

The following Board Policies have been changed by IASB Press. They remain unchanged on our website and are attached:

School Board of Education

2:20 Powers and Duties of the Board of Education

*Change: Policy as a whole.*

2:230 Public Participation at School Board Meetings and Petitions to the Board

*Change: Wording in the opening paragraphs and guidelines.*

2:240 Board Policy Development

*Change: None.*

General School Administration

3:30 Line and Staff Relations

*Change: Last paragraph added.*

Operational Services

4:160 Environmental Quality of Buildings and Grounds

*Change: Addition of Legal and Cross References.*

Personnel

5:185 Family and Medical Leave

*Change: Minimal wording.*

Students

7:130 Student Rights and Responsibilities

*Change: Final paragraph is newly added.*

7:230 Misconduct by Students with Disabilities

*Change: None.*

7:325 Student Fund-Raising Activities

*Change: Policy as a whole.*

Community Relations

8:90 Parent Organizations and Booster Clubs

*Change: None.*

**CURRENT POLICY AS IT APPEARS ON THE WEBSITE****Section 2 - Board of Education****Policy 2:20****Powers and Duties of the School Board**

The powers and duties of the School Board generally include:

1. Formulating, adopting, and modifying Board policies, at its sole discretion, subject only to mandatory collective bargaining agreements and State and federal law.
2. Employing a Superintendent and other personnel, making employment decisions, and dismissing personnel.
3. Directing, through policy, the Superintendent, in his or her charge of the District's administration.
4. Approving the annual budget, tax levies, major expenditures, payment of obligations, annual audit, and other aspects of the District's financial operation
5. Entering contracts using the public bidding procedure when required.
6. Providing, constructing, controlling, supervising, and maintaining adequate physical facilities.
7. Approving the curriculum, textbooks, and educational services.
8. Evaluating the educational program and approving School Improvement and District Improvement Plans when they are required to be developed or revised.
9. Establishing and supporting student discipline policies designed to maintain an environment conducive to learning, including hearing individual student suspension or expulsion cases brought before it.

**CURRENT POLICY AS IT APPEARS ON THE WEBSITE**

10. Establishing attendance units within the District and assigning students to the schools.
11. Establishing the school year.
12. Visiting District facilities.
13. Providing student transportation services.
14. Entering into joint agreements with other boards to establish cooperative educational programs or provide educational facilities.
15. Complying with requirements in the Abused and Neglected Child Reporting Act. Specifically, each individual Board member must, if an allegation is raised to the member during an open or closed Board meeting that a student is an abused child as defined in the Act, direct or cause the Board to direct the Superintendent or other equivalent school administrator to comply with the Act's requirements concerning the reporting of child abuse.
16. Communicating the schools' activities and operations to the community and representing the needs and desires of the community in educational matters.

*LEGAL REF.:105 ILCS 5/2-3.25d, 5/10-1 et seq., 5/17-1, and 5/27-1.  
115 ILCS 5/1 et seq.  
325 ILCS 5/4.*

*CROSS REF.:1:10 (School District Legal Status), 2:10 (School District Governance), 2:80 (Board Member Oath and Conduct), 2:240 (Board Policy Development), 5:90 (Abused and Neglected Child Reporting)*

*ADOPTED:October 19, 2009*

## School Board

### Powers and Duties of the School Board; Indemnification

The major powers and duties of the School Board include, but are not limited to:

1. Organizing the Board after each consolidated election by electing officers and establishing its regular meeting schedule and, thereafter, taking action during lawfully called meetings to faithfully fulfill the Board's responsibilities in accordance with State and federal law. <sup>1</sup>
2. Formulating, adopting, and modifying Board policies, at its sole discretion, subject only to mandatory collective bargaining agreements and State and federal law. <sup>2</sup>
3. Employing a Superintendent and other personnel, making employment decisions, dismissing personnel, including determining whether an employee has willfully or negligently failed to report an instance of suspected child abuse or neglect as required by 325 ILCS 5/,<sup>3</sup> and establishing an equal employment opportunity policy that prohibits unlawful discrimination. <sup>4</sup>
4. Directing, through policy, the Superintendent, in his or her charge of the District's administration. <sup>5</sup>
5. Approving the annual budget, tax levies, major expenditures, payment of obligations, annual audit, and other aspects of the District's financial operation; and making available a statement of financial affairs as provided in State law. <sup>6</sup>
6. Entering contracts using the public bidding procedure when required. <sup>7</sup>

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

<sup>1</sup> State law controls this policy's content. School board powers listed in the School Code are not exclusive, meaning that a board may exercise "all other powers not inconsistent with this Act that may be requisite or proper for the maintenance, operation, and development of any school or schools under the jurisdiction of the board." 105 ILCS 5/10-20. This policy's intent is to list the *major* statutory powers and duties – not all of them. See also 105 ILCS 5/10-20.5 and 5/10-21.

For power/duty #1, see 105 ILCS 5/10-16 and 5/10-16.5 and policies 2:80, *Board Member Oath and Conduct*, and 2:210, *Organizational School Board Meeting*. Boards that elect officers for one-year terms and/or hold organizational meetings yearly, replace the default text in number 1 with the following:

Annually organizing the Board by electing officers and establishing its regular meeting schedule and, thereafter, taking action during lawfully called meetings to faithfully fulfill the Board's responsibilities in accordance with Board policy and State and federal law.

<sup>2</sup> 105 ILCS 5/10-20.5 and policy 2:240, *Board Policy Development*; 105 ILCS 5/10-21; and 115 ILCS 5/, Ill. Educational Labor Relations Act.

<sup>3</sup> 105 ILCS 5/10-23.12(c), added by P.A. 101-531; 105 ILCS 5/21B-75(b), amended by P.A. 101-531. For further discussion see f/n 22 in policy 5:90, *Abused and Neglected Child Reporting*. **Note:** While 105 ILCS 5/10-23.12(c) permits boards to *immediately* dismiss certain employees upon the determination that he or she has willfully or negligently failed to report, this does not negate a board's responsibility to provide employees with due process required by the law and district policies and procedures. Consult the board attorney for further guidance.

<sup>4</sup> 105 ILCS 5/10-21.4 (employing superintendent); 5/10-20.7 and 5/10-21.1 (teachers); 5/10-21.9 (criminal history records checks); 5/10-22.34 (non-certificated personnel (this statute still uses certificated rather than licensed)); 5/10-22.4 (dismissing teachers for cause); and 5/10-23.5 and 5/24-12 (reduction in force). See the policies in the **PRESS Policy Reference Manual** Sections 3, General School Administration, and 5, Personnel.

<sup>5</sup> 105 ILCS 5/10-16.7.

<sup>6</sup> 105 ILCS 5/10-20.19 and 5/17-1 et seq. See policies in the **PRESS Policy Reference Manual** Section 4, Operational Services.

<sup>7</sup> 105 ILCS 5/10-20.21. See policy 4:60, *Purchases and Contracts*.

7. Providing, constructing, controlling, and maintaining adequate physical facilities; making school buildings available for use as civil defense shelters; and establishing a resource conservation policy. **8**
8. Establishing an equal educational opportunities policy that prohibits unlawful discrimination. **9**
9. Approving the curriculum, textbooks, and educational services. **10**
10. Evaluating the educational program and approving School Improvement and District Improvement Plans. **11**
11. Presenting the District report card and School report card(s) to parents/guardians and the community; these documents report District, School, and student performance. **12**
12. Establishing and supporting student behavior policies designed to maintain an environment conducive to learning, including deciding individual student suspension or expulsion cases brought before it. **13**
13. Establishing attendance units within the District and assigning students to the schools. **14**
14. Establishing the school year. **15**
15. Requiring a moment of silence to recognize veterans during any type of school event held at a District school on November 11. **16**
16. Providing student transportation services pursuant to State law. **17**
17. Entering into joint agreements with other boards to establish cooperative educational programs or provide educational facilities. **18**
18. Complying with requirements in the Abused and Neglected Child Reporting Act (ANCRA). Specifically, each individual Board member must, if an allegation is raised to the member during an open or closed Board meeting that a student is an abused child as defined in ANCRA, direct or cause the Board to direct the Superintendent or other equivalent school

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**8** For the first clause, see 105 ILCS 5/10-20.6, 5/10-20.12, 5/10-22.10, 5/10-22.35A, and 5/10-22.36; and policy 4:150, *Facility Management and Building Programs*. For the second clause, see 105 ILCS 5/10-22.35. For the third clause, see 105 ILCS 5/10-20.19c; and policy 4:70, *Resource Conservation*.

**9** Many civil rights laws guarantee equal educational opportunities; see policy 7:10, *Equal Educational Opportunities*.

**10** 105 ILCS 5/10-20.8. See policies in the **PRESS Policy Reference Manual** Section 6, Instruction.

**11** 105 ILCS 5/2-3.25d, which addressed school and district improvement plans, was repealed by P.A. 100-1046. 105 ILCS 5/2-3.25f, and 105 ILCS 5/27-1. For more specific information about school and district improvement plans, see policy 6:10, *Educational Philosophy and Objectives* and f/n 6 in policy 6:15, *School Accountability*.

**12** 105 ILCS 5/10-17a, amended by P.A.s 100-364, 100-465, 100-807, 100-863, 100-1121, and 101-68, eff. 1-1-20. This statute details the requirements for *presenting* the district report card and school report card(s), including presenting them at a regular school board meeting and posting them on the district's website.

**13** 105 ILCS 5/10-22.6, amended by P.A.s 100-105, 100-810, and 100-1035. See policies 7:190, *Student Behavior*; 7:200, *Suspension Procedures*; and 7:210, *Expulsion Procedures*.

**14** 105 ILCS 5/10-21.3 and 5/10-22.5. See policy 7:30, *Student Assignment and Intra-District Transfer*.

**15** 105 ILCS 5/10-19, amended by P.A.s 100-465 and 101-12, and 23 Ill.Admin.Code §1.420, amended at 42 Ill. Reg. 11512. See policy 6:20, *School Year Calendar and Day*.

**16** Recognizing veterans on Nov. 11 is required by 105 ILCS 5/10-20.46.

**17** 105 ILCS 5/10-22.22. See policy 4:110, *Transportation*.

**18** 105 ILCS 5/10-22.31a. See policy 1:20, *District Organization, Operations, and Cooperative Agreements*.

administrator to comply with ANCRA's requirements concerning the reporting of child abuse. <sup>19</sup>

19. Communicating the schools' activities and operations to the community and representing the needs and desires of the community in educational matters. <sup>20</sup>

#### Indemnification <sup>21</sup>

To the extent allowed by law, the Board shall defend, indemnify, and hold harmless School Board members, employees, volunteer personnel (pursuant to 105 ILCS 5/10-22.34, 10-22.34a and 10-22.34b), mentors of certified staff (pursuant to 105 ILCS 5/2-3.53a, 2-3.53b, and 105 ILCS 5/21A-5 *et seq.*), and student teachers who, in the course of discharging their official duties imposed or authorized by law, are sued as parties in a legal proceeding. Nothing herein, however, shall be construed as obligating the Board to defend, indemnify, or hold harmless any person who engages in criminal activity, official misconduct, fraud, intentional or willful and wanton misconduct, or acts beyond the authority properly vested in the individual.

LEGAL REF.: 105 ILCS 5/10, 5/17-1, and 5/27-1.  
115 ILCS 5/, Ill. Educational Labor Relations Act.  
325 ILCS 5/, Abused and Neglected Child Reporting Act.

CROSS REF.: 1:10 (School District Legal Status), 1:20 (District Organization, Operations, and Cooperative Agreements), 2:10 (School District Governance), 2:80 (Board Member Oath and Conduct), 2:140 (Communications To and From the Board), 2:210 (Organizational School Board Meeting), 2:240 (Board Policy Development), 4:60 (Purchases and Contracts), 4:70 (Resource Conservation), 4:100 (Insurance Management), 4:110 (Transportation), 4:150 (Facility Management and Building Programs), 5:10 (Equal Employment Opportunity and Minority Recruitment), 5:90 (Abused and Neglected Child Reporting), 6:10 (Educational Philosophy and Objectives), 6:15 (School Accountability), 6:20 (School Year Calendar and Day), 7:10 (Equal Educational Opportunities), 7:30 (Student Assignment and Intra-District Transfer), 7:190 (Student Behavior), 7:200 (Suspension Procedures), 7:210 (Expulsion Procedures), 8:10 (Connection with the Community), 8:30 (Visitors to and Conduct on School Property)

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<sup>19</sup> 325 ILCS 5/4(d), amended by P.A. 101-564, eff. 1-1-20. *Abuse* and *neglect* are defined in 325 ILCS 5/3; for a *disabled adult student* see 20 ILCS 1305/1-17(b).

<sup>20</sup> See policy 8:10, *Connection with the Community*.

<sup>21</sup> 105 ILCS 5/10-20.20 (duty to indemnify) and 5/10-22.3 (duty to insure against loss or liability). These statutes identify the same individuals for protection except that the indemnification statute includes mentors of certified staff members. See f/n 3 in policy 4:100, *Insurance Management*.

