

School Board

Administrative Procedure - Superintendent Committees

The Superintendent or designee creates Superintendent or administrative committees as deemed necessary, makes all appointments, and directs all activities. A Superintendent or administrative committee reports directly to the Superintendent or designated administrator who directs its activities. The Superintendent or designee should consult the Board Attorney (a) concerning whether any of these committees must comply with the Open Meetings Act (OMA), and/or (b) to receive guidance for ensuring that the meetings either comply with OMA requirements or do not trigger OMA.¹ Unless otherwise indicated, the listed Superintendent or administrative committees are optional.

Communicable and Chronic Infectious Disease Program Task Force

This task force assists in the development and review of a chronic and infectious disease program consistent with the District's policies and State and federal laws and regulations, and reports directly to the Superintendent or designee. Appointments are made to the task force only if the Superintendent or designee determines that its input is desirable. See Board policies 5:40, *Communicable and Chronic Infectious Disease* (addressing personnel); and 7:280, *Communicable and Chronic Infectious Disease* (addressing students).

Task force members include the Superintendent or designee, the District medical advisor, a school nurse, and representatives from the School Board, local health department, PTA or PTO, the professional staff, and other employee groups.

Communicable and Chronic Infectious Disease Review Team

This review team monitors those employees and students who have a communicable and chronic infectious disease, and:

1. Reviews individual medical case histories.
2. Recommends the most appropriate educational setting for a student, which may include temporary removal from and return to the regular educational setting.
3. Recommends the most appropriate work setting for an employee; this may include retention in his/her present position, transfer to another position, or temporary excusal from or return to his/her work assignment.

The footnotes should be removed before the material is used.

¹ Superintendent and administrative committees are generally not governed by the Open Meetings Act (OMA), but the operation and function of specific committees may make the Act applicable. For example, any committee, whether superintendent or board, having as members at least a majority of the quorum (three out of seven) of the board, will be subject to OMA. 5 ILCS 120/1.02. For a five-member board, OMA is applicable when a quorum of board members (three out of five) sit on a committee. *Id.* Other factors that determine whether a committee is governed by OMA include “who appoints the members of the entity, the formality of their appointment, and whether they are paid for their tenure; the entity’s assigned duties, including duties reflected in the entity’s by-laws or authorizing statute; whether its role is solely advisory or whether it also has a deliberative or investigative function; whether the entity is subject to government control or otherwise accountable to any public body; whether the group has a budget; its place within the larger organization or institution of which it is a part; and the impact of decisions or recommendations that the group makes.” *Univ. Prof’ls v. Stukel*, 344 Ill.App.3d 856, 865 (1st Dist. 2003).

Team members may include the District’s medical advisor, a school nurse, the Building Principal, and the Superintendent or designee.²

The review team is guided by the Board’s policies, Ill. Dept. of Public Health (IDPH) rules and regulations, and all other applicable State and federal laws. It reports directly to the Superintendent or designee. See also Board policies 5:40, *Communicable and Chronic Infectious Disease*; and 7:280, *Communicable and Chronic Infectious Disease*. The review team consults the employee’s or the student’s personal physician and local health department officials before making any recommendations.

The Communicable and Chronic Infectious Disease Review Team respects the privacy rights of each employee and student and takes such precautions as may be necessary to secure confidentiality.

Anaphylaxis Prevention, Response, and Management Committee

This committee develops and implements the District’s Anaphylaxis Prevention, Response, and Management Program and reports directly to the Superintendent or designee. It monitors the program and establishes a schedule to ensure the Superintendent reports on the program’s effectiveness to the Board at least once every three years. See Board policy 7:285, *Anaphylaxis Prevention, Response, and Management Program*, and administrative procedure 7:285-AP, *Anaphylaxis Prevention, Response, and Management Program*, based upon the Ill. State Board of Education (ISBE) Anaphylaxis Response Policy for Illinois Schools at: www.isbe.net/Documents/Anaphylactic-policy.pdf.

Committee members may include District-level administrators, Building Principals, the District Safety Coordinator (see administrative procedure 4:170-AP1, *Comprehensive Safety and Security Plan, Part C, District Safety Coordinator and Safety Team; Responsibilities*), District 504 Coordinator (see exhibit 6:120-AP1, E1, *Notice to Parents/Guardians Regarding Section 504 Rights-*), staff members, parents/guardians, community members, and students.

