

Students

Harassment of Students Prohibited ¹

Bullying, Intimidation, and Harassment Prohibited

No person, including a District employee or agent, or student, shall harass, intimidate, or bully a student on the basis of actual or perceived: race; color; national origin; military status; unfavorable discharge status from military service; sex; sexual orientation; gender identity; gender-related identity or expression; ancestry; age; religion; physical or mental disability; order of protection status; status of being homeless; actual or potential marital or parental status, including pregnancy; association with a person or group with one or more of the aforementioned actual or perceived characteristics; or any other distinguishing characteristic. The District will not tolerate harassing, intimidating conduct, or bullying whether verbal, physical, sexual, or visual, that affects the tangible benefits of education, that unreasonably interferes with a student's educational performance, or that creates an intimidating, hostile, or offensive educational environment. Examples of prohibited conduct include name-calling, using derogatory slurs, stalking, sexual violence, causing psychological harm, threatening or causing physical harm, threatened or actual destruction of property, or wearing or possessing items depicting or implying hatred or prejudice of one of the characteristics stated above. ²

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

¹ State or federal law requires this subject matter be covered by policy, controls this policy's content, and 105 ILCS 5/10-20.69 (final citation pending), added by P.A. 101-531, requires that every two years, each district within an Illinois county served by an accredited Children's Advocacy Center review all its existing sexual abuse investigation policies and procedures to ensure consistency with 105 ILCS 5/22-85 (final citation pending), added by P.A. 101-531. Each district must also have a policy on bullying. 105 ILCS 5/27-23.7, amended by P.A. 100-137; see 7:180, *Prevention of and Response to Bullying, Intimidation, and Harassment*.

This policy's list of protected classifications is identical to the list in 7:180, *Prevention of and Response to Bullying, Intimidation, and Harassment*. The protected classifications are found in 105 ILCS 5/27-23.7(a); 775 ILCS 5/1-103, amended by P.A. 101-221, eff. 1-1-20; and 23 Ill.Admin.Code §1.240.

The list of protected classifications in sample policy 7:10, *Equal Educational Opportunities*, is different – it does not contain the classifications that are exclusively identified in the bullying statute. 105 ILCS 5/27-23.7.

The Ill. Human Rights Act (IHRA) and an ISBE rule prohibit schools from discriminating against students on the basis of *sexual orientation* and *gender identity*. 775 ILCS 5/5-101(11); 23 Ill.Admin.Code §1.240. *Sexual orientation* is defined as the “actual or perceived heterosexuality, homosexuality, bisexuality, or gender related identity, whether or not traditionally associated with the person's designated sex at birth.” 775 ILCS 5/1-103(O-1). *Gender identity* is included in the definition of sexual orientation in the Act. The Act permits schools to maintain single-sex facilities that are distinctly private in nature, e.g., restrooms and locker rooms. 775 ILCS 5/5-103. 775 ILCS 5/1-102(A), added *order of protection status* to its list of protected categories. The IHRA's jurisdiction is specifically limited to: (1) failing to enroll an individual, (2) denying access to facilities, goods, or services, or (3) failing to take corrective action to stop severe or pervasive harassment of an individual. 775 ILCS 5/5-102.2.

² This list of examples of prohibited conduct is optional. While hate speech is not specifically mentioned in this paragraph, any hate speech used to harass or intimidate is banned. Hate speech without accompanying misconduct may be prohibited in response to actual incidences when hate speech interfered with the educational environment. West v. Derby Unified Sch. Dist., 206 F.3d 1358 (10th Cir. 2000).

Sexual Harassment Prohibited

Sexual harassment of students is prohibited.³ Any person, including a district employee or agent, or student, engages in sexual harassment whenever he or she makes sexual advances, requests sexual favors, and/or engages in other verbal or physical conduct, including sexual violence, of a sexual or sex-based nature, imposed on the basis of sex, that:

1. Denies or limits the provision of educational aid, benefits, services, or treatment; or that makes such conduct a condition of a student's academic status; or
2. Has the purpose or effect of:
 - a. Substantially interfering with a student's educational environment;
 - b. Creating an intimidating, hostile, or offensive educational environment;
 - c. Depriving a student of educational aid, benefits, services, or treatment; or
 - d. Making submission to or rejection of such conduct the basis for academic decisions affecting a student.

The terms *intimidating*, *hostile*, and *offensive* include conduct that has the effect of humiliation, embarrassment, or discomfort. Examples of sexual harassment include touching, crude jokes or pictures, discussions of sexual experiences, teasing related to sexual characteristics, and spreading rumors related to a person's alleged sexual activities. The term *sexual violence* includes a number of different acts. Examples of sexual violence include, but are not limited to, rape, sexual assault, sexual battery, sexual abuse, and sexual coercion.

Making a Complaint

Students are encouraged to report claims or incidences of bullying, harassment, sexual harassment, or any other prohibited conduct to the Nondiscrimination Coordinator, Building Principal, Assistant Building Principal, Dean of Students, a Complaint Manager, or any staff member with whom the

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

³ Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 (Title IX) prohibits discrimination on the basis of sex in any educational program or activity receiving federal financial assistance. 20 U.S.C. §1681. For purposes of Title IX, sexual harassment of students includes acts of sexual violence. Consult the board attorney to ensure the non-discrimination coordinator and complaint managers are trained to appropriately respond to allegations of discrimination based upon sexual violence under Title IX's sexual harassment umbrella. Guidance documents highlight appropriate responses to sexual violence under Title IX. See f/n 7 in policy 2:260, *Uniform Grievance Procedure* for a listing and links to these documents.

The sample policy's definition of *sexual harassment* does not distinguish between *welcome* and *unwelcome* behaviors - each is prohibited if it has a result described in sub-paragraph 1 or 2. See Mary M. v. North Lawrence Community Sch. Corp., 131 F.3d 1220 (7th Cir. 1997) (An eighth grade student did not need to show that a school employee's sexual advances were *unwelcome* in order to prove sexual harassment.).

School districts are liable for damage awards for an employee's sexual harassment of a student in limited situations. Liability occurs only when a district official who, at a minimum, has authority to institute corrective action, has actual notice of and is deliberately indifferent to the employee's misconduct. Gebser v. Lago Vista Independent Sch. Dist., 524 U.S. 274 (1998). Schools are liable in student-to-student sexual harassment cases when school agents are deliberately indifferent to sexual harassment, of which they have actual knowledge that is so severe, pervasive, and objectively offensive that it can be said to deprive the victims of access to the educational opportunities or benefits provided by the school. Davis v. Monroe County Bd. of Educ., 526 U.S. 629 (1999). The Ill. Dept. of Human Rights now has jurisdiction over allegations that a school failed to take corrective action to stop severe or pervasive harassment of an individual based upon a protected category. 775 ILCS 5/5-102.2.

student is comfortable speaking.⁴ A student may choose to report to a person of the student’s same sex.

An allegation that a student was a victim of any prohibited conduct perpetrated by school personnel, including a school vendor or volunteer, shall be processed and reviewed according to policy 5:90, *Abused and Neglected Child Reporting*, in addition to any response required by this policy.

The Superintendent shall insert into this policy the names, addresses, and telephone numbers of the District’s current Nondiscrimination Coordinator and Complaint Managers.⁵ At least one of these individuals will be female, and at least one will be male.

Nondiscrimination Coordinator: 6

Name

Address

Email

Telephone

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

⁴ Using “or any staff member with whom the student is comfortable speaking” is consistent with 7:180, *Prevention of and Response to Bullying, Intimidation, and Harassment*. By including “any staff member” in this list, 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.

⁵ Title IX regulations require districts to identify the person, address, and telephone number of the individual responsible for coordinating the district’s compliance efforts. The U.S. Dept. of Education’s Office for Civil Rights prefers that school districts make Title IX information and coordinators visible to the community, and it has provided materials designed to remind schools of their obligation to designate a Title IX coordinator. These materials include: (a) a *Dear Colleague Letter on Title IX Coordinators*; (b) a *Letter to Title IX Coordinators* that provides them with more information about their role; and (c) a *Title IX Resource Guide* that includes an overview of Title IX’s requirements with respect to several key issues. See www2.ed.gov/policy/rights/guid/ocr/title-ix-coordinators.html.

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

Each district must communicate its bullying policy to students and their parents/guardians. 105 ILCS 5/27-23.7, amended by P.A. 100-137; see 7:180, *Prevention of and Response to Bullying, Intimidation, and Harassment*.

⁶ Sample policy 2:260, *Uniform Grievance Procedure*, states that a district’s Nondiscrimination Coordinator also serves as its Title IX Coordinator. Best practice is that throughout the district’s board policy manual, the same individual be named as Nondiscrimination Coordinator. In contrast, Complaint Managers identified in individual policies may vary depending upon local district needs.

Complaint Managers:

Name	Name
Address	Address
Email	Email
Telephone	Telephone

The Superintendent shall use reasonable measures to inform staff members and students of this policy by including:

1. For students, age-appropriate information about the contents of this policy in the District’s student handbook(s), on the District’s website, and, if applicable, in any other areas where policies, rules, and standards of conduct are otherwise posted in each school. ⁷
2. For staff members, this policy in the appropriate employee handbook(s), if applicable, and/or in any other areas where policies, rules, and standards of conduct are otherwise made available to staff.

Investigation Process

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

Reports and complaints of harassment will be confidential to the greatest extent practicable, subject to the District’s duty to investigate and maintain an educational environment that is productive, respectful, and free of unlawful discrimination, including harassment.

The District shall investigate alleged harassment of students when the Nondiscrimination Coordinator or a Complaint Manager becomes aware of an allegation, regardless of whether a written report or complaint is filed.

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

⁷ In addition to notifying students of the Uniform Grievance Procedure, a district must notify them of the person(s) designated to coordinate the district’s compliance with Title IX. 34 C.F.R. Part 106.8(a). 105 ILCS 5/10-20.69 (final citation pending), added by P.A. 101-418, eff. 1-1-20, requires districts to maintain and implement an *age-appropriate* policy on sexual harassment that is included in the school district’s student handbook, as well as on a district’s website and, if applicable, other areas where such information is posted in each school. The law does not expressly state that the age-appropriate policy is for students; however, that is the most logical interpretation. In practice, most districts maintain a student handbook for each building. Because the law only requires one policy, this policy manages the age-appropriate requirement by directing age-appropriate explanations of the policy be included in the building-level student handbook(s). Student handbooks can be developed by the building principals, but should be reviewed and approved by the superintendent and school 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.

Alleged Incidents of Sexual Abuse ⁸

An *alleged incident of sexual abuse* is an incident of sexual abuse of a child, as defined in 720 ILCS 5/11-9.1A(b), that is alleged to have been perpetrated by school personnel, including a school vendor or volunteer, that occurred: on school grounds during a school activity; or outside of school grounds or not during a school activity. ⁹

Any complaint alleging an incident of sexual abuse shall be processed and reviewed according to policy 5:90, *Abused and Neglected Child Reporting*, in addition to any response required by this policy.

Enforcement

Any District employee who is determined, after an investigation, to have engaged in conduct prohibited by this policy will be subject to disciplinary action up to and including discharge. Any District student who is determined, after an investigation, to have engaged in conduct prohibited by this policy will be subject to disciplinary action, including but not limited to, suspension and expulsion consistent with the behavior policy. Any person making a knowingly false accusation regarding prohibited conduct will likewise be subject to disciplinary action up to and including discharge, with regard to employees, or suspension and expulsion, with regard to students.

LEGAL REF.: 20 U.S.C. §1681 et seq., Title IX of the Educational Amendments of 1972.
34 C.F.R. Part 106.
105 ILCS 5/10-20.12, 10-22.5, 5/27-1, and 5/27-23.7.
775 ILCS 5/1-101 et seq., Illinois Human Rights Act.
23 Ill.Admin.Code §1.240 and Part 200.
Davis v. Monroe County Bd. of Educ., 526 U.S. 629 (1999).
Franklin v. Gwinnett Co. Public Schs., 503 U.S. 60 (1992).
Gebser v. Lago Vista Independent Sch. Dist., 524 U.S. 274 (1998).
West v. Derby Unified Sch. Dist. No. 260, 206 F.3d 1358 (10th Cir. 2000).

CROSS REF.: 2:260 (Uniform Grievance Procedure), 5:20 (Workplace Harassment Prohibited), 5:90 (Abused and Neglected Child Reporting), 7:10 (Equal Educational Opportunities), 7:180 (Prevention of and Response to Bullying, Intimidation, and Harassment), 7:185 (Teen Dating Violence Prohibited), 7:190 (Student Behavior), 7:240 (Conduct Code for Participants in Extracurricular Activities)

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

⁸ Delete this subhead if your school district is within a county not served by an accredited Children's Advocacy Center (CAC). 105 ILCS 5/22-85 (final citation pending), added by P.A. 101-531, governs the investigation of an *alleged incident of sexual abuse* of any child within any Illinois counties served by a CAC. For a map of accredited CACs, and to identify a CAC that may serve your district, see www.childrensadvocacycentersofillinois.org/about/map.

⁹ 105 ILCS 5/22-85(b) (final citation pending), added by P.A. 101-531. For further discussion see f/n 14 in policy 5:90, *Abused and Neglected Child Reporting*.

Students

Administrative Procedure - School Admissions and Student Transfers To and From Non-District Schools

Annual Review

The Superintendent or designee reviews this procedure to ensure it is consistent with applicable State and federal laws.

Legal Citations

The legal requirements contained in this procedure are followed by a citation to the controlling rule and/or statute. Citations in parenthesis indicate the location of a named law. For additional clarification regarding a requirement, the cited law should be reviewed.

Guidance Documents

The following non-regulatory guidance list provides more information:

1. Ill. State Board of Education’s annual registration and enrollment guidance document titled *Residency & Enrollment, Immigrant Pupils, Homeless Pupils and School Fees & Waivers*, www.isbe.net/Documents/guidance_reg.pdf;
2. *Dear Colleague Letter: School Enrollment Procedures*, (OCR 05/08/14), www2.ed.gov/about/offices/list/ocr/letters/colleague-201405.pdf;
3. *Information on the Rights of All Children to Enroll in School: Questions and Answers for States, School Districts and Parents* (revised 05/08/14), www2.ed.gov/about/offices/list/ocr/docs/qa-201405.pdf; and
4. *Fact Sheet: Information on the Rights of All Children to Enroll in School*, www2.ed.gov/about/offices/list/ocr/docs/dcl-factsheet-201405.pdf.

Transferring In

Steps	Requirements and Actions That Must Be Completed
Compliance with admission eligibility prerequisites in State law and School Board policy	All students seeking admission shall meet all residency, age, health examination, immunization, and other eligibility prerequisites as mandated by State law and School Board policy on admissions. See Board policy 7:50, <i>School Admissions and Student Transfers To and From Non-District Schools</i> .
Compliance with the Missing Children Records Act and	The Building Principal or designee of the school into which the student is transferring shall notify in writing the person enrolling

Steps	Requirements and Actions That Must Be Completed
Missing Children Registration Law ¹	<p>the student that within 30 days he or she must provide a certified copy of the student’s birth certificate. 325 ILCS 55/5(b); 20 Ill.Admin.Code §1290.60(a).</p> <p>If the person enrolling a student fails to comply with the above requirement, the Building Principal or designee shall immediately notify the local law enforcement agency and shall also notify the person enrolling the student in writing that, unless he or she complies within 10 days, the matter will be referred to the local law enforcement authority for investigation. If compliance is not obtained within that 10-day period, refer the case.</p> <p>The Building Principal or designee shall immediately report to the local law enforcement authority and the Ill. Dept. of State Police (ISP) any affidavit explaining the inability to produce a copy of the birth certificate that appears inaccurate or suspicious in form or content. 325 ILCS 50/5 and 55/5(b).</p> <p>The Building Principal or designee shall, within 14 days after enrolling a transfer student, request directly from the student’s previous school a certified copy of the student’s record. 23 Ill.Admin.Code §375.75(b); 325 ILCS 50/5(c).</p>
Compliance with the Good Standing Requirement	<p>The parent(s)/guardian(s) of a student who is transferring from an Illinois public school shall ensure that a completed <i>Good Standing Form</i> from that school arrives at the school into which the student is transferring. 105 ILCS 5/2-3.13a.</p> <p>The <i>Good Standing Form</i>, ISBE Form 33-78, available at: www.isbe.net/Documents/33-78_student_transfer.pdf, indicates whether the student’s medical records are current and whether the student is currently being disciplined by a suspension or expulsion. 105 ILCS 5/2-3.13a(b).</p>

The footnotes should be removed before the material is used.

¹ The Missing Children Records Act (325 ILCS 50/) and the Missing Children Registration Law (325 ILCS 55/) are almost identical. Both require either a certified copy of the student’s birth certificate or “other reliable proof, as determined by the [Ill. Dept. of State Police], of the child’s identity and age and an affidavit explaining the inability to produce a copy of the birth certificate.”

What constitutes “other reliable proof of a child’s identity” is unclear. The Missing Children Records Act (325 ILCS 50/5(b)(1)) defines it as “a passport, visa or other governmental documentation of the child’s identity.” The Missing Children Registration Law (325 ILCS 55/5(b)) defines it by referring to the Ill. Dept. of State Police’s implementing rule at 20 Ill.Admin.Code §1290.60(a). The rule states that a certified copy of the student’s birth certificate is the only acceptable proof of a student’s identity and age for purposes of school enrollment. Further, it states that “The Department finds no other proof to be reliable.”

Requiring a certified copy of the birth certificate is the best practice to comply with State law but school districts may not prevent or discourage a child from enrolling or attending school because he or she lacks a birth certificate. Consult the board attorney if a student cannot produce a certified copy of his or her birth certificate and wishes to provide a passport, visa or other governmental or religious documentation of identity. **Important:** Schools cannot deny admission based upon immigration (illegal) status alone. Note that singling out foreign-looking students for visa requests is probably illegal discrimination. See, *Plyler v. Doe*, 457 U.S. 202 (1982). See also f/n 11 in policy 7:50, *School Admissions and Student Transfers To and From Non-District Schools*, and the **Guidance Document** subhead of this procedure above.

Steps	Requirements and Actions That Must Be Completed
	<p>If the student is transferring from any private school (whether located in Illinois or not) or any non-Illinois public school, the parent(s)/guardian(s) shall certify in writing that the student is not currently serving a suspension or expulsion imposed by the school from which the student is transferring. 105 ILCS 5/2-3.13a(b).</p> <p>The Building Principal or designee shall deny admittance to any student who was suspended or expelled for any reason from any public or private school in this or any other state until the student completes the entire term of the suspension or expulsion. 105 ILCS 5/2-3.13a(a). The Superintendent or designee may, upon the request of the parent(s)/guardian(s), place the student in an alternative school program established under the School Code. 105 ILCS 5/2-3.13a(a); 5/10-22.6. Note: Amend this paragraph as necessary to be consistent with board policy (see f/n 14, policy 7:50, <i>School Admissions and Student Transfers To and From Non-District Schools</i> and policy 7:190, <i>Student Behavior</i>).</p> <p>If the student is transferring from an Illinois public school, the Building Principal or designee shall refuse to admit the student unless the student can produce a <i>Good Standing Form</i>.</p> <p>If the student is transferring from any private school (whether located in Illinois or not) or any non-Illinois public school, the Building Principal or designee shall refuse to admit the student unless his or her parent(s)/guardian(s) certify in writing that the student is not currently serving a suspension or expulsion imposed by the school from which the student is transferring.</p>
Compliance with the School Code and the Illinois School Student Records Act	<p>If a request has not been made, the Building Principal shall request academic transcripts and medical records from the student's former school.</p> <p>The Building Principal or designee shall enroll a student whose former school transferred an unofficial record of grades in lieu of the student's official transcript of scholastic records pursuant to 105 ILCS 5/2-3.13a(a) and 23 Ill.Admin.Code §375.75(i). 105 ILCS 10/8.1.</p> <p>Out-of-state transfer students, including children of military personnel, may use unofficial transcripts for admission to a school until official transcripts are obtained from the student's last school district. 105 ILCS 10/8.1(d); 105 ILCS 70/32. Simultaneous with the enrollment of a child of active duty military personnel, the Building Principal or designee shall request the child's educational records from his or her former school. 105 ILCS 70/32.</p>
Compliance with laws concerning education of	The Building Principal or designee shall immediately enroll a homeless child even if the child is unable to produce records

Steps	Requirements and Actions That Must Be Completed
homeless children	<p>normally required for enrollment, in accordance with Board policy 6:140, <i>Education of Homeless Children</i>, and 6:140-AP; <i>Education of Homeless Children</i>. 42 U.S.C. §11432(g)(3)(C)(i) (McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act); 105 ILCS 45/1-20.</p> <p>The Building Principal or designee must immediately contact the school last attended by the child to obtain relevant academic and other records. 42 U.S.C. §11432(g)(3)(C)(ii); 105 ILCS 45/1-10.</p>
Other admission steps	<p>Building Principal or designee shall make the class or grade level assignment, with input from a counselor when needed, and may accept or reject the transferring school’s recommendations.</p> <p>When parent(s)/guardian(s) of a student eligible for special education present a copy of the student’s current individualized education program (IEP) to a new school, the student must be placed in a program described in the IEP. 105 ILCS 10/8.1(c); 23 Ill.Admin.Code §226.50(a)(1). If the school does not receive a copy of the student’s current IEP or a verbal or written confirmation of the requirements of that IEP from the previous school district when the student is presented for enrollment, the student must be placed in a setting that the District believes will meet the student’s needs until a copy of the current IEP is obtained or a new IEP is developed. 23 Ill.Admin.Code §226.50(a)(2).</p> <p>The Building Principal or designee shall administer a Student Home Language Survey, to each student entering the District’s schools for the first time. 23 Ill.Admin.Code §228.15(a). ISBE provides Sample Home Language Surveys that are available in English and twenty-nine other languages under the Home Language Surveys tab at: www.isbe.net/Pages/Screening-for-English-Language-Proficiency.aspx.</p> <p>If the Building Principal or designee did not send a request for records to the student’s former school or school district, he or she shall send a notification to the school or school district from which the student transferred documenting that the student has enrolled in the school. 105 ILCS 5/2-3.13a(c); 23 Ill.Admin.Code §375.75(e).</p> <p>The individual enrolling a student shall be given the opportunity to voluntarily state whether the student has a parent or guardian who is a member of a branch of the U.S. Armed Forces and who is either deployed to active duty or expects to be deployed to active duty during the school year. P.A. 99-30 repealed 105 ILCS 5/22-65; this language is not contained in 105 ILCS 70/. All course, program, extracurricular, graduation and other placements from the student’s former school shall be initially honored if the District has those options, and spaces available. 105 ILCS 70/35.</p>

Steps	Requirements and Actions That Must Be Completed
	<p><i>For Districts that collect biometric information:</i></p> <p>The Building Principal or designee shall notify the student and the student's parent(s)/guardian(s) of their rights with respect to the collection, distribution, and retention of biometric information in accordance with the Student Biometric Information Collection subhead in Board policy 7:340, <i>Student Records</i>. 105 ILCS 5/10-20.40; 23 Ill.AdminCode §375.30(a).</p>

Transferring Out

Steps	Requirements and Action That Must Be Completed
Initial step	<p>The parent(s)/guardian(s) of a student shall notify the Building Principal of their intent, pay outstanding fees or fines, sign a release form authorizing the release of student records, and return all school-owned property.</p>
Compliance with the Illinois School Student Records Act	<p>After receiving a request to transfer school student records, the Building Principal or designee of the transferring school must provide written notice of the nature and substance of the information to be transferred and the opportunity to inspect, copy, and challenge the record. 23 Ill.Admin.Code §375.70(a).</p> <p>The Building Principal or designee of the transferring school must, within 10 days of the notice of the student's transfer, forward a copy of the student's school record to the student's new school. 105 ILCS 10/8.1(b); 23 Ill.Admin.Code §375.75(c), (h). Each school must forward written information relative to the grade levels, subjects and record of academic grades achieved, current mathematics and language arts placement levels, health records, and a most current set of standardized test reports. However, if the student has unpaid fines or fees and is transferring to a public school located in Illinois or any other state, an official record of the student's grades will be sent in lieu of the student's official transcript of scholastic records. 105 ILCS 5/2-3.13a(a); 23 Ill.Admin.Code §375.75(i).</p> <p>For children of active duty military personnel, if official educational records cannot be released to a student for the purpose of transferring, the Building Principal or designee shall prepare and furnish a complete set of unofficial educational records to the extent feasible. 105 ILCS 70/32(a).</p> <p>The Building Principal or designee shall, within 10 days after the student has paid all of his or her outstanding fines and fees and at the school's own expense, forward an official transcript of the scholastic records as defined in 23 Ill.Admin.Code §375.75(i). 105 ILCS 5/2-3.13a(a).</p> <p>The Building Principal shall notify the parent(s)/guardian(s) and the student of the destruction schedule for the student's</p>

Steps	Requirements and Action That Must Be Completed
	<p>permanent and temporary school records and of his or her right to request a copy of those records. 105 ILCS 10/4(h), amended by P.A. 101-161, eff. 1-1-20; 23 Ill.Admin.Code §375.40(c).</p> <p>If within 150 days after a student leaves a school, the school has not received a request for the student's record, or been presented with other documentation that the student has enrolled in another school, the student is counted in the school's and District's calculation of its annual dropout rate. 105 ILCS 5/2-3.13a(c); 23 Ill.Admin.Code §375.75(e).</p>
<p>Compliance with requirements for destruction of biometric information (if applicable)</p>	<p>The Building Principal or designee of the transferring school shall, within 30 days, ensure the destruction of any biometric information collected in accordance with the Student Biometric Information Collection subhead in 7:340, <i>Student Records</i>.</p> <p>No biometric information shall be transferred to another school district in which a student has enrolled. 105 ILCS 5/10-20.40; 23 Ill.Admin.Code §375.70(a)(2). Destruction of a student's biometric information is not subject to authorization by the appropriate Local Record Commission (50 ILCS 205/7). 105 ILCS 5/10-20.40(d); 23 Ill.Admin.Code §375.40(c).</p>
<p>Compliance with the Missing Children Records Act and Missing Children Registration Law</p>	<p>The Building Principal or designee of the transferring school must send the student's records within 10 days of receipt of the request, unless the record has been flagged pursuant to the Missing Children Records Act and/or Missing Children Registration Law; if flagged, the copy shall not be forwarded and the requested school must notify the local law enforcement authority and ISP of the request. 325 ILCS 55/5 and 50/5.</p> <p>If ISP notifies a school of a current or former student's disappearance, the school must flag the student's record so that whenever information regarding the record is requested, the school can immediately report the request to ISP.</p>
<p>Compliance with the Good Standing Requirement</p>	<p>The Building Principal or designee of the transferring school shall send to the school in which the student will or has enrolled a completed <i>Good Standing Form</i> (ISBE Form 33-78 available at: www.isbe.net/Documents/33-78_student_transfer.pdf) and, if a transferring student is currently suspended or expelled, indicate (105 ILCS 5/2-3.13a(a)):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The date and duration of the suspension or expulsion, and 2. Whether the suspension or expulsion is for knowingly possessing in a school building or on school grounds a weapon as defined in the Gun Free Schools Act (20 U.S.C. §7961 <i>et seq.</i>), for knowingly possessing, selling, or delivering in a school building or on school grounds a controlled substance or cannabis, or for battering a staff member of the school.

Steps	Requirements and Action That Must Be Completed
Compliance with the Illinois Domestic Violence Act	<p>If a child transferring to another school is a <i>protected person</i> under an order of protection, the petitioner may request the Building Principal or designee to provide written notice of the order of protection, along with a certified copy of the order, to the institution to which the child is transferring. 750 ILCS 60/222(f).</p> <p>The Building Principal or designee shall respond to the above request by providing, within 24 hours of the transfer or sooner if possible, written notice of the order of protection, along with a certified copy of the order, to the institution to which the child is transferring. 750 ILCS 60/222(f).</p>
Compliance with requirements for tracking transfer	<p>The Superintendent and Building Principal, or their designees, shall count a student as a dropout in the calculation of a school's and District's annual student dropout rate unless the school or district to which a student transferred sends notification that the student has enrolled in the transferee school or school district. 105 ILCS 5/2-3.13a(c); 23 Ill.Admin.Code §375.75(e).</p>

LEGAL REF.: 20 U.S.C. §1232g, Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act.
Plyler v. Doe, 457 U.S. 202 (1982).
105 ILCS 5/2-3.13a, and 5/10-20.40.
105 ILCS 10/, Ill. School Student Records Act.
105 ILCS 45/, Education for Homeless Children Act.
105 ILCS 70/, Educational Opportunity for Military Children Act.
325 ILCS 50/, Missing Children Records Act.
325 ILCS 55/, Missing Children Registration Law.
750 ILCS 60/222, Ill. Domestic Violence Act of 1986.
20 Ill.Admin.Code §1290.60(a).
23 Ill.Admin.Code Part 375, Student Records.

Students

Agency and Police Interviews 1

The Superintendent shall develop procedures to manage requests by agency officials or police officers to interview students at school. Procedures will:

1. Recognize individual student rights and privacy,
2. Recognize the potential impact an interview may have on an individual student,
3. Minimize potential disruption,
4. Foster a cooperative relationship with public agencies and law enforcement, and
5. Comply with State law including, but not limited to, ensuring that before a law enforcement officer, school resource officer, or other school security person detains and questions on school grounds a student under 18 years of age who is suspected of committing a criminal act, the Superintendent or designee will: ²
 - a. Notify or attempt to notify the student's parent/guardian and document the time and manner in writing;
 - b. Make reasonable efforts to ensure the student's parent/guardian is present during questioning or, if they are not present, ensure that school employees (including, but not

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

¹ State or federal law controls this policy's content. The listed standards for procedures, other than compliance with State law, are at the local school board's discretion and may be omitted altogether. The Illinois TRUST Act, 5 ILCS 805/, added by P. A. 100-463, prohibits law enforcement agencies and officials from enforcing federal civil immigration laws. Under Section 15(b), law enforcement cannot stop, arrest, search, detain, or continue to detain a person solely based on an individual's citizenship or immigration status.

An excellent resource is the *Guidelines for Interviews of Students*, published by the Ill. Council of School Attorneys (ICSA) at: www.iasb.com/law/ICSAGuidelinesforInterviewsofStudents.pdf. The publication, *Policing in Schools, Developing a Governance Document for School Resource Officers in K-12 Schools*, was developed by the American Civil Liberties Union, and is available at: www.aclu.org/racial-justice/policing-schools-developing-governance-document-school-resource-officers-k-12-schools. It, like the ICSA *Guidelines*, highlights the need for collaboration between law enforcement and school officials. It recommends that school officials provide law enforcement agencies with information about the school's mission to ensure a safe school environment while respecting student rights. To accomplish this, the white paper recommends that school officials create a *model governance document*, e.g., 7:150-AP, *Agency and Police Interviews*, and provide it to the law enforcement authorities with whom they work.

Another helpful resource is *School Resource Officers, School Law Enforcement Units, and the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA)*, published by PTAC (2019), at: www.studentprivacy.ed.gov/resources/school-resource-officers-school-law-enforcement-units-and-ferpa. 105 ILCS 5/10-20.64, added by P.A. 100-204, prohibits *student booking stations* from being established or maintained on school grounds. A *student booking station* is "a building, office, room, or any indefinitely established space or site, mobile or fixed, which operates concurrently as: (1) predominantly or regularly a place of operation for a municipal police department, county sheriff department, or other law enforcement agency, or under the primary control thereof, and (2) a site at which students are detained in connection with criminal charges or allegations against those students, taken into custody, or engaged with law enforcement personnel in any process that creates a law enforcement record of that contact with law enforcement personnel or processes." 105 ILCS 5/10-20.64(d).

² 105 ILCS 5/22-85 (final citation pending), added by P.A. 101-478, eff. 1-1-20. The statute does not specifically assign these duties to a school official, but instead states that "a law enforcement officer, school resource officer, or other school security personnel" must ensure these conditions are met before detaining and questioning a student on school grounds. For ease of implementation, this policy assigns these duties to a school official as they routinely contact parents/guardians and can arrange for the presence of school personnel during an interview. See the ICSA *Guidelines* for further discussion of school officials' responsibilities when law enforcement authorities interview students at school.

limited to, a school social worker, psychologist, nurse, guidance counselor, or any other mental health professional) are present during the questioning; and

- c. If practicable, make reasonable efforts to ensure a trained law enforcement officer to promote safe interactions and communications with the student is present during questioning. ³

LEGAL REF.: 105 ILCS 5/10-20.64, 5/22-85 (final citation pending)
55 ILCS 80/, Children’s Advocacy Center Act.
325 ILCS 5/, Abused and Neglected Child Reporting Act.
720 ILCS 5/31-1 et seq., Interference with Public Officers Act.
725 ILCS 120/, Rights of Crime Victims and Witnesses Act.

CROSS REF.: 5:90 (Abused and Neglected Child Reporting), 7:130 (Student Rights and Responsibilities), 7:140 (Search and Seizure), 7:190 (Student Behavior)

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

³ 105 ILCS 5/22-85(b)(4) (final citation pending), added by P.A. 101-478, eff. 1-1-20. A trained law enforcement officer is someone who: (1) received training in youth investigations approved or is certified by his/her law enforcement agency as a school resource officer per 50 ILCS 705/10.22, or (2) is a juvenile police officer per 705 ILCS 405/1-3(17).

Students

Prevention of and Response to Bullying, Intimidation, and Harassment 1

Bullying, intimidation, and harassment diminish a student's ability to learn and a school's ability to educate. Preventing students from engaging in these disruptive behaviors and providing all students equal access to a safe, non-hostile learning environment are important District goals.

Bullying on the basis of actual or perceived race, color, national origin, military status, unfavorable discharge status from the military service, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, gender-related identity or expression, ancestry, age, religion, physical or mental disability, order of protection status, status of being homeless, or actual or potential marital or parental status, including pregnancy, association with a person or group with one or more of the aforementioned actual or perceived characteristics, or any other distinguishing characteristic **is prohibited** in each of the following situations: ²

1. During any school-sponsored education program or activity.
2. While in school, on school property, on school buses or other school vehicles, at designated school bus stops waiting for the school bus, or at school-sponsored or school-sanctioned events or activities.
3. Through the transmission of information from a school computer, a school computer network, or other similar electronic school equipment.
4. Through the transmission of information from a computer that is accessed at a nonschool-related location, activity, function, or program or from the use of technology or an electronic device that is not owned, leased, or used by the School District or school if the bullying causes a substantial disruption to the educational process or orderly operation of a school. This paragraph (item #4) applies only when a school administrator or teacher receives a report that bullying through this means has occurred; it does not require staff members to monitor any nonschool-related activity, function, or program.

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

¹ All districts must have a policy on bullying. 105 ILCS 5/27-23.7, amended by P.A. 100-137. Every two years, each district must review and re-evaluate this policy, make necessary and appropriate revisions, and file the updated policy with ISBE. This sample policy's first paragraph allows a school board to consider its goals for preventing bullying and remedying its consequences; it may be amended.

In addition to a bullying prevention policy, all districts must have a policy on student behavior. 105 ILCS 5/10-20.14; 23 Ill.Admin.Code §1.280. Boards must, in consultation with their parent-teacher advisory committees and other community-based organizations, address aggressive behavior, including bullying, in their student behavior policy. See 7:190, *Student Behavior*; 7:190-E1, *Aggressive Behavior Reporting Letter and Form*.

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. See f/n 7, below.

² This paragraph and its subparts 1-4 are from the bullying prevention statute. 105 ILCS 5/27-23.7(a); see also 775 ILCS 5/1-103 and 23 Ill.Admin.Code §1.240. The protected statuses are mandated by the bullying prevention statute; the list of protected statuses is identical to the list in 7:20, *Harassment of Students Prohibited*.

