

Instruction

School Year Calendar and Day 1

School Calendar

The School Board, upon the Superintendent's recommendation and subject to State regulations, annually establishes the dates for opening and closing classes, teacher institutes and in-services, the length and dates of vacations, and the days designated as legal school holidays.² The school calendar shall have a minimum of 185 days to ensure 176 days of actual student attendance.³

Commemorative Holidays

The teachers and students shall devote a portion of the school day on each commemorative holiday designated in the School Code to study and honor the commemorated person or occasion.⁴ The Board may, from time to time, designate a regular school day as a commemorative holiday.

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

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

² State-mandated school holidays are found in 105 ILCS 5/24-2. See policy 5:330, *Sick Days, Vacation, Holidays, and Leaves*, for a holiday listing. The law allows a school board to hold school or schedule teachers' institutes, parent-teacher conferences, or staff development on five identified school holidays if: (1) the school board first holds a public hearing on the proposal; and (2) the person or persons honored by the holiday are recognized through instructional activities conducted on the school holiday or on the first school day preceding or following the school holiday. This is an item on which collective bargaining may be required, and a board that wishes to implement this law should consult its attorney.

A State mandated school holiday on "Good Friday" is unconstitutional according to *Metz v. Leininger*, 57 F.3d 618 (7th Cir. 1995). Closing school on religious holidays may still be permissible for those districts able to demonstrate, e.g., through surveys, that remaining open would be a waste of educational resources due to widespread absenteeism. Also, districts may be able to close school on Good Friday by adopting a "spring holiday" rationale or ensuring that it falls within spring break. School districts should discuss all of these options, and collective bargaining implications with their board attorneys.

If the county board or board of election commissioners chooses a school to be a polling place, the school district must make the school available. 10 ILCS 5/11-4.1. For the Election Day, the law encourages a school district to either: (1) close the school; or (2) hold a teachers' institute on that day with the students not in attendance Id.

³ The school calendar must have a minimum 185 days to ensure 176 days of actual pupil attendance. 105 ILCS 5/10-19 and 5/24-1; 23 Ill.Admin.Code §1.420. Schools must be closed during county institute. 105 ILCS 5/24-3. The school calendar may be a mandatory subject of collective bargaining. The calendar for the school term and any changes must be submitted to and approved by the regional superintendent before the calendar or changes may take effect. 105 ILCS 5/10-19.

⁴ 105 ILCS 5/24-2(c) lists the following as commemorative holidays: Jan. 28 (Christa McAuliffe Day commemorating space exploration); Feb. 15 (Susan B. Anthony's birthday); Mar. 29 (Vietnam War Veterans' Day); Sept. 11 (Sept. 11th Day of Remembrance); the school day immediately preceding Veterans' Day (Korean War Veterans' Day); Oct. 1 (Recycling Day); Oct. 7 (Iraq and Afghanistan Veterans Remembrance Day); and Dec. 7 (Pearl Harbor Veterans' Day).

School Day

The Board establishes the length of the school day with the recommendation of the Superintendent and subject to State law requirements.⁵ The Superintendent or designee shall ensure that observances required by State law are followed during each day of school attendance.⁶

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~~Other commemorative holidays include, but are not limited to: Arbor and Bird Day on the last Friday in April. (105 ILCS 5/27-18); Leif Erickson Day on October 9 if a school day and otherwise on a school day nearest the date (105 ILCS 5/27-19); American Indian Day on the 4th Friday of September. (105 ILCS 5/27-20); Ill. Law Week during the first full school week in May (105 ILCS 5/27-20.1); "Just Say No" Day on a school day in May designated by official proclamation of the Governor (105 ILCS 5/20.2); a Day of Remembrance on Sept. 11 (5 ILCS 490/86); Ronald Reagan Day on Feb. 6 (5 ILCS 490/2); Barack Obama Day on August 4 (5 ILCS 490/3); Indigenous Peoples Day on the last Monday in September (5 ILCS 490/7); Lincoln's Birthday February 12 (5 ILCS 490/60); Martin Luther King, Jr. Birthday the third Monday in January (5 ILCS 490/65); Prairie Week the third full week in September (5 ILCS 490/75); Retired Teachers' Week the fourth week in May (5 ILCS 490/80); Veterans Day November 11 (5 ILCS 490/90); Preventing Lost Potential Day September 19 (5 ILCS 490/141); Day of Remembrance of the Victims of Slavery and the Transatlantic Slave Trade on March 25 (5 ILCS 490/155); the first full week of January as Emancipation Proclamation Week (5 ILCS 490/160.5); the third Thursday in May of each year is designated Volunteer-Emergency-Responder-Appreciation Day (5 ILCS 490/126); and Mother Mary Ann Bickerdyke Day on the second Wednesday in May (5 ILCS 490/175).~~

~~5 Prior to the repeal of 105 ILCS 5/18-8.05(F) by P.A. 100-582, A school day must be required to consist of a minimum five clock hours under the direct 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. 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). Students in attendance for fewer than two hours of school work are not counted for calculating average daily attendance. 23 Ill.Admin.Code §1.420(f)(4). Note: ISBE has indicated it will not be proposing legislation to address the content once addressed by 105 ILCS 5/18-8.05(F), and that what constitutes a school day is at the discretion of local school districts. School districts may no longer count days of attendance less than five clock hours on the opening and closing of the school term, and upon the first day of pupil attendance, if preceded by a day or days utilized as an institute or teachers' workshop. 105 ILCS 5/18-8.05(F)(1), amended by P.A. 100-147, eff. 1-1-18, requires districts to report to ISBE, their average daily attendance figures for each month of the school year, broken down by grade level.~~

~~Contrast 105 ILCS 5/18-12, amended by P.A. 100-28. It allows a partial day of attendance to be counted as a full day due to an adverse weather condition, condition beyond the control of the school district that poses a health and safety threat, or use of school facilities by local or county authorities for holding a memorial or funeral service in remembrance of a community member (up to two school days per school year) provided one of following conditions is met: (1) the school district has provided at least one hour of instruction prior to the closure of the school district; (2) a school building has provided at least one hour of instruction prior to the closure of the school building; or (3) the normal start time of the school district is delayed. The law also outlines the process to claim attendance prior to providing any instruction when a school district must close a building or buildings, but not the entire district, after consultation with a local emergency response agency or due to a condition beyond the control of the district. Additionally, 105 ILCS 5/18-12.5 outlines the process for claiming attendance when a school district must close a building or buildings, but not the entire district, specifically because of a public health emergency. Attendance for such days may only be claimed if the school building(s) was scheduled to be in operation on those days.~~

~~Alternative education programs may provide fewer than five hours under certain circumstances. 105 ILCS 5/2-3.33a and 5/13B-50. Exceptions also exist for kindergarten, teaching hospitalized or homebound students, first-grade, disabled children less than six years old, in-service training for teachers in accordance with 105 ILCS 5/10-22.39, parent-teacher conferences, and days when the Prairie State Achievement Examination is administered (105 ILCS 5/18-8.05(F)).~~

~~6 105 ILCS 5/27-3 requires the Pledge of Allegiance to be recited every day in elementary and secondary schools. Note that the Illinois statute does not require every student to recite the Pledge – that kind of mandatory participation would violate the U.S. Constitution. Schools may not coerce a student into saying the Pledge, nor may they punish students for refusing to participate in any aspect of the flag ritual, including standing, saluting the flag, and reciting the Pledge. *West Virginia State Bd. of Educ. v. Barnette*, 319 U.S. 624 (1943); *Sherman v. Community Consolidated Sch. Dist. 21 of Wheeling Township*, 980 F.2d 437 (7th Cir. 1992). Consider using permissive rather than mandatory language to introduce the recitation of the Pledge, such as, "You may now stand to recite the Pledge." Schools may, of course, require that non-participants maintain order and decorum appropriate to the school environment.~~

LEGAL REF.: 105 ILCS 5/10-19, 5/10-24.46, ~~5/18-8.05~~, 5/18-12, 5/18-12.5, 5/24-2, 5/27-3, 5/27-18, 5/27-19, 5/27-20, 5/27-20.1, 5/27-20.2, and 20/1.
10 ILCS 5/11-4.1.
23 Ill.Admin.Code §1.420(f).
Metzl v. Leininger, 850 F.Supp. 740 (N.D. Ill. 1994), *aff'd* by 57 F.3d 618 (7th Cir. 1995).

Commented [MB1]: Repealed by 100-582, eff. 3-23-18.

CROSS REF.: 2:20 (Powers and Duties of the School Board; Indemnification), 5:200 (Terms and Conditions of Employment and Dismissal), 5:330 (Sick Days, Vacation, Holidays, and Leaves), 6:60 (Curriculum Content), 6:70 (Teaching About Religions), 7:90 (Release During School Hours)

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The Silent Reflection and Student Prayer Act mandates a *brief period of silence* for all Illinois public school students at the opening of each school day. 105 ILCS 20/1. A student filed a federal lawsuit challenging the constitutionality of this law under the First Amendment, but the law was ultimately upheld by the Appeals Court. Sherman v. Koch, 623 F.3d 501 (7th Cir. 2010), *cert denied* by 565 U.S. 815 (2011). 105 ILCS 5/10-24.46 requires a moment of silence to recognize veterans during any type of event held at a district school on Nov. 11. See *fn* 2 above for more discussion.

6:20

Instruction

School Wellness 1

Student wellness, including good nutrition and physical activity, shall be promoted in the District's educational program, school-based activities, and meal programs.² This policy shall be interpreted consistently with Section 204 of the Child Nutrition and WIC Reauthorization Act of 2004 and the Healthy Hunger-Free Kids Act of 2010 (HHFKA).³

The Superintendent will ensure: ⁴

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¹ State or federal law requires this subject matter to be covered in policy and controls its content. The federal Child Nutrition and WIC Reauthorization Act of 2004 (Child Nutrition Act) requires school districts participating in a program authorized by the National School Lunch Act (NSLA); (42 U.S.C. §1751 et seq.) or the Child Nutrition Act to have a school wellness policy. Pub. L. 108-265, Sec. 204. State law required the Ill. State Board of Education (ISBE) to "establish a State goal that all school districts have a wellness policy." 105 ILCS 5/2-3.139. ISBE complied in October 2007 by "instruct[ing] all public school districts to establish a School Wellness Policy." The federal and State laws list mandatory topics for the policy. The second sentence of this policy should be deleted if the district does not participate in the NSLA or the Child Nutrition Act.

See ISBE's numerous resources at: www.isbe.net/Pages/Nutrition-and-Wellness.aspx. Action for Healthy Kids is a national organization dedicated to overcoming the "epidemic of overweight, undernourished and sedentary youth by focusing on changes in schools;" see its resources at: www.actionforhealthykids.org/index.php.

This sample policy seeks to be both legally compliant and consistent with good governance principles. Both federal and State laws allow each school district to determine how the required topics are addressed. Good governance principles suggest that the board should establish goals with community and stakeholder input. The administration should determine how to achieve the goals. The board should monitor this policy by requesting and reviewing periodic implementation data.

The Ill. Dept. of Agriculture and ISBE are directed to create the Farm Fresh Schools Program. 105 ILCS 124/, Farm Fresh Schools Program Act; 30 ILCS 105/5.728, Farm Fresh Schools Program Fund. They are also directed to administer a grant program to further the Program's intent of "reduc[ing] obesity and improve[ing] nutrition and public health, as well as strengthen[ing] local agricultural economies by increasing access to and promoting the consumption of locally grown fruits and vegetables in schools and increasing physical activities and programs that promote pupil wellness." 105 ILCS 124/10.

² 7 C.F.R. §210.31(a) and (c)(1). The law does not require *school-based activities* to be listed in policy – only that boards implement them. Federal law requires consideration of *evidence-based strategies and techniques* when implementing school-based activities. A board that chooses to list these activities must update them as they change by readopting the policy.

For boards that have developed and wish to list their chosen evidence-based school-based activities, add the following sentence to the paragraph as the second sentence: "The District's school-based activities include: *[list the chosen evidence-based school-based activities]*."

For boards that have not yet developed and implemented their evidence-based school-based activities and need technical assistance, see the websites for:

1. The U.S. Dept. of Agriculture (USDA) at: <https://healthymeals.fns.usda.gov/local-wellness-policy-resources/wellness-policy-elements/other-school-based-activities>~~https://healthymeals.fns.usda.gov/local-wellness-policy-resources/wellness-policy-elements/other-school-based-activities~~; and
2. The Alliance for a Healthier Generation (AHG) at: <https://www.healthiergeneration.org/>.

³ Healthy Hunger-Free Kids Act of 2010 (HHFKA); 42 U.S.C. §1758b (Pub.L. 111-296); 7 C.F.R. §§210.10 and 210.31(a).

⁴ Id.; 7 C.F.R. §210.31(c)(4) (identification of school official responsible for implementation of the policy), §210.31 (d)(2) (informing the public about the policy and making it available on an annual basis), §210.31 (d)(3) (informing the public of the progress toward meeting the goals of the policy by making triennial assessments available), and §210.31(e) (policy implementation, assessments, and updates). See also *f/n* 20, below.

This sample policy identifies the superintendent as the school official responsible to ensure compliance and oversee the policy. When the rules require specific identification of a school official, the policy does not include the delegation language *or designee*. [School boards] **must identify the [school official(s)] responsible for oversight of [its wellness policy] to ensure compliance. [Boards] have discretion and are the most qualified to identify the best candidate for [their wellness] policy leadership as size, resources, and needs vary greatly among [school districts]**. See Federal Register Vol. 81, No. 146 at 50155 at: www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2016-07-29/pdf/2016-17230.pdf.