Employee Substance Abuse Prevention Committee

This committee makes recommendations directly to the Superintendent or designee regarding the issues of employee substance abuse and resulting employee conduct standards, and:

1. Cooperates with community and State agencies on substance abuse programs.
2. Gathers information about substance abuse and suggests methods to disseminate it to employees.
3. Develops a support network that encourages employees to self-refer for treatment and suggests procedures for early identification and treatment.
4. Recommends procedures that would protect the privacy of employees while taking into consideration any directives from the Board to the Superintendent regarding the District’s obligation to provide a safe environment and to ensure high-quality performance, which may include but not be limited to:
 - a. Securing training for designated district employees to educate them to identify symptoms of being impaired by or under the influence of substances prohibited by policy. For guidance about what impaired by or under the influence of means, see:
 - i. Footnote numbers five and six in Board policy 5:50, *Drug- and Alcohol-Free Workplace; E-Cigarette, Tobacco, and Cannabis Prohibition*;

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² The team members listed align with prior joint guidance of the Ill. State Board of Education (ISBE) and the Ill. Dept. of Public Health. See <https://wordpress.uchospitals.edu/infectionprevention/files/2011/05/IDPH-Chronic-ID-in-schoolchildren.pdf>.

- ii. 625 ILCS 5/11-501.2 and 5/11-501.9, (chemical and other tests, validity, etc., a/k/a *field sobriety tests*);
 - iii. 410 ILCS 705/10-50(d) (“An employer may consider an employee to be impaired or under the influence of cannabis if the employer has a *good faith belief* that an employee manifests specific, articulable symptoms while working that decrease or lessen the employee’s performance of the duties or tasks of the employee’s job position, including symptoms of the employee’s speech, physical dexterity, agility, coordination, demeanor, irrational or unusual behavior, or negligence or carelessness in operating equipment or machinery; disregard for the safety of the employee or others, or involvement in any accident that results in serious damage to equipment or property; disruption of a production or manufacturing process; or carelessness that results in any injury to the employee or others.”) (**Note:** Consult the Board Attorney about identifying cannabis use); and
 - iv. Professional development opportunities in the area, e.g., local law enforcement agencies may be a place to begin.
- b. Implementing a reasonable suspicion and/or **drug testing**³ program(s) to enhance the District’s ability to identify and discipline employees suspected of being impaired by and/or under the influence of prohibited substances. **Note:** Consult the Board Attorney before implementing any drug-testing program(s) or disciplining employees based upon the results of these programs. Drug testing will likely assist the District with the challenges of identifying cannabis-related issues, but the science behind impairment identification and behavioral testing for cannabis impairment is new and emerging.
 - c. Addressing expectations for employees in positions of leadership who are perpetually on call⁴ due to the nature of their positions and responsibilities.
 - d. Holding licensed educators to a higher standard than non-licensed employees due to their professional code of conduct expectations.
 - e. Holding employees working directly with students to a higher standard than employees not working directly with students.
 - f. Recommends a method to explicitly inform employees of the consequences of violating the District’s policy.
 - g. Recommends best practices for discipline of employees who are suspected of violating or are violating the District’s policy. ⁵

Committee members may include the Superintendent or designee, the District’s medical advisor/medical review officer, and employee representatives from both professional and educational

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³ The best practice for ensuring the strongest defense when disciplining an employee for undertaking tasks while being impaired by and/or under the influence of prohibited substances is a confirmed, positive drug test used in combination with reasonable suspicion of impairment. Drug testing may be cost prohibitive and disruptive for school districts while also presenting several other legal considerations, including possible collective bargaining implications upon request by the employee representative. For example, while the Americans with Disabilities Act allows the results of such tests to be used as the basis for disciplinary action (42 U.S.C. §12114; 29 C.F.R. §1630.16(c)), drug tests may still violate other laws, e.g., Title VI and the Rehabilitation Act (42 U.S.C. §2000e *et seq.*; and 29 U.S.C. §701 *et seq.*). Identifying and disciplining employees for cannabis use on a drug test alone may present a unique set of challenges because cannabis can remain in a person’s system for weeks.