Public officials or employees who are sued or incur loss because of the performance of their duties imposed or authorized by law on behalf of the public entity are entitled to indemnification. McQuillan on Municipal Corporations §12.137 (3rd ed. 1973). Public employees who must defend themselves in actions based upon the performance of official duties are entitled to indemnification. Wayne Twsp. Bd. of Auditors v. Ludwig, 154 Ill.App.3d 899 (2nd Dist. 1987). The public's interest is served by indemnifying public officials and employees in the performance of their official duties in order to recruit and retain qualified public employees and officials.

## **School Board**

### **Powers and Duties of the School Board; Indemnification**

The major powers and duties of the School Board include, but are not limited to:

1. Organizing the Board after each consolidated election by electing officers and establishing its regular meeting schedule and, thereafter, taking action during lawfully called meetings to faithfully fulfill the Board's responsibilities in accordance with State and federal law.
2. Formulating, adopting, and modifying Board policies, at its sole discretion, subject only to mandatory collective bargaining agreements and State and federal law.
3. Employing a Superintendent and other personnel, making employment decisions, dismissing personnel, including determining whether an employee has willfully or negligently failed to report an instance of suspected child abuse or neglect as required by 325 ILCS 5/, and establishing an equal employment opportunity policy that prohibits unlawful discrimination.
4. Directing, through policy, the Superintendent, in his or her charge of the District's administration.
5. Approving the annual budget, tax levies, major expenditures, payment of obligations, annual audit, and other aspects of the District's financial operation; and making available a statement of financial affairs as provided in State law.
6. Entering contracts using the public bidding procedure when required.
7. Providing, constructing, controlling, and maintaining adequate physical facilities; making school buildings available for use as civil defense shelters; and establishing a resource conservation policy.
8. Establishing an equal educational opportunities policy that prohibits unlawful discrimination.
9. Approving the curriculum, textbooks, and educational services.
10. Evaluating the educational program and approving School Improvement and District Improvement Plans.
11. Presenting the District report card and School report card(s) to parents/guardians and the community; these documents report District, School, and student performance.
12. Establishing and supporting student behavior policies designed to maintain an environment conducive to learning, including deciding individual student suspension or expulsion cases brought before it.
13. Establishing attendance units within the District and assigning students to the schools.
14. Establishing the school year.
15. Requiring a moment of silence to recognize veterans during any type of school event held at a District school on November 11.
16. Providing student transportation services pursuant to State law.
17. Entering into joint agreements with other boards to establish cooperative educational programs or provide educational facilities.

18. Complying with requirements in the Abused and Neglected Child Reporting Act (ANCRA). Specifically, each individual Board member must, if an allegation is raised to the member during an open or closed Board meeting that a student is an abused child as defined in ANCRA, direct or cause the Board to direct the Superintendent or other equivalent school administrator to comply with ANCRA's requirements concerning the reporting of child abuse.
19. Communicating the schools' activities and operations to the community and representing the needs and desires of the community in educational matters.

#### Indemnification

To the extent allowed by law, the Board shall defend, indemnify, and hold harmless School Board members, employees, volunteer personnel (pursuant to 105 ILCS 5/10-22.34, 10-22.34a and 10-22.34b), mentors of certified staff (pursuant to 105 ILCS 5/2-3.53a, 2-3.53b, and 105 ILCS 5/21A-5 et seq.), and student teachers who, in the course of discharging their official duties imposed or authorized by law, are sued as parties in a legal proceeding. Nothing herein, however, shall be construed as obligating the Board to defend, indemnify, or hold harmless any person who engages in criminal activity, official misconduct, fraud, intentional or willful and wanton misconduct, or acts beyond the authority properly vested in the individual.

LEGAL REF.: 105 ILCS 5/10, 5/17-1, and 5/27-1.  
115 ILCS 5/, Ill. Educational Labor Relations Act.  
325 ILCS 5/, Abused and Neglected Child Reporting Act.

CROSS REF.: 1:10 (School District Legal Status), 1:20 (District Organization, Operations, and Cooperative Agreements), 2:10 (School District Governance), 2:80 (Board Member Oath and Conduct), 2:140 (Communications To and From the Board), 2:210 (Organizational School Board Meeting), 2:240 (Board Policy Development), 4:60 (Purchases and Contracts), 4:70 (Resource Conservation), 4:100 (Insurance Management), 4:110 (Transportation), 4:150 (Facility Management and Building Programs), 5:10 (Equal Employment Opportunity and Minority Recruitment), 5:90 (Abused and Neglected Child Reporting), 6:10 (Educational Philosophy and Objectives), 6:15 (School Accountability), 6:20 (School Year Calendar and Day), 7:10 (Equal Educational Opportunities), 7:30 (Student Assignment and Intra-District Transfer), 7:190 (Student Behavior), 7:200 (Suspension Procedures), 7:210 (Expulsion Procedures), 8:10 (Connection with the Community), 8:30 (Visitors to and Conduct on School Property)

Adopted: December 16, 2019



**CURRENT POLICY AS IT APPEARS ON THE WEBSITE****Section 2 - Board of Education****Policy 2:230****Public Participation at School Board Meetings and Petitions to the Board**

At each regular and special open meeting, the members of the public and District employees may comment to or ask questions of the School Board, subject to reasonable constraints.

The individuals appearing before the Board are expected to follow these guidelines:  
Address the Board only at the appropriate time as indicated on the agenda and when recognized by the Board President.

1. Identify oneself and be brief. Ordinarily, comments shall be limited to 5 minutes. In unusual circumstances, and when an individual has made a request in advance to speak for a longer period of time, the individual may be allowed to speak for more than 5 minutes.
2. The Board President may shorten or lengthen an individual's opportunity to speak. The President may also deny an individual the opportunity if the individual has previously addressed the Board on the same subject within the past 2 months.
3. The Board President shall have the authority to determine procedural matters regarding public participation not otherwise defined in Board policy.
4. Conduct oneself with respect and civility toward others and otherwise abide by Board policy, 8:30, *Visitors to and Conduct on School Property*.

Petitions or written correspondence to the Board shall be presented to the Board at the next regularly scheduled Board meeting.

*LEGAL REF.:105 ILCS 5/10-6 and 5/10-16.*

*CROSS REF.:2:220 (School Board Meeting Procedure), 8:10 (Connection with the Community), 8:30 (Visitors to and Conduct on School Property)*

*ADOPTED:NOVEMBER 23, 2009*

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Illinois Association of School Boards

Please review this material with your school board attorney before use.

## **School Board**

### **Public Participation at School Board Meetings and Petitions to the Board** <sup>1</sup>

For an overall minimum of 30 minutes<sup>2</sup> during each regular and special open meeting, any person may comment to or ask questions of the School Board (*public participation*), subject to the reasonable constraints established and recorded in this policy's guidelines below.<sup>3</sup> During public participation, there will be a 20-minute<sup>4</sup> minimum total length of time for any one subject. When public participation takes less time than these minimums, it shall end.

To preserve sufficient time for the Board to conduct its business, any person appearing before the Board is expected to follow these guidelines: <sup>5</sup>

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

<sup>1</sup> The Open Meetings Act (OMA) requires public bodies to have rules (a policy) on public participation. Public comment is synonymous with public participation. They are used interchangeably in the footnotes below. 5 ILCS 120/.

<sup>2</sup> OMA and the School Code grant any person the right to address a school board during any open meeting. See 5 ILCS 120/2.06, 105 ILCS 5/10-6 (board of directors), 5/10-16 (board of education), and PAO 19-2. See f/ns 4, 5, and 6 below for more detailed discussions.

The length of this sample policy's minimum overall public participation time is at the local board's discretion. Ensure the length of time here and in #3.b. match. Customize this policy to ensure it is responsive to the community's public participation needs.

<sup>3</sup> This sentence combines 105 ILCS 5/10-16 and 5 ILCS 120/2.06(g). Prohibiting public comment and/or restricting public comment to written filings violates the mandates and overarching purpose of OMA. Roxana CUSD No. 1 v. EPA, 998 N.E.2d 961 (Ill.App.4th 2013).

While some courts have upheld public bodies limiting public comment to certain subjects, such as only subjects on the agenda or only related to the business of the public body, this sample policy does not provide default sample text for limiting public comment to certain subjects. This is because 105 ILCS 5/10-16 requires school boards to allow members of the public "to comment to or ask questions of the board." The cases in which courts upheld limiting public comment to certain subjects involved public bodies with no governing statutes that required the public body to allow the public "to comment to or ask questions of the board."

<sup>4</sup> See 5 ILCS 120/2.06, 105 ILCS 5/10-16, and PAO 19-2. Like the length of time for overall public participation discussed in f/n 2 above, the length of this sample policy's 20-minute minimum total length of time **for any one subject** is also at the local board's discretion. Customize this policy to ensure it is responsive to the community's public participation needs. Ensure the length of time here and in #3.b. match. Because the time limit for public participation in this sample policy is set at five minutes, a multiple of five minutes is chosen for ease of tracking. See also the discussion in f/ns 5 and 6 below.

<sup>5</sup> OMA does not but PAO 19-2 does provide specific rules. These guidelines may be amended. The guidelines for public comment and the time minimums and limits should be reviewed with the board attorney. Restrictions on public comment during board meetings must respect free speech rights guaranteed by the First Amendment. Do not use viewpoint-based restrictions on public comment time unless approved by the board attorney. Many decisions address the tension between free speech and rules for public comment during meetings. See, for example:

Mnyofu v. Rich Tp. High School Dist., 2007 WL 1308523 (N.D.Ill. 2007)(school boards may impose guidelines for running meetings to maintain effectiveness).

PAO 19-2 (the Ill. Public Access Counselor (PAC) ordered a board to refrain from applying unestablished and unrecorded rules to restrict public comment at future meetings stating, "Though a public body has inherent authority to conduct its meetings in an efficient manner and need not allow public comment to continue indefinitely, there was no evidence that capping public comment to 15 minutes was necessary to maintain decorum or that extending the comment period would have unduly interfered with the orderly transaction of public business.").

Lowery v. Jefferson Co. Bd of Educ., 586 F.3d 427 (6th Cir. 2009)(upheld a rule prohibiting speakers from being frivolous, repetitive, or harassing).

Steinburg v. Chesterfield County Planning Commission, 527 F.3d 377 (4th Cir. 2008), *cert. denied* (upheld removal of a man from a public meeting for behaving in a hostile manner).

1. Address the Board only at the appropriate time as indicated on the agenda and when recognized by the Board President.
2. Identify oneself and be brief. Ordinarily, the time for any one person to address the Board during public participation shall be limited to five minutes.<sup>6</sup> In unusual circumstances, and when an individual has made a request to speak for a longer period of time, the person may be allowed to speak for more than five minutes.
3. Observe, when necessary and appropriate, the:
  - a. Shortening of the time for each person to address the Board during public participation to conserve time and give the maximum number of people an opportunity to speak;
  - b. Expansion of the overall minimum of 30 minutes for public participation and/or the 20-minute minimum total length of time for any one subject; and/or
  - c. Determination of procedural matters regarding public participation not otherwise covered in Board policy.
4. Conduct oneself with respect and civility toward others and otherwise abide by Board policy 8:30, *Visitors to and Conduct on School Property*.<sup>7</sup>

Petitions or written correspondence to the Board shall be presented to the Board in the next regular Board packet. <sup>8</sup>

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Norse v. City of Santa Cruz, 629 F.3d 966 (9th Cir. 2010)(remanded a decision upholding community member's removal from city council meeting after community member gave a Nazi salute in presiding officer's direction, which is considered as classic viewpoint discrimination for which city council members were not entitled to qualified immunity).

Fairchild v. Liberty Indep. School Dist., 597 F.3d 747 (5th Cir. 2010)(upheld a policy banning discussion of personnel matters during public comment; the rationale turned, at least in part, on the Texas open meetings law).

Bach v. School Board of the City of Virginia Beach, 139 F.Supp.2d 738 (E.D.Va. 2001)(struck down a rule that prohibited personal attacks during public comments at meetings).

<sup>6</sup> Time limits for any one person to address the Board during public participation may be adjusted up or down. This sample uses five minutes because it is a frequently-used time limit. See I.A. Rana Enterprises, Inc. v. City of Aurora, 630 F.Supp.2d 912 (N.D. Ill. 2009) (finding a three-minute time limit reasonable citing Wright v. Anthony, 733 F.2d 575, 577 (8th Cir. 1984) which upheld a five-minute time limit for individual public comments and holding time limits serve "a significant governmental interest in conserving time and in ensuring that others ha[ve] an opportunity to speak"). Note that the Ill. Municipal Code, which applied to the City of Aurora in I.A. Rana Enterprises, Inc., did not have the same requirements as the School Code to allow members of the public to "comment to or ask questions of the board." I.A. Rana Enterprises, Inc. also predated the 2011 amendments to OMA allowing "[a]ny person an opportunity to address public officials under the rules established and recorded by the public body."

Based upon I.A. Rana Enterprises, Inc., many attorneys agree that time limits should be a minimum of three minutes per person, but some public bodies have successfully implemented two minutes per person. Consult the board attorney before setting time limits below three minutes.