1. Each school building complies with this policy;
2. The policy is available to the community on an annual basis through copies of or online access to the Board Policy Manual⁵; and
3. The community is informed about the progress of this policy's implementation.

Goals for Nutrition Education and Nutrition Promotion ⁶

The goals for addressing nutrition education and nutrition promotion include the following:

- Schools will support and promote sound nutrition for students.
- Schools will foster the positive relationship between sound nutrition, physical activity, and the capacity of students to develop and learn.
- Nutrition education will be part of the District's comprehensive health education curriculum. See Board policy 6:60, *Curriculum Content*. ⁷

Goals for Physical Activity ⁸

The goals for addressing physical activity include the following:

- Schools will support and promote an active lifestyle for students.

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For boards that wish to identify a school official other than the superintendent, delete Superintendent and replace it with the responsible school official's title.

The intent of the rule is that schools "notify households on an annual basis of the availability of the local school wellness policy information and provide information that would enable *interested households* to obtain additional details." Fed. Reg. Vol. 81, No. 146 at 50160. However, the rule states, "[i]nform the *public* about the content and implementation of the local school wellness policy, and make the policy and any updates to the policy available to the public on an annual basis."

To achieve the intent of this requirement, the regulations suggest several methods for districts, which include a common method many districts likely already use: post the policy on the websites for the *public*, and use the student handbook to distribute important information to *interested households*.

⁵ For boards that distribute their wellness policies via student handbooks and want to list that in the text of their policies, insert "and distributed to students and their parents/guardians through student handbooks". For sample handbook language, see the Illinois Principals Association *Online Model Student Handbook (MSH)* at: www.ilprincipals.org/resources/model-student-handbook.

⁶ Goals for nutrition education and nutrition promotion are required topics, but the local board may determine what goals are appropriate. Pub. L. 108-265, Sec. 204(a)(1) and Pub. L. 111-296; 105 ILCS 5/2-3.139(a)(2); and 7 C.F.R. §210.31(c)(1). Replace this policy's text with a board's own locally-developed nutritional education and promotion goals.

Nutrition promotion, required by Pub. L. 111-296, is not well-described or defined. The Food Nutrition Service (FNS) describes *nutrition promotion* more clearly in its technical assistance materials and the proposed 7 C.F.R. Part 210 rules (Fed. Reg. Vol. 79, No. 38 at 10695), dated Feb. 26, 2014, which state, "... evidence based techniques and scientifically-based nutrition messages targeted to a specific audience to inspire and motivate them to take action and use these techniques and messages to create environments and food service venues (classroom, cafeteria, a la carte, vending machines, school stores, snack bars, fundraisers, home, etc.) that encourage healthy nutrition choices, as well as enhance and encourage participation in school meal programs."

More specific materials about nutrition education and promotion, including songs, games, posters, videos, event-planning booklets, wellness communication toolkits, school garden activities, and a graphics library, have also been developed by the FNS' Team Nutrition at: www.fns.usda.gov/tn/resource-library.

Technical assistance for:

~~1. *Nutritional education* at: healthymeals.fns.usda.gov/nutrition-education-9.~~

~~2.1. *Nutritional promotion* at: healthymeals.fns.usda.gov/local-wellness-policy-resources/wellness-policy-elements/nutrition-promotion.~~

~~3.2. Goals development for and implementation of nutrition education and promotion are available from AHG at: www.healthiergeneration.org/.~~

⁷ 105 ILCS 110/3 and 23 Ill.Admin.Code §1.420(n).

⁸ This is a required topic, but the local board may determine what goals are appropriate. Pub.L. 108-265, Sec. 204(a)(1); 105 ILCS 5/2-3.139(a)(2); and 7 C.F.R. §210.31(a) and (c)(1).

- Physical education will be taught in all grades and shall include a developmentally planned and sequential curriculum that fosters the development of movement skills, enhances health-related fitness, increases students' knowledge, offers direct opportunities to learn how to work cooperatively in a group setting, and encourages healthy habits and attitudes for a healthy lifestyle. See Board policy 6:60, *Curriculum Content* and Board policy 7:260, *Exemption from Physical Education*.⁹
- During the school day, all students will be required to engage in a daily physical education course, unless otherwise exempted. See Board policy 6:60, *Curriculum Content* and Board policy 7:260, *Exemption from Physical Education*.¹⁰
- The curriculum will be consistent with and incorporate relevant *Illinois Learning Standards for Physical Development and Health* as established by the Illinois State Board of Education (ISBE).¹¹

Nutrition Guidelines for Foods Available During the School Day; Marketing Prohibited¹²

Students will be offered and schools will promote nutritious food and beverage choices during the school day that are consistent with Board policy 4:120, *Food Services* (requiring compliance with the nutrition standards specified in the U.S. Dept. of Agriculture's (USDA) *Smart Snacks* rules).¹³

In addition, in order to promote student health and reduce childhood obesity,¹⁴ the Superintendent or designee shall:

1. Restrict the sale of *competitive foods*, as defined by the USDA, in the food service areas during meal periods;
2. Comply with all ISBE rules; and

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⁹ 105 ILCS 5/27-5 and 27-6; 23 Ill.Admin.Code §1.425, (amended at 420 Ill. Reg. 115402990). See also f/n 19-27 in policy 6:60, *Curriculum Content*. For standards-based lesson plans and curricula for pre-kindergarten through grade eight, classroom-based lesson plans, recipes, guidance to improve the quality of school meals, and other materials for nutrition education and promotion, including songs, games, posters, videos, event-planning booklets, wellness communication toolkits, school garden activities, and a graphics library, see the resources developed by the FNS' Team Nutrition at: www.fns.usda.gov/tn/resource-library.

¹⁰ *Id.*

¹¹ Schools must "set student learning objectives which meet or exceed goals established by the State." 105 ILCS 5/2-3.63. The *Learning Standards* can be found on ISBE's website at: www.isbe.net/Pages/Learning-Standards.aspx. See *State Goal 20: Achieve and maintain a health-enhancing level of physical fitness based upon continual self-assessment* at: <https://www.isbe.net/Pages/Physical-Education-and-Health.aspx> www.isbe.net/Pages/PE-Health-Learning-Standards.aspx.

¹⁰⁵ ILCS 5/27-6.5 describes physical fitness assessments required, beginning with the 2016-17 school year and every school year thereafter, for grades 3-12 in an effort to meet State Goal 20 of the *Illinois Learning Standards for Physical Development and Health* at: www.isbe.net/Pages/PE-Health-Learning-Standards.aspx. See also 23 Ill.Admin.Code §1.425 (fg); and (h); ISBE's *IL Fitness Assessments and Data Reporting Requirements Questions and Answers (Rev. 5-22-17)* at: <https://www.isbe.net/documents/fitness-asmt-faq.pdf> www.isbe.net/Documents/fitness-asmt-faq.pdf.

¹² The policy must include the nutrition guidelines selected by the board for "all foods available during the school day with the objective of promoting student health and reducing childhood obesity." Pub. L. 108-265, Sec. 204(a)(2); 105 ILCS 5/2-3.139(a)(1); and 7 C.F.R. §210.10 and 210.31(a), (c)(2), and (c)(3)(i)-(iv). 42 U.S.C. 1758b(b)(2)(A) requires that each local school wellness policy include nutrition guidelines for all foods and beverages available for sale on the school campus during the school day to ensure they are consistent with the statutory and regulatory provisions governing school meals (7 C.F.R. §§210.10, 220.8 and 220.10) and competitive foods (7 C.F.R. §210.11) as applicable.

Prior to July 2016 when 7 C.F.R. § 210.10 and 7 C.F.R. § 210.31(c) (respectively) became effective, the current *Dietary Guidelines for Americans* published jointly by the U.S. Depts. of Health and Human Services and Agriculture (USDA) were used as nutrition guidelines.

¹³ 7 C.F.R. §§210.10 (meal requirements for lunches and after-school snacks); 210.11(c) (general nutrition standards for competitive food, i.e., *Smart Snacks*); and 210.31(a) and (c) (encompassing all other nutrition requirements, including foods not sold to students during the school day (classroom parties)).

¹⁴ 7 C.F.R. §210.31(c)(3)(iv).

3. Prohibit marketing during the school day of foods and beverages that do not meet the standards listed in Board policy 4:120, *Food Services*, i.e., in-school marketing of food and beverage items must meet *competitive foods* standards.¹⁵

Competitive foods standards do not apply to foods and beverages available, but not sold in school during the school day; e.g., brown bag lunches, foods for classroom parties, school celebrations, and reward incentives.¹⁶

Exempted Fundraising Day (EFD) Requests ¹⁷

All food and beverages sold to students on the school campuses of participating schools during the school day must comply with the “general nutrition standards for competitive foods” specified in federal law.

ISBE rules prohibit EFDs for grades 8 and below in participating schools.

The Superintendent or designee in a participating school may grant an EFD for grades 9 through 12 in participating schools. To request an EFD and learn more about the District’s related procedure(s),

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¹⁵ 7 C.F.R. §§210.11(a)(2) and 210.31(c)(3)(iii); 23 Ill. Admin. Code §305.5. For a definition of *competitive foods*, see 4:120-AP, *Food Services; Competitive Foods; Exemptions*.

¹⁶ 7 C.F.R. §210.31(c)(2). This sample policy does not apply competitive food standards to foods not sold in schools; i.e., foods that students bring into the school from home, etc.

The final [federal] rule does not require that local school wellness policy standards for foods provided in schools during the school day but not available for sale conform to the school meal requirements or the competitive foods standards. In fact, the preamble to the final rule reiterates this saying, “[a]gain, it should be noted that with regard to foods provided, but not sold, in schools, local jurisdictions have the discretion to adopt standards that conform to [the competitive food standards] or to adopt more or less stringent standards.” Similarly, the preamble to the final rule clearly states the rule does not require school boards to address standards for food brought from home for individual consumption. See Federal Register Vol. 81, No. 146 at 50158 at: www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2016-07-29/pdf/2016-17230.pdf. Emphasis added.

This sample policy adopts less stringent standards for foods not sold in schools. For boards that wish to adopt standards that conform to the competitive food standards or apply even more stringent standards to foods available, but not sold during the school day, delete the last sentence of this subhead: ~~*Competitive foods standards do not apply to foods and beverages available, but not sold in school during the school day; e.g., foods for classroom parties, school celebrations, and reward incentives.*~~ and choose one of the following sentences to replace it:

- Option 1:** The District applies *competitive foods* standards listed in Board policy 4:120, *Food Services*, to foods available, but not sold, in schools.
- Option 2:** The District applies more stringent standards than the *competitive foods* standards to foods available, but not sold, in schools. These include [*list the chosen standards to foods available, but not sold, in schools*].

The AHG encourages school officials to consider prohibiting foods as a reward and using the *Smart Snacks* standards for foods available, but not sold during the school day. However, enforcing such standards against students who are sent to school with snacks from their parents/guardians is difficult and may be considered overreach. Further, such a standard may open the district to challenges. Consult the board attorney about enforcement of standards that meet the *competitive foods* standards – or even more stringent standards – upon foods available, but not sold during the school day, i.e., choosing Options 1 or 2, above.

¹⁷ Required by 23 Ill.Admin.Code §305.15(c)(2), 7 C.F.R. §§210.11(b)(4), (c)(2) and 210.30(c)(2) for participating schools that want to grant EFDs.

For elementary districts, delete these sentences: ~~The Superintendent or designee in a participating school may grant an EFD for grades 9 through 12 in participating schools. To request an EFD and learn more about the District’s related procedure(s), contact the Superintendent or designee. The District’s procedures are subject to change. The number of EFDs for grades 9 through 12 in participating schools is set by ISBE rule.~~

For high school districts, delete this sentence: ~~EFDs are prohibited for grades eight and below in participating schools.~~

Detailed procedures are subject to change and are too complicated for policy text. This policy seeks to balance the requirement to include procedures in the policy for requesting an EFD by providing information about the initial steps and directing the superintendent or designee to inform the requestor of the current procedure. For a list of the number of available EFDs and a more detailed sample step-by-step procedure to request them, see 4:120-AP, *Food Services; Competitive Foods; Exemptions*.

contact the Superintendent or designee. The District's procedures are subject to change. The number of EFDs for grades 9 through 12 in participating schools is set by ISBE rule.

Guidelines for Reimbursable School Meals 18

Reimbursable school meals served shall meet, at a minimum, the nutrition requirements and regulations for the National School Lunch Program and/or School Breakfast Program. 19

Monitoring 20

At least every three years, the Superintendent shall provide implementation data and/or reports to the Board concerning this policy's implementation sufficient to allow the Board to monitor and adjust the policy (a triennial report).²¹ This triennial report must include without limitation each of the following:

- An assessment of the District's implementation of the policy
- The extent to which schools in the District are in compliance with the policy
- The extent to which the policy compares to model local school wellness policies
- A description of the progress made in attaining the goals of the policy
- How the District will make the results of the assessment available to the public
- Where the District will retain records of the assessment 22

The Board will monitor and adjust the policy pursuant to policy 2:240, *Board Policy Development*.

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¹⁸ Inclusion in the policy is required for only those districts that participate in a program authorized by the NSLA or the Child Nutrition Act.

¹⁹ Child Nutrition Act of 1966 (42 U.S.C. §1771 *et seq.*) and NSLA (42 U.S.C. §1758).

