

## School Board

### Board Member Oath and Conduct

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

**I, (name), do solemnly swear** (or affirm) that I will faithfully discharge the duties of the office of member of the Board of Education ~~2 (or Board of School Directors, as the case may be)~~ of (name of School District), in accordance with the Constitution of the United States, the Constitution of the State of Illinois, and the laws of the State of Illinois, to the best of my ability.

**I further swear** (or affirm) that:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**1** Although the policy is not required by State or federal law, each board member, before taking his or her seat on the board, must take an oath in substantially the form given in the statute as reprinted in this sample policy. ~~{105 ILCS 5/10-16.5, amended by P.A. 100-1055, eff. 1-1-19}. Districts often ask whether this applies only to newly elected board members or to all members elected and/or re-elected. To assure compliance, those members that are newly elected or appointed and returning by re-appointment and/or re-election should take the oath as the board determines it should be administered, i.e., examine the board’s policy or its current practice for administering the oath of office.~~

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

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

**2** Replace “Board of Education” with “Board of School Directors” throughout, when applicable.

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

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

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

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

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

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<sup>3</sup> Optional - State law allows the board to determine how the oath is administered. (105 ILCS 5/10-16.5, amended by P.A. 100-1055, eff. 1-1-19). Use the following alternative if a board does not want anyone to administer the oath:

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

<sup>4</sup> Although national and state associations have developed codes of conduct, each board may find it helpful, as part of its self-evaluation process, to consider what behavior members expect from each other. The resulting ethics statement may serve as an important step in new member orientation. For IASB resources, see:

[www.iasb.com/training/sch\\_bd\\_resources.cfm](http://www.iasb.com/training/sch_bd_resources.cfm) and [www.iasb.com/training/schoolboardgovernancebooklet.pdf](http://www.iasb.com/training/schoolboardgovernancebooklet.pdf).

## General Personnel

### Hiring Process and Criteria 1

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

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

### Job Descriptions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### Investigations

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Each newly hired employee must complete an Immigration and Naturalization Service Form as required by federal law. **13**

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

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

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

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

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

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

**14** As an alternative to describing the prohibited investigations, a board may substitute this sentence:

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

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

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

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

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

### Physical Examinations 18

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

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

<sup>17</sup> ~~Id.~~ at 55/10(b)(~~6~~)(~~B~~), amended by P.A. 99-610, ~~eff. 1-1-17~~ (commonly known as the *Facebook Password Law*). ~~A personal online account is defined as an online account used primarily by a person for personal purposes. Personal online account does not include an account created, maintained, used, or accessed for the business purpose of a person's employer or prospective employer. professional account.~~ ~~(Id. at 55/10(b)(5), amended by P.A. 99-610, eff. 1-1-17). A professional account is defined as "an account, service, or profile created, maintained, used, or accessed by a current or prospective employee for business purposes of the employer."~~ Bracketed explanations follow the statutory language:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Federal law limits pre-employment medical inquiries to whether the applicant is able to perform job-related functions; required medical examinations of applicants is forbidden. ~~(American with Disabilities Act (ADA), 42 U.S.C. §12112(d)(2));~~ see also f/n <sup>87</sup> for an explanation regarding the ADA. Districts may condition an employment offer on taking and passing medical inquiries or physical exams, provided that all entering employees in the same classification receive the same conditional offer.

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

### Orientation Program

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

LEGAL REF.: 105 ILCS ~~5/10-16.7, 5/10-20.7, 5/10-21.4, 5/10-21.9, 5/21B-10, 5/21B-80, 5/10-22.34, 5/10-22.34b, 5/22-6.5, -and 5/24-5.~~  
~~20 ILCS 2630/3.3, Criminal Identification Act.~~  
~~820 ILCS 55/, Right to Privacy in the Workplace Act.~~  
~~Employee Credit Privacy Act, 820 ILCS 70/, Employee Credit Privacy Act.~~  
~~Right to Privacy in the Workplace Act, 820 ILCS 55/.~~  
Americans with Disabilities Act, 42 U.S.C. §12112, and 29 C.F.R. Part 1630.  
Fair Credit Reporting Act, 15 U.S.C. § 1681 et seq.  
Immigration Reform and Control Act, 8 U.S.C. §1324a et seq.  
~~105 ILCS 5/10-16.7, 5/10-20.7, 5/10-21.4, 5/10-21.9, 5/21B-10, 5/21B-80, 5/10-22.34, 5/10-22.34b, 5/22-6.5, and 5/24-1 et seq.~~  
~~820 ILCS 55/ and 70/.~~  
Duldulao v. St. Mary of Nazareth Hospital, 136 Ill. App. 3d 763 (1st Dist. 1985)483 N.E.2d 956 (Ill.App.1, 1985), aff'd in part and remanded 115 Ill.2d 482505 N.E.2d 314 (Ill., 1987).  
Kaiser v. Dixon, 127 Ill. App. 3d 251 (2nd Dist. 1984)468 N.E.2d 822 (Ill.App.2, 1984).  
Molitor v. Chicago Title & Trust Co., 325 Ill. App. 124 (1st Dist. 1945)59 N.E.2d 695 (Ill.App.1, 1945).

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

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

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

## Instruction

### School Year Calendar and Day <sup>1</sup>

#### 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.<sup>2</sup> The school calendar shall have a minimum of 185 days to ensure 176 days of actual student attendance. <sup>3</sup>

#### 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.<sup>4</sup> The Board may, from time to time, designate a regular school day as a commemorative holiday.

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

<sup>2</sup> 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 Metzl 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.

<sup>3</sup> 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.

<sup>4</sup> 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.<sup>5</sup> The Superintendent or designee shall ensure that observances required by State law are followed during each day of school attendance. <sup>6</sup>

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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 year 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~~55~~); 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).

<sup>5</sup> Prior to the repeal of 105 ILCS 5/18-8.05(F) by P.A. 100-582, a school day must have been 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)).

<sup>6</sup> 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).

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 f/n 2 above for more discussion.

## 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,<sup>2</sup> (f) social studies, (g) art, (h) music,<sup>3</sup> and (i) drug and substance abuse prevention.<sup>4</sup> 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.<sup>5</sup> Before the completion of grade 5, students will be offered at least one unit of cursive instruction.<sup>6</sup>
2. In grades 9 through 12, subjects include:<sup>7</sup> (a) language arts, (b) writing intensive course, (c) science, (d) mathematics,<sup>8</sup> (e) social studies including U.S. history, American government

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<sup>1</sup> Districts must have a policy on physical education (23 Ill.Admin.Code §1.42~~50(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.

<sup>2</sup> 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*.

<sup>3</sup> 23 Ill.Admin.Code §1.430.

<sup>4</sup> 105 ILCS 5/27-13.2. House Resolution 824 (98<sup>th</sup> 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.

<sup>5</sup> 105 ILCS 5/10-20.53.

<sup>6</sup> 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) \_\_\_\_\_.

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

<sup>8</sup> 105 ILCS 5/2-3.156. See f/n 2.

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

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.<sup>13</sup> 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,<sup>14</sup> ~~(b)~~ classroom instruction on distracted driving as a major traffic safety issue,<sup>15</sup> (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,<sup>16</sup> and ~~(d)~~ 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.<sup>17</sup> 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.<sup>18</sup> The eligibility requirements

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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*.

<sup>9</sup> 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.

<sup>10</sup> 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.

<sup>11</sup> 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.

~~<sup>12</sup> 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~~

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

<sup>14</sup> Id.

<sup>15</sup> Id.

<sup>16</sup> Id.

<sup>17</sup> Id., amended by P.A. 99-720.

<sup>18</sup> 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)(1)(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. <sup>24</sup>
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,<sup>25</sup> but at a minimum of three days per five-day week.<sup>26</sup> 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*. <sup>27</sup>
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.”

<sup>24</sup> 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.

<sup>25</sup> 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.

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

<sup>27</sup> 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](http://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-asmt-faq.pdf](http://www.isbe.net/Documents/fitness-asmt-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](http://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(i). 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. <sup>32</sup>

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. <sup>33</sup>

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. <sup>34</sup>
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. <sup>35</sup>
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. <sup>36</sup>
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. <sup>37</sup>
18. In all schools offering a secondary agricultural education program, the curriculum includes courses as required by 105 ILCS 5/2-3.80. <sup>38</sup>

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

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

<sup>33</sup> 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.”