Definitions from 105 ILCS 5/27-23.7 ³

Bullying includes *cyberbullying* and means any severe or pervasive physical or verbal act or conduct, including communications made in writing or electronically, directed toward a student or students that has or can be reasonably predicted to have the effect of one or more of the following:

1. Placing the student or students in reasonable fear of harm to the student's or students' person or property;
2. Causing a substantially detrimental effect on the student's or students' physical or mental health;
3. Substantially interfering with the student's or students' academic performance; or
4. Substantially interfering with the student's or students' ability to participate in or benefit from the services, activities, or privileges provided by a school.

Cyberbullying means bullying through the use of technology or any electronic communication, including without limitation any transfer of signs, signals, writing, images, sounds, data, or intelligence of any nature transmitted in whole or in part by a wire, radio, electromagnetic system, photo-electronic system, or photo-optical system, including without limitation electronic mail, Internet communications, instant messages, or facsimile communications. *Cyberbullying* includes the creation of a webpage or weblog in which the creator assumes the identity of another person or the knowing impersonation of another person as the author of posted content or messages if the creation or impersonation creates any of the effects enumerated in the definition of *bullying*. *Cyberbullying* also includes the distribution by electronic means of a communication to more than one person or the posting of material on an electronic medium that may be accessed by one or more persons if the distribution or posting creates any of the effects enumerated in the definition of *bullying*.

Restorative measures means a continuum of school-based alternatives to exclusionary discipline, such as suspensions and expulsions, that: (i) are adapted to the particular needs of the school and community, (ii) contribute to maintaining school safety, (iii) protect the integrity of a positive and productive learning climate, (iv) teach students the personal and interpersonal skills they will need to be successful in school and society, (v) serve to build and restore relationships among students, families, schools, and communities, and (vi) reduce the likelihood of future disruption by balancing accountability with an understanding of students' behavioral health needs in order to keep students in school.

School personnel means persons employed by, on contract with, or who volunteer in a school district, including without limitation school and school district administrators, teachers, school guidance counselors, school social workers, school counselors, school psychologists, school nurses, cafeteria workers, custodians, bus drivers, school resource officers, and security guards.

Bullying Prevention and Response Plan

The Superintendent or designee shall develop and maintain a bullying prevention and response plan that advances the District's goal of providing all students with a safe learning environment free of bullying and harassment. This plan must be consistent with the requirements listed below; each numbered requirement, 1-12, corresponds with the same number in the list of required policy components in 105 ILCS 5/27-23.7(b) 1-12. ⁴

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

³ All definitions are directly from 105 ILCS 5/27-23.7, amended by P.A. 100-137.

⁴ As each numbered requirement, 1-12, corresponds with the same number in 5/27-23.7(b)1-12, there are no reference citations in footnotes. All non-statutory requirements, plus alternatives and optional provisions, are described in footnotes.

1. The District uses the definition of *bullying* as provided in this policy. ⁵
2. Bullying is contrary to State law and the policy of this District. However, nothing in the District’s bullying prevention and response plan is intended to infringe upon any right to exercise free expression or the free exercise of religion or religiously based views protected under the First Amendment to the U.S. Constitution or under Section 3 of Article I of the Illinois Constitution.
3. Students are encouraged to immediately report bullying. A report may be made orally or in writing to the Nondiscrimination Coordinator, Building Principal, Assistant Building Principal, Dean of Students, a Complaint Manager, or any staff member with whom the student is comfortable speaking.⁶ Anyone, including staff members and parents/guardians, who has information about actual or threatened bullying is encouraged to report it to the District named officials or any staff member. The District named officials and all staff members are available for help with a bully or to make a report about bullying.⁷ Anonymous reports are also accepted.

Nondiscrimination Coordinator: ⁸

Name

Address

Email

Telephone

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

⁵ A board may augment the School Code requirement by using this alternative:

Using the definition of *bullying* as provided in this policy, the Superintendent or designee shall emphasize to the school community that: (a) the District prohibits bullying, and (b) all students should conduct themselves with a proper regard for the rights and welfare of other students. This may include a process for commending or acknowledging students for demonstrating appropriate behavior.

⁶ The statute requires that the policy contain the email address and telephone number for the staff person(s) responsible for receiving bullying reports. Using the district Nondiscrimination Coordinator and Complaint Managers is consistent with 2:260, *Uniform Grievance Procedure*. While the names and contact information are required by law to be listed, they are not part of the adopted policy and do not require board action. This allows for additions and amendments to the names and contact information when necessary. It is important for updated names and contact information to be inserted into this policy and regularly monitored. A telephone number for making anonymous reports may also be added.

⁷ 105 ILCS 5/27-23.7(d), amended by P.A. 100-137, requires that “[s]chool personnel available for help with a bully or to make a report about bullying” be made known to parents/guardians, students, and school personnel.

⁸ Sample policy 2:260, *Uniform Grievance Procedure*, states that a district’s Nondiscrimination Coordinator also serves as its Title IX Coordinator. Best practice is that throughout the district’s board policy manual, the same individual be named as Nondiscrimination Coordinator. In contrast, Complaint Managers identified in individual policies may vary depending upon local district needs.

Complaint Managers:

Name	Name
Address	Address
Email	Email
Telephone	Telephone

4. Consistent with federal and State laws and rules governing student privacy rights, the Superintendent or designee shall promptly inform the parent(s)/guardian(s) of every student involved in an alleged incident of bullying and discuss, as appropriate, the availability of social work services, counseling, school psychological services, other interventions, and restorative measures. ⁹
5. The Superintendent or designee shall promptly investigate and address reports of bullying, by, among other things:
 - a. Making all reasonable efforts to complete the investigation within 10 school days after the date the report of a bullying incident was received and taking into consideration additional relevant information received during the course of the investigation about the reported bullying incident.
 - b. Involving appropriate school support personnel and other staff persons with knowledge, experience, and training on bullying prevention, as deemed appropriate, in the investigation process.
 - c. Notifying the Building Principal or school administrator or designee of the reported incident of bullying as soon as possible after the report is received.
 - d. Consistent with federal and State laws and rules governing student privacy rights, providing parents/guardians of the students who are parties to the investigation information about the investigation and an opportunity to meet with the Building Principal or school administrator or his or her designee to discuss the investigation, the findings of the investigation, and the actions taken to address the reported incident of bullying.

The Superintendent or designee shall investigate whether a reported incident of bullying is within the permissible scope of the District’s jurisdiction and shall require that the District provide the victim with information regarding services that are available within the District and community, such as counseling, support services, and other programs. ¹⁰

6. The Superintendent or designee shall use interventions to address bullying, that may include, but are not limited to, school social work services, restorative measures, social-emotional skill building, counseling, school psychological services, and community-based services. ¹¹

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

⁹ 105 ILCS 5/10-20.14 contains a similar requirement. See 7:190-E1, *Aggressive Behavior Reporting Letter and Form*.

¹⁰ This sentence contains requirements found in 105 ILCS 5/27-23.7(d).

¹¹ A grant may be available from the Ill. State Board of Education for the promotion of a safe and healthy learning environment. 105 ILCS 5/2-3.176, added by P.A. 101-438. A list of grant funding opportunities is available at: www.isbe.net/Pages/Grants.aspx.

7. A reprisal or retaliation against any person who reports an act of bullying **is prohibited**. A student's act of reprisal or retaliation will be treated as *bullying* for purposes of determining any consequences or other appropriate remedial actions.
8. A student will not be punished for reporting bullying or supplying information, even if the District's investigation concludes that no bullying occurred. However, knowingly making a false accusation or providing knowingly false information will be treated as *bullying* for purposes of determining any consequences or other appropriate remedial actions.
9. The District's bullying prevention and response plan must be based on the engagement of a range of school stakeholders, including students and parents/guardians.
10. The Superintendent or designee shall post this policy on the District's website, if any, and include it in the student handbook, and, where applicable, post it where other policies, rules, and standards of conduct are currently posted. The policy must be distributed annually to parents/guardians, students, and school personnel (including new employees when hired), and must also be provided periodically throughout the school year to students and faculty. **12**
11. The Superintendent or designee shall assist the Board with its evaluation and assessment of this policy's outcomes and effectiveness. This process shall include, without limitation:
 - a. The frequency of victimization;
 - b. Student, staff, and family observations of safety at a school;
 - c. Identification of areas of a school where bullying occurs;
 - d. The types of bullying utilized; and
 - e. Bystander intervention or participation.

The evaluation process may use relevant data and information that the District already collects for other purposes. The Superintendent or designee must post the information developed as a result of the policy evaluation on the District's website, or if a website is not available, the information must be provided to school administrators, Board members, school personnel, parents/guardians, and students.
12. The Superintendent or designee shall fully implement the Board policies, including without limitation, the following: **13**

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

12 105 ILCS 5/27-23.7(b)(10), amended by P.A. 100-137.

13 The statute requires that the bullying policy *be consistent with* other board policies. The list of policies may be deleted and the following alternative used: "12. The District's bullying prevention plan must be consistent with other Board policies." If a policy list is included, be sure the referenced policies were adopted locally and amend the list accordingly.

The bullying statute does not identify staff member duties regarding the prevention of or response to student bullying. The following optional provision addresses staff member responsibilities and may be added as a new paragraph 13:

13. The Superintendent or designee shall fully inform staff members of the District's goal to prevent students from engaging in bullying and the measures being used to accomplish it. This includes each of the following:
 - a. Communicating the District's expectation and State law requirement that teachers and other certificated or licensed employees maintain discipline.
 - b. Establishing the expectation that staff members: (1) intervene immediately to stop a bullying incident that they witness or immediately contact building security and/or law enforcement if the incident involves a weapon or other illegal activity, (2) report bullying, whether they witness it or not, to an administrator, and (3) inform the administration of locations on school grounds where additional supervision or monitoring may be needed to prevent bullying.
 - c. Where appropriate in the staff development program, providing strategies to staff members to effectively prevent bullying and intervene when it occurs.
 - d. Establishing a process for staff members to fulfill their obligation to report alleged acts of bullying.

- a. 2:260, *Uniform Grievance Procedure*. A student may use this policy to complain about bullying.
- b. 6:60, *Curriculum Content*. Bullying prevention and character instruction is provided in all grades in accordance with State law.
- c. 6:65, *Student Social and Emotional Development*. Student social and emotional development is incorporated into the District’s educational program as required by State law.
- d. 6:235, *Access to Electronic Networks*. This policy states that the use of the District’s electronic networks is limited to: (1) support of education and/or research, or (2) a legitimate business use.
- e. 7:20, *Harassment of Students Prohibited*. This policy prohibits *any* person from harassing, intimidating, or bullying a student based on an identified actual or perceived characteristic (the list of characteristics in 7:20 is the same as the list in this policy).
- f. 7:185, *Teen Dating Violence Prohibited*. This policy prohibits teen dating violence on school property, at school sponsored activities, and in vehicles used for school-provided transportation.
- g. 7:190, *Student Behavior*. This policy prohibits, and provides consequences for, hazing, bullying, or other aggressive behaviors, or urging other students to engage in such conduct.
- h. 7:310, *Restrictions on Publications; Elementary Schools*, and 7:315, *Restrictions on Publications; High Schools*. These policies prohibit students from and provide consequences for: (1) accessing and/or distributing at school any written, printed, or electronic material, including material from the Internet, that will cause substantial disruption of the proper and orderly operation and discipline of the school or school activities, and (2) creating and/or distributing written, printed, or electronic material, including photographic material and blogs, that causes substantial disruption to school operations or interferes with the rights of other students or staff members. **14**

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

14 For elementary districts, delete: ~~and 7:315, *Restrictions on Publications; High Schools*~~ and delete the Cross Reference to 7:315, *Restrictions on Publications; High Schools*. For high school districts, delete ~~7:310, *Restrictions on Publications; Elementary Schools*, and~~ and delete the Cross Reference to 7:310, *Restrictions on Publications; Elementary Schools*. In both cases, revise the beginning of the sentence to read: “These policies prohibit students from and provides.”

LEGAL REF.: 405 ILCS 49/, Children’s Mental Health Act.
105 ILCS 5/10-20.14, 5/24-24, and 5/27-23.7.
23 Ill.Admin.Code §1.240 and §1.280.

CROSS REF.: 2:240 (Board Policy Development), 2:260 (Uniform Grievance Procedure), 4:170 (Safety), 5:230 (Maintaining Student Discipline), 6:60 (Curriculum Content), 6:65 (Student Social and Emotional Development), 6:235 (Access to Electronic Networks), 7:20 (Harassment of Students Prohibited), 7:185 (Teen Dating Violence Prohibited), 7:190 (Student Behavior), 7:220 (Bus Conduct), 7:230 (Misconduct by Students with Disabilities), 7:240 (Conduct Code for Participants in Extracurricular Activities), 7:285 (Food Allergy Management Program), 7:310 (Restrictions on Publications; Elementary Schools), 7:315 (Restrictions on Publications; High Schools)

Students

Student Behavior 1

The goals and objectives of this policy are to provide effective discipline practices that: (1) ensure the safety and dignity of students and staff; (2) maintain a positive, weapons-free, and drug-free learning environment; (3) keep school property and the property of others secure; (4) address the causes of a student's misbehavior and provide opportunities for all individuals involved in an incident to participate in its resolution; and (5) teach students positive behavioral skills to become independent, self-disciplined citizens in the school community and society. ²

When and Where Conduct Rules Apply 3

A student is subject to disciplinary action for engaging in prohibited student conduct, as described in the section with that name below, whenever the student's conduct is reasonably related to school or school activities, including, but not limited to:

1. On, or within sight of, school grounds before, during, or after school hours or at any time;
2. Off school grounds at a school-sponsored activity or event, or any activity or event that bears a reasonable relationship to school;
3. Traveling to or from school or a school activity, function, or event; or

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

¹ All districts must have a policy on student discipline, including school searches and bullying prevention (105 ILCS 5/10-20.14); re-engagement of students returning from an exclusionary discipline or an alternative school (105 ILCS 5/10-22.6(b-25)); and corporal punishment (105 ILCS 5/24-24). See also 23 Ill.Admin.Code §1.280. See the Cross References for policies on searches and bullying. Each district must furnish a copy of the discipline policy to parents/guardians within 15 days after the beginning of the school year, or within 15 days after starting classes for a student who transfers into the district. 105 ILCS 5/10-20.14(a). The school board must require that each school inform its pupils of the discipline policy's contents. *Id.*

School boards, along with the parent-teacher advisory committee, must annually review their pupil discipline policies, those policies' implementation, and any other factors related to the safety of their schools, students, and staff. *Id.* For more information about the parent-teacher advisory committee, see 2:150, *Committees*. The parent-teacher advisory committee, in cooperation with local law enforcement agencies, must develop, with the school board, a reciprocal reporting system. 105 ILCS 5/10-20.14(b). See 7:190-AP3, *Guidelines for Reciprocal Reporting of Criminal Offenses Committed by Students*. School districts are encouraged to create memoranda of understanding that define law enforcement's role in schools. See 7:190-E3, *Memorandum of Understanding*.

Given the unique concerns facing school officials, school disciplinary codes are not required to be drafted as narrowly or with the same precision as criminal statutes. *Bethel Sch. Dist. v. Fraser*, 478 U.S. 675 (1986).

² The goals and objectives in this policy give the board a focus for monitoring it. This list can be deleted, replaced, or modified by the board. Data on student discipline is available at: www.isbe.net/Pages/Expulsions-Suspensions-and-Truants-by-District.aspx.

³ Board policy should provide a jurisdictional statement telling students and staff the circumstances under which the district will take disciplinary action. Jurisdictional rules in board policy should generally be as broad as possible to give staff members authority to respond to unforeseen situations. Taking jurisdiction over off-campus misconduct generally survives the test of reasonableness when the misconduct has a direct nexus to the school. A countervailing interest concerns liability for off-campus student injuries, i.e., the greater the jurisdiction a district is willing to impose, the greater the scope of liability it may be assuming. Ultimately, a decision whether to discipline for off-campus misconduct requires a factual inquiry to determine the degree of nexus and impact on the school. Many decisions address disciplining a student for off-campus misconduct; for example, see: *J.S. v. Blue Mountain Sch. Dist., combined with Layshock v. Hermitage Sch. Dist.*, 650 F.3d 205 (3d Cir. 2011), *cert. denied* 565 U.S. 1116 (2012)(absent evidence that parodies of school personnel caused, or could cause, substantial disruption, school districts may not punish out-of-school expressive conduct, even if it is lewd, indecent, or offensive speech).

Note that the law is different regarding participants in athletics and extracurricular activities. See policy 7:240, *Conduct Code for Participants in Extracurricular Activities*.

A judge may transfer a student to another school for committing stalking or non-consensual sexual contact against another student, or for aiding and abetting such an act; the parents/guardians are responsible for transportation and other costs associated with the transfer. Stalking No Contact Order Act and the Civil No Contact Order Act, 740 ILCS 21/80 and 22/213. A school district is seldom notified when a transfer order is requested. When notified, school officials should immediately seek the board attorney's advice concerning available options.

4. Anywhere, if the conduct interferes with, disrupts, or adversely affects the school environment, school operations, or an educational function, including, but not limited to, conduct that may reasonably be considered to: (a) be a threat or an attempted intimidation of a staff member; or (b) endanger the health or safety of students, staff, or school property. ⁴

Prohibited Student Conduct ⁵

The school administration is authorized to discipline students for gross disobedience or misconduct, including but not limited to:

1. Using, possessing, distributing, purchasing, or selling tobacco or nicotine materials, including without limitation, electronic cigarettes. ⁶
2. Using, possessing, distributing, purchasing, or selling alcoholic beverages. ⁷ Students who are under the influence of an alcoholic beverage are not permitted to attend school or school functions and are treated as though they had alcohol in their possession.
3. Using, possessing, distributing, purchasing, selling, or offering for sale:
 - a. Any illegal drug or controlled substance, or cannabis (including marijuana, hashish, and medical cannabis unless the student is authorized to be administered a medical cannabis infused product under *Ashley's Law*). ⁸
 - b. Any anabolic steroid unless it is being administered in accordance with a physician's or licensed practitioner's prescription. ⁹
 - c. Any performance-enhancing substance on the Illinois High School Association's most current banned substance list unless administered in accordance with a physician's or licensed practitioner's prescription. ¹⁰
 - d. Any prescription drug when not prescribed for the student by a physician or licensed practitioner, or when used in a manner inconsistent with the prescription or prescribing physician's or licensed practitioner's instructions. The use or possession of medical cannabis, even by a student for whom medical cannabis has been prescribed, is prohibited

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

⁴ The factual context will determine the appropriateness of taking jurisdiction. Contact the board attorney before disciplining a student for off-campus conduct. See *Doe v. Superintendent of Schs. of Stoughton*, 767 N.E.2d 1054 (Mass. 2002)(suspension for off-campus commission of a felony was upheld).

⁵ Consult the board attorney for advice on deleting or modifying any of the items in this section on prohibited student conduct.

⁶ 105 ILCS 5/10-20.5b prohibits use of tobacco on school property. Federal law prohibits smoking within schools by anyone. Pro-Children Act of 1994, 20 U.S.C. §6081 *et seq.* Districts that fail to comply risk a civil penalty of up to \$1,000 per violation per day. 20 U.S.C. §6083(f)(1). See 8:30, *Visitors to and Conduct on School Property*, for more information.

The U.S. Food and Drug Administration now regulates electronic cigarettes. 21 C.F.R. Parts 1100, 1140, and 1143, amended by 81 Fed.Reg. 28973. An electronic or e-cigarette resembles a regular cigarette and contains a battery-operated heating element that turns a liquid into a mist for inhaling. The liquid may contain nicotine. E-cigarettes are sometimes referred to as e-cigs, vapes, e-hookahs, vape pens, and electronic nicotine delivery systems (ENDS), and they are generally involved in *vaping*. Vaping is the act of inhaling and exhaling the aerosol, often referred to as vapor that is produced by an e-cigarette or similar device. An e-cigarette resembles a cigarette and contains a battery-operated heating element that turns a liquid into a mist for inhaling. Some e-cigarettes do not look like tobacco products and are shaped like other objects, such as USB flash drives, and are more easily concealed.

Information and resources are available at:

www.isbe.net/Pages/School-Health-Issues.aspx

www.fda.gov/tobaccoproducts/default.htm

www.cdc.gov/tobacco/basic_information/e-cigarettes/index.htm

www.dph.illinois.gov/topics-services/prevention-wellness/tobacco/e-cigarettes-and-vapes

www.drugabuse.gov/drugs-abuse/tobacconicotine-vaping

⁷ *Alcoholic beverages* are defined in 235 ILCS 5/1-3.01 to 3.05.

⁸ *Controlled substance* is defined in 720 ILCS 570/102(f); *cannabis* is defined in 720 ILCS 550/3(a) and in 410 ILCS 705/1-10, added by P.A. 101-27. Either spelling, *marihuana* or *marijuana*, is correct; however, *marijuana* is more common. See f/n 11 for a discussion of medical cannabis and *Ashley's Law*.

⁹ *Anabolic steroid* is defined in 720 ILCS 570/102(c-1).

¹⁰ See policies 7:240, *Conduct Code for Participants in Extracurricular Activities*, and 7:300, *Extracurricular Athletics*.

unless the student is authorized to be administered a medical cannabis infused product under *Ashley's Law*. **11**

- e. Any inhalant, regardless of whether it contains an illegal drug or controlled substance: (a) that a student believes is, or represents to be capable of, causing intoxication, hallucination, excitement, or dulling of the brain or nervous system; or (b) about which the student engaged in behavior that would lead a reasonable person to believe that the student intended the inhalant to cause intoxication, hallucination, excitement, or dulling of the brain or nervous system. The prohibition in this section does not apply to a student's use of asthma or other legally prescribed inhalant medications.
- f. Any substance inhaled, injected, smoked, consumed, or otherwise ingested or absorbed with the intention of causing a physiological or psychological change in the body, including without limitation, pure caffeine in tablet or powdered form. **12**
- g. *Look-alike* or counterfeit drugs, including a substance that is not prohibited by this policy, but one: (a) that a student believes to be, or represents to be, an illegal drug, controlled substance, or other substance that is prohibited by this policy; or (b) about which a student engaged in behavior that would lead a reasonable person to believe that the student expressly or impliedly represented to be an illegal drug, controlled substance, or other substance that is prohibited by this policy. **13**
- h. Drug paraphernalia, including devices that are or can be used to: (a) ingest, inhale, or inject cannabis or controlled substances into the body; and (b) grow, process, store, or conceal cannabis or controlled substances. **14**

Students who are under the influence of any prohibited substance are not permitted to attend school or school functions and are treated as though they had the prohibited substance, as applicable, in their possession.

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

11 To legally use medical cannabis, an individual must first become a *registered qualifying patient*. The use of cannabis by a *registered qualifying patient* is permitted only in accordance with the Compassionate Use of Medical Cannabis Program. 410 ILCS 130/, amended by P.A.s 100-660 and 101-363, scheduled to be repealed on 7-1-20. There are many situations in which no one, even a *registered qualifying patient*, may possess or use cannabis. This includes in a school bus or on the grounds of any preschool, or primary or secondary school unless the student meets the requirements of 105 ILCS 5/22-33, a/k/a *Ashley's Law*. 410 ILCS 130/30(a)(2) and (3), amended by P.A.s 100-660 and 101-363, scheduled to be repealed on 7-1-20. *Ashley's Law* provides that school districts "shall authorize a parent or guardian or any other individual registered with the Department of Public Health as a designated caregiver of a student who is a *registered qualifying patient* to administer a medical cannabis infused product to the student on the premises of the child's school or on the child's school bus if both the student (as a *registered qualifying patient*) and the parent or guardian or other individual (as a *registered designated caregiver*) have been issued registry identification cards under the Compassionate Use of Medical Cannabis Program Act." 105 ILCS 5/22-33(b), added by P.A. 100-660 and amended by P.A. 101-363. Once the product is administered, the designated caregiver must remove the product from the school premises/bus. *Id.* 105 ILCS 5/22-33(b-5), added by 101-370, eff. 1-1-20, allows a properly trained school nurse or administrator to administer medical cannabis infused products to a student while at school, a school-sponsored activity, or before/after normal school activities, including while the student is in before-school or after-school care on school-operated property or while being transported on a school bus. The product may not be administered in a manner that would (in the school or district's opinion) create a disruption or expose other students to the product, and schools are not required to authorize use of the product if the school or district would lose federal funding as a result. 105 ILCS 5/22-33(c), added by P.A. 100-660. For more discussion, see f/n 25 in 7:270, *Administering Medicines to Students*. Contact the board attorney for advice concerning medical cannabis, including whether a federal or State law requires the district to accommodate a student who is a *registered qualifying patient*. See Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, 42 U.S.C. §12101 *et seq.*; Individuals with Disabilities Education Improvement Act of 2004, 20 U.S.C. §1400 *et seq.*; Rehabilitation Act of 1973, Section 504, 29 U.S.C. §794; 105 ILCS 5/14-1.01 *et seq.*, 5/14-7.02, and 5/14-7.02b; and 23 Ill. Admin. Code Part 226.

12 The Powdered Caffeine Control and Education Act states: "No person may sell, offer for sale, give away, or provide free samples of powdered pure caffeine to any person under age 18 located within the State or to any person under age 18 making the purchase from within the State." A limited exception to this prohibition exists for "the sale of any powdered pure caffeine product that receives explicit approval as safe and effective for its intended use under the federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act or is lawfully marketed under an over-the-counter monograph issued by the United States Food and Drug Administration." 410 ILCS 647/20.

13 *Counterfeit* and *look-alike substances* are defined in 720 ILCS 570/102(g) and (y). This provision is broader because it would apply, for example, if a student represents a powdered vitamin to be pure caffeine – pure caffeine is prohibited on campus even though it is a legal substance. Look-alike drugs should be defined; an unpublished Ill. appellate decision in 2000 found a policy prohibiting possession of *look-alikes* had vagueness problems.

14 *Drug paraphernalia* is defined in 720 ILCS 600/2(d). Contact the board attorney for advice concerning a student who is a *registered qualifying patient*, as explained in f/n 11.

4. Using, possessing, controlling, or transferring a *weapon* as that term is defined in the **Weapons** section of this policy, or violating the **Weapons** section of this policy. **15**
5. Using or possessing an electronic paging device. Using a cellular telephone, video recording device, personal digital assistant (PDA), or other electronic device in any manner that disrupts the educational environment or violates the rights of others, including using the device to take photographs in locker rooms or bathrooms, cheat, or otherwise violate student conduct rules. Prohibited conduct specifically includes, without limitation, creating, sending, sharing, viewing, receiving, or possessing an indecent visual depiction of oneself or another person through the use of a computer, electronic communication device, or cellular phone. Unless otherwise banned under this policy or by the Building Principal, all electronic devices must be kept powered-off and out-of-sight during the regular school day unless: (a) the supervising teacher grants permission; (b) use of the device is provided in a student's individualized education program (IEP); (c) it is used during the student's lunch period, or (d) it is needed in an emergency that threatens the safety of students, staff, or other individuals. **16**
6. Using or possessing a laser pointer unless under a staff member's direct supervision and in the context of instruction.
7. Disobeying rules of student conduct or directives from staff members or school officials. Examples of disobeying staff directives include refusing a District staff member's request to stop, present school identification, or submit to a search.
8. Engaging in academic dishonesty, including cheating, intentionally plagiarizing, wrongfully giving or receiving help during an academic examination, altering report cards, and wrongfully obtaining test copies or scores.
9. Engaging in hazing or any kind of bullying or aggressive behavior that does physical or psychological harm to a staff person or another student, or urging other students to engage in such conduct. Prohibited conduct specifically includes, without limitation, any use of violence, intimidation, force, noise, coercion, threats, stalking, harassment, sexual harassment, public humiliation, theft or destruction of property, retaliation, hazing, bullying, bullying using a school computer or a school computer network, or other comparable conduct. **17**

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

15 This language is broader than the **Weapons** section of this policy. The **Weapons** section contains the statutorily required punishment for "a student who is determined to have brought" a weapon to school along with the statutory definition of *weapon*. 105 ILCS 5/10-22.6(d). The language in item #4 is broader because it prohibits "using, possessing, controlling, or transferring" a weapon in addition to violating the **Weapons** section. See the footnotes in the **Weapons** section for a discussion of the Firearm Concealed Carry Act's provisions.

16 105 ILCS 5/10-21.10 prohibits student possession of electronic paging devices, but State law leaves to local boards the discretion whether to prohibit student possession of cellular phones. 105 ILCS 5/10-20.28. The misuse of camera phones can seriously invade a student's privacy. A board wanting a sweeping prohibition may use the following alternative for item #5:

Using or possessing a cellular telephone, electronic signaling device, two-way radio, video recording device, and/or other telecommunication device, unless authorized and approved by the Building Principal.

Operating transmitters designed to jam or block wireless communications violates the federal Communications Act of 1934. 47 U.S.C. §§301, 302a, and 333. Fines are as high as \$10,000 for each violation and/or imprisonment, and the device may also be seized. 47 U.S.C. §§501-510.

Making a video recording or live video transmission of another person without their consent in a restroom, locker room, or changing room is a Class 4 felony. 720 ILCS 5/26-4. A minor who distributes or disseminates an indecent visual depiction of another minor through the use of a computer or electronic communication device may be subject to adjudication as a minor in need of supervision. 705 ILCS 405/3-40.

17 All districts must have a policy on bullying. 105 ILCS 5/27-23.7(d). Policy 7:180, *Prevention of and Response to Bullying, Intimidation, and Harassment*, contains the statutory definition of *bullying*. Districts must also have an *age-appropriate* policy on sexual harassment. 105 ILCS 5/10-20.69 (final citation pending), added by P.A. 101-418, eff. 1-1-20. See policy 7:20, *Harassment of Students Prohibited*, and its f/n 7 for further detail.

10. Engaging in any sexual activity, including without limitation, offensive touching, sexual harassment, indecent exposure (including mooning), and sexual assault. This does not include the non-disruptive: (a) expression of gender or sexual orientation or preference, or (b) display of affection during non-instructional time.
11. Teen dating violence, as described in Board policy 7:185, *Teen Dating Violence Prohibited*. **18**
12. Causing or attempting to cause damage to, or stealing or attempting to steal, school property or another person's personal property. **19**
13. Entering school property or a school facility without proper authorization.
14. In the absence of a reasonable belief that an emergency exists, calling emergency responders (such as calling 911); signaling or setting off alarms or signals indicating the presence of an emergency; or indicating the presence of a bomb or explosive device on school grounds, school bus, or at any school activity.
15. Being absent without a recognized excuse; State law and School Board policy regarding truancy control will be used with chronic and habitual truants. **20**
16. Being involved with any public school fraternity, sorority, or secret society, by: (a) being a member; (b) promising to join; (c) pledging to become a member; or (d) soliciting any other person to join, promise to join, or be pledged to become a member. **21**
17. Being involved in gangs or gang-related activities, including displaying gang symbols or paraphernalia. **22**
18. Violating any criminal law, including but not limited to, assault, battery, arson, theft, gambling, eavesdropping, vandalism, and hazing.

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

105 ILCS 5/10-20.14 requires boards, in consultation with their parent-teacher advisory committees and other community-based organizations, to include provisions in their student discipline policy to address aggressive behavior, including bullying. These provisions must include procedures for notifying a student's parents/guardians about his/her aggressive behavior and early intervention procedures based upon available community-based and district resources. See 7:190-E1, *Aggressive Behavior Reporting Letter and Form*.

Suspending students for hazing was upheld in *Gendelman v. Glenbrook North High Sch. and Northfield Township Sch. Dist.* 225, 2003 WL 21209880 (N.D.Ill. 2003). This decision may have been legislatively overturned by P.A. 99-456, amending 105 ILCS 5/10-20.14.

The failure of a school official (including any administrator, teacher, counselor, support staff, or coach) to report hazing is a Class B misdemeanor. 720 ILCS 5/12C-50.1.

A person commits a felony hate crime when, by reason of the actual or perceived race, color, creed, religion, ancestry, gender, sexual orientation, physical or mental disability, or national origin of another individual or group of individuals, regardless of the existence of any other motivating factor or factors, he or she commits assault, battery, aggravated assault, intimidation, stalking, cyberstalking, misdemeanor theft, criminal trespass to residence, misdemeanor criminal damage to property, criminal trespass to vehicle, criminal trespass to real property, mob action, disorderly conduct, transmission of obscene message, harassment by telephone, or harassment through electronic communications as these crimes are defined in the Criminal Code. 720 ILCS 5/12-7.1, amended by P.A.s 100-197 and 100-260. The penalty is heightened when the offense is committed in a school or administrative facility.

720 ILCS 5/26-1(a)(3.5) and (b) make transmitting a threat of violence, death, or bodily harm directed against persons at a school, school function, or school event, whether or not school is in session, or causing such a threat to be transmitted, a Class 4 felony.

18 All school boards must have a policy on prohibited teen dating violence. 105 ILCS 110/3.10. Verify that the board adopted the policy listed and amend its title in this policy, if necessary.

19 720 ILCS 5/26-1(a)(3.5) and (b) make threatening to destroy a school building or school property, whether or not school is in session, or causing such a threat to be transmitted, a Class 4 felony.

20 105 ILCS 5/26-2a, amended by P.A.s 100-918 and 100-810; 5/26-9; and 5/26-12, amended by P.A.s 100-810 and 101-81. See policy 6:110, *Programs for Students At Risk of Academic Failure and/or Dropping Out of School and Graduation Incentives Program*, and 7:70, *Attendance and Truancy*.

21 State law requires schools to suspend or expel any student who engages in this activity. 105 ILCS 5/31-3.

22 See *Kelly v. Bd. of Educ. of McHenry Community High Sch. Dist. 156*, 2007 WL 114300 (N.D.Ill. 2007)(upheld student's expulsion for drawing gang symbols while at school; testimony that the danger posed by gang signs and the presence of gangs at school supported the board's insistence on strict enforcement of board policy prohibiting gang related behavior and made expulsion a proper remedy).

740 ILCS 147/15 *et seq.* allows a school district to bring a civil suit against a gang, gang officers, or gang members for losses it suffers due to their criminal activity.

19. Making an explicit threat on an Internet website against a school employee, a student, or any school-related personnel if the Internet website through which the threat was made is a site that was accessible within the school at the time the threat was made or was available to third parties who worked or studied within the school grounds at the time the threat was made, and the threat could be reasonably interpreted as threatening to the safety and security of the threatened individual because of his or her duties or employment status or status as a student inside the school. **23**
20. Operating an unmanned aircraft system (UAS) or drone for any purpose on school grounds or at any school event unless granted permission by the Superintendent or designee. **24**
21. Engaging in any activity, on or off campus, that interferes with, disrupts, or adversely affects the school environment, school operations, or an educational function, including but not limited to, conduct that may reasonably be considered to: (a) be a threat or an attempted intimidation of a staff member; or (b) endanger the health or safety of students, staff, or school property. **25**

For purposes of this policy, the term *possession* includes having control, custody, or care, currently or in the past, of an object or substance, including situations in which the item is: (a) on the student's person; (b) contained in another item belonging to, or under the control of, the student, such as in the student's clothing, backpack, or automobile; (c) in a school's student locker, desk, or other school property; or (d) at any location on school property or at a school-sponsored event. **26**

Efforts, including the use of positive interventions and supports, shall be made to deter students, while at school or a school-related event, from engaging in aggressive behavior that may reasonably produce physical or psychological harm to someone else. The Superintendent or designee shall ensure that the parent/guardian of a student who engages in aggressive behavior is notified of the incident.²⁷ The failure to provide such notification does not limit the Board's authority to impose discipline, including suspension or expulsion, for such behavior.

No disciplinary action shall be taken against any student that is based totally or in part on the refusal of the student's parent/guardian to administer or consent to the administration of psychotropic or psychostimulant medication to the student. **28**

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

23 This statement of misconduct restates 105 ILCS 5/10-22.6(d-5), amended by P.A. 101-810. The following alternative provides a shorter statement but will require the administrator to check the statute before imposing discipline based on it:

Making an explicit threat on an Internet website against a school, employee, or any school-related personnel under circumstances described in 105 ILCS 5/10-22.6(d-5).