²⁰ The policy must establish a plan for measuring implementation of the local wellness policy, including designation of one or more persons within the local educational agency at each school, as appropriate, charged with operational responsibility for ensuring that the school meets the local wellness policy. Pub. L. 108-265, Sec. 204(a)(4); 105 ILCS 5/2-3.139(a)(4); and 7 C.F.R. §210.31(c)(5), (6), and (e)(1). 105 ILCS 110/3.5(a) requires ISBE to develop and maintain a nutrition and physical activity best practices database. Materials may be found at: www.isbe.net/Pages/Nutrition-and-Wellness.aspx.

⁴² U.S.C. §1758b (Pub. L. 111-296) requires the public to receive periodic measures with the listed items. The accepted practice is annual reports. There is very little guidance to assist school districts in complying with this requirement, and school districts were expected to be working toward developing a reasonable method to implement this requirement by the end of the 2011-2012 school year. Without guidance, to ensure compliance, superintendents should contact their Regional Office of Education regarding their school districts' efforts to comply with this requirement. A guide to help school districts conduct an evaluation of local wellness policies is available, along with more guidance at: www.fns.usda.gov/tn/healthy/wellnesspolicy_tools.html.

²¹ 7 C.F.R. §210.31(e)(2)(i)-(iii) and (3).

²² *Id.* and §210.31(f); see also the Local Records Act, 50 ILCS 205/. It governs retention of district records; its definition of *public record* is narrower than the definition in the Freedom of Information Act. These communications must be retained only when they contain: (1) evidence of the district's organization, function, policies, procedures, or activities, or (2) informational data appropriate for preservation. Consult the board attorney for a more thorough analysis and a legal opinion about how to meet both of the federal records retention requirements discussed in f/n 25, below, and the Local Records Act.

Community Involvement 23

The Board and Superintendent will actively invite suggestions and comments concerning the development, implementation, periodic reviews, and updates of the school wellness policy from parents, students, representatives of the school food authority, teachers of physical education, school health professionals, the school board, school administrators, and the community. Community involvement methods shall align their suggestions and comments to policy 2:140, *Communications To and From the Board* and/or the **Community Engagement** subhead in policy 8:10, *Connection with the Community*. 24

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23 A board must establish a plan in its wellness policy for involving parents, students, and representatives of the school food authority, teachers of physical education, school health professionals, the school board, school administrators, and the public in the development of the school wellness policy. Pub.L. 108-265, Sec. 204(a)(5), amended by 42 U.S.C. §1758b (Pub.L. 111-296); 105 ILCS 5/2-3.139(a)(3); 7 C.F.R. §210.31(c)(5) (requirement to describe involvement plan in policy)-, and 7 C.F.R. §210.31(d)(1)(requirement to allow certain stakeholders to participate in policy development, etc.).

School districts have discretion in exactly how they implement this requirement, and [e]ach [school district] is best suited to determine the distinctive needs of the community it serves. See Federal Register Vol. 81, No. 146 at 50155 at: www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2016-07-29/pdf/2016-17230.pdf.

This requirement's awkward wording notwithstanding, a board may take compliance steps by:

1. Seeking community input or involvement during this policy's adoption and monitoring phases, and inviting suggestions and comments during the public comment portion of board meetings from time to time. This method aligns with 2:140, *Communications To and From the Board* and 2:240, *Board Policy Development*.
2. Establishing a "local school wellness committee." This method is discussed in the preamble to 7 C.F.R. §210.31(d)(1), which suggests "identifying individuals" to serve on a "local school wellness policy committee." However, the final text of 7 C.F.R. §210.31(d)(1) does not specifically require districts to establish a local school wellness policy committee – only that they "permit [groups listed in the policy above] to participate" See also the citation to the Federal Register, in the second paragraph of this f/n, above, discussing policy implementation discretion.

The default text of this policy follows item #1 above and does not establish a local school wellness committee. For a district that wants to appoint or approve a local school wellness committee, add the following optional sentence as the last sentence of this subhead: "As necessary, the Superintendent or designee will convene a Wellness Committee with at least one representative from each of the listed groups." Also list the Wellness Committee in 2:150-AP, *Superintendent Committees*. As much of the work of developing a plan to involve local stakeholders is administrative/staff work rather than governance work, best practice is for a Wellness Committee be an administrative committee, but consult the board attorney for guidance. See f/n 3 in policy 2:150, *Committees* for a discussion of Open Meetings Act implications of the Wellness Committee being a board committee.

If a board wants to comply with the USDA's *encouragement* to include Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Education (SNAP-ED) coordinators or educators in the group to provide input about the policy, add:

“, Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Education (SNAP-ED) coordinators, educators” to the end of the first sentence in this subhead, immediately before: “, and community.”

24 If a board has not adopted the **Community Engagement** subhead in policy 8:10, *Connection with the Community*, delete the phrase at the end of the second sentence: "Individuals shall align their suggestions and comments to policy 2:140, *Communications To and From the Board* and/or the **Community Engagement** subhead in policy 8:10, *Connection with the Community*."

A board may also choose to post this policy on its website and include it in the student handbook.

Recordkeeping 25

The Superintendent shall retain records to document compliance with this policy, the District's records retention protocols, and the Local Records Act.

LEGAL REF.: Child Nutrition and WIC Reauthorization Act of 2004, Pub. L. 108-265, Sec. 204.
Child Nutrition Act of 1966, 42 U.S.C. §1771 et seq.
National School Lunch Act, 42 U.S.C. §1751 et seq.
Healthy, Hunger-Free Kids Act of 2010, 42 U.S.C. §1758b, Pub. L. 111-296.
42 U.S.C. §1779, as implemented by 7 C.F.R. §§210.11 and 210.31.
Local Records Act, 50 ILCS 205/
105 ILCS 5/2-3.139.
23 Ill.Admin.Code Part 305, Food Program.
ISBE's "School Wellness Policy" Goal, adopted Oct. 2007.

CROSS REF.: 2:140 (Communications To and From the Board), 2:150 (Committees), 2:240 (Board Policy Development), 4:120 (Food Services), 5:100 (Staff Development Program), 6:60 (Curriculum Content), 7:260 (Exemption from Physical Education), 8:10 (Connection with the Community)

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²⁵ 7 C.F.R. §210.31(f). Records must include: (1) the policy; (2) documentation demonstrating compliance with community involvement requirements, including requirements to make the local school wellness policy and triennial assessments available to the public; and (3) documentation of the triennial assessment of the local school wellness policy for each school under its jurisdiction.

See f/n 22, above regarding the Local Records Act and 2:250-AP2, *Protocols for Record Preservation and Development of Retention Schedules*.

While 7 C.F.R. §210.31(f) does not require the policy text to state what records must be kept, a board that wants to include that information may insert the following text: "Records must include: (1) this policy; (2) documentation demonstrating compliance with community involvement, including requirements to make the policy and triennial assessments available to the public; and (3) documentation of the triennial assessment of this policy for each school under its jurisdiction."

Instruction

Curriculum Content 1

The curriculum shall contain instruction on subjects required by State statute or regulation as follows:

1. In kindergarten through grade 8, subjects include: (a) language arts, (b) reading, (c) other communication skills, (d) science, (e) mathematics,² (f) social studies, (g) art, (h) music,³ and (i) drug and substance abuse prevention.⁴ A reading opportunity of 60 minutes per day will be promoted for all students in kindergarten through grade 3 whose reading levels are one grade level or more lower than their current grade level.⁵ Before the completion of grade 5, students will be offered at least one unit of cursive instruction.⁶
2. In grades 9 through 12, subjects include:⁷ (a) language arts, (b) writing intensive course, (c) science, (d) mathematics,⁸ (e) social studies including U.S. history, American government

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¹ Districts must have a policy on physical education (23 Ill.Admin.Code §1.4259(p), ~~amended by 42 Ill. Reg. 11540~~) and what grade level(s) students will be offered cursive writing instruction (105 ILCS 5/27-20.7, added by P.A. 100-548, ~~eff. 7-1-18~~). Policies on the remaining topics in this policy are optional. State or federal law controls this policy's content. 23 Ill.Admin.Code §1.420, ~~amended at 42 Ill. Reg. 11527~~, recommends that activities, including student internships and observations of government in action, be a part of the instructional program where appropriate.

² 105 ILCS 5/2-3.156 requires ~~the Ill. State Board of Education (ISBE)~~ to coordinate, adapt and develop middle and high school math curriculum models. There is no consistent definition for *middle school* or *high school* in either State or federal law. Districts are not required to use ISBE's models and may develop their own mathematics curricula.

The purpose of the math curriculum models will be to aid school districts and teachers in implementing the *Common Core Standards*. The ISBE has adopted new math and English language arts (ELA) standards for K-12 education referred to as the *New Ill. State Learning Standards Incorporating the Common Core*. The goal of incorporating the *Common Core Standards* into the *State Goals for Learning* is to better prepare Ill. students for success in college and the workforce in a competitive global economy. See <https://www.isbe.net/Documents/ccs-faq-0813.pdf>.

The terms *Common Core Standards* and the *New Ill. State Learning Standards Incorporating the Common Core* are synonymous. Referencing the *Ill. Learning Standards* includes them both. That is because they are incorporated by reference into ISBE's rules and *State Goals for Learning*. A district that wants to include the term *Common Core Standards* in its policy may do so; however, districts should understand that referring to the *Common Core Standards* only will cover only math and ELA learning standards and goals and not any other subject areas that the *Ill. Learning Standards* cover. The best practice is to continue using *Ill. Learning Standards*, which includes the *Common Core Standards*.

³ 23 Ill.Admin.Code §1.430.

⁴ 105 ILCS 5/27-13.2. House Resolution 824 (~~98th General Assembly~~, 2014) urges all Illinois schools to educate youth about the dangers of using heroin and the rising numbers of accidental deaths from heroin overdoses through comprehensive drug education programs, including the *Drug Abuse Resistance Education* (DARE) program. No guidance on age appropriate instruction for heroin abuse is provided in the resolution.

⁵ 105 ILCS 5/10-20.53.

⁶ 105 ILCS 5/27-20.7, added by P.A. 100-548, ~~eff. 7-1-18~~, requires districts to offer students a unit of cursive instruction before they complete grade 5. Other than before completing grade 5, the law is silent about what grade level(s) in which students must receive their unit of cursive instruction. This provides an opportunity for a board to have a conversation with the superintendent about local community expectations and direct him or her to determine the appropriate grade level(s) in which students will be offered a unit of cursive instruction.

Use the following alternative if the board wants to specify grade level(s) before the end of grade 5 in which cursive instruction will be offered:

A unit of cursive instruction will be offered in grade(s) _____.

⁷ 105 ILCS 5/27-22; 23 Ill.Admin.Code §1.440.

⁸ 105 ILCS 5/2-3.156. See *fn* 2.

and, for students entering the 9th grade in the fall of 2016 and each year after it, one semester of civics,⁹ (f) foreign language,¹⁰ (g) music, (h) art, (i) driver and safety education,¹¹ and (j) vocational education.¹²

Commented [BZ1]: This footnote was broken into footnotes 7, 10 and 11.

Students otherwise eligible to take a driver education course must receive a passing grade in at least eight courses during the previous two semesters before enrolling in the course. The Superintendent or designee may waive this requirement if he or she believes a waiver to be in the student's best interest.¹³ The course shall include: (a) instruction necessary for the safe operation of motor vehicles, including motorcycles, to the extent that they can be taught in the classroom,¹⁴ (ba) classroom instruction on distracted driving as a major traffic safety issue,¹⁵ (c) instruction on required safety and driving precautions that must be observed at emergency situations, highway construction and maintenance zones, and railroad crossings and their approaches,¹⁶ and (db) instruction concerning law enforcement procedures for traffic stops, including a demonstration of the proper actions to be taken during a traffic stop and appropriate interactions with law enforcement.¹⁷ Automobile safety instruction covering traffic regulations and highway safety must include instruction on the consequences of alcohol consumption and the operation of a motor vehicle.¹⁸ The eligibility requirements

Commented [BZ2]: The driver's education course requirements added to this policy are not new. They have been added to make the policy's discussion of the course more comprehensive.

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105 ILCS 5/27-22(e)(3) allows the substitution of an advanced placement computer science course for a year of mathematics. For specific requirements, see 6:300-E2, *State Law Graduation Requirements*, and 6:310, *High School Credit for Non-District Experiences; Course Substitutions; Re-entering Students*.

⁹ 105 ILCS 5/27-22, amended by P.A. 99-434 and P.A. 99-486. The statute specifically states that school districts may utilize private funding available for offering civics education.

¹⁰ The General Assembly encouraged school boards to implement American Sign Language courses into the school foreign language curriculum. 105 ILCS 5/10-20.52. Senate Joint Resolution 68 (96th General Assembly, 2010) encourages school districts to explore the introduction of Arabic as a foreign language in their curriculums.

¹¹ The ISBE rule on driver education personnel is found at 23 Ill.Admin.Code §252.40, amended at 42 Ill. Reg. 8957. School districts may contract with a commercial driver training school (CDTS) for driver education. 105 ILCS 5/27-24.2, amended by P.A. 100-465. To qualify to contract with a school district, a CDTS must: (a) hold a valid license issued by the Ill. Sec. of State; and (b) provide instructors who hold a valid Ill. teaching certificate or license. *Id.* A district contracting with a CDTS must provide a list to ISBE of the CDTS instructors. *Id.* The list must include the name, personal ISBE identification number, birth date and driver's license number of each instructor who will teach driver education. *Id.* Although a formal waiver for outsourcing of driver's education is no longer required, districts must consider their applicable collective bargaining agreement(s), board policy, and the reduction in force (RIF) provisions of the School Code as they relate to outsourcing of instructional staff. Consult the board attorney for guidance.