<sup>34</sup> 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](http://www.isbe.net/Pages/Medal-of-Honor.aspx).

<sup>35</sup> 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.

<sup>36</sup> 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 (98<sup>th</sup> General Assembly, 2013) and Senate Resolution 1073 (98<sup>th</sup> 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.

<sup>37</sup> 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.

<sup>38</sup> 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)

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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.

## Students

### Exhibit - Memorandum of Understanding

Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs) vary by community. This exhibit contains two sample MOUs in two subheads: **General Law Enforcement Memorandum of Understanding (MOU)** and **School Resource Officer (SRO) Memorandum of Understanding (MOU)**.<sup>1</sup> Depending upon the needs in the District, each MOU is designed to stand alone or be combined into one MOU.

Use these sample MOUs to develop the District’s MOU with (1) assistance from the Board Attorney, (2) careful attention to the footnotes, which provide instructions, information, best practice considerations, and other resources, (3) alignment of their sample language to the District’s or its individual school building’s local conditions and student discipline needs, (4) careful attention to [INSERT] the requested information and fill boxes and blanks with the information indicated in the final MOU, (5) deletions of all sample language not used from the final MOU, (6) deletions of all footnotes from the final MOU.

### General Law Enforcement Memorandum of Understanding (MOU)

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#### **A. Introduction**

In consideration of the mutual promises, terms, and conditions set forth in the sections below, and for other good and valuable consideration, the receipt and sufficiency of which is hereby expressly acknowledged,<sup>2</sup> this Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) is entered into by [INSERT District’s name] (District) and [INSERT Local Law Enforcement Agency’s name] (LLEA) on the [INSERT DATES \_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_, 20\_\_].

The District and LLEA agree that they may enter into and participate in joint programs and intergovernmental agreements with units of local government and other school districts to obtain or share services and to exercise, combine, or transfer any power or function, in any manner not prohibited by law

The footnotes should be removed before the material is used.

<sup>1</sup> Consult the Board Attorney about developing these sample MOU(s). Neither sample is meant to replace existing MOU(s) that the District may have with any Local Law Enforcement Agency (LLEA), but they may be helpful in reviewing any existing MOU(s). The District may have several **General MOU** agreements with multiple LLEAs.

<sup>2</sup> See f/n 1, and specifically discuss posting this as a contract on the District’s website pursuant to 105 ILCS 5/10-20.44.

or by ordinance (Ill. Constitution, Art. VII, Sec. 10, 5 ILCS 220/1 et seq., and Board Policy 1:20, *District Organization, Operations, and Cooperative Agreements*).

The District is organized and operates as follows: **3**

The LLEA is organized and operates as follows: **4**

The District and LLEA further agree to the following sections:

**B. Definitions/Acronyms 5**

**Memorandum of Understanding (MOU)** - Defines a local law enforcement agency's role in schools and describes the respective duties of a school district and local law enforcement agencies (105 ILCS 5/10-20.14(b) amended by P.A. 99-456, ~~eff. 9-15-16~~, encourages school districts to create memoranda of understanding (MOU) with law enforcement agencies). Its purpose is to prevent confusion, decrease conflict, and promote school safety.

**Leadership Team (Team)** - A group of designated key staff members from each party. These individuals will be responsible for the implementation of the MOU. They will communicate directly with the each other about MOU issues.

**Local Law Enforcement Agency (LLEA)** - A police department or State's Attorney's Office within the District's boundaries.

**Police Officer** - A police officer employed by the LLEA but who is not specifically assigned to the District or any of its buildings.

**School Resource Officer (SRO)** - A police officer who is assigned to the District or any of its buildings through an intergovernmental agreement or a memorandum of understanding with the LLEA. 6

**C. MOU Leadership Team (Team)**

The following individuals are designated for the MOU Team as described in Section B, above.

District Staff: **7**

LLEA Staff: **8**

**D. District Authority Over the Educational Environment 9**

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

**3** Use the Board's statement from policy 1:20, *District Organization, Operations, and Cooperative Agreements*. Delete this statement if the Board does not have a statement or does not want to include it in the MOU.

**4** Delete this statement if the local law enforcement agency does not have or provide a statement.

**5** Amend these definitions to align with the local community.

**6** See 105 ILCS 5/10-20.67 (final citation pending), added by P.A. 100-984, eff. 1-1-19.

**7** Individuals for the District may include principals, teachers, school-employed mental health professionals, instruction/curriculum professionals, and a staff member skilled in data collection analysis.

**8** Individuals for the LLEA may include employees who have demonstrated interest and/or training in challenges specific to schools.

**9** 105 ILCS 5/10-20.14(b), amended by P.A. 99-456, ~~eff. 9-15-16~~. See f/n 1. Defining parameters helps prevent school buildings from becoming unintended extensions of the LLEA. Discuss how the case law on this concept applies to the District and the MOU terms and insert any recommendations. See also the Ill. Council of School Attorneys' *Guidelines for Interview of Students*, which is available at:

The District has identified the need for a partnership with LLEA. LLEA will partner with District school officials to manage disruptive student behavior and discipline issues. Collaboration between the District and LLEA and respect for the important role each party holds in connection with our community's youth are essential to the success of the mission of both parties. Where it is necessary for LLEA to be present on school property, its employees will conduct themselves according to accepted legal practices, always recognizing the responsibility and authority of the District's officials to manage the educational environment and work with them to minimize any impact its actions might have upon that environment.

Both parties recognize that disciplining students may often be better left for District officials to manage, especially in light of 105 ILCS 5/10-20.14(b), amended by P.A. 99-456, ~~eff. 9-15-16~~. If a student in the District is recommended for prosecution in a court of law, the Team conferences about the most appropriate form of discipline for the student. Final discretion regarding whether to charge an individual with an ordinance, criminal, or traffic violation lies with the LLEA.

#### **E. Identified Needs for Services to Maintain the Educational Environment 10**

LLEA's activities shall align to the District's identified needs for creating and maintaining its educational environment. All services rendered by LLEA for the District shall seek to implement a partnership that creates effective and positive school student discipline that (a) functions in concert with efforts to address school safety and climate; (b) includes more than punitive measures, e.g., restorative discipline; (c) is clear, consistent, and equitable; and (d) reinforces positive behaviors.

1. The District's identified needs for services from LLEA are each of the following:

- a. When requested, assistance with conducting inspections and searches of lockers, desks, parking lots, and other school property and equipment owned or controlled by the District for illegal drugs, weapons, or other illegal or dangerous substances or materials, including searches conducted through the use of specially trained dogs. If a search produces evidence that the student has violated or is violating either the law, local ordinance, or the District's policies or rules, such evidence may be seized by school authorities and turned over to law enforcement authorities, and disciplinary action may be taken. 105 ILCS 5/10-22.6(e) and 10-22.10a.
- b. Utilization by Building Principals of proper law enforcement agency resources when the safety and welfare of students and teachers are threatened by illegal use of drugs and alcohol, by illegal possession or use of weapons, or by illegal gang activity. 105 ILCS 5/10-21.4a.
- c. Cooperation with the parent-teacher advisory committee to develop policy guideline procedures that establish and maintain a reciprocal reporting system between the District applicable local law enforcement agencies regarding criminal offenses committed by students. 105 ILCS 5/10-20.14 and see Board Policy 2:150, *Committees*.
- d. Immediate required reporting to local law enforcement authorities by the superintendent of batteries committed against teachers, teacher personnel, administrative personnel or educational support personnel. 105 ILCS 5/10-21.7.
- e. Immediate required notification by the Building Principal or his or her designee to a local law enforcement agency upon receiving a report that any person has been observed in possession of a firearm on school grounds, other than a law enforcement official engaged in the conduct of his or her official duties. 105 ILCS 5/10-27.1A.
- f. Upon receipt of a report from any school personnel regarding a verified incident involving a firearm in a school or on school owned or leased property, immediate required notification by the Superintendent or designee to the local law enforcement authorities of all such firearm-related incidents occurring in a school or on school property. 105 ILCS 5/10-27.1A.

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The footnotes should be removed before the material is used.

[www.iasb.com/law/ICSAGuidelinesforInterviewsofStudents.pdf](http://www.iasb.com/law/ICSAGuidelinesforInterviewsofStudents.pdf).

**10** This section lists communications and reports that are required or authorized by the School Code to be exchanged between the District and its LLEAs. Discuss local conditions within the District to determine other services that may be needed from the LLEA to maintain ideal educational environments. School climate surveys may also provide data to determine these needs.