24 For more information regarding unmanned aircraft systems, see www.faa.gov/uas/.

25 A catchall provision, e.g., this one, gives staff members authority to respond to unforeseen situations.

If the board adopts a mandatory uniform policy (see 7:165, *School Uniforms*), add the following item to the list as number 22: "Failing to comply with the mandatory uniform policy, but only after repeated attempts to secure compliance, such as conferences with parents/guardians, have been unsuccessful."

26 *Possession* should be defined to avoid vagueness problems.

27 See f/n 17.

28 Mandated by 105 ILCS 5/10-20.36.

Disciplinary Measures 29

School officials shall limit the number and duration of expulsions and out-of-school suspensions to the greatest extent practicable, and, where practicable and reasonable, shall consider forms of non-exclusionary discipline before using out-of-school suspensions or expulsions.³⁰ School personnel shall not advise or encourage students to drop out voluntarily due to behavioral or academic difficulties.³¹ Potential disciplinary measures include, without limitation, any of the following: **32**

1. Notifying parent(s)/guardian(s).
2. Disciplinary conference.
3. Withholding of privileges.
4. Temporary removal from the classroom.
5. Return of property or restitution for lost, stolen, or damaged property. **33**
6. In-school suspension. The Building Principal or designee shall ensure that the student is properly supervised. **34**
7. After-school study or Saturday study³⁵ provided the student's parent/guardian has been notified. If transportation arrangements cannot be agreed upon, an alternative disciplinary measure must be used. The student must be supervised by the detaining teacher or the Building Principal or designee.

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

29 IMPORTANT: The practice of suspending or expelling a student based on the number of accumulated disciplinary infractions is illegal under 105 ILCS 5/10-22.6. This includes a system of assigning points to specific infractions and then tallying the points a student receives over a period of time to determine a disciplinary exclusion from school.

Before P.A. 99-456 amended 105 ILCS 5/10-22.6, courts used the following factors to determine if a board abused its discretion when it expelled a student: (1) the egregiousness of the student's conduct; (2) the record of the student's past conduct; (3) the likelihood that such conduct will affect the delivery of educational services to other students; (4) the severity of the punishment; and (5) the intent of the child. *Robinson v. Oak Park*, 213 Ill.App.3d (1st Dist. 1991); *Wilson ex rel. Geiger v. Hinsdale Elementary Dist.*, 349 Ill.App.3d 243 (2nd Dist. 2004). Whether courts will continue to use these factors is yet to be determined. The enactment of P.A. 99-456 calls into question the validity of relying on past misconduct in suspension or expulsion decisions.

Aside from procedural due process protection, students have a constitutional substantive due process right. This right protects them from an abuse of government power which "shocks the conscience." While the scope of substantive due process is very limited, it is available to students who believe they were subject to arbitrary and excessive discipline. Generally, however, school officials need not fear being found guilty of a substantive due process violation. Federal courts are loath to second-guess school officials. See *Tun v. Whitticker*, 398 F.3d 899 (7th Cir. 2005)(expulsion did not amount to a substantive due process violation because it fell short of the required *shocks the conscience* standard).

30 105 ILCS 5/10-22.6(b-5). In addition, subsection c-5 states, "[s]chool districts must make reasonable efforts to provide ongoing professional development to teachers, administrators, school board members, school resource officers, and staff on the adverse consequences of school exclusion and justice-system involvement, effective classroom management strategies, culturally responsive discipline, the appropriate and available supportive services for the promotion of student attendance and engagement, and developmentally appropriate disciplinary methods that promote positive and healthy school climates." 105 ILCS 5/10-22.6(c-5), amended by P.A. 100-810.

31 105 ILCS 5/10-22.6(h).

32 Most school attorneys advise against using a grade reduction as a disciplinary measure. A decision upholding such a policy is *Knight v. Bd. of Educ.*, 38 Ill.App.3d 603 (4th Dist. 1976). A decision striking one is *Smith v. Sch. City of Hobart*, 811 F.Supp. 391 (N.D.Ind. 1993)(grade reduction policy requiring 9-week grades to be reduced 4% for each day of a suspension was found unconstitutional).

33 While restitution is permitted, issuing a fine or fee as a disciplinary consequence is not permitted. 105 ILCS 5/10-22.6(i). Possible parental liability for damages under the Parental Responsibility Law (740 ILCS 115/5) is discussed in a footnote in sample policy 7:170, *Vandalism*.

34 An in-school suspension program may focus on promoting non-violent conflict resolution and positive interaction with other students and school personnel, and districts may employ a school social worker or a licensed mental health professional to oversee in-school suspension programs. 105 ILCS 5/10-22.6(l), added by P.A. 100-1035. Providing programming during in-school suspensions is not required, however providing such programming will help distinguish them from exclusionary suspensions. See f/n 3 in policy 5:230, *Maintaining Student Discipline*, for further discussion of in-school suspension programs.

35 Teachers may not be required to teach on Saturdays. 105 ILCS 5/24-2.

8. Community service with local public and nonprofit agencies that enhances community efforts to meet human, educational, environmental, or public safety needs.³⁶ The District will not provide transportation. School administration shall use this option only as an alternative to another disciplinary measure, giving the student and/or parent/guardian the choice.
9. Seizure of contraband; confiscation and temporary retention of personal property that was used to violate this policy or school disciplinary rules. ³⁷
10. Suspension of bus riding privileges in accordance with Board policy 7:220, *Bus Conduct*. ³⁸
11. Out-of-school suspension from school and all school activities in accordance with Board policy 7:200, *Suspension Procedures*.³⁹ A student who has been suspended may also be restricted from being on school grounds and at school activities. ⁴⁰
12. Expulsion from school and all school activities for a definite time period not to exceed 2 calendar years in accordance with Board policy 7:210, *Expulsion Procedures*.⁴¹ A student who has been expelled may also be restricted from being on school grounds and at school activities. ⁴²
13. Transfer to an alternative program if the student is expelled or otherwise qualifies for the transfer under State law. The transfer shall be in the manner provided in Article 13A or 13B of the School Code. ⁴³
14. Notifying juvenile authorities or other law enforcement whenever the conduct involves criminal activity, including but not limited to, illegal drugs (controlled substances), *look-alikes*, alcohol, or weapons or in other circumstances as authorized by the reciprocal reporting agreement between the District and local law enforcement agencies. ⁴⁴

The above list of disciplinary measures is a range of options that will not always be applicable in every case. In some circumstances, it may not be possible to avoid suspending or expelling a student

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

³⁶ See *Herndon v. Chapel Hill-Carrboro City Bd.*, 89 F.3d 174 (4th Cir. 1996)(upheld policy requiring students to complete community service in order to graduate).

³⁷ Consult the board attorney for advice concerning confiscated devices. There is no binding Ill. court decision regarding school personnel seizing and retaining a student’s property. The Supreme Court of Arkansas held that a teacher and principal did not violate a student’s state or federal rights when they confiscated and retained a student’s cell phone for two weeks for violating school rules on cell phones. *Koch v. Adams*, 361 S.W.3d 817 (Ark. 2010).

³⁸ 105 ILCS 5/10-22.6(b) and (b-30).

³⁹ A suspension may be imposed in only limited situations that vary according to the suspension’s length. 105 ILCS 5/10-22.6(b-15). This is explained in sample board policy 7:200, *Suspension Procedures*, and its footnotes

⁴⁰ This sentence is optional. A board may make this mandatory by replacing “may also be” with “shall also be.”

⁴¹ An expulsion may be imposed in only limited situations. 105 ILCS 5/10-22.6(b-20). This is explained in sample policy 7:210, *Expulsion Procedures*, and its footnotes.

105 ILCS 5/10-22.6(d) permits expulsion for a definite period of time not to exceed two calendar years. School officials must document whether other interventions were attempted or whether it was determined that there were no other appropriate and available interventions.

⁴² This sentence is optional. A board may make this mandatory by replacing “may also be” with “shall also be.”

⁴³ 105 ILCS 5/10-22.6(a) and (b). Subsection 10-22.6(b) uses the phrase “is suspended in excess of 20 school days” even though a 20-consecutive day suspension should be treated as an expulsion. *Goss v. Lopez*, 419 U.S. 565 (1975). An alternative program is probably available to a student who is suspended for 11 to 20 consecutive days because that student is technically expelled and, as such, qualifies under subsection (a) of Section 10-22.6. Contact the board attorney if the district wants to interpret the statute as referring to *cumulative* school days so that it can transfer a student to an alternative program upon his or her suspension in excess of 20 *cumulative* school days.

Contact the board attorney regarding the necessary due process procedures before imposing a disciplinary transfer to an alternative school. The court in *Leak v. Rich Twp. High Sch. Dist. 227* (397 Ill.Dec. 90 (1st Dist. 2015)), held that placement in an alternative school is tantamount to an expulsion. Thus, according to dicta in this decision, districts must follow expulsion procedures before a student is transferred to an alternative school. Schools may still reach agreements with parents/guardians to transfer students to such schools without completing the expulsion procedures.

The alternative program may not deny the transfer on the basis of the suspension or expulsion, except in cases in which the transfer is deemed to cause a threat to the safety of students or staff in the alternative program.

⁴⁴ 105 ILCS 5/22-85 (final citation pending), added by P.A. 101-478, eff. 1-1-20. See policy 7:150, *Agency and Policy Interviews*.

because behavioral interventions, other than a suspension and expulsion, will not be appropriate and available, and the only reasonable and practical way to resolve the threat and/or address the disruption is a suspension or expulsion. **45**

Corporal punishment is prohibited. *Corporal punishment* is defined as slapping, paddling, or prolonged maintenance of students in physically painful positions, or intentional infliction of bodily harm. Corporal punishment does not include reasonable force as needed to maintain safety for students, staff, or other persons, or for the purpose of self-defense or defense of property. **46 47**

Weapons 48

A student who is determined to have brought one of the following objects to school, any school-sponsored activity or event, or any activity or event that bears a reasonable relationship to school shall be expelled for a period of at least one calendar year but not more than two calendar years:

1. A *firearm*, meaning any gun, rifle, shotgun, or weapon as defined by Section 921 of Title 18 of the United States Code (18 U.S.C. § 921), firearm as defined in Section 1.1 of the Firearm

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

45 Note: Districts that receive early childhood block grant funding (authorized by 105 ILCS 5/1C-2 of the School Code) are prohibited from expelling children from their early childhood programs. 105 ILCS 5/2-3.71(a)(7) and 105 ILCS 5/10-22.6(k), amended by P.A. 100-105. A district may, however, transition a child to a new program if: (1) it has documented evidence that all available interventions and supports recommended by a qualified professional have been exhausted; (2) the program determines that transitioning a child is necessary for the well-being of the child or his or her peers and staff; and (3) the current and pending programs create a transition plan for the child with parent or legal guardian permission. 105 ILCS 5/2-3.71(a)(7)(C). A district may temporarily remove a child from attendance in the group setting in the case of a serious safety threat to a child or others, or in the case of possession of a weapon as described in 105 ILCS 5/10-22.6(d), but it must then begin the process of documenting interventions and supports as outlined in the law. 105 ILCS 5/2-3.71(a)(7)(E). As of **PRESS** Issue 102 (Oct. 2019), the Ill. State Board of Education (ISBE) has not adopted rules to implement these new requirements. Compliance with this law does not relieve a district of its obligations to also comply with the Individuals with Disabilities Education Improvement Act of 2004 when disciplining students with disabilities. For further information, see sample policy 7:230, *Misconduct by Students with Disabilities*. For districts that receive early childhood block grant funding, add the following:

Students enrolled in the District's State-funded preschool program(s) may be temporarily removed or transitioned to a new program in accordance with federal and State law. State law prohibits the expulsion of students from the program(s). If this language is inserted, add 105 ILCS 5/2-3.71(a)(7) to the Legal References for this policy.

46 This paragraph paraphrases 105 ILCS 5/24-24.

47 Staff members may *not* use isolated time out or physical restraint unless their use is authorized by policy and administrative procedure. 105 ILCS 5/2-3.130, 5/10-20.33, and 5/24-24; 23 Ill.Admin.Code §§1.280(c), amended at 41 Ill.Reg. 6932, and 1.285. See 7:190-AP4, *Use of Isolated Time Out and Physical Restraint*. **The sample policy prohibits the use of isolated time out and physical restraint by not specifically permitting their use.** State statute and ISBE rules contain complex restrictions on the use of isolated time out and physical restraints. 105 ILCS 5/2-3.130, 5/10-20.33, and 5/24-24; 23 Ill.Admin.Code §§1.280(c), amended at 41 Ill.Reg. 6932, and 1.285. According to the ISBE rule, isolated time out and physical restraints are prohibited unless a board authorizes their use in a policy containing the numerous components identified in the rule. **A board that wants to authorize the use of isolated time out and physical restraints should insert the paragraph below.** To comply with ISBE's rule, a board must also incorporate by reference the procedure developed by the superintendent, i.e., 7:190-AP4, *Use of Isolated Time Out and Physical Restraint*. By doing this, the procedure becomes part of the policy.

School staff members shall not use isolated time out and physical restraints other than as permitted in 105 ILCS 5/10-20.33, State Board of Education rules, and procedures developed by the Superintendent. Neither isolated time out nor physical restraints shall be used to discipline or punish a student.

If the above option is used, add the following before the Legal References on the final page: "Incorporated by Reference: 7:190-AP4, *Use of Isolated Time Out and Physical Restraint*."

48 This section paraphrases 105 ILCS 5/10-22.6(d) and contains the statutorily required punishment for bringing a weapon to school along with the statutory definition of *weapon*. When preparing for a due process hearing, a principal needs to use the applicable State and federal law definitions of *firearm* – not just the School Code.

While subsection 105 ILCS 5/10-22.6(b-10) explicitly forbids zero tolerance policies, it provides an exception for those zero tolerance policies established by State or federal law, which includes weapons in school. Section 10-22.6(d) provides that a student who brings a weapon to school, as defined in the section, "shall be expelled for a period not less than one year," unless modified by the superintendent or board. The federal Gun-Free Schools Act (20 U.S.C. §7961 *et seq.*) provides for at least a one year expulsion for students who bring firearms to school. As directed by 20 U.S.C. §7961(b)(1), 105 ILCS 5/10-22.6(d), the superintendent and the board may modify that consequence; however, the superintendent/board may decline to exercise that discretion and instead impose the maximum penalty authorized by law. Analyzing the student's circumstances on a case-by-case basis may avoid a judicial finding that an expulsion is too severe. See *Washington v. Smith*, 248 Ill.App.3d 534 (1st Dist. 1993).

Item #4 in the **Prohibited Student Conduct** section is broader because it prohibits "using, possessing, controlling, or transferring" a weapon in addition to violating the **Weapons** section.

Owners Identification Card Act (430ILCS65/), or firearm as defined in Section 24-1 of the Criminal Code of 1961 (720 ILCS 5/24-1).

2. A knife, brass knuckles, or other knuckle weapon regardless of its composition, a billy club, or any other object if used or attempted to be used to cause bodily harm, including *look-alikes* of any *firearm* as defined above.

The expulsion requirement under either paragraph one or two above may be modified by the Superintendent, and the Superintendent's determination may be modified by the Board on a case-by-case basis. The Superintendent or designee may grant an exception to this policy, upon the prior request of an adult supervisor, for students in theatre, cooking, ROTC, martial arts, and similar programs, whether or not school-sponsored, provided the item is not equipped, nor intended, to do bodily harm. **49**

This policy's prohibitions concerning weapons apply regardless of whether: (1) a student is licensed to carry a concealed firearm, or (2) the Board permits visitors, who are licensed to carry a concealed firearm, to store a firearm in a locked vehicle in a school parking area. **50**

Re-Engagement of Returning Students **51**

The Superintendent or designee shall maintain a process to facilitate the re-engagement of students who are returning from an out-of-school suspension, expulsion, or an alternative school setting. The goal of re-engagement shall be to support the student's ability to be successful in school following a period of exclusionary discipline and shall include the opportunity for students who have been suspended to complete or make up work for equivalent academic credit. **52**

Required Notices

A school staff member shall immediately notify the office of the Building Principal in the event that he or she: (1) observes any person in possession of a firearm on or around school grounds; however, such action may be delayed if immediate notice would endanger students under his or her supervision, (2) observes or has reason to suspect that any person on school grounds is or was involved in a drug-related incident, or (3) observes a battery committed against any staff member.**53** Upon receiving such a report, the Building Principal or designee shall immediately notify the local law enforcement agency, Ill. Dept. of State Police (ISP), and any involved student's

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

49 Optional.

50 The Firearm Concealed Carry Act permits a properly licensed individual to carry a concealed firearm within a vehicle into a school parking area and store it a locked vehicle out of plain view. 430 ILCS 66/65(b). The federal Gun-Free Schools Act has a similar provision. 20 U.S.C. §7961(g). The School Code, however, contains no similar exception to the ban on firearms at schools. Contact the board attorney before permitting students to store their firearms in their vehicle's trunk while parked at school.

51 Required by 105 ILCS 5/10-22.6(b-25). See 7:190-AP8, *Student Re-Engagement Guidelines*.

52 A goal for re-engagement is optional. Schools must permit students who were suspended to make-up work for equivalent academic credit. 105 ILCS 5/10-22.6(b-30).

53 105 ILCS 5/10-27.1A, 5/10-27.1B, and 5/10-21.7. *School grounds* includes the real property comprising any school, any conveyance used to transport students to school or a school-related activity, and any public way within 1,000 feet of any school ground. To satisfy the reporting requirement, ISBE created the School Incident Reporting System (SIRS), a web-based application on IWAS for schools to report incidents electronically. Reporting on SIRS does not satisfy the requirement to report incidents to local law enforcement authorities.

parent/guardian.⁵⁴ *School grounds* includes modes of transportation to school activities and any public way within 1000 feet of the school, as well as school property itself.

Delegation of Authority

Each teacher, and any other school personnel when students are under his or her charge, is authorized to impose any disciplinary measure, other than suspension, expulsion, corporal punishment, or in-school suspension, that is appropriate and in accordance with the policies and rules on student discipline. Teachers, other certificated [licensed] educational employees, and other persons providing a related service for or with respect to a student, may use reasonable force as needed to maintain safety for other students, school personnel, or other persons, or for the purpose of self-defense or defense of property. Teachers may temporarily remove students from a classroom for disruptive behavior. ⁵⁵

The Superintendent, Building Principal, Assistant Building Principal, or Dean of Students is authorized to impose the same disciplinary measures as teachers and may suspend students guilty of gross disobedience or misconduct from school (including all school functions) and from riding the school bus, up to ten consecutive school days, provided the appropriate procedures are followed.⁵⁶ The Board may suspend a student from riding the bus in excess of ten school days for safety reasons. ⁵⁷

Student Handbook

The Superintendent, with input from the parent-teacher advisory committee,⁵⁸ shall prepare disciplinary rules implementing the District's disciplinary policies. These disciplinary rules shall be presented annually to the Board for its review and approval.

A student handbook, including the District disciplinary policies and rules, shall be distributed to the students' parents/guardians within 15 days of the beginning of the school year or a student's enrollment.

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

⁵⁴ *Id.* State law imposes this duty to report firearm possession only on school officials; this duty may be also imposed on volunteers and community members. Only staff members, however, are vulnerable to committing a petty offense for their failure to report, and only staff members are protected from civil or criminal liability that might arise as a result of making a report (although the liability potential for anyone making a report is remote).

The building principal must notify the student's parents/guardians only when the alleged offense is firearm possession. The policy expands this notification duty; a board disinclined to do this should substitute the following sentence:

Upon receiving such a report, the Building Principal or designee shall immediately notify the applicable local law enforcement agency, Ill. Dept. of State Police (ISP), and, if a student is reportedly in possession of a firearm, also the student's parents/guardians.

⁵⁵ 105 ILCS 5/24-24 and 23 Ill.Admin.Code §1.280, amended at 41 Ill.Reg. 6932, require: (1) teachers and other certificated [licensed] employees (except for individuals employed as paraprofessionals) to maintain discipline, and (2) the district to have a policy on discipline that provides that:

[A] teacher, other certificated employee, and any other person, whether or not a certificated employee, providing a related service for or with respect to a student may use reasonable force as needed to maintain safety for the other students, school personnel or persons or for the purpose of self defense or the defense of property, shall provide that a teacher may remove a student from the classroom for disruptive behavior, and shall include provisions which provide due process to students. The policy shall not include slapping, paddling or prolonged maintenance of students in physically painful positions nor shall it include the intentional infliction of bodily harm. 105 ILCS 5/24-24.

⁵⁶ Required by 105 ILCS 5/10-22.6(b).

⁵⁷ *Id.*

⁵⁸ The board must establish and maintain a parent-teacher advisory committee to develop guidelines on student discipline. See 2:150, *Committees*. This policy's dissemination requirements are from 105 ILCS 5/10-20.14.

A comprehensive student handbook can provide notice of the school's conduct 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.

- LEGAL REF.: 20 U.S.C. §6081, Pro-Children Act of 1994.
20 U.S.C. §7961 et seq., Gun Free Schools Act.
105 ILCS 5/10-20.5b, 5/10-20.14, 5/10-20.28, 5/10-20.36, 5/10-21.7, 5/10-21.10,
5/10-22.6, 5/10-27.1A, 5/10-27.1B, 5/22-33, 5/24-24, 5/26-12, 5/27-23.7, 5/31-
3, and 110/3.10.
410 ILCS 130/, Compassionate Use of Medical Cannabis Pilot Program.
410 ILCS 647/, Powdered Caffeine Control and Education Act.
430 ILCS 66/, Firearm Concealed Carry Act.
23 Ill.Admin.Code §1.280.
- CROSS REF.: 2:150 (Committees), 2:240 (Board Policy Development), 5:230 (Maintaining Student Discipline), 6:110 (Programs for Students At Risk of Academic Failure and/or Dropping Out of School and Graduation Incentives Program), 7:70 (Attendance and Truancy), 7:130 (Student Rights and Responsibilities), 7:140 (Search and Seizure), 7:150 (Agency and Police Interviews), 7:160 (Student Appearance), 7:170 (Vandalism), 7:180 (Prevention of and Response to Bullying, Intimidation, and Harassment), 7:185 (Teen Dating Violence Prohibited), 7:200 (Suspension Procedures), 7:210 (Expulsion Procedures), 7:220 (Bus Conduct), 7:230 (Misconduct by Students with Disabilities), 7:240 (Conduct Code for Participants in Extracurricular Activities), 7:270 (Administering Medicines to Students), 7:310 (Restrictions on Publications; Elementary Schools), 8:30 (Visitors to and Conduct on School Property)

Students

Administrative Procedure - Guidelines for Investigating Sexting Allegations

Establishing procedures with local law enforcement agencies and State's attorneys to investigate allegations of sexting protects the District, its staff and its students from the broad legal implications that sexting allegations present. This administrative procedure contains three sections:

1. Glossary of Terms
2. Preparation of Guidelines for Investigating Sexting Allegations
3. Investigation and Management of Sexting Allegations

Glossary of Terms

Electronic device: any type of electronic communication device, defined at 705 ILCS 405/3-40(a). It includes, but is not limited to, a wireless telephone, personal digital assistant, or a portable or mobile computer, that is capable of transmitting images or pictures. This includes cellular telephones (see www.thesaurus.com, listing cellular and wireless telephones as synonyms). For more discussion, see f/n 3 in administrative procedure 7:190-AP5, *Electronic Devices - Student Handbook*.

Sexting: a portmanteau word of sex and texting with no clear definition. It is commonly explained as the act of sending sexually explicit photos, images, or messages electronically, primarily by mobile phone or the internet. For purposes of this procedure, it also includes:

1. *Indecent visual depiction*, which means a depiction or portrayal in any pose, posture, or setting involving a lewd exhibition of the unclothed or transparently clothed genitals, pubic area, buttocks, or, if such person is female, a fully or partially developed breast of the person (705 ILCS 405/3-40(a) (enacted to provide law enforcement officials an alternative to bringing child pornography charges against minors in possession of indecent visual depictions through placing them under the supervision of juvenile courts), or
2. *Non-consensual dissemination of private sexual images*, which is a crime that is committed when a person:
 - (1) intentionally disseminates an image of another person:
 - (A) who is at least 18 years of age; and
 - (B) who is identifiable from the image itself or information displayed in connection with the image; and
 - (C) who is engaged in a sexual act or whose intimate parts are exposed, in whole or in part; and
 - (2) obtains the image under circumstances in which a reasonable person would know or understand that the image was to remain private; and
 - (3) knows or should have known that the person in the image has not consented to the dissemination (720 ILCS 5/11-23.5).

Preparation of Guidelines for Investigating Sexting Allegations

This section identifies best practices to create guidelines for investigating sexting allegations at the District-wide level. The Superintendent should discuss this procedure with local law enforcement agencies and State's attorneys to minimize the potential legal implications for students and

administrators that managing sexting in school presents. Customize the procedure to each District’s specific needs.

Actor	Action
<p>Superintendent or designee</p>	<p>Convene a meeting with the Board Attorney, local law enforcement agencies, and State’s attorney to determine best practices and procedures for investigating sexting in the District. Use the Investigation and Management of Sexting Allegations section (see below) as a template for discussion at the meeting and customize it to meet local considerations as necessary.</p> <p>Ask the Board Attorney to provide direction about searching student owned electronic devices in Step 2: Isolate Evidence / Confiscate Device in the Investigation and Management of Sexting Allegations section (see below).</p> <p>Searching electronic devices involves Fourth Amendment search and seizure and the federal Stored Communication Act (SCA) (18 U.S.C. §2701) issues. Generally asking for permission, calling the parents to come and look through the phone, or getting a warrant solves this issue. Note: See <i>Searching and Seizing Computers and Obtaining Electronic Evidence Manual</i> (Sept. 2009), Chapter 3, The Stored Communication Act, at: www.justice.gov/sites/default/files/criminal-ccips/legacy/2015/01/14/ssmanual2009.pdf, and Orin S. Kerr, <i>A User’s Guide to the Stored Communications Act, and a Legislator’s Guide to Amending It</i>, George Washington Law Review (Aug. 2004), at: courses.ischool.berkeley.edu/i205/s10/readings/week10/kerr-storedcomm.pdf.</p> <p>Identify and list all State’s attorneys and local law enforcement agencies with jurisdiction over the District’s boundaries. Provide this list to all Building Principals in the District.</p> <p>Provide the local State’s attorney offices and law enforcement agencies with an annual list of school buildings and the names of each building’s administrators that are located within their jurisdictions.</p> <p>Invite local State’s attorney offices and law enforcement agencies to meet with District school officials to provide input on how the District should manage sexting.</p> <p>Add an agenda item about sexting to a Parent Teacher Advisory Committee meeting (see policy 2:150, <i>Committees</i>). Include information from discussions with State’s attorneys and local law enforcement about the issue. Discuss local considerations for:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Disciplinary actions and consequences in response to sexting; and 2. Sexting education and prevention efforts. <p>Consider adding information about the negative consequences of sexting to the District’s sex education curriculum. See, U.S. Dept. of Justice (DOJ) Guide titled <i>Citizen’s Guide to United States Federal Child Exploitation and Obscenity Laws</i>, at: www.justice.gov/criminal-</p>

Actor	Action
	<p>ceos/citizens-guide-us-federal-child-exploitation-and-obscenity-laws; MTV's four-part series titled <i>Sexting in America: When Privates Go Public</i>, available at:</p> <p>Part 1: www.mtv.com/videos/news/483801/sexting-in-america-when-privates-go-public-part-1.jhtml</p> <p>Part 2: www.mtv.com/videos/news/483802/sexting-in-america-when-privates-go-public-part-2.jhtml</p> <p>Part 3: www.mtv.com/videos/news/483803/sexting-in-america-when-privates-go-public-part-3.jhtml</p> <p>Part 4: www.mtv.com/videos/news/483804/sexting-in-america-when-privates-go-public-part-4.jhtml; and the resources available at www.athinline.org.</p> <p>Consider adding the above resources to 4:170-AP2, E4, <i>Exhibit-Letter to Parents/Guardians About Preventing and Reducing Incidences of Sexting</i>.</p> <p>Convene a meeting with Building Principals to inform them of the District's Investigation and Management of Sexting Allegations procedures (see below).</p> <p>Raise awareness of and increase educational opportunities about sexting as necessary. Follow the Parent Teacher Advisory Committee's recommendations for providing sexting education and prevention efforts. Invite the local State's attorney and local law enforcement to participate in the District's education and prevention efforts.</p>
Building Principals	<p>Educate building staff members about the procedures for Investigation and Management of Sexting Allegations (see below).</p> <p>Follow the Investigation and Management of Sexting Allegations.</p>

Investigation and Management of Sexting Allegations

This section relies upon the Building Principal or designee to manage several practical and legal implications when conducting sexting allegation investigations.

Actor	Action
Building Principal or designee	<p>Step 1: Investigate</p> <p>Determine where actions took place.</p> <p>Contact parents/guardians of all students involved.</p> <p>Contact the Superintendent and request permission to contact the Board Attorney.</p> <p>Step 2: Isolate Evidence / Confiscate Device</p> <p>NEVER transfer or store depictions on personal or school electronic devices to minimize accusations of possession of child pornography. (See 720 ILCS 5/11-20.1 <u>et seq.</u>, 720 ILCS 5/11-23.5 (provides an exception on transfer of an image for a lawful purpose), and 18 U.S.C. §§2251, 2252, and 2252A). Also see the DOJ's Child Exploitation and Obscenity</p>

Actor	Action
	<p>Section discussing child pornography issues, available at: www.justice.gov/criminal-ceos.</p> <p>Contact the Board Attorney for guidance to determine whether to involve local law enforcement or manage the situation within the District’s disciplinary policy.</p> <p>See Joshua D. Herman, <i>Criminal Law. Sexting: It’s No Joke, It’s a Crime</i>. Illinois Bar Journal, Volume 98, No. 4, P. 192 at f/n 42 (published April 2010), at: www.isba.org/ibj/2010/04/criminallaw, (quoting an attorney in the Ill. Attorney General’s High Tech Crimes Bureau who advises school administrators to immediately confiscate devices with such material on them and report the incident to law enforcement immediately, stating that possession of a sext message that is child pornography is no different than possessing a “kilo of cocaine.”)</p> <p>Follow Board policy 7:140, <i>Search and Seizure</i> and 7:150-AP, <i>Agency and Police Interviews</i>.</p> <p>Follow the Board Attorney’s direction regarding searches of student owned technological devices. See Preparation of Guidelines for Investigating Sexting Allegations (above).</p> <p>Step 3: Follow the reporting requirements of Board policy 5:90, <i>Abused and Neglected Child Reporting</i>, when applicable</p> <p>A <i>sexted</i> image may constitute child abuse depending upon the visual depiction or image, the ages of the individuals involved, and other circumstances. See 325 ILCS 5/3 and 705 ILCS 405/2-3 (2) which includes sex offenses defined at 720 ILCS 5/1-1 <u>et seq.</u> School personnel are granted broad immunities against civil and criminal claims for filing reports in good faith, even if the report is unfounded. In contrast, school personnel who willfully fail to report may be guilty of a Class A misdemeanor (325 ILCS 5/4) and face suspension of their teaching certificates (105 ILCS 5/21B-75, amended by P.A. 101-531).</p> <p>Step 4: Determine appropriate disciplinary actions for all students involved in the incident</p> <p>Evaluate disciplinary options. Remember that a student who forwards sexts of himself or herself likely expected the depiction to remain private. As a result, consider the social stigma, bullying, harassment, and severe embarrassment issues involved in the issue.</p> <p>Provide an equivalent discipline to all students involved in the creation, dissemination and storage of the sexted image, whenever possible.</p> <p>See Sorenen, Vitale, and Haase, <i>Sexting at School: Lessons Learned the Hard Way</i>. National School Board Association, Council of School Attorney’s Inquiry & Analysis, f/n 40</p>

Actor	Action
	<p>(published February 2010) discussing several sex equality claims against school districts for punishing students differently when they are involved in the same incident.</p> <p>For situations that may require unequal punishment, contact the Superintendent so that he or she may consult the Board Attorney.</p> <p>Step 5: Prepare a plan to prevent harassment and bullying of involved students</p> <p>Remind the students and their parents/guardians of the Board policies 7:20, <i>Harassment of Students Prohibited</i>; 7:180, <i>Prevention of and Response to Bullying Intimidation and Harassment</i>; and 7:185, <i>Teen Dating Violence Prohibited</i>.</p> <p>Instruct involved students not to harass anyone involved in the sexting incident and keep the issues confidential.</p> <p>Consider involving the social worker or guidance counselor, if available, in the process to assist students.</p> <p>Follow 7:180, <i>Prevention of and Response to Bullying Intimidation and Harassment</i>, for students who violate the policy.</p>

Students

Administrative Procedure - Student Discipline Guidelines 1

The intent of these guidelines is to enhance school climate, improve school discipline practices, and ensure that students are disciplined without discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, gender, disability, or other protected status. Data collected from Ill. school districts on student discipline is available at www.isbe.net/Pages/Expulsions-Suspensions-and-Truants-by-District.aspx.

Recordkeeping

1. Develop and implement a District-wide uniform discipline referral form that documents each of the following:
 - a. Student name
 - b. Identity of staff member making referral
 - c. Date and time of incident
 - d. Location of incident
 - e. Description of incident
 - f. Description of interventions attempted prior to incident
 - g. Description of the incident's effect on other students and/or the learning environment
 - h. Parent/guardian contact made (when, how, and by whom)
2. Maintain each of the following data related to student discipline referrals:
 - a. Race of the student referred for discipline
 - b. Gender of the student referred for discipline
 - c. Disability status of the student referred for discipline
 - d. Basis for the referral
 - e. Identity of the staff member making referral
 - f. Race of the staff member making referral
 - g. Gender of the staff member making referral
 - h. Basis for imposing or not imposing discipline
 - i. Description of discipline imposed, if any, and the rationale for its selection

The footnotes should be retained.

¹ This guidance aligns with the 1-8-14 *Dear Colleague Letter* issued jointly by the U.S. Dept. of Education (DOE) and U.S. Dept. of Justice (DOJ), and their comprehensive School Climate and School Discipline Guidance Package (a weblink is provided in the Resources section of this procedure). **Note:** These guidance documents were rescinded by a joint DOE and DOJ *Dear Colleague* letter dated 12-21-18, at: www2.ed.gov/about/offices/list/ocr/letters/colleague-201812.pdf. See also:

Christian County Public Schools, Case No. 03-11-5002 (decision letter issued 2-28-14).

Christina School District, Case No. 03-10-5001 (decision letter issued 12-14-13).

Oakland Unified School District, Case No. 09-12-5001 (decision letter issued 9-27-12).

Independent School District #761, Case No. 05-10-1148 (decision letter issued 5-4-11).

- j. Whether the referral was made to the school resource officer² (SRO) or law enforcement
- k. Basis for making the referral to the SRO or law enforcement (if applicable)
- l. Whether there were any criminal charges filed as a result of the student's misconduct
- m. If the student received an exclusionary consequence (out-of-school suspension or expulsion) for his/her misconduct, whether the student was offered any academic or behavior support services and, if so, which support services

Periodic Review and Self-Monitoring

Review the following on a periodic basis and at least annually:

1. Discipline-related District policies and procedures
 - a. Such policies may include:
 - 7:20, *Harassment of Students Prohibited*
 - 7:70, *Attendance and Truancy*
 - 7:130, *Student Rights and Responsibilities*
 - 7:140, *Search and Seizure*
 - 7:150, *Agency and Police Interviews*
 - 7:160, *Student Appearance*
 - 7:165, *School Uniforms*
 - 7:170, *Vandalism*
 - 7:180, *Prevention and Response to Bullying, Intimidation, and Harassment*
 - 7:185, *Teen Dating Violence Prohibited*
 - 7:190, *Student Behavior*
 - 7:200, *Suspension Procedures*
 - 7:210, *Expulsion Procedures*
 - 7:220, *Bus Conduct*
 - 7:230, *Misconduct by Students With Disabilities*
 - 7:240, *Conduct Code For Participants in Extracurricular Activities*
 - 7:250, *Student Support Services*
 - 7:310, *Restrictions on Publications; Elementary Schools*
 - b. This review should:
 - 1) Include input from all members of the school community (administrators, staff, students, parents/guardians, volunteers and community members). Such input may be obtained through school climate surveys, school forums, and the District's parent-teacher advisory committee (established per 105 ILCS 5/10-20.14) and the behavior interventions committee for students with disabilities (established per 105 ILCS 5/14-8.05).