<sup>7</sup> See Nuding v. Cerro Gordo Community Unit School Dist., 313 Ill. App.3d 344 (4th Dist. 2000)(board was authorized to ban parent from attending all school events and extracurricular activities by 105 ILCS 5/24-24; the ban was based on the parent's exposing a toy gun and a pocketknife at a board meeting).

Initiating lawsuits against citizens over their uncivil public comments is tricky. Always consult the board attorney, and in some instances, a board member may need to consult his or her own private attorney. The Ill. Citizen Participation Act (CPA) (735 ILCS 110/15) provides citizens a mechanism to stop lawsuits brought against them for their public comments. The law, referred to as *anti-SLAPP legislation*, prohibits public officials from suing citizens for "any act or acts in furtherance of [their] rights of petition, speech, association, or to otherwise participate in government." SLAPP means *Strategic Lawsuits Against Public Participation*.

The CPA does not bar public officials from seeking relief when they can allege that (a) the citizen's comments were "not genuinely aimed at procuring favorable government action, result, or outcome," and/or (b) the citizen engaged in defamation or another intentional tort causing the public official damage. See Sandholm v. Kuecker, 962 N.E.2d 418 (Ill. 2012).

LEGAL REF.: 5 ILCS 120/2.06, Open Meetings Act.  
105 ILCS 5/10-6 and 5/10-16.

CROSS REF.: 2:220 (School Board Meeting Procedure), 8:10 (Connection with the  
Community), 8:30 (Visitors to and Conduct on School Property)

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<sup>8</sup> A board of directors must reply to a written request for consideration of a matter within 60 days from the board's receipt of the request. 105 ILCS 5/10-6. Boards of education may treat petitions or correspondence according to a uniform, locally developed process.

## **School Board**

### **Public Participation at School Board Meetings and Petitions to the Board**

For an overall minimum of 30 minutes during each regular and special open meeting, any person may comment to or ask questions of the School Board (*public participation*), subject to the reasonable constraints established and recorded in this policy's guidelines below. During public participation, there will be a 20-minute minimum total length of time for any one subject. When public participation takes less time than these minimums, it shall end.

To preserve sufficient time for the Board to conduct its business, any person appearing before the Board is expected to follow these guidelines:

1. Address the Board only at the appropriate time as indicated on the agenda and when recognized by the Board President.
2. Identify oneself and be brief. Ordinarily, the time for any one person to address the Board during public participation shall be limited to five minutes. In unusual circumstances, and when an individual has made a request to speak for a longer period of time, the person may be allowed to speak for more than five minutes.
3. Observe, when necessary and appropriate, the:
  - a. Shortening of the time for each person to address the Board during public participation to conserve time and give the maximum number of people an opportunity to speak;
  - b. Expansion of the overall minimum of 30 minutes for public participation and/or the 20-minute minimum total length of time for any one subject; and/or
  - c. Determination of procedural matters regarding public participation not otherwise covered in Board policy.
4. Conduct oneself with respect and civility toward others and otherwise abide by Board policy 8:30, *Visitors to and Conduct on School Property*.

Petitions or written correspondence to the Board shall be presented to the Board in the next regular Board packet.

LEGAL REF.: 5 ILCS 120/2.06, Open Meetings Act.  
105 ILCS 5/10-6 and 5/10-16.

CROSS REF.: 2:220 (School Board Meeting Procedure), 8:10 (Connection with the Community), 8:30 (Visitors to and Conduct on School Property)

Adopted: December 16, 2019

**CURRENT POLICY AS IT APPEARS ON THE WEBSITE****Section 2 - Board of Education****Policy 2:240****Board Policy Development**

The School Board governs using written policies. Written policies ensure legal compliance, establish Board processes, articulate District ends, delegate authority, and define operating limits. Board policies also provide the basis for monitoring progress toward District ends.

**Policy Development**

Anyone may propose new policies, changes to existing policies, or deletion of existing policies. Staff suggestions should be processed through the Superintendent. Suggestions from all others should be made to the Board President or the Superintendent.

A Board Policy Committee will consider all policy suggestions and provide information and recommendations to the Board.

The Superintendent is responsible for: (1) providing relevant policy information and data to the Board, (2) notifying those who will implement or be affected by or required to implement a proposed policy and obtaining their advice and suggestions, and (3) having policy recommendations drafted into written form for Board deliberation. The Superintendent shall seek the counsel of the Board Attorney when appropriate.

**Policy Adoption and Dissemination**

Policies or policy revisions will not be adopted at the Board meeting at which they are first introduced, except when: (1) appropriate for a consent agenda because no Board discussion is required, or (2) necessary or prudent in order to meet emergency or special conditions or to be legally compliant. Further Board consideration will be given at a subsequent meeting(s) and after opportunity for community input. The adoption of a policy will serve to supersede all previously adopted policies on the same topic.

The Board policies are available for public inspection in the District's main office during regular office hours. Copy requests should be made pursuant to Board policy 2:250, *Access to District Public Records*.

**Board Policy Review and Monitoring**

The Board will periodically review its policies for relevancy, monitor its policies for effectiveness, and consider whether any modifications are required. The Board may use an annual policy review and monitoring calendar.

**Superintendent Implementation**

The Board will support any reasonable interpretation of Board policy made by the Superintendent. If reasonable minds differ, the Board will review the applicable policy and consider the need for further clarification.

In the absence of Board policy, the Superintendent is authorized to take appropriate action.

**Suspension of Policies**

The Board, by a majority vote of members present at any meeting, may temporarily suspend a Board policy except those provisions that are controlled by law or contract. The failure to suspend with a specific motion does not invalidate the Board action

Exhibit - PRESS Issue Updates

Exhibit - Developing Local Policy

LEGAL REF.:105 ILCS 5/10-20.5.

*CROSS REF.:2:150 (Committees), 2:250 (Access to District Public Records), 3:40 (Superintendent)*

*ADOPTED:October 19, 2009*

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Illinois Association of School Boards

Please review this material with your school board attorney before use.

## Related Files



**Exhibit 2:240-E1**



**Exhibit 2:240-E2**

## **School Board**

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LEGAL REF.: 105 ILCS 5/10-20.5.

CROSS REF.: 2:150 (Committees), 2:250 (Access to District Public Records), 3:40 (Superintendent)

Adopted: December 16, 2019

## **School Board**

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LEGAL REF.: 105 ILCS 5/10-20.5.

CROSS REF.: 2:150 (Committees), 2:250 (Access to District Public Records), 3:40 (Superintendent)

Adopted: December 16, 2019

**CURRENT POLICY AS IT APPEARS ON THE WEBSITE****Section 3 - General School Administration****Policy 3:30****Line and Staff Relations**

The Superintendent shall develop an organizational chart indicating the channels of authority and reporting relationships for school personnel. These channels should be followed, and no level should be by-passed except in unusual situations.

All personnel should refer matters requiring administrative action to the responsible administrator, and may appeal a decision to a higher administrative officer. Whenever possible, each employee should be responsible to only one immediate supervisor. Where this is not possible, the division of responsibility must be clear.

No employee of the District, part-time or full-time, will be assigned to a position that is under the direct supervision of an immediate family member. For purposes of this policy, immediate family will be defined as mother, father, legal guardian, wife, husband, son, son-in-law, daughter, daughter-in-law, sister, brother, parents-in-law, sisters-in-law, and brothers-in-law.

*CROSS REF.:1:20 (District Organization, Operations, and Cooperative Agreements), 2:140 (Communications To and From the Board), 3:70 (Succession of Authority), 8:110 (Public Suggestions and Complaints)*

*ADOPTED:October 19, 2009*

## **General School Administration**

### **Chain of Command**

The Superintendent shall develop an organizational chart indicating the channels of authority and reporting relationships for school personnel. These channels should be followed, and no level should be bypassed except in unusual situations.

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CROSS REF.: 1:20 (District Organization, Operations, and Cooperative Agreements), 2:140 (Communications To and From the Board), 3:70 (Succession of Authority), 8:110 (Public Suggestions and Concerns)

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CROSS REF.: 1:20 (District Organization, Operations, and Cooperative Agreements), 2:140 (Communications To and From the Board), 3:70 (Succession of Authority), 8:110 (Public Suggestions and Concerns)

Adopted: December 16, 2019

**CURRENT POLICY AS IT APPEARS ON THE WEBSITE****Section 4 - Operational Services****Policy 4:160****Environmental Quality of Buildings and Grounds**

The Superintendent shall take all reasonable measures to protect: (1) the safety of District personnel, students, and visitors on District premises from risks associated with hazardous materials and (2) the environmental quality of the District's buildings and grounds. Before pesticides are used on District premises, the Superintendent or designee shall notify employees and parents/guardians of students as required by the Structural Pest Control Act, 225 ILCS 235/, and the Lawn Care Products Application and Notice Act, 415 ILCS 65/.

**LEGAL REF.:**

*29 C.F.R. Part 1910.1030, as adopted by the Illinois Department of Labor, 56 Ill.Admin.Code §350.300(c).  
20 ILCS 3130/, Green Buildings Act.  
105 ILCS 5/10-20.17a; 5/10-20.46; 135/; and 140/, Green Cleaning School Act.  
225 ILCS 235/, Structural Pest Control Act.  
415 ILCS 65/, Lawn Care Products Application and Notice Act.  
820 ILCS 255/, Toxic Substances Disclosure to Employees Act.  
23 Ill.Admin.Code §1.330, Hazardous Materials Training.  
56 Ill.Admin.Code Part 205, Toxic Substances Disclosure To Employees.*

**CROSS REF.:**

*4:150 (Facility Management and Building Programs), 4:170 (Safety)*

**ADMIN. PROC.:**

*4:160-AP (Administrative Procedure - Environmental Quality of Buildings and Grounds)*

**ADOPTED:**

*December 16, 2009*

## Operational Services

### Environmental Quality of Buildings and Grounds <sup>1</sup>

The Superintendent shall take all reasonable measures to protect: (1) the safety of District personnel, students, and visitors on District premises from risks associated with hazardous materials, and (2) the environmental quality of the District's buildings and grounds.<sup>2</sup> Before pesticides are used on District premises, the Superintendent or designee shall notify employees and parents/guardians of students as

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

<sup>1</sup> State and/or federal law control this policy's content and require districts to:

1. Have a procedure to comply with the Structural Pest Control Act (225 ILCS 235/) and the Lawn Care Products Application and Notice Act (415 ILCS 65/). See 4:160-AP, *Environmental Quality of Buildings and Grounds*.
2. Designate a staff person to be responsible for district compliance with the safety acts listed in #1 above. This policy designates the superintendent or designee.

Many State and federal laws regulate the environmental quality of schools. For example:

1. Several federal laws regulate asbestos as a hazardous substance, the most significant for schools being the Asbestos Hazard Emergency Response Act of 1986. 15 U.S.C. § 2641 et seq. The Asbestos Abatement Act, 105 ILCS 105/, requires schools to perform a variety of functions regarding asbestos.
2. The Indoor Air Quality Act, 410 ILCS 87/. The Ill. Dept. of Public Health Guidelines for Indoor Air Quality are advisory, i.e., not enforceable.  
[www.idph.state.il.us/envhealth/factsheets/indoorairqualityguide\\_fs.htm](http://www.idph.state.il.us/envhealth/factsheets/indoorairqualityguide_fs.htm)
3. The Smoke-Free Illinois Act, 410 ILCS 82/, bans tobacco smoking inside schools.
4. The Structural Pest Control Act, 225 ILCS 235/ requires the Ill. Dept. of Public Health to establish guidelines for an integrated pest management program for schools. See [www.idph.state.il.us/envhealth/ipm/index.htm](http://www.idph.state.il.us/envhealth/ipm/index.htm), or [www.idph.state.il.us/envhealth/entpestfshts.htm](http://www.idph.state.il.us/envhealth/entpestfshts.htm).
5. Notices to employees and parents/guardians before pesticide applications are required by the Structural Pest Control Act. 225 ILCS 235/10.3. The Lawn Care Products Application and Notice Act requires similar notices but only to parents/guardians. 415 ILCS 65/3.
6. The Green Cleaning School Act, 105 ILCS 140/, and Green Cleaning for Elementary and Secondary Schools, 23 Ill.Admin.Code Part 2800, contain guidelines for green cleaning. See policy 4:150, *Facility Management and Building Programs*.
7. The Green Buildings Act requires all new State-funded building construction and major renovation projects to meet specified environmental requirements. 20 ILCS 3130/. Waivers may be granted by the Capital Development Board in certain situations. Id.
8. The Ill. legislature recommended that each occupied school building be tested every five years for radon and provided a process for the screening in 105 ILCS 5/10-20.48.

Employers must provide all employees with an education and training program with respect to all toxic substances to which an employee is routinely exposed while working. 820 ILCS 255/16; 23 Ill.Admin.Code §1.330. However, this section and most of the Toxic Substances Disclosure to Employees Act (820 ILCS 255/) are **inoperative**; its implementing rules (56 Ill.Admin.Code Part 205) were repealed. Instead, the Ill. Dept. of Labor enforces the federal Occupational Safety and Health Administration Hazard Communication Standards at 29 C.F.R. §1910.1200. 820 ILCS 255/1.5. Thus, school districts must follow the federal disclosure and training requirements.