- g. Upon receipt of a report from any school personnel regarding a verified incident involving drugs in a school or on school owned or leased property, immediate required reporting by the Superintendent or designee to the local law enforcement authorities of all such drug-related incidents occurring in a school or on school property. 105 ILCS 5/10-27.1B.
  - h. Implementation of other sections of the School Code that authorize the District to work with LLEA for the purposes of keeping schools safe and providing education or training.
  - i. Based upon locally based District outcomes, the District has identified these additional needs: **11**
2. The LLEA has identified partnership needs from the District, which include each of the following:
- a. Sharing required reports to applicable Building Principals whenever a child enrolled in the District is detained for proceedings under the Juvenile Court Act of 1987 (705 ILCS 405/), or for any criminal offense or any violation of a municipal or county ordinance (105 ILCS 5/22-20). The report shall include the basis for detaining the child, circumstances surrounding the events that led to the child's detention, and status of proceedings. The report shall be updated as appropriate to notify the Building Principal of developments and the disposition of the matter. Building Principals shall keep this information separate from the official school record of the student and ensure that it does not become part of the official school record of the student. Such information shall not be a public record and will be used solely by the appropriate school official or officials that the Building Principal determines have a legitimate educational or safety interest to aid in the proper rehabilitation of the child and to protect the safety of students and employees in the school. 105 ILCS 5/22-20.
  - b. In accordance with administrative procedure 7:190-AP3, *Guidelines for Reciprocal Reporting of Criminal Offenses Committed by Students*, transmitting law enforcement records concerning a minor enrolled in any District school who has been arrested or taken into custody for certain offenses. 705 ILCS 405/1-7(A)(8)(A) and 5-905(1)(h)(A) and see *Section H., Reciprocal Reporting of Criminal Offenses Committed by Students*, below.
  - c. Based upon locally-based LLEA outcomes, the LLEA has identified these additional needs:

**F. Annual Evaluation of MOU; Renewal; Termination**

The parties will periodically review the MOU for relevancy, monitor its terms for effectiveness, and consider whether any modifications are required. This review may align with the School Board's annual policy review and monitoring calendar. The MOU will remain in effect and automatically renew from year to year unless terminated. Any party may terminate its participation in this MOU upon thirty (30) days prior written notice to the other(s).

**G. Record Sharing 12**

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The footnotes should be removed before the material is used.

**11** Use school climate surveys and other information to identify additional needs from the LLEA, which may include, but not be limited to requiring the LLEA to:

- Cooperate with building principals and staff to coordinate and develop delinquency prevention programs, anti-crime programs and/or school emergency plans or other safety-related plans, including targeted school violence prevention efforts, and
- Explain the LLEA's role in society.

For more discussion about identifying and developing additional needs, see the discussion in f/n 27.

**12 For Sections G – L, see f/n 1 and ensure that the language for these sections aligns to local conditions.** These sections may duly apply to an SRO-specific agreement. See f/n 265 for instructions to add them to the sample **School Resource Officer (SRO) MOU** below.

Both parties recognize the privacy protections of federal and State law in the disclosure of student records. When sharing information, State and federal laws regarding *school student records* apply. See the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act, (20 U.S.C. §1232g; 34 C.F.R. Part 99) and the Illinois School Student Records Act, (105 ILCS 10/; 23\_Ill.Admin.Code Part 375). The applicable federal and/or State law shall control, and the District may refuse disclosure requests by LLEA without a warrant or subpoena/court order. The SRO and LLEA's officers shall at all times recognize and comply with the confidentiality of student and education records and may only seek such records in accordance with the requirements of the District's Policy 7:340, *Student Records*.

*School student records* may only be released to the LLEA by the Building Principal. Information kept by law enforcement professionals working in a school is not considered a *school student record*. See 105 ILCS 10/2. Information derived from reports of law enforcement to principals regarding students detained for proceedings are not considered a *school student record*. 105 ILCS 5/22-20. The *school student records* definition and 7:340-AP1, *School Student Records* are incorporated into this agreement.

Within its standard operating procedures, the LLEA will include training for its officers about these laws, along with information about how to access the District's policies and procedures for school student records. For general guidance both parties will refer to *Answers to FAQs Responding to a Subpoena* (Illinois Council of School Attorneys, Revised January 2015) at: [www.iasb.com/law/ICSFAFAQRespondingtoaSubpoena2015.pdf](http://www.iasb.com/law/ICSFAFAQRespondingtoaSubpoena2015.pdf).

#### **H. Reciprocal Reporting of Criminal Offenses Committed by Students 13**

As outlined in Section E.2.b., above, the District and LLEA's officers shall at all times recognize and comply with (a) the School Code requirements for a reciprocal reporting system regarding criminal offenses committed by students (105 ILCS 5/10-20.14), and (b) the Juvenile Court Act of 1987 and the School Code's requirements for the management and sharing of law enforcement records and other information about students who have contact with LLEA.

The District's administrative procedure 7:190-AP3, *Guidelines for Reciprocal Reporting of Criminal Offenses Committed by Students* is incorporated into this MOU.

Nothing in this MOU is intended to impose upon any party a duty to report information to any other party that is not otherwise required by law. This MOU shall not be interpreted as making an obligation of a party mandatory that is otherwise discretionary under the law or vice versa. No party to this MOU waives any defenses or immunities it otherwise has under the law, including without limitation any immunities under the Sections 2-204 or 2-205 of the Local Governmental and Governmental Employees Tort Immunity Act or the State Employee Indemnification Act. 5 ILCS 350/4.

#### **I. Live Feeds**

The District will provide access to its live feeds to one or more of its buildings in the event of a health or safety emergency. Access is strictly to allow LLEA tactical forces to become familiar with current conditions that underlie the health or safety emergency in the District's building(s). **14**

#### **J. Cell Phone/Electronic Device Searches 15**

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

**13 Id.** Replace this section with a reference to any existing reciprocal reporting agreements already in place.

**Important:** exiting reciprocal reporting agreement(s) may be a part of a larger countywide agreement(s).

**14 Id.** Considerations to discuss with the Board Attorney for this section may include, but are not limited to:

1. Which parties have authority to activate a live feed?
2. If police are given authority to activate, what is the standard for activation? Is it upon request of the Superintendent or an emergency 911 call reporting a crime in progress at the school?
3. How and when is the live feed tested?
4. When and what are the requirements for testing the live feed?
5. Will the Superintendent have the right to review the activation logs to ensure that the live feed is/was being activated in accordance with the MOU terms?

The established procedures between the parties for searching cell phones/electronic devices must be followed. Both parties agree that cell phone/electronic device searches involve Fourth Amendment search and seizure issues and the federal Stored Communication Act (SCA) (18 U.S.C. §2701) issues. Generally asking for permission, calling the parents to come and search the phone, or getting a warrant solves this issue. Investigations of sexting allegations shall follow administrative procedure, 7:190-AP6, *Guidelines for Investigating Sexting Allegations*, which is incorporated into this agreement.

#### **K. Agency and Police Interviews**

Board Policy 7:150, *Agency and Police Interviews* and administrative procedure 7:150-AP, *Agency and Police Interviews*, are incorporated into this MOU and must be followed at all times.

Within its standard operating procedures, LLEA will include training for its officers about this policy and procedure, along with information about how to access the District's policies and procedures. **16**

#### **L. Body-Worn Cameras (BWCs)**

All parties agree that any use of BWCs by officers must be subject to and in compliance with federal, state, and local regulations regarding the use and operation of them. The LLEA shall use its best efforts to notify the District at least two weeks before its officers assigned to the District are to begin use of BWCs, and it will provide written information and training to the Building Principals and assistant principals of the schools in which the officers may enter. Training shall include the objectives and procedures for the use of BWCs in public and in schools. Every officer equipped with a BWC shall be trained in the operation of the equipment prior to its use. To maximize the effectiveness of the BWC and the integrity of the video documentation, officers shall adhere to the objectives and procedures outlined in this MOU and the LLEA's General Operations Orders or similar policies when they utilize BWCs. LLEA may, if not otherwise prohibited by law, provide to the District copies of any such filming of students, parents, employees, or others upon school property, upon request for such copies by the District, as a law enforcement record. In the event that the LLEA receives advice that providing a copy of such videos is prohibited, the LLEA agrees to utilize its best efforts to facilitate the availability of its officer(s) that made the video to testify, upon request by the District, in any school disciplinary hearing concerning his/her/their knowledge of the facts and circumstances of the videoed incident. Any such film or video taken by, and kept in the possession of LLEA's officers may be considered *law enforcement records* under the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA), (20 U.S.C. ~~see~~ §1232g and 34 C.F.R. ~~See~~ §99.8) and Ill. School Student Records Act (ISSRA), (105 ILCS 10/2(d)). Any copy of such film or video, if permitted by law to be provided to the District, may become an *educational record* of the District. The LLEA's officers shall at all times recognize and comply with the confidentiality of student and education records and may only seek such records in accordance with the requirements of Board Policy 7:340, *Student Records*, which is incorporated into the terms of this MOU.