~~¹² 23 Ill.Admin.Code § 1.440, 105 ILCS 5/27-22. The General Assembly encouraged school boards to implement American Sign Language courses into the school foreign language curriculum. 105 ILCS 5/10-20.46. Senate Joint Resolution 68, 96th General Assembly, encourages school districts to explore the introduction of Arabic as a foreign language in their curriculums. The ISBE rule on driver education personnel is found at 23 Ill.Admin.Code §252.40, amended at 42 Ill. Reg. 8957. School districts may contract with a commercial driver training school (CDTS) for driver education. 105 ILCS 5/27-24.2, amended by P.A. 100-465. To qualify to contract with a school district, a CDTS must: (a) hold a valid license issued by the Ill. Sec. of State; and (b) provide instructors who hold a valid Ill. teaching certificate or license. *Id.* A district contracting with a CDTS must provide a list to ISBE of the CDTS instructors. *Id.* The list must include the name, personal ISBE identification number, birth date and driver's license number of each instructor who will teach driver education. *Id.* Although a formal waiver for outsourcing of driver's education is no longer required, districts must consider their applicable collective bargaining agreement(s), board policy, and the reduction in force (RIF) provisions of the School Code as they relate to outsourcing of instructional staff. Consult the board attorney for guidance.~~

¹³ 105 ILCS 5/27-24.2, amended by P.A. 100-465.

¹⁴ *Id.*

¹⁵ *Id.*

¹⁶ *Id.*

¹⁷ *Id.*, amended by P.A. 99-720.

¹⁸ 105 ILCS 5/27-17.

contained in State law for the receipt of a certificate of completion from the Secretary of State shall be provided to students in writing at the time of their registration. ¹⁹

3. In grades 7 through 12, as well as in interscholastic athletic programs, steroid abuse prevention must be taught. ²⁰
4. In kindergarten through grade 12, provided it can be funded by private grants or the federal government, violence prevention and conflict resolution must be stressed, including: (a) causes of conflict, (b) consequences of violent behavior, (c) non-violent resolution, and (d) relationships between drugs, alcohol, and violence. ²¹
5. In grades kindergarten through 12, age-appropriate Internet safety must be taught, the scope of which shall be determined by the Superintendent or designee. The curriculum must incorporate policy 6:235, *Access to Electronic Networks*, and, at a minimum, include: (a) education about appropriate online behavior, (b) interacting with other individuals on social networking websites and in chat rooms, and (c) cyberbullying awareness and response. ²²
6. In all grades, character education must be taught including respect, responsibility, fairness, caring, trustworthiness, and citizenship in order to raise students' honesty, kindness, justice, discipline, respect for others, and moral courage. ²³

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¹⁹ The Ill. Vehicle Code, 625 ILCS 5/6-408.5, contains these requirements; they are paraphrased below and may be added to the policy or otherwise disseminated.

Before a certificate of completion will be requested from the Secretary of State, a student must receive a passing grade in at least eight courses during the two semesters last ending before requesting the certificate. A certificate of completion will not be requested for any person less than 18 years of age who has dropped out of school unless the individual provides:

1. Written verification of his or her enrollment in a high school equivalency or alternative education program or a high school equivalency certificate (formerly GED certificate);
2. Written verification that before dropping out, the individual had received passing grades in at least eight courses during the two previous semesters last ending before requesting a certificate;
3. Written consent from the individual's parent/guardian and the Regional Superintendent; or
4. Written waiver from the Superintendent of the School District in which the individual resides or resided at the time he or she dropped out of school, or from the chief school administrator with respect to a dropout who attended a non-public high school. A waiver may be given if the Superintendent or chief administrator deems it to be in the individual's best interests.

²⁰ 105 ILCS 5/27-23.3.

²¹ 105 ILCS 5/27-23.4.

²² 47 C.F.R. § 54.520(e)(4)(i) and 105 ILCS 5/27-13.3 control this section. "Grades kindergarten through 12" is used because federal law requires school districts that receive E-rate funding to certify that they have an Internet safety education policy for all minors. 47 C.F.R. §54.520(c)(1)(i). This federal law defines *minors* as any individual who has not attained the age of 17 years. 47 C.F.R. §54.520(a)(4)(i).

105 ILCS 5/27-13.3 requires a unit on Internet safety for students in grades 3 or above. It recommends seven topics for the unit on Internet safety and required ISBE to "make available resource materials for educating children regarding child online safety." It also invites schools to "adopt an age-appropriate curriculum for Internet safety instruction of students in grades kindergarten through 12."

For boards that do not receive E-rate funds and do not want to exceed the requirements of the School Code, replace this section with the following sentence: "In grades 3 or above, the curriculum contains a unit on Internet safety, the scope of which shall be determined by the Superintendent or designee."

²³ 105 ILCS 5/27-12.

Because of the negative outcomes associated with bullying in schools, the Ill. General Assembly has also found "that [school districts] should educate students, parents, and [school district personnel] about what behaviors constitute prohibited bullying." 105 ILCS 5/27-23.7(a). A board may want to add the following option:

Instruction in all grades should include educating students about behaviors that violate Board policy 7:180, *Prevention of and Response to Bullying, Intimidation, and Harassment*.

7. In all schools, citizenship values must be taught, including: (a) patriotism, (b) democratic principles of freedom, justice, and equality, (c) proper use and display of the American flag, (d) the Pledge of Allegiance, and (e) the voting process. ²⁴
8. In all grades, physical education must be taught including a developmentally planned and sequential curriculum that fosters the development of movement skills, enhances health-related fitness, increases students' knowledge, offers direct opportunities to learn how to work cooperatively in a group setting, and encourages healthy habits and attitudes for a healthy lifestyle. Unless otherwise exempted, all students are required to engage in a physical education course with such frequency as determined by the Board after recommendation from the Superintendent,²⁵ but at a minimum of three days per five-day week.²⁶ For exemptions and substitutions, see policies 6:310, *High School Credit for Non-District Experiences; Course Substitutions; Re-Entering Students* and 7:260, *Exemption from Physical Education*.²⁷
9. In all schools, health education must be stressed, including: (a) proper nutrition, (b) physical fitness, (c) components necessary to develop a sound mind in a healthy body, (d) dangers and avoidance of abduction, and (e) age-appropriate sexual abuse and assault awareness and

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The Ill. General Assembly invited boards to "make suitable provisions for instruction in gang resistance education and training in all grades and include such instruction in the courses of study regularly taught in those grades." See 105 ILCS 5/27-23.10(c). A board that shares this concern may add the following option: "In addition, in all grades gang resistance education and training must be taught."

²⁴ 105 ILCS 5/27-3 requires the Pledge of Allegiance to be recited every day in elementary and secondary schools. Requirements for displaying a U.S. flag at each school and in each classroom are found in 5 ILCS 465/3 and 465/3a.

Note that the Illinois statute does not require every student to recite the *Pledge* – that kind of mandatory participation would violate the U.S. Constitution. Schools may not coerce a student into saying the *Pledge*, nor may they punish students for refusing to participate in any aspect of the flag ritual, including standing, saluting the flag, and reciting the *Pledge*. *West Virginia State Bd. of Educ. v. Barnett*, 319 U.S. 624 (1943); *Sherman v. Community Consolidated Sch. Dist. 21 of Wheeling Township*, 980 F.2d 437 (7th Cir. 1992). Consider using permissive rather than mandatory language to introduce the recitation of the *Pledge*, such as, "You may now stand to recite the *Pledge*." Schools may, of course, require that non-participants maintain order and decorum appropriate to the school environment.

²⁵ The phrase "after recommendation by the Superintendent" is optional. If a superintendent does not bring this topic to the board for discussion, the board may not have a trigger to make the determination.

²⁶ 23 Ill. Admin. Code § 1.425(b), amended at 42 Ill. Reg. 11540.

²⁷ 105 ILCS 5/27-5 requires school boards to provide for students' physical education and allows the P.E. course offered in grades 5 through 10 to include the health education courses required by State law. See also 23 Ill. Admin. Code § 1.425, added at 40 Ill. Reg. 2990.

105 ILCS 5/27-6, amended by P.A. 100-465, describes when students may be excused from P.E. See also 23 Ill. Admin. Code § 1.425(de), amended at 42 Ill. Reg. 11540.

105 ILCS 5/27-6, amended by P.A. 100-465, contains an exception to the minimum of three days per five-day week P.E. requirement for schools engaged in block scheduling; if this is applicable, substitute this sentence for the second-to-last sentence in this paragraph:

Unless otherwise exempted, all students are required to engage with such frequency as determined by the Board, but at a minimum of three days per five-day week, during the school day, except on block scheduled days-, in a physical education course.

105 ILCS 5/27-6.5 describes physical fitness assessments required, beginning with the 2016-17 school year and every school year thereafter, for grades 3-12 in an effort to meet State Goal 20 of the Illinois Learning Standards for Physical Development and Health at: www.isbe.net/Pages/Physical-Education-and-Health.aspx www.isbe.net/Pages/PE-Health-Learning-Standards.aspx. See also 23 Ill. Admin. Code § 1.425 (fg) and (h), amended at 42 Ill. Reg. 11540; ISBE's *IL Fitness Assessments and Data Reporting Requirements Questions and Answers (Rev. 2-15-18—5/22/17)* at: www.isbe.net/Documents/fitness-asmf-faq.pdf.

105 ILCS 5/27-7 describes the goals and requirements for P.E. courses; these are re-stated in this sample policy.

prevention education in all grades. The Superintendent shall implement a comprehensive health education program in accordance with State law. 28

10. In all schools, career/vocational education must be taught, including: (a) the importance of work, (b) the development of basic skills to enter the world of work and/or continue formal education, (c) good work habits and values, (d) the relationship between learning and work, and (e) if possible, a student work program that provides the student with work experience as an extension of the regular classroom. A career awareness and exploration program must be available at all grade levels. 29
11. In grades 9 through 12, consumer education must be taught, including: (a) financial literacy, including consumer debt and installment purchasing (including credit scoring, managing credit debt, and completing a loan application); budgeting; savings and investing; banking (including balancing a checkbook, opening a deposit account, and the use of interest rates); understanding simple contracts; State and federal income taxes; personal insurance policies; the comparison of prices; higher education student loans; identity-theft security; and homeownership (including the basic process of obtaining a mortgage and the concepts of fixed and adjustable rate mortgages, subprime loans, and predatory lending); and (b) the roles of consumers interacting with agriculture, business, labor unions and government in formulating and achieving the goals of the mixed free enterprise system. 30
12. In all schools, conservation of natural resources must be taught, including: (a) home ecology, (b) endangered species, (c) threats to the environment, and (d) the importance of the environment to life as we know it. 31
13. In all schools, United States history must be taught, including: (a) the principles of representative government, (b) the Constitutions of the U.S. and Illinois, (c) the role of the U.S. in world affairs, (d) the role of labor unions, and (e) the role and contributions of ethnic groups, including but not limited to, the African Americans, Albanians, Asian Americans,

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28 105 ILCS 110/3 and 23 Ill.Admin.Code §1.420(n). Each school system shall provide a program in compliance with the Critical Health Problems and Comprehensive Health Education Act, [105 ILCS 110/](#). More detailed health education program content is described in administrative procedure 6:60-AP, *Comprehensive Health Education Program*. It includes the requirements for the development of a family life and sex education program (105 ILCS 5/27-9.1, [amended by P.A. 100-684](#), and 110/3), among other health education topics including *teen dating violence* (105 ILCS 110/3.10, see 7:185, *Teen Dating Violence Prohibited* for the required "teen dating violence policy") and cardiopulmonary resuscitation and automated external defibrillator use (105 ILCS 110/3).

Citations for letters (a) - (e) in this paragraph follow:

- (a) 105 ILCS 5/2-3.139 and 105 ILCS 5/27-7 (proper nutrition) and see also policy 6:50, *School Wellness*.
- (b) *Id.* (physical fitness) and see also policy 6:50, *School Wellness*.
- (c) *Id.* (sound mind and healthy body).
- (d) 105 ILCS 5/27-13.2 (dangers and avoidance of abduction). The [Ill. Dept. of State Police](#) and ISBE must develop instruction on child abduction prevention. 20 ILCS 2605/2605-480.
- (e) 105 ILCS 110/3 and 105 ILCS 5/10-23.13 *a/k/a Erin's Law* (child sexual abuse prevention). *Erin's Law* requires a policy addressing child sexual abuse prevention. A sentence in 6:60-AP, *Comprehensive Health Education Program* restates the basic recommendations for a child sexual abuse prevention program from page 16 of the *Erin's Law* Taskforce Final Report (Report) to Governor Quinn at: www.isbe.net/Documents/erins-law-final0512.pdf. The professional educator training component of *Erin's Law* is addressed in policy 5:100, *Staff Development Program*. The Report also encourages parental involvement because parents play a key role in protecting children from child sexual abuse.

29 23 Ill.Admin.Code §1.420(j). See 105 ILCS 435/~~for the~~ Vocational Education Act.

30 105 ILCS 5/27-12.1, amended by P.A. 99-284; 23 Ill.Admin.Code §1.420(k). P.A. 99-284 added these new subjects to the required consumer education course: consumer debt, higher education student loans, and identity-theft security.

31 105 ILCS 5/27-13.1; 23 Ill.Admin.Code §1.420(l), [amended at 42 Ill. Reg. 11535](#).