⁴ See f/n 3 of sample policy 5:50, *Drug- and Alcohol-Free Workplace; E-Cigarette, Tobacco, and Cannabis Prohibition*.

⁵ Consult the board attorney regarding any disciplinary action explored for employees based solely on a positive cannabis test result. Employee discipline is an item on which collective bargaining may be required.

support personnel. The committee is guided by Board policies, administrative procedures, and relevant State and federal statutes. See Board policies 5:50, *Drug- and Alcohol-Free Workplace; E-Cigarette, Tobacco, and Cannabis Prohibition*; 5:120, *Employee Ethics; Code of Professional Conduct*; and *Conflict of Interest*; and administrative procedure 5:120-AP2, *Employee Conduct Standards*.

Pandemic Planning Team

This team builds a strong relationship with the local health department and emergency medical agencies and uses their assistance to develop and implement a comprehensive pandemic influenza school action plan and build awareness of the final plan among staff, students, and the community. See Board policy 4:180, *Pandemic Preparedness; Management; and Recovery*, and its procedures.

Team members may include one or two Board members, administrators, and staff members. The team reports directly to the Superintendent or designee.

Sex Equity Committee

This committee supports the District's efforts to eliminate sexual harassment by advising the Superintendent or designee on prevention, intervention, and education. Committee members may include community representatives, District administrators, teachers, and students. See Board policies 2:260, *Uniform Grievance Procedure*; 2:265, *Title IX Grievance Procedure*; 5:10, *Equal Employment Opportunity and Minority Recruitment*; 5:20, *Workplace Harassment Prohibited*; 5:90, *Abused and Neglected Child Reporting*; 7:10, *Equal Educational Opportunities*; 7:20, *Harassment of Students Prohibited*; 7:180, *Prevention of and Response to Bullying, Intimidation, and Harassment*; and 7:185, *Teen Dating Violence Prohibited*.

School Violence Prevention Team

This team builds awareness about and supports the development and implementation of the District's:

1. Targeted School Violence Prevention Program. See Board policy 4:190, *Targeted School Violence Prevention Program*, and administrative procedure 4:190-AP1, *Targeted School Violence Prevention Program*.
2. Anti-bullying program, as appropriate. See Board policy 7:180, *Prevention of and Response to Bullying, Intimidation, and Harassment*; and administrative procedure 7:180-AP1, *Prevention, Identification, Investigation, and Response to Bullying*.

All Building Principals or their designees must serve on this team.⁶ Other team members may include the District Safety Coordinator (see administrative procedure 4:170-AP1, *Comprehensive Safety and Security Plan, Part C, District Safety Coordinator and Safety Team; Responsibilities*), law enforcement representatives, the Board Attorney, District psychologist(s), mental health workers and/or social service agencies, faith leaders, community members, and students. The team reports directly to the Superintendent or designee.

Transitional Bilingual Education (TBE) Programs Parent Advisory Committee⁷

This committee is required. The committee maximizes the practical involvement of parents/guardians of students in the District's TBE program(s). Its purpose is to:

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⁶ Including building principals on this team aligns with [sample](#) administrative procedure 4:190-AP1, *Targeted School Violence Prevention Program*, which provides that "Building Principals are mandatory for successful implementation" of a Targeted School Violence Prevention Plan.

⁷ 105 ILCS 5/14C-10.

1. Afford parents/guardians the opportunity to effectively express their views; and
2. Ensure that the District's program(s) are planned, operated, and evaluated with the involvement of, and in consultation with, parents/guardians of students served by the program(s).

All Building Principals or their designees serve on this team.⁸ Other committee members must include parents/guardians of students enrolled in the District's TBE program(s), transitional bilingual education teachers, counselors, and representatives from community groups. A majority of the committee members (or if the District has multiple committees, each committee) must be parents/guardians of students enrolled in the District's TBE program(s).⁹

This committee must elect officers, establish internal rules, guidelines, and procedures.¹⁰ It reports directly to the Superintendent or designee.