#### **M. General Provisions 17 18**

The footnotes should be removed before the material is used.

**15** Id. See the following publications to develop more detailed researched-based local procedures for this section:

*Searching and Seizing Computers and Obtaining Electronic Evidence Manual* (Sept. 2009), Chapter 3, The Stored Communication Act, available at:

<https://www.justice.gov/sites/default/files/criminal-ccips/legacy/2015/01/14/ssmanual2009.pdf>

[www.justice.gov/sites/default/files/criminal-ccips/legacy/2015/01/14/ssmanual2009.pdf](http://www.justice.gov/sites/default/files/criminal-ccips/legacy/2015/01/14/ssmanual2009.pdf)

Orin S. Kerr, *A User's Guide to the Stored Communications Act, and a Legislator's Guide to Amending It*, George Washington Law Review (Aug. 2004), available at:

<http://courses.ischool.berkeley.edu/i205/s10/readings/week10/kerr-storedcomm.pdf>

[courses.ischool.berkeley.edu/i205/s10/readings/week10/kerr-storedcomm.pdf](http://courses.ischool.berkeley.edu/i205/s10/readings/week10/kerr-storedcomm.pdf)

**16** The following optional sentence may be added: "For general guidance, both parties will refer to Ill. Council of School Attorneys' *Guidelines for Interview of Students*, which is available at:

[www.iasb.com/law/ICSAGuidelinesforInterviewofStudents.pdf](http://www.iasb.com/law/ICSAGuidelinesforInterviewofStudents.pdf)."

**17** If the District uses the same LLEA for school resource officer (SRO) services, and it wants its SRO MOU(s) referenced in this General MOU:

1. Change section **M. General Provisions** to: **N. General Provisions**, and
2. Insert the following:

**1. Scope of Agreement**

Nothing in this MOU is intended to impose upon any party a duty to report information to any other party that is not otherwise required by law. This MOU shall not be interpreted as making an obligation of a party mandatory that is otherwise discretionary under the law or vice versa. No party to this MOU waives any defenses or immunities it otherwise has under the law, including without limitation any immunities under Sections 2-204 and/or 2-205 of the Local Governmental and Governmental Employees Tort Immunity Act or the State Employee Indemnification Act. 5 ILCS 350/1.

**2. Amendment**

No change or modification of this MOU shall be valid unless it is in writing and is signed by all parties.

**3. Assignment**

No party to this MOU may assign it or its rights or obligations.

**4. Notices**

All notices required pursuant to this MOU shall be in writing and sent by U.S. certified mail, postage prepaid, return receipt requested or by overnight express delivery to the address of the party set forth below or as otherwise directed in writing by such party or as provided under applicable state law. Notice is deemed given three (3) days after being deposited in the U.S. Mail for certified mail delivery or one (1) day after being deposited with an overnight express delivery courier for delivery to the correct address.

**5. Governing Law**

This MOU shall be construed in accordance with and pursuant to the laws of the State of Illinois.

**6. Non-Waiver of Breach**

The failure of any party to insist upon strict performance of any of the terms or conditions of this MOU shall not be construed to be a waiver of such term or condition or any subsequent breach of it.

**7. Severability**

The invalidity or unenforceability of any particular provision of this MOU shall not affect the other provisions of it, and it shall be construed in all respects as if such invalid or unenforceable provision were omitted.

**8. Enforcement**

No party to this MOU shall be liable for any negligent or wrongful acts, either by omission or commission, chargeable to the other party. This MOU shall not be construed to create a duty owed by any party to any third party. The District and LLEA agree that the exclusive claims or remedies for breach of this MOU are limited to an action for specific performance or mandamus action or termination of the MOU. Each party waives any and all other claims and remedies, direct or indirect, by way of subrogation or otherwise, that it may have against the other party arising out of the performance or non-performance of any provision of this MOU.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Board President

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
Authorized Signatory for LLEA

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

The footnotes should be removed before the material is used.

**M. School Resource Officer (SRO) Terms**

The District's School Resource Officer (SRO) MOU dated [INSERT DATES \_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_, 20\_\_] is incorporated into this agreement.

**18** This section **M. General Provisions** includes general best practice terms for intergovernmental agreements. **Note:** If the optional section discussed in f/n 176 was added, this becomes section N.

School Resource Officer (SRO) Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) 19

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- F. Ongoing Training of SROs
- G. SRO Selection Process; Qualifications & Certification
- H. SRO Employer; Assignments; Mentoring & Outreach; Supervision; Performance Evaluations; Conflict Resolution; Termination/Replacement; Extra Duties/Projects

A. Introduction

[INSERT Section A from General MOU here.]

B. Definitions/Acronyms

[INSERT Section B from General MOU here.]

C. MOU Leadership Team

[INSERT Section C from General MOU here.]

D. District Authority Over the Educational Environment

[INSERT Section D from General MOU, above. End Section D with this sentence: "The LLEA recognizes that assigning SROs to District buildings is not a substitute for effective student discipline policies."]

E. Funding; Payment for SROs; Chain of Command 20

1. **Funding.** Members of the Leadership Team (Team) will negotiate the terms for funding including any grant funding that is available. Any terms tied to grant funding, such as data collection include: **21**

2. **Payment for SROs.** The Team has agreed that the District shall compensate LLEA for the SROs in 10 equal installments commencing on August 15th of each fiscal year in the following amounts:

3. **Chain of Command.** The Team shall develop a local, District-specific chain of command for the placement of SROs in school buildings. Each District administrator responsible for supervising and evaluating the SRO in his/her/their assigned building(s) shall be included in an individual SRO's District-specific chain of command. **22**

F. Ongoing Training of SROs 23

Both parties agree that training is critical to the success of this partnership. The LLEA's assigned SROs (as defined in Section H below) will receive minimum in-service training and certification requirements as

The footnotes should be removed before the material is used.

19 See f/n 1. This section does not replace any existing SRO MOU agreements that the District may have. SRO terms must always be specifically aligned with the buildings in which the SROs will be assigned; therefore, SRO MOU agreements generally work best as a stand-alone agreement.

20 See f/ns 1 & 2.

21 Delete this language if grant funding does not apply.

22 The District may have several SRO District chains of command based upon local conditions.

23 See f/n 1. Ongoing training is a best practice that SRO MOUs should address for both parties. Modify the language to match the District's practices.

would normally apply to all other certified officers of LLEA through LLEA and/or local State's attorney offices. In addition, an ongoing District training calendar shall be developed for assigned SROs and District officials.

Trainings will consist of updates from the District's School Board Attorney on current laws and difficult issues such as search and seizure, questioning, and requests for student records. In addition, trainings will delineate legal authority for when assigned SROs will be acting at the direction of a District official (reasonableness) or at the direction of LLEA (probable cause).

Other LLEA employees that are not SROs but have frequent contact with District buildings will be encouraged to attend any of these trainings.

All trainings, when possible, must occur during school breaks or at times that would least impact the District and should include: (1) emerging education issues, (2) state law training requirements, (3) mental health awareness training, (4) restorative justice (if applicable), and (5) record sharing.

**G. SRO Selection Process; Qualifications & Certification <sup>24</sup>**

1. **Selection Process.** The Team shall develop formal screening criteria based upon the following *Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS)* characteristics: (1) likes kids – wants to, and is able to, work with kids; (2) has the right demeanor and people skills, including being calm, patient, approachable, and “able to put up gracefully with guff from kids;” (3) has experience as a patrol officer or road deputy; (4) has above-average integrity; (5) demonstrated willingness to work hard, be dependable and on time, be self-directed, and has the ability to teach. Other formal screening criteria shall include:

In addition, the Team shall designate the appropriate school officials in buildings to be assigned an SRO to provide input to LLEA on SRO applicants for open SRO positions, such as reviewing applications and memoranda of interest provided by candidates, sitting in on interviews of candidates and/or rating of applicants.