Bohemians, Czechs, French, Germans, Hispanics (including the events related to the forceful removal and illegal deportation of Mexican-American U.S. citizens during the Great Depression), Hungarians, Irish, Italians, Lithuanians, Polish, Russians, Scots, and Slovaks in the history of this country and State. ³²

In addition, all schools shall hold an educational program on the United States Constitution on Constitution Day, each September 17, commemorating the September 17, 1787 signing of the Constitution. However, when September 17 falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or holiday, Constitution Day shall be held during the preceding or following week. ³³

14. In grade 7 and all high school courses concerning U.S. history or a combination of U.S. history and American government, students must view a Congressional Medal of Honor film made by the Congressional Medal of Honor Foundation, provided there is no cost for the film. ³⁴
15. In all schools, the curriculum includes ~~a unit of instruction~~ instruction as determined by the Superintendent or designee on the Holocaust and crimes of genocide, including Nazi atrocities of 1933-1945, Armenian Genocide, the Famine-Genocide in Ukraine, and more recent atrocities in Cambodia, Bosnia, Rwanda, and Sudan. ³⁵
16. In all schools, the curriculum includes ~~a unit of~~ instruction as determined by the Superintendent or designee on the history, struggles, and contributions of women. ³⁶
17. In all schools, the curriculum includes ~~a unit of~~ instruction as determined by the Superintendent or designee on Black History, including the history of the African slave trade, slavery in America, and the vestiges of slavery in this country, as well as the struggles and contributions of African-Americans. ³⁷
18. In all schools offering a secondary agricultural education program, the curriculum includes courses as required by 105 ILCS 5/2-3.80. ³⁸

Commented [BZ3]: While the respective statutes are unchanged on the matter, footnotes 32, 33, and 34 now clarify that a *unit of instruction* is to be determined by the school board delegating the matter to the Superintendent as in 19.

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³² 105 ILCS 5/27-21; 23 Ill.Admin.Code §1.420(r).

³³ Section 111 of Division J of Pub.L. 108-447, the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2005, 12-8-04; 118 Stat. 2809, 3344-45 (Section 111). Section 111(b) states: “[e]ach educational institution that receives Federal funds for a fiscal year shall hold an educational program on the U.S. Constitution on September 17 of such year for the student served by the educational institution.”

³⁴ 105 ILCS 5/27-3.5. The Congressional Medal of Honor film is available on ISBE’s website for no cost at: www.isbe.net/Pages/Medal-of-Honor.aspx.

³⁵ 105 ILCS 5/27-20.3. ~~The statute requires the school board to determine the minimum amount of instructional time, requires the curriculum to include a unit of instruction on this subject but does not specify the amount of time that constitutes a unit of instruction. The sample policy complies by delegating this responsibility to the superintendent or designee.~~

³⁶ 105 ILCS 5/27-20.5. ~~The statute requires the school board to determine the minimum amount of instructional time, requires the curriculum to include a unit of instruction on this subject but does not specify the amount of time that constitutes a unit of instruction. The sample policy complies by delegating this responsibility to the superintendent or designee.~~ House Resolution 365 (98th General Assembly, 2013) and Senate Resolution 1073 (98th General Assembly, 2014) both urge all Illinois educators to share with students of an appropriate age the story of *comfort women* when discussing the history of Asia or World War II, or the issue of human trafficking.

³⁷ 105 ILCS 5/27-20.4. ~~The statute requires the school board to determine the minimum amount of instructional time, requires the curriculum to include a unit of instruction on this subject but does not specify the amount of time that constitutes a unit of instruction. The sample policy complies by delegating this responsibility to the superintendent or designee. A school may meet this curriculum requirement through an online program or course. Id. as amended by P.A. 100-634.~~

³⁸ 105 ILCS 5/2-3.80(e) or (f), as applicable.

19. In all schools, instruction during courses as determined by the Superintendent or designee on disability history, awareness, and the disability rights movement. ³⁹
20. In kindergarten through grade 8, education must be available to students concerning effective methods of preventing and avoiding traffic injuries related to walking and bicycling. ⁴⁰

LEGAL REF.: Pub. L. No. 108-447, Section 111 of Division J, Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2005.
Pub. L. No. 110-385, Title II, 122 stat. 4096 (2008), Protecting Children in the 21st Century Act.
47 C.F.R. §54.520
 5 ILCS 465/3 and 465/3a.
 20 ILCS 2605/2605-480.
 105 ILCS 5/2-3.80(e) and (f), 5/27-3, 5/27-3.5, 5/27-5, 5/27-6, 5/27-6.5, 5/27-7, 5/27-12, 5/27-12.1, 5/27-13.1, 5/27-13.2, 5/27-20.3, 5/27-20.4, 5/27-20.5, 5/27-20.7, 5/27-21, 5/27-22, 5/27-23.3, 5/27-23.4, 5/27-23.7, 5/27-23.8, 5/27-23.10, 5/27-23.11, 5/27-24.2, 435/, and 110/3.
 625 ILCS 5/6-408.5.
 23 Ill.Admin.Code §§1.420, 1.425, 1.430, and 1.440.
~~Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2005, Pub. L. No. 108-447, Section 111 of Division J.~~
~~Protecting Children in the 21st Century Act, Pub. L. No. 110-385, Title II, 122 stat. 4096 (2008).~~
~~47 C.F.R. §54.520.~~

CROSS REF.: 6:20 (School Year Calendar and Day), 6:40 (Curriculum Development), 6:70 (Teaching About Religions), 6:235 (Access to Electronic Networks), 7:180 (Prevention of and Response to Bullying, Intimidation, and Harassment), 7:185 (Teen Dating Violence Prohibited), 7:190 (Student Behavior), 7:260 (Exemption from Physical Education)

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

³⁹ 105 ILCS 5/27-23.8. The statute requires the school board to determine the minimum amount of instructional time. The sample policy complies by delegating this responsibility to the superintendent or designee. The statute requires that the instruction be founded on the principle that all students, including students with disabilities, have the right to exercise self-determination. It urges districts to request individuals with disabilities to assist with the development and delivery of this instruction and allows instruction to be supplemented by knowledgeable guest speakers.

⁴⁰ 105 ILCS 5/27-23.11, added by P.A. 100-1056, requires districts that maintain any of the grades kindergarten through 8 to adopt a policy. The law is silent about how to educate students on this topic. See 6:60-AP, E2, Resources for Biking and Walking Safety Education, for additional information.

Instruction

Administrative Procedure - Comprehensive Health Education Program

The major educational areas of the District's comprehensive health education program are described below:

1. In all elementary and secondary schools the health program shall include human ecology and health; human growth and development; the emotional, psychological, physiological, hygienic, and social responsibilities of family life (including, in grades 6 through 12, instruction about both abstinence and contraception for the prevention of pregnancy and sexually transmitted diseases, including HIV/AIDS); prevention and control of disease, and course material and instruction to advise students of the Abandoned Newborn Infant Protection Act. The program shall include information about cancer, including without limitation, types of cancer, signs and symptoms, risk factors, the importance of early prevention and detection, and information on where to go for help. ¹
2. In grades pre-K through 12, age appropriate sexual abuse and assault awareness and prevention education shall be included in a child sexual abuse prevention program.² Through grade 5, the comprehensive health education program will provide one to four age-appropriate instructional sessions per school year to instruct students to (a) recognize and report sexual abuse, and (b) focus on methods to reduce students' vulnerability to sexual abuse. ³
3. The grades 6-12 health program shall include the prevention, transmission and spread of AIDS; public and environmental health; consumer health; safety education and disaster survival; mental health and illness; personal health habits; alcohol and drug use and abuse (including the medical and legal ramifications of alcohol, drug, and tobacco use and abuse during pregnancy); emphasis that sexual abstinence is a responsible and positive decision; tobacco; nutrition; and dental health. ⁴
4. The following areas may also be included in the curricula: basic first aid (including cardiopulmonary resuscitation and the Heimlich maneuver); in grades 6-8, video training on cardiopulmonary resuscitation and how to use an automated external defibrillator; heart disease; diabetes; stroke; the prevention of child abuse, neglect, and suicide; and age appropriate education about the warning signs, recognition, dangers, and prevention of teen dating violence in grades 7 through 12. ⁵

The footnotes should be removed before the material is used.

¹ Required by 105 ILCS 5/27-9.1(a-5) and 110/3.

² Id.

³ This sentence restates the basic recommendations for a child sexual abuse prevention program required by 105 ILCS 110/3 and *Erin's Law* (105 ILCS 5/10-23.13, and pg. 16 of the *Erin's Law* Taskforce Final Report to Governor Quinn at: www.isbe.net/Documents/erins-law-final0512.pdf.

⁴ Id. at fn 1.

⁵ 105 ILCS 5/27-17 and 110/3, ~~amended by P.A. 98-190~~. See board policy 7:185, *Teen Dating Violence Prohibited*. A toolkit about teenage dating abuse is available online. It is titled *Preventing, Assessing, and Intervening in Teenage Dating Abuse: A Training for Specialized Instructional Support Personnel*. Materials include a PowerPoint and handouts. See <https://safesupportivelearning.ed.gov/get-smart-get-help-get-safe-teenage-dating-abuse-training-specialized-instructional-support>.

5. In secondary schools, the program shall include: (1) cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) training from a nationally recognized certifying organization, e.g., American Heart Association or American Red Cross, and (2) how to use an AED. ⁶
6. In grades 5-12, the health program shall include instruction on alcohol and drug use and abuse, including the consequences of drug and substance abuse. ⁷
7. In grades K-8, students should be provided with age-appropriate information about the dangers of drug abuse. The District's educational program shall offer drug education units that are integrated into the curricula and are designed to promote effective methods for the prevention and avoidance of drug and substance abuse. ⁸
8. In grades 7-12, the program shall include the prevention of abuse of anabolic steroids. In addition, coaches and sponsors of interscholastic athletic programs shall provide instruction on steroid abuse prevention to students participating in these programs. ⁹
9. The family life and sex education program shall be developed in a sequential pattern and related in depth and scope to the students' physical, emotional, and intellectual maturity level. Family life courses offered in grades 6-12, shall include information regarding the alternatives to abortion and information regarding the prevention, transmission, and spread of AIDS. Course content shall be age-appropriate. ¹⁰

Class sessions which deal exclusively with human sexuality may be conducted separately for males and females.

10. The health program in grades K-8 shall include annual instruction on the danger of and how to avoid abduction as part of the District's regular curriculum. Students shall be given, as appropriate, information on child sexual abuse. ¹¹
11. Students shall be provided parenting education in grades 6-12. ¹²
12. Students shall be provided safety education in all grades. ~~13~~ In kindergarten through grade 8, education must be available to students concerning effective methods of preventing and avoiding traffic injuries related to walking and bicycling. ¹⁴

The footnotes should be removed before the material is used.

⁶ 105 ILCS 110/3, ~~amended by P.A. 98-632~~. It requires *secondary schools* to include these trainings in the curricula. 105 ILCS 5/22-22 defines *secondary education* as the curriculum offered by a school district or an attendance center or centers serving grades 9 through 12 or grades 10 through 12.

⁷ Id. See House Resolution 824 (98th General Assembly, 2014), see f/n 4 in policy 6:60, *Curriculum Content*, for more information on this resolution urging all schools in Illinois to educate youth about the dangers associated with the use of heroin.

⁸ 105 ILCS 5/27-13.2.

⁹ Required by 105 ILCS 5/27-23.3, ~~as implemented by 23 Ill. Admin. Code §1.420(u)~~.

¹⁰ Course requirements are mandated by 105 ILCS 5/27-9.1, ~~amended by P.A. 100-684~~, and 5/27-9.2, but offering the course is optional. 105 ILCS 5/27-9.1, ~~amended by P.A. 100-684, amended by P.A. 98-441, eff. 1-1-14~~, lists several requirements for sex education courses that discuss sexual intercourse. The law also requires instruction about the dangers of drug and alcohol consumption during pregnancy.

¹¹ The first sentence is required by 105 ILCS 5/27-13.2 ~~and 23 Ill. Admin. Code §1.420(t)~~. The second sentence is optional according to 105 ILCS 5/27-13.2. See also f/n 3 above for a discussion about *Erin's law*.

¹² Course requirements are mandated by 105 ILCS 5/27-23.1, ~~amended by P.A. 100-1043~~, but offering the course is optional.

¹³ Optional according to 105 ILCS 5/27-17.

13. All students shall receive age-appropriate instruction on motor vehicle safety and litter control. ¹⁵
14. Students in grades 9 or 10 shall receive instruction on donations and transplants of organs/tissue and blood. ¹⁶

No student shall be required to take or participate in any class or course on AIDS, family life instruction, sex abuse, or organ/tissue transplantation, if his or her parent/guardian submits a written objection to the Building Principal. Parents/guardians of students in grades kindergarten through 8 shall be given at least 5 days written notice before instruction on avoiding sex abuse begins. Refusal to take or participate in any such course or program shall not be reason for disciplinary action or academic penalty. ¹⁷

Parents/guardians shall be provided the opportunity to preview all print and non-print materials used for instructional purposes. ¹⁸

LEGAL REF.: 105 ILCS 5/27-9.1, 5/27-9.2, 5/27-13.2, 5/27-17, 5/27-23.1, 5/27-23.3, 5/27-23.5, ~~5/27-26~~, and 110/3.

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

A repealed statute required ISBE to develop a model program for “reduction of self-destructive behavior” and invited districts to include such instruction in their curriculum. (105 ILCS 5/27-23.2). ISBE never developed the program but any district that includes such instruction may add this provision, amending it to reflect its program: “Students in grades 6-12 shall receive instruction for decreasing self-destructive behavior, including methods for increasing life-coping skills, self-esteem, and parenting skills of adolescents and teenagers as a deterrent to their acceptance or practice of self-destructive actions.”