Title I Parent Advisory Committee

This committee is required if the District receives or desires to receive Title I funds. See Board policy 6:170, *Title I Programs*; administrative procedure 6:170-AP1, E1, *District-Level Parent and Family Engagement Compact*; 20 U.S.C. §§6312(a)(1)(A), 6318(a)(2)(F). The committee supports the development and implementation of the District's Title I plan. Its activities may include, at the Superintendent or designee's directive:

1. Facilitating the active involvement of parents/guardians in their children's academic success by such activities as coordinating Title I parent-teacher conferences, providing information to help parents/guardians assist their children, coordinating volunteer or paid participation by parents/guardians in school activities, and establishing a process to respond to parents/guardians' inquiries and recommendations.
2. Distributing Title I informational materials.
3. Consulting on the District's Title I Plan.
4. Supporting the implementation of Board policy 6:170, *Title I Programs*.

Committee members include parents/guardians and family members of Title I children.¹¹ It reports directly to the Superintendent or designee.

PERA (Performance Educational Reform Act) Joint Committee and the RIF (Reduction in Force) Joint Committee¹²

Each committee listed below is required until its function has been fulfilled.

1. **PERA joint committee.** ~~This mandatory committee develops a plan for incorporating data and indicators of student growth into the evaluation plan.~~ The joint committee is "composed of equal representation selected by the district and its teachers, or where applicable, the exclusive bargaining representative of its teachers." 105 ILCS 5/24A-4(b-5), added by P.A. 104-20. This committee may, but is not required to, incorporate data and indicators on student growth as a

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⁸ Optional. If building principals do not serve on this committee and the district deletes this sentence, amend the next sentence's introductory words as follows: "~~Other~~ committee members must include ...".

⁹ 105 ILCS 5/14C-10.

¹⁰ Id.

¹¹ Inclusion of parents/guardians and family members of Title I children on this committee aligns with 20 U.S.C. §6318(a)(2)(A), which requires a district to involve them in the joint development of a district's plan to help low-achieving children meet challenging achievement and academic standards, and in the development of comprehensive and targeted support and improvement plans.

¹² These committees are not subject to OMA. 105 ILCS 5/24A-4(b) and 105 ILCS 5/24-12(c).

~~factor in rating teaching performance in the teacher evaluation plan. Id.If, within 180 calendar days of the committee's first meeting, the committee does not reach an agreement on the plan, the District must implement ISBE's model evaluation plan with respect to the use of data and indicators on student growth.~~ The amendment of an evaluation plan continues to be a mandatory subject of bargaining. This committee also agrees to the panel of qualified evaluators that reviews appeals of unsatisfactory performance ratings and determines the criteria for successful appeals.¹³ 105 ILCS 5/24A-5.5. This committee must also: (a) establish a teacher evaluation plan that ensures that each tenured teacher whose performance is rated as either excellent or proficient is evaluated at least once in the course of the three school years after receipt of the rating, and (b) implement an informal teacher observation plan established by ISBE rule and by agreement of this committee to ensure that each tenured teacher in this category is at least informally observed at least once in the course of the two school years after receipt of the excellent or proficient rating. 105 ILCS 5/24A-5.

2. **RIF joint committee.** This mandatory committee convenes annually to consider issues identified in the statute concerning the selection of teachers for layoff. 105 ILCS 5/24-12(c). On or before December 1 of each year, the RIF joint committee must be established and must hold its first meeting. It is composed of individuals appointed by the Board and the teachers (or the exclusive bargaining representative of its teachers).

Concussion Oversight Team ¹⁴

The Concussion Oversight Team is required until its function has been fulfilled. State law requires the team to establish protocols for return-to-play and return-to-learn for students who have suffered a concussion or head injury during interscholastic athletic activities. See Board policy 7:305, *Student Athlete Concussions and Head Injuries*. 105 ILCS 5/22-80(d). The Board must appoint or approve a Concussion Oversight Team. Section 22-80(d) identifies who must be on each Concussion Oversight Team. A physician, to the extent possible, must be on the Team. If the school employs an athletic trainer and/or nurse, they must be on the Team to the extent practicable. The Team must include, at a minimum, one person who is responsible for implementing and complying with the return-to-play and return-to-learn protocols adopted by the Team. Other licensed health care professionals may be appointed to serve on the Team. If it is not practicable for a physician, athletic trainer, and/or nurse to be on the Team and other licensed health care professionals are not appointed to serve on the Team, the Team may be composed of only one person who need not be a licensed healthcare professional; however, that individual may not be a coach.