<sup>2</sup> A board persuaded by #8 in the above footnote may add the following option:

If economically feasible, the Superintendent or designee shall manage the testing of each occupied school building for radon pursuant to Section 10-20.48 of the School Code.

A board may want to add the following option if it is concerned that employees who are eligible for district-paid hepatitis B vaccination are unaware of their eligibility:

The Superintendent or designee shall notify all employees who must be offered, according to State or federal law, District-paid hepatitis B vaccine and vaccination.



required by the Structural Pest Control Act, 225 ILCS 235/, and the Lawn Care Products Application and Notice Act, 415 ILCS 65/. <sup>3</sup>

LEGAL REF.: 29 C.F.R. §1910.1030, Occupational Exposure to Bloodborne Pathogens, as adopted by the Illinois Department of Labor, 56 Ill.Admin.Code §350.700(b).  
29 C.F.R. §1910.1200, Occupational Safety and Health Administration Hazard Communication Standards, as adopted by 820 ILCS 255/1.5, Toxic Substances Disclosure to Employees Act.  
20 ILCS 3130/, Green Buildings Act.  
105 ILCS 5/10-20.17a; 5/10-20.48.  
105 ILCS 135/, Toxic Art Supplies in Schools Act.  
105 ILCS 140/, Green Cleaning School Act.  
225 ILCS 235/, Structural Pest Control Act.  
415 ILCS 65/, Lawn Care Products Application and Notice Act.  
820 ILCS 255/, Toxic Substances Disclosure to Employees Act. (*inoperative*)  
23 Ill.Admin.Code §1.330.

CROSS REF.: 4:150 (Facility Management and Building Programs), 4:170 (Safety)

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<sup>3</sup> Different requirements pertain to the notices in the Structural Pest Control Act (225 ILCS 235/10.3) and the Lawn Care Products Application and Notice Act (415 ILCS 65/3(f)). Both require notice to parents/guardians. Notice to employees is only required by the Structural Pest Control Act. For the sake of simplicity, the sample policy requires notice to employees before pesticides are used. Notice at least four business days before application is required by Lawn Care Products Application and Notice Act; notice at least two business days is required by the Structural Pest Control Act.

If a registry is maintained, replace the last sentence with this alternative:

The Superintendent or designee shall maintain a registry of employees and parents/guardians of students requesting notification before the application of pesticide(s) and notify those people as required by the Structural Pest Control Act, 225 ILCS 235/, and the Lawn Care Products Application and Notice Act, 415 ILCS 65/.

Be sure the notice provisions in the policy and its implementing administrative procedure are consistent.

## **Operational Services**

### **Environmental Quality of Buildings and Grounds**

The Superintendent shall take all reasonable measures to protect: (1) the safety of District personnel, students, and visitors on District premises from risks associated with hazardous materials, and (2) the environmental quality of the District's buildings and grounds. Before pesticides are used on District premises, the Superintendent or designee shall notify employees and parents/guardians of students as required by the Structural Pest Control Act, 225 ILCS 235/, and the Lawn Care Products Application and Notice Act, 415 ILCS 65/.

LEGAL REF.:        29 C.F.R. §1910.1030, Occupational Exposure to Bloodborne Pathogens, as adopted by the Illinois Department of Labor, 56 Ill.Admin.Code §350.700(b).  
29 C.F.R. §1910.1200, Occupational Safety and Health Administration Hazard Communication Standards, as adopted by 820 ILCS 255/1.5, Toxic Substances Disclosure to Employees Act.  
20 ILCS 3130/, Green Buildings Act.  
105 ILCS 5/10-20.17a; 5/10-20.48.  
105 ILCS 135/, Toxic Art Supplies in Schools Act.  
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820 ILCS 255/, Toxic Substances Disclosure to Employees Act. (*inoperative*)  
23 Ill.Admin.Code §1.330.

CROSS REF.:        4:150 (Facility Management and Building Programs), 4:170 (Safety)

Adopted:            December 16, 2019

**CURRENT POLICY AS IT APPEARS ON THE WEBSITE****Section 5 - Personnel****General Personnel**

Policy 5:185

**Family and Medical Leave**Leave Description

An eligible employee may use unpaid family and medical leave (FMLA leave), guaranteed by the federal Family and Medical Leave Act, for up to a combined total of 12 weeks each year, beginning September 1 and ending August 31 of the next year.

During a single 12-month period, an eligible employee's FMLA leave entitlement may be extended to a total of 26 weeks of unpaid leave to care for a covered servicemember (defined herein) with a serious injury or illness. The "single 12 month period" is measured forward from the date the employee's first FMLA leave to care for the covered servicemember begins.

While FMLA leave is normally unpaid, the District will substitute an employee's accrued compensatory time-off and/or paid leave for unpaid FMLA leave. All policies and rules regarding the use of paid leave apply when paid leave is substituted for unpaid FMLA leave. Any substitution of paid leave for unpaid FMLA leave will count against the employee's FMLA leave entitlement. Use of FMLA leave shall not preclude the use of other applicable unpaid leave that will extend the employee's leave beyond 12 weeks, provided that the use of FMLA leave shall not serve to extend such other unpaid leave. Any full workweek period during which the employee would not have been required to work, including summer break, winter break and spring break, is not counted against the employee's FMLA leave entitlement.

FMLA leave is available in one or more of the following instances:

1. The birth and first-year care of a son or daughter.
2. The adoption or foster placement of a son or daughter, including absences from work that are necessary for the adoption or foster care to proceed and expiring at the end of the 12-month period beginning on the placement date.
3. The serious health condition of an employee's spouse, child, or parent.
4. The employee's own serious health condition that makes the employee unable to perform the functions of his or her job.
5. The existence of a qualifying exigency arising out of the fact that the employee's spouse, child, or parent is a covered military member on active duty (or has been notified of an impending call or order to active duty) in support of a contingency operation. A "covered military member" must be either a member of a Reserve component or a retired member of the regular Armed Forces or Reserve. "Qualifying exigencies" exist in the following categories: short-notice deployment, military events and related activities, childcare and school activities, financial and legal arrangements, rest and recuperation, post-deployment activities, and additional activities as provided in the FMLA regulations.
6. To care for the employee's spouse, child, parent, or next of kin who is a covered servicemember with a serious injury or illness. A "covered service member" is a member of the Armed Forces, including a member of the National Guard or Reserves, who has a serious injury or illness incurred in the line of duty for which he or she is undergoing medical treatment, recuperation, or therapy, is otherwise in outpatient status, or is otherwise on the temporary disability retired list.

If spouses are employed by the District, they may together take only 12 weeks for FMLA leaves when the reason for the leave is 1 or 2, above, or to care for a parent with a serious health condition, or a combined total of 26 weeks for item 6 above.

An employee may be permitted to work on an intermittent or reduced-leave schedule in

accordance with FMLA regulations.

### Eligibility

To be eligible for FMLA leave, an employee must be employed at a worksite where at least 50 employees are employed within 75 miles. In addition, one of the following provisions must describe the employee:

1. The employee has been employed by the District for at least 12 months and has been employed for at least 1,250 hours of service during the 12-month period immediately before the beginning of the leave. The 12 months an employee must have been employed by the District need not be consecutive. However, the District will not consider any period of previous employment that occurred more than 7 years before the date of the most recent hiring, except when the service break is due to National Guard or Reserve military service or when a written agreement exists concerning the District's intention to rehire the employee.
2. The employee is a full-time classroom teacher.

### Requesting Leave

If the need for the FMLA leave is foreseeable, an employee must provide the Superintendent or designee with at least 30 days' advance notice before the leave is to begin. If 30 days' advance notice is not practicable, the notice must be given as soon as practicable. The employee shall make a reasonable effort to schedule a planned medical treatment so as not to disrupt the District's operations, subject to the approval of the health care provider administering the treatment. The employee shall provide at least verbal notice sufficient to make the Superintendent or designee aware that he or she needs FMLA leave, and the anticipated timing and duration of the leave. Failure to give the required notice for a foreseeable leave may result in a delay in granting the requested leave until at least 30 days after the date the employee provides notice.

### Certification

Within 15 calendar days after the Superintendent or designee makes a request for certification for a FMLA leave, an employee must provide one of the following:

1. When the leave is to care for the employee's covered family member with a serious health condition, the employee must provide a certificate completed by the family member's health care provider.
2. When the leave is due to the employee's own serious health condition, the employee must provide a certificate completed by the employee's health care provider.
3. When the leave is to care for a covered servicemember with a serious illness or injury, the employee must provide a certificate completed by an authorized health care provider for the covered servicemember.
4. When the leave is because of a qualified exigency, the employee must provide a copy of the covered military member's active duty orders or other documentation issued by the military indicating that the military member is on active duty or call to active duty status in support of a contingency operation, and the dates of the covered military member's active duty service.

The District may require an employee to obtain a second and third opinion at its expense when it has reason to doubt the validity of a medical certification.

The District may require recertification at reasonable intervals, but not more often than once every 30 days. Regardless of the length of time since the last request, the District may request recertification when the, (1) employee requests a leave extension, (2) circumstances described by the original certification change significantly, or (3) District receives information that casts doubt upon the continuing validity of the original certification. Recertification is at the employee's expense and must be provided to the District within 15 calendar days after the request. The District may request recertification every 6 months in connection with any absence by an employee needing an intermittent or reduced schedule leave for conditions with a duration in excess of 6 months.

Failure to furnish a complete and sufficient certification on forms provided by the District may result in a denial of the leave request.

### Continuation of Health Benefits

During FMLA leave, employees are entitled to continuation of health benefits that would have been provided if they were working. Any share of health plan premiums being paid by the employee before taking the leave, must continue to be paid by the employee during the FMLA leave. A District's obligation to maintain health insurance coverage ceases if an employee's premium payment is more than 30 days late and the District notifies the employee at least 15 days before coverage will cease.

### Changed Circumstances and Intent to Return

An employee must provide the Superintendent or designee reasonable notice of changed circumstances (i.e., within 2 business days if the changed circumstances are foreseeable) that will alter the duration of the FMLA leave. The Superintendent or designee, taking into consideration all of the relevant facts and circumstances related to an individual's leave situation, may ask an employee who has been on FMLA leave for 8 consecutive weeks whether he or she intends to return to work.

### Return to Work

If returning from FMLA leave occasioned by the employee's own serious health condition, the employee is required to obtain and present certification from the employee's health care provider that he or she is able to resume work.

An employee returning from FMLA leave will be given an equivalent position to his or her position before the leave, subject to: (1) permissible limitations the District may impose as provided in the FMLA or implementing regulations, and (2) the District's reassignment policies and practices.

Classroom teachers may be required to wait to return to work until the next semester in certain situations as provided by the FMLA regulations.

### Implementation

The Superintendent or designee shall ensure that: (1) all required notices and responses to leave requests are provided to employees in accordance with the FMLA; and (2) this policy is implemented in accordance with the FMLA. In the event of a conflict between the policy and the FMLA or its regulations, the latter shall control. The terms used in this policy shall be defined as in the FMLA regulations.

#### *LEGAL REF.:*

*Family and Medical Leave Act, 29 U.S.C. §2601 et seq., 29 C.F.R. Part 825.*

*CROSS REF.: 5:180 (Temporary Illness or Temporary Incapacity), 5:250 (Leaves of Absence), 5:310 (Compensatory Time-Off), 5:330 (Sick Days, Vacation, Holidays, and Leaves)*

*ADOPTED:     SEPTEMBER 21, 2009*

## General Personnel

### Family and Medical Leave <sup>1</sup>

#### Leave Description

An eligible employee may use unpaid family and medical leave (FMLA leave), guaranteed by the federal Family and Medical Leave Act. The U.S. Department of Labor's rules (federal rules) implementing FMLA, as they may be amended from time to time, control FMLA leave.

An eligible employee may take FMLA leave for up to a combined total of 12 weeks each 12-month period, beginning September 1 and ending August 31 of the next year. <sup>2</sup>

During a single 12-month period, an eligible employee's FMLA leave entitlement may be extended to a total of 26 weeks of unpaid leave to care for a covered servicemember (defined in the federal rules) with a serious injury or illness. The "single 12-month period" is measured forward from the date the employee's first FMLA leave to care for the covered servicemember begins. <sup>3</sup>

While FMLA leave is normally unpaid, the District will substitute an employee's accrued compensatory time-off and/or paid leave for unpaid FMLA leave.<sup>4</sup> All policies and rules regarding the use of paid leave apply when paid leave is substituted for unpaid FMLA leave. Any substitution of paid leave for unpaid FMLA leave will count against the employee's FMLA leave entitlement. Use of FMLA leave shall not preclude the use of other applicable unpaid leave that will extend the

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

<sup>1</sup> State or federal law controls this policy's content. This policy contains an item on which collective bargaining may be required. Any policy that impacts upon wages, hours, and terms and conditions of employment, is subject to collective bargaining upon request by the employee representative, even if the policy involves an inherent managerial right. This policy implements the very complex Family and Medical Leave Act, 29 U.S.C. §2612, (FMLA) and a school board is urged to have its attorney review it before adoption.