~~¹⁴ The law is silent about how to educate students on this topic. 105 ILCS 5/27-23.11, added by P.A. 100-1056. See 6:60-AP, E2, *Resources for Biking and Walking Safety Education*, for additional information.~~

~~¹⁵ Optional. Formerly required by 105 ILCS 5/27-23 and now repealed by P.A. 96-734. Delete this sentence if the district no longer provides this education.~~

~~¹⁶ Optional according to 105 ILCS 5/27-23.5.~~

~~¹⁷ Required by 105 ILCS 5/27-9.1, ~~amended by P.A. 98-441~~, 5/27-13.2, and 5/27-23.5.~~

~~¹⁸ ~~Id.~~ 105 ILCS 5/27-9.1.~~

Instruction

Exhibit - Notice to Parents/Guardians of Students Enrolled in Family Life and Sex Education Classes ¹

Date _____

Class and Time _____

Teacher _____

Classes or Courses on Sex Education, Family Life Instruction, Instruction on Diseases, Recognizing and Avoiding Sexual Abuse, or Donor Programs for Organ/Tissue, Blood Donor, and Transplantation

For your information, State law requires that all sex education instruction be developmentally and age appropriate, evidence-based, medically accurate, and complete. Courses that discuss sexual intercourse place substantial emphasis on both abstinence and contraception for the prevention of pregnancy and sexually transmitted diseases. Courses will emphasize that abstinence is a responsible and positive decision and the only 100% effective prevention of pregnancy and sexually transmitted diseases, including HIV/AIDS. Family life courses are designed to promote a wholesome and comprehensive understanding of the emotional, psychological, physiological, hygienic and social responsibility aspects of family life, and for grades 6 through 12, the prevention of AIDS.

Request to Examine Instructional Material

A sample of the District’s instructional materials and course outline for these classes or courses is available from the classroom teacher for your inspection. If you are requesting to examine this material, please complete the following statement and return it to your child’s classroom teacher within five days. ²

I request to examine the instructional materials and course outline for this class.

Class Attendance Waiver Request

According to State law, no student is required to take or participate in these classes or courses. There is no penalty for refusing to take or participate in such a course or program.

The footnotes should be removed before the material is used.

¹ Schools are not required to notify parents/guardians of their rights as explained in this form. A district must modify this form to match its curriculum. Students may not be required to take or participate in classes or courses on:

1. Comprehensive sex education, including in grades 6-12, instruction on both abstinence and contraception for the prevention of pregnancy and sexually transmitted diseases, including HIV/AIDS, and other areas of instruction required by 105 ILCS 5/27-9.1, amended by P.A. 100-684.
2. Family life instruction, including in grades 6-12, instruction on the prevention, transmission, and spread of AIDS. 105 ILCS 5/27-9.2.
3. Instruction on diseases. 105 ILCS 5/27-11.
4. Recognizing and avoiding sexual abuse. 105 ILCS 5/27-13.2.
5. Instruction on donor programs for organ/tissue, blood donor, and transplantation. 105 ILCS 5/27-23.5.

² Schools are required to afford individuals, including parents/guardians, an opportunity to examine the instructional materials (105 ILCS 5/27-9.1(d)) but are not required to provide a means for parents/guardians to request to examine the instructional material. This sentence and the following check box may be omitted.

If you do not want your child to participate in these classes or courses, please complete the following **class attendance waiver** statement and return it to your child's classroom teacher within five school days. ³

I request that the District waive the class attendance of my child in a class or courses on:

- Comprehensive sex education, including in grades 6-12, instruction on both abstinence and contraception for the prevention of pregnancy and sexually transmitted diseases, including HIV/AIDS, and other areas of instruction required by 105 ILCS 5/27-9.1
- Family life instruction, including in grades 6-12, instruction on the prevention, transmission, and spread of AIDS
- Instruction on diseases
- Recognizing and avoiding sexual abuse
- Instruction on donor programs for organ/tissue, blood donor, and transplantation

Student (*please print*)

Parent/Guardian (*please print*)

Parent/Guardian Signature

Date

The footnotes should be removed before the material is used.

³ Schools cannot require students to enroll or participate in classes about comprehensive sex education, family life, diseases, recognizing and avoiding sexual abuse, or organ/tissue and blood donor and transplantation programs. 105 ILCS 5/27-9.1(a-5), 5/27-9.2, 5/27-11, 5/27-13.2, and 5/27-23.5. However, schools are not required to provide a means for parents/guardians to request a class attendance waiver; this sentence and the following check boxes may be omitted. If kept, the check boxes should be modified to match the curriculum.

Instruction

Exhibit - Resources for Biking and Walking Safety Education

105 ILCS 5/27-23.11, added by P.A. 100-1056, requires the District to make education available to students in grades kindergarten through 8 on effective methods for preventing and avoiding traffic injuries related to walking and bicycling. How that education is made available and any specific resources used are at the discretion of the District.

Pedestrian Safety Programs

Pedestrian Safer Journey by the Federal Highway Administration - Includes age-appropriate videos with follow-up quizzes and discussion guides on safe walking. The material is divided into three age ranges: 5 to 9, 10 to 14, and 15 to 18. Also includes a list of additional resources and curricula from around the country for teachers and parents/caregivers. Available at: www.pedbikeinfo.org/pedsaferjourney/index.html.

Child Pedestrian Safety Curriculum by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration - Teaches and encourages pedestrian safety for students in grades kindergarten through 5. It is organized into five lessons: walking near traffic, crossing streets, crossing intersections, parking lot safety, and school bus safety. Each lesson builds upon previous set of skills learned. Available at: www.nhtsa.gov/pedestrian-safety/child-pedestrian-safety-curriculum.

WalkSafe® by the University of Miami KiDZ Neuroscience Center - Organized into three levels for grades kindergarten-1, 2-3, and 4-5, and includes lessons using videos, outside simulation activities, and art projects. Supplemental materials include handouts, flashcards, and pre- and post-assessment tests. Available at: kidzneurosciencecenter.com/walksafe/.

Bicycle Safety Programs

Bicycle Safer Journey by the Federal Highway Administration - Includes age-appropriate videos with follow-up quizzes and discussion guides on safe bicycling. The material is divided into three age ranges: 5 to 9, 10 to 14, and 15 to 18. Also includes a list of additional resources and curricula from around the country for teachers and parents/caregivers. Available at: www.pedbikeinfo.org/bicyclesaferjourney/index.html.

Bikeology by Shape America and the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration - Aligns with the National Standards for kindergarten-12 Physical Education and includes lessons and assessments for skills and knowledge. Supplemental materials include a parent guide to reinforce the curriculum. Available at: www.shapeamerica.org//publications/resources/teachingtools/qualitytype/upload/bikeology-curriculum-part1-v2.pdf.

BikeSafe® by the University of Miami KiDZ Neuroscience Center - Contains four off-bike lessons to teach bicycle safety skills to middle school-aged children through interactive simulations, modeling, and creative activities. Supplementary materials include student worksheets and parent tip sheets. An on-bike lesson plan is also provided. Available at: kidznc.org/bikesafe.

Bike Safety Quiz by Ride Illinois - Teaches kids, adults, and motorists how to share the road safely. Interactive quizzes for each audience cover safety techniques and relevant state laws. Available at: www.bikesafetyquiz.com/.

Cycling Skills Clinic Guide by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration - Provides a step-by-step approach to planning and initiating an on-bicycle safety skills event, including instructions and resources for setting up and conducting a skills-training course. Available at: one.nhtsa.gov/Driving-Safety/Bicycles/CyclingSkillsClinic.

Kids on Wheels Training Manual by the Active Transportation Alliance - An experiential, on-bike curriculum to teach grades 2-4 students to travel safely on a bicycle. Over three lessons, students are engaged in demonstrations, hands-on exercises, and on-bicycle riding skills activities. Available at: www.activetrans.org/resources/education.

Combined Pedestrian and Bicycle Safety Programs

Bicycle and Pedestrian Safety: 10-minute Lessons for PE Class by the Active Transportation Alliance - A series of brief pedestrian- and bicycle-themed lessons consisting of one 10- to 15-minute physical activity. Available at: www.activetrans.org/resources/education.

Bicycle and Pedestrian Safety: 9 Lessons for the Classroom by the Active Transportation Alliance - A series of brief pedestrian- and bicycle-themed lessons designed to be delivered in a classroom setting. Available at: www.activetrans.org/resources/education.

LEGAL REF.: 105 ILCS 5/27-23.11

Instruction

Exhibit - Notice to Parents/Guardians Regarding Section 504 Rights

On District letterhead.

Date:

Dear Parent/Guardian:

Re: Section 504 Rights

Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, commonly referred to as *Section 504*, is a nondiscrimination statute enacted by the U.S. Congress. The Act's purpose is to: (1) protect the rights of individuals with disabilities in programs and activities that receive federal financial assistance from the U.S. Dept. of Education (ED), and (2) ensure that disabled students have educational opportunities and benefits equal to those provided to non-disabled students.

An eligible student under Section 504 is a student who: has a record of having, or is regarded as having, a *physical or mental impairment* which substantially limits a *major life activity* as defined by 34 C.F.R. §104.3.

This notice describes the rights ensured by Section 504 to those disabled students who do not qualify for special education and related services under the Individuals With Disabilities Education Act (IDEA).¹ The intent of this notice is to keep you fully informed concerning decisions about your studentchild and to inform you of your rights if you disagree with any decisions in reference to Section 504.

Please keep this explanation for future reference.

Parents/Guardians and/or students have the right to:

1. Be informed by the School District of your rights and procedural safeguards under Section 504 in an understandable language. 34 C.F.R. Part 104. The purpose of this notice is to advise parents/guardians and/or students of these rights.
2. A free appropriate public education designed to meet a student's individual educational needs as adequately as the needs of non-disabled students are met. 34 C.F.R. §104.33.
3. Free educational services except for those fees that are imposed on non-disabled students or their parents/guardians. Insurers and similar third parties are not relieved from an otherwise valid obligation to provide or pay for services provided to a disabled student. 34 C.F.R. §104.33.
4. A placement in the least restrictive environment to the maximum extent appropriate to meet the student's needs. 34 C.F.R. §104.34.

The footnotes should be removed before the material is used.

¹ Beginning with the 2019-2020 school year, school boards must post on their website, if any, and incorporate into their student handbooks/newsletters, notice that students with disabilities who do not qualify for an individualized education program under the IDEA may qualify for services under Section 504 if the student: (1) has a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more major life activities; (2) has a record of a physical or mental impairment; or (3) is regarded as having a physical or mental impairment. 105 ILCS 5/14-6.01, amended by P.A. 100-1112. This notice must identify the location and phone number of the person in the district to whom inquiries should be directed. Id.

5. Facilities, services, and activities comparable to those provided for non-disabled students. 34 C.F.R. §104.34.
6. An evaluation prior to an initial Section 504 placement and any subsequent significant change in placement. 34 C.F.R. §104.35.
7. Testing and other evaluation procedures conforming to the requirements of 34 C.F.R. §104.35 as to validation, administration, areas of evaluation, etc. The District shall consider information from a variety of sources, including aptitude and achievement tests, teacher recommendations, physical conditions, social and cultural background, adaptive behavior, physical or medical reports, student grades, progress reports, parent/guardian observations, anecdotal reports and standardized test scores. 34 C.F.R. §104.35.
8. Placement decisions made by a group of persons, i.e., a Section 504 committee, including the parent(s)/guardian(s) and persons knowledgeable about the student, the meaning of the evaluation data, the placement options, and the legal requirements for the least restrictive environment and comparable facilities. 34 C.F.R. §104.35(c).
9. Periodic reevaluation of students who have been provided special education and related services. 34 C.F.R. §104.35(d).
10. A notice prior to any action by the District in regard to the identification, evaluation, or placement of the student. 34 C.F.R. §104.36.
11. Examine relevant records. 34 C.F.R. §104.36.
12. An impartial hearing regarding the student's identification, evaluation, or educational placement including an opportunity for parental participation in the hearing and representation by an attorney, and a review procedure. 34 C.F.R. §104.36.²
*[Insert details regarding the district's hearing and review procedures.]*³
13. File a grievance under Board policy 2:260, *Uniform Grievance Procedure*, regarding any complaints that allege action prohibited by Section 504.

The footnotes should be removed before the material is used.

² Although compliance with IDEA procedural safeguards is one means of meeting this requirement (34 C.F.R. §104.36), IDEA procedural safeguards go above and beyond Section 504 requirements. Consult with the board attorney to determine if IDEA procedural safeguards should be used for Section 504 disputes.

³ Section 504 does not prescribe hearing and review procedures, leaving the procedures used to the district's discretion. Consult with the board attorney to determine appropriate local procedures. Possible procedures include this **option** (based upon Section IX, *Impartial Hearing Procedures*, of **Sample Section 504 Procedures** at: www.iasb.com/law/sec504.cfm):

If you disagree with the District relative to the student's identification, evaluation, or educational placement, you must notify the District's Section 504 compliance coordinator or designee and attempt to resolve any differences informally. If informal procedures fail, you may request a hearing before an impartial hearing officer. The due process review procedures set forth in the IDEA and in Article 14 of the School Code shall not be employed unless you are contesting or asserting a right to special education services under the IDEA or Article 14. Your request for a hearing must be submitted in writing to the District's Section 504 compliance coordinator or designee within 10 days of the date of the decision to be reviewed. The District's Section 504 compliance coordinator or designee shall then appoint the impartial hearing officer.