Wellness Committee ¹⁵

The Wellness Committee includes at least one representative from each of the following groups: parents, students, representatives of the school food authority, teachers of physical education, school

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¹³ The PERA joint committee does not determine what rating will be issued to replace an unsatisfactory rating in the event of a successful appeal; that issue must be collectively bargained. 105 ILCS 5/24A-5.5.

¹⁴ 105 ILCS 5/22-80(d).

¹⁵ Establishing a wellness committee is optional; if established, it should be listed here, or delete it if the board has not directed the superintendent to convene a wellness committee in policy 6:50, *School Wellness*. See f/n 27 in sample policy 6:50, *School Wellness*. The preamble to 7 C.F.R. §210.31(d)(1) suggests one method to comply with the rules is by: "identifying individuals" to serve on a "local school wellness policy committee." However, the final text of 7 C.F.R. §210.31(d)(1) does not specifically require districts to establish a local school wellness policy committee – only that they "permit [groups listed in the procedure above] to participate ...".

health professionals, a member of the Board,¹⁶ school administrators,¹⁷ and members of the community. Individuals of this committee will participate in the development, implementation, periodic reviews, and updates of Board policy 6:50, *School Wellness*. 7 C.F.R. §210.31(d)(1).

Children’s Advocacy Center Communication Committee ¹⁸

This committee supports the implementation of the Alleged Incidents of Sexual Abuse; Investigations subhead of Board policy 5:90, *Abused and Neglected Child Reporting*. It includes the District Nondiscrimination Coordinator, District Safety Coordinator, and at least one representative from each of the following groups: District-level administrators, Building Principals, school personnel, and employees from the accredited Children’s Advocacy Center (CAC) that serves the District. The CAC Communication Committee reports directly to the Superintendent or designee. See Board policy 5:90, *Abused and Neglected Child Reporting*, and administrative procedure 5:90-AP1, *Coordination with Children’s Advocacy Center*.

Educational Technology Committee ¹⁹

This committee supports the following functions:

1. Implementation of Board policy 7:345, *Use of Educational Technologies; Student Data Privacy and Security*. Committee members may include the Head of Information Technology, District-level administrators, Building Principals, and teachers. See administrative procedure 7:345-AP, *Use of Educational Technologies; Student Data Privacy and Security*.
2. The District’s submission of an annual report to ISBE regarding educational technology capacities and policies. ²⁰
3. Developing, monitoring, and updating the District’s Artificial Intelligence (AI) Plan and AI Responsible Use Guidelines for the use of AI. ²¹

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¹⁶ See f/n 1 above. As much of the work of developing a plan to involve local stakeholders is administrative/staff work rather than governance work, the best practice is to have a wellness committee be an administrative committee, but consult the board attorney for guidance about the application of OMA when three or more board members serve on this committee.

¹⁷ If a board wants to comply with the U.S. Dept. of Agriculture’s encouragement to include Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Education (SNAP-ED) coordinators or educators in the group to provide input about the wellness policy, insert: “Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Education (SNAP-ED) coordinators, educators,” immediately before: “, and members of the community.”

¹⁸ Establishing a Children’s Advocacy Center (CAC) communication committee is optional and only applies to school districts within a county served by an accredited CAC. See f/n 13 in sample policy 5:90, *Abused and Neglected Child Reporting*, and sample administrative procedure 5:90-AP1, *Coordination with Children’s Advocacy Center*.

¹⁹ Establishing an Educational Technology Committee is optional. The Student Online Personal Protection Act (SOPPA), 105 ILCS 85/, centralizes decision making about what K-12 online sites, services, and applications will be used in schools by requiring boards to adopt a policy for designating which district employees are authorized to enter into agreements with operators who collect personally identifiable information about students. See sample policy 7:345, *Use of Educational Technologies; Student Data Privacy and Security*, and sample administrative procedure 7:345-AP, *Use of Educational Technologies; Student Data Privacy and Security*.

²⁰ 105 ILCS 5/10-20.74. The sample policies that apply to this submission include, but are not limited to: 4:10, *Fiscal and Business Management*; 5:125, *Personal Technology and Social Media; Usage and Conduct*; 6:220, *Bring Your Own Technology (BYOT) Program; Responsible Use and Conduct*; 6:230, *Library Media Program*; 6:235, *Access to Electronic Networks*; and 7:345, *Use of Educational Technologies; Student Data Privacy and Security*.

