Building Principal, Assistant Building Principal, Dean of Students or Complaint Manager.
7. Ongoing professional development for teachers, administrators, school resource officers, and staff regarding 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.
8. Annual continuing education and/or training opportunities (*professional standards*) for school nutrition program directors, managers, and staff. Each school food authority's director shall document compliance with this requirement by the end of each school year and maintain documentation for a three year period.
9. All high school coaching personnel, including the head and assistant coaches, and athletic directors must obtain online concussion certification by completing online concussion awareness training in accordance with 105 ILCS 25/1.15. Coaching personnel and athletic directors hired on or after 8-19-14 must be certified before their position's start date.
10. The following individuals must complete concussion training as specified in the Youth Sports Concussion Safety Act: coaches and assistant coaches (whether volunteer or employee) of an interscholastic athletic activity; nurses, licensed and/or non-licensed healthcare professionals serving on the Concussion Oversight Team; athletic trainers; game officials of an interscholastic athletic activity; and physicians serving on the Concussion Oversight Team.
11. Every two years, school personnel who work with students must complete an in-person or online training program on the management of asthma, the prevention of asthma symptoms, and emergency response in the school setting.
12. Training for school personnel to develop cultural competency, including understanding and reducing implicit racial bias.
13. For school personnel who work with hazardous or toxic materials on a regular basis, training on the safe handling and use of such materials.

Alternative to paragraph number 2:

2. At least every two years, an in-service to train school personnel who work with students on how to: (a) communicate with and listen to youth victims of domestic or sexual violence and expectant and parenting youth, (b) connect youth victims of domestic or sexual violence and expectant and parenting youth to appropriate in-school services and other agencies, programs and services as needed, and (c) implement the School District's policies, procedures, and protocols with regard to such youth, including confidentiality. The in-service shall be conducted by persons with expertise in domestic and sexual violence and the needs of expectant and parenting youth.

Citations for this option follow:

1. 105 ILCS 5/10-22.39(e) (refers to anaphylactic reactions/management).
2. 105 ILCS 5/10-22.39(d).
3. 105 ILCS 5/10-22.39(c).



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4. 105 ILCS 5/10-22.39(b), amended by P.A. 100-903, eff. 1-1-19.
5. 105 ILCS 5/10-23.12; 325 ILCS 5/4; and *Erin's Law Taskforce Final Report*, authorized by 105 ILCS 5/22-65 and repealed by P.A. 99-30 because of submission of the Report at: [www.isbe.net/Documents/erins-law-final0512.pdf](http://www.isbe.net/Documents/erins-law-final0512.pdf) and see also [www.erinslawillinois.org/](http://www.erinslawillinois.org/) for more resources based upon the report.
6. 105 ILCS 110/3.10(b)(2).
7. 105 ILCS 5/10-22.6(c-5), amended by P.A. 99-456 and 100-810, eff. 1-1-19. School board members are also included.
8. 7 C.F.R. Parts 210 and 235. Section 210.2 defines school nutrition program directors, managers and staff. 7 C.F.R. §§210.15(b)(8) (recordkeeping requirements) and 210.31(a), (c), (d), and (e) (professional standards requirements); 210.31(g) (requiring school food authority director to keep records), amended by Fed. Reg. Vol. 81, No. 146 at 50169 and finalized 7-29-16. Food service funds may be used for reasonable, allocable, and necessary training costs. 7 C.F.R. §210.31(f). The U.S. Dept. of Agriculture (USDA) has established implementation resources that contain training opportunities and resources covering the four core training areas: nutrition, operations, administration, and communications/marketing at: [professionalstandards.nal.usda.gov](http://professionalstandards.nal.usda.gov).
9. 105 ILCS 25/1.15.
10. 105 ILCS 5/22-80(h), added by P.A. 99-245, amended by P.A. 99-486 and P.A. 100-309.
11. 105 ILCS 5/22-30(j-15), amended by P.A. 99-843. Consult the board attorney about whether:
  - a. All asthma action plans should require immediate 911 calls based upon *In re Estate of Stewart*, 406 Ill.Dec. 345 (2nd Dist. 2016); *In re Estate of Stewart*, 412 Ill.Dec. 914 (Ill. 2017) (school district's appeal denied). The court held that a teacher's failure to dial 911 immediately upon a student's asthma attack was *willful and wanton* conduct, subjecting the school district to liability under the Local Governmental and Governmental Employees Tort Immunity Act.
  - b. The duties and responsibilities of the district when it asks for, but does not receive an asthma action plan from a parent/guardian and the logistics of distributing any received plans to those employees who need to know based upon *Stewart*, above.
12. 105 ILCS 5/10-20.610 (final citation pending), added by P.A. 100-14.
13. 105 ILCS 5/10-20.17a; 23 Ill.Admin.Code §1.330.

Putting this optional list into the policy will help the board monitor that the required in-service and training topics are being covered. While it is possible to *pick and choose*, this practice is likely to add more confusion to an already confusing responsibility. Unless noted, the School Code does not mandate the frequency with which the training must occur. Several other trainings that are mentioned in laws other than the School Code are addressed in other policies. Many of those policies are listed in the cross-references to this policy, e.g., training requirements under the Care of Students with Diabetes Act. 105 ILCS 145/.

5 Different from the in-service training that school districts must provide to their staff, 105 ILCS 5/3-11, amended by P.A. 99-616, contains requirements that the regional superintendents must include during teachers institutes. Instruction on prevalent student chronic health conditions, as well as educator ethics and teacher-student conduct training is also required. See also f/n 3 above discussing the board's requirement in Section 10-22.39. Beginning with the 2016-17 school year, teachers' institutes must also include instruction on the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (ADA) as it pertains to the school environment at least every two years. Contact the Regional Superintendent or the appropriate Intermediate Service Center with questions about online training for this component of a teachers' institute. Discuss with the board attorney the best practices of documenting trainings and evaluations of trainings; many attorneys in the field prefer documentation of ADA trainings to assist in their defense of any potential ADA claims against the district.