All public (and private) school employers are covered by the FMLA without regard to their number of employees (29 C.F.R. §§825.104 & 825.600). To be eligible for FMLA leave, however, an educational employee must be employed at a worksite where at least 50 employees are employed within 75 miles (29 C.F.R. §825.600).

The U.S. Department of Labor, Wage & Hour Division, has a very helpful website containing forms, compliance guidance, posters, etc. ([www.dol.gov/whd/fmla](http://www.dol.gov/whd/fmla)). It also contains a link to the complete FMLA rules, 29 C.F.R. Part 825.

<sup>2</sup> 29 C.F.R. §825.200 lists and explains the four methods boards may choose among for determining a 12-month period in which the 12-week entitlement occurs. While using a school year may be the easiest method to administer, **another method may be more suitable for the district**. Before changing to a different method of calculating the 12-month period, an employer must first give all employees at least 60-days' notice of the intended change; the transition must take place in such a way that the employees retain the full benefit of their leave entitlement under whichever method affords the greatest benefit to the employee. If the district fails to select an option, the one that provides the most beneficial outcome for employees will be used.

<sup>3</sup> 29 C.F.R. §825. Section 585 of the National Defense Authorization Act for FY 2008, Pub. L. 110-181, added two types of family military leave – qualifying exigency leave and servicemember family leave. The latter leave extends the possible FMLA leave to 26 weeks in a *single 12-month period*. For more information, see f/n 6.

<sup>4</sup> This paragraph presents only one of many possible alternatives. The FMLA permits an employee to choose to substitute paid leave for FMLA leave, and an employer to require an employee to substitute paid leave for FMLA leave (29 C.F.R. §825.207). Substitution of paid leave for FMLA purposes means that the unpaid FMLA leave and the paid leave run concurrently. The sample policy, in the interests of clarity and limiting absences, requires this substitution. Likewise, an employer may require an employee to substitute accrued comp time against the employee's FMLA leave entitlement (29 C.F.R. §825.207(f). Sample policy 5:310, *Compensatory Time-Off*, addresses the acquisition and use of comp time. The FMLA rules also describe the interaction between FMLA leave and leave taken pursuant to a disability plan and workers' compensation leave (29 C.F.R. §825.207(d) & (e).

If employees have not previously been required to substitute accrued paid leave, this requirement's implementation may give rise to a duty to bargain because it affects the mandatory bargaining subject of employee paid leave.



employee's leave beyond 12 weeks, provided that the use of FMLA leave shall not serve to extend such other unpaid leave. Any full workweek period during which the employee would not have been required to work, including summer break, winter break and spring break, is not counted against the employee's FMLA leave entitlement. <sup>5</sup>

FMLA leave is available in one or more of the following instances: <sup>6</sup>

1. The birth and first-year care of a son or daughter.
2. The adoption or foster placement of a son or daughter, including absences from work that are necessary for the adoption or foster care to proceed and expiring at the end of the 12-month period beginning on the placement date.
3. The serious health condition of an employee's spouse, child, or parent.
4. The employee's own serious health condition that makes the employee unable to perform the functions of his or her job.
5. The existence of a qualifying exigency arising out of the fact that the employee's spouse, child, or parent is a military member on covered active duty or has been notified of an impending call or order to active duty, as provided by federal rules.
6. To care for the employee's spouse, child, parent, or next of kin who is a covered servicemember with a serious injury or illness, as provided by federal rules.

If spouses are employed by the District, they may together take only 12-weeks for FMLA leaves when the reason for the leave is 1 or 2, above, or to care for a parent with a serious health condition, or a combined total of 26 weeks for item 6 above. <sup>7</sup>

An employee may be permitted to work on an intermittent or reduced-leave schedule in accordance with federal rules. <sup>8</sup>

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

<sup>5</sup> 29 C.F.R. §825.200(h). If a holiday occurs within the week taken as FMLA leave, the week is still counted as a week of FMLA leave. However, if an employee is using FMLA leave in increments of less than one week, the holiday will not count against the employee's FMLA entitlement.

<sup>6</sup> 29 C.F.R. §§825.112 & 825.200. See §§825.120 & 825.121 for birth or placement for adoption or foster care. *Spouse* includes an individual in a same-sex or common law marriage that either: (1) was entered into in a state that recognizes such marriages; or (2) if entered into outside of any state, is valid in the place where entered into and could have been entered into in at least one state (29 C.F.R. §§825.102 and 825.122(b)). See also *Obergefell v. Hodges*, 135 S.Ct. 2584 (2015).

Leave for a qualifying exigency (reason number 5) is governed by 29 C.F.R. §§825.122 (definition) & 825.126.

Leave to care for a covered servicemember (reason number 6) is governed by 29 C.F.R. §§825.122 (definition) & 825.127. An eligible employee may take 26 weeks of leave in different "single 12-month periods" to care for multiple servicemembers or to care for the same servicemember with a subsequent serious injury or illness (29 C.F.R. §825.127).

Attorneys disagree whether the Illinois Family Military Leave Act, 820 ILCS 151/, applies to schools because its definition of *employer* does not specify school districts. A covered employer must allow a spouse, parent, child, or grandparent of a person called to military service to take an unpaid leave of 15 or 30 days, depending on the number of individuals employed by the employer (Id. at 151/10(a)-(b)). The length of leave provided to an employee under State law because his or her spouse or child is called to military service is reduced by the number of days of leave provided under 29 U.S.C. §2612(a)(1)(E) because of any qualifying exigency arising out of the fact that the employee's spouse or child is on covered active duty (or has been notified of an impending call or order to covered active duty) in the Armed Forces (820 ILCS 151/10(b)).

<sup>7</sup> 29 C.F.R. §§825.120(a)(3) (birth) & 825.121(a)(3) (adoption and foster care).

<sup>8</sup> 29 C.F.R. §§825.121(b), 825.202 - 825.205 & 825.601.



## Eligibility 9

To be eligible for FMLA leave, an employee must be employed at a worksite where at least 50 employees are employed within 75 miles. In addition, one of the following provisions must describe the employee:

1. The employee has been employed by the District for at least 12 months and has been employed for at least 1,250 hours of service during the 12-month period immediately before the beginning of the leave. The 12 months an employee must have been employed by the District need not be consecutive. However, the District will not consider any period of previous employment that occurred more than seven years before the date of the most recent hiring, except when the service break is due to fulfillment of a covered service obligation under the employee's Uniformed Services Employment and Reemployment Rights Act (USERRA), 38 U.S.C. 4301, et seq., or when a written agreement exists concerning the District's intention to rehire the employee.
2. The employee is a full-time classroom teacher.

## Requesting Leave 10

If the need for the FMLA leave is foreseeable, an employee must provide the Superintendent or designee with at least 30 days' advance notice before the leave is to begin. If 30 days' advance notice is not practicable, the notice must be given as soon as practicable. The employee shall make a reasonable effort to schedule a planned medical treatment so as not to disrupt the District's operations, subject to the approval of the health care provider administering the treatment. The employee shall provide at least verbal notice sufficient to make the Superintendent or designee aware that he or she needs FMLA leave, and the anticipated timing and duration of the leave. Failure to give the required notice for a foreseeable leave may result in a delay in granting the requested leave until at least 30 days after the date the employee provides notice.

## Certification 11

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

**<sup>9</sup> 29 C.F.R. §§825.110, 825.111, & 825.600. The default policy language exceeds federal law requirements because it provides immediate eligibility to full-time classroom teachers.** A board may substitute the following to deny eligibility to classroom teachers who have not worked 12 months for the district, but it should first analyze collective bargaining consequences and seek its board attorney's advice:

To be eligible for FMLA leave, both of the following provisions must describe the employee:

1. The employee is employed at a worksite where at least 50 employees are employed within 75 miles; and
2. The employee has been employed by the District for at least 12 months and has been employed for at least 1,250 hours of service during the 12-month period immediately before the beginning of the leave. The 12 months an employee must have been employed by the District need not be consecutive. However, the District will not consider any period of previous employment that occurred more than 7 years before the date of the most recent hiring, except when the service break is due to fulfillment of a covered service obligation under the employee's Uniformed Services Employment and Reemployment Rights Act (USERRA), 38 U.S.C. 4301, et seq., or when a written agreement exists concerning the District's intention to rehire the employee.

A service break due to fulfillment of covered service obligation is found in the *Glossary of Terms Used in FMLA* available at: [webapps.dol.gov/elaws/whd/fmla/3.aspx?Glossary\\_Word=ELIGIBLE](http://webapps.dol.gov/elaws/whd/fmla/3.aspx?Glossary_Word=ELIGIBLE).

An employee's eligibility requires analysis of the information available in each case using the guidance in §825.110. Any week during which an employee is maintained on the payroll, even if the employee does not work that week, is counted toward the 12-months' service requirement (Id. at 825.110(b)(3)).

**<sup>10</sup> 29 C.F.R. §§825.302-825.304** require an employee to notify the employer of the need for leave and to generally schedule leave for planned medical treatments in a way that the absences do not unduly disrupt the employer's operations. The policy's notice provisions are the shortest time frame allowable (29 C.F.R. §825.302). The employee need not expressly request a leave under the FMLA. An employer may require that employees follow its usual and customary notice and procedural requirements for requesting leave.

Within 15 calendar days after the Superintendent or designee makes a request for certification for a FMLA leave, an employee must provide one of the following:

1. When the leave is to care for the employee's covered family member with a serious health condition, the employee must provide a complete and sufficient certificate signed by the family member's health care provider.
2. When the leave is due to the employee's own serious health condition, the employee must provide a complete and sufficient certificate signed by the employee's health care provider.
3. When the leave is to care for a covered servicemember with a serious illness or injury, the employee must provide a complete and sufficient certificate signed by an authorized health care provider for the covered servicemember.
4. When the leave is because of a qualified exigency, the employee must provide: (a) a copy of the covered military member's active duty orders or other documentation issued by the military indicating that the military member is on active duty or call to active duty status, and the dates of the covered military member's active duty service, and (b) a statement or description, signed by the employee, of appropriate facts regarding the qualifying exigency for which FMLA leave is requested.

The District may require an employee to obtain a second and third opinion at its expense when it has reason to doubt the validity of a medical certification.

The District may require recertification at reasonable intervals, but not more often than once every 30 days. Regardless of the length of time since the last request, the District may request recertification when the, (1) employee requests a leave extension, (2) circumstances described by the original certification change significantly, or (3) District receives information that casts doubt upon the continuing validity of the original certification. Recertification is at the employee's expense and must be provided to the District within 15 calendar days after the request. The District may request recertification every six months in connection with any absence by an employee needing an intermittent or reduced schedule leave for conditions with a duration in excess of six months.

Failure to furnish a complete and sufficient certification on forms provided by the District may result in a denial of the leave request.

#### Continuation of Health Benefits <sup>12</sup>

During FMLA leave, employees are entitled to continuation of health benefits that would have been provided if they were working. Any share of health plan premiums being paid by the employee before taking the leave, must continue to be paid by the employee during the FMLA leave. A District's obligation to maintain health insurance coverage ceases if an employee's premium payment is more than 30 days late and the District notifies the employee at least 15 days before coverage will cease.

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<sup>11</sup> Requests for medical certification, 2nd and 3rd opinions, and recertification are governed by 29 C.F.R. §§825.305-825.310. The appropriate certification forms are available at [www.dol.gov/WHd/fmla/](http://www.dol.gov/WHd/fmla/). Districts must inform the employee of the medical certification requirement and of the consequences for failing to provide it.

<sup>12</sup> Required by 29 C.F.R. §825.209. The same health benefits means, for example, that if family member coverage is provided to an employee, family member coverage must be maintained during FMLA leave. If an employer provides a new health plan or benefits or changes health benefits or plans while an employee is on FMLA leave, the employee is entitled to the new or changed plan or benefits to the same extent as if the employee were not on leave. *Health benefits* do not include individual policies paid exclusively by the employee. Districts must provide an advance written description of how premium payments must be made (29 C.F.R. §825.210). See f/n 1, above. Consult the board attorney about whether any existing collective bargaining agreements alter a district's obligation to continue health benefits even after exhaustion of FMLA.

If coverage lapses because an employee has not made required premium payments, the employer must still restore the employee to coverage and benefits when the employee returns from leave (29 C.F.R. §825.212). 29 C.F.R. §825.213 governs how districts may recover premium payments if the employee fails to return to work after the leave entitlement is exhausted or expires. The board attorney must be consulted for the appropriate premium recovery method.

### Changed Circumstances and Intent to Return <sup>13</sup>

An employee must provide the Superintendent or designee reasonable notice of changed circumstances (i.e., within two business days if the changed circumstances are foreseeable) that will alter the duration of the FMLA leave. The Superintendent or designee, taking into consideration all of the relevant facts and circumstances related to an individual's leave situation, may ask an employee who has been on FMLA leave for eight consecutive weeks whether he or she intends to return to work.