²¹ See sample administrative procedure 6:235-AP3, *Development of an Artificial Intelligence (AI) Plan and AI Responsible Use Guidelines*. Delete Item #3 if a board has not adopted the optional **Use of Artificial Intelligence (AI)-Enabled Tools** subhead in policy 6:235, *Access to Electronic Networks*.

Remote Learning Committee ²²

This committee develops a plan for instruction in grades pre-K through 12 and presents it to the Superintendent for approval who then presents it to the Board for adoption when the:

1. Governor declares a disaster due to a public health emergency (20 ILCS 3305/7); and
2. State Superintendent of Education declares a requirement for the District to implement and use Remote Learning Days (RLDs) or Blended Remote Learning Days (BRLDs).

After adoption of the plan by the Board, this committee supervises the implementation of administrative procedure 6:20-AP, *Remote and/or Blended Remote Learning Day Plan(s)*, and exists until its function has been fulfilled.

Time Out and Physical Restraint Oversight Team ²³

The Time Out and Physical Restraint Oversight Team is required. The Team includes, but is not limited to, Building Principals, teachers, paraprofessionals, school service personnel, and administrators to develop:

1. The District's plan, including school-specific considerations,²⁴ for reducing and eventually eliminating the use of isolated time out, time out, and physical restraint in accordance with the goals and benchmarks established by ISBE;²⁵ and
2. Procedures to implement the plan and make the plan available for review by parents/guardians.

The Team also supported the District's submission to ISBE of the plan by July 1, 2022, and of progress reports annually thereafter through July 1, 2024, as well as notification to parents/guardians when plans and progress reports were available for review.

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²² Establishing this committee is optional. 105 ILCS 5/10-30, requires "the district to adopt a remote and blended remote learning day plan approved by the district superintendent" when certain emergency conditions exist that are related to the management of a public health emergency under the Ill. Emergency Management Act. See f/n 1 in sample administrative procedure 6:20-AP, *Remote and/or Blended Remote Learning Day Plan(s)*. A committee can assist the superintendent to ensure all the statutory requirements for implementing, monitoring, and amending the plan are met.

²³ 105 ILCS 5/2-3.130(e) requires boards to create a Time Out and Physical Restraint Oversight Team. As this is administrative/staff work rather than governance work, the best practice is to have the team be an administrative committee but consult the board attorney for guidance.

²⁴ An *entity-specific plan* (district-specific plan) is required by 105 ILCS 5/2-3.130(e), amended by P.A. 103-175; however, final ISBE rules at 23 Ill.Admin.Code §1.285(k)(1)(B) go beyond the authority of the statute and require a *school district plan* that includes *school-specific recommendations*.

A plan is required unless a district can show that it: (1) has not used physical restraint, time out, and isolated time out (RTO) within the previous three years, (2) has adopted a policy prohibiting the use of RTO, and (3) enforces the policy. 105 ILCS 5/2-3.130(f); 23 Ill.Admin.Code §1.285(k)(1)(B). Consult the board attorney to determine if a team is required for a district; a team may still be required by law even if no plan is required.

The plan must include, but is not limited to, specific actions being taken by the school to: (1) reduce and eventually eliminate relying on RTO for behavioral interventions and develop noncoercive environments, (2) develop individualized student plans (separate from a student's individualized education program or 504 plan) that aim to prevent the use of RTO, (3) ensure that appropriate school personnel are fully informed of the student's history, including any history of physical or sexual abuse, and other relevant medical and mental health information, except that any disclosure of student information must be consistent with laws and rules governing student confidentiality and privacy rights, and (4) support a vision for cultural change that reinforces using the following in lieu of RTO: positive behavioral interventions and supports, effective ways to de-escalate situations, crisis intervention techniques, and debriefing meetings to reassess what occurred and why. 105 ILCS 5/2-3.130(e)(1)-(4).

²⁵ ISBE's initial goal is for a 25% reduction in the use of RTO over a 12-month period for students experiencing five-plus instances in a 30-day period. ISBE intends to periodically revise this goal in order to systemically reduce and eventually eliminate the use of RTO. See www.isbe.net/Pages/restraint-time-out.aspx for further information, including ISBE's *RTO Reduction Plan Directions and Checklist*, and *Reduction Plan Submittal Template*.