The footnotes should be retained.

² *School resource officer* means a law enforcement officer who has been primarily assigned to a school or school district under an agreement with a local law enforcement agency. 105 ILCS 5/10-20.68, added by P.A. 100-984.

- 2) Ensure policies and procedures (e.g., an individual school's conduct code) have clear definitions of prohibited student conduct, especially those entailing the subjective exercise of discretion.
 - 3) Attempt to incorporate alternative disciplinary measures into Board policies and procedures.
 - 4) Implement a system of Positive Behavioral Interventions and Support (PBIS) or, if PBIS has been implemented, analyze and monitor its effectiveness and ways to improve it.
2. Discipline data
- a. Data review should analyze each of the following:
 - 1) Number of referrals by teacher/staff member.
 - 2) Race/gender/disability status of referred students by teacher/staff member.
 - 3) Overall percentage of student disciplinary referrals by race, gender, and disability status versus the overall percentage of said student groups in the school and District.
 - 4) Overall percentage of student disciplinary referrals for a specific offense (i.e., tardy, dress code violation) by race, gender, and disability status versus the overall percentage of said student groups in the school and District.
 - 5) Overall percentage of student disciplinary referrals resulting in an exclusionary consequence by race, gender, and disability status versus the overall percentage of said student groups in the school and District.
 - 6) Overall percentage of student disciplinary referrals resulting in a referral to law enforcement by race, gender, and disability status versus the overall percentage of said student groups in the school and District.
 - 7) Comparison of discipline imposed for the same or similar offense for students of different races, gender, and disability statuses.
 - b. Compare the District's student discipline data with the data from other school districts. As required by 105 ILCS 5/2-3.162, by Oct. 31 annually, ISBE prepares a report on student discipline from data collected from all Ill. school districts. The report includes data on the issuance of out-of-school suspensions, expulsions, and removals to alternative settings in lieu of another disciplinary action, disaggregated by race and ethnicity, gender, age, grade level, whether a student is an English learner, incident type, and discipline duration. It is available at www.isbe.net/Pages/Expulsions-Suspensions-and-Truants-by-District.aspx.
 - c. According to 105 ILCS 5/2-3.162:
 - 1) School districts that are identified in the top 20% of any of the metrics for three consecutive years must submit a plan identifying its strategies to reduce the use of exclusionary disciplinary practices or racial disproportionality or both, if applicable.
 - 2) The plan must be approved by the school board and posted on the district's website. Within one year after being identified, the school district must submit to ISBE and post on the district's website a progress report describing the plan's implementation and the results achieved.
 - d. If there are any *red flags* resulting from the data analysis, the discipline committee should meet to determine if there are comparably effective alternative practices or policies that would meet the school's stated educational goal with less of a burden or adverse impact on the disproportionately affected group.

Training

1. Annually train all District staff and school-based law enforcement on each of the following:
 - a. The District's discipline-related policies and procedures, including which behaviors fall into categories of misconduct defined therein so that there is consistency in application.
 - b. How to apply school discipline policies, procedures, and practices in a fair and equitable manner so as not to disproportionately impact students of color, students of a particular gender, students with disabilities, or at-risk students.
 - c. Effective classroom management strategies, recognizing that the removal of students from the classroom is to be used as a last resort.
 - d. How to engage students and support positive behavior, including through any PBIS program implemented in the District.
 - e. Classroom management techniques and resources available to staff who are having difficulty with classroom management.
 - f. The role that school-based law enforcement is expected to play in the discipline process, including when it is or is not appropriate to refer a student to school-based law enforcement.
2. Provide ongoing professional development on the adverse consequences of exclusion and justice system involvement, effective classroom management strategies, culturally responsive discipline, the appropriate and available supportive services for the promotion of student attendance and engagement, and developmentally appropriate disciplinary methods that promote positive and healthy school climates to administrators, teachers, staff, school board members, and SROs. ³

Notice

Annually notify students and parents/guardians of the District's discipline-related policies and procedures.

1. Use varied communication methods, such as student handbooks, District or school websites, posters, classroom instruction, assemblies, etc.
2. Ensure such notice is provided in an age-appropriate, easily understood manner.
3. Ensure such notice is provided in multiple languages.
4. Explain to students:
 - a. The District's discipline-related policies and procedures, including which behaviors fall into categories of misconduct.
 - b. Their particular school's discipline-related procedures and conduct codes, including which behaviors fall into categories of misconduct.
 - c. Behavior expectations.
 - d. Resources and support services available to students.

Collaboration with Law Enforcement

1. Annually train SROs on the District's discipline-related policies and procedures (if applicable).

The footnotes should be retained.

³ 105 ILCS 5/10-22.6(c-5), amended by P.A. 100-810. The statute does not define *ongoing* or specify whether each group must receive training on all of the topics. As these are important matters, consult the board attorney for guidance.

2. Review the District's reciprocal reporting agreement⁴ with local law enforcement agencies to determine if revisions are necessary.
3. Develop and enter into a memorandum of understanding (MOU) with local law enforcement agencies. The MOU should clearly define law enforcement's role in the District's schools. Follow an existing MOU and suggest modifications as the need arises.⁵

Resources

Dear Colleague letter, issued by the Civil Rights Division of the U.S. Dept. of Justice and the Office for Civil Rights of the U.S. Dept. of Education at:

www2.ed.gov/about/offices/list/ocr/letters/colleague-201401-title-vi.pdf.

Note: These guidance documents were rescinded by a joint *Dear Colleague* letter dated 12-21-18, at: www2.ed.gov/about/offices/list/ocr/letters/colleague-201812.pdf.

Civil Rights Data Collection at: www2.ed.gov/about/offices/list/ocr/data.html?src=rt .

ISBE Data Analysis of Expulsions, Suspensions, and Truants by District at:

www.isbe.net/Pages/Expulsions-Suspensions-and-Truants-by-District.aspx .

The footnotes should be retained.

⁴ Pursuant to 105 ILCS 5/10-20.14, school districts are to establish and maintain a parent-teacher advisory committee, whose duties include developing policy guideline procedures to establish and maintain a reciprocal reporting system between the school district and local law enforcement agencies regarding criminal offenses committed by students.

⁵ 105 ILCS 5/10-20.14(b) encourages school districts to create memoranda of understanding (MOU) with law enforcement agencies. An MOU defines law enforcement's role in schools and describes the respective duties of a school district and local law enforcement agencies. Its purpose is to prevent confusion, decrease conflict, and promote school safety. MOUs vary by community because they are created through a collaborative process involving local school districts and local law enforcement agencies. For an example, see 7:190-E3, *Memorandum of Understanding*.

Students

Administrative Procedure - Student Re-Engagement Guidelines

Actor	Action
<p>Building Principal and/or Dean of Students or designee(s), student’s teacher</p>	<p>Determine on a case-by-case basis whether a <i>re-engagement conference</i> and/or a <i>re-engagement plan</i> is/are appropriate.</p> <p>School boards must adopt a policy on the re-engagement of students who are returning from an exclusionary discipline or an alternative school. 105 ILCS 5/10-22.6(b-25). See 7:190, <i>Student Behavior</i>.</p> <p>While neither a <i>re-engagement conference</i> nor a <i>re-engagement plan</i> is mandatory, one or both will advance “supporting the student’s ability to be successful in school following a period of exclusionary discipline,” from Board policy 7:190, <i>Student Behavior</i>.</p> <p>As appropriate:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Initiate and schedule a <i>re-engagement conference</i> with the suspended or expelled student and the student’s parent(s)/guardian(s) for a time soon after the student is excluded. If the student is expelled, a second re-engagement conference may be needed before the student’s scheduled return date. 2. Develop a <i>re-engagement plan</i> for each student who is returning from an exclusionary discipline. The plan may address each of the following, as determined on a case-by-case basis: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Appropriate and available support services, if any, during the period of exclusionary discipline. For students who are suspended out-of-school for longer than 4 days (5-10 days), districts are required to: (1) provide “appropriate and available support services” during the period of their suspension, (2) determine what are the “appropriate and available support services,” and (3) document whether such services are to be provided or whether there are no “appropriate and available support services.” 105 ILCS 5/10-22.6(b-25). Districts may refer students who are expelled to “appropriate and available support services.” 105 ILCS 5/10-22.6(b-25). b. Provisions for a suspended student to continue work during an out-of-school suspension or makeup academic credit, such as completing academic work; taking tests or exams; or enrolling in an alternative education program. Districts are required to do this for students who are suspended; it is optional whether to give expelled students this opportunity. 105 ILCS 5/10-22.6(b-30). c. Academic and behavioral re-engagement strategies and interventions, such as the following:

Actor	Action
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) A plan for the student to receive tutoring (during school, after school, at an alternative site, etc.). 2) Regularly scheduled and/or impromptu meetings with counseling, guidance, or other staff members. 3) Steps to prevent future misconduct, such as avoiding certain other students and/or situations. 4) Ways to develop the social and emotional skills to cope with adversity. 5) An altered schedule. 6) A communication plan between the school and the student and his or her parent(s)/guardian(s). 7) Completion of identified behavioral assessments, with the consent of the parent/guardian, and/or a safety plan where appropriate. <p>3. Identify community resources that may help the student, such as mental health and behavioral support services and academic supports. Note: 20 ILCS 1705/76, added by P.A. 101-45, requires the Ill. Dept. of Public Health to create and maintain an online database and resource page on its website that contains mental health resources specifically geared toward school social workers, school counselors, parents, teachers, and school support personnel. See the database at: www.dhs.state.il.us. Also, the Ill. Public Aid Code, 305 ILCS 5/5-5.23(g), amended by P.A. 101-461, eff 7-1-20, requires the Ill. Dept. of Healthcare and Family Services to restructure the Family Support Program (formerly known as the Individual Care Grant program) to enable early treatment of youth, emerging adults, and transition-age adults with a serious mental illness or serious emotional disturbance.</p>
Parent(s)/Guardian(s), Student, and Building Principal or Dean of Students, or designee(s)	If scheduled, attend the re-engagement conference during which the following occurs: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Help the student understand why he or she was suspended or expelled. 2. Review the re-engagement plan, if any, and make adjustments as needed. 3. Engage in identified community resources that may help the student, such as mental health and behavioral support services and academic supports.

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)**.¹ 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)

Table of Contents:

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Introduction B. Definitions/Acronyms C. MOU Leadership Team D. District Authority over the Educational Environment E. Identified Needs for Services to Maintain the Educational Environment F. Annual Evaluation of MOU; Renewal; Termination G. Record Sharing H. Reciprocal Reporting of Criminal Offenses Committed by Students | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. Live Feeds J. Cell Phone/ Electronic Device Searches K. Agency and Police Interviews L. Body-Worn Cameras (BWCs) M. General Provisions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Scope of Agreement 2. Amendment 3. Assignment 4. Notices 5. Governing Law 6. Non-Waiver of Breach 7. Severability 8. Enforcement |
|--|--|

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,² 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.

¹ 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.

² 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) 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**

--

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 5/10-20.68, added by P.A. 100-984.

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.

20 ILCS 1705/76, added by P.A. 101-45, requires the Ill. Dept. of Public Health to create and maintain an online database and resource page on its website that contains mental health resources specifically geared toward school social workers, school counselors, parents, teachers, and school support personnel. See the database at: www.dhs.state.il.us.

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

D. District Authority Over the Educational Environment ⁹

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 is better left for District officials to manage, especially in light of 105 ILCS 5/10-20.14(b). 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.

The footnotes should be removed before the material is used.

⁹ 105 ILCS 5/10-20.14(b). 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*, at: www.iasb.com/law/ICSAGuidelinesforInterviewofStudents.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.

- 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.
 - 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 juvenile 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 405/5-905(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).

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.

G. Record Sharing 12

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/ICSAFAQRespondingtoaSubpoena2015.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/.

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

The footnotes should be removed before the material is used.

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 26 for instructions to add them to the sample **School Resource Officer (SRO) MOU** below. For further resources, see f/n 1 in policy 7:150, *Agency and Police Interviews*.

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?



J. Cell Phone/Electronic Device Searches 15

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

Before a student under 18 years of age who is suspected of committing a criminal act is detained and questioned on school grounds, a law enforcement officer, school resource officer, or other school security personnel will (a) notify or attempt to notify the student’s parent/guardian, (b) document the time and manner of the notification or attempted notification, (c) make reasonable efforts to ensure the student’s parent/guardian is present during questioning or, if not present, ensure that school personnel (including, but not limited to, a school social worker, school psychologist, school nurse, school guidance counselor, or any other mental health professional) are present during the questioning, and (d) if practicable, make reasonable efforts to ensure a law enforcement officer trained in promoting safe interactions and communications with youth is present during questioning. 17

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 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:

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:

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*, available at:

www.iasb.com/law/ICSAGuidelinesforInterviewsofStudents.pdf.”

17 105 ILCS 5/22-85 (final citation pending), added by P.A. 101-478, eff. 1-1-20. See policy 7:150, *Agency and Police Interviews*.

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. §1232g and 34 C.F.R. §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 18 19

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/.

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.

The footnotes should be removed before the material is used.

18 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:

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.

19 This section **M. General Provisions** includes general best practice terms for intergovernmental agreements. **Note:** If the optional section discussed in f/n 17 was added, this becomes section N.

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

School Resource Officer (SRO) Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) 20

Table of Contents:

- | | |
|---|--|
| A. Introduction | F. Ongoing Training of SROs |
| B. Definitions/Acronyms | G. SRO Selection Process; Qualifications & Certification |
| C. MOU Leadership Team | H. SRO Employer; Assignments; Mentoring & Outreach; Supervision; Performance Evaluations; Conflict Resolution; Termination/Replacement; Extra Duties/Projects |
| D. District Authority over the Educational Environment | |
| E. Funding; Payment for SROs; Chain of Command | |

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 21

- 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: **22**

The footnotes should be removed before the material is used.

20 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.

21 See f/ns 1 & 2.

22 Delete this language if grant funding does not apply.

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. ²³

F. Ongoing Training of SROs ²⁴

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 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 ²⁵

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.

The footnotes should be removed before the material is used.

²³ The District may have several SRO District chains of command based upon local conditions.

²⁴ 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.

²⁵ 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, at:

www.popcenter.asu.edu/sites/default/files/Responses/school_police/PDFs/Finn_et_al_2005.pdf

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.²⁶ The SRO must possess, at minimum, 48 hours of National Association of School Resource Officer (NASRO) training,²⁷ along with the following other qualifications:²⁸

--

H. SRO Employer; Assignments; Mentoring & Outreach; Supervision; Performance Evaluations; Conflict Resolution; Termination/Replacement; Extra Duties/Projects 29 30 31

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

The footnotes should be removed before the material is used.

²⁶ Required by 105 ILCS 5/10-20.68, 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.

²⁷ Optional. Delete this qualification requirement if the District does not wish to require it in addition to the required certification under 105 ILCS 5/10-20.68, added by P.A. 100-984.

²⁸ 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.

²⁹ *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?

³⁰ See f/ns 1 & 12. 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 option if the District uses the same LLEA for SRO services (see f/n 17).

³¹ *Id.* If the District wants section **M. General Provisions** (see f/n 18) from the **General MOU**, insert it here and adjust the alphanumeric numbering. Discuss, if it exists, the District's targeted school violence prevention program (see policy 4:190, *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 4-5-18, at: www.iasb.com/safety/.

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.
- 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. 32**

- 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

The footnotes should be removed before the material is used.

32 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. **Note:** These guidance documents were rescinded by a joint U.S. Dept. of Education and U.S. Dept. of Justice *Dear Colleague* letter dated 12-21-18, at: www2.ed.gov/about/offices/list/ocr/letters/colleague-201812.pdf.

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:

Board President

Date

Authorized Signatory for LLEA

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.

Students

Suspension Procedures ¹

In-School Suspension ²

The Superintendent or designee is authorized to maintain an in-school suspension program. The program shall include, at a minimum, each of the following:

1. Before assigning a student to in-school suspension, the charges will be explained and the student will be given an opportunity to respond to the charges.
2. Students are supervised by licensed school personnel.
3. Students are given the opportunity to complete classroom work during the in-school suspension for equivalent academic credit.

Out-of-School Suspension

The Superintendent or designee shall implement suspension procedures that provide, at a minimum, for each of the following: ³

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

¹ State law requires districts to have a policy on student discipline. 105 ILCS 5/10-20.14; 23 Ill.Admin.Code §1.280. State or federal law controls this policy's content. In 2014 the U.S. Dept. of Education (DOE) and the U.S. Dept. of Justice (DOJ) jointly released a school discipline package, *Guiding Principles: A Resource Guide for Improving School Climate and Discipline*, at: www2.ed.gov/policy/gen/guid/school-discipline/guiding-principles.pdf. However, *Guiding Principles* was among six student discipline guidance documents rescinded by a joint DOE and DOJ *Dear Colleague* letter dated 12-21-18, at: www2.ed.gov/about/offices/list/ocr/letters/colleague-201812.pdf.

Boards may authorize *by policy* the superintendent, building principal, assistant building principal, or dean of students to suspend students guilty of gross disobedience or misconduct from school, including all school functions. 105 ILCS 5/10-22.6(b). See 7:190, *Student Behavior*, for such an authorization.

² An in-school suspension program may focus on promoting non-violent conflict resolution and positive interaction with other students and school personnel, and districts may employ a school social worker or a licensed mental health professional to oversee in-school suspension programs. 105 ILCS 5/10-22.6(l), added by P.A. 100-1035. Providing programming during in-school suspensions is not required; however providing educational programs during in-school suspensions will help distinguish them from exclusionary suspensions. See f/n 3 in policy 5:230, *Maintaining Student Discipline*, for further discussion of in-school suspension programs. Contact the board attorney for advice concerning amending this section.

²⁰ ILCS 1705/76, added by P.A. 101-45, requires the Ill. Dept. of Public Health to create and maintain an online database and resource page on its website that contains mental health resources specifically geared toward school social workers, school counselors, parents, teachers, and school support personnel. See the database at: www.dhs.state.il.us.

³ Suspension procedures are required by State law. 105 ILCS 5/10-22.6. The right to attend school is a property right protected by the due process clause of the U.S. Constitution. *Goss v. Lopez*, 419 U.S. 565 (1975). Imposing a short deprivation of this property right by suspending a student for 10 or fewer days requires only minimal due process. The student must be generally informed of the reasons for the possible suspension, and be permitted to tell his/her version of the story. Making a decision to suspend before the hearing violates the basic due process requirement that the hearing be meaningful. *Sieck v. Oak Park-River Forest High School*, 807 F.Supp. 73 (N.D. Ill. 1992).

105 ILCS 5/10-22.6(b) allows a student who is suspended in excess of 20 school days to be immediately transferred to an alternative program in the manner provided in Article 13A or 13B of the School Code. A student cannot be denied transfer because of the suspension, except in cases in which such transfer is deemed to cause a threat to the safety of students or staff in the alternative program.

Consult the board attorney for assistance if a suspension will exceed 10 consecutive school days. Subsection 10-22.6(b) uses the phrase "is suspended in excess of 20 school days" even though a 20-consecutive day suspension should be treated as an expulsion. *Goss v. Lopez*, 419 U.S. 565 (1975). For further discussion, see f/n 43 in policy 7:190, *Student Behavior*.

1. A conference during which the charges will be explained and the student will be given an opportunity to respond to the charges before he or she may be suspended.
2. A pre-suspension conference is not required, and the student can be immediately suspended when the student's presence poses a continuing danger to persons or property or an ongoing threat of disruption to the educational process. In such cases, the notice and conference shall follow as soon as practicable.
3. An attempted phone call to the student's parent(s)/guardian(s).
4. A written notice of the suspension to the parent(s)/guardian(s) and the student, which shall:
 - 4 a. Provide notice to the parent(s)/guardian(s) of their child's right to a review of the suspension;
 - 4 b. Include information about an opportunity to make up work missed during the suspension for equivalent academic credit; ⁵
 - 4 c. Detail the specific act of gross disobedience or misconduct resulting in the decision to suspend;
 - 4 d. Provide rationale or an explanation of how the chosen number of suspension days will address the threat or disruption posed by the student or his or her act of gross disobedience or misconduct; and
 - 4 e. Depending upon the length of the out-of-school suspension, include the following applicable information:
 - 4 e i. For a suspension of 3 school days or less, an explanation that the student's continuing presence in school would either pose: ⁶
 - 4 e i a) A threat to school safety, or
 - 4 e i b) A disruption to other students' learning opportunities.
 - 4 e ii. For a suspension of 4 or more school days, an explanation: ⁷
 - 4 e ii a) That other appropriate and available behavioral and disciplinary interventions have been exhausted,
 - 4 e ii b) As to whether school officials attempted other interventions or determined that no other interventions were available for the student,⁸ and

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

⁴ 105 ILCS 5/10-22.6.

Consult the board attorney (1) about the specific documentation required in this portion of the notice, and (2) to ensure that 7:200-E1, *Short Term Out-of-School Suspension (1-3 Days) Reporting Form* and 7:200-E2, *Long Term Out-of-School Suspension (4-10 Days) Reporting Form* reflect the exact practices that the district will use to implement this requirement.

⁵ Required by 105 ILCS 5/10-22.6(b-30).

⁶ 105 ILCS 5/10-22.6(b-15) explains that "threat to school safety or a disruption to other students' learning opportunities" shall be determined by the school board or its designee on a case-by-case basis. **Consult the board attorney for specific advice regarding the application of these statutory terms in this context (see f/n 8, below).**

⁷ 105 ILCS 5/10-22.6(b-20). School officials are granted the sole authority to determine on a case-by-case basis: (1) whether "appropriate and available behavioral and disciplinary interventions have been exhausted;" and (2) whether "the student's continuing presence in school would either (i) pose a threat to the safety of other students, staff, or members of the school community, or (ii) substantially disrupt, impede, or interfere with the operation of the school." Consult the board attorney to request specific training for school officials to apply these statutory terms in this context.

- c) That the student’s continuing presence in school would either:
 - i) Pose a threat to the safety of other students, staff, or members of the school community, or
 - ii) Substantially disrupt, impede, or interfere with the operation of the school.
- iii. For a suspension of 5 or more school days, the information listed in section 4.e.ii., above, along with documentation by the Superintendent or designee determining what, if any, appropriate and available support services will be provided to the student during the length of his or her suspension. ⁹
- 5. A summary of the notice, including the reason for the suspension and the suspension length, must be given to the Board by the Superintendent or designee.
- 6. Upon request of the parent(s)/guardian(s), a review of the suspension shall be conducted by the Board or a hearing officer appointed by the Board.¹⁰ At the review, the student’s parent(s)/guardian(s) may appear and discuss the suspension with the Board or its hearing officer and may be represented by counsel. Whenever there is evidence that mental illness may be the cause for the suspension, the Superintendent or designee shall invite a representative from the Department of Human Services to consult with the Board.¹¹ After presentation of the evidence or receipt of the hearing officer’s report, the Board shall take such action as it finds appropriate. If the suspension is upheld, the Board’s written suspension decision shall specifically detail items (a) and (e) in number 4, above. ¹²

LEGAL REF.: 105 ILCS 5/10-22.6.
 Goss v. Lopez, 95 S.Ct. 729 (1975).
 Sieck v. Oak Park River-Forest High School, 807 F.Supp. 73 (N.D. Ill., E.D., 1992).

CROSS REF.: 5:100 (Staff Development Program), 7:130 (Student Rights and Responsibilities), 7:190 (Student Behavior), 7:220 (Bus Conduct)

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

⁸ While school officials have discretion to determine the length of suspensions, they must resolve threats, address disruptions, and minimize the length of student exclusions to the greatest extent practicable. 105 ILCS 5/10-22.6(b-20). **Consult the board attorney about the practical implementation of documenting other appropriate and available interventions for the student.**

Last, the law also requires school districts to make reasonable efforts to provide ongoing professional development to teachers, administrators, school board members, school resource officers, and staff on the adverse consequences of school exclusion and justice-system involvement, effective classroom management strategies, culturally responsive discipline, the appropriate and available supportive services for the promotion of student attendance and engagement, and developmentally appropriate disciplinary methods that promote positive and healthy school climates. 105 ILCS 5/10-22.6(c-5), amended by P.A. 100-810.

⁹ 105 ILCS 5/10-22.6(b-25).

¹⁰ A board may hear student disciplinary cases in a meeting closed to the public. 5 ILCS 120/2(c)(9).

¹¹ 105 ILCS 5/10-22.6(c).

¹² 105 ILCS 5/10-22.6(b).

Students

Administrative Procedure - Code of Conduct for Extracurricular Activities

This Code of Conduct applies to all school-sponsored activities that are neither part of an academic class nor otherwise carry credit or a grade. Sponsors shall create a roster of students who are members or participants in an extracurricular activity and maintain attendance records.

The goal of the extracurricular program is to provide opportunities for students to pursue interests and develop life skills beyond the classroom. An additional goal of the athletic program is to develop the physical skills of student athletes, which will allow them to compete to the best of their ability within the School Board policies and the by-laws of any association of which the school is a member.

Members must conduct themselves at all times, including after school and on days school is not in session, as good citizens and exemplars of their school - they must behave in ways that are consistent with good sportsmanship, leadership, and appropriate moral conduct. They are expected to demonstrate good citizenship and exemplary conduct in the classroom, in the community, and during all facets of the activity.

The Code of Conduct below describes the expectations and goals of the extracurricular and athletic programs. This Code does not contain a complete list of inappropriate behaviors for students in extracurricular activities and athletics. This Code of Conduct will be enforced 365 days a year, 24 hours a day. A student may be excluded from activities or competition while the school is conducting an investigation regarding that student's conduct.

Students and their parents/guardians are encouraged to seek assistance from the student assistance program regarding alcohol or other drug problems. Family-referrals or self-referrals will be taken into consideration in determining consequences for Code of Conduct violations.

Code of Conduct

A student participating in an activity or athletic program will be subject to disciplinary action if he or she violates this Code of Conduct for Extracurricular Activities. Violations will be treated cumulatively, with disciplinary penalties increasing with subsequent violations.

The student shall not:

1. Violate the District's policies or procedures on student behavior;
2. Use, possess, buy, sell, barter, or distribute a beverage containing alcohol (except for religious purposes);
3. Use, possess, buy, sell, barter, or distribute tobacco or nicotine materials in any form, including without limitation, electronic cigarettes; ¹
4. Use, possess, buy, sell, barter, or distribute cannabis² in any form, unless exempted under *Ashley's Law*. ³

The footnotes should be removed before the material is used.

¹ See f/n 6 in policy 7:190, *Student Behavior*, for a discussion of electronic cigarettes.

² *Cannabis* is defined in 720 ILCS 550/3(a) and the Cannabis Tax and Regulation Act (CRTA), 410 ILCS 705/1-10, added by P.A. 101-27.

³ See f/n 11 in policy 7:190, *Student Behavior*, for a discussion of medical cannabis and *Ashley's Law*.

5. Use, possess, buy, sell, barter, or distribute any illegal substance (including mood-altering and performance enhancing drugs or chemicals) or paraphernalia;
6. Use, possess, buy, sell, barter, or distribute any object that is or could be considered a weapon or any item that is a *look-alike* weapon. This prohibition does not prohibit legal use of weapons in cooking and in sports, such as archery, martial arts practice, target shooting, hunting, and skeet;
7. Attend a party or other gathering and/or ride in a vehicle where alcohol, cannabis, and/or controlled substances are being consumed by minors;
8. Act in an unsportsmanlike manner;
9. Vandalize or steal;
10. Haze or bully other students;
11. Violate the written rules for the activity or sport;
12. Behave in a manner that is detrimental to the good of the group or school;
13. Be insubordinate or disrespectful toward the activity's sponsors or team's coaching staff;
14. Falsify any information contained on any permit or permission form required by the activity or sport.

Hazing and bullying activities are strictly forbidden at any time and in any location. *Hazing* is any humiliating or dangerous activity expected of a student to belong to a team or group, regardless of his or her willingness to participate. (Adapted from the definition of *hazing* adopted by the National Federation of State High School Associations.) *Bullying* includes cyberbullying and means any severe or pervasive physical or verbal act or conduct, including communications made in writing or electronically, directed toward a student or students that has or can be reasonably predicted to place a student in reasonable fear of harm; cause a substantially detrimental effect on a student's physical or mental health; substantially interfere with a student's academic performance; or substantially interfere with a student's ability to participate in or benefit from school services, activities, or privileges. (Adapted from the definition of *bullying* included in the Board policy 7:180, *Prevention of and Response to Bullying, Intimidation, and Harassment*.)

Due Process Procedures

Students who are accused of violating the Code of Conduct for Extracurricular Activities are entitled to the following due process:

1. The student shall be advised of the disciplinary infraction with which he or she is being charged.
2. The student shall be entitled to a hearing before an appropriate administrator.
3. The student will be able to respond to any charges leveled against him or her.
4. The student may provide any additional information he or she wishes for the administrator to consider.
5. The administrator, with the help of other staff members if needed, may interview material witnesses or others with evidence concerning the case.
6. If the administrator finds, after reviewing the evidence, that the violation occurred, he or she will impose sanctions on the student, as follows:

- a. Sanctions for violations other than drug and alcohol will be based on the nature of the offense and the number of offenses, and may include suspension from all activities or sports for one of the time periods described below:
 - A specified period of time or percentage of events, competitions, or practices
 - The remainder of the season or for the next season
 - The remainder of the student's high school career
- b. Sanctions for drug and alcohol violations will be based on the following:

First violation

- Use, possession, buying, selling, bartering, or distributing: A suspension of one third of the total number of performances, activities, or competitions or the remainder of the season, whichever is shorter. This penalty will be reduced if the student successfully completes a school-approved chemical awareness program.
- Attendance at a party or riding in a vehicle where alcohol, cannabis, and/or controlled substances are being consumed by minors: A suspension of one sixth of the total number of performances, activities or competitions, or the remainder of the season, whichever is shorter.
- The student will be required to practice with the group, regardless of the violation (unless suspended or expelled from school).

Second violation

- Use, possession, buying, selling, bartering, or distributing: A suspension of 12 weeks or one season, including suspension from all performances, activities, or competitions during this period. To participate again in any activities, the student must successfully participate in and complete a school-approved alcohol and other drug abuse assessment and follow all recommendations from that assessment.
- Attendance at a party or riding in a vehicle where alcohol, cannabis, and/or controlled substances are being consumed by minors: A suspension of one third of the season and all extracurricular group performances, activities, or competitions during this period.
- The student may be required to practice with the group (unless suspended or expelled from school).

Third violation

- Use, possession, buying, selling, bartering, or distributing: A suspension from extracurricular activities for the remainder of the student's high school career.
- Attendance at a party or riding in a vehicle where alcohol, cannabis, and/or controlled substances are being consumed by minors: A suspension of one calendar year from the date of the suspension, including all extracurricular activities during this period.

7. The administrator will make a written report of his or her decision and rationale. The student may appeal the decision to the Building Principal.

All students remain subject to the Board's student behavior policy and/or the school's student handbook and the disciplinary measures listed in them.

Students

Administering Medicines to Students ¹

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 (SMA 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 parents/guardians of students. ²

Self-Administration of Medication

A student may possess and self-administer an epinephrine 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 an *SMA Form*.³ The Superintendent or designee will ensure an Emergency Action Plan is developed for each self-administering student. ⁴

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

¹ 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, amended by P.A. 101-205, eff. 1-1-20.

² 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.

³ 105 ILCS 5/22-30, amended by P.A.s 100-726 and 100-799, requires school districts to allow students to *self-administer* their prescribed asthma medication and an epinephrine injector as described. *Self-carry* means a student's ability to carry his or her prescribed asthma medication or epinephrine 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.

⁴ 105 ILCS 5/10-22.21b(d), added by P.A. 101-205, eff. 1-1-20. The plan must address actions to be taken if the student is unable to self-administer medication and the situations in which the school must call 911. *Id.* For plan guidance, see 7:270-AP1, *Dispensing Medication*.

A student may self-administer medication required under a *qualifying plan*, provided the student's parent/guardian has completed and signed an *SMA Form*.⁵ A qualifying plan means: (1) an asthma action plan, (2) an Individual Health Care Action Plan, (3) an Ill. Food Allergy Emergency Action Plan and Treatment Authorization Form, (4) a plan pursuant to Section 504 of the federal Rehabilitation Act of 1973, or (5) a plan pursuant to the federal Individuals with Disabilities Education Act.

The 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, including asthma medication or epinephrine injectors, or medication required under a qualifying plan.⁶ A student's parent/guardian must indemnify and hold harmless the District and its employees and agents, against any claims, except a claim based on willful and wanton conduct, arising out of a student's self-administration of an epinephrine injector, asthma medication, and/or a medication required under a qualifying plan.⁷

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

⁵ 105 ILCS 5/10-22.21b, amended by P.A. 101-205, eff. 1-1-20. A student with an asthma action plan, an Individual Health Care Action Plan, an Illinois Food Allergy Emergency Action Plan and Treatment Authorization Form, a plan pursuant to Section 504 of the federal Rehabilitation Act of 1973, or a plan pursuant to the federal Individuals with Disabilities Education Act may self-administer medication if the student's parent/guardian provides the school with: (1) written permission for the student's self-administration of medication, (2) written authorization from the student's physician, physician assistant, or advanced practice registered nurse for the student to self-administer the medication, and (3) the prescription label containing the name of the medication, the prescribed dosage, and the time(s) or circumstances under which the medication is to be administered. *Id.* at 5/10-22.21(c), added by P.A. 101-205, eff. 1-1-20. This does not allow a student to self-carry unless otherwise permitted. Contact the board attorney for further guidance.

⁶ 105 ILCS 5/22-30 (asthma medication and epinephrine injectors) and 105 ILCS 5/10-22.21b, amended by P.A. 101-205, eff. 1-1-20 (medications required by a plan listed in 105 ILC 5/10-22.21b(c), added by P.A. 101-205, eff. 1-1-20). 105 ILCS 5/22-30(c) requires this information to be in a notification to parents/guardians. 105 ILCS 5/10-22.21b, amended by P.A. 101-205, eff. 1-1-20, does not specifically require this information to be in a notification to parents/guardians. However, 105 ILCS 5/10-22.21b requires parents/guardians to sign a statement that includes the district's protections from liability under 105 ILS 5/10-22.21b; the signed acknowledgment (see f/n 7) is the notice. This policy includes the liability protection information under 105 ILCS 5/10-22.21b to also inform the community.

The storage of medication is not addressed in the applicable statutes and may not be covered as part of the district's protections from liability and hold harmless provisions. Contact the board attorney and the board's liability insurance carrier for further discussion about the district's liability and coverage in this area.

⁷ 105 ILCS 5/22-30(c) and 105 ILCS 5/10-22.21b, amended by P.A. 101-205, eff. 1-1-20. Both statutes require parents/guardians to sign a statement: (1) acknowledging the statement from f/n 5 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. 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*. Discuss with the board attorney the method that works best for the district.

School District Supply of Undesignated Asthma Medication ⁸

The Superintendent or designee shall implement 105 ILCS 5/22-30(f) 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,⁹ 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*.¹⁰ 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. ¹¹

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

⁸ 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. 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 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 implementation issues with this 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. 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.