### Return to Work

If returning from FMLA leave occasioned by the employee's own serious health condition, the employee is required to obtain and present certification from the employee's health care provider that he or she is able to resume work. <sup>14</sup>

An employee returning from FMLA leave will be given an equivalent position to his or her position before the leave, subject to: (1) permissible limitations the District may impose as provided in the FMLA or implementing regulations, and (2) the District's reassignment policies and practices. <sup>15</sup>

Classroom teachers may be required to wait to return to work until the next semester in certain situations as provided by the FMLA regulations. <sup>16</sup>

### Implementation

The Superintendent or designee shall ensure that: (1) all required notices and responses to leave requests are provided to employees in accordance with the FMLA;<sup>17</sup> and (2) this policy is implemented in accordance with the FMLA. In the event of a conflict between the policy and the FMLA or its regulations, the latter shall control. The terms used in this policy shall be defined as in the FMLA regulations. <sup>18</sup>

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

<sup>13</sup> This section is optional but allowed by 29 C.F.R. §825.311. Either or both sentences may be changed or omitted, provided the policy is applied uniformly.

<sup>14</sup> Requiring *fitness for duty* certification is optional but allowed by 29 C.F.R. §825.312. This sentence may be deleted or changed in accordance with the rule.

<sup>15</sup> 29 C.F.R. §§825.214 - 825.216 & 825.604. An equivalent position must have the same pay (including any unconditional pay increases), benefits, and working conditions and involve the same or substantially similar duties (29 C.F.R. §825.215). Determining how an employee will be restored to an *equivalent position* is made on the basis of "established policies and practices" and collective bargaining agreements (29 C.F.R. §825.604).

<sup>16</sup> Optional but allowed by 29 C.F.R. §825.602.

<sup>17</sup> School districts must provide employees a general notice explaining the FMLA and the process for filing complaints (29 C.F.R. §825.300(a)). This notice must also be provided to FMLA-covered employees; distribution may be accomplished electronically. A poster is available at [www.dol.gov/WHD/fmla](http://www.dol.gov/WHD/fmla), [The Family and Medical Leave Act Poster](#).

When an employee requests FMLA leave or when the employer acquires knowledge that an employee's leave may be for a FMLA-qualifying reason, the employer must provide the employee with a notice of eligibility (within 5 business days absent extenuating circumstances) (29 C.F.R. §825.300(b)). At the same time, the employer must provide the employee with a notice of rights and responsibilities (29 C.F.R. §825.300(c)). Finally, the employer must notify the employee whether it has designated the leave as FMLA-qualifying (29 C.F.R. §825.300(d)). The federal rules contain specific requirements for each of these notices. Fortunately, a prototype for each of these required notices is available at [www.dol.gov/WHD/fmla](http://www.dol.gov/WHD/fmla) (*WH-381 Notice of Eligibility and Rights & Responsibilities* and *WH-382 Designation Notice*). Willfully failing to provide the notices can subject an employer to a monetary penalty.

<sup>18</sup> 29 C.F.R. §825.102.

LEGAL REF.: Family and Medical Leave Act, 29 U.S.C. §2601 et seq., 29 C.F.R. Part 825.

CROSS REF.: 5:180 (Temporary Illness or Temporary Incapacity), 5:250 (Leaves of Absence), 5:310 (Compensatory Time-Off), 5:330 (Sick Days, Vacation, Holidays, and Leaves)

## **General Personnel**

### **Family and Medical Leave**

#### **Leave Description**

An eligible employee may use unpaid family and medical leave (FMLA leave), guaranteed by the federal Family and Medical Leave Act. The U.S. Department of Labor's rules (federal rules) implementing FMLA, as they may be amended from time to time, control FMLA leave.

An eligible employee may take FMLA leave for up to a combined total of 12 weeks each 12-month period, beginning September 1 and ending August 31 of the next year.

During a single 12-month period, an eligible employee's FMLA leave entitlement may be extended to a total of 26 weeks of unpaid leave to care for a covered servicemember (defined in the federal rules) with a serious injury or illness. The "single 12-month period" is measured forward from the date the employee's first FMLA leave to care for the covered servicemember begins.

While FMLA leave is normally unpaid, the District will substitute an employee's accrued compensatory time-off and/or paid leave for unpaid FMLA leave. All policies and rules regarding the use of paid leave apply when paid leave is substituted for unpaid FMLA leave. Any substitution of paid leave for unpaid FMLA leave will count against the employee's FMLA leave entitlement. Use of FMLA leave shall not preclude the use of other applicable unpaid leave that will extend the employee's leave beyond 12 weeks, provided that the use of FMLA leave shall not serve to extend such other unpaid leave. Any full workweek period during which the employee would not have been required to work, including summer break, winter break and spring break, is not counted against the employee's FMLA leave entitlement.

FMLA leave is available in one or more of the following instances:

1. The birth and first-year care of a son or daughter.
2. The adoption or foster placement of a son or daughter, including absences from work that are necessary for the adoption or foster care to proceed and expiring at the end of the 12-month period beginning on the placement date.
3. The serious health condition of an employee's spouse, child, or parent.
4. The employee's own serious health condition that makes the employee unable to perform the functions of his or her job.
5. The existence of a qualifying exigency arising out of the fact that the employee's spouse, child, or parent is a military member on covered active duty or has been notified of an impending call or order to active duty, as provided by federal rules.
6. To care for the employee's spouse, child, parent, or next of kin who is a covered servicemember with a serious injury or illness, as provided by federal rules.

If spouses are employed by the District, they may together take only 12-weeks for FMLA leaves when the reason for the leave is 1 or 2, above, or to care for a parent with a serious health condition, or a combined total of 26 weeks for item 6 above.

An employee may be permitted to work on an intermittent or reduced-leave schedule in accordance with federal rules.

### Eligibility

To be eligible for FMLA leave, an employee must be employed at a worksite where at least 50 employees are employed within 75 miles. In addition, one of the following provisions must describe the employee:

1. The employee has been employed by the District for at least 12 months and has been employed for at least 1,250 hours of service during the 12-month period immediately before the beginning of the leave. The 12 months an employee must have been employed by the District need not be consecutive. However, the District will not consider any period of previous employment that occurred more than seven years before the date of the most recent hiring, except when the service break is due to fulfillment of a covered service obligation under the employee's Uniformed Services Employment and Reemployment Rights Act (USERRA), 38 U.S.C. 4301, et seq., or when a written agreement exists concerning the District's intention to rehire the employee.
2. The employee is a full-time classroom teacher.

### Requesting Leave

If the need for the FMLA leave is foreseeable, an employee must provide the Superintendent or designee with at least 30 days' advance notice before the leave is to begin. If 30 days' advance notice is not practicable, the notice must be given as soon as practicable. The employee shall make a reasonable effort to schedule a planned medical treatment so as not to disrupt the District's operations, subject to the approval of the health care provider administering the treatment. The employee shall provide at least verbal notice sufficient to make the Superintendent or designee aware that he or she needs FMLA leave, and the anticipated timing and duration of the leave. Failure to give the required notice for a foreseeable leave may result in a delay in granting the requested leave until at least 30 days after the date the employee provides notice.

### Certification

Within 15 calendar days after the Superintendent or designee makes a request for certification for a FMLA leave, an employee must provide one of the following:

1. When the leave is to care for the employee's covered family member with a serious health condition, the employee must provide a complete and sufficient certificate signed by the family member's health care provider.
2. When the leave is due to the employee's own serious health condition, the employee must provide a complete and sufficient certificate signed by the employee's health care provider.
3. When the leave is to care for a covered servicemember with a serious illness or injury, the employee must provide a complete and sufficient certificate signed by an authorized health care provider for the covered servicemember.
4. When the leave is because of a qualified exigency, the employee must provide: (a) a copy of the covered military member's active duty orders or other documentation issued by the military indicating that the military member is on active duty or call to active duty status, and the dates of the covered military member's active duty service, and (b) a statement or description, signed by the employee, of appropriate facts regarding the qualifying exigency for which FMLA leave is requested.

The District may require an employee to obtain a second and third opinion at its expense when it has reason to doubt the validity of a medical certification.

The District may require recertification at reasonable intervals, but not more often than once every 30 days. Regardless of the length of time since the last request, the District may request recertification when the, (1) employee requests a leave extension, (2) circumstances described by the original

certification change significantly, or (3) District receives information that casts doubt upon the continuing validity of the original certification. Recertification is at the employee's expense and must be provided to the District within 15 calendar days after the request. The District may request recertification every six months in connection with any absence by an employee needing an intermittent or reduced schedule leave for conditions with a duration in excess of six months.

Failure to furnish a complete and sufficient certification on forms provided by the District may result in a denial of the leave request.

#### Continuation of Health Benefits

During FMLA leave, employees are entitled to continuation of health benefits that would have been provided if they were working. Any share of health plan premiums being paid by the employee before taking the leave, must continue to be paid by the employee during the FMLA leave. A District's obligation to maintain health insurance coverage ceases if an employee's premium payment is more than 30 days late and the District notifies the employee at least 15 days before coverage will cease.

#### Changed Circumstances and Intent to Return

An employee must provide the Superintendent or designee reasonable notice of changed circumstances (i.e., within two business days if the changed circumstances are foreseeable) that will alter the duration of the FMLA leave. The Superintendent or designee, taking into consideration all of the relevant facts and circumstances related to an individual's leave situation, may ask an employee who has been on FMLA leave for eight consecutive weeks whether he or she intends to return to work.

#### Return to Work

If returning from FMLA leave occasioned by the employee's own serious health condition, the employee is required to obtain and present certification from the employee's health care provider that he or she is able to resume work.

An employee returning from FMLA leave will be given an equivalent position to his or her position before the leave, subject to: (1) permissible limitations the District may impose as provided in the FMLA or implementing regulations, and (2) the District's reassignment policies and practices.

Classroom teachers may be required to wait to return to work until the next semester in certain situations as provided by the FMLA regulations.

#### Implementation

The Superintendent or designee shall ensure that: (1) all required notices and responses to leave requests are provided to employees in accordance with the FMLA; and (2) this policy is implemented in accordance with the FMLA. In the event of a conflict between the policy and the FMLA or its regulations, the latter shall control. The terms used in this policy shall be defined as in the FMLA regulations.

LEGAL REF.:       Family and Medical Leave Act, 29 U.S.C. §2601 et seq., 29 C.F.R. Part 825.

CROSS REF.:       5:180 (Temporary Illness or Temporary Incapacity), 5:250 (Leaves of Absence),  
5:310 (Compensatory Time-Off), 5:330 (Sick Days, Vacation, Holidays, and  
Leaves)

Adopted:           December 16, 2019

**POLICY AS IT CURRENTLY APPEARS ON THE WEBSITE****Section 7 - Students****Rights and Responsibilities**

Policy 7:130

**Student Rights and Responsibilities**

All students are entitled to enjoy the rights protected by the U.S. and Illinois Constitutions and laws for persons of their age and maturity in a school setting. These rights include the right to voluntarily engage in individually initiated, non-disruptive prayer that, consistent with the Free Exercise and Establishment Clauses of the U.S. and Illinois Constitutions, is not sponsored, promoted, or endorsed in any manner by the school or any school employee. Students should exercise these rights reasonably and avoid violating the rights of others. Students who violate the rights of others or violate District policies or rules will be subject to disciplinary measures.

**LEGAL REF.:**

*20 U.S.C. §7904.*  
*105 ILCS 20/5.*  
*Tinker v. Des Moines Independent School District, 89 S.Ct. 733 (1969).*

**CROSS REF.:**

*7:140 (Search and Seizure), 7:150 (Agency and Police Interviews), 7:160 (Student Appearance), 7:190 (Student Discipline)*

**ADOPTED:**

*October 19, 2009*



## Students

### Student Rights and Responsibilities <sup>1</sup>

All students are entitled to enjoy the rights protected by the U.S. and Illinois Constitutions and laws for persons of their age and maturity in a school setting. <sup>2</sup> Students should exercise these rights reasonably and avoid violating the rights of others. Students who violate the rights of others or violate District policies or rules will be subject to disciplinary measures. <sup>3</sup>

Students may, during the school day, during noninstructional time, voluntarily engage in individually or collectively initiated, non-disruptive prayer or religious-based meetings that, consistent with the Free Exercise and Establishment Clauses of the U.S. and Illinois Constitutions, are not sponsored, promoted, or endorsed in any manner by the school or any school employee. <sup>4</sup> *Noninstructional time* means time set aside by a school before actual classroom instruction begins or after actual classroom instruction ends. <sup>5</sup>

LEGAL REF.: 20 U.S.C. §7904.  
105 ILCS 20/5.  
Tinker v. Des Moines Independent School District, 89 S.Ct. 733 (1969).

CROSS REF.: 7:140 (Search and Seizure), 7:150 (Agency and Police Interviews), 7:160 (Student Appearance), 7:190 (Student Behavior)

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

<sup>1</sup> State or federal law controls this policy's content.