2. **SRO Qualifications & Certification.** The LLEA must ensure that the SRO has either of the following qualifications issued by the Ill. Law Enforcement Training Standards Board under Section 10.22 of the Ill. Police Training Act: (1) a certificate of completion for the required course of instruction or (2) an approved waiver (prior experience and training only). The certificate of completion or waiver of it must be obtained within one year of assignment to the District.<sup>25</sup> The SRO must possess, at minimum, 48 hours of National Association of School Resource Officer (NASRO) training,<sup>26</sup> along with the following other qualifications:<sup>27</sup>

The footnotes should be removed before the material is used.

<sup>24</sup> See f/n 1. Restated from *U.S. Department of Justice's Office of Community Oriented Policing Service (COPS) publication, A Guide to Developing, Maintaining, and Succeeding with Your School Resource Officer (SRO) Program*, written by Peter Finn, Meg Townsend, Michal Shively, and Tom Rich, and available at:

[http://www.popcenter.org/Responses/school\\_police/PDFs/Finn\\_et\\_al\\_2005.pdf](http://www.popcenter.org/Responses/school_police/PDFs/Finn_et_al_2005.pdf)[www.popcenter.org/Responses/school-police/PDFs/Finn-et-al-2005.pdf](http://www.popcenter.org/Responses/school-police/PDFs/Finn-et-al-2005.pdf)

<sup>25</sup> Required by 105 ILCS 5/10-20.67, added by P.A. 100-984. The District is not responsible for an officer's SRO certification training or payment for it.

Additional training is available from the National Association of School Resource Officers.

<sup>26</sup> Optional. Delete this qualification requirement if the District does not wish to require it in addition to the required certification under 105 ILCS 5/10-20.67, added by P.A. 100-984.

<sup>27</sup> A District may want to insert its own qualifications specific to local conditions. Delete this qualification requirement if the District does not wish to require additional qualifications.

**H. SRO Employer; Assignments; Mentoring & Outreach; Supervision; Performance Evaluations; Conflict Resolution; Termination/Replacement; Extra Duties/Projects 28 29 30**

1. **Employer.** SROs are employed by LLEA. The District does not employ any SROs that are assigned in any of its buildings. The District is not considered a joint employer of SROs for purposes of the Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA). The SRO remains covered by the LLEA's insurance and continues to enjoy the immunities specific to his or her employment with LLEA. Section D, *District Authority Over the Educational Environment*, above shall apply to the District's specific responsibilities for supervision and performance evaluations of assigned SROs while in District school buildings as their duties pertain to fulfilling the identified needs and goals of a District building.
2. **Assignments.** For purposes of this section, SRO means a sworn police officer of LLEA who has been assigned to a District building pursuant to this MOU. SROs shall be assigned to District buildings by the LLEA with input from the MOU Leadership Team. Staffing issues at LLEA may take precedence to the assignment of an SRO to the District.
  - a. **SRO Work Hours, Uniform, and Visibility on Campus.** The SRO shall remain on school grounds during normal school hours, except when necessary to attend a law enforcement emergency, to attend any meetings or trainings described in this MOU, or on limited occasions to attend to official law enforcement business off campus. With the exception of emergency situations out of the SRO's control, the SRO shall give the SRO Supervisor and Building Principal(s) reasonable advanced notice of any times when the SRO is not expected to be on campus during normal school hours, and LLEA may provide a replacement SRO to the extent possible.

The SRO shall wear the official law enforcement uniform or other apparel issued by the LLEA at all times while serving on District property. The SRO shall make best efforts to maintain high visibility at all times when practical and safe to do so, especially in areas where incidents of crime or violence are most likely to occur.

The SRO shall, whenever possible and in accordance with guidance from the Building Principal or designee, participate in or attend school functions during the SRO's regular duty hours in order to assure the peaceful operation of school-related programs.
  - b. **Student Search Assistance.** When requested, assistance with conducting inspections and searches of lockers, desks, parking lots, and other school property and equipment owned or controlled by the District for illegal drugs, weapons, or other illegal or dangerous substances or materials, including searches conducted through the use of specially trained dogs. If a search produces evidence that the student has violated or is violating the law, local ordinance, or the District's policies or rules, such evidence may be seized by school authorities and/or turned over to law enforcement authorities, and disciplinary action may be taken. 105 ILCS 5/10-22.6 and 10-22.10a.

The footnotes should be removed before the material is used.

**28** Id. and see f/n 1. Replace this section with any existing intergovernmental agreement(s) or MOU(s) terms. Questions to answer while memorializing assignments in the MOU include:

- Will the SRO be a full-time or part-time assignment? A full-time SRO contract usually requires the SRO to be present during the times that students are on campus and would follow the District's calendar. A part-time SRO contract would generally require the SRO to be present during certain hours of the school day when students are on campus.
- Will the District have an SRO at each school within the District?
- Will the SROs only be assigned to high schools?

**29** See f/ns 1 & ~~12~~<sup>4</sup>. If the District wants sections G – L from the **General MOU** in its SRO MOU, add them here and adjust the alphanumeric lettering.

**Do not use this option or the f/n 27~~6~~ option below if the District uses the same LLEA for SRO services (see f/n 17~~6~~).**

**30** Id. If the District wants section **M. General Provisions** (see f/n 18~~7~~) from the **General MOU**, insert it here and adjust the alphanumeric numbering. Discuss, if it exists, the District's targeted school violence prevention program and information sharing between the District and local law enforcement. See Recommendation 3 in Recommendations of the Illinois Terrorism Task Force School Safety Working Group, Presented to the Office of the Governor April 5, 2018, available at: [www.iasb.com/safety/](http://www.iasb.com/safety/).

- c. **Administrative Hearings.** Contingent upon pre-approval by the LLEA, the SROs will attend suspension review and/or expulsion hearings upon the request of school officials or the Superintendent. The SRO will be prepared to provide testimony on any actions that were taken by the SRO and any personally observed conduct witnessed by the SRO.

d. **Goal Setting for Services in District. 31**

3. **Mentoring & Outreach.** The SRO shall conduct himself or herself as a role model at all times and in all facets of the job; shall seek to establish a strong rapport with staff, faculty, students, parents and other members of the school community; and shall encourage students to develop positive attitudes toward the school, education, law enforcement officers, and good citizenship in general.
4. **Supervision.** With input from the LLEA and/or the MOU Team, the District will assign school officials to supervise SROs in District buildings based upon the individual SRO's needs, School Board policies, available local resources, specific school building needs, and geographical realities. Both parties expect excellence from SROs and commit to frequent communication between supervising school officials and the SROs assigned to their buildings. The SRO and his or her supervising District official shall meet both formally and informally on a regular basis to discuss issues, duties, and responsibilities.
5. **Performance Evaluations.** An instrument for SRO performance evaluations in the school setting shall be agreed upon by the assigned SRO and the District's official supervising the SRO. Both parties recognize that a performance evaluation instrument for an SRO should incorporate data results from the District's school climate assessments, if available.
6. **Conflict Resolution.** If the District's expectation of excellence is not being met by an SRO, the supervising District official will report unresolved concerns to the SRO's direct law enforcement supervisor at LLEA sooner rather than later. Addressing issues promptly helps increase understanding and minimize potential negative impact on the school environment. If that method of communication does not solve the conflict, the Team has agreed to the following formal conflict resolution process between the District and LLEA:

7. **Termination/Replacement of SROs.** When paragraph 6, *Conflict Resolution*, above, has not been successful, the District may request that the SRO be removed from his or her assignment and replaced with another SRO from LLEA. If a replacement is not immediately available, the District reserves the right to terminate the SRO's assignment in a specific building until a replacement is available.
8. **Extra Duties/Projects.** The Team has negotiated the below terms for special projects and/or extra duties:

The footnotes should be removed before the material is used.

31 These may be identical to the **General MOU** terms in f/n 10. List whether the SRO will additionally:

- Assume any instructional responsibilities for short-term programs
- Provide individual mentoring to students, and become familiar with local youth-related service providers

Other questions to answer include whether the District wants a "law enforcement/safety officer," a problem solver and liaison to community resources, or both? Defining these roles helps to establish a successful relationship.