For districts that have a practice of providing instruction in life-saving techniques and first-aid in their staff development programs, insert the following optional paragraph that restates 105 ILCS 5/3-11, 105 ILCS 110/3, and 77 Ill.Admin.Code §527.800:

An opportunity shall be provided for all staff members to acquire, develop, and maintain the knowledge and skills necessary to properly administer life-saving techniques and first aid, including the Heimlich maneuver, cardiopulmonary resuscitation, and the use of an automated external defibrillator, in accordance with a nationally recognized certifying organization. Physical fitness facilities' staff must be trained in cardiopulmonary resuscitation and use of an automated external defibrillator.

Persons performing CPR are generally exempt from civil liability if they are trained in CPR (745 ILCS 49/10); persons performing automated external defibrillation are generally exempt from civil liability if they were trained and acted according to the standards of the American Heart Association (745 ILCS 49/12).

The Superintendent shall develop protocols for administering youth suicide awareness and prevention education to staff consistent with Board policy 7:290, *Suicide and Depression Awareness and Prevention*.<sup>6</sup>

- LEGAL REF.: Healthy, Hunger-Free Kids Act of 2010, 42 U.S.C. §1758b, Pub. L. 111-296.  
7 C.F.R. Parts 210 and 235.  
105 ILCS 5/2-3.62, 5/10-20.17a, 5/10-20.610 (P.A. 100-14, final citation pending),  
5/10-22.6(c-5), 5/10-22.39, 5/10-23.12, 5/22-80(h), and 5/24-5.  
105 ILCS 25/1.15, Interscholastic Athletic Organization Act.  
105 ILCS 110/3, Critical Health Problems and Comprehensive Health Education Act.  
325 ILCS 5/4, Abused and Neglected Child Reporting Act.  
745 ILCS 49/, Good Samaritan Act.  
23 Ill.Admin.Code §§ 22.20, 226.800, and Part 525.  
77 Ill.Admin.Code §527.800.
- CROSS REF.: 3:40 (Superintendent), 3:50 (Administrative Personnel Other Than the Superintendent), 4:160 (Environmental Quality of Buildings and Grounds), 5:20 (Workplace Harassment Prohibited), 5:90 (Abused and Neglected Child Reporting), 5:120 (Employee Ethics; Conduct; and Conflict of Interest), 5:250 (Leaves of Absence), 6:15 (School Accountability), 6:20 (School Year Calendar and Day), 6:50 (School Wellness), 6:160 (English Learners), 7:10 (Equal Educational Opportunities), 7:20 (Harassment of Students Prohibited), 7:180 (Prevention of and Response to Bullying, Intimidation, and Harassment), 7:185 (Teen Dating Violence Prohibited), 7:270 (Administering Medicines to Students), 7:285 (Food Allergy Management Program), 7:290 (Suicide and Depression Awareness and Prevention), 7:305 (Student Athlete Concussions and Head Injuries)
- ADMIN. PROC.: 4:160-AP (Environmental Quality of Buildings and Grounds), 4:170-AP6 (Plan for Responding to a Medical Emergency at an Indoor Physical Fitness Facility), 5:100-AP (Staff Development Program), 5:150-AP (Personnel Records), 6:120-AP4 (Care of Students with Diabetes), 7:250-API (Measures to Control the Spread of Head Lice at School)

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The board may also want to address other staff development opportunities. While not required to be policy, 105 ILCS 5/27-23.10 requires a school board to collaborate with State and local law enforcement agencies on gang resistance education and training. It also states that ISBE may assist in the development of instructional materials and teacher training for gang resistance education and training, which may be helpful to include in the staff development program. Other mandated and recommended staff development opportunities that are not located in the School Code or ISBE rules are found in the Ill. Administrative Code or federal regulations. Many of them are cross referenced in this policy.

<sup>6</sup> Required by 105 ILCS 5/2-3.166(c)(2), amended by P.A. 99-443.



## Professional Personnel

### Teacher Qualifications <sup>1</sup>

A teacher, as the term is used in this policy, refers to a District employee who is required to be licensed under State law.<sup>2</sup> The following qualifications apply:

1. Each teacher must: <sup>3</sup>
  - a. Have a valid Illinois Professional Educator License issued by the State Superintendent of Education with the required endorsements as provided in the School Code.
  - b. Provide the District Office with a complete transcript of credits earned in institutions of higher education.
  - c. On or before September 1 of each year, unless otherwise provided in an applicable collective bargaining agreement, provide the District Office with a transcript of any credits earned since the date the last transcript was filed.
  - d. Notify the Superintendent of any change in the teacher's transcript.
2. All teachers working in a program supported with federal funds under Title I, Part A must meet applicable State certification and licensure requirements. <sup>4</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> State or federal law controls this policy's content. This policy contains an item on which collective bargaining may be required. Any policy that impacts upon wages, hours, and terms and conditions of employment, is subject to collective bargaining upon request by the employee representative, even if the policy involves an inherent managerial right. This policy concerns an area in which the law is unsettled.

<sup>2</sup> 105 ILCS 5/21B et seq., ~~amended by P.A. 100-596~~; 23 Ill.Admin. Code §1.610 et seq., §1.705 et seq. and Part 25, ~~amended at 42 Ill.Reg. 8830~~.

School boards may participate in the Illinois Teacher Corps; however as of ~~Sept. 1, 2011~~ individuals may no longer be admitted to Illinois Teacher Corps programs, ~~(105 ILCS 5/21-11.4, repealed on June 30, 2013)~~.