You shall be provided with written notice of the hearing, which shall include the time, date, and location of the hearing and the identity of the hearing officer. Generally, the notice ~~shall~~**will** be sent at least five business days in advance of the hearing. The notice ~~shall~~**will** inform you that you have the right to: review any relevant records before the hearing; be represented by counsel at the hearing; and participate in the hearing. The decision of the impartial hearing officer shall be in writing and ~~shall~~ be issued within 10 days after the hearing. Either party may seek review of the hearing officer's decision by a court of competent jurisdiction.

14. File a complaint with the District's Section 504 coordinator or designee concerning Section 504 matters other than your student's identification, evaluation and/or placement. The Section 504 coordinator or designee will investigate the allegations to the extent warranted by the nature of the complaint in an effort to reach a prompt and equitable resolution.
15. File a complaint with the Office of Civil Rights. The Illinois regional Office of Civil Rights is located in Chicago at:

Chicago Office for Civil Rights
U.S. Department of Education
Citigroup Center
500 West Madison Street, Suite 1475
Chicago, IL 60661
Phone: 312/730-1560
Fax: 312/730-1567
TDD: 877/521-2172
Email: OCR.Chicago@ed.gov

If you would like more information about the differences between Section 504 and IDEA, see *Protecting Students with Disabilities FAQ about Section 504 and the Education of Children with Disabilities*, available at: www2.ed.gov/about/offices/list/ocr/504faq.html.

Sincerely,

Superintendent

Instruction

Bring Your Own Technology (BYOT) Program; Responsible Use and Conduct ¹

The Superintendent or designee shall establish a *Bring Your Own Technology (BYOT) Program*. The program will: ²

1. Promote educational excellence by facilitating resource sharing, innovation, and communication to enhance (a) technology use skills; (b) web-literacy and critical thinking skills about Internet resources and materials, including making wise choices; and (c) habits for responsible digital citizenship required in the 21st century. ³
2. Provide sufficient wireless infrastructure within budget parameters. ⁴
3. Provide access to the Internet only through the District's electronic networks. ⁵
4. Identify approved BYOT devices and what District-owned technology devices may be available; e.g., laptops, tablet devices, E-readers, and/or smartphones.
5. Align with Board policies 4:140, *Waiver of Student Fees*; 5:125, *Personal Technology and Social Media; Usage and Conduct*; 5:170, *Copyright*; 6:120, *Education of Children with Disabilities*; 6:235, *Access to Electronic Networks*; 7:140, *Search and Seizure*; 7:180,

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

¹ This policy is optional. It concerns an area in which the law is unsettled. 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. Consult the board attorney and the district's information technology professional(s) for advice to create a legally sound program that fits your district's mission statement for instruction.

² Customize paragraphs 1-8 to reflect the how the program will align with the board's mission statement for instruction and goals for its program.

³ 105 ILCS 5/27-13.3 and 47 C.F.R. § 54.520(c)(1)(i) require Internet safety instruction. See f/n 16 in 6:60, *Curriculum Content* for more discussion.

⁴ Districts may want to consider a *guest network*, similar to what hotels and other service industry hosts provide to their customers. This can protect a district's network from malicious software, which is discussed in f/n 5 below.

⁵ Care must be taken to comply with the Children's Internet Protection Act (CIPA) (47 U.S.C. §254). CIPA requires the district to provide content filters, blocking lists, or district monitoring of Internet website traffic for patterns of usage that could indicate inappropriate network usage. While a program using district-owned technology devices is always subject to the district's electronic network rules, a BYOT program creates the possibility for students to bypass the district's electronic network and access the Internet through their own wireless providers' signals. This *bypass* complicates a district's duty under CIPA because it cannot guarantee students use its electronic network; preventing bypassing is hard for school officials to control.

Consult the board attorney about managing CIPA compliance issues in the context of a BYOT program. This sample policy is conservative, and it requires that CIPA govern the use of any BYOT device's Internet access capability while the device is at school. If the board will allow a student to bypass the district's electronic network and access his or her wireless providers' signals, consult the board attorney.

Care must also be taken to reduce the electronic network's vulnerability to malicious viruses and malware. Malicious viruses and malware are increasingly being targeted to smartphone users. This is evidenced by the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) filing lawsuits around the country accusing companies of ordering or engineering the sending of hundreds of millions of spam text messages to mobile phone users. The district may want to require students to ensure their BYOT devices contain an anti-virus and/or anti-malware software product. While many of these software products are free, some are not. Requiring all BYOT devices to have this type of software presents equity issues between students because it may require parents/guardians to spend funds to participate (see the discussion in f/n 6 below).

Prevention of and Response to Bullying, Intimidation, and Harassment; 7:190, *Student Behavior*; and 7:340, *Student Records*.⁶

6. Provide relevant staff members with BYOT professional development opportunities, including the provision of:
 - 7
 - a. Classroom management information about issues associated with the program, e.g., technical support, responsible use, etc.;
 - b. A copy of or access to this policy and any building-specific rules for the program;
 - c. Additional training, if necessary, about 5:170, *Copyright*; and
 - d. Information concerning appropriate behavior of staff members as required by State law and policy 5:120, *Employee Ethics; Conduct; and Conflict of Interest*.⁸
7. Provide a method to inform parents/guardians and students about this policy.
8. Include the program in the annual report to the Board as required under policy 6:10, *Education Philosophy and Objectives*.

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

⁶ A BYOT program must continue to follow established policies. Boards may use this alternative, “Align with established Board policies.”

Managing the following issues may require a consultation with the board attorney:

1. 4:140, *Waiver of Student Fees*, needs examination because most BYOT programs require parents/guardians to spend funds to participate. 105 ILCS 5/10-20.13 requires districts, at a minimum, to waive charges for textbooks and other fees for children whose families are unable to afford them. See also policy 6:210, *Instructional Materials*, stating that district classrooms and learning centers should be equipped with an evenly-proportioned, wide assortment of instructional materials, including textbooks, workbooks, audio-visual materials, and electronic materials.
2. Management issues concerning 5:125, *Personal Technology and Social Media; Usage and Conduct*, and 5:170, *Copyright* are discussed in f/n 7 and 8 below.
3. 6:120, *Education of Children with Disabilities*, requires consideration for students with disabilities when integrating any technology programs into the educational environment. As with district-provided devices (often referred to as *1:1 technology programs*), devices must be accessible to students with disabilities, including those who are blind, have low vision or have a disability that affects their ability to access print information. The use of mobile devices that do not allow a student with a disability to access the instructional materials would be a violation of the student’s right under the Individuals With Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) (20 U.S.C. §1400 *et seq.*).
4. 6:235, *Access to Electronic Networks*, is discussed in f/n 5 above.
5. 7:140, *Search and Seizure*, still applies in a BYOT program. The Fourth Amendment protects individuals from searches only when the person has a legitimate expectation of privacy. However, 105 ILCS 5/10-22.6(e) allows school officials to inspect the personal effects left by a student on property owned or controlled by the school, e.g., lockers, desks, and parking lots. Many cases suggest that to search a student’s possessions left in the locker, school officials need individualized suspicion of wrongdoing. Many of the issues re: the search of electronic devices that are discussed in 7:190-AP6, *Guidelines for Investigating Sexting Allegations*, will apply to investigations involving BYOT devices. To minimize mediating with law enforcement for parents/guardians about confiscated devices, districts should distinguish whether they are acting upon their own initiative or need to contact law enforcement. See f/n 5 in policy 7:140, *Search and Seizure*, and the policy’s **Seizure of Property** subhead.
6. 7:180, *Prevention of and Response to Bullying, Intimidation, and Harassment*, and 7:190, *Student Behavior*, present similar issues to #3 and #4 above. Students must be aware that traditional expectations for appropriate behavior, and the consequences for inappropriate behavior, apply to a BYOT program.
7. See 7:340, *Student Records*. The law is not clear whether materials created by students participating in a BYOT program through a district’s network access are *school student records*.

⁷ See f/n 1 above re: collective bargaining. Moving forward without properly training educators to manage BYOT issues may create pedagogical problems. One option for this training is to incorporate it into the training required during the in-service on educator ethics, teacher-student conduct, and school employee-student conduct required by board policy 5:120, *Employee Ethics; Conduct; and Conflict of Interest*. Many issues involved in BYOT programs intersect with maintenance of appropriate behavior and policy 5:125, *Personal Technology and Social Media; Usage and Conduct*.

⁸ 23 Ill.Admin.Code §22.20 and 105 ILCS 5/21B-75, amended by P.A. 99-456.

The District reserves the right to discontinue its BYOT program at any time. The District does not provide liability protection for BYOT devices, and it is not responsible for any damages to them.

Responsible Use⁹

The District recognizes students participating in the program as responsible young adults and holds high expectations of their conduct in connection with their participation in the program. Teachers may encourage students to bring their own devices as supplemental in-class materials when: (a) using the devices will appropriately enhance, or otherwise illustrate, the subjects being taught; (b) the Building Principal has approved their use and found that their use is age-appropriate; and (c) the student's parent/guardian has signed the *Bring Your Own Technology (BYOT) Program Participation Authorization and Responsible Use Agreement Form*. A student's right to privacy in his or her device is limited; any reasonable suspicion of activities that violate law or Board policies will be treated according to policy 7:140, *Search and Seizure*.

Responsible use in the program incorporates into this policy the individual's *Acceptable Use of Electronic Networks* agreement pursuant to policy 6:235, *Access to Electronic Networks*. Responsible use also incorporates the established usage and conduct rules in policy 5:125, *Social Media and Personal Technology; Usage and Conduct*, for staff and 7:190, *Student Behavior*, for students. Failure to follow these rules and the specific BYOT program student guidelines may result in: (a) the loss of access to the District's electronic network and/or student's BYOT privileges; (b) disciplinary action pursuant to 7:190, *Student Behavior*; 7:200, *Suspension Procedures*; or 7:210, *Expulsion Procedures*; and/or (c) appropriate legal action, including referrals of suspected or alleged criminal acts to appropriate law enforcement agencies.

LEGAL REF.: 15 U.S.C. §§6501-6508, Children's Online Privacy Protection Act, implemented by 16 C.F.R. Part 312, Children's Online Privacy Protection Rule.
20 U.S.C §6751 et seq., Enhancing Education Through Technology Act.
47 U.S.C. §254(h) and (l), Children's Internet Protection Act.
47 C.F.R. Part 54, Subpart F, Universal Service Support for Schools and Libraries.
105 ILCS 5/10-20.28.

CROSS REF.: 1:30 (School District Philosophy), 4:140 (Waiver of Student Fees), 5:120 (Employee Ethics; Conduct; and Conflict of Interest), 5:125 (Personal Technology and Social Media; Usage and Conduct), 5:170 (Copyright), 6:10 (Educational Philosophy and Objectives), 6:40 (Curriculum Development), 6:120 (Education of Children with Disabilities), 6:210 (Instructional Materials), 6:235 (Access to Electronic Networks), 7:140 (Search and Seizure), 7:180 (Prevention of and Response to Bullying, Intimidation, and Harassment), 7:190 (Student Behavior), 7:340 (Student Records)

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

⁹ This section provides general guidelines. A BYOT program will require a parent/guardian authorization to participate in it and specific guidelines for students. See 6:220-E1, *Authorization to Participate in Bring Your Own Technology (BYOT) Program; Responsible Use and Conduct*; 6:220-E2, *Bring Your Own Technology (BYOT) Program Student Guidelines*; and 6:235-E5, *Children's Online Privacy Protection Act*. See f/n 7 and 8 above re: teachers' guidelines. See f/n 1, above discussing how the application of additional guidelines for teachers may have collective bargaining implications.

Instruction

High School Credit for Non-District Experiences; Course Substitutions; Re-Entering Students ¹

Credit for Non-District Experiences ²

A student may receive high school credit for successfully completing any of the listed courses or experiences even when it is not offered in or sponsored by the District:

1. Distance learning course, including a correspondence, virtual, or online course
2. Courses in an accredited foreign exchange program
3. Summer school or community college courses ³
4. College or high school courses offering dual credit ~~courses~~ at both the college and high school level ⁴

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¹ State law requires that several of the programs in this policy be covered in policy. State law controls this policy's content. Note that 23 Ill.Admin.Code §1.420(b) requires "[e]very school district [to] have an organized plan for recording pupil progress and/or awarding credit, including credit for courses completed by correspondence, on line, or from other external sources, that can be disseminated to other schools within the State." Section 1.460 requires "[e]ach local board of education with a high school [to] adopt a policy which defines the board's position with reference to the awarding of high school credit on the basis of local examinations to pupils who have achieved the necessary proficiencies through independent study, either with or without private tutoring, or for work taken in or from another institution." 23 Ill.Admin.Code §1.460.

Sample policy 6:185, *Remote Educational Program*, provides for educational programs delivered by the district in a location outside of the school.

Sample policy 6:315, *High School Credit for Students in Grade 7 or 8*, allows students enrolled in grade 7 or 8 to enroll in a course required for high school graduation. 105 ILCS 5/27-22.10(a), amended by P.A. 99-189; 23 Ill.Admin.Code §1.440(c)(3).

² Each board may choose for which, if any, of the listed non-district experiences the district will grant high school credit. If a district does not grant credit for any of the listed activities, substitute the following alternative for all text in the entire section: "The District does not grant graduation credit for learning experiences that an enrolled student does not complete through the District."

³ 105 ILCS 5/27-22.1 provides that no fewer than 60 hours of classroom instruction in summer school is required for one semester of high school course credit. Districts may accept courses completed in a community college (CC) toward graduation. 23 Ill.Admin.Code §1.440(f). Superintendents, pursuant to 105 ILCS 5/10-21.4, must annually report to ISBE the number of students enrolled in accredited courses at any ~~community college~~ CC along with the name(s) and number(s) of the course(s) each student is taking.