The following publication, *U.S. Departments of Education and Justice Release School Discipline Guidance Package to Enhance School Climate and Improve School Discipline Policies/Practices*, may be helpful for the District to identify and develop specific needs, goals and/or services from its LLEA. It is available at: [www.ed.gov/news/press-releases/us-departments-education-and-justice-release-school-discipline-guidance-package-enhance-school-climate-and-improve-school-discipline-policiespractices](http://www.ed.gov/news/press-releases/us-departments-education-and-justice-release-school-discipline-guidance-package-enhance-school-climate-and-improve-school-discipline-policiespractices).

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Board President

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Date

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Authorized Signatory for LLEA

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Date

Incorporated

by reference:

1:20 (District Organization, Operations, and Cooperative Agreements), 2:150 (Committees), 7:150-AP (Agency and Police Interviews), 7:190 (Student Behavior), 7:190-AP3 (Guidelines for Reciprocal Reporting of Criminal Offenses Committed by Students), 7:190-AP6 (Guidelines for Investigating Sexting Allegations), 7:200 (Suspension Procedures), 7:210 (Expulsion Procedures), 7:340 (Student Records), 7:340-AP1 (School Student Records)

LEGAL REF.:

105 ILCS 5/10-20.14(b) and 5/22-20.  
705 ILCS 405/1-7, 1-8(F), 1-8(G), and 5-905.

DRAFT

## Students

### Administering Medicines to Students <sup>1</sup>

Students should not take medication during school hours or during school-related activities unless it is necessary for a student's health and well-being. When a student's licensed health care provider and parent/guardian believe that it is necessary for the student to take a medication during school hours or school-related activities, the parent/guardian must request that the school dispense the medication to the child and otherwise follow the District's procedures on dispensing medication.

No School District employee shall administer to any student, or supervise a student's self-administration of, any prescription or non-prescription medication until a completed and signed *School Medication Authorization Form* is submitted by the student's parent/guardian. No student shall possess or consume any prescription or non-prescription medication on school grounds or at a school-related function other than as provided for in this policy and its implementing procedures.

Nothing in this policy shall prohibit any school employee from providing emergency assistance to students, including administering medication.

The Building Principal shall include this policy in the Student Handbook and shall provide a copy to the parent(s)/guardian(s) of students. <sup>2</sup>

### Self-Administration of Medication <sup>3</sup>

A student may possess an epinephrine ~~auto~~-injector, e.g., EpiPen®, and/or asthma medication prescribed for use at the student's discretion, provided the student's parent/guardian has completed and signed a *School Medication Authorization Form*. The School District shall incur no liability, except for willful and wanton conduct, as a result of any injury arising from a student's self-administration of medication or epinephrine ~~auto~~-injector or the storage of any medication by school personnel.<sup>4</sup> A student's parent/guardian must indemnify and hold harmless the School District and its employees and agents, against any claims, except a claim based on willful and wanton conduct,

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<sup>1</sup> All districts must have a policy for administering medication. 105 ILCS 5/10-20.14b. State law prohibits school boards from requiring that teachers and other non-administrative school employees administer medication to students; exceptions are certificated school nurses and non-certificated registered professional nurses. 105 ILCS 5/10-22.21b.

<sup>2</sup> Each district must inform students, e.g., through homeroom discussion or loudspeaker announcement, about, and distribute to their parents/guardians, the district's policy, guidelines, and forms on administering medicines within 15 days after the beginning of each school year, or within 15 days after starting classes for a student who transfers into the district. 105 ILCS 5/10-20.14b. A comprehensive Student Handbook can provide notice to parents and students of the school's rules, extracurricular and athletic participation requirements, and other important information. The Handbook can be developed by the building principal, but should be reviewed and approved by the superintendent and board. The Illinois Principals Association maintains a handbook service that coordinates with **PRESS** material, *Online Model Student Handbook (MSH)*, at: [www.ilprincipals.org/resources/model-student-handbook](http://www.ilprincipals.org/resources/model-student-handbook).

<sup>3</sup> 105 ILCS 5/22-30, [amended by P.A.s 100-726 and 100-799, both eff. 1-1-19](#), requires school districts to allow students to *self-administer* their prescribed asthma medication and an epinephrine ~~auto~~-injector as described. *Self-carry* means a student's ability to carry his or her prescribed asthma medication or epinephrine ~~auto~~-injector. *Self-administer* and *self-administration* mean that a student may use these two medications at his or her discretion: (1) while in school; (2) while at a school sponsored activity; (3) while under the supervision of school personnel; or (4) before or after normal school activities, such as while in before-school or after-school care on school-operated property.

<sup>4</sup> 105 ILCS 5/22-30(c) requires this information to be in a notification to parents.

arising out of a student's self-administration of an epinephrine ~~auto~~-injector and/or medication, or the storage of any medication by school personnel. 5

### School District Supply of Undesignated Asthma Medication 6

The Superintendent or designee shall implement Section 22-30(f) of the School Code and maintain a supply of undesignated asthma medication in the name of the District and provide or administer them as necessary according to State law. Undesignated asthma medication means an asthma medication prescribed in the name of the District or one of its schools. A school nurse or trained personnel, as defined in State law,<sup>7</sup> may administer an undesignated asthma medication to a person when they, in good faith, believe a person is having respiratory distress. Respiratory distress may be characterized as mild-to-moderate or severe.<sup>8</sup> Each building administrator and/or his or her corresponding school nurse shall maintain the names of trained personnel who have received a statement of certification pursuant to State law.<sup>9</sup>

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

<sup>5</sup> 105 ILCS 5/22-30(c) requires parents/guardians to sign a statement: (1) acknowledging the statement from f/n 4 above; and (2) that they must indemnify and hold harmless the school district and its employees and agents against any claims, except a claim based on willful and wanton conduct, arising out of the self-administration of medication by the student or the storage of the medication by school personnel. There are several methods to obtain a parent/guardian's signature for this purpose, e.g., receipt of handbook signature, or see 7:270 E1, *School Medication Authorization Form - Asthma Inhalers and/or Epinephrine Injectors*. Discuss with the board attorney the method that works best for the district.

<sup>6</sup> Optional. A school board must ensure that it does not adopt this section into the policy unless it is prepared to implement 105 ILCS 5/22-30, amended by P.A. 100-726, eff. 1-1-19. The law permits a district to maintain a supply of undesignated asthma medication in any secure location that is accessible before, during, and after school where a person is most at risk, including, but not limited to a classroom or the nurse's office, and use them when necessary. The P.A. 100-726, eff. 1-1-19, amendment requiring accessibility before, during, and after school does not address the logistical issues that classrooms are typically locked before and after school. Consult the board attorney about the implementation issues with this new phrase in the law.

Consult the board attorney about the consequences of informing the community that the district will obtain a prescription for a supply of undesignated asthma medication, implement a plan for its use, and then not doing it, as doing so may be fraught with legal liabilities. Also fraught with legal liabilities is when the district provides them, but does not have them accessible before, during, and after school where an asthmatic person is most at risk as required by 105 ILCS 5/22-30, amended by P.A. 100-726, eff. 1-1-19. See In re Estate of Stewart, 406 Ill.Dec. 345 (2nd Dist. 2016)(denying tort immunity to district, finding its response to a student's asthma attack was willful and wanton (which district disputed as a possible heart attack)) and In re Estate of Stewart, 412 Ill.Dec. 914 (Ill. 2017)(school district's appeal denied).

The superintendent is given broad authority to implement this section; however, several preliminary steps should occur with the assistance of the board attorney. They include, but are not limited to: (1) investigating the feasibility of obtaining a prescription for a supply of undesignated asthma medication in the name of the district or one of its schools, and (2) outlining the advantages and disadvantages of implementing this plan based upon each district's individual resources and circumstances, and student population's needs.

<sup>7</sup> 105 ILCS 5/22-30(a), amended by P.A. 100-726, eff. 1-1-19, defines *trained personnel* as any school employee or volunteer personnel authorized in Sections 10-22.34, 10-22.34a, and 10-22.34b of the School Code who has completed training required by 105 ILCS 5/22-30(g), amended by P.A. 100-726, eff. 1-1-19 to recognize and respond to anaphylaxis, an opioid overdose, or respiratory distress. 105 ILCS 5/22-30(a), amended by P.A. 100-726, eff. 1-1-19.