<sup>3</sup> Subparagraph 1a is required for all teachers by 105 ILCS 5/21B-15 (qualifications of educators). ~~Three~~<sup>Four</sup> types of educator licenses are listed in 105 ILCS 5/21B-20, ~~amended by P.A. 100-596~~: (1) Professional Educator License; (2) Educator License with Stipulations (including endorsements for ~~provisional educator~~, alternative provisional educator, alternative provisional superintendent, ~~resident teacher~~, career and technical educator, provisional career and technical educator, transitional bilingual educator, language, visiting international educator, paraprofessional educator, ~~and~~ chief school business official, ~~provisional in-state educator, school support personnel intern, and special education area~~); and (3) Substitute Teaching License; ~~and (4) until 6-30-23, Short-Term Substitute Teaching License. Districts may not require an individual who holds a valid Professional Educator License or Educator License with Stipulations to seek or hold a Substitute Teaching License to teach as a substitute teacher.~~ 105 ILCS 5/21B-20(3), ~~added by P.A. 100-596~~. See also 23 Ill.Admin.Code §1.610 et seq., §1.705 et seq. and Part 25, ~~amended at 42 Ill.Reg. 8830~~ (per §25.100, teachers are no longer endorsed in any course subjects in which they earn grades lower than a "C" in college). ~~The Ill. State Board of Education's (ISBE)'s Educator Licensure Information System (ELIS) is a web-based system that allows educators, administrators, and the public to access licensure information. See [www.isbe.net/Pages/Educator-Licensure-Information-System.aspx](http://www.isbe.net/Pages/Educator-Licensure-Information-System.aspx).~~

Subparagraph 1b and 1c are required of all teachers by 105 ILCS 5/24-23. Some boards add the word "official" to the phrase, "complete official transcript of credits."

Subparagraph 1d is optional but informs the superintendent when a teacher may be eligible to change lanes on the salary schedule.

<sup>4</sup> The *highly qualified* teacher requirement of the No Child Left Behind Act, formerly found in §6319 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA, 20 U.S.C. §6319), was repealed by the Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA, Pub. L. 114-95, eff. 12-10-15). ESEA federal ~~and State~~ implementing regulations ~~at~~ 34 C.F.R. §200.55 ~~was updated on 7-7-17 (82 Fed. Reg. 31706), however State implementing regulations at and 23 Ill. Admin.Code Part 25, Appendix D have not been updated yet, though amendments are highly likely within the next year.~~ In *Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA) Frequently Asked Questions* (8-12-16) ([www.isbe.net/Documents/ESSA-faq.pdf](http://www.isbe.net/Documents/ESSA-faq.pdf)), ISBE advised ~~ed~~ that districts ~~did not~~ need ~~not~~ comply with the "*highly qualified*" teacher requirement during the 2016-17 school year.

The Superintendent or designee shall:

1. Monitor compliance with State and federal law requirements that teachers be appropriately licensed; <sup>5</sup>
2. Through incentives for voluntary transfers, professional development, recruiting programs, or other effective strategies, ensure that minority students and students from low-income families are not taught at higher rates than other students by unqualified, out-of-field, or inexperienced teachers; and
3. Ensure parents/guardians of students in schools receiving Title I funds are notified of their right to request their students' classroom teachers' professional qualifications. <sup>6</sup>

LEGAL REF.: 20 U.S.C. §6312(e)(1)(A).  
105 ILCS 5/10-20.15, 5/21-11.4, 5/21B-15, 5/21B-20, 5/21B-25, and 5/24-23.  
23 Ill.Admin.Code §1.610 et seq., §1.705 et seq., and Part 25.

CROSS REF.: 6:170 (Title I Programs)

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ESEA, as amended by ESSA, requires that each state plan contain assurances that the state educational agency will ensure that all teachers and paraprofessionals meet state certification/licensure requirements. (20 U.S.C. §6311(g)(2)(J)).

~~<sup>5</sup> See the ISBE webpage on educator licensure approval requirements at [www.isbe.net/Pages/educator-licensure-approvals.aspx](http://www.isbe.net/Pages/educator-licensure-approvals.aspx), advises that effective July 1, 2016, teachers and paraprofessionals must meet state and local licensure requirements found in *Illinois Licensure, Endorsement, and Approval Requirements*, revised 8-25-16, at [www.isbe.net/Documents/endsmt\\_struet.pdf](http://www.isbe.net/Documents/endsmt_struet.pdf).~~

ESEA, as amended by ESSA, requires districts to provide parents timely notice that the parent's child has been assigned, or has been taught for four or more consecutive weeks by, a teacher who does not meet applicable State certification or licensure requirements at the grade level and subject area in which the teacher has been assigned. (20 U.S.C. §6312(e)(1)(B)(ii)). For a sample notice, see 5:190-E2, *Notice to Parents When Their Child Is Assigned To or Has Been Taught for at Least Four Straight Weeks By a Teacher Who Does Not Meet Applicable State Certification/Licensure Requirements*.

<sup>6</sup> 20 U.S.C. §6312(e)(1)(A).



## Professional Personnel

### Terms and Conditions of Employment and Dismissal <sup>1</sup>

The School Board delegates authority and responsibility to the Superintendent to manage the terms and conditions for the employment of professional personnel. The Superintendent shall act reasonably and comply with State and federal law as well as any applicable collective bargaining agreement in effect. The Superintendent is responsible for making dismissal recommendations to the Board consistent with the Board's goal of having a highly qualified, high performing staff. <sup>2</sup>

### School Year

Teachers shall work according to the school calendar adopted by the Board, which shall have a minimum of 176 student attendance days and a minimum of 180 teacher work days, including teacher institute days.<sup>3</sup> Teachers are not required to work on legal school holidays unless the District has followed applicable State law that allows it to hold school or schedule teachers' institutes, parent-teacher conferences, or staff development on the third Monday in January (the Birthday of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.); February 12 (the Birthday of President Abraham Lincoln); the first Monday in March (known as Casimir Pulaski's birthday); the second Monday in October (Columbus Day); and November 11 (Veterans' Day). <sup>4</sup>

### School Day

Teachers are required to work the school day adopted by the Board.<sup>5</sup> Teachers employed for at least four hours per day shall receive a duty-free lunch equivalent to the student lunch period, or 30 minutes, whichever is longer. <sup>6</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> State or federal law controls this policy's content. This policy contains items on which collective bargaining may be required. Any policy that impacts upon wages, hours, and terms and conditions of employment, is subject to collective bargaining upon request by the employee representative, even if the policy involves an inherent managerial right. The local collective bargaining agreement may contain provisions that exceed these requirements. In such cases, the board policy should be amended to state, "Please refer to the applicable collective bargaining agreement."