⁹ 105 ILCS 5/22-30(a), amended by P.A. 100-726, 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, to recognize and respond to anaphylaxis, an opioid overdose, or respiratory distress. 105 ILCS 5/22-30(a), amended by P.A. 100-726.

The Ill. State Board of Education (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). 105 ILCS 5/22-30(h-5), 5/22-30(h), and 5/22-30(h-10), amended by P.A. 100-726, and 23 Ill.Admin.Code §1.540(e) list the training curriculum requirements to recognize and respond to an opioid overdose, an allergic reaction, including anaphylaxis, and respiratory distress, respectively.

¹⁰ 105 ILCS 5/22-30(a). *Respiratory distress* means the perceived or actual presence of wheezing, coughing, shortness of breath, chest tightness, breathing difficulty, or any other symptoms consistent with asthma. Id.

¹¹ Id. at (g); 23 Ill.Admin.Code §1.540(e)(7) and (8).

School District Supply of Undesignated Epinephrine Injectors 12

The Superintendent or designee shall implement 105 ILCS 5/22-30(f) and maintain a supply of undesignated epinephrine injectors in the name of the District and provide or administer them as necessary according to State law. *Undesignated epinephrine injector* means an epinephrine injector prescribed in the name of the District or one of its schools. A school nurse or trained personnel, as defined in State law,¹³ may administer an undesignated epinephrine 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. ¹⁴

School District Supply of Undesignated Opioid Antagonists 15

The Superintendent or designee shall implement 105 ILCS 5/22-30(f) 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

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

¹² 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. The law permits a district to maintain a supply of undesignated epinephrine 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. 105 ILCS 5/22-30 requires 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 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 provides them, but does not have them accessible before, during, and after school where an allergic person is most at risk as required by 105 ILCS 5/22-30. 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 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.

¹³ See the discussion regarding *trained personnel*, in f/n 8, above.

¹⁴ See f/n 10, above.

¹⁵ 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 Substance Use Disorder Act, 20 ILCS 301/, amended by P.A.s 100-201 and 100-759.

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. 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.

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,¹⁶ 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.¹⁷ 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. **18**

School District Supply of Undesignated Glucagon **19**

The Superintendent or designee shall implement 105 ILCS 145/27 and maintain a supply of undesignated glucagon in the name of the District in accordance with manufacturer's instructions.

When a student's prescribed glucagon is not available or has expired, a school nurse or delegated care aide may administer undesignated glucagon only if he or she is authorized to do so by a student's diabetes care plan.

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

16 See the discussion regarding *trained personnel* in f/n 7, above.

17 See f/n 10, above.

18 Optional sentence if the board chooses to implement an undesignated opioid antagonist program as discussed in f/n 14, above. 20 ILCS 301/20-30, added by P.A. 100-494, 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.

19 Optional. 105 ILCS 145/27, added by P.A. 101-428, permits a district to maintain a supply of undesignated glucagon in any secure location that is immediately accessible to a school nurse or delegated care aide. A school board must ensure that it does not adopt this section into the policy unless it is prepared to implement it.

Consult the board attorney about the consequences of informing the community that the district will obtain a prescription for a supply of undesignated glucagon, and implement a plan for their use, and then not doing it, as doing so 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 undesignated glucagon 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.

Administration of Medical Cannabis ²⁰

The Compassionate Use of Medical Cannabis Program Act²¹ allows a *medical cannabis infused product* to be administered to a student by one or more of the following individuals:

1. A parent/guardian of a student who is a minor who registers 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 old²² 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:
 - a. Both the student and the designated caregiver possess valid registry identification cards issued by IDPH;
 - b. Copies of the registry identification cards are provided to the District; ²³
 - c. That student's parent/guardian completed, signed, and submitted a *School Medication Authorization Form - Medical Cannabis*; and ²⁴
 - d. After administering the product to the student, the designated caregiver immediately²⁵ removes it from school premises or the school bus.

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

²⁰ 105 ILCS 5/22-33(g), added by P.A. 100-660 (*Ashley's Law*), requires school boards to adopt a policy and implement it by:

1. Authorizing a parent/guardian and/or a *designated caregiver* of a student who is a *registered qualifying patient* to administer a medical cannabis infused product to that student at school or on the school bus (105 ILCS 5/22-33(b)).
2. Allowing a school nurse or administrator to administer a medical cannabis infused product to a student who is a *registered qualifying patient* while at school, a school-sponsored activity, or before/after normal school activities, including while the student is in before-school or after-school care, on school-operated property or while being transported on a school bus (105 ILCS 5/22-33(b-5), added by 101-370, eff. 1-1-20)).
3. Authorizing a student who is a *registered qualifying patient* to self-administer a medical cannabis infused product if the self-administration takes place under the direct supervision of a school nurse or school administrator (*Id.*).

Important: If a district would lose federal funding as a result of the board adopting this policy, the board may not authorize the use of a medical cannabis infused product under Ashley's Law and not adopt this subsection. 105 ILCS 5/22-33(f). See f/n 25, below, and paragraph two of f/n 1 in policy 5:50, *Drug- and Alcohol-Free Workplace; E-Cigarette, Tobacco, and Cannabis Prohibition*, for more information about Congress interfering with a state's decision to implement laws governing the legalization of cannabis, and consult the board attorney about the issue of federal funding.

²¹ 410 ILCS 130/, amended by P.A. 101-363 and scheduled to be repealed on 7-1-20.

²² *Id.* at 130/10(i), added by P.A. 100-660, and 130/57(a) and (b), amended by P.A. 101-363 and scheduled to be repealed on 7-1-20. A student under the age of 18 may have up to three designated caregivers as long as at least one is a biological parent or a legal guardian. *Id.* at 130/57(a). A student 18 years of age or older may appoint up to three designated caregivers who meet the requirements of the Compassionate Use of Medical Cannabis Program Act. *Id.* at 130/57(b).

²³ 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.

²⁴ 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*.

²⁵ 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 550/5.2). 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.

2. A properly trained school nurse or administrator, who shall be allowed to administer the *medical cannabis infused product* to the student on the premises of the child’s school, at a school-sponsored activity, or before/after normal school activities, including while the student is in before-school or after-school care on school-operated property or while being transported on a school bus. **26**
3. The student him or herself when the self-administration takes place under the direct supervision of a school nurse or administrator. **27**

Medical cannabis infused product (product) includes oils, ointments, foods, and other products that contain usable cannabis but are not smoked or vaped.**28** Smoking and/or vaping medical cannabis is prohibited. **29**

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. **30**

Discipline of a student for being administered a product by a designated caregiver, or by a school nurse or administrator, or who self-administers a product under the direct supervision of a school nurse or administrator³¹ 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.

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

26 105 ILCS 5/22-33(b-5), added by P.A. 101-370, eff. 1-1-20. A school nurse or administrator must annually complete a training curriculum to be developed by ISBE in consultation with the Ill. Dept. of Public Health prior to administering a medical cannabis infused product to a student in accordance with this section. 105 ILCS 5/22-33(f-5), added by P.A. 101-370, eff. 1-1-20.

27 *Id.* Any product administered by a school nurse or administrator, or self-administered under the supervision of a school nurse or administrator, must be stored with the school nurse at all times in a manner consistent with storage of other student medication at the school and may be accessible only by the school nurse or a school administrator. 105 ILCS 5/22-33(b-10), added by P.A. 101-370, eff. 1-1-20.

28 410 ILCS 130/10(q). 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).”

29 Optional sentence. 410 ILCS 130/10(q) 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.

30 105 ILCS 5/22-33(e), added by P.A. 100-660. Consult the board attorney for guidance regarding whether a school nurse or administrator can be required to administer the product.

31 105 ILCS 5/22-33(d), amended by P.A. 101-370, eff. 1-1-20.

Void Policy 32

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. **33**

The **School District Supply of Undesignated Epinephrine 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 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 injectors. **34**

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 professional³⁵ who has been delegated prescriptive authority for opioid antagonists in accordance with Section 5-23 of the Substance Use Disorder Act, or (2) fill the District's prescription for undesignated school opioid antagonists. **36**

The **School District Supply of Undesignated Glucagon** 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 glucagon from a qualifying prescriber,³⁷ or (2) fill the District's prescription for undesignated school glucagon. **38**

The **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. **39**

Administration of Undesignated Medication 40

Upon any administration of an undesignated medication permitted by State law, the Superintendent or designee(s) must ensure all notifications required by State law and administrative procedures occur.

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

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

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

34 See f/n 8, above.

35 *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, 100-513, and 100-759, eff. 1-1-19.

36 See f/n 15 above.

37 105 ILCS 145/27, added by P.A. 101-428, provides that a physician, a physician assistant who has prescriptive authority under the Physician Assistant Practice Act of 1987 (225 ILCS 95/7.5), or an advanced practice registered nurse who has prescriptive authority under the Nurse Practice Act (225 ILCS 65-40) may prescribe undesignated glucagon in the name of the district to be maintained for use when necessary.

38 See f/n 19 above.

39 105 ILCS 5/22-33(f).

40 105 ILCS 5/22-30, amended by P.A.s 100-799, and 105 ILCS 145/27, added by P.A. 101-428, details specific required notifications, which are listed in 7:270-AP2, *Checklist for District Supply of Undesignated Medications*.

Undesignated Medication Disclaimers

Upon implementation of this policy, the protections from liability and hold harmless provisions applicable under State law apply. **41**

No one, including without limitation, parents/guardians of students, should rely on the District for the availability of undesignated medication. This policy does not guarantee the availability of undesignated medications. Students and their parents/guardians should consult their own physician regarding these medication(s).

LEGAL REF.: 105 ILCS 5/10-20.14b, 5/10-22.21b, 5/22-30, and 5/22-33.
105 ILCS 145/, Care of Students with Diabetes Act.
410 ILCS 130/, Compassionate Use of Medical Cannabis 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 Injectors, Opioid Antagonists, and/or Glucagon), 7:270-E1 (School Medication Authorization Form), 7:270-E2 (School Medication Authorization Form - Medical Cannabis)

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

41 105 ILCS 5/22-30(c). The school, and its employees and agents, incur no liability, except for willful and wanton conduct, as a result of an injury to a student arising from the administration of asthma medication, epinephrine injectors, or an opioid antagonists (Id.), a student's self-administration of medication (105 ILCS 5/10-22.21b, added by P.A. 101-205, eff. 1-1-20), or administration of undesignated glucagon (insofar as it would be considered part of the care of a student with diabetes, see 105 ILCS 145/45).

105 ILCS 5/22-30(c) requires the district to inform parents/guardians in writing of the protections from liability and hold harmless provisions that apply to the administration of asthma medication, epinephrine injectors, and opioid antagonists. In addition, a statement must be signed by a student's parent/guardian acknowledging the district's protections from liability and hold harmless provisions for these undesignated medications. Id. A similar acknowledgment must be signed by a student's parent/guardian for the self-administration of medication. 105 ILCS 5/10-22.21(c), added by P.A. 101-205, eff. 1-1-20. See 7:270-E1, *School Medication Authorization Form*, for a sample acknowledgement.

Students

Administrative Procedure - Dispensing Medication

Actor	Action
Parents/Guardians	<p>Ask the child’s physician, dentist, or other health care provider who has authority to prescribe medications if a medication, either prescription or non-prescription, must be administered during the school day. <i>Medication</i> includes an epinephrine injector, e.g., <i>EpiPen</i>®, asthma medication (105 ILCS 5/22-30(a), amended by P.A.s 100-201, 100-513, and 100-726), medical cannabis (105 ILCS 5/22-33(g), added by P.A. 100-660), glucagon (105 ILCS 14/27, added by P.A. 101-428), and any medication required under a plan listed in 105 ILCS 5/10-22.21b(c), added by P.A. 101-205, for a student’s self-administration of medication.</p> <p>For a student using medical cannabis: The parent/guardian is responsible for providing the school with copies of the valid registry identification cards issued to their child and the child’s designated caregiver as required by the Ill. Dept. of Public Health. The student’s parent/guardian must also ask the student’s health care provider to complete a <i>School Medication Authorization Form – Medical Cannabis</i>. 105 ILCS 5/22-33(b-5), added by P.A. 101-370, eff. 1-1-20.</p> <p>The designated caregiver shall be allowed to administer a <i>medical cannabis infused product</i> (product) to the student on the premises of the child’s school or on the child’s school bus. The product must be immediately removed from school premises or the school bus after administration. 105 ILCS 5/22-33(b), added by P.A. 100-660 and amended by P.A.s 101-363 and 101-370, eff. 1-1-20.</p> <p>Note: State law does not require school personnel to administer medical cannabis to students. The school nurse or an administrator is allowed to administer a product to the student on the premises of the child’s school, at a school-sponsored activity, or before/after normal school activities, including while the student attends before-school or after-school care on school-operated property or while being transported on a school bus. 105 ILCS 5/22-33(b-5), added by P.A. 101-370, eff. 1-1-20. The District may also allow a qualifying student to self-administer product if the self-administration takes place under the direct supervision of a school nurse or administrator. <u>Id.</u></p> <p>A product administered by a school nurse or administrator, or self-administered under the supervision of a school nurse or administrator, must be stored at school with the school nurse at all times in a manner consistent with storage of other student medication at the school and may be accessible only by the school nurse or an administrator. 105 ILCS 5/22-33(b-10), added by P.A.</p>

Actor	Action
	<p>101-370, eff. 1-1-20.</p> <p>For a student with diabetes: The parent/guardian is responsible for sharing the health care provider’s instructions. When the student is at school, the student’s diabetes will be managed according to a diabetes care plan, if one exists. To the extent there is any conflict between the diabetes care plan and this Procedure, the diabetes care plan shall control. See Care of Students with Diabetes Act, 105 ILCS 145/. Last, the Public Self-Care of Diabetes Act allows a person with diabetes (or a parent/guardian of a person with diabetes) to self-administer insulin (or administer insulin) in any location, public or private, where the person is authorized to be irrespective of whether the injection site is uncovered during or incidental to the administration of insulin (410 ILCS 135/).</p> <p>For a student with epilepsy: The parent/guardian is responsible for sharing the health care provider’s instructions. When the student is at school, the student’s epilepsy will be managed according to a seizure action plan, if one exists. To the extent there is any conflict between the seizure action plan and this Procedure, the seizure action plan shall control. See Seizure Smart School Act, 105 ILCS 150/, added by P.A. 101-50, eff. 7-1-20.</p> <p>For a student with asthma: The parent/guardian is responsible for sharing the student’s asthma action plan. When the student is at school, the student’s asthma will be managed according to an asthma action plan, if one exists. To the extent there is any conflict between the student’s asthma action plan and this Procedure, the asthma action plan shall control. See 105 ILCS 5/22-30(j-5). Asthma emergencies shall be managed pursuant to the District’s asthma emergency response protocol. 105 ILCS 5/22-30(j-10).</p> <p>Note: The Ill. State Board of Education’s model asthma episode emergency response protocol required by 105 ILCS 5/22-30(j-10), that must be incorporated in the District’s procedure is available at: www.isbe.net/Documents/asthma_response_protocol.pdf.</p> <p>When developing the District’s model protocol, consider that a district may be liable for injury to an asthmatic student during a medical emergency if the district does not respond by immediately calling 911. See <u>In re Estate of Stewart</u>, 406 Ill.Dec. 345 (2nd Dist. 2016); <u>In re Estate of Stewart</u>, 412 Ill.Dec. 914 (Ill. 2017)(school district’s appeal denied). Consult the board attorney about: (1) whether all asthma action plans should require immediate 911 calls based upon <u>Stewart</u>; and (2) the duties and responsibilities of a district when it asks for, but does not receive, an asthma action plan from a parent/guardian and the logistics of distributing any received plans to those employees who need to know based upon <u>Stewart</u>.</p> <p>A student with asthma is allowed to self-administer and self-carry</p>

Actor	Action
	<p>asthma medication if the student’s parents/guardians provides the school with: (1) written authorization for the self-administration and/or self-care of asthma medication; and (2) the prescription label containing the name of the asthma medication, the prescribed dosage, and the time at which or circumstances under which the asthma medication is to be administered. 105 ILCS 5/22-30(b), amended by P.A. 100-513.</p> <p>For a student self-administering medication: A student with an asthma action plan, an Individual Health Care Action Plan, an Illinois Food Allergy Emergency Action and Treatment Authorization Form, a plan pursuant to Section 504 of the federal Rehabilitation Act of 1973, or a plan pursuant to the federal Individuals with Disabilities Education Act is allowed to self-administer medication if the student’s parent/guardian provides the school with: (1) written permission for the student’s self-administration of medication; (2) written authorization from the student’s physician, physician assistant, or advanced practice registered nurse for the student to self-administer the medication; and (3) the prescription label containing the name of the medication, the prescribed dosage, and the time(s) or circumstances under which the medication is to be administered. 105 ILCS 5/10-22.1b(c), added by P.A. 101-205, eff. 1-1-20.</p> <p>If the child’s physician, physician assistant, advanced practice registered nurse, dentist, or other health care provider who has authority to prescribe medications authorizes a child to self-administer medication, then ask the health care provider to complete a <i>School Medicine Authorization Form (SMA Form)</i>. This form must be completed and given to the school before the school will store or dispense any medication, before a child may possess asthma medication or an epinephrine injector, and before a child will be allowed to self-administer any medication.</p> <p>If a student is on a medication on an indefinite or long-term basis, file a new <i>SMA Form</i> every year.</p> <p>Bring the medication to the school office. If the medicine is for asthma or is an epinephrine injector, a student may keep possession of it for immediate use at the student’s 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. 105 ILCS 5/22-30(e).</p> <p>Bring other prescription medications to the school in the original package or appropriately labeled container. The container shall display:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Student’s name Prescription number Medication name and dosage Administration route and/or other direction Date(s) and Time(s) to be taken

Actor	Action
	<p>Licensed prescriber's name Pharmacy name, address, and phone number</p> <p>Bring non-prescription medications to school in the manufacturer's original container with the label indicating the ingredients and the student's name affixed.</p> <p>At the end of the treatment regime, remove any unused medication from the school.</p>
School Office Personnel	<p>Provide a copy of these procedures, as well as a SMA Form, to inquiring parents/guardians.</p> <p>If the building has no school nurse and a student is identified as having asthma, request the student's parent/guardian to share their child's asthma action plan. If the plan is provided, keep it on file in the school nurse's office or, in the absence of a school nurse, the Building Principal's or designee's office. Tell the school nurse or Building Principal or designee of the receipt of the plan as soon as possible so that he/she may provide copies of it to appropriate school staff interacting with the student on a regular basis and, if applicable, attach it to the student's Section 504 plan or Individualized Education Program (IEP). 105 ILCS 5/22-30(j-5).</p> <p>Whenever a parent/guardian brings medication for a student to the office, summon the school nurse.</p> <p>If the school nurse is unavailable, accept the medication, provided the parent/guardian submits a completed SMA Form and the medication is packaged in the appropriate container.</p> <p>Put the medication in the appropriate locked drawer or cabinet. Tell the school nurse about the medication as soon as possible.</p>
School Nurse (certificated school nurse or non-certificated registered professional nurse)	<p>Ensure that a parent/guardian who brings medication for his or her child has complied with the parent/guardian's responsibilities as described in this administrative procedure.</p> <p>If a student is identified as having asthma, request the student's parent/guardian to share their child's asthma action plan. If the plan is provided, keep it on file in the school nurse office. Provide copies of it to appropriate school staff who interact with the student on a regular basis and, if applicable, attach it to the student's Section 504 plan or IEP. 105 ILCS 5/22-30(j-5).</p> <p>In conjunction with the licensed prescriber and parent/guardian, identify circumstances, if any, in which the student may self-administer the medication and/or carry the medication. A student will be permitted to self-administer medication in accordance with 105 ILCS 5/10-22.1b(c), added by P.A. 101-205, eff. 1-1-20. A student may be permitted to self-administer a medical cannabis infused product in accordance with 105 ILCS 5/22-33(b-5), added by P.A. 101-370, eff. 1-1-20. A student will be permitted to carry and self-administer medication for asthma or an epinephrine injector.</p>

Actor	Action
	<p>Develop an emergency action plan for a student who self-administers medication in accordance with 105 ILCS 5/10-22.21b(c), added by P.A. 101-205, eff. 1-1-20. The plan must include (105 ILCS 5/10-22.21b(d), added by P.A. 101-205, eff. 1-1-20):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A plan of action in the event a student is unable to self-administer medication, and 2. The situations in which a school must call 911. <p>Prior to administering a medical cannabis infused product in accordance with ILCS 5/22-33(b-5), added by P.A. 101-370, eff. 1-1-20, annually complete the medical cannabis infused product administration training curriculum developed by the Ill. State Board of Education. ILCS 5/22-33(f-5), added by P.A. 101-370, eff. 1-1-20.</p> <p>Store the medication in a locked drawer or cabinet. A student may keep possession of medication for asthma or an epinephrine injector. Medications requiring refrigeration should be refrigerated in a secure area.</p> <p>Plan with the student the time(s) the student should come to the nurse's office to receive medications.</p> <p>Document each dose of the medication in the student's individual health record. Documentation shall include date, time, dosage, route, and the signature of the person administering the medication or supervising the student in self-administration.</p> <p>Assess effectiveness and side effects as required by the licensed prescriber. Provide written feedback to the licensed prescriber and the parent/guardian as requested by the licensed prescriber.</p> <p>Document whenever the medication is not administered as ordered along with the reasons.</p> <p>If the parent/guardian does not pick up the medication by the end of the school year, discard the medication in the presence of a witness.</p>
Building Principal	<p>Supervise the use of these procedures.</p> <p>Perform any duties described for school office personnel, as needed.</p> <p>Perform any duties described for school nurses, as needed, or delegate those duties to appropriate staff members. No staff member shall be required to administer medications to students, except school nurses, non-certificated and registered professional nurses, and administrators. 105 ILCS 5/10-22.21b(b), amended by P.A. 101-205, eff. 1-1-20.</p> <p>Make arrangements, in conjunction with the parent/guardian, supervising teachers, and/or bus drivers for the student to receive needed medication while on a field trip.</p>

LEGAL REF.: 105 ILCS 5/10-20.14b, 5/10-22.21b, 5/22-30, and 5/22-33.
105 ILCS 145/, Care of Students with Diabetes Act.
410 ILCS 130/, Compassionate Use of Medical Cannabis Program Act.
23 Ill.Admin.Code §1.540.
In re Estate of Stewart, 406 Ill.Dec. 345 (2nd Dist. 2016).
In re Estate of Stewart, 412 Ill.Dec. 914 (Ill. 2017).

Students

Administrative Procedure - Checklist for District Supply of Undesignated Asthma Medication, Epinephrine Injectors, Opioid Antagonists, and/or Glucagon

The District maintains and administers the undesignated medication(s) identified below in accordance with State and federal law (*check all that apply*):

- Undesignated Glucagon (UG)
- Undesignated Asthma Medication (UAM)
- Undesignated Epinephrine Injector(s) (UEIs)
- Undesignated Opioid Antagonist(s) (UOAs)

- The Superintendent, school nurse, and/or other necessary school officials should consult the Board Attorney to develop a plan to implement 105 ILCS 5/22-30 and 105 ILCS 145/27, added by P.A. 101-428.
- Obtain a prescription to maintain a supply of one or all of the following: undesignated asthma medication (UAM), epinephrine injector(s) (UEIs), opioid antagonist(s) (UOAs), and/or undesignated glucagon (UG) in the District's name pursuant to 105 ILCS 5/22-30(f), amended by P.A.s 100-513 and 100-726, and 105 ILCS 145/27, added by P.A. 101-428.
- Designate a secure location(s) to store undesignated medication. For UAM, UEIs, and/or UOAs, this is where persons needing these medications are most at risk. 105 ILCS 5/22-30(f), amended by P.A.s 100-513 and 100-726. For UEIs, this includes but is not limited to, classrooms and lunchrooms. Id. For UAM, this includes but is not limited to, a classroom or the nurse's office. Id. For UG, this is where it is immediately accessible to a school nurse or delegated care aide. 105 ILCS 145/27, added by P.A. 101-428.
- Develop a method for maintaining an inventory of UAM, UEIs, UOAs, and UG. The inventory should list the expiration dates of the UAM, UEIs, UOAs, and UG.
- Identify procedures for a log or other recordkeeping of provisions, or administrations of UAM, UEIs, UOAs, and UG.
- Maintain a list in each building administrator and/or his or her corresponding school nurse's office that includes the names of trained personnel who have received a statement of certification pursuant to State law.
- Develop procedures to implement the prescribed standing protocol for the provision, or administration of UAM, UEIs UOAs, and/or UG, including calling 911 and noting any instructions given by Emergency Management Services (EMS). 105 ILCS 5/22-30 and 23 Ill.Admin.Code §1.540(d). Upon any administration of *any* epinephrine injector, or opioid antagonist, procedures must include:
 1. Immediate activation of the EMS system. 105 ILCS 5/22-30(f-5). 105 ILCS 5/22-30(f-5), amended by P.A. 100-726, does not address contacting EMS upon the administration of *any* asthma medication (so asthma medication is excluded from introductory clause above). This may mean that the Ill. General Assembly did not intend for school personnel to notify

EMS when administering a student's *prescribed* asthma medication (as opposed to UAM). However, 105 ILCS 5/22-30(j-15) (which requires school personnel who work with students to complete an in-person or online training program on the management of asthma, the prevention of asthma symptoms, and emergency response in the school setting every two years) requires asthma action plans. Some attorneys advise that all asthma action plans mandate an immediate 911 call based upon In re Estate of Stewart, 406 Ill.Dec. 345 (2nd Dist. 2016); In re Estate of Stewart, 412 Ill.Dec. 914 (Ill. 2017) (school district's appeal denied) (holding that a teacher's failure to dial 911 immediately upon a student's asthma attack was willful and wanton conduct, subjecting the school district to liability and barring immunity protections under the Local Governmental and Governmental Employees Tort Immunity Act). Consult the Board attorney about whether to contact EMS when *any* asthma medication is administered.

2. Notification to the student's parent, guardian, or emergency contact, if known. Id. 105 ILCS 5/22-30(f-5), amended by P.A. 100-726, does not address contacting the student's parent, guardian, or emergency contact upon the administration of *any* asthma medication. See the discussion in number 1, above, about asthma action plans pursuant to 105 ILCS 5/22-30(j-15), and consult the Board attorney.

The following reports and/or notifications by the school nurse (unless otherwise specified) when a(n):

UEI was administered:	UOA was administered:	UAM was administered:	UG was administered:
<p>a. Physician, physician assistant, or advance practice registered nurse who provided the standing protocol or prescription for the UEI within 24 hours. 105 ILCS 5/22-30(f-10), amended by P.A. 100-513.</p> <p>b. Ill. State Board of Education (ISBE) within three (3) days. 105 ILCS 5/22-30(i). Notification will be on an ISBE-prescribed form, and will include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Age and type of person receiving epinephrine (student, staff, visitor); 	<p>a. The health care professional (20 ILCS 301/5-23(d)(4), amended by P.A. 100-201) who provided the prescription for the opioid antagonist within 24 hours. 105 ILCS 5/22-30(f-10), amended by P.A. 100-513.</p> <p>b. Ill. State Board of Education (ISBE) within three (3) days. 105 ILCS 5/22-30(i-5). Notification will be on an ISBE-prescribed form, and will include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Age and type of person receiving the opioid antagonist (student, staff, 	<p>a. Physician, physician assistant, or advanced practice registered nurse who provided the standing protocol and a prescription for the UAM within 24 hours. 105 ILCS 5/22-30(f-10), amended by P.A. 100-726.</p> <p>b. Ill. State Board of Education (ISBE) within three (3) days. 105 ILCS 5/22-30(i-10), amended by P.A. 100-726. Notification will be on an ISBE-prescribed form, and will include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Age and type of person 	<p>Immediately after administering UG to a student, notify the school nurse (if school nurse did not administer the UG to the student). The delegated care aide or school nurse then notifies the student's parent or guardian or emergency contact (if known) and health care provider of its use. 105 ILCS 145/47, added by P.A. 101-</p>

UEI was administered:	UOA was administered:	UAM was administered:	UG was administered:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ii. Any previously known diagnosis of a severe allergy; iii. Trigger that precipitated allergic episode; iv. Location where symptoms developed; v. Number of doses administered; vi. Type of person administering epinephrine (school nurse, trained personnel, student); and vii. Any other information required by ISBE on the form. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> or visitor); ii. Location where symptoms developed; iii. Type of person administering the opioid antagonist (school nurse or trained personnel); and iv. Any other information required by ISBE on the form. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> receiving asthma medication (student, staff, visitor); ii. Any previously known diagnosis of asthma; iii. Trigger that precipitated respiratory distress, if identifiable; iv. Location where symptoms developed; v. Number of doses administered; vi. Type of person administering the asthma medication (school nurse, trained personnel or student); vii. Outcome of the asthma medication administration; and viii. Any other information required by ISBE on the form. 	428.

- Determine how the District will identify the student populations whose parents/guardians:
1. Have not completed and signed an *SMA Form*, or

2. Have not provided asthma medication, an epinephrine injector, opioid antagonist, and/or glucagon, as applicable to the student, for a student for use at school, even though they have completed the *SMA Form*.

Determine when the school nurse will provide or administer the UAM, UEIs, UOAs, and/or UG, as applicable, to students.

The school nurse or trained personnel may:

1. Provide an UAM or UEI, as applicable to the situation, that meets the prescription on file in the *SMA Form* to:
 - a. Any student for his or her self-administration only. 105 ILCS 5/22-30(a), amended by P.A. 100-726; 105 ILCS 5/22-30 (b-10)(i), (ii), (v)(amended by P.A. 100-726), and (vi)(amended by P.A. 100-726)); 105 ILCS 5/10-22.21b, amended by P.A. 101-205, eff. 1-1-20.
 - b. Any personnel authorized under a student's specific Individual Health Care Action Plan, Food Allergy Emergency Action Plan and Treatment Authorization Form, Section 504 plan, or individualized education program plan (IEP). 105 ILCS 5/22-30(b-10), amended by P.A. 100-726.
2. Administer an UEI to any student that the school nurse or *trained personnel* in good faith believes is having an anaphylactic reaction even though the parent/guardian has not completed and signed an *SMA Form* or otherwise granted permission to administer the epinephrine injector. 105 ILCS 5/22-30(b-10)(iii). **Note:** *Trained personnel* are different than *any personnel authorized* in 1.b., above. 105 ILCS 5/22-30(a). *Trained personnel* means any school employees or volunteer personnel who are (a) authorized in Sections 10-22.34, 10-22.34a, and 10-22.34b of the School Code, (b) annually trained online or in person to recognize and respond to anaphylaxis, an opioid overdose, or respiratory distress through a training curriculum developed by the Ill. State Board of Education (ISBE), and (c) submitting proof to their school's administration that they have completed: (i) the annual training, and (ii) a cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) and automated external defibrillator (AED) certification. 105 ILCS 5/22-30(a) and (g), amended by P.A. 100-726; 23 Ill.Admin.Code §1.540(e). The law does not provide a deadline for ISBE to complete this training curriculum.
3. Administer an UOA to any student that the school nurse or *trained personnel* in good faith believes is having an opioid overdose even though the parent/guardian has not completed and signed an *SMA Form* or otherwise granted permission to administer the opioid antagonist. 105 ILCS 5/22-30(b-10)(iv). **Note:** *Trained personnel* are different than *any personnel authorized*. See number 2, directly above. 105 ILCS 5/22-30(a), amended by P.A. 100-726. *Trained personnel* means any school employees or volunteer personnel who are (a) authorized in 105 ILCS 10-22.34, 10-22.34a, and 10-22.34b, (b) annually trained online or in person to recognize and respond to opioid overdoses through a training curriculum developed by in compliance with the Alcoholism and Other Drug Abuse and Dependency Act, 20 ILCS 301/5-23, and (c) who have submitted proof to their school's administration that they have completed: (i) the annual training, and (ii) a cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) and automated external defibrillator (AED) certification. 105 ILCS 5/22-30(g); 23 Ill.Admin.Code §1.540(e). The law does not provide a deadline for a training curriculum, but it did require ISBE to develop a heroin and opioid prevention pilot program by Jan. 1, 2017. 105 ILCS 5/22-80.
4. Administer UAM to any student that the school nurse or *trained personnel* in good faith believes is having respiratory distress even though the parent/guardian has not completed

and signed an *SMA Form* or otherwise granted permission to administer the asthma medication. 105 ILCS 5/22-30(b-10)(vii), amended by P.A. 100-726. See numbers 2 and 3, directly above for discussions between *any personnel authorized* and *trained personnel*.

5. Administer UG, as applicable to the situation, for a student with a completed *SMA Form* granting permission for UG use that matches the prescription listed on the form and is also consistent with the student's diabetes care plan, if the student's prescribed glucagon is not available on-site or has expired.

- Assess how to manage requests from parents/guardians who wish to *opt-out* of the UAM, UEIs, and/or OAs being available to their child.

The School Code does not provide a mechanism for a student or his or her parent/guardian to *opt-out* of the administration of the District's supply of UAM, UEIs, or UOAs when a nurse and/or trained personnel in good faith professionally believe a student is having an anaphylactic reaction or opioid overdose. While there may be religious, health, or other reasons that a student's parent/guardian may wish to *opt-out* of the administration of UAM, UEI, or UOA to their child, the law does not provide a way for parents/guardians to do so. Management of this issue should be discussed with the Board Attorney. For additional guidance on this issue, see Board policy 7:275, *Orders to Forgo Life-Sustaining Treatment*.

- Determine how to notify all parents/guardians about how UAM, UEIs, and/or UOAs may be provided or administered to students.

If the District maintains a supply of UAM, UEIs, and/or UOAs, it must notify parents/guardians of the protections from liability granted to it and the prescribing physician by 105 ILCS 5/22-30(c) and (c-5), amended by P.A. 100-726. There are two groups of parents/guardians that the District must notify: (1) parents/guardians of students who have previously signed a *SMA Form*, and (2) parents/guardians of all students.

For parents/guardians who have previously signed the *SMA Form*, 105 ILCS 5/22-30(c), amended by P.A. 100-726, requires the District to provide additional notice that the physician(s)/individual(s) with prescriptive authority providing the standing protocol and prescription for the District's supply of UAM, UEIs, and UOAs are protected from liability, except for willful or wanton conduct arising from the use of UAM, UEI, or UOA regardless of whether authorization was given by the student, parent/guardian, or student's physician. Discuss with the Board Attorney whether to amend the District's form(s) to include this language.

For parents/guardians of all students, 105 ILCS 5/22-30(c), requires parents/guardians to be informed that: (1) the District maintains a supply of UAM, UEIs, and/or UOAs, and (2) the District and the prescribing physician(s)/physician assistant(s)/advanced practice registered nurse(s) are protected from liability when the school nurse and/or trained personnel administer UAM, UEI, and/or UOA to any student when these individuals in good faith professionally believe that the student is having an anaphylactic reaction. There are several methods to inform parent/guardians of this information, e.g., receipt of handbook signature, or see Exhibit 7:270-E1, *School Medication Authorization Form*. Discuss with the Board Attorney the method that works best for the District.

Students

Exhibit - School Medication Authorization Form

To be completed by the child's parent(s)/guardian(s).

This form is to be used for medication other than medical cannabis. (See 7:270-E2, School Medication Authorization Form - Medical Cannabis.) A new form must be completed every school year for each medication. Keep in the school nurse's office or, in the absence of a school nurse, the Building Principal's office.