ISBE must develop the training curriculum for trained personnel, and it may be conducted online or in person. Id. at (h) and 23 Ill.Admin.Code §1.540(e)(3). ~~P.A. 99-480 did not amend the trained personnel to include recognition and response to an opioid overdose. However,~~ 105 ILCS 5/22-30(h-5), amended by P.A. § 99-480, 5/22-30(h), amended by 99-711, and 5/22-30(h-10), amended by P.A. 100-726, eff. 1-1-19 and 23 Ill.Admin.Code §1.540(e)(4) list the training curriculum requirements to recognize and respond to an opioid overdose, an allergic reaction, including anaphylaxis, and respiratory distress, respectively.

<sup>8</sup> Id. at (a).

<sup>9</sup> Id. at (g) and 23 Ill.Admin.Code §1.540(e)(7)&(8).

## School District Supply of Undesignated Epinephrine ~~Auto~~-Injectors 10

The Superintendent or designee shall implement Section 22-30(f) of the School Code and maintain a supply of undesignated epinephrine ~~auto~~-injectors in the name of the District and provide or administer them as necessary according to State law. *Undesignated epinephrine ~~auto~~-injector* means an epinephrine ~~auto~~-injector prescribed in the name of the District or one of its schools. A school nurse or trained personnel, as defined in State law,<sup>11</sup> may administer an undesignated epinephrine ~~auto~~-injector to a person when they, in good faith, believe a person is having an anaphylactic reaction. Each building administrator and/or his or her corresponding school nurse shall maintain the names of trained personnel who have received a statement of certification pursuant to State law. <sup>12</sup>

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

<sup>10</sup> Optional. A school board must ensure that it does not adopt this section into the policy unless it is prepared to implement 105 ILCS 5/22-30, amended by P.A. 99-711. The law permits a district to maintain a supply of undesignated epinephrine ~~auto~~-injectors in any secure location that is accessible before, during, and after school where an allergic person is most at risk, including, but not limited to, classrooms and lunchrooms, and use them when necessary. The P.A. 99-711 amendment requiring accessibility before, during, and after school does not address the logistical issues that classrooms are typically locked before and after school. Consult the board attorney about the implementation issues with this new phrase in the law.

Consult the board attorney about the consequences of informing the community that the district will obtain a prescription for a supply of undesignated epinephrine ~~auto~~-injectors, and implement a plan for their use, and then not doing it, as doing so may be fraught with legal liabilities. Also fraught with legal liabilities is if the district is providing ~~ing~~ them, but does not have ~~ing~~ them accessible before, during, and after school where an allergic person is most at risk as required by P.A. 99-711. See In re Estate of Stewart, 406 Ill.Dec. 345 (2nd Dist. 2016)(denying tort immunity to district, finding its response to a student's asthma attack was *willful and wanton* (which district disputed as a possible heart attack)); In re Estate of Stewart, 412 Ill.Dec. 914 (Ill. 2017)(school district's appeal denied).

The superintendent is given broad authority to implement this section; however, several preliminary steps should occur with the assistance of the board attorney. They include, but are not limited to: (1) investigating the feasibility of obtaining a prescription for a supply of undesignated epinephrine ~~auto~~-injectors in the name of the district or one of its schools, and (2) outlining the advantages and disadvantages of implementing this plan based upon each district's individual resources and circumstances, and student population's needs.

<sup>11</sup> ~~See the discussion regarding state law defines trained personnel, in f/n/7, above as any school employee or volunteer personnel authorized in Sections 10-22.34, 10-22.34a, and 10-22.34b of this Code who has completed training to recognize and respond to anaphylaxis. 105 ILCS 5/22-30(a). ISBE must develop the training curriculum for trained personnel, and it may be conducted online or in person. Id. at (h) and 23 Ill.Admin.Code §1.540(e)(3). P.A. 99-480 did not amend the trained personnel to include recognition and response to an opioid overdose. However, 105 ILCS 5/22-30(h-5), amended by P.A. 99-480 and 23 Ill.Admin.Code §1.540(e)(4) list the training curriculum requirements to recognize and respond to an opioid overdose.~~

<sup>12</sup> ~~See f/n 9, above 23 Ill.Admin.Code §1.540(e)(7)&(8).~~

### School District Supply of Undesignated Opioid Antagonists 13

The Superintendent or designee shall implement Section 22-30(f) of the School Code and maintain a supply of undesignated opioid antagonists in the name of the District and provide or administer them as necessary according to State law. *Opioid antagonist* means a drug that binds to opioid receptors and blocks or inhibits the effect of opioids acting on those receptors, including, but not limited to, naloxone hydrochloride or any other similarly acting drug approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration. *Undesignated opioid antagonist* is not defined by the School Code; for purposes of this policy it means an opioid antagonist prescribed in the name of the District or one of its schools. A school nurse or trained personnel,<sup>14</sup> as defined in State law, may administer an undesignated opioid antagonist to a person when they, in good faith, believe a person is having an opioid overdose. Each building administrator and/or his or her corresponding school nurse shall maintain the names of trained personnel who have received a statement of certification pursuant to State law.<sup>15</sup> ~~On or after June 1, 2018, s~~See the website for the Ill. Dept. of Human Services for information about opioid prevention, abuse, public awareness, and a toll-free number to provide information and referral services for persons with questions concerning substance abuse treatment. <sup>16</sup>

### Designated Caregiver Administration of Medical Cannabis 17

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

<sup>13</sup> Optional. If the board chooses to implement an undesignated opioid antagonist program, and the district employs law enforcement, consult the board attorney about whether this subhead becomes required. See ~~Alcoholism and Other Drug Abuse and Dependency Substance Use Disorder~~ Act. 20 ILCS 301/, amended by P.A.s 100-201 and 100-759, eff. 1-1-19.

For boards that choose to implement an undesignated opioid antagonists program, consult the board attorney regarding the Safe and Drug-Free School and Communities Act of 1994. 20 U.S.C. §7101(b). It prohibits funds provided under it to be used for medical services or drug treatment or rehabilitation, except for integrated student supports, specialized instructional support services, or referral to treatment for impacted students, which may include students who are victims of, or witnesses to crime or who illegally use drugs.

A school board must ensure that it does not adopt this section into the policy unless it is prepared to implement 105 ILCS 5/22-30(h-5), amended by P.A. 99-480. The law permits a district to maintain a supply of undesignated opioid antagonists in any secure location where a person is at risk of an opioid overdose and use them when necessary. The consequences of informing the community that the district will obtain a prescription for a supply of opioid antagonists and implement a plan for their use, and then not doing it may be fraught with legal liabilities.

The superintendent is given broad authority to implement this section; however, several preliminary steps should occur with the assistance of the board attorney. They include, but are not limited to: (1) investigating the feasibility of obtaining a prescription for a supply of opioid antagonists in the name of the district or one of its schools, and (2) outlining the advantages and disadvantages of implementing this plan based upon each district's individual resources and circumstances, and student population's needs.

<sup>14</sup> See the discussion regarding *trained personnel* in f/n 7, above.

<sup>15</sup> See f/n ~~98~~, above.

<sup>16</sup> Optional sentence if the board chooses to implement an undesignated opioid antagonist program as discussed in f/n 9, above. 20 ILCS 301/20-30, added by P.A. 100-494, ~~eff. 6-1-18~~, mandates the Ill. Dept. of Human Services to create a website with these resources. The purpose of this sentence is to provide the community with information about a public health crisis affecting students.

<sup>17</sup> 105 ILCS 5/22-33(g), added by P.A. 100-660 (*Ashley's Law*), allows students to be given medical cannabis infused products at school or on the school bus and requires school boards to adopt a policy to implement the law. **Important: Implementation of this policy may cause a district to lose federal funding.** See f/n 22, below and consult the board attorney about the issue of federal funding.