Evaluation, tenure, and dismissals changed significantly from 2013 to 2016 as P.A.s 96-861, 97-8, and 98-513 were implemented. These public acts are referred to as *Education Reform* or *Education Reform Acts*.

<sup>2</sup> This paragraph is consistent with the IASB's *Foundational Principles of Effective Governance*. Boards have three options for using this paragraph: (1) use it as an introduction to the policy; (2) use it alone leaving the specific other topics for administrative implementation; or (3) do not use it.

<sup>3</sup> 105 ILCS 5/10-19. See 6:20, *School Year Calendar and Day*.

<sup>4</sup> 105 ILCS 5/24-2(b). See 5:330, *Sick Days, Vacation, Holidays, and Leaves*, for a holiday listing as well as a discussion of the case finding the State-mandated school holiday on "Good Friday" unconstitutional. 105 ILCS 5/24-2 prohibits districts from making a deduction "from the time or compensation of a school employee on account of any legal or special holiday."

<sup>5</sup> The length of the school day is left to the board's discretion absent an individual or collective bargaining contract. Prior to the repeal of 105 ILCS 5/18-8.05(F) by P.A. 100-582, Wwwith several exceptions, the student attendance day mustwas required to consist of-include at least five classclock hours under theof direct teacher-supervision of a teacher or non-teaching volunteer providing non-teaching or supervisory duties as specified in 105 ILCS 5/10-22.34(a), in order to qualify as a full day for calculating state aid entitlement. 405-ILCS-5/48-8-05 Despite the repeal of 105 ILCS 5/18-8.05(F), Ill. State Board of Education (ISBE) rules implementing it are still in effect at 23 Ill.Admin.Code §1.420(f). See f/n 5 in policy 6:20, School Year Calendar and Day, for more information about ISBE's response to this law's repeal.

<sup>6</sup> 105 ILCS 5/24-9.

The District accommodates employees who are nursing mothers according to provisions in State and federal law. <sup>7</sup>

### Salary

Teachers shall be paid according to the salaries fixed by the Board, but in no case less than the minimum salary provided by the School Code.<sup>8</sup> Teachers shall be paid at least monthly on a 10- or 12-month basis. <sup>9</sup>

### Assignments and Transfers

The Superintendent is authorized to make teaching, study hall, extra class duty, and extracurricular assignments.<sup>10</sup> In order of priority, assignments shall be made based on the District's needs and best interests, employee qualifications, and employee desires.

### School Social Worker Services Outside of District Employment

School social workers may not provide services outside of their District employment to any student(s) attending school in the District. *School social worker* has the meaning stated in 105 ILCS 5/14-1.09a. <sup>11</sup>

### Dismissal

The District will follow State law when dismissing a teacher. <sup>12</sup>

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<sup>7</sup> 740 ILCS 137/; 820 ILCS 260/4, amended by P.A. 100-1003. Ill. law requires more of employers than federal law. Consult the board attorney to ensure the district is properly accommodating nursing mothers. See 5:10-AP, *Workplace Accommodations for Nursing Mothers*.

<sup>8</sup> 105 ILCS 5/10-20.7, 5/10-21.1, 5/24-1, and 5/24-8 (minimum salary). Salaries are a mandatory subject of collective bargaining. 115 ILCS 5/10. Annually, by Oct. 1, each district must: (1) during an open school board meeting, report salary and benefits information for the superintendent, administrators, and teachers; (2) publish that information on the district's website, if any; and (3) provide this information to ISBE. 105 ILCS 5/10-20.47. According to a Public Access Counselor (PAC)'s *Informal Mediation* letter interpreting Sec. 7.3 of the Open Meetings Act (OMA) (5 ILCS 120/7.3), an IMRF employer must post on its website the names of employees having a total compensation package that exceeds \$75,000 per year. 2012 PAC 19808 (*Informal Mediation by the Ill. Attorney General's Public Access Counselor (PAC); see PAC Annual Report for 2012 at foia.ilattorneygeneral.net/pdf/Public\_Access\_Counselor\_Annual\_Report\_2012.pdf*).

<sup>9</sup> 105 ILCS 5/24-21.

<sup>10</sup> Districts are required to have a policy on the distribution of the listed assignments. 23 Ill.Admin.Code §1.420(d).

Absent an individual or collective bargaining agreement, the board has unilateral discretion to assign or retain a teacher to or in an extracurricular duty. *Betebenner v. Bd. of Educ.*, 336 Ill.App. 448 (4th Dist. 1949); *Dist. 300 Educ. Assoc. v. Bd. of Educ.*, 31 Ill.App.3d 550 (2nd Dist. 1975); *Lewis v. Bd. of Educ.*, 181 Ill.App. 3d 689 (5th Dist. 1989).

<sup>11</sup> Optional. This subhead provides information to district employees and the community that 105 ILCS 5/14-1.09a, amended by P.A. 100-356, prohibits school social workers from moonlighting by providing services to students attending the districts in which they are employed. Delete "5/10-20.60, 5/14-1.09a," from the Legal References if the board deletes this subhead.

<sup>12</sup> All dismissal laws in the chart below were amended by P.A.s 96-861, 96-1423, 97-8 and/or 98-513 (eff. 1-1-2014).