Student's Name: _____ Birth Date: _____

Address: _____

Home Phone: _____ Cell Phone: _____ Emergency Phone: _____

School: _____ Grade: _____ Teacher: _____

To be completed by the student's physician, physician assistant with prescriptive authority, or advanced practice RN with prescriptive authority:

Prescriber's Printed Name: _____

Office Address: _____

Office Phone: _____ Emergency Phone: _____

Medication name: _____

Purpose: _____

Dosage: _____ Frequency: _____

Time medication is to be administered or under what circumstances: _____

Prescription date: _____ Order date: _____ Discontinuation date: _____

Diagnosis requiring medication: _____

Is it necessary for this medication to be administered during the school day? Yes No

Expected side effects, if any: _____

Time interval for re-evaluation: _____

Other medications student is receiving: _____

Prescriber's Signature _____ Date _____

For only Parent(s)/Guardian(s) of students requiring asthma inhalers and/or epinephrine injectors:

Is the asthma inhaler and/or epinephrine injector required under a qualifying plan pursuant to 105 ILCS 5/10-22.21b, amended by P.A. 101-205, eff. 1-1-20?

Yes No

Parent(s)/Guardian(s) please attach prescription label (asthma inhaler) and/or written statement (epinephrine injector) here:

For asthma inhalers, attach the prescription label with the name of the asthma medication, the prescribed dosage, and the time at which or circumstances under which the asthma medication is to be administered. 105 ILCS 5/22-30(b)(2)(i).

For an epinephrine injector, attach a written statement from the student's physician, physician assistant, or advanced practice registered nurse containing the name and purpose of the epinephrine, injector; the prescribed dosage; and the time or times at which or the special circumstances that the epinephrine injector should be administered. 105 ILCS 5/22-30(b)(2)(ii)(A)-(C).

For only parents/guardians of students who need to self-administer medication required under a qualifying plan:

I grant permission for my child to self-administer his or her medication required under an asthma action plan, an Individual Health Care Action Plan, an Illinois Food Allergy Emergency Action and Treatment Authorization Form, a plan pursuant to Section 504 of the federal Rehabilitation Act of 1973, or a plan pursuant to the federal Individuals with Disabilities Education Act. 105 ILCS 5/10-22.21b, amended by P.A. 101-205, eff. 1-1-20.

Medication(s) other than asthma inhalers and/or epinephrine injectors (complete section above) required under a qualifying plan that student is permitted to self-administer:

Prescription date: _____ Order date: _____ Discontinuation date: _____

Diagnosis requiring medication: _____

Is it necessary for this medication to be administered during the school day? Yes No

Expected side effects, if any: _____

Time interval for re-evaluation: _____

Other medications student is receiving : _____

Prescriber's Signature

Date

If the medication is an asthma inhaler or epinephrine injector, be also sure to complete the section above and attach the required label and/or written statement as required above.

Please initial to indicate (1) receipt of this information, and (2) authorization for your child to self-administer medication under a qualifying plan.

Parent/Guardian Initials

For only parents/guardians of students who need to carry and use their asthma medication or an epinephrine injector:

I authorize the School District and its employees and agents, to allow my child to self-carry and self-administer his or her asthma medication and/or epinephrine injector: (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. Illinois law requires the School District to inform parent(s)/guardian(s) that it, and its employees and agents, incur no liability, except for willful and wanton conduct, as a result of any injury arising from a student's self-carry and self-administration of asthma medication or epinephrine injector. 105 ILCS 5/22-30, amended by P.A.s 100-726 and 100-799, eff. 1-1-19.

Please initial to indicate (1) receipt of this information, and (2) authorization for your child to carry and use his or her asthma medication or epinephrine injector.

Parent/Guardian Initials

For all parents/guardians:

By signing below, I agree that I am primarily responsible for administering medication to my child. However, in the event that I am unable to do so or in the event of a medical emergency, I hereby authorize the School District and its employees and agents, on my behalf, to administer or to attempt to administer to my child (or to allow my child to *self-administer* pursuant to State law, while under the supervision of the employees and agents of the School District), lawfully prescribed medication in the manner described above. This includes administration of undesignated epinephrine injectors, opioid antagonists, or asthma medication to my child when there is a good faith belief that my child is having an anaphylactic reaction, opioid overdose, or asthma episode, whether such reactions are known to me or not, and if applicable, undesignated glucagon when authorized by my child's diabetes care plan and if my child's glucagon is not available on-site or has expired. 105 ILCS 5/22-30, amended by P.A.s 100-726 and 100-799; 105 ILCS 145/27, added by P.A. 101-428. **I acknowledge that it may be necessary for the administration of medications to my child to be performed by an individual other than a school nurse and specifically consent to such practices, and**

I agree to 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 administration or the child's self-administration of medication.

Parent/Guardian Printed Name

Address (if different from Student's above): _____

Home Phone: _____ Cell Phone: _____ Emergency Phone: _____

Parent/Guardian Signature

Date

Students

Exhibit - School Medication Authorization Form - Medical Cannabis

To be completed by the child’s parent(s)/guardian(s). A new form must be completed every school year. Keep in the school nurse’s office or, in the absence of a school nurse, the Building Principal’s office.

Student’s Name: _____ Birth Date: _____

Address: _____

Home Phone: _____ Cell Phone: _____ Emergency Phone: _____

School: _____ Grade: _____ Teacher: _____

To be completed by the student’s physician, physician assistant with prescriptive authority, or advanced practice RN with prescriptive authority.

Prescriber’s Printed Name: _____

Office Address: _____

Office Phone: _____ Emergency Phone: _____

Medication name: _____

Purpose: _____

Dosage: _____ Frequency: _____

IDPH registry ID card for student is valid [insert dates]: _____

IDPH registry ID card for designated caregiver is valid [insert dates]: _____

Attach copies of both registry identification cards

Time medication is to be administered or under what circumstances: _____

Prescription date: _____ Order date: _____ Discontinuation date: _____

Diagnosis requiring medication: _____

Is it necessary for this medication to be administered during the school day? Yes No

Expected side effects, if any: _____

Time interval for re-evaluation: _____

Other medications student is receiving: _____

Prescriber’s Signature

Date

For only parents/guardians of students who want to grant their child permission to self-administer a medical cannabis infused product under direct supervision by a school nurse or administrator:

I grant permission for my child to self-administer his or her medical cannabis infused product required under an asthma action plan, an Individual Health Care Action Plan, an Illinois Food Allergy Emergency Action and Treatment Authorization Form, a plan pursuant to Section 504 of the federal Rehabilitation Act of 1973, or a plan pursuant to the federal Individuals with Disabilities Education Act. 105 ILCS 5/10-22.21b, amended by P.A. 101-205, eff. 1-1-20. I understand that my child's self-administration will only occur under direct supervision by a school nurse or school administrator. 105 ILCS 5/22-33(b-5), amended by P.A. 101-370, eff. 1-1-20.

Medical cannabis infused product child is permitted to self-administer:

Please initial to indicate (1) receipt of this information, and (2) authorization for your child to self-administer a medical cannabis infused product.

Parent/Guardian Initials

By signing below, I acknowledge, understand and agree as follows:

1. The only individual(s) who may possess and administer medical cannabis to my child at school or on the school bus is: a) his/her registered designated caregiver as identified by the Ill. Dept. of Public Health (IDPH); or b) a school nurse or school administrator.
2. Both my child and his/her registered designated caregiver possess valid registry identification cards issued by the IDPH, copies of which I have provided/will provide to the District.
3. After administering the medical cannabis to my child, the designated caregiver shall immediately remove the product from school premises or the school bus.
4. The designated caregiver may not administer a medical cannabis infused product in a manner that, in the opinion of the District or school, would create a disruption to the school's educational environment or would cause exposure of the product to other students.
5. Children under age 18 cannot smoke or vape medical cannabis. Medical cannabis-infused products include oils, ointments, foods, and other products that contain usable cannabis but are not smoked or vaped.
6. The District reserves the right to restrict or otherwise stop allowing the administration of medical cannabis to my child if the District or school would lose federal funding as a result.
7. I agree to 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 administration of medical cannabis that I authorize by my signature below.

Parent/Guardian Printed Name

Address (if different from Student's above): _____

Home Phone: _____ Cell Phone: _____ Emergency Phone: _____

Parent/Guardian Signature

Date

Students

Suicide and Depression Awareness and Prevention 1

Youth suicide impacts the safety of the school environment. It also affects the school community, diminishing the ability of surviving students to learn and the school's ability to educate. Suicide and depression awareness and prevention are important Board goals.

Suicide and Depression Awareness and Prevention Program

The Superintendent or designee shall develop, implement, and maintain a suicide and depression awareness and prevention program (Program) that advances the Board's goals of increasing awareness and prevention of depression and suicide. This program must be consistent with the requirements of *Ann Marie's Law* listed below; each listed requirement, 1-6, corresponds with the list of required policy components in the School Code Section 5/2-3.166(c)(2)-(7). The Program shall include:

1. Protocols for administering youth suicide awareness and prevention education to students and staff. ²
 - a. For students, implementation will incorporate Board policy 6:60, *Curriculum Content*, which implements 105 ILCS 5.2-3.139 and 105 ILCS 5/27-7 (requiring education for students to develop a sound mind and a healthy body).
 - b. For staff, implementation will incorporate Board policy 5:100, *Staff Development Program*, and teacher's institutes under 105 ILCS 5/3-14.8 (requiring coverage of the warning signs of suicidal behavior).
2. Procedures for methods of suicide prevention with the goal of early identification and referral of students possibly at risk of suicide.³ Implementation will incorporate:

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

¹ A suicide awareness and prevention policy is required by 105 ILCS 5/2-3.166(c). The first sentence of this policy is required by 105 ILCS 5/2-3.166(c)(1).

This policy contains an item on which collective bargaining may be required. See 105 ILCS 5/10-22.24b. Any policy that impacts upon wages, hours, and terms and conditions of employment, is subject to collective bargaining upon request by the employee representative, even if the policy involves an inherent managerial right.

² Required by 105 ILCS 5/2-3.166(c)(2). While this law is titled Youth Suicide Awareness and Prevention, it requires the policy to include protocols for administering youth suicide awareness and prevention education to *staff* and students.

For student protocols, see 105 ILCS 5/2-3.139 and 105 ILCS 5/27-7.

For staff protocols, see 105 ILCS 5/3-14.8, which requires the regional superintendents to cover the warning signs of suicidal behavior in teacher's institutes. In suburban Cook County, an Intermediate Service Center will perform the responsibilities that are performed in other locations by the regional superintendent. P.A. 96-893.

³ Required by 105 ILCS 5/2-3.166(c)(3). This policy adds *with the goal of* and *possibly* to modify the statute's use of "at risk of suicide." *With the goal of* acknowledges that identifying every student at risk of suicide is impossible. *Possibly* is added to inform the public that these identifications are not definitive. School staff members are not licensed medical professionals who are fully trained to make definitive determinations about whether a student is at risk of suicide, and parents/guardians should not take any referral under this requirement as such.

- a. The training required by 105 ILCS 5/10-22.39 for licensed school personnel and administrators who work with students to identify the warning signs of suicidal behavior in youth along with appropriate intervention and referral techniques, including methods of prevention, procedures for early identification, and referral of students at risk of suicide; and
 - b. Ill. State Board of Education (ISBE)-recommended guidelines and educational materials for staff training and professional development, along with ISBE-recommended resources for students containing age-appropriate educational materials on youth suicide and awareness, if available pursuant to *Ann Marie's Law* on ISBE's website.
3. Methods of intervention, including procedures that address an emotional or mental health safety plan for use during the school day and at school-sponsored events for a student identified as being at increased risk of suicide. Implementation will incorporate paragraph number 2, above, along with: **4**
- a. Board policy 6:65, *Student Social and Emotional Development*, implementing the goals and benchmarks of the Ill. Learning Standards and 405 ILCS 49/15(b) (requiring student social and emotional development in the District's educational program);
 - b. Board policy 6:270, *Guidance and Counseling Program*, implementing guidance and counseling program(s) for students, and 105 ILCS 5/10-22.24a and 22.24b, which allow a qualified guidance specialist or any licensed staff member to provide school counseling services;
 - c. Board policy 7:250, *Student Support Services*, implementing the Children's Mental Health Act of 2003, 405 ILCS 49/ (requiring protocols for responding to students with social, emotional, or mental health issues that impact learning ability); and
 - d. State and/or federal resources that address emotional or mental health safety plans for students who are possibly at an increased risk for suicide, if available on the ISBE's website pursuant to *Ann Marie's Law*.
4. Methods of responding to a student or staff suicide or suicide attempt. Implementation of this requirement shall incorporate building-level Student Support Committee(s) established through Board policy 7:250, *Student Support Services*. **5**

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

105 ILCS 5/10-22.39, amended by P.A.s 100-903 and 101-350, requires licensed school personnel and administrators who work with students in kindergarten through grade 12 to be trained to identify the warning signs of suicidal behavior in youth along with appropriate intervention and referral techniques. While very little guidance is available for students in grades 6 and below, *Ann Marie's Law* directs the Ill. State Board of Education (ISBE) to compile, develop and post these items on its website. Districts may use the Ill. Mental Health training program, established under the Ill. Mental Health First Aid Training Act, to provide the training for this in-service requirement. See f/n 4 in policy 5:100, *Staff Development Program*, for further discussion of this training requirement.

Ann Marie's Law requires ISBE to develop and recommend materials. See the discussion in f/n 7, below, on ISBE-recommended materials.

4 Required by 105 ILCS 5/2-3.166(c)(4). For further discussion of 105 ILCS 5/10-22.24b, see f/n 2 in policy 6:270, *Guidance and Counseling Program*. This policy adds "for use during the school day and at school-sponsored events" to inform the public about the limitations concerning what schools can realistically provide students and their parent(s)/guardian(s). See the discussion in f/n 3 regarding the addition of the word *possibly*.

5 Required by 105 ILCS 5/2-3.166(c)(5). See 7:250-AP2, *Protocol for Responding to Students with Social, Emotional, or Mental Health Needs* for information about building-level Student Support Committees. When sharing information from therapists and counselors, these committees are required to follow the Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities Confidentiality Act, 740 ILCS 110/, and the Children's Mental Health Act of 2003, 405 ILCS 49/.

5. Reporting procedures. Implementation of this requirement shall incorporate Board policy 6:270, *Guidance and Counseling Program*, and Board policy 7:250, *Student Support Services*, in addition to other State and/or federal resources that address reporting procedures.⁶
6. A process to incorporate ISBE-recommended resources⁷ on youth suicide awareness and prevention programs, including current contact information for such programs in the District's Suicide and Depression Awareness and Prevention Program. ⁸

Illinois Suicide Prevention Strategic Planning Committee

The Superintendent or designee shall attempt to develop a relationship between the District and the Illinois Suicide Prevention Strategic Planning Committee, the Illinois Suicide Prevention Coalition Alliance, and/or a community mental health agency. The purpose of the relationship is to discuss how to incorporate the goals and objectives of the Illinois Suicide Prevention Strategic Plan into the District's Suicide Prevention and Depression Awareness Program. ⁹

Monitoring ¹⁰

The Board will review and update this policy pursuant to *Ann Marie's Law* and Board policy 2:240, *Board Policy Development*.

Information to Staff, Parents/Guardians, and Students

The Superintendent shall inform each school district employee about this policy and ensure its posting on the District's website.¹¹ The Superintendent or designee shall provide a copy of this policy to the parent or legal guardian of each student enrolled in the District. ¹²

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

⁶ Required by 105 ILCS 5/2-3.166(c)(6).

⁷ 105 ILCS 5/2-3.166(b)(2)(B), directs ISBE to "compile, develop, and post on its publicly accessible Internet website both of the following, which may include materials already publicly available: (A) [r]ecommended guidelines and educational materials for training and professional development, and (B) [r]ecommended resources and age-appropriate educational materials on youth suicide awareness and prevention."

ISBE has created the *Illinois Youth Suicide Prevention Toolkit: A Reference for Administrators, Counselors, Teachers, and Staff*, at: www.isbe.net/Documents/Suicide-Prevention-Procedures.pdf, as well as listing other resources at: www.isbe.net/Pages/Suicide-Prevention.aspx.

⁸ Required by 105 ILCS 5/2-3.166(c)(7).

⁹ Optional. The status of the *Illinois Suicide Prevention Strategic Plan* is unclear in light of *Ann Marie's Law*. However, the plan may be found at: www.idph.state.il.us/about/chronic/Suicide_Prevention_Plan_Jan-08.pdf. Its goals and objectives reflect the input of public and private organizations and stakeholders that are concerned with mental health. It is designed to reduce suicide through a positive public health approach. The target dates for implementing these goals and objectives started in 2010 with target dates of completion in 2012. See also the Suicide Prevention Resource Center and its Illinois page at www.sprc.org/states/illinois for more information on which goals in the Illinois Suicide Prevention Strategic Plan have been implemented. The Suicide Prevention Resource Center also had an awareness public prevention pilot program titled "It Only Takes One," available at: www.itonlytakesone.org/.

¹⁰ Required by 105 ILCS 5/2-3.166(d).

¹¹ *Id.* See 2:250-E2, *Immediately Available District Public Records and Web-Posted Reports and Records*. Consult the board attorney about whether a signature is required to prove compliance with the law's specific requirement that *each school district employee* and *each student enrolled in the District* are informed of and/or provided a copy of the policy.

¹² *Id.* Consult the board attorney about placing the policy in the student handbook instead of and/or in addition to providing a hard copy to each student's parent/guardian. Members of the Ill. Principals Assoc. (IPA) may subscribe to the IPA's Model Student Handbook Service, which are aligned with IASB's policy services. For more information, see: www.ilprincipals.org/resources/model-student-handbook.

Implementation

This policy shall be implemented in a manner consistent with State and federal laws, including the Children's Mental Health Act of 2003, 405 ILCS 49/, Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities Confidentiality Act, 740 ILCS 110/, and the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, 42 U.S.C. §12101 et seq.

The District, Board, and its staff are protected from liability by the Local Governmental and Governmental Employees Tort Immunity Act. Services provided pursuant to this policy: (1) do not replace the care of a physician licensed to practice medicine in all of its branches or a licensed medical practitioner or professional trained in suicide prevention, assessments and counseling services, (2) are strictly limited to the available resources within the District, (3) do not extend beyond the school day and/or school-sponsored events, and (4) cannot guarantee or ensure the safety of a student or the student body. **13**

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

13 Consult the board attorney for guidance concerning liability in this area. Except for cases of willful and wanton conduct, the Local Governmental and Governmental Employees Tort Immunity Act, 745 ILCS 10/, likely protects districts from liability for failure to properly identify and/or respond to a student's mental health issue that results in suicide. See 745 ILCS 10/3-108 and Grant v. Board of Trustees of Valley View School Dist. No. 365-U, 286 Ill.App.3d. 642 (3rd Dist. 1997). However, attorneys have concerns that failing to inform parents/guardians that services required under *Ann Marie's Law* are limited may open districts to potential litigation if services provided under the policy fail or are deemed inadequate. Every situation is fact specific and the issues require careful evaluation. A disclaimer, such as the one presented here, may not be sufficient. A district may take several actions, after discussion with its board attorney, to minimize liability, such as adding limiting phrases (see discussions in f/ns 3 & 4) and ensuring other policies are followed. Ultimately, the best way to minimize liability is to be sure that the district's insurance policies cover the training and other requirements under *Ann Marie's Law*.

In addition to the Tort Immunity Act, school officials and districts may also be entitled to qualified immunity in civil rights lawsuits that seek to hold them liable for a suicide. See Sanford v. Stiles, 456 F.3d 298 (3d Cir. 2006); Martin v. Shawano-Gresham School Dist., 295 F.3d 701 (7th Cir. 2002); Armijo v. Wagon Mount Public Schools, 159 F.3d 1253 (10th Cir. 1998). Yet, recent trends in student-on-student harassment cases are emerging where parents whose children die of suicide allege that a school's failure to properly identify or respond to the child's mental health issues was a contributing cause for the suicide.

In these cases, the parents ask courts to apply Davis v. Monroe County Board of Education, 526 U.S. 629 (1999), to *Section 504* cases. Under the *Davis standard*, parents must prove that: (1) their child was an individual with a disability; (2) their child was harassed based upon his or her disability; (3) the harassment was sufficiently severe or pervasive that it altered the condition of the child's education and created an abusive educational environment; (4) the school district knew about the harassment; and (5) the school district was deliberately indifferent to the harassment.

While not precedential in Illinois, several cases illustrate the uncertainty of a school district's liability in the emerging area of suicide prevention liability and/or failure to properly respond to a student's mental health issues and may indicate a trend toward courts allowing juries to determine a district's liability: Armijo v. Wagon Mound Public Schools, 159 F.3d 1253 (10th Cir. 1998) (denying summary judgment to two individual defendant district employees based on a state-created danger theory and as to all defendant employees based on a special relationship theory); Estate of Barnwell ex rel. Barnwell v. Watson, 44 Supp.3d 859 (E.D. Ark. 2014) (allowing plaintiff parents to move forward in litigation alleging that school district's *Section 504* failures contributed to their son's suicide, but summary judgment in favor of school district eventually granted); and Walsh v. Tehachapi Unified School District, 997 F.Supp.2d 1071 (E.D. Ca. 2014) (denying summary judgment because the school district's conduct may have been the proximate cause of the student suffering an uncontrollable impulse to commit suicide). But see Estate of Lance v. Lewisville Independent School Dist., 743 F.3d 982 (5th Cir. 2014) (finding in favor of the school district because the claimed special relationship theory and state-created danger theories were not actionable).

LEGAL REF.: 105 ILCS 5/2-3.166, 5/14-1.01 et seq., 5/14-7.02, and 5/14-7.02b.
745 ILCS 10/.

CROSS REF.: 2:240 (Board Policy Development), 5:100 (Staff Development Program), 6:60 (Curriculum Content), 6:65 (Student Social and Emotional Development), 6:120 (Education of Children with Disabilities), 6:270 (Guidance and Counseling Program), 7:180 (Prevention of and Response to Bullying, Intimidation, and Harassment), 7:250 (Student Support Services)

Students

Administrative Procedure - Resource Guide for Implementation of Suicide and Depression Awareness and Prevention Program

The Superintendent or designee, at the District level, or the Building Principal or designee, at the building level, is responsible for implementing the Board's goals of increasing awareness and prevention of depression and suicide. The Superintendent and/or Building Principal(s) may want to assign Student Support Committees as established under 7:250-AP2, *Protocol for Responding to Students with Social, Emotional, or Mental Health Needs*, to assist them with the implementation of these goals. Use other locally available resources that may not be listed below to determine the best implementation methods.

Listed below are the six policy implementation components of Ann Marie's Law, 105 ILCS 5/2-3.166(c), that are required to be included in Board policy 7:290, *Suicide and Depression Awareness and Prevention*. Each component lists specific implementation steps, along with any applicable sample **PRESS** policies, administrative procedures and/or exhibits, available State and/or federal resources, and examples if available. The Ill. State Board of Education (ISBE) has created the *Illinois Youth Suicide Prevention Toolkit: A Reference for Administrators, Counselors, Teachers, and Staff*, at: www.isbe.net/Pages/Suicide-Prevention.aspx, and provides other resources at the same website to guide the District in the implementation of policy 7:290, *Suicide and Depression Awareness and Prevention*. The resources listed in this procedure, and any information provided in the hyperlinks, should be confirmed with the Board Attorney before the Superintendent, Building Principal, or Student Support Committees apply them to a specific situation in the District.

Policy Implementation Components of Ann Marie's Law

1. Awareness and Prevention Education Protocols for Students and Staff (105 ILCS 5/2-3.166(c)(2)).
 - a. For students, review 6:60, *Curriculum Content*, requiring health education for developing a sound mind and a healthy body and 7:250, *Student Support Services*, requiring protocols for responding to students with social, emotional, or mental health issues that impact learning ability. *Illinois Youth Suicide Prevention Toolkit: A Reference for Administrators, Counselors, Teachers and Staff, Module 1: Prevention - Engaging and Educating Students*, pp. 20-21, at: www.isbe.net/Pages/Suicide-Prevention.aspx.
 - b. For staff, review, 5:100, *Staff Development Program*, discussing in-service training and citing required teacher institute training concerning the warning signs of suicidal behavior, and assess incorporating information from the following resources:

Illinois Youth Suicide Prevention Toolkit: A Reference for Administrators, Counselors, Teachers and Staff, Module 1: Prevention – Professional Learning Opportunities for Staff and Choosing a Preventative Training Program for Staff, pp. 18-19, at: www.isbe.net/Pages/Suicide-Prevention.aspx

Preventing Suicide: A Toolkit for High Schools (SAMHSA Toolkit), Chapter 4: Staff Education and Training including Tools, pp. 111 through 123 at: www.store.samhsa.gov/product/Preventing-Suicide-A-Toolkit-for-High-Schools/SMA12-4669.

2. Methods of Prevention, Early Identification, and Referral (105 ILCS 5/2-3.166(c)(3)).
- a. For staff, review: 5:100, *Staff Development Program*, discussing required behavioral training for school personnel; 6:60, *Curriculum Content* (see above for description); 7:250, *Student Support Services* (see above for description); and 7:250-AP2, *Protocol for Responding to Students with Social, Emotional, or Mental Health Needs*, establishing Student Support Committees to identify, prevent, and refer for students services with mental health challenges.
 - b. For staff, assess incorporating information from the following resources:

Illinois Youth Suicide Prevention Toolkit: A Reference for Administrators, Counselors, Teachers and Staff, Module 2: Intervention, Procedure: Students at Risk, pp. 26-27, at: www.isbe.net/Pages/Suicide-Prevention.aspx.

SAMHSA Toolkit at: www.store.samhsa.gov/product/Preventing-Suicide-A-Toolkit-for-High-Schools/SMA12-4669.

Chapter 1: Getting Started pp. 15-22; Tool 1.A, Suicide Prevention: Facts for Schools, p. 24; and Tools 1.D-1.H, pp. 32-51 (includes various youth suicide prevention topics).

Chapter 4: Staff Education and Training including Tools, pp. 111-123.

Chapter 7: Screening, and Resources: Staff Education and Screening including Tools, pp. 157-171.

ISBE *Suicide Prevention* at: www.isbe.net/Pages/Suicide-Prevention.aspx.

Illinois Suicide Prevention Strategic Plan at: www.dph.illinois.gov/topics-services/prevention-wellness/suicide-prevention.

Sample policy (procedures) on youth suicide prevention are available from The Trevor Project at: www.thetrevorproject.org/pages/modelschoolpolicy

Risk and Protective Factors for Suicide available at: www.isbe.net/Pages/Suicide-Prevention.aspx.
sprc.org/sites/sprc.org/files/library/RiskProtectiveFactorsPrimer.pdf.
 - c. Review and train staff on appropriate identification procedures (see example below):

Identification of the At-Risk Student

Note: A more detailed procedure may be developed with the aid of the resources in 2.b., above.

 - 1) An employee having any reason to believe a student is considering or threatening suicide is to contact the Building Principal and District social worker/counselor.
 - 2) The social worker/counselor or Building Principal will meet with the student.
 - 3) The social worker/counselor will call the student's parent(s)/guardian(s) and arrange a meeting. All calls and meetings with parent(s)/guardian(s) will be documented and a copy of the documentation sent by certified mail to the parent(s)/guardian(s).
 - 4) The social worker/counselor will suggest to the parent(s)/guardian(s) that the State or community mental health agency be contacted. This suggestion shall be a part of the documentation sent to the parent(s)/guardian(s). A student should never be left alone if an employee reasonably believes the student is in imminent risk of suicide. An employee should immediately contact the student's parent(s)/guardian(s).

3. Methods of Intervention; Emotional or Mental Health Safety Plans for At-Risk Students (105 ILCS 5/2-3.166(c)(4)).
 - a. Review policies 6:65, *Student Social and Emotional Development*, incorporating student social and emotional development into the District’s educational program as required by the goals and benchmarks of the Ill. Learning Standards and 405 ILCS 49/15(b); 6:270, *Guidance and Counseling Program*, requiring the District to have guidance counseling available to implement the protocols directed in 7:250, *Student Support Services*; and 7:250-AP2, *Protocol for Responding to Students with Social, Emotional, or Mental Health Needs*, requiring protocols for responding to students with social, emotional, or mental health needs that impact learning ability as required by the Children’s Mental Health Act of 2003, 405 ILCS 49/.
 - b. Train staff pursuant to 105 ILCS 5/10-22.24b, which allows school counseling services to be used for suicide issues and intervention.
 - c. Assess incorporating information from the following resources:

Illinois Youth Suicide Prevention Toolkit: A Reference for Administrators, Counselors, Teachers and Staff, Module 2: Intervention - Procedure: Responding to a Student Displaying Warning Signs or Student Suicide Attempt, pp. 27-29, and *Guidelines: Modifying Intervention Protocols - Crafting a Protocol for Helping Students at Risk*, pp. 30-31, at: www.isbe.net/Pages/Suicide-Prevention.aspx.

SAMHSA Toolkit at: www.store.samhsa.gov/product/Preventing-Suicide-A-Toolkit-for-High-Schools/SMA12-4669.

Chapter 2: Protocols for Helping Students at Risk of Suicide, pp. 57-66 and Tools 2.A-2.B.2, pp. 68-72.

Chapter 6: Student Programs including Tools, pp. 139-156.

Resources: Getting Started, pp. 177-182; Staff Education and Training, pp. 186-192; and Student Education and Skill-Building, pp. 194-204.

Illinois Suicide Prevention Strategic Plan at: www.sprc.org/sites/default/files/011519ohpm-suicide-prevention-plan-2018-2021.pdf.
4. Methods of Responding to a Suicide Attempt (105 ILCS 5/2-3.166(c)(5)).
 - a. Review policies listed above in number 3.a.
 - b. Assess incorporating information from the following resources:

Illinois Youth Suicide Prevention Toolkit: A Reference for Administrators, Counselors, Teachers and Staff, Module 2: Guidelines: Modifying Intervention Protocols - Crafting a Protocol for Helping Students at Risk, pp. 30-31, and *Module 3: Postvention, Procedure: Responding to a Completed Student Suicide*, pp. 36-39, at: www.isbe.net/Pages/Suicide-Prevention.aspx.

SAMHSA Toolkit at: www.store.samhsa.gov/product/Preventing-Suicide-A-Toolkit-for-High-Schools/SMA12-4669.

Chapter 3: After a Suicide including Tools, pp. 92-109. (some material adaptable to a suicide attempt)

Resources: Crisis Response Postvention, pp. 182-185.

After a Suicide: A Toolkit for Schools (ISBE Toolkit) at:

www.sprc.org/sites/default/files/migrate/library/AfteraSuicideToolkitforSchools.pdf.

(some material adaptable to a suicide attempt)

5. Reporting Procedures (105 ILCS 5/2-3.166(c)(6)).

- a. Review 6:270, *Guidance and Counseling Program*, providing a counseling program that the Superintendent may designate as responsible for development of the District's depression awareness and suicide prevention program procedures; 7:250, *Student Support Services*, identifying District support services that will be ultimately responsible for properly implementing the reporting procedures; and 7:250-AP2, *Protocol for Responding to Students with Social, Emotional, or Mental Health Needs*, establishing Student Support Committees for purposes of identifying, preventing and referring for services students with mental health needs.

- b. Assess incorporating information from the following resources:

Illinois Youth Suicide Prevention Toolkit: A Reference for Administrators, Counselors, Teachers and Staff, Module 2: Guidelines: Modifying Intervention Protocols - Crafting a Procedure for Students Exhibiting Warning Signs and for a Student Suicide, pp. 31-34, at: www.isbe.net/Pages/Suicide-Prevention.aspx.

SAMHSA Toolkit at: www.store.samhsa.gov/product/Preventing-Suicide-A-Toolkit-for-High-Schools/SMA12-4669.

Chapter 2: Protocols for Helping Students at Risk of Suicide: Tools 2.B.3-6 (pp. 70-72), 2.C (p. 79) and 2.D (pp. 70-81).

- c. Review appropriate identification procedures (see example below):

Documentation Regarding the At-Risk Student

Note: A more detailed procedure may be developed with the aid of the resources in 5.b., above.

- 1) District employees shall take notes on any conversations that involve or relate to the at-risk student. The notes shall become a part of a written report to the Building Principal.
- 2) Conversations that involve or relate to the at-risk student shall be confirmed in writing with the other party(s).
- 3) The Superintendent shall receive a copy of all reports and documentation regarding the at-risk student.
- 4) The social worker/counselor shall prepare a report of the situation for the student's records.

- d. Provide training for staff regarding identification procedures that the District will implement.

6. Resources and Contact Information (105 ILCS 5/2-3.166(c)(7)).

- a. Illinois suicide prevention organizations and State contacts at: www.sprc.org/states/illinois:

Jennifer L. Martin, Injury Prevention Coordinator (at time of publication)
535 West Jefferson, 2nd Floor
Springfield, IL 62761
Jennifer.L.Martin@illinois.gov
(217) 558-4081

Steve Moore, J.D., Co-Chair, Illinois Suicide Prevention Alliance Board member (at time of publication)
Smoore200400@yahoo.com
(312) 391-8056

- b. Primary implementation resources for 7:290-AP, *Resource Guide for Implementation of Suicide and Depression Awareness and Prevention Program*:

Illinois Youth Suicide Prevention Toolkit: A Reference for Administrators, Counselors, Teachers and Staff, at: www.isbe.net/Pages/Suicide-Prevention.aspx.

SAMHSA Toolkit: Chapter 1: Getting Started; Tools 1.I and 1.J., pp. 52-53.

Resources: Screening Program, p. 205; and National Organization and Federal Agencies with Resource and Information on Adolescent Suicide Prevention, pp. 206-208.

ISBE *Toolkit* at:

www.sprc.org/sites/default/files/migrate/library/AfteraSuicideToolkitforSchools.pdf.

ISBE *Suicide Prevention* at: www.isbe.net/Pages/Suicide-Prevention.aspx.

ISBE recommended guidelines and educational materials for training and professional development and ISBE-recommended resources containing age-appropriate educational materials on youth suicide and awareness, if available on ISBE's website pursuant to Ann Marie's Law (105 ILCS 5/2-3.166(b)(2)(B), amended by P.A.s 99-443 and 99-642).

Illinois Suicide Prevention Strategic Plan at:

www.sprc.org/sites/default/files/011519ohpm-suicide-prevention-plan-2018-2021.pdf.

- c. Other available resources:

American Foundation for Suicide Prevention, Illinois Chapter at:

www.afsp.org/chapter/afsp-illinois/The Ill. Department of Human Services is required by 20 ILCS 1705/76, added by P.A. 101-45, eff. 1-1-20, to develop an online database of mental health resources geared toward school counselors, parents, and teachers at: www.dhs.state.il.us/page.aspx?item=29751.

National Suicide Prevention Lifeline at: www.suicidepreventionlifeline.org/.

Sexual Orientation, Gender Identity and Youth Suicide at:

www.dph.illinois.gov/sites/default/files/publications/suicide-sexual-orientationin-youth-050216.pdf.

The Suicide Prevention Resource Center (SPRC) (www.sprc.org/) has an Illinois-specific site at: www.sprc.org/states/illinois.

The Suicide Resource Center has an awareness public prevention pilot program titled *It Only Takes One* at: www.itonlytakesone.org/.