<sup>2</sup> In 1969 the U.S. Supreme Court changed the relationship between schools and students by finding that students "do not shed their constitutional rights at the schoolhouse door." Tinker v. Des Moines Independent School District, 89 S.Ct. 733 (1969).

<sup>3</sup> Consult the board attorney to ensure the district's non-discrimination coordinator and complaint managers are trained to appropriately respond to allegations of discrimination based upon bullying and/or sexual violence under Title IX's sexual harassment umbrella. The U.S. Dept. of Education's guidance states that while acts of sexual violence are crimes, they may also be discrimination under Title IX. See *Dear Colleague Letter: Sexual Violence Background, Summary, and Fast Facts*, 111 LRP 23852 (OCR 04/04/11), at [www2.ed.gov/about/offices/list/ocr/letters/colleague-201104.html](http://www2.ed.gov/about/offices/list/ocr/letters/colleague-201104.html).

<sup>4</sup> This language is from 105 ILCS 20/5, amended by P.A. 99-410. The statute provides these examples of religious-based meetings: prayer groups, B I B L E (Basic Instruction Before Leaving Earth) clubs, and *meet at the flagpole for prayer* days. **Districts with secondary schools should amend the Cross References by adding "7:330 (Student Use of Buildings - Equal Access)."**

In addition, federal law requires districts to certify that "no [district] policy... prevents, or otherwise denies participation in, constitutionally protected prayer in both public elementary and secondary schools," (20 U.S.C. §7904). The State provides certification instructions and the U.S. Dept. of Education provides guidance on constitutionally protected prayer in public schools (*Guidance on Constitutionally Protected Prayer in Public Elementary and Secondary Schools*, [www.ed.gov/policy/gen/guid/religionandschools/prayer\\_guidance.html](http://www.ed.gov/policy/gen/guid/religionandschools/prayer_guidance.html)).

<sup>5</sup> *Id.*

## **Students**

### **Student Rights and Responsibilities**

All students are entitled to enjoy the rights protected by the U.S. and Illinois Constitutions and laws for persons of their age and maturity in a school setting. Students should exercise these rights reasonably and avoid violating the rights of others. Students who violate the rights of others or violate District policies or rules will be subject to disciplinary measures.

Students may, during the school day, during noninstructional time, voluntarily engage in individually or collectively initiated, non-disruptive prayer or religious-based meetings that, consistent with the Free Exercise and Establishment Clauses of the U.S. and Illinois Constitutions, are not sponsored, promoted, or endorsed in any manner by the school or any school employee. *Noninstructional time* means time set aside by a school before actual classroom instruction begins or after actual classroom instruction ends.

LEGAL REF.: 20 U.S.C. §7904.  
105 ILCS 20/5.  
Tinker v. Des Moines Independent School District, 89 S.Ct. 733 (1969).

CROSS REF.: 7:140 (Search and Seizure), 7:150 (Agency and Police Interviews), 7:160 (Student Appearance), 7:190 (Student Behavior)

Adopted: December 16, 2019

**CURRENT POLICY AS IT APPEARS ON THE WEBSITE****Section 7 - Students****Rights and Responsibilities**

Policy 7:230

**Misconduct by Students with Disabilities**Behavioral Interventions

Behavioral interventions shall be used with students with disabilities to promote and strengthen desirable behaviors and reduce identified inappropriate behaviors. The School Board will establish and maintain a committee to develop, implement, and monitor procedures on the use of behavioral interventions for children with disabilities.

Discipline of Special Education Students

The District shall comply with the Individuals With Disabilities Education Improvement Act of 2004 and the Illinois State Board of Education's Special Education rules when disciplining special education students. No special education student shall be expelled if the student's particular act of gross disobedience or misconduct is a manifestation of his or her disability.

**LEGAL REF.:**

*Individuals With Disabilities Education Improvement Act of 2004, 20 U.S.C. §§1412, 1413, and 1415.*

*Gun-Free Schools Act, 20 U.S.C. §3351 et seq.*

*34 C.F.R. §§300.101, 300.530 - 300.536.*

*105 ILCS 5/10-22.6 and 5/14-8.05.*

*23 Ill.Admin.Code §226.400.*

*Honig v. Doe, 108 S.Ct. 592 (1988).*

**CROSS REF.:**

*2:150 (Committees), 6:120 (Education of Children with Disabilities), 7:130 (Student Rights and Responsibilities), 7:190 (Student Discipline), 7:200 (Suspension Procedures), 7:210 (Expulsion Procedures), 7:220 (Bus Conduct)*

**ADOPTED:**

*SEPTEMBER 21, 2009*

## **Students**

### **Misconduct by Students with Disabilities** <sup>1</sup>

#### **Behavioral Interventions** <sup>2</sup>

Behavioral interventions shall be used with students with disabilities to promote and strengthen desirable behaviors and reduce identified inappropriate behaviors. The School Board will establish and maintain a committee to develop, implement, and monitor procedures on the use of behavioral interventions for children with disabilities.

#### **Discipline of Special Education Students** <sup>3</sup>

The District shall comply with the Individuals With Disabilities Education Improvement Act of 2004 and the Illinois State Board of Education's *Special Education* rules when disciplining special education students. No special education student shall be expelled if the student's particular act of gross disobedience or misconduct is a manifestation of his or her disability.

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

<sup>1</sup> State or federal law controls this policy's content. State law requires each district to have a policy on student behavior (105 ILCS 5/10-20.14, amended by P.A. 99-456, eff. 9-15-2016; 23 Ill.Admin.Code §1.280) plus "policies and procedures" on behavioral interventions (105 ILCS 5/14-8.05). In its continuing commitment to help school districts and special education cooperatives comply with ISBE's requirements for policy and procedure, the Ill. Council of School Attorneys, special education committee, reviewed this policy and prepared extensive procedures, *Special Education Procedures Assuring the Implementation of Comprehensive Programming for Children with Disabilities*. These procedures plus other material are available gratis on the IASB website at [iasb.com/law/icsaspeced.cfm](http://iasb.com/law/icsaspeced.cfm).

<sup>2</sup> State law specifies what must be covered in the mandatory "policies and procedures" on behavioral interventions (105 ILCS 5/14-8.05). They must "be developed with the advice of parents with students with disabilities and other parents, teachers, administrators, advocates for persons with disabilities, and individuals with knowledge or expertise in the development and implementation of behavioral interventions for persons with disabilities," (*Id.*). A board that wants to highlight the components of the procedures may add the following:

The committee shall review the State Board of Education's guidelines on the use of behavioral interventions and use them as a non-binding reference. This policy and the behavioral intervention procedures shall be furnished to the parents/guardians of all students with individual education plans within 15 days after their adoption or amendment by, or presentation to, the School Board or at the time an individual education plan is first implemented for a student; all students shall be informed annually of this policy and the procedures. At the annual individualized education plan review, this policy shall be given to the parents/guardians and the behavioral interventions procedures explained and made available to them on request.

<sup>3</sup> A special education student may not be expelled for behavior or a condition that is a manifestation of the student's disability (34 C.F.R. §300.530).

LEGAL REF.: Individuals With Disabilities Education Improvement Act of 2004, 20 U.S.C.  
§§1412, 1413, and 1415.  
Gun-Free Schools Act, 20 U.S.C. §7151 et seq.  
34 C.F.R. §§300.101, 300.530 - 300.536.  
105 ILCS 5/10-22.6 and 5/14-8.05.  
23 Ill.Admin.Code §226.400.  
Honig v. Doe, 108 S.Ct. 592 (1988).

CROSS REF.: 2:150 (Committees), 6:120 (Education of Children with Disabilities), 7:130  
(Student Rights and Responsibilities), 7:190 (Student Behavior), 7:200  
(Suspension Procedures), 7:210 (Expulsion Procedures), 7:220 (Bus Conduct)

## **Students**

### **Misconduct by Students with Disabilities**

#### **Behavioral Interventions**

Behavioral interventions shall be used with students with disabilities to promote and strengthen desirable behaviors and reduce identified inappropriate behaviors. The School Board will establish and maintain a committee to develop, implement, and monitor procedures on the use of behavioral interventions for children with disabilities.

#### **Discipline of Special Education Students**

The District shall comply with the Individuals With Disabilities Education Improvement Act of 2004 and the Illinois State Board of Education's *Special Education* rules when disciplining special education students. No special education student shall be expelled if the student's particular act of gross disobedience or misconduct is a manifestation of his or her disability.

LEGAL REF.: Individuals With Disabilities Education Improvement Act of 2004, 20 U.S.C. §§1412, 1413, and 1415.  
Gun-Free Schools Act, 20 U.S.C. §7151 et seq.  
34 C.F.R. §§300.101, 300.530 - 300.536.  
105 ILCS 5/10-22.6 and 5/14-8.05.  
23 Ill.Admin.Code §226.400.  
Honig v. Doe, 108 S.Ct. 592 (1988).

CROSS REF.: 2:150 (Committees), 6:120 (Education of Children with Disabilities), 7:130 (Student Rights and Responsibilities), 7:190 (Student Behavior), 7:200 (Suspension Procedures), 7:210 (Expulsion Procedures), 7:220 (Bus Conduct)

Adopted: December 16, 2019

**CURRENT POLICY AS IT APPEARS ON THE WEBSITE****Section 7 - Students****Activities**

Policy 7:325

**Student Fund-Raising Activities**

Only the following organizations may solicit students on school grounds during school hours or during any school activity to engage in fund-raising activities:

1. School-sponsored student organizations; and
2. Parent organizations and booster clubs that are recognized pursuant to policy 8:90, *Parent Organizations and Booster Clubs*.

The Superintendent's implementing procedures shall provide that:

1. Fund-raising efforts shall not conflict with instructional activities or programs.
2. Fund-raising efforts must be voluntary.
3. Student safety is paramount and door-to-door solicitations are prohibited.
4. For school-sponsored student organizations, a school staff member must supervise the fundraising activities and the student activity funds treasurer must safeguard the financial accounts.
5. The fund-raising efforts must be to support the organization's purposes and/or activities, the general welfare, a charitable cause, or the educational experiences of students generally.
6. The funds shall be used to the maximum extent possible for the designated purpose.

LEGAL REF.:

*105 ILCS 5/10-20.19(3).*

CROSS REF.:

*4:90 (Activity Funds), 8:90 (Parent Organizations and Booster Clubs)*

ADOPTED:

*November 23, 2009*

## Students

### Student Fundraising Activities <sup>1</sup>

No individual or organization is allowed to ask students to participate in fundraising activities while the students are on school grounds during school hours or during any school activity. Exceptions are:

1. School-sponsored student organizations; and
2. Parent organizations and booster clubs that are recognized pursuant to policy 8:90, *Parent Organizations and Booster Clubs*.

The Superintendent or designee shall manage student fundraising activities in alignment with the following directives: <sup>2</sup>

1. Fundraising efforts shall not conflict with instructional activities or programs.
2. For any school that participates in the School Breakfast Program or the National School Lunch Program, fundraising activities involving the sale of food and beverage items to students during the school day while on the school campus must comply with the Ill. State Board of Education rules concerning the sale of competitive food and beverage items. <sup>3</sup>
3. Participation in fundraising efforts must be voluntary.
4. Student safety must be paramount. <sup>4</sup>
5. For school-sponsored student organizations, a school staff member must supervise the fundraising activities and the student activity funds treasurer must safeguard the financial accounts.
6. The fundraising efforts must be to support the organization's purposes and/or activities, the general welfare, a charitable cause, or the educational experiences of students generally.
7. The funds shall be used to the maximum extent possible for the designated purpose.

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

<sup>1</sup> State law requires this subject matter be covered by policy. 105 ILCS 5/10-20.19(3) requires districts to have rules governing: (1) "conditions under which school classes, clubs, and associations may collect or acquire funds," and (2) "the safekeeping of such funds for the educational, recreational, or cultural purposes they are designed to serve."

<sup>2</sup> Except for #2, all numbered directives are optional and may be deleted or amended. These directives are intended to comply with 105 ILCS 5/10-20.19(3) by stating the conditions under which funds may be collected and by providing for their safekeeping.

<sup>3</sup> Selling popular food items to raise funds is restricted by federal and State rules. ISBE limits the sale of competitive food and beverages sold to students on the school campus of any school that participates in the School Breakfast Program or the National School Lunch Program (*participating schools*) (23 Ill.Admin.Code §305.15(a). *Competitive foods* are all food and beverages that are offered by any person, organization, or entity for sale to students on the school campus during the school day that are not reimbursed under programs authorized by federal law (7 C.F.R. §210.11(a)(2); 23 Ill.Admin.Code §305.5). Beginning in the 2015-16 school year, *participating schools* with grades 8 and below have zero *exempted fundraising days*, and *participating schools* with grades 9-12 may have no more than 9 *exempted fundraising days*. *Exempted fundraising day* means a school day on which foods and/or beverages not meeting the "general nutrition standards for competitive foods" may be sold to students on the school campus (7 C.F.R. §210.11 (b)(4); 23 Ill.Admin.Code §305.5). See 4:120, *Food Services*; 4:120-AP, *Food Services; Competitive Foods; Exemptions*.