<b>Non-tenure Teacher Discharge</b>	105 ILCS 5/24-11
<b>Tenured and Non-tenure Teachers Reduction in Force</b>	105 ILCS 5/24-12(b) and (c)
<b>Tenured Teacher Discharge Where Cause Remediable</b>	105 ILCS 5/24-12(d) (prior reasonable warning required) 105 ILCS 5/24-12(d) (procedural mandates) 105 ILCS 5/10-22.4 (general authority)
<b>Tenured Teacher Discharge Where Cause Irremediable</b>	105 ILCS 5/24-12(d) (no prior warning required) 105 ILCS 5/24-12(d) (procedural mandates) 105 ILCS 5/10-22.4 (general authority)



## Evaluation

The District's teacher evaluation system will be conducted under the plan developed pursuant to State law. 13

On an annual basis, the Superintendent will provide the Board with a written report which outlines the results of the District's teacher evaluation system.

LEGAL REF.: 105 ILCS 5/10-19, 5/10-20.60 (P.A. 100-356, final citation pending), 5/14-1.09a, 5/18-8, 5/22.4, 5/24-16.5, 5/24-2, 5/24-8, 5/24-9, 5/24-11, 5/24-12, 5/24-21, 5/24A-1 through 24A-20.  
820 ILCS 260/1 *et seq.*  
23 Ill.Admin.Code Parts 50 (Evaluation of Certified Employees) and 51 (Dismissal of Tenured Teachers).  
Cleveland Bd. of Educ. v. Loudermill, 470 U.S. 532(1985).

CROSS REF.: 5:290 (Employment Termination and Suspensions), 6:20 (School Year Calendar and Day)

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<b>Tenured Teacher Discharge</b> Failure to complete remediation plan with a rating of <i>Proficient</i>	105 ILCS 5/24A-5(m) (participation in remediation plan after unsatisfactory evaluation) 105 ILCS 5/24-12(d)(1) (no prior warning required if cause(s) were subject of remediation plan) 105 ILCS 5/24-12(d) (procedural mandates) 105 ILCS 5/10-22.4 (general authority)
<b>Tenured Teacher Discharge - Optional Alternative Evaluative Dismissal Process for PERA Evaluation</b> Failure to complete remediation plan with a <i>Proficient</i> or better rating 105 ILCS 5/24A-2.5.	105 ILCS 5/24-16.5(d) (provide written notice) 105 ILCS 5/24-16.5 (pre-remediation and remediation procedural mandates) 105 ILCS 5/24-16.5(e) and (f) (school board makes final decision with only PERA-trained board members participating in vote)
<b>Tenured Teacher Discharge</b> <i>Unsatisfactory</i> PERA evaluation within 36 months of completing a remediation plan 105 ILCS 5/24A-2.5	105 ILCS 5/24A-5(n) (forego remediation and proceed to dismissal) 105 ILCS 5/24-12(d) (procedural mandates) 105 ILCS 5/10-22.4 (general authority)
<b>Educational Support Personnel Employees</b> (non-certificated)	105 ILCS 5/10-23.5 (not affected by P.A.s 96-861 and 97-8)
<b>Probationary Teacher</b> (non-tenure teacher)	105 ILCS 5/24-11

Various components of a RIF (e.g., impact and decision to RIF) and an evaluation plan (e.g., development, implementation, and impact) may be subject to mandatory collective bargaining. Central City Educ. Assoc. v. IELRB, 149 Ill.2d 496 (Ill. 1992).

Teacher RIF procedures were changed ~~in 2011 and 2013 by~~ 105 ILCS 5/24-12. See *PERA Overview for School Board Members*, question 134, "~~How has~~What is the process for selecting teachers for a reduction in force/layoff (RIF) ~~changed?~~" at: [iasb.com/law/pera.cfm](http://iasb.com/law/pera.cfm).

According to a binding opinion from the Ill. Public Access Counselor, a board must identify an employee by name in a motion to dismiss him or her. PAO 13-16. As this may be a significant change in practice with possible other legal consequences, a board should consult with the board attorney on this issue before dismissing employee.

13 Teacher evaluation plans are covered in *PERA Overview for School Board Members* at: [iasb.com/law/pera.cfm](http://iasb.com/law/pera.cfm).

## Professional Personnel

### Substitute Teachers <sup>1</sup>

The Superintendent may employ substitute teachers as necessary to replace teachers who are temporarily absent.

A substitute teacher must hold either a valid teaching or substitute license or short-term substitute license and may teach in the place of a licensed teacher who is under contract with the Board.<sup>2</sup> There is no limit on the number of days that a substitute teacher may teach in the District during the school year, except as follows: <sup>3</sup>

1. A substitute teacher holding a substitute license may teach for any one licensed teacher under contract with the District only for a period not to exceed 90 paid school days in any one school term.
2. A teacher holding a Professional Educator License<sup>4</sup> or Educator License with Stipulations<sup>5</sup> may teach for any one licensed teacher under contract with the District only for a period not to exceed 120 paid school days.
- 2.3. A short-term substitute teacher holding a short-term substitute teaching license may teach for any one licensed teacher under contract with the District only for a period not to exceed five consecutive school days. <sup>6</sup>

The Illinois Teachers' Retirement System (TRS) limits a substitute teacher who is a TRS annuitant to substitute teaching for a period not to exceed 120 paid days or 600 paid hours in each school year, but not more than 100 paid days in the same classroom. Beginning July 1, 2020, a substitute teacher who

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<sup>1</sup> State law controls this policy's content. Policy 5:30, *Hiring Process and Criteria*, contains the requirements for pre-employment investigations, e.g., a finger-print based criminal history records check. See also 5:30-AP2, *Administrative Procedure - Investigations*. Each board ~~must~~ may require new substitute teacher employees to furnish evidence of physical fitness to perform duties assigned~~a physical examination~~ and must require new substitute teacher employees to furnish evidence of freedom from communicable disease. 105 ILCS 5/24-5(b-5), added by P.A. 100-855. Evidence may consist of ~~a~~ The physical examination, which must be performed within 90 days before the time it is presented to the board, and the ~~employeesubstitute teacher~~ bears the cost of the physical examination. Id. A new or existing substitute teacher may also be subject to additional health examinations as required by the Ill. Dept. of Public Health or by order of a local public health official. Id.