If the board will not adopt a policy addressing the administration of medical cannabis, delete: (1) this subhead, (2) the last sentence from the section entitled **Void Policy; Disclaimer**, and (3) the following statutes from the Legal References:

~~"and 5/22-33".~~

~~410 ILCS 130/, Compassionate Use of Medical Cannabis Pilot Program Act, and scheduled to be repealed on July 1, 2020.~~

~~720 ILCS 550/, Cannabis Control Act.~~

~~Last, move the " and" in the Legal References forward: 105 ILCS 5/10-20.14b, 5/10-22.21b, and 5/22-30.~~

The Compassionate Use of Medical Cannabis Pilot Program Act<sup>18</sup> allows a parent/guardian of a student who is a minor to register with the Ill. Dept. of Public Health (IDPH) as a *designated caregiver* to administer medical cannabis to their child. A designated caregiver may also be another individual other than the student’s parent/guardian. Any designated caregiver must be at least 21 years old<sup>19</sup> and is allowed to administer a *medical cannabis infused product* to a child who is a student on the premises of his or her school or on his or her school bus if:

1. Both the student and the designated caregiver possess valid registry identification cards issued by IDPH;
2. Copies of the registry identification cards are provided to the District;<sup>20</sup> and
3. That student’s parent/guardian completed, signed, and submitted a *School Medication Authorization Form - Medical Cannabis*.<sup>21</sup>

*Medical cannabis infused product* (product) includes oils, ointments, foods, and other products that contain usable cannabis but are not smoked or vaped.<sup>22</sup> Smoking and/or vaping medical cannabis is prohibited.<sup>23</sup>

After administering the product to the student, the designated caregiver shall immediately<sup>24</sup> remove it from school premises or the school bus. The product may not be administered in a manner that, in the opinion of the District or school, would create a disruption to the educational environment or cause exposure of the product to other students. A school employee shall not be required to administer the product.<sup>25</sup>

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<sup>18</sup> 410 ILCS 130/, and scheduled to be repealed on July 1, 2020.

<sup>19</sup> Id. at 130/10(i), added by P.A. 100-660.

<sup>20</sup> The laws are silent about copies of the cards being provided to the district. Requiring copies of the registry cards is a best practice. Consult the board attorney about any records laws implicated in requiring and maintaining copies of these registry cards.

<sup>21</sup> A completed and signed school medication authorization form is not required by *Ashley’s Law* but is a best practice and consistent with this sample policy’s language for other medications. See sample exhibit 7:270-E2, *School Medication Authorization Form – Medical Cannabis*.

<sup>22</sup> Consult the board attorney regarding the controversial issue of students using at, or bringing to school, cannabis-infused products without THC that are derived from *industrial hemp* (hemp oil or cannabidiol (CBD) oil, the naturally occurring cannabinoid constituent of cannabis). Industrial hemp is defined in the Industrial Hemp Act (IHA) as the plant *Cannabis sativa L.* and any part of that plant, whether growing or not, with a delta-9 tetrahydrocannabinol concentration of not more than 0.3 percent on a dry weight basis that has been cultivated under a license or is otherwise lawfully present in Illinois and includes any intermediate or finished product made or derived from industrial hemp. 505 ILCS 89/, added by P.A. 100-1091. Industrial hemp is also colloquially known as *agricultural hemp*.

Products from industrial hemp are widely available. As a consequence, school employees may encounter the argument from a student and his or her parent/guardian that the use of hemp or CBD oil products derived from industrial hemp (containing no THC) is not a violation of Illinois law because 720 ILCS 550/3(a), amended by P.A. 100-1091 states “cannabis does not include industrial hemp as defined and authorized under the IHA (505 ILCS 89/, added by P.A. 100-1091).”

<sup>23</sup> Optional sentence. 410 ILCS 130/10(q), amended by P.A. 100-660, and scheduled to be repealed on July 1, 2020, prohibits medical cannabis from being smoked. District administrators may find providing this information to the community helpful to enforcement of this policy.

<sup>24</sup> The word *immediately* is not in *Ashley’s law*. It is added to ensure legal compliance with federal laws that could affect federal funding. For example, consider administrators who may be in the situation where a designated caregiver provides his or her child the product and then wants to volunteer in the school or greet another child in the school while carrying the product in the building which may violate the Cannabis Control Act (720 ILCS 550/). Consult the board attorney about the best term to use here, if any, as nothing in the law addresses these common scenarios that school administrators will encounter.

<sup>25</sup> 105 ILCS 5/22-33(e), added by P.A. 110-660.

Discipline of a student for being administered a product by a designated caregiver pursuant to this policy is prohibited. The District may not deny a student attendance at a school solely because he or she requires administration of the product during school hours.

Void Policy; Disclaimer 26

The School District Supply of Undesignated Asthma Medication section of the policy is void whenever the Superintendent or designee is, for whatever reason, unable to: (1) obtain for the District a prescription for undesignated asthma medication from a physician or advanced practice nurse licensed to practice medicine in all its branches, or (2) fill the District's prescription for undesignated school asthma medication. 27

The **School District Supply of Undesignated Epinephrine ~~Auto~~-Injectors** section of the policy is void whenever the Superintendent or designee is, for whatever reason, unable to: (1) obtain for the District a prescription for undesignated epinephrine ~~auto~~-injectors from a physician or advanced practice nurse licensed to practice medicine in all its branches, or (2) fill the District's prescription for undesignated school epinephrine ~~auto~~-injectors. 28

The **School District Supply of Undesignated Opioid Antagonists** section of the policy is void whenever the Superintendent or designee is, for whatever reason, unable to: (1) obtain for the District a prescription for opioid antagonists from a health care professional<sup>29</sup> who has been delegated prescriptive authority for opioid antagonists in accordance with Section 5-23 of the ~~Alcoholism and Other Drug Abuse and Dependency~~Substance Use Disorder Act, or (2) fill the District's prescription for undesignated school opioid antagonists. 30

The Designated Caregiver Administration of Medical Cannabis section of the policy is void and the District reserves the right not to implement it if the District or school is in danger of losing federal funding. 31

Administration of Undesignated Medication 32

Upon any administration of an undesignated asthma medication, epinephrine ~~auto~~-injector, or an opioid antagonist, the Superintendent or designee(s) must ensure all notifications required by State law and administrative procedures occur.

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26 Remove this section if the board does not adopt the undesignated asthma medication, the undesignated epinephrine ~~auto~~-injector, ~~or~~ the undesignated opioid antagonist, or the administration of medical cannabis sections of the policy. If the board adopts one or ~~some but not all the other~~, delete the appropriate paragraph(s) or sentence in this section.

27 Discuss with the board attorney whether the board should remove this sentence when the district reaches full implementation of this section.

~~28 See f/n 27, above. Discuss with the board attorney whether the board should remove this sentence when the district reaches full implementation of this section.~~

29 *Health care professional* means a physician licensed to practice medicine in all its branches, a licensed physician assistant with prescriptive authority, a licensed advanced practice registered nurse with prescriptive authority, or an advanced practice registered nurse who practices in a hospital or ambulatory surgical treatment center and possesses appropriate clinical privileges in accordance with the Nurse Practice Act. 20 ILCS 301/5-23(d)(4), amended by P.A.s 99-173, 99-480, 100-201, ~~and~~ 100-513, and 100-759, eff. 1-1-19.

30 See f/n ~~27~~ above.

31 105 ILCS 5/22-33(f).

32 105 ILCS 5/22-30, amended by P.A.s 99-480 and 100-799, eff. 1-1-19 details specific required notifications, which are listed in 7:270-AP2, *Checklist for District Supply of Undesignated Asthma Medication, Epinephrine Injectors, and/or Opioid Antagonists.*

### Disclaimers

Upon implementation of this policy, the protections from liability and hold harmless provisions as explained in Section 22-30(c) of the School Code apply. 33

No one, including without limitation parent(s)/guardian(s) of students, should rely on the District for the availability of undesignated asthma medication, an undesignated epinephrine ~~auto~~-injector, and/or an undesignated opioid antagonist. This policy does not guarantee the availability of undesignated medications— an epinephrine auto injector and/or opioid antagonist. Students and their parent(s)/guardian(s) should consult their own physician regarding ~~such~~ these medication(s).

LEGAL REF.: 105 ILCS 5/10-20.14b, 5/10-22.21b, ~~and 5/22-30~~, and 5/22-33.  
410 ILCS 130/, Compassionate Use of Medical Cannabis Pilot Program Act, and  
scheduled to be repealed on July 1, 2020.  
720 ILCS 550/, Cannabis Control Act.  
23 Ill.Admin.Code §1.540.

CROSS REF.: 7:285 (Food Allergy Management)

ADMIN. PROC.: 7:270-AP1 (Dispensing Medication), 7:270-AP2 (Checklist for District Supply of Undesignated Asthma Medication, Epinephrine ~~Auto~~-Injectors, and/or Opioid Antagonists), 7:270-E1 (School Medication Authorization Form), 7:270-E2 (School Medication Authorization Form - Medical Cannabis)

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33 105 ILCS 5/22-30(c).