<sup>4</sup> Two alternatives follow:

- |                |  |
|----------------|--|
| Alternative 1: | 4. Student safety must be paramount <u>and door-to-door solicitations are prohibited.</u>  |
| Alternative 2: | 4. Student safety must be paramount <u>and door-to-door solicitations are discouraged.</u> |



8. Any fundraising efforts that solicit donor messages for incorporation into school property (e.g., tiles or bricks) or placement upon school property (e.g., posters or placards) must: <sup>5</sup>
  - a. Develop viewpoint neutral guidelines for the creation of messages;
  - b. Inform potential donors that all messages are subject to review and approval, and that messages that do not meet the established guidelines must be resubmitted or the donation will be returned; and
  - c. Place a disclaimer on all fundraising information and near the completed donor messages that all messages are “solely the expression of the individual donors and not an endorsement by the District of any message’s content.”

LEGAL REF.: 105 ILCS 5/10-20.19(3).  
23 Ill.Admin.Code Part 305, School Food Service.

CROSS REF.: 4:90 (Activity Funds), 4:120 (Food Services), 8:80 (Gifts to the District), 8:90 (Parent Organizations and Booster Clubs)

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

<sup>5</sup> The issue of soliciting or receiving donor messages is an unsettled area of the law that is frequently litigated because of its many complex legal and practical issues. The U.S. Constitution’s Free Speech, Establishment, and Equal Protection Clauses may be triggered. As a general rule, school officials can avoid constitutional issues by reviewing donor messages according to uniform rules that do not discriminate on the basis of viewpoint. Requiring that donor messages go through a thorough review process prior to their permanent placement on any medium can avoid issues that may occur when messages are reviewed after placement and found to be unacceptable. For sample cases discussing the issue of a district’s exclusion of donor messages on school property, see Fleming v. Jefferson County School District R-1, 298 F.3d 918 (10th Cir. 2002), *cert. denied* (school’s restriction on the use of religious symbols on tiles that would become a part of the rebuilt school allowed because the messages were school-sponsored speech, and the restrictions had a reasonable relation to legitimate teaching concerns); DiLoreto v. Downey Unified School District Board of Education, 196 F.3d 958 (9th Cir. 1999), *cert. denied* (school district’s refusal to post an advertisement featuring the text of the Ten Commandments on its baseball field upheld because the field was a nonpublic forum for a limited purpose); Gernetzke v. Kenosha Unified School District No. 1, 274 F.3d 464 (7th Cir. 2001), *cert. denied* (school district disallowed religious symbols on Bible Club’s mural so it would not have to allow speech that would cause a disruption like white supremacists who wanted to display the swastika); and Kiesinger v. Mexico Academy and Central School, 427 F.Supp. 2d 182 (N.D.N.Y. 2006)(school district’s removal of bricks inscribed with a donor’s religious messages from a walkway in front of a school was viewpoint discrimination because the district allowed messages about God generally, but not a specific religious viewpoint on God).

## **Students**

### **Student Fundraising Activities**

No individual or organization is allowed to ask students to participate in fundraising activities while the students are on school grounds during school hours or during any school activity. Exceptions are:

1. School-sponsored student organizations; and
2. Parent organizations and booster clubs that are recognized pursuant to policy 8:90, *Parent Organizations and Booster Clubs*.

The Superintendent or designee shall manage student fundraising activities in alignment with the following directives:

1. Fundraising efforts shall not conflict with instructional activities or programs.
2. For any school that participates in the School Breakfast Program or the National School Lunch Program, fundraising activities involving the sale of food and beverage items to students during the school day while on the school campus must comply with the Ill. State Board of Education rules concerning the sale of competitive food and beverage items.
3. Participation in fundraising efforts must be voluntary.
4. Student safety must be paramount.
5. For school-sponsored student organizations, a school staff member must supervise the fundraising activities and the student activity funds treasurer must safeguard the financial accounts.
6. The fundraising efforts must be to support the organization's purposes and/or activities, the general welfare, a charitable cause, or the educational experiences of students generally.
7. The funds shall be used to the maximum extent possible for the designated purpose.
8. Any fundraising efforts that solicit donor messages for incorporation into school property (e.g., tiles or bricks) or placement upon school property (e.g., posters or placards) must:
  - a. Develop viewpoint neutral guidelines for the creation of messages;
  - b. Inform potential donors that all messages are subject to review and approval, and that messages that do not meet the established guidelines must be resubmitted or the donation will be returned; and
  - c. Place a disclaimer on all fundraising information and near the completed donor messages that all messages are "solely the expression of the individual donors and not an endorsement by the District of any message's content."

LEGAL REF.: 105 ILCS 5/10-20.19(3).  
23 Ill.Admin.Code Part 305, School Food Service.

CROSS REF.: 4:90 (Activity Funds), 4:120 (Food Services), 8:80 (Gifts to the District), 8:90 (Parent Organizations and Booster Clubs)

Adopted: December 16, 2019

**CURRENT POLICY AS IT APPEARS ON THE WEBSITE****Section 8 - Community Relations****Community Relations**

Policy 8:90

**Parent Organization and Booster Clubs**

Parent organizations and booster clubs are invaluable resources to the District's schools. While parent organizations and booster clubs have no administrative authority and cannot determine District policy, the School Board welcomes their suggestions and assistance.

Parent organizations and booster clubs are recognized by the Board and permitted to use the District's name, a District school's name, or a District school's team name, or any logo attributable to the District provided they first receive the Superintendent or designee's express written consent. Consent to use one of the above-mentioned names or logos will generally be granted if the organization or club has by-laws containing the following:

1. The organization's or club's name and purpose, such as, to enhance students' educational experiences, to help meet educational needs of students, to provide extra athletic benefits to students, to assist specific sports teams or academic clubs through financial support, or to enrich extracurricular activities.
2. The rules and procedures under which it operates.
3. An agreement to adhere to all Board policies and administrative procedures.
4. A statement that membership is open and unrestricted, meaning that membership is open to parents/guardians of students enrolled in the school, District staff, and community members.
5. A statement that the District is not, and will not be, responsible for the organization's or club's business or the conduct of its members.
6. An agreement to maintain and protect its own finances.
7. A recognition that money given to a school cannot be earmarked for any particular expense. Booster clubs may make recommendations, but cash or other valuable consideration must be given to the District to use at its discretion. The Board's legal obligation to comply with Title IX by providing equal athletic opportunity for members of both genders will supersede an organization or club's recommendation.

Permission to use one of the above-mentioned names or logos may be rescinded at any time and does not constitute permission to act as the District's representative. At no time does the District accept responsibility for the actions of any parent organization or booster club regardless of whether it was recognized and/or permitted to use any of the above-mentioned names or logos. The Superintendent shall designate an administrative staff member to serve as the liaison to parent organizations or booster clubs. The liaison will serve as a resource person and provide information about school programs, resources, policies, problems, concerns, and emerging issues. Building staff will be encouraged to participate in the organizations.

*LEGAL REF.:**8:80 (Gifts to the District)**ADOPTED:**DECEMBER 16, 2009*



## **Community Relations**

### **Parent Organizations and Booster Clubs**

Parent organizations and booster clubs are invaluable resources to the District's schools. While parent organizations and booster clubs have no administrative authority and cannot determine District policy, the School Board welcomes their suggestions and assistance.

Parent organizations and booster clubs may be recognized by the Board and permitted to use the District's name, a District school's name, or a District school's team name, or any logo attributable to the District provided they first receive the Superintendent or designee's express written consent. Consent to use one of the above-mentioned names or logos will generally be granted if the organization or club has by-laws containing the following: <sup>1</sup>

1. The organization's or club's name and purpose, such as, to enhance students' educational experiences, to help meet educational needs of students, to provide extra athletic benefits to students, to assist specific sports teams or academic clubs through financial support, or to enrich extracurricular activities.
2. The rules and procedures under which it operates.
3. An agreement to adhere to all Board policies and administrative procedures.
4. A statement that membership is open and unrestricted, meaning that membership is open to all parent(s)/guardian(s) of students enrolled in the school, District staff, and community members.
5. A statement that the District is not, and will not be, responsible for the organization's or club's business or the conduct of its members.
6. An agreement to maintain and protect its own finances.
7. A recognition that money given to a school cannot be earmarked for any particular expense. Booster clubs may make recommendations, but cash or other valuable consideration must be given to the District to use at its discretion. The Board's legal obligation to comply with Title IX by providing equal athletic opportunity for members of both genders will supersede an organization or club's recommendation. <sup>2</sup>

Permission to use one of the above-mentioned names or logos may be rescinded at any time and does not constitute permission to act as the District's representative. At no time does the District accept

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

<sup>1</sup> For boards that want to require all parent organizations and booster clubs to have 501(c)(3) status, use the following paragraph:

Parent organizations and booster clubs may be recognized by the Board and permitted to use the District's name, a District school's name, or a District school's team name, or any logo attributable to the District provided they first receive the Superintendent or designee's express written consent. Consent to use one of the above-mentioned names or logos will generally be granted if the organization or club is a 501(c)(3) that has submitted proof of its status and has by-laws containing the following:

A 501(c)(3) organization is an organization that qualifies for exemption from federal income tax because it is organized and operated exclusively for one or more of the following purposes: religious; charitable; scientific; testing for public safety; literary; educational; fostering national or international amateur sports competition (but only if none of its activities involve providing athletic facilities or equipment); or the prevention of cruelty to children or animals. For more information, see [www.irs.gov](http://www.irs.gov).

<sup>2</sup> Booster clubs are understandably selective in their support. However, by accepting booster club assistance that creates vast gender differences, a board may face claims that it has violated Title IX. Title IX's focus is on equal funding opportunities, equal facility availability, similar travel and transportation treatment, comparable coaching, and comparable publicity (34 C.F.R. Part 106).

responsibility for the actions of any parent organization or booster club regardless of whether it was recognized and/or permitted to use any of the above-mentioned names or logos.<sup>3</sup> The Superintendent shall designate an administrative staff member to serve as the recognized liaison to parent organizations or booster clubs. The liaison will serve as a resource person and provide information about school programs, resources, policies, problems, concerns, and emerging issues. Building staff will be encouraged to participate in the organizations.

CROSS REF.: 8:80 (Gifts to the District)

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

<sup>3</sup> Booster clubs present potential liabilities to a school district beyond loss of funds because they seldom are properly organized (they generally are not incorporated or otherwise legally recognized), carry no insurance, raise and handle large sums, and club members hold themselves out as agents of the school (after all, no funds could be raised but for the school connection). A disclaimer, such as the one presented here, may not be sufficient. A district may take several actions, after discussion with its attorney, to minimize liability, such as adding a requirement to item 6 above that the club: (1) operate under the school's authority (activity accounts); or (2) be properly organized and demonstrate fiscal responsibility by being a 501(c)(3) organization, obtaining a bond, and/or arranging regular audits. Ultimately, the best way to minimize liability is to be sure that the district's errors and omissions insurance covers parent organizations and booster clubs.

## **Community Relations**

### **Parent Organizations and Booster Clubs**

Parent organizations and booster clubs are invaluable resources to the District's schools. While parent organizations and booster clubs have no administrative authority and cannot determine District policy, the School Board welcomes their suggestions and assistance.

Parent organizations and booster clubs may be recognized by the Board and permitted to use the District's name, a District school's name, or a District school's team name, or any logo attributable to the District provided they first receive the Superintendent or designee's express written consent. Consent to use one of the above-mentioned names or logos will generally be granted if the organization or club has by-laws containing the following:

1. The organization's or club's name and purpose, such as, to enhance students' educational experiences, to help meet educational needs of students, to provide extra athletic benefits to students, to assist specific sports teams or academic clubs through financial support, or to enrich extracurricular activities.
2. The rules and procedures under which it operates.
3. An agreement to adhere to all Board policies and administrative procedures.
4. A statement that membership is open and unrestricted, meaning that membership is open to all parent(s)/guardian(s) of students enrolled in the school, District staff, and community members.
5. A statement that the District is not, and will not be, responsible for the organization's or club's business or the conduct of its members.
6. An agreement to maintain and protect its own finances.
7. A recognition that money given to a school cannot be earmarked for any particular expense. Booster clubs may make recommendations, but cash or other valuable consideration must be given to the District to use at its discretion. The Board's legal obligation to comply with Title IX by providing equal athletic opportunity for members of both genders will supersede an organization or club's recommendation.

Permission to use one of the above-mentioned names or logos may be rescinded at any time and does not constitute permission to act as the District's representative. At no time does the District accept responsibility for the actions of any parent organization or booster club regardless of whether it was recognized and/or permitted to use any of the above-mentioned names or logos. The Superintendent shall designate an administrative staff member to serve as the recognized liaison to parent organizations or booster clubs. The liaison will serve as a resource person and provide information about school programs, resources, policies, problems, concerns, and emerging issues. Building staff will be encouraged to participate in the organizations.

CROSS REF.: 8:80 (Gifts to the District)

Adopted: December 16, 2019