<sup>2</sup> 23 Ill.Admin.Code §1.790(a)(2), added by 41 Ill.Reg. 6924, requires that any individual who serves as a substitute teacher for driver's education be endorsed for driver's education pursuant to 23 Ill.Admin.Code §25.100(k), amended at 42 Ill.Reg. 8884.

<sup>3</sup> Substitute teaching licenses are governed by 105 ILCS 5/21B-20(3), amended by P.A. 100-596; and 23 Ill.Admin.Code §§1.790, amended at 42 Ill.Reg. 11551; and 23 Ill.Admin.Code §25.520, amended at 42 Ill.Reg. 8930.

<sup>4</sup> Professional educator licenses are governed by 105 ILCS 5/21B-20(1) and 23 Ill.Admin.Code Part 25, amended at 42 Ill.Reg. 8830.

<sup>5</sup> Educator licenses with stipulations are governed by 105 ILCS 5/21B-20(2), amended by P.A. 100-596, and 23 Ill.Admin.Code Part 25, amended at 42 Ill.Reg. 8830. 105 ILCS 5/21B-20(2)(E), amended by P.A. 100-13, permits an individual who holds a valid career and technical educator endorsement on an Educator License with Stipulations but who does not hold a bachelor's degree to substitute teach in career and technical education classrooms. Similarly, 105 ILCS 5/21B-20(2)(F), amended by P.A. 100-13, permits an individual who holds a provisional or part-time provisional career and technical educator endorsement on an Educator License with Stipulations but who does not hold a bachelor's degree to substitute teach in career and technical education classrooms.

<sup>6</sup> 105 ILCS 5/21B-20(4), added by P.A. 100-596. Districts may not hire a short-term substitute teacher for teacher absences lasting six or more days. Id.



is a TRS annuitant may substitute teach for a period not to exceed 100 paid days or 500 paid hours in any school year, unless the subject area is one where the Regional Superintendent has certified that a personnel shortage exists. <sup>7</sup>

The School Board establishes a daily rate of pay for substitute teachers. Substitute teachers receive only monetary compensation for time worked and no other benefits. <sup>8</sup>

#### Short-Term Substitute Teachers <sup>9</sup>

A short-term substitute teacher must hold a valid short-term substitute teaching license and have completed the District's short-term substitute teacher training program.<sup>10</sup> Short-term substitutes may teach no more than five consecutive school days for each licensed teacher who is under contract with the Board.<sup>11</sup>

#### Emergency Situations <sup>12</sup>

A substitute teacher may teach when no licensed teacher is under contract with the Board if the District has an emergency situation as defined in State law. During an emergency situation, a substitute teacher is limited to 30 calendar days of employment per each vacant position. The Superintendent shall notify the appropriate Regional Office of Education within five business days after the employment of a substitute teacher in an emergency situation.

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<sup>7</sup> 40 ILCS 5/16-118, amended by P.A. 100-596 (specifying permissible paid days and hours for TRS annuitants), and 16-150.1, amended by P.A. 100-743 (TRS annuitants may return to teaching in a subject shortage area until 6-30-19). Use this alternative for districts in suburban Cook County: replace "Regional Superintendent" with "appropriate Intermediate Service Center."

<sup>8</sup> If a board provides substitute teachers other benefits, it may consider listing them here.

<sup>9</sup> 105 ILCS 5/21B-20(4), added by P.A. 100-596, governs Short-Term Substitute Teaching Licenses, which may be issued from 7-1-18 until 6-30-23. Short-Term Substitute Teaching Licenses are not eligible for endorsements. Id. Applicants for a Short-Term Substitute Teaching License must hold an associate's degree or have completed at least 60 credit hours from a regionally accredited institution of higher education. Individuals who have had their Professional Educator License or Educator License with Stipulations suspended or revoked are not eligible to be short-term substitutes. Id. Short-term substitutes may not be hired for teacher absences lasting six or more days. Id. 105 ILCS 5/21B-20(4) repeals on 7-1-23.

<sup>10</sup> 105 ILCS 5/10-20.67 (final citation pending), added by P.A. 100-596, requires boards to conduct this training. This requirement provides an opportunity for each board and the superintendent to examine all current policies, collective bargaining agreements, and administrative procedures on this subject. Each board may then want to have a conversation with the superintendent and direct him or her to develop a curriculum for a short-term substitute teacher training program that provides individuals who hold a Short-Term Substitute Teaching License with information on curriculum, classroom management techniques, school safety, and district and building operations. See also 5:220-AP, *Substitute Teachers*, and f/n 3 in 5:220-AP. These expectations will be most effective when they reflect local conditions and circumstances. Training and curriculum for a short-term substitute teacher training program may be subjects of mandatory collective bargaining, therefore consulting with the board attorney should be a part of this process. A district would commit an unfair labor practice by implementing new programs for staff without first offering to negotiate them with the applicable exclusive bargaining representative.

School boards may choose to also offer this training program to individuals who hold a Substitute Teaching License and/or substitute teachers holding a Professional Educator License. This provision repeals on 7-1-23.

<sup>11</sup> See f/n 6.

<sup>12</sup> 105 ILCS 5/21B-20(3). An *emergency situation* is defined as one where an unforeseen vacancy has occurred and (i) a teacher is unable to fulfill his or her contractual duties, or (ii) the district's teacher capacity needs exceed previous indications and the district is actively engaged in advertising to hire a fully licensed teacher for the vacant position.