Students

Student Records 1

School student records are confidential. Information from them shall not be released other than as provided by law.² A school student record is any writing or other recorded information concerning a student and by which a student may be identified individually that is maintained by a school or at its

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

¹ State law requires school boards to adopt a policy and procedures implementing the Illinois School Student Records Act (ISSRA) and specifying the content of school student records. 23 Ill.Admin.Code §§375.100 and 226.740. Both State and federal law address school student records. See the federal Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA) (20 U.S.C. §1232g) implemented by federal rules at 34 C.F.R. Part 99) and ISSRA (105 ILCS 10/, amended by P.A. 100-532, implemented by ISBE rules at 23 Ill.Admin.Code Part 375). In addition, the U.S. Dept. of Education's *Protecting Student Privacy* webpage, a service of the Privacy Technical Assistance Center (PTAC) and the Family Policy Compliance Office, is a *one-stop* resource for education stakeholders to learn about student privacy and confidentiality, including data privacy and security practices related to student-level longitudinal data systems, at: www.studentprivacy.ed.gov/. PTAC published a guide for school officials titled *Protecting Student Privacy While Using Online Educational Services: Requirements and Best Practices* (2014), at:

www.studentprivacy.ed.gov/resources/protecting-student-privacy-while-using-online-educational-services-requirements-and-best. **School officials interested in cloud computing contracts should contact the board attorney.**

Confusion persists regarding the interplay between the FERPA and the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 (HIPAA) (Pub. L. 104-191). The Privacy Rule implementing HIPAA, issued by the U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services (DHS), addresses the disclosure of individuals' health information by *covered entities*. 45 C.F.R. Parts 160 and 164, Subparts A and E. Generally speaking, a school district becomes a *covered entity*, and must comply with applicable sections in the Privacy Rule, if it provides health care and transmits health information in electronic form in connection with transactions. However, *educational records* as defined by FERPA are excluded from HIPAA's definition of *protected health information*. 45 C.F.R. §160.103. In most cases this exception relieves school districts of complying with burdensome privacy notices and authorization forms. The board attorney should be consulted on all HIPAA-related questions.

² A plethora of statutory and decisional law protects student records. Aside from the laws identified in f/n 1, other laws protecting student records include:

1. Schools may not provide a student's *personal information* to a business organization or financial institution that issues credit or debit cards. 105 ILCS 5/10-20.38.
2. Schools may not sell personal information concerning a child under the age of 16, with a few exceptions, unless a parent has consented. Children's Privacy Protection and Parental Empowerment Act, 325 ILCS 17/.
3. The release of confidential information given by a student to a therapist, e.g., school counselor or psychologist, is governed by the Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities Confidentiality Act. 740 ILCS 110/.
4. Schools must keep a sex offender registration form received from law enforcement separately from school student records maintained on behalf of the juvenile sex offender. 730 ILCS 152/121.
5. Divorced or separated parents/guardians with and without *parental responsibility* (formerly custody) are both permitted to inspect and copy the student's school student records. The Illinois Marriage and Dissolution of Marriage Act (IMDMA), 750 ILCS 5/602.11.
6. Schools may not provide a parent/guardian access to his or her child's school records if the parent is prohibited by an order of protection from inspecting or obtaining such records pursuant to the Domestic Violence Act of 1986 or the Code of Criminal Procedure of 1963. IMDMA, 750 ILCS 5/602.11.
7. The protection of student data collected by educational technology companies is governed by the Student Online Personal Protection Act, 105 ILCS 85/, added by P.A. 100-315.

Note: Nos. 5 and 6 may conflict with FERPA in that they restrict a parent/guardian's right to access his or her child's school records more than is expressly permitted by FERPA. 20 U.S.C. 1232g(a)(1)(A), (B); 34 C.F.R. 99.10(a). **Consult the board attorney for guidance.**

Allowing students to grade each other's papers does not violate FERPA; such student work is not a *school record* until it is recorded by the teacher. *Owasso I.S.D. No. I-011 v. Falvo*, 534 U.S. 426 (2002). School student records are *per se* prohibited from disclosure; a district is under no obligation to redact them. *Chicago Tribune Co. v. Chicago Bd. of Educ.*, 332 Ill.App.3d 60 (1st Dist. 2002).

direction by a school employee, regardless of how or where the information is stored, except as provided in State or federal law as summarized below: ³

1. Records kept in a staff member's sole possession.
2. Records maintained by law enforcement officers working in the school. ⁴
3. Video and other electronic recordings (including without limitation, electronic recordings made on school buses⁵) that are created in part for law enforcement, security, or safety reasons or purposes. The content of these recordings may become part of a school student record to the extent school officials create, use, and maintain this content, or it becomes available to them by law enforcement officials, for disciplinary or special education purposes regarding a particular student.
4. Any information, either written or oral, received from law enforcement officials concerning a student less than the age of 17 years who has been arrested or taken into custody. ⁶

State and federal law grants students and parents/guardians certain rights, including the right to inspect, copy⁷, and challenge school student records.⁸ The information contained in school student

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

³ 20 U.S.C. §1232g(a)(4); 34 C.F.R. §99.3; 105 ILCS 10/2(d); 705 ILCS 405/1-7 and 5-905; 23 Ill.Admin.Code §375.10. Rather than listing the exceptions in the policy, a school board may choose to end the sentence after the proviso "except as provided in State or federal law."

⁴ For a helpful resource, see f/n 1 in policy 7:150, *Agency and Police Interviews*.

⁵ For an explanation, see footnotes in 7:220, *Bus Conduct*.

⁶ Many lawyers believe that once these records are received by a school, they are protected as *education records* under FERPA. Consult the board attorney for advice.

⁷ 105 ILCS 10/5(a).

105 ILCS 10/5(c), amended by P.A. 100-532, requires that a parent's or student's request to inspect and copy records be granted no later than 10 business days (previously 15 school days) after the date of receipt of such a request by the official records custodian.

105 ILCS 10/5(c-5), added by P.A. 100-532, outlines how a school district may extend the timeline for response by not more than five business days from the original due date if one or more of these six reasons applies:

1. The requested records are stored in whole or in part at other locations than the office having charge of the requested records;
2. The request required the collection of a substantial number of specified records;
3. The request is couched in categorical terms and requires an extensive search for the records responsive to it;
4. The requested records have not been located in the course of routine search and additional efforts are being made to locate them;
5. The request for records cannot be complied with by the school district within the time limits prescribed by subsection (c) without unduly burdening or interfering with the operations of the school district; or
6. There is a need for consultation, which shall be conducted with all practicable speed, with another public body or school district among two or more components of a public body or school district having a substantial interest in the determination or in the subject matter of the request.

The person making the request and the school district may also agree in writing to extend the timeline for compliance for a period to be determined by the parties. Id.

⁸ 23 Ill.Admin.Code §375.10, amended at 42 Ill. Reg. 5899, provides that districts may, through board policy, allow scores received on college entrance examinations to be included on a student's academic transcript if that inclusion is requested in writing by a student, parent or person who enrolled the student. If the board of a unit or high school district wants to allow this, insert:

A student or the student's parent/guardian may request, in writing, that scores received on college entrance examinations be included on the student's academic transcript.

Note: Though 23 Ill.Admin.Code §375.10 uses the phrase "student, parent or person who enrolled the student," student records rights under ISSRA and FERPA attach to *eligible students* and their parents/guardians, not to "a person who enrolled the student" (though that person is typically a parent or guardian).

records shall be kept current, accurate, clear, and relevant. All information maintained concerning a student receiving special education services shall be directly related to the provision of services to that child.⁹ The District may release directory information as permitted by law, but a parent/guardian shall have the right to object to the release of information regarding his or her child.¹⁰ However, the District will comply with an *ex parte* court order requiring it to permit the U.S. Attorney General or designee to have access to a student's school records without notice to, or the consent of, the student's parent/guardian.¹¹ Upon request, the District discloses school student records without consent to officials of another school district in which a student has enrolled or intends to enroll, as well as to any person as specifically required by State or federal law.

The Superintendent shall fully implement this policy and designate an *official records custodian* for each school who shall maintain and protect the confidentiality of school student records, inform staff members of this policy, and inform students and their parents/guardians of their rights regarding school student records. ¹²

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

If a board allows for the inclusion of college entrance examination scores on academic transcripts, amend the district's notification to parents/guardians and students of their school student records rights with the process for requesting the inclusion. 23 Ill.Admin.Code §375.30(d)(5), amended at 42 Ill. Reg. 5899. See 7:340-AP1, E1, *Notice to Parents/Guardians and Students of Their Rights Concerning a Student's School Records*, for an example.

⁹ 23 Ill.Admin.Code §226.740(a).

¹⁰ This sentence is required if the board allows schools to release student directory information. 20 U.S.C. §1232g; 23 Ill.Admin.Code §375.80; 34 C.F.R. §99.37. There is at least one instance in Illinois in which parents were upset that their school district released students' names and addresses pursuant to a Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) request. FOIA contains an exemption for home addresses. Many lawyers, however, say that a district must release student information pursuant to a FOIA request when each of the following has occurred: the FOIA request seeks information that is included in the district's definition of student directory information, the district notified parents that it releases directory information, and the parents did not opt out of allowing directory information to be released concerning their child. An opinion from the Ill. Public Access Counselor supports that a district may not rely on the FOIA exemption for home addresses. PAO 12-3.

The **PRESS** policy does not identify the components of *directory information*, leaving that task to implementing material. Boards may want to discuss this quagmire with the superintendent knowing that there are good reasons to release directory information, e.g., to allow the district to publish information about specific students, and good reasons to not release directory information, e.g., to avoid releasing names and addresses pursuant to a FOIA request.

23 Ill.Admin.Code 375.80(a)(1), amended at 42 Ill. Reg. 5899, no longer includes *gender* as information which may be designated as directory information. This is consistent with attorneys' views that Illinois' past practice of including *gender* within directory information may have violated FERPA. FERPA regulations provide that directory information "means information contained in an education record of a student that would not generally be considered harmful or an invasion of privacy if disclosed" and it "includes, but is not limited to, the student's name; address; telephone listing; electronic mail address; photograph; date and place of birth; major field of study; grade level; enrollment status (e.g., undergraduate or graduate, full-time or part-time); dates of attendance; participation in officially recognized activities and sports; weight and height of members of athletic teams; degrees, honors, and awards received; and the most recent educational agency or institution attended." 34 C.F.R. 99.3. Though FERPA regulations do not explicitly preclude the designation of *gender* as directory information, U.S. Dept. of Education (DOE) guidance has consistently advised schools not to disclose a student's sex as directory information because it would be considered harmful or an invasion of privacy. See *Letter to Institutions of Postsecondary Education*, DOE Family Policy Compliance Office (September 2009). Consult the board attorney about the practical implementation of this issue. Some attorneys, for example, believe photos of the "Girls Volleyball Team" may contradict DOE guidance.

¹¹ 20 U.S.C. §1232(g)(j), as added by the Sec. 507 of the U.S.A. Patriot Act of 2001.

¹² Each school must have an *official records custodian*. 105 ILCS 10/4(a). Districts must notify students and parents/guardians of their rights concerning school student records. 105 ILCS 10/3; 105 ILCS 10/4, amended by P.A. 101-161, eff. 1-1-20; 23 Ill.Admin.Code §375.30; 34 C.F.R. §99.7. Comprehensive faculty and student handbooks can provide required notices, along with other important information, to recipients. Handbooks can be developed by the building principal, but should be reviewed and approved by the superintendent and board. See 7:340-AP1, E1, *Notice to Parents/Guardians and Students of Their Rights Concerning a Student's School Records*, and 7:340-AP1, *School Student Records*.

Student Biometric Information Collection 13

The Superintendent or designee may recommend a student biometric information collection system solely for the purposes of identification and fraud prevention.¹⁴ Such recommendation shall be consistent with budget requirements and in compliance with State law. Biometric information means any information that is collected through an identification process for individuals based on their unique behavioral or physiological characteristics, including fingerprint, hand geometry, voice, or facial recognition or iris or retinal scans.

Before collecting student biometric information, the District shall obtain written permission from the person having legal custody/parental responsibility¹⁵ or the student (if over the age of 18).¹⁶ Upon a student's 18th birthday, the District shall obtain written permission from the student to collect student biometric information.¹⁷ Failure to provide written consent to collect biometric information shall not be the basis for refusal of any services otherwise available to a student.

All collected biometric information shall be stored and transmitted in a manner that protects it from disclosure. Sale, lease, or other disclosure of biometric information to another person or entity is strictly prohibited. ¹⁸

The District will discontinue use of a student's biometric information and destroy all collected biometric information within 30 days after: (1) the student graduates or withdraws from the School District, or (2) the District receives a written request to discontinue use of biometric information from the person having legal custody/parental responsibility of the student or the student (if over the age of 18).¹⁹ Requests to discontinue using a student's biometric information shall be forwarded to the Superintendent or designee.

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

¹³ This program is optional; however, districts either wishing to implement such a program or districts that have already engaged in the collection of student biometric information must have a policy consistent with the requirements of 105 ILCS 5/10-20.40 *et seq.* This section restates the School Code's requirements for a student biometric information policy.

¹⁴ For districts already collecting biometric information, the following is an alternative:

The Superintendent or designee shall maintain a biometric screening program that is consistent with budget requirements and in compliance with State law.

¹⁵ Several statutes define legal custody and when a court may grant it; the term requires statutory construction/interpretation and school boards should discuss this issue with their attorney prior to adopting a policy on collection of student biometric information.

105 ILCS 5/10-20.40(b)(1) states the definition of legal custody is the same as the definition of legal custody for purposes of residency, payment of tuition, hearings, and criminal penalties at 105 ILCS 5/10-20.12b(2)(i)-(v).

The IMDMA, 750 ILCS 5/, changed the terms *custody* and *visitation* to *parental responsibility* and *parenting time*, respectively. It also requires a *parenting plan* that allocates: (1) significant decision-making responsibilities; and (2) each parent's right to access his or her child's school records. The new law does not amend ISSRA or the School Code.

¹⁶ Based upon 105 ILCS 5/10-20.40, written permission is not required annually; it is valid until a request for discontinuation of the use of biometric information is received or until the student reaches the age of 18. See 7:340-AP1, E5, *Biometric Information Collection Authorization*.

¹⁷ Districts must reissue 7:340-AP1, E5, *Biometric Information Collection Authorization* to students turning 18 years of age during the school year. This is because all rights and privileges accorded to a parent under ISSRA become exclusively those of the student upon his or her 18th birthday, graduation from secondary school, marriage, or entry into military service, whichever comes first. 105 ILCS 10/2(g).

¹⁸ State law contains two exceptions: (1) the individual who has legal custody/parental responsibility of the student or the student (if over the age of 18) consents to the disclosure; and (2) the disclosure is required by court order. 105 ILCS 10-20.40(b)(5).

¹⁹ 105 ILCS 5/10-20.40(d). No notification to or approval from the district's local records commission, pursuant to the Local Records Act, is required to destroy student biometric information. See f/n 15 for a discussion about the terms *custody* and *parental responsibility*.

The Superintendent or designee shall develop procedures to implement this policy consistent with State and federal law. **20**

- LEGAL REF.: 20 U.S.C. §1232g, Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act, implemented by 34 C.F.R. Part 99.
50 ILCS 205/7.
105 ILCS 5/10-20.21b, 5/20.37, 5/20.40, and 5/14-1.01 et seq.
105 ILCS 10/, Ill. School Student Records Act.
325 ILCS 17/, Children’s Privacy Protection and Parental Empowerment Act.
750 ILCS 5/602.11, Ill. Marriage and Dissolution of Marriage Act.
23 Ill.Admin.Code Parts 226 and 375.
Owasso I.S.D. No. I-011 v. Falvo, 534 U.S. 426 (2002).
Chicago Tribune Co. v. Chicago Bd. of Ed., 332 Ill.App.3d 60 (1st Dist. 2002).
- CROSS REF.: 5:100 (Staff Development Program), 5:130 (Responsibilities Concerning Internal Information), 7:15 (Student and Family Privacy Rights), 7:220 (Bus Conduct)
- ADMIN. PROC.: 7:15-E (Notification to Parents of Family Privacy Rights), 7:340-AP1 (School Student Records), 7:340-AP1, E1 (Notice to Parents/Guardians and Students of Their Rights Concerning a Student’s School Records), 7:340-AP1, E3 (Letter to Parents and Eligible Students Concerning Military Recruiters and Postsecondary Institutions Receiving Student Directory Information), 7:340-AP1, E4 (Frequently Asked Questions Regarding Military Recruiter Access to Students and Student Information, 7:340-AP1, E5 (Biometric Information Collection Authorization), 7:340-AP2 (Storage and Destruction of School Student Records), 7:340-AP2, E1 (Schedule for Destruction of School Student Records)

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

20 Whether the student biometric information is an education record under FERPA, 20 U.S.C. §1232g, or falls under an exception to an education record under FERPA is an issue about which school boards should consult their board attorney. Protected Health Information under the DHS’s interpretations of HIPAA excludes education records covered by FERPA, and thus HIPAA requirements are not expected to be triggered by districts collecting student biometric information. However, before implementing policies and procedures to collect student biometric information, a board should discuss these issues with the board attorney.

Students

Administrative Procedure - School Student Records 1

This procedure implements policy 7:340, *Student Records*. It contains a **Table of Contents** and lettered **Sections**.

Table of Contents

- A. Legal Citations and Definitions
- B. School Student Records Defined
- C. Eligible Students Accorded the Rights of Parent/Guardian
- D. Official Records Custodians
- E. Maintenance of School Student Records
- F. Retention and Destruction of School Student Records
- G. Social Security Numbers
- H. Access to School Student Records
- I. Record of Release
- J. Orders of Protection
- K. Parenting Plans
- L. Transmission of Records for Transfer Students
- M. Directory Information
- N. Student Record Challenges

Sections

A. Legal Citations and Definitions

The legal requirements contained in this procedure are followed by a citation to the controlling rule and/or statute. Citations in parenthesis indicate the location of a named law. For additional clarification regarding a requirement, the cited law should be reviewed.

Definitions are found in the Ill. School Student Records Act and the Ill. State Board of Education (ISBE) rules. 105 ILCS 10/2; 23 Ill.Admin.Code §375.10. For easy reference, some definitions are re-printed in this procedure.

The release of confidential information given by a student to a therapist, e.g., school counselor or psychologist, is not included in these procedures but is governed by the Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities Confidentiality Act (MHDDCA). 740 ILCS 110/.

B. School Student Records Defined

School Student Record means any writing or other recorded information concerning a student and by which a student may be individually identified that is maintained by a school or at its direction or by an employee of a school, regardless of how or where the information is stored. 105 ILCS 10/2(d).

Special Education Records means school records that relate to identification, evaluation, or placement of, or the provision of a free and appropriate public education to, students with disabilities under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (20 U.S.C. §1400 et seq.) and Article 14 of the School

The footnotes should be removed before the material is used.

1 Modify this procedure to align it with board policy. Customize it to reflect the district's practice, particularly to specify the district's treatment of records that the law: (1) says may be kept as either permanent records or temporary records; and (2) allows to be kept as directory information.

Code. These records include the report of the multidisciplinary staffing conference on which placement or nonplacement was based and all records and audio recordings in any format relating to special education placement hearings and appeals. 23 Ill.Admin.Code §375.10.

A school student record does not include any of the following:

1. Writings or other recorded information kept in a school staff member's sole possession that is destroyed not later than the student's graduation or permanent withdrawal, and is not accessible or revealed to any other person except a temporary substitute teacher. 105 ILCS 10/2(d).
2. Information maintained by law enforcement professionals working in the school. 105 ILCS 10/2(d).
3. Video or other electronic recordings created and maintained by law enforcement professionals working in the school or for security or safety reasons or purposes, provided the information was created at least in part for law enforcement or security or safety reasons or purposes. This includes, without limitation, electronic recordings made on school buses, as defined in the exemption from the criminal offense of eavesdropping in 720 ILCS 5/14-3. The content of these recordings may become part of a school student record to the extent school officials create, use, and maintain this content, or it becomes available to them by law enforcement officials for disciplinary or special education purposes regarding a particular student. 23 Ill.Admin.Code §375.10. **Note:** For districts and schools that do not have a designated law enforcement unit, consult the Board Attorney regarding designating an employee to serve as the *law enforcement unit* in order to maintain the security camera and determine the appropriate circumstances in which the school would disclose recorded images.
4. Any information, either written or oral, received from law enforcement officials pursuant to 105 ILCS 5/22-20 concerning a student less than the age of 17 years who has been arrested or taken into custody. 23 Ill.Admin.Code §375.10. 2

C. Eligible Students Accorded the Rights of Parent/Guardian

All rights and privileges concerning school student records that are accorded to parents/guardians become exclusively those of the student when the student reaches 18 years of age, graduates from high school, marries, or enters military service, whichever occurs first. 105 ILCS 10/2(g). Such students are called *eligible students* in this procedure.

D. Official Records Custodians

Each Building Principal is designated the Official Records Custodian for his or her respective school and has the duties, without limitation, listed below.

1. Is responsible for the maintenance, care, and security of all school student records, whether or not the records are in his or her personal custody or control, and shall take all reasonable measures to protect school student records through administrative, technical, and security safeguards against risks, such as unauthorized access, release, or use. 105 ILCS 10/4(a) and (b); 23 Ill.Admin.Code §375.40(g).
2. Reviews student temporary records at least every four years, or upon a student's change in attendance centers, whichever occurs first, to verify entries and correct inaccurate information. The records review is required in any given school year at the time a student

The footnotes should be removed before the material is used.

² Many lawyers believe that once these records are received by a school, they are protected as education records under the federal Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA, 20 U.S.C. §1232g). Consult the board attorney for advice.

first changes attendance centers within the District, but it does not need to be conducted if the student enrolls in a different attendance center later in that same school year. 23 Ill.Admin.Code §375.40(b).

3. When notified by the Ill. Dept. of Children and Family Services (DCFS), purges DCFS's final finding report from the student's record and returns the report to DCFS. If a school has transferred the report to another school as part of the transfer of the student's records, the sending school shall forward a copy of the DCFS's request to the receiving school. 325 ILCS 5/8.6.
4. Manages requests to access school student records.
5. Transfers a certified copy of the records of students transferring to another school and retains the original records.
6. Provides all required notices to parents/guardians and students, including without limitation, each of the following:
 - a. Upon initial enrollment or transfer to the school, notification of rights concerning school student records; the notification may be delivered by any means likely to reach parents, including direct mail or email, delivery by the student to the parent, or incorporation into a student handbook. 23 Ill.Admin.Code §375.30.
 - b. Annual notification of information that is considered to be *directory information* and of the procedures to be used by parents/guardians to request that specific information not be released. 23 Ill.Admin.Code §375.80.
 - c. Notification to secondary students and their parents/guardians that they may opt out of the disclosure of students' names, addresses, and telephone listings to military recruiters and institutions of higher learning by submitting a written request that such information not be released without the prior written consent of the parent/guardian. 20 U.S.C. §7908.
 - d. Notification of their right to a hearing to challenge any entry in the school student records (except for academic grades) and Official Records Custodian's name and contact information. 23 Ill.Admin.Code §375.90.
 - e. Upon a student's graduation, transfer, or permanent withdrawal, notification of the destruction schedule for the student's permanent and temporary school student records and of their right to request a copy through: (1) the school's parent or student handbook, (2) publication in a newspaper published in the district or, if no newspaper is published in the district, in a newspaper of general circulation within the district, (3) U.S. mail delivered to the last known address of the parent/guardian or student, or (4) other means provided notice is confirmed to have been received, e.g., hand delivery, return receipt, or read receipt email. 105 ILCS 10/4(h), amended by P.A. 101-161, eff. 1-1-20; 23 Ill.Admin.Code §375.40(c).
7. Takes all action necessary to assure that school personnel are informed of the provisions of the School Student Records Act. 105 ILCS 10/3(c).
8. Performs all actions required of the District described in this procedure and the laws governing school student records.

The Building Principal may delegate any of these duties to an appropriate staff member but shall remain responsible for the duty's execution.

E. Maintenance of School Student Records 105 ILCS 10/2; 23 Ill.Admin.Code §375.10.

The District maintains two types of school records for each student: a *permanent* record and a *temporary* record.

The *student permanent record* shall consist of the following:

1. Basic identifying information, including the student's name and address, birth date and place, gender, and the names and addresses of the student's parent(s)/guardian(s).
2. Evidence required by the Missing Children's Records Act. 325 ILCS 50/5(b)(1).
3. Academic transcripts, including: grades, graduation date, and grade level achieved; as applicable, and if allowed by District policy, scores received on college entrance examinations if that inclusion is requested in writing by an eligible student or the student's parent/guardian³; the unique student identifier assigned and used by ISBE's Student Information System (23 Ill.Admin.Code §1.75); as applicable, designation of an Advanced Placement computer science course as a mathematics-based, quantitative course for purposes of meeting State graduation requirements set forth in 105 ILCS 5/27-22; as applicable, designation of the student's achievement of the State Seal of Biliteracy, awarded in accordance with 105 ILCS 5/2-3.157 and 23 Ill.Admin.Code §1.442; as applicable, designation of the student's achievement of the State Commendation Toward Biliteracy, awarded in accordance with 23 Ill.Admin.Code §1.442(c); and as applicable, designation of the student's achievement of the Global Scholar Certification, awarded in accordance with 105 ILCS 5/2-3.167 and 23 Ill.Admin.Code §1.443.
4. Attendance record.
5. Health record, defined by ISBE rule as "medical documentation necessary for enrollment and proof of having certain examinations, as may be required under Section 27-8.1 of the School Code."
6. Record of release of permanent record information that contains the information listed in Section I, **Record of Release**, below.
7. Scores received on all State assessment tests administered at the high school level (that is, grades 9 through 12). 105 ILCS 5/2-3.64a-5.

ISBE rule provides that if not maintained in the temporary record, the *permanent record* may include:

1. Honors and awards received.
2. Information concerning participation in school-sponsored activities or athletics, or offices held in school-sponsored organizations.

No other information shall be placed in the permanent record.

The *student temporary record* contains all information not required to be kept in the student permanent record and must include:

1. Record of release of temporary record information that contains the information listed in Section I, **Record of Release**, below.

The footnotes should be removed before the material is used.

³ 23 Ill.Admin.Code §375.10, amended at 42 Ill. Reg. 5899, provides that districts may, through board policy, allow scores received on college entrance examinations to be included on a student's academic transcript if that inclusion is requested in writing by a student, parent or person who enrolled the student. If board policy allows for the inclusion of such scores on academic transcripts, then the district's notification to parents/guardians and students of their school student records rights must include the process for requesting the inclusion. 23 Ill.Admin.Code §375.30(d)(5), amended at 42 Ill. Reg. 5899.

Note: Though 23 Ill.Admin.Code §375.10 uses the phrase "student, parent or person who enrolled the student," student records rights under ISSRA and FERPA attach to eligible students and their parents/guardians, not to "a person who enrolled the student" (though that person is typically a parent or guardian).

2. Scores received on the State assessment tests administered in the elementary grade levels (that is, kindergarten through grade 8).
3. Completed home language survey. 23 Ill.Admin.Code §228.15(d).
4. Information regarding serious disciplinary infractions (that is, those involving drugs, weapons, or bodily harm to another) that resulted in expulsion, suspension, or the imposition of punishment or sanction.
5. Any final finding report received from a Child Protective Service Unit provided to the school under the Abused and Neglected Child Reporting Act; no report other than what is required under Section 8.6 of that Act (325 ILCS 5/8.6) shall be placed in the student record. 23 Ill.Admin.Code §375.40(f).
6. Health-related information, defined by ISBE rule as “current documentation of a student’s health information, not otherwise governed by the MHDDCA or other privacy laws, which includes identifying information, health history, results of mandated testing and screenings, medication dispensation records and logs, e.g., glucose readings, long-term medications administered during school hours, documentation regarding a student athlete’s and his or her parents’ acknowledgment of the District’s concussion policy adopted pursuant to 105 ILCS 5/10-20.53, and other health-related information that is relevant to school participation, e.g., nursing services plan, failed screenings, yearly sports physical exams, interim health histories for sports.
7. Accident report, defined by ISBE rule as “documentation of any reportable student accident that results in an injury to a student, occurring on the way to or from school or on school grounds, at a school athletic event or when a student is participating in a school program or school-sponsored activity or on a school bus and that is severe enough to cause the student not to be in attendance for one-half day or more or requires medical treatment other than first aid. The accident report shall include identifying information, nature of injury, days lost, cause of injury, location of accident, medical treatment given to the student at the time of the accident, or whether the school nurse has referred the student for a medical evaluation, regardless of whether the parent, guardian or student (if 18 years or older) or an unaccompanied homeless youth ... has followed through on that request.”
8. Any documentation of a student’s transfer, including records indicating the school or school district to which the student transferred. 23 Ill.Admin.Code §375.75(e).
9. Completed course substitution form for any student who, when under the age of 18, is enrolled in vocational and technical course as a substitute for a high school or graduation requirement. 105 ILCS 10/4; 23 Ill.Admin.Code §1.445.
10. Information contained in related service logs maintained by the District for a student with an individualized education program under 105 ILCS 5/14-8.02f(d). 105 ILCS 10/2(f), amended by P.A. 101-515.

The *temporary record* may also consist of:

1. Family background information
2. Intelligence test scores, group and individual
3. Aptitude test scores
4. Reports of psychological evaluations, including information on intelligence, personality, and academic information obtained through test administration, observation, or interviews
5. Elementary and secondary achievement level test results
6. Participation in extracurricular activities, including any offices held in school-sponsored clubs or organizations

7. Honors and awards received
8. Teacher anecdotal records
9. Other disciplinary information
10. Special education records
11. Records associated with plans developed under section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. §701 et seq.)
12. Verified reports or information from non-educational persons, agencies, or organizations of clear relevance to the student's education

F. Retention and Destruction of School Student Records

The permanent record is maintained for at least 60 years after the student transfers, graduates, or permanently withdraws. 105 ILCS 10/4(e). The temporary record is maintained for at least five years after the student transfers, graduates, or permanently withdraws. 105 ILCS 10/4(f). Individuals adding information to a student's temporary record must include their name, signature, and position and the date the information was added. 105 ILCS 10/4(d). Temporary records that may be of assistance to a student with a disability who graduates or permanently withdraws, may, after five years, be transferred to the parent(s)/guardian(s) or to the eligible student. 23 Ill.Admin.Code §375.40(d). Be sure to provide notice pursuant to 105 ILCS 10/4(h), amended by P.A. 101-161, eff. 1-1-20, as noted in D(6)(e), above.

G. Social Security Numbers

School officials, with limited exceptions, may not require students or their parents/guardians to provide social security numbers. 5 ILCS 179/, Identity Protection Act. The collection and retention of social security numbers shall be in accordance with Board policy 4:15, *Identity Protection*.

H. Access to School Student Records

The phrase "access to a school student record" means any release or disclosure of information from a student's school record, whether or not any record is copied, and should be broadly interpreted. Access in all cases is limited to the designated portion of the record to which the consent or statutory authority applies.

Neither the District nor any of its employees shall release, disclose, or grant access to information found in any school student record except under the conditions set forth in the Ill. School Student Records Act. 105 ILCS 10/6. Absent a court order, school officials do not provide educational records to the Immigration Customs Enforcement.

The Building Principal shall grant access to school student records as detailed below. The Building Principal shall consult with the Superintendent and, if authorized, the Board Attorney concerning any questions.

Access to Parent/Guardian or Eligible Student

1. A student's parent(s)/guardian(s) or eligible student, or designee, are entitled to inspect and copy information in the student's school record; a student less than 18 years old may inspect or copy information in his or her permanent school record. 105 ILCS 10/5. A request to inspect or copy school student records shall be made in writing and directed to the Building Principal. Access to the records shall be granted within 10 business days after the receipt of such a request. 105 ILCS 10/5(c), amended by P.A. 100-532. The District may extend this timeline by up to five additional business days if one or more of these six reasons applies:
 - a. The requested records are stored in whole or in part at other locations than the office having charge of the requested records;

- b. The request required the collection of a substantial number of specified records;
- c. The request is couched in categorical terms and requires an extensive search for the records responsive to it;
- d. The requested records have not been located in the course of routine search and additional efforts are being made to locate them;
- e. The request for records cannot be complied with by the school district within the time limits prescribed by subsection (c) without unduly burdening or interfering with the operations of the school district; or
- f. There is a need for consultation, which shall be conducted with all practicable speed, with another public body or school district among two or more components of a public body or school district having a substantial interest in the determination or in the subject matter of the request.

105 ILCS 10/5(c-5), amended by P.A. 100-532.

The District and the person making the request may also agree in writing to extend the timeline for response. *Id.* The response to an access request for a special education student's records shall include those school student records located in the special education office.

- 2. The parent(s)/guardian(s) or the District may request a qualified professional to be present to interpret the student's records. 105 ILCS 10/5(b). If the District makes the request, it is responsible for securing and bearing the cost of the professional's presence.
- 3. Unless the District has actual notice of a court order or a notice of a *parenting plan* under the Ill. Marriage and Dissolution of Marriage Act, indicating otherwise:
 - a. Divorced or separated parents/guardians with and without *parental responsibility* (formerly custody) are both permitted to inspect and copy the student's school student records. 750 ILCS 5/602.11.
 - b. The Building Principal shall send copies of the documents listed below to both divorced or separated parents/guardians at either's request. 105 ILCS 5/10-21.8.
 - 1) Academic progress reports or records
 - 2) Emotional and physical health reports
 - 3) Notices of school-initiated parent-teacher conferences
 - 4) School calendar regarding the student
 - 5) Notices about open houses, graduations, and other major school-sponsored events including student-parent/guardian interaction
- 4. The school will deny access to a student's school records to a parent against whom an *order of protection* (OP) was issued if the OP prohibits the parent from inspecting or obtaining such records pursuant to the Domestic Violence Act of 1986 or the Code of Criminal Procedure of 1963. See the Ill. Marriage and Dissolution of Marriage Act, 750 ILCS 5/602.11(a), and 750 ILCS 60/214(b)(15), and 222(f). Also see **Orders of Protection**, below. ⁴

The footnotes should be removed before the material is used.

⁴ This may conflict with FERPA in that it restricts a parent/guardian's right to access his or her child's school records more than is expressly permitted by FERPA. 20 U.S.C. 1232g(a)(1)(A), (B); 34 C.F.R. 99.10(a). Contact the board attorney for guidance.

5. Parent(s)/guardian(s) or the student shall not be granted access to confidential letters and recommendations concerning the admission to a post-secondary educational institution, applications for employment or the receipt of an honor or award which were placed in the records prior to 1-1-75, provided such letters and statements are not used for purposes other than those for which they were specifically intended. Access shall not be granted to such letters and statements entered into the record at any time if the student has waived his or her right of access after being advised of his or her right to obtain the names of all persons making such confidential letters and statements. 105 ILCS 10/5(e).

Access With Consent of Parent/Guardian or Eligible Student

1. Access will be granted to any person possessing a written, dated consent, signed by the parent(s)/guardian(s) or eligible student, stating to whom the records may be released, the information or record to be released, and the reason for the release. 105 ILCS 10/6(a)(8); 23 Ill.Admin.Code §375.70(e). Whenever the District requests the consent to release records, the Building Principal shall inform the parent(s)/guardian(s) or eligible student in writing of the right to inspect, copy, and challenge their contents and to limit such consent to designated portions of the records. 105 ILCS 10/6(a)(8).
2. Access to any record that is protected by the MHDDCA, specifically that of a therapist, social worker, psychologist, nurse, agency, or hospital that was made in the course of providing mental health or developmental disabilities services to a student, will be granted according to the consent requirements contained in MHDDCA. 740 ILCS 110/4 and 5.

Access Without Notification to or Consent of Parent/Guardian or Eligible Student

1. District employees or officials of the ISBE will be granted access, without parental/guardian consent or notification, when a current, demonstrable, educational or administrative need is shown. Access in such cases is limited to the satisfaction of that need. 105 ILCS 10/6(a)(2). Individual board members do not have a right to see student records merely by virtue of their office unless they have a current demonstrable educational or administrative interest in the student and seeing his or her record(s) would be in furtherance of the interest. 105 ILCS 10/6(a)(2).
2. Access will be granted, without parental/guardian consent or notification, to the official records custodian of another school within Illinois or an official with similar responsibilities of a school outside Illinois, in which the student has enrolled, or intends to enroll, upon the request of such official or student. 105 ILCS 10/6(a)(3).
3. Access will be granted, without parental/guardian consent or notification, to any person for the purpose of research, statistical reporting, or planning, provided that no student or parent/guardian can be identified from the information released, and the person to whom the information is released signs an affidavit agreeing to comply with all applicable statutes and rules pertaining to school student records. 105 ILCS 10/6(a)(4).
4. The District will comply with an *ex parte* court order requiring it to permit the U.S. Attorney General or designee to have access to a student's school records without notice to or the consent of the student's parent(s)/guardian(s). 20 U.S.C. §1232(g)(j), as added by the Sec. 507 of the U.S.A. Patriot Act of 2001. An *ex parte* order is an order issued by a court of competent jurisdiction without notice to an adverse party.
5. A Serious Habitual Offender Comprehensive Action Program (SHOCAP) committee member will be granted access, but only to the extent that the release, transfer, disclosure, or dissemination is consistent with the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA). 105 ILCS 10/6(a)(10) allows disclosure to SHOCAP committee members who are "state and local officials and authorities" as those terms are used in FERPA. This

federal law does not define “state and local officials and authorities;” rather, it limits when disclosure may be made to such officials and authorities.