⁴ The Dual Credit Quality Act (110 ILCS 27/) defines dual credit as a college course taken by a high school student for credit at both the college and high school level. 110 ILCS 27/5 and 105 ILCS 5/10-20.62(a), amended by P.A. 100-792, eff. 1-1-19. An instructor who teaches a dual credit course does not need the certification required by Article 21 of the School Code but must meet the standards set forth in 110 ILCS 27/20(1), (2), or (3), amended by P.A. 100-1049, eff. 1-1-19. Dual credit programs ~~will~~ require: (a) a specific partnership agreement between the district and a CC, as long as the district is in the CC's jurisdiction (110 ILCS 27/16, added by P.A. 100-1049, eff. 1-1-19), or (b) cooperation between the school district and the institution providing the dual credit courses (see the Higher Education Student Assistance Act at 110 ILCS 947/10 for a definition of *institution*). If the district and CC cannot agree within 180 days of a district's initial request to enter into a partnership agreement, the two parties must use the model partnership agreement located at 110 ILCS 27/19, added by P.A. 100-1049, eff. 1-1-19.

5. Foreign language courses taken in an ethnic school program approved by the Illinois State Board of Education ⁵
6. Work-related training at manufacturing facilities or agencies in a ~~Youth Apprenticeship Vocational Education Tech Prep~~ Program ~~(Tech Prep)~~ ⁶
7. Credit earned in a Vocational Academy ⁷

The student must seek approval from the Superintendent or designee to receive graduation credit for any non-District course or experience. The Superintendent or designee shall determine the amount of credit and whether a proficiency examination is required before the credit is awarded. As approval is not guaranteed, students should seek conditional approval of the experience before participating in a non-District course or experience. The student assumes responsibility for any fee, tuition, supply, or other expense. The student seeking credit is responsible for (1) providing documents or transcripts that demonstrate successful completion of the experience, and (2) taking a proficiency examination, if requested. The Superintendent or designee shall determine which, if any, non-District courses or experiences, will count toward a student's grade point average, class rank, and eligibility for athletic and extracurricular activities. This section does not govern the transfer of credits for students transferring into the District.

Substitutions for Required Courses

Vocational or technical education; registered apprenticeship program.⁸ A student in grades 9-12 may satisfy one or more high school courses (including physical education) or graduation

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~~After 1-1-19, out-of-state dual credit contracts are prohibited until a district first offers the CC in the district in which the district is located the opportunity to provide a dual credit course. 110 ILCS 27/17, added by P.A. 100-1049, eff. 1-1-19. In addition, a district seeking to enter into an agreement with an out-of-state institution must provide notice to the Ill. State Board of Higher Education (BHE) of its intent to which the BHE will have 30 days to provide the district with a list of in-state institutions that can provide the district an equivalent dual credit opportunity. Id. Agreements between a district and an out-of-state institution that were in effect before 1-1-19 will not be affected. Id. A high school evaluation of a dual credit program must also incorporate the analysis of data from the Ill. State Board of Education's (ISBE)'s statewide longitudinal data system (see the P-20 Longitudinal Education Data System Act, 105 ILCS 13/, for more information).~~

~~105 ILCS 5/10-20.620 (final citation pending), added by P.A. 100-133 and renumbered by P.A. 100-792, eff. 1-1-19, eff. 1-1-18, requires school boards to require the district's high schools, if any, to inform all 11th and 12th grade students of dual enrollment and dual credit opportunities at public community college CCs for qualified students. Qualified students may enroll in an unlimited amount of dual credit courses and earn an unlimited amount of academic credits from them if the course(s) are taught by an Ill. instructor, as provided by 110 ILCS 27/. Id. at (b), amended by P.A. 100-792, eff. 1-1-19. In addition, all dual credit coursework completed by a high school student must be transferred to all public institutions in Illinois on the same basis as coursework completed by a public CC student who previously earned a high school diploma in the manner set forth under the Ill. Articulation Initiative Act. Id. at 27/19, added by P.A. 100-1049, eff. 1-1-19.~~

⁵ 105 ILCS 5/2-3.44 and 5/10-22.43a. An ethnic school is a part-time, private school that teaches the foreign language of a particular ethnic group as well as the culture, geography, history, and other aspects of a particular ethnic group. 105 ILCS 5/2-3.44; 23 Ill.Admin.Code §1.465(b). For requirements, see 23 Ill.Admin.Code §1.465.

⁶ The State Superintendent and Board of Higher Education were encouraged by 105 ILCS 5/2-3.115 to establish a program of academic credit for ~~youth apprenticeship vocational education programs~~ **Tech Prep work based learning for secondary school students with an interest in pursuing such career training**, which could be instituted by school districts. See also 23 Ill.Admin.Code §1.445.

⁷ Vocational Academies Act, 105 ILCS 433/. The Act's purpose is to "integrate workplace competencies and career and technical education with core academic subjects." School districts are permitted to partner with ~~community college~~ CCs, local employers, and community-based organizations to establish a vocational academy that functions as a two-year school within a school for grades 10 through 12. Grant funds may be available from ISBE when the vocational academy meets statutory requirements.

requirements by successfully completing related vocational or technical education courses or a registered apprenticeship program if:

1. The Building Principal approves the substitution and the vocational or technical education course is completely described in curriculum material along with its relationship to the required course; and
2. The student's parent/guardian requests and approves the substitution in writing on forms provided by the District.

Advanced placement computer science.⁹ The advanced placement computer science course is equivalent to a high school mathematics course. A student in grades 9-12 may substitute the advanced placement computer science course for one year of mathematics, in accordance with Section 27-22 of the School Code. The transcript of a student who completes the advanced placement computer science course will state that it qualifies as a mathematics-based, quantitative course.

Substitutions for physical education. A student in grades 9-12, unless otherwise stated, may submit a written request to the Building Principal to be excused from physical education courses for the reasons stated below.¹⁰ The Superintendent or designee shall maintain records showing that the criteria set forth in this policy were applied to the student's individual circumstances, as appropriate.¹¹

1. Ongoing participation in a marching band program for credit;¹²
2. Enrollment in Reserve Officer's Training Corps (ROTC) program sponsored by the District;¹³
3. Ongoing participation in an *interscholastic* or *extracurricular athletic program*;¹⁴

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⁸ Allowing this substitution is optional, but, if offered, must be included in board policy. 105 ILCS 5/27-22.05, amended by P.A. 100-992. The *related* requirement is met if the course contains at least 50% of the content of the required course. *Id.* 23 Ill.Admin.Code §1.445 requires that the vocational or technical education course be completely described in the policy along with its relationship to the required course. The sample policy satisfies these requirements by referring to the courses as described in curricular material.

ISBE requires that the parent/guardian of a student under the age of 18 request the course substitution "on forms that the school district makes available" and that the request must be maintained in the student's temporary record. 23 Ill.Admin.Code §1.445. See 6:310-E, *Class Substitution Request*.

105 ILCS 5/2-3.173, added by P.A. 100-992, establishes a registered apprenticeship program. A registered apprenticeship program is an industry-based occupational training program of study with standards reviewed and approved by the U.S. Dept. of Labor that meets characteristics set forth in State law. ISBE was directed to develop rules to implement this law during the 2018-2019 school year to allow students who are 16 years of age or older to participate in registered apprenticeship programs.

⁹ Optional, but allowed by 105 ILCS 5/27-22(f-5).

¹⁰ Optional, but allowed by 105 ILCS 5/27-6(b), amended by P.A. 100-465; 23 Ill.Admin.Code §1.425(e), amended at 42 Ill. Reg. 11542-43. A board that wants to allow any of these P.E. exemptions must include the ones it selects in a policy that excuses students on an individual basis.

¹¹ 23 Ill.Admin.Code §1.425(e), amended at 42 Ill. Reg. 11542-43.

¹² 23 Ill.Admin.Code §1.425(e)(4)(A), added at 42 Ill.Reg. 11543. This policy excuses students from P.E. only during the marching band season because the statute allows the exemption "for ongoing participation in such marching band program." Thus, if the marching band season is over, the student's *ongoing participation* has ceased and the student no longer qualifies for the P.E. exemption. Common sense, however, would allow the exemption to continue until the end of the current grading period.

¹³ 23 Ill.Admin.Code §1.425(e)(4)(B), added at 42 Ill.Reg. 11543.

¹⁴ 23 Ill.Admin.Code §1.425(e)(2) and (e)(3)(A), added at 42 Ill.Reg. 11542-43.

4. Enrollment in academic classes that are required for admission to an institution of higher learning (student must be in the 11th or 12th grade);¹⁵ or
5. Enrollment in academic classes that are required for graduation from high school, provided that failure to take such classes will result in the student being unable to graduate (student must be in the 11th or 12th grade).¹⁶

A student who is eligible for special education may be excused from physical education courses pursuant to 7:260, *Exemption from Physical Education*.

Volunteer service credit.¹⁷ A student participating in the District's Volunteer Service Credit Program, if any, may earn credit toward graduation for the performance of community service. The amount of credit given for program participation shall not exceed that given for completion of one semester of language arts, math, science, or social studies.

Re-Entering Students ¹⁸

Individuals younger than 21 years of age may re-enter high school to acquire a high school diploma or an equivalency certificate, subject to the limitations in Board policy 7:50, *School Admissions and Student Transfers To and From Non-District Schools*. Re-entering students may obtain credit through the successful completion of the following (not all of these may be available at any one time):

1. District courses
2. Non-District experiences described in this policy

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Prior to P.A. 100-465, the statute only allowed students in grades 11 and 12 to be excused from P.E. "for ongoing participation in an interscholastic athletic program." 105 ILCS 5/27-6(b)(1), 105 ILCS 5/27-6(b), amended by P.A. 100-465, now states "on a case-by-case basis, excuse pupils in grades 7 through 12 who participate in an interscholastic or extracurricular athletic program." ~~It does not require such participation to be ongoing. While the statute no longer requires such participation to be ongoing, 23 Ill.Admin.Code §1.425(e)(2), added at 42 Ill.Reg. 11542, requires ongoing participation. Thus, if the athletic program is over, the student's ongoing participation has ceased and the student no longer qualifies for the P.E. exemption.~~ Common sense, however, would allow the exemption to continue only until the end of the grading period during which the athletic program is active.

State statutes do not define *interscholastic athletic program* or *extracurricular athletic program*; however, 105 ILCS 5/22-80 defines *interscholastic athletic activity* as "any organized school-sponsored or school-sanctioned activity for students, generally outside of school instructional hours, under the direction of a coach, athletic director, or band leader, including, but not limited to, baseball, basketball, cheerleading, cross country track, fencing, field hockey, football, golf, gymnastics, ice hockey, lacrosse, marching band, rugby, soccer, skating, softball, swimming and diving, tennis, track (indoor and outdoor), ultimate Frisbee, volleyball, water polo, and wrestling." ~~23 Ill.Admin.Code §1.425(e)(2), added at 42 Ill. Reg. 11542, defines interscholastic and extracurricular athletic programs as "those programs that are sponsored by the school district as defined by school district policy." Boards have no authority to honor parental excuses based upon students' participation in athletic training, activities or competition conducted outside the auspices of the school district. 23 Ill.Admin.Code §1.425(e)(6), added at Ill. Reg. 11543.~~

For boards that want to explain the meaning of *interscholastic or extracurricular athletic program*, insert the following option at the end of #3:

(organized school-sponsored or school-sanctioned activities for students that are not part of the curriculum, not graded, not for credit, generally take place outside of school instructional hours, and under the direction of a coach, athletic director, or band leader)

~~For unit districts, ensure the definition matches the definition in policy 7:260, *Exemption from Physical Education*.~~

~~15 23 Ill.Admin.Code §1.425(e)(3)(B), added at 42 Ill. Reg. 11542.~~

~~16 23 Ill.Admin.Code §1.425(e)(3)(C), added at 42 Ill.Reg. 11543.~~

¹⁷ Optional. The credit given for one semester may not exceed that stated in this policy. 105 ILCS 5/27-22.3. The program may include participation in the organization of a high school or community blood drive or other blood donor recruitment campaign. *Id.* ISBE must provide assistance to districts opting to offer the program. 105 ILCS 5/2-3.108.

¹⁸ Required by 23 Ill.Admin.Code §1.470(a). While the sample policy does not provide for it, a school board may permit adults 21 years of age or older to re-enter high school. 23 Ill.Admin.Code §1.470(b). Items #4 & #5 are optional, but must be included in a policy if credit will be granted for them. 105 ILCS 5/27-6, 27-22.05.

3. Classes in a program established under Section 10-22.20 of the School Code, in accordance with the standards established by the Illinois Community College Board
4. Proficiency testing, correspondence courses, life experiences, and other nonformal educational endeavors
5. Military service, provided the individual making the request has a recommendation from the American Council on Education

The provisions in the section **Credit for Non-District Experiences**, above, apply to the receipt of credit for any non-District course.

LEGAL REF.: 105 ILCS 5/2-3.44, 5/2-3.108, 5/2-3.115, 5/2-3.142, 5/10-22.43a, 5/27-6, 5/27-22.3, and 5/27-22.05.

110 ILCS 27/, Dual Credit Quality Act.
23 Ill.Admin.Code §§1.425(e) ~~and (f)~~, 1.440(f), and 1.470(c).

CROSS REF.: 6:180 (Extended Instructional Programs), 6:300 (Graduation Requirements), 6:315 (High School Credit for Students in Grade 7 or 8), 6:320 (High School Credit for Proficiency), 7:50 (School Admissions and Student Transfers To and From Non-District Schools), 7:260 (Exemption from Physical Education)