Use this alternative for districts in suburban Cook County: replace "Regional Office of Education" with "appropriate Intermediate Service Center."

LEGAL REF.: 105 ILCS 5/10-20.67 (P.A. 100-596, final citation pending), 5/21B-20(2), ~~and~~  
5/21B-20(3), and 5/21B-20(4).  
23 Ill.Admin.Code §1.790 (Substitute Teacher) and §25.520 (Substitute Teaching License).

CROSS REF.: 5:30 (Hiring Process and Criteria)



## Professional Personnel

### Administrative Procedure - Substitute Teachers 1

#### Minimum Qualifications of the Substitute Teacher

Substitute teachers are generally required to have one of the following that is valid in Illinois:

1. Professional educator license or professional educator license with stipulations that required a bachelor's degree for issuance
2. Substitute teaching license

Exceptions in 105 ILCS 5/21B-20(E) and (F) allow individuals who do not hold a bachelor's degree to substitute teach in career and technical education classrooms if they hold an educator license with stipulations and such license holds: a career and technical educator endorsement; a provisional career and technical educator endorsement; or a part-time provisional career and technical educator endorsement.

Additionally, any individual who serves as a substitute teacher for driver's education must be endorsed for driver's education pursuant to 23 Ill.Admin.Code §25.100(k), amended at 42 Ill.Reg. 8884.

#### Minimum Qualifications of the Short-Term Substitute Teacher 2

Short-term substitute teachers must:

1. Hold a valid Short-Term Substitute Teaching License; and
2. Have completed the District's short-term substitute teacher training program.

The District's short-term substitute teacher training program provides short-term substitutes with information on curriculum, classroom management techniques, school safety, and District and building operations. This training program is also available to individuals who hold a Substitute Teaching License and/or substitute teachers holding a Professional Educator License. 3

#### Personnel File Requirements

All Substitute teachers shall have each of the following documents on file with the District Administrative Office.

1. Completed application for employment and transcript of college credits
2. Evidence of license registration
3. Evidence of physical fitness to perform assigned duties and freedom from communicable disease

The footnotes should be removed before the material is used.

<sup>1</sup> These sample procedures must be amended to reflect actual practice. It should be clear who has responsibility for maintaining the substitute list, contacting them, recording work days, and evaluating them. A superintendent may also refer to a Substitute Handbook, if one exists, as well as additional pay provisions.

<sup>2</sup> 105 ILCS 5/21B-20(4), added by P.A. 100-596, governs Short-Term Substitute Teaching Licenses, which may be issued from 7-1-18 until 6-30-23.

<sup>3</sup> 105 ILCS 5/10-20.67 (final citation pending), added by P.A. 100-596, requires boards to conduct this training. This provision repeals on 7-1-23. For further discussion see f/n 10 in 5:220, *Substitute Teachers*.

4. State and federal tax forms
5. If applicable, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Form I-9
6. Signed *Acknowledgement of Mandated Reporter Status* form provided by DCFS and, if applicable, evidence that the individual completed mandated reporter training within one year of initial employment and at least every five years after that date (required by the Abused and Neglected Child Reporting Act, 325 ILCS 5/4)

Contact ISBE, the ROE, or Intermediate Service Center with questions. More information is on the ISBE website, *Substitute Teacher License* at: [www.isbe.net/Pages/Educator-Licensure-Requirements.aspx](http://www.isbe.net/Pages/Educator-Licensure-Requirements.aspx).

#### District Responsibilities

1. The Superintendent or designee maintains a list of all substitute teachers in the District Administrative Office.
2. The Superintendent or designee verifies:
  - a. Criminal background check results
  - b. Appropriate license and registration
  - c. References and employment verification

#### Additional Requirements and Procedures

1. Board policy 4:175, Convicted Child Sex Offender; Criminal Background Check and/or Screen; Notification
2. Administrative procedure 4:175-AP1, Criminal Offender Notification Laws; Screening
3. Board policy 5:10, Equal Employment Opportunity and Minority Recruitment
4. Board policy 5:30, Hiring Process and Criteria
5. Administrative procedure 5:30-AP2, Investigations
6. Board policy 5:150, Personnel Records

#### Standard Duties of ~~the~~All Substitute Teachers

1. Keep and leave a status report of lesson plans completed and leave a report of the group's accomplishments.
2. Manage all recording of assignments and grading during the time worked as outlined in the applicable collective bargaining agreement or duties for substitute teachers.
3. Prepare plans for the following day's work.
4. Follow the regular teacher's lesson plans.
5. Leave the classroom and its equipment in order.
6. Leave a note reporting any unusual experience with a student during the day.
7. Hold as confidential any information concerning staff, parents, or students.
8. Be consistent in dealing with others; emphasize the positive, yet be firm and sympathetic.
9. When notified in time, arrive at least 20 minutes before the school period starts, and remain on duty at least 20 minutes after dismissal time.



10. Check with the office when reporting for substitute duty, and check with the office before leaving to see if you will be needed the next day.
11. If temporarily or permanently withdrawing from substitute work, so inform the District office.
12. Report any issues you encounter to the Building Principal.

#### Compensation

1. The rate of pay for substitute teachers is established from time-to-time by the School Board.
2. Substitute teachers are employed and paid for only days actually worked. Substitutes are not paid for holidays, vacation days, or days of illness.

#### Assignment Procedures

Substitute teachers will be called as needed from the office of the Building Principal. Only individuals who are on the substitute teacher list, as compiled by the Superintendent or designee, may be called for substitute work. Substitute teachers are given as much notice as possible; however ~~in emergency situations~~, they ~~will~~may be called the morning they are needed.