6. Juvenile authorities will be granted access when necessary for the discharge of their official duties upon their request before the student’s adjudication, provided they certify in writing that the information will not be disclosed to any other party except as provided under law or order of court. *Juvenile authorities* means: (a) a circuit court judge and court staff members designated by the judge; (b) parties to the proceedings under the Juvenile Court Act of 1987 and their attorneys; (c) probation officers and court appointed advocates for the juvenile authorized by the judge hearing the case; (d) any individual, public or private agency having court-ordered custody of the child; (e) any individual, public or private agency providing education, medical or mental health service to the child when the requested information is needed to determine the appropriate service or treatment for the minor; (f) any potential placement provider when such release is authorized by the court to determine the appropriateness of the potential placement; (g) law enforcement officers and prosecutors; (h) adult and juvenile prisoner review boards; (i) authorized military personnel; and (j) individuals authorized by court. 105 ILCS 10/6(a)(6.5).
7. Military recruiters and institutions of higher learning will be granted access to secondary students’ names, addresses, and telephone listings, unless the student’s parent/guardian submits a written request that such information not be released without the prior written consent of the parent/guardian or eligible student. Only this written consent process may be used, no other processes, such as an opt-in process, etc., may be used. Military recruiters and institutions of higher learning have access to students’ names, addresses, and phone numbers even if the District does not release directory information. 20 U.S.C. §7908. For more information, see 7:340-AP1, E3, *Letter to Parents and Eligible Students Concerning Military Recruiters and Postsecondary Institutions Receiving Student Directory Information*; 7:340-AP1, E4, *Frequently Asked Questions Regarding Military Recruiters Access to Students and Student Information*; ISBE Military Recruitment Access Reminder, announced in State Superintendent Smith’s *Weekly Message*, 11-27-18, at: www.isbe.net/Documents/Military-Access-Reminder.pdf. The requirements in this paragraph apply only if the District receives funds under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act. *Id.*

Access Without Consent of, but With Notification to, Parent/Guardian or Eligible Student

1. Access will be granted pursuant to a court order, provided that the parent(s)/guardian(s) shall be given prompt written notice of such order’s terms, the nature and substance of the information proposed to be released, and an opportunity to inspect and copy such records and to challenge their contents. 105 ILCS 10/6(a)(5). Parents of students who are named in a court order or parenting plan shall be deemed to have received the required written notice. The Building Principal shall respond to the order no earlier than five school days after its receipt in order to afford parents/guardians the opportunity to review, inspect, and challenge the records if the parents choose to do so. 23 Ill.Admin.Code §375.70(d).

For the purposes of these procedures, a court order is a document signed by a judge. A subpoena signed by a court clerk, an attorney, or an administrative agency official shall not be considered a court order unless signed by a judge. 23 Ill.Admin.Code §375.40(a).

2. Information may be released without parental consent, in connection with an articulable and significant threat to the health or safety of a student or other individuals, to appropriate persons if the knowledge of the requested information is necessary to protect the health or safety of the student or other individuals. The Building Principal shall make

this decision taking into consideration the seriousness of the threat, the need for such records to meet the emergency, whether the persons to whom such records are released are in a position to deal with the emergency, and the extent to which time is of the essence in dealing with the emergency. 105 ILCS 10/6(a)(7); 23 Ill.Admin.Code §375.60. The Building Principal shall notify the parent(s)/guardian(s) or eligible student, no later than the next school day after the date that the information is released, of the date of the release, the person, agency or organization to whom the release was made, and the purpose of the release.

3. The District will grant access as specifically required by federal or State statute, provided the individual complies with the requirements in 23 Ill.Admin.Code §375.70(b). 105 ILCS 10/6(a)(6). Prior to granting access, the Building Principal shall provide prompt written notice to the parent(s)/guardian(s) or eligible student of this intended action. 105 ILCS 10/6(b); 23 Ill.Admin.Code §375.70. This notification shall include a statement concerning the nature and substance of the records to be released and the right to inspect, copy, and challenge the contents. If the release relates to more than 25 students, a notice published in the newspaper is sufficient.

The District charges \$.35 per page for copying information from a student's records. ⁵ No parent/guardian or student shall be precluded from copying information because of financial hardship. 23 Ill.Admin.Code §375.50. **Note:** The ISBE rule allows a school to "charge the actual cost for providing a copy of school student records or any portion of such records to parents and students upon request for such copies, provided that such costs shall not exceed \$.35 per page." 23 Ill.Admin.Code §375.50.

I. Record of Release

Except as provided below, a record of all releases of information from school student records (including all instances of access granted whether or not records were copied) shall be kept and maintained as part of such records. 105 ILCS 10/6(c). This record shall be maintained for the life of the school student record and shall be accessible only to the parent(s)/guardian(s) or eligible student, Building Principal, or other authorized person. The record of release shall include each of the following:

1. The nature and substance of the information released;
2. The name and signature of the official records custodian releasing such information;
3. The name and capacity of the requesting person and the purpose for the request;
4. The date of release; and
5. A copy of any consent to a release.

No record of a disclosure is maintained when records are disclosed according to the terms of an *ex parte* court order. 20 U.S.C. §1232(g)(j)(4).

J. Orders of Protection

Upon receipt of a court OP that prohibits a Respondent's access to records, the Building Principal shall file it in the temporary record of a student who is the *protected person* under the OP. No information or records shall be released to the Respondent named in the OP. 750 ILCS 60/222(f).

6

The footnotes should be removed before the material is used.

⁵ Districts may substitute the following alternative: "The District charges a fee for copying school student records that corresponds to the fee schedule for copies of records requested under the Freedom of Information Act."

⁶ See f/n 4 above.

K. Parenting Plans

Upon receipt of a parenting plan under the Ill. Marriage and Dissolution of Marriage Act (750 ILCS 5/), the Building Principal shall file it in the temporary record of a student who is the subject of the parenting plan.

L. Transmission of Records for Transfer Students 105 ILCS 10/6(a)(3); 23 Ill.Admin.Code §§375.70 and 375.75.

The Building Principal shall:

1. Upon the student's request or that of the official records custodian of another school in which the student has enrolled or intends to enroll, transfer a certified copy of the student's record (that is, the student's permanent and temporary record) to the official records custodian of the appropriate school and retain the original records. See policy 7:50, *School Admissions and Student Transfers To and From Non-District Schools*.
2. Determine if the school or special education office has any record that is protected by the MHDDCA concerning the transferring student, specifically a record or report made by a therapist, social worker, psychologist, nurse, agency, or hospital that was made in the course of providing mental health or developmental disabilities services. If so, ask the appropriate person as identified in 740 ILCS 110/4 whether to send the record protected by MHDDCA to the new school and, if yes, obtain a written consent for disclosure as provided in 740 ILCS 110/5.

This requirement does not apply to special education records and reports that are related to the identification, evaluation, or placement of, or the provision of a free and appropriate public education to, students with disabilities. 23 Ill.Admin.Code §375.10.

3. Provide the parent/guardian or eligible student prior written notice of the nature and substance of the information to be transferred and opportunity to inspect, copy, and challenge it. If the parent's/guardian's address is unknown, notice may be served upon the official records custodian of the requesting school for transmittal to the parent/guardian. This service is deemed conclusive, and 10 calendar days after this service, if the parents/guardians make no objection, the records may be transferred to the requesting school.
4. Destroy any biometric information collected and do not transfer it to another school district.
5. Retain the original records in accordance with the requirements of 105 ILCS 10/4.
6. Maintain any documentation of the student's transfer, including records indicating the school or school district to which the student transferred, in that student's temporary record.

If the student has unpaid fines, fees, or tuition charged pursuant to 105 ILCS 5/10-20.12a and is transferring to a public school located in Illinois or any other state, the Building Principal shall: 23 Ill.Admin.Code §375.75(i) ⁷

1. Transfer the student's *unofficial record of student grades* in lieu of the student's official transcript of scholastic records. The *unofficial record of student grades* means written information relative to the grade levels and subjects in which a student was enrolled and the record of academic grades achieved by that student prior to transfer. These records shall also include the school's name and address, the student's name, the name and title of the school official transmitting the records, and the transmittal date.

The footnotes should be removed before the material is used.

⁷ Optional.

2. Within 10 calendar days after the student has paid all of his or her unpaid fines or fees and at this District's own expense, forward the student's official transcript of scholastic records to the student's new school.

The Principal shall include the following information with the transferred records if the student is transferring to another public school located in Illinois or any other state and at the time of the transfer is currently serving a term of suspension or expulsion for any reason: 105 ILCS 5/2-3.13a; 23 Ill.Admin.Code 375.75(j).

1. The date and duration of the period of any current suspension or expulsion; and
2. Whether the suspension or expulsion is for: (a) knowingly possessing in a school building or on school grounds a weapon as defined in the Gun Free Schools Act (20 U.S.C. §7961 et seq.); (b) knowingly possessing, selling, or delivering in a school building or on school grounds a controlled substance or cannabis; or (c) battering a school staff member.

M. Directory Information⁸ 23 Ill.Admin.Code §375.80

The School may release certain directory information regarding students, except that a student's parent(s)/guardian(s) may prohibit the release of the student's directory information. Directory information is limited to:⁹

1. Name
2. Address
3. Grade level
4. Birth date and place
5. Parent(s)/guardian(s)' names, addresses, electronic mail addresses, and telephone numbers

The footnotes should be removed before the material is used.

⁸ Districts are not required to identify and release directory information. **Be sure that the board policy provides for the release of directory information before including this section.** See sample policy 7:340, *Student Records*. There has been at least one instance in Illinois in which parents were upset that their school district released students' names and addresses pursuant to a Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) request. FOIA contains an exemption for home addresses. Many lawyers, however, say that a district must release student information pursuant to a FOIA request when each of the following has occurred: the FOIA request seeks information that is included in the district's definition of student directory information, the district notified parents that it releases directory information, and the parents did not opt out of allowing directory information to be released concerning their child. An opinion from the Ill. Public Access Counselor (PAC) supports that a district may not rely on the FOIA exemption for home addresses. PAO 12-3.

Delete the specific types of information that the district does not want released, such as *address*, from the list of information designated as *directory information*. Realize, however, that if the information identified as directory information is too limited, the district may be prohibited from publishing information about specific students.

⁹ 23 Ill.Admin.Code 375.80(a)(1), amended at 42 Ill. Reg. 5899, no longer includes *gender* as information which may be designated as directory information. This is consistent with attorneys' views that Illinois' past practice of including *gender* within directory information may have violated FERPA. FERPA regulations provide that directory information "means information contained in an education record of a student that would not generally be considered harmful or an invasion of privacy if disclosed" and it "includes, but is not limited to, the student's name; address; telephone listing; electronic mail address; photograph; date and place of birth; major field of study; grade level; enrollment status, e.g., undergraduate or graduate, full-time or part-time; dates of attendance; participation in officially recognized activities and sports; weight and height of members of athletic teams; degrees, honors, and awards received; and the most recent educational agency or institution attended." 34 C.F.R. 99.3. Though FERPA regulations do not explicitly preclude the designation of *gender* as directory information, U.S. Dept. of Educ. (DOE) guidance has consistently advised schools not to disclose a student's sex as directory information because it would be considered harmful or an invasion of privacy. See *Letter to Institutions of Postsecondary Education*, DOE Family Policy Compliance Office (September 2009). Consult the board attorney about the practical implementation of this issue. Some attorneys, for example, believe photos of the "Girls Volleyball Team" may contradict DOE guidance.

6. Photographs, videos, or digital images used for informational or news-related purposes (whether by a media outlet or by the school) of a student participating in school or school-sponsored activities, organizations, and athletics that have appeared in school publications, such as yearbooks, newspapers, or sporting or fine arts programs
7. Academic awards, degrees, and honors
8. Information in relation to school-sponsored activities, organizations, and athletics
9. Major field of study
10. Period of attendance in school

No photograph highlighting individual faces shall be used for commercial purposes, including solicitation, advertising, promotion, or fundraising, without the prior, specific, dated, and written consent of the parent or eligible student (see 765 ILCS 1075/30). 23 Ill.Admin.Code §375.80. The following shall not be designated as directory information: (a) an image on a school security video, or (b) student social security number or student identification or unique student identifier. Id.

The notification to parents/guardians and students concerning school student records will inform them of their right to object to the release of directory information. See 7:340-AP1, E1, *Notice to Parents/Guardians and Students of Their Rights Concerning a Student's School Records*.

N. Student Record Challenges

Parents/guardians have the right to a hearing to challenge the accuracy, relevancy, or propriety of any entry in their student's school records, exclusive of academic grades and references to expulsions or out-of-school suspensions, if the challenge is made at the time the student's school student records are forwarded to another school to which the student is transferring. 105 ILCS 10/7; 23 Ill.Admin.Code §375.90. A request for a hearing should be submitted to the Superintendent and shall contain notice of the specific entry or entries to be challenged and the basis of the challenge. The following procedures apply to a challenge: Id.

1. The Superintendent or designee will invite the parent(s)/guardian(s) to an initial informal conference, within 15 school days of receipt of the request for a hearing.
2. If the challenge is not resolved by the informal conference, formal procedures shall be initiated. The Superintendent will appoint a hearing officer, who is not employed in the attendance center in which the student is enrolled.
3. The hearing officer will conduct a hearing within a reasonable time, but no later than 15 days after the informal conference, unless an extension of time is agreed upon by the parent(s)/guardian(s) and school officials. The hearing officer shall notify parents and school officials of the time and place of the hearing.
4. At the hearing each party shall have the right to:
 - a. Present evidence and to call witnesses;
 - b. Cross-examine witnesses;
 - c. Counsel;
 - d. A written statement of any decision and the reasons therefore; and
 - e. Appeal an adverse decision to an administrative tribunal or official to be established or designated by the State Board.
5. A verbatim record of the hearing shall be made by a tape recorder or a court reporter. A typewritten transcript may be prepared by either party in the event of an appeal of the hearing officer's decision. However, a typewritten transcript is not required in an appeal.
6. The written decision of the hearing officer shall, no later than ten school days after the conclusion of the hearing, be transmitted to the parent(s)/guardian(s) and the School District. It shall be based solely on the information presented at the hearing and shall be one of the following:

- a. To retain the challenged contents of the school student record;
 - b. To remove the challenged contents of the school student record; or
 - c. To change, clarify, or add to the challenged contents of the school student record.
7. Any party has the right to appeal the decision of the local hearing officer to the Regional Superintendent or appropriate Intermediate Service Center, within 20 school days after the decision is transmitted. The parent(s)/guardian(s), if they appeal, shall so inform the school and within 10 school days the school shall forward a transcript of the hearing, a copy of the record entry in question, and any other pertinent materials to the Regional Superintendent or appropriate Intermediate Service Center. The school may initiate an appeal by the same procedures.
 8. The final decision of the Regional Superintendent or appropriate Intermediate Service Center may be appealed to the circuit court of the county in which the school is located.
 9. The parent(s)/guardian(s) may insert a written statement of reasonable length describing their position on disputed information. The school will include a copy of the statement in any release of the information in dispute. 105 ILCS 10/7(d).

LEGAL REF.: 20 U.S.C. §1232g, Family Education Rights and Privacy Act, implemented by 34
 C.F.R. Part 99.
 105 ILCS 10/2, Illinois School Student Records Act, implemented by 23
 Ill.Admin.Code Part 375.
 740 ILCS 110/, Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities Confidentiality Act.
 750 ILCS 5/, Illinois Marriage and Dissolution of Marriage Act.

Students

Exhibit - Notice to Parents/Guardians and Students of Their Rights Concerning a Student’s School Records 1

Upon the initial enrollment or transfer of a student to the school, the school must notify the student and the student’s parent(s)/guardian(s) of their rights concerning school student records. This notification may be distributed by any means likely to reach parents/guardians.

The contact information for each School’s Official Records Custodian follows:

This notice contains a description of your and your child’s rights concerning school student records.

A *school student record* is any writing or other recorded information concerning a student and by which a student may be individually identified that is maintained by a school or at its direction or by a school employee, regardless of how or where the information is stored, except for certain records kept in a staff member’s sole possession; records maintained by law enforcement officers working in the school; video and other electronic recordings that are created in part for law enforcement, security, or safety reasons or purposes; and electronic recordings made on school buses. The District maintains two types of school records for each student: *permanent* record and *temporary* record.

The *permanent record* includes:

1. Basic identifying information, including the student’s name and address, birth date and place, gender, and the names and addresses of the student’s parent(s)/guardian(s).
2. Evidence required under the Missing Children’s Records Act. 325 ILCS 50/5(b)(1).
3. Academic transcripts, including: grades graduation date, and grade level achieved;² the unique student identifier assigned and used by the Ill. State Board of Education Student Information System (SIS); as applicable, designation of an Advanced Placement computer science course as a mathematics-based, quantitative course for purposes of meeting State graduation requirements set forth in 105 ILCS 5/27-22; as applicable, designation of the

The footnotes should be removed before the material is used.

¹ This notification is based on the *Model Notification* published by the U.S. Dept. of Education. Changes were made to comply with the Ill. School Student Records Act (ISSRA, 105 ILCS 10/) and the ISBE rule mandating this notification (23 Ill.Admin.Code §375.30(d)). To obtain the legal citations for this exhibit’s provisions, see 7:340-AP1, *School Student Records*, which is annotated with citations to controlling rules and statutes.

Customize this notice to reflect the district’s practice, particularly to specify the district’s treatment of records that the law: (1) permits to be kept as either permanent records or temporary records; and (2) allows to be kept as directory information.

² 23 Ill.Admin.Code §375.10, amended at 42 Ill. Reg. 5899, provides that districts may, through board policy, allow scores received on college entrance examinations to be included on a student’s academic transcript if that inclusion is requested in writing by a student, parent or person who enrolled the student. If the board allows written requests to include college entrance examination scores on students’ transcripts, insert the following phrase into #3:

scores received on college entrance examinations if that inclusion is requested in writing by an eligible student or the student’s parent/guardian;

Note: Though 23 Ill.Admin.Code §375.10 uses the phrase “student, parent or person who enrolled the student,” student records rights under ISSRA and the federal Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA, 20 U.S.C. 1232g) attach to *eligible students* and their parents/guardians, not to “a person who enrolled the student” (though that person is typically a parent or guardian).

student's achievement of the State Seal of Biliteracy, awarded in accordance with 105 ILCS 5/2-3.157; as applicable, designation of the student's achievement of the State Commendation Toward Biliteracy; and as applicable, designation of the student's achievement of the Global Scholar Certification, awarded in accordance with 105 ILCS 5/2-3.167.

4. Attendance record.
5. Health record defined by the Ill. State Board of Education (ISBE) as "medical documentation necessary for enrollment and proof of dental examinations, as may be required under Section 27-8.1 of the School Code."
6. Record of release of permanent record information that includes each of the following:
 - a. The nature and substance of the information released;
 - b. The name and signature of the official records custodian releasing such information;
 - c. The name and capacity of the requesting person and the purpose for the request;
 - d. The date of release; and
 - e. A copy of any consent to a release.
7. Scores received on all State assessment tests administered at the high school level (that is, grades 9 through 12). 105 ILCS 5/2-3.64a-5.

If not maintained in the *temporary record*, the *permanent record* may include:

1. Honors and awards received.
2. Information concerning participation in school-sponsored activities or athletics, or offices held in school-sponsored organizations.

All information not required to be kept in the student permanent record is kept in the student *temporary record* and must include:

1. Record of release of temporary record information that includes the same information as listed above for the record of release of permanent records.
2. Scores received on the State assessment tests administered in the elementary grade levels (that is, kindergarten through grade 8).
3. Completed home language survey.
4. Information regarding serious disciplinary infractions (that is, those involving drugs, weapons, or bodily harm to another) that resulted in expulsion, suspension, or the imposition of punishment or sanction.
5. Any final finding report received from a Child Protective Service Unit provided to the school under the Abused and Neglected Child Reporting Act; no report other than what is required under Section 8.6 of that Act (325 ILCS 5/8.6) shall be placed in the student record.
6. Health-related information, defined by the ISBE as "current documentation of a student's health information, not otherwise governed by the Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities Confidentiality Act or other privacy laws, which includes identifying information, health history, results of mandated testing and screenings, medication dispensation records and logs, e.g., glucose readings, long-term medications administered during school hours, and other health-related information that is relevant to school participation, e.g., nursing services plan, failed screenings, yearly sports physical exams, interim health histories for sports."
7. Accident report, defined by the ISBE as "documentation of any reportable student accident that results in an injury to a student, occurring on the way to or from school or on school grounds, at a school athletic event or when a student is participating in a school program or school-sponsored activity or on a school bus and that is severe enough to cause the student

not to be in attendance for one-half day or more or requires medical treatment other than first aid. The accident report shall include identifying information, nature of injury, days lost, cause of injury, location of accident, medical treatment given to the student at the time of the accident, or whether the school nurse has referred the student for a medical evaluation, regardless of whether the parent, guardian or student (if 18 years or older) or an unaccompanied homeless youth ... has followed through on that request.”

8. Any documentation of a student’s transfer, including records indicating the school or school district to which the student transferred.
9. Completed course substitution form for any student who, when under the age of 18, is enrolled in vocational and technical course as a substitute for a high school or graduation requirement.
10. Information contained in related service logs maintained by the District for a student with an individualized education program under 105 ILCS 5/14-8.02f(d). ³

The temporary record may include:

1. Family background information
2. Intelligence test scores, group and individual
3. Aptitude test scores
4. Reports of psychological evaluations, including information on intelligence, personality and academic information obtained through test administration, observation, or interviews
5. Elementary and secondary achievement level test results
6. Participation in extracurricular activities, including any offices held in school-sponsored clubs or organizations
7. Honors and awards received
8. Teacher anecdotal records
9. Other disciplinary information
10. Special education records
11. Records associated with plans developed under section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973
12. Verified reports or information from non-educational persons, agencies, or organizations of clear relevance to the student’s education

The Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA) and the Ill. School Student Records Act (ISSRA) afford parents/guardians and students over 18 years of age (*eligible students*) certain rights with respect to the student’s school records. They are:

1. The right to inspect and copy the student’s education records within 10 business days after the date the District receives a request for access.

The degree of access a student has to his or her records depends on the student’s age. Students less than 18 years of age have the right to inspect and copy only their permanent record. Students 18 years of age or older have access and copy rights to both permanent and temporary records. Parents/guardians or students should submit to the Building Principal (or appropriate school official) a written request that identifies the record(s) they wish to inspect. The Principal will make arrangements for access and notify the parent(s)/guardian(s) or student of the time and place where the records may be inspected. The District may extend the response timeline to 15

The footnotes should be removed before the material is used.

³ 105 ILCS 10/2(f), amended by P.A. 101-515.

business days in accordance with ISSRA. The District charges \$.35 per page for copying but no one will be denied their right to copies of their records for inability to pay this cost.

These rights are denied to any person against whom an order of protection has been entered concerning a student. 105 ILCS 5/10-22.3c and 10/5a; 750 ILCS 60/214(b)(15). 4

2. The right to request the amendment of the student’s education records that the parent(s)/guardian(s) or eligible student believes are inaccurate, irrelevant, or improper.

Parents/guardians or eligible students may ask the District to amend a record that they believe is inaccurate, irrelevant, or improper. They should write the Building Principal or the Official Records Custodian, clearly identify the record they want changed, and specify the reason.

If the District decides not to amend the record as requested by the parents/guardians or eligible student, the District will notify the parents/guardians or eligible student of the decision and advise him or her of their right to a hearing regarding the request for amendment. Additional information regarding the hearing procedures will be provided to the parent(s)/guardian(s) or eligible student when notified of the right to a hearing.

3. The right to permit disclosure of personally identifiable information contained in the student’s education records, except to the extent that the FERPA or ISSRA authorizes disclosure without consent.

Disclosure without consent is permitted to school officials with legitimate educational or administrative interests. A school official is a person employed by the District as an administrator, supervisor, instructor, or support staff member (including health or medical staff and law enforcement unit personnel); a person serving on the School Board; a person or company with whom the District has contracted to perform a special task (such as an attorney, auditor, medical consultant, or therapist); or any parent(s)/guardian(s) or student serving on an official committee, such as a disciplinary or grievance committee, or assisting another school official in performing his or her tasks. Individual board members do not have a right to see student records merely by virtue of their office unless they have a current demonstrable educational or administrative interest in the student and seeing his or her record(s) would be in furtherance of the interest.

A school official has a legitimate educational interest if the official needs to review an education record in order to fulfill his or her professional responsibility.

Upon request, the District discloses education records without consent to officials of another school district in which a student has enrolled or intends to enroll, as well as to any person as

The footnotes should be removed before the material is used.

4 23 Ill.Admin.Code §375.10, amended at 45 Ill. Reg. 5899, provides that districts may, through board policy, allow scores received on college entrance examinations to be included on a student’s academic transcript if that inclusion is requested in writing by a student, parent or person who enrolled the student. If the board allows written requests to include college entrance examination scores on students’ transcripts, insert the following as right #2:

2. The right to have one or more scores received on college entrance examinations included on the student’s academic transcript.

Parents/guardians or eligible students may have one or more scores on college entrance exams included on their student’s academic transcript. Students often take college entrance examinations multiple times to improve their results. Test publishers provide the results from each examination taken to the student’s high school. A parent/guardian or eligible student may want certain scores to be included on academic transcripts sent to postsecondary institutions to which the student applies. The District will include scores on college entrance examinations upon the written request of the parent/guardian or eligible student stating the name of each college entrance examination that is the subject of the request and the dates of the scores that are to be included.

Note: Though 23 Ill.Admin.Code §375.10 uses the phrase “student, parent or person who enrolled the student,” student records rights under ISSRA and FERPA attach to *eligible students* and their parents/guardians, not to “a person who enrolled the student” (though that person is typically a parent or guardian).

specifically required by State or federal law. Before information is released to these individuals, the parents/guardians will receive prior written notice of the nature and substance of the information, and an opportunity to inspect, copy, and challenge such records.

When a challenge is made at the time the student's records are being forwarded to another school to which the student is transferring, there is no right to challenge: (1) academic grades, or (2) references to expulsions or out-of-school suspensions.

Disclosure is also permitted without consent to: any person for research, statistical reporting or planning, provided that no student or parent(s)/guardian(s) can be identified; any person named in a court order; appropriate persons if the knowledge of such information is necessary to protect the health or safety of the student or other persons; and juvenile authorities when necessary for the discharge of their official duties who request information before adjudication of the student.

4. The right to a copy of any school student record proposed to be destroyed or deleted.

The permanent record is maintained for at least 60 years after the student transfers, graduates, or permanently withdraws. The temporary record is maintained for at least five years after the student transfers, graduates, or permanently withdraws. Temporary records that may be of assistance to a student with a disability who graduates or permanently withdraws, may, after five years, be transferred to the parent(s)/guardian(s) or to the student, if the student has succeeded to the rights of the parent(s)/guardian(s). Student temporary records are reviewed every four years or upon a student's change in attendance centers, whichever occurs first.

5. The right to prohibit the release of directory information concerning the parent's/guardian's child.⁵

Throughout the school year, the District may release directory information regarding its students, limited to:

- Name
- Address
- Grade level
- Birth date and place
- Parent(s)/guardian(s)' names, addresses, electronic mail addresses, and telephone numbers
- Photographs, videos, or digital images used for informational or news-related purposes (whether by a media outlet or by the school) of a student participating in school or school-sponsored activities, organizations, and athletics that have appeared in school publications, such as yearbooks, newspapers, or sporting or fine arts programs
- Academic awards, degrees, and honors
- Information in relation to school-sponsored activities, organizations, and athletics
- Major field of study
- Period of attendance in school

The footnotes should be removed before the material is used.

⁵ Districts are not required to identify and release directory information. **Be sure that the board policy provides for the release of directory information before including this right.** See 7:340, *Student Records*.

Any parent/guardian or eligible student may prohibit the release of any or all of the above information by delivering a written objection to the Building Principal within 30 days of the date of this notice. No directory information will be released within this time period, unless the parent/guardian or eligible student is specifically informed otherwise.

No photograph highlighting individual faces is allowed for commercial purposes, including solicitation, advertising, promotion or fundraising without the prior, specific, dated and written consent of the parent or student, as applicable; and no image on a school security video recording shall be designated as directory information.

- 6. The right to request that military recruiters or institutions of higher learning not be granted access to your secondary school student's name, address, and telephone numbers without your prior written consent.**

Federal law requires a secondary school to grant military recruiters and institutions of higher learning, upon their request, access to secondary school students' names, addresses, and telephone numbers, unless the student's parent/guardian, or a student who is 18 years of age or older, submits a written request that the information not be released without the prior written consent of the parent/guardian or eligible student. If you wish to exercise this option, notify the Building Principal where your student is enrolled for further instructions.

- 7. The right contained in this statement: No person may condition the granting or withholding of any right, privilege or benefits or make as a condition of employment, credit, or insurance the securing by any individual of any information from a student's temporary record which such individual may obtain through the exercise of any right secured under State law.**

- 8. The right to file a complaint with the U.S. Dept. of Education concerning alleged failures by the District to comply with the requirements of FERPA.**

The name and address of the Office that administers FERPA is:

Family Policy Compliance Office
U.S. Department of Education
400 Maryland Avenue, SW
Washington DC 20202-4605

Students

Administrative Procedure - Storage and Destruction of School Student Records

This procedure should be used with 7:340-AP1, *School Student Records*, which is annotated with citations to controlling statutes.

Actor	Action
<p>Superintendent or Designee</p>	<p>Develop and implement a process to systematically digitize or microfilm school student records.</p> <p>Any public record may be reproduced in a microfilm or digitized electronic format and the paper version destroyed, provided: (a) the records are reproduced on “a durable medium that accurately and legibly reproduces the original record in all details,” and “that does not permit additions, deletions, or changes to the original document images;” and (b) the Local Records Commission is notified when the original record is disposed of and also when the reproduced record is disposed of Local Records Act, 50 ILCS 205/7.</p> <p>See the Ill. Secretary of State’s publication, <i>Guidelines for Using Electronic Records</i> at: www.cyberdriveillinois.com/departments/archives/records_management/electrecs.html.</p> <p>Develop and implement a uniform process for storing school student records to ensure that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Each student’s permanent record will be kept for 60 years after the student transfers, withdraws, or graduates. 2. Each student’s temporary record will be kept for five years after the student transfers, withdraws, or graduates. <p>Submit to the Local Records Commission a schedule for continuing authority to destroy school student records after the expiration of the applicable period.</p>
<p>Official Records Custodian for each School (usually the Building Principal)</p>	<p>Send any material for a student transferring into the District that is neither a permanent or temporary record to the parent/guardian, or student who is 18 years of age or older, with the indication that the District does not include that material in school student records.</p> <p>Store school student records according to the uniform process developed by the Superintendent or designee.</p> <p>Transfer school student records as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. For a student transferring within the District, send originals of all permanent and temporary records. 2. For a student transferring to an out-of-District elementary or secondary school, follow the section in 7:340-AP1, <i>School Student Records</i>, on Transmission of Records for Transfer Students. Send a copy and retain the original of all permanent and temporary records and notify the Special Education Department of the transfer.

Actor	Action
	<p>Provide a destruction schedule notice to the parents/guardians of students who transferred, graduated, or withdrew, or students who are 18 years of age or older. Notice may be provided through: (1) the school’s parent or student handbook, (2) publication in a newspaper published in the District or, if no newspaper is published in the district, in a newspaper of general circulation within the district, (3) U.S. mail delivered to the last known address of the parent/guardian or student, or (4) other means provided notice is confirmed to have been received, e.g., hand delivery, return receipt, or read receipt email. 105 ILCS 10/4(h), amended by P.A. 101-161, eff. 1-1-20. See 7:340-AP2, E1, <i>Letter Containing Schedule for Destruction of School Student Records</i>. Retain a copy for the school’s record.</p> <p>Authorize and/or order the destruction of District records after ensuring that the following steps have been performed:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Local Records Commission approved a schedule for continuing authority to destroy school student records after the expiration of the applicable period. 2. Any record is retained and removed from the disposal list if it is or may be evidence in litigation, or is otherwise subject to a <i>litigation hold</i>. 3. A Local Records Disposal Certificate was sent to the Local Records Commission, Illinois State Archives, 60 days before the disposal date and an approved copy was returned. 44 Ill Admin Code §4000.40(b); 44 Ill Admin Code §4500.40(b).
<p>Web-based Record Management Resources:</p> <p><u>Cook County Local Records Commission Meetings at: www.cyberdriveillinois.com/departments/archives/records_management/lrc_cook_county_meeting_schedule.html</u></p> <p><u>Cook County Local Records Commission Rules (44 Ill Admin Code Part 4500) at: www.ilga.gov/commission/jcar/admincode/044/04404500sections.html</u></p> <p><u>Downstate Local Records Commission Meetings at: www.cyberdriveillinois.com/departments/archives/records_management/lrc_downstate_meeting_schedule.html</u></p> <p><u>Rules of the Downstate Local Records Commission (44 Ill Admin Code Part 4000) at: www.ilga.gov/commission/jcar/admincode/044/04404000sections.html</u></p> <p><u>Illinois School Student Records Act (105 ILCS 10) at: www.ilga.gov</u></p> <p><u>Local Records Act (50 ILCS 205) at: www.ilga.gov</u></p> <p><u>Local Records Disposal Certificate at: www.cyberdriveillinois.com/departments/archives/records_management/lrmdisp.html</u></p>	

Students

Exhibit - Letter Containing Schedule for Destruction of School Student Records

Use this to comply with the Illinois School Student Records Act notification requirements before any school student record is destroyed, or information deleted from it. 105 ILCS 10/4(h), amended by P.A. 101-161, eff. 1-1-20. Store in the school's or Building Principal's office.

Student's Name: _____

Parent/Guardian Name(s): _____

School: _____

This notice contains the destruction schedule for your or your child's school records as required by rule of the Illinois State Board of Education, 23 Ill Admin Code 375.40(c).

As you or your child is permanently withdrawing, transferring, or graduating from this School District, you are notified of the schedule below for destruction of the school records. This schedule complies with Illinois School Student Records Act requirements that (1) temporary records be retained for at least five years after a student's transfer, withdrawal, or graduation, and (2) permanent records be retained for at least 60 years after a student's transfer, withdrawal, or graduation. 105 ILCS 10/4(e) and (f). The parent(s)/guardian(s), or the student if he or she is at least 18 years of age at the time of the request, may request a copy of a record at any time prior to the date of destruction listed below.

Temporary records will be destroyed no earlier than: _____
(Date)

Permanent records will be destroyed no earlier than: _____
(Date)
(Check all notification methods used.)

- Handbook, dated _____(year). 105 ILCS 10/4(h)(i).
- Newspaper publication, dated _____(month, date, and year). 105 ILCS 10/4(h)(ii).
- Mailed to last known address on this _____day of _____, 20____, by _____ to the above named parent(s)/guardian(s), or to the student if he or she is at least 18 years of age. 105 ILCS 10/4(h)(iii).
- Hand delivered on this _____day of _____, 20____, by _____ to the above named parent(s)/guardian(s), or to the student if he or she is at least 18 years of age. 105 ILCS 10/4(h)(iv).

Sincerely,

Building Principal