#### Building-Level Responsibilities

The person arranging for a substitute teacher's service shall provide each substitute with the information relevant to the service, for example:

1. District map with locations of District schools indicated
2. District and school building emergency procedures, location of emergency equipment, etc.
3. School directory
4. School calendar and handbook
5. District student behavior policy and procedures

LEGAL REF.: 105 ILCS 5/10-20.67 (P.A. 100-596, final citation pending), 5/21B-20(2), 5/21B-20(3), 5/21B-20(4), and 5/24-5.  
23 Ill.Admin.Code §1.790 (Substitute Teacher) and §25.520 (Substitute Teacher License).

## Professional Personnel

### Maintaining Student Discipline <sup>1</sup>

Maintaining an orderly learning environment is an essential part of each teacher's instructional responsibilities. A teacher's ability to foster appropriate student behavior is an important factor in the teacher's educational effectiveness. The Superintendent shall ensure that all teachers, other certificated employees, and persons providing a student's related service(s): (1) maintain discipline in the schools as required in the School Code, and (2) follow the School Board policies and administrative procedures on student conduct, behavior, and discipline.

When a student's behavior is unacceptable, the teacher should first discuss the matter with the student, if appropriate.<sup>2</sup> If the unacceptable behavior continues, the teacher should consult with the Building Principal and/or discuss the problem with the parent(s)/guardian(s). A teacher may remove any student from the learning setting whose behavior interferes with the lessons or participation of fellow students.<sup>3</sup> A student's removal must be in accordance with Board policy and administrative procedures.

Teachers shall not use disciplinary methods that may be damaging to students, such as ridicule, sarcasm, or excessive temper displays. Corporal punishment (including slapping, paddling, or prolonged maintenance of a student in physically painful positions, and intentional infliction of bodily harm) may not be used. Teachers may use reasonable force as needed to keep students, school personnel, and others safe, or for self-defense or defense of property.<sup>4</sup>

LEGAL REF.: 105 ILCS 5/24-24.  
23 Ill.Admin.Code §1.280.

CROSS REF.: 2:150 (Committees), 7:190 (Student Behavior), 7:230 (Misconduct by Students with Disabilities)

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<sup>1</sup> State or federal law controls this policy's content. This policy contains an item on which collective bargaining may be required. Any policy that impacts upon wages, hours, and terms and conditions of employment, is subject to collective bargaining upon request by the employee representative, even if the policy involves an inherent managerial right.

This policy is consistent with the minimum requirements of State law. The local collective bargaining agreement may contain provisions that exceed these requirements for employees covered by it. If this policy's subject matter is superseded by a bargaining agreement, the board policy can state, Please refer to the applicable collective bargaining agreement." For employees not covered by a collective bargaining agreement, the policy should reflect the board's current practice.

<sup>2</sup> School officials determine whether a behavioral intervention is *appropriate*. See 105 ILCS 5/10-22.6(b-20), amended by P.A. 99-456.

<sup>3</sup> Teachers must be given the authority to remove disruptive students from the classroom. 105 ILCS 5/24-24.

An in-school suspension program may focus on promoting non-violent conflict resolution and positive interaction with other students and school personnel, and districts may employ a school social worker or a licensed mental health professional to oversee in-school suspension programs. 105 ILCS 5/10-22.6(l), added by P.A. 100-1035. Consult the board attorney regarding whether a teacher needs to be present for an in-school suspension program overseen by a school social worker or licensed mental health professional, and whether other licensed school support personnel (such as a school counselor or school psychologist) may oversee an in-school suspension program.

<sup>4</sup> Required by 105 ILCS 5/24-24. See sample policy 7:190, *Student Behavior*, for a discussion of corporal punishment.



## Educational Support Personnel

### Schedules and Employment Year <sup>1</sup>

The Superintendent shall supervise a process for setting work schedules and an employment year for educational support employees in accordance with State and federal law, School Board policy, and applicable agreements and shall:

1. Assign each employee one supervisor who will establish a work schedule, including breaks, as required by building or District needs, work load, and the efficient management of human resources;
2. Allow for the ability to respond to changing circumstances by altering work schedules as needed; and
3. Consider the well-being of the employee. The Superintendent's approval is required to establish a flexible work schedule or job-sharing.

### Breaks

An employee who works at least 7.5 continuous hours shall receive a 30-minute duty-free meal break that begins within the first five hours of the employee's workday.<sup>2</sup> The District accommodates employees who are nursing mothers according to State and federal law.<sup>3</sup>

LEGAL REF.: Fair Labor Standards Act, 29 U.S.C. §207 et seq.  
 105 ILCS 5/10-20.14a, 5/10-22.34, and 5/10-23.5.  
 740 ILCS 137/, Right to Breastfeed Act.  
 820 ILCS 105/, Minimum Wage Law.  
 820 ILCS 260/, Nursing Mothers in the Workplace Act.

CROSS REF.: 5:35 (Compliance with the Fair Labor Standards Act)

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

<sup>1</sup> State or federal law controls this policy's content. This policy contains an item on which collective bargaining may be required. Any policy that impacts upon wages, hours, and terms and conditions of employment, is subject to collective bargaining upon request by the employee representative, even if the policy involves an inherent managerial right.

This policy's provisions should be customized to meet the district's needs. The local collective bargaining agreement may contain provisions that exceed these requirements. If a collective bargaining agreement contains a provision that supersedes the policy, for those covered employees, the policy should state: "Please refer to the applicable collective bargaining agreement." For employees not covered, the policy should reflect the board's current practice.

The standards listed should be customized to reflect the local board's desires and/or district practices.

<sup>2</sup> This is the minimum required by 105 ILCS 5/10-20.14a.

<sup>3</sup> School districts must accommodate mothers who choose to continue breastfeeding after returning to work. See the Right to Breastfeed Act, 740 ILCS 137/; Nursing Mothers in the Workplace Act, 820 ILCS 260/, amended by P.A. 100-1003; and Fair Labor Standards Act, 29 U.S.C. §207(r), added by P.L. 111-148. See sample language for a personnel handbook in 5:10-AP, *Administrative Procedure - Workplace Accommodations for Nursing Mothers*.