

101ST GENERAL ASSEMBLY State of Illinois 2019 and 2020 HB0334

by Rep. Robert Martwick

SYNOPSIS AS INTRODUCED:

105 ILCS	5/27A-5					
105 ILCS	5/34-2.1	from	Ch.	122,	par.	34-2.1
105 ILCS	5/34-2.2	from	Ch.	122,	par.	34-2.2
105 ILCS	5/34-2.3	from	Ch.	122,	par.	34-2.3
105 ILCS	5/34-2.3b					
105 ILCS	5/34-2.4b	from	Ch.	122,	par.	34-2.4b
105 ILCS	5/34-8.3	from	Ch.	122,	par.	34-8.3
105 ILCS	5/34-8.4					

Amends the School Code. Provides that a charter school operating within the City of Chicago shall be administered by a local school council. Provides that a local school council shall be established for each small school, contract school, and military school within the Chicago school district. Provides that in each attendance center enrolling students in 7th or 8th grade, one full-time student member shall be appointed, although no attendance center shall have more than one student member. Requires a supermajority of 8 votes by the local school council to veto any action proposed or approved regarding certain schools placed on probation and intervention actions by the Chicago Schools Academic Accountability Council. Creates the LSC Certification Commission to provide fundamental training to members of local school councils and certify each member, and sets forth its composition. Sets forth a mandatory training program for local school council members. Provides that the LSC Certification Commission may request and, upon such request, the Chicago Board of Education shall budget and distribute such funds as are equal to the total allocations for the certification of local school council members in the year immediately prior. Makes other changes. Effective immediately.

LRB101 05005 AXK 50014 b

FISCAL NOTE ACT MAY APPLY STATE MANDATES ACT MAY REQUIRE REIMBURSEMENT 1 AN ACT concerning education.

Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly:

- 4 Section 5. The School Code is amended by changing Sections
- 5 27A-5, 34-2.1, 34-2.2, 34-2.3, 34-2.3b, 34-2.4b, 34-8.3, and
- 6 34-8.4 as follows:
- 7 (105 ILCS 5/27A-5)
- 8 Sec. 27A-5. Charter school; legal entity; requirements.
- 9 (a) A charter school shall be a public, nonsectarian,
- 10 nonreligious, non-home based, and non-profit school. A charter
- 11 school shall be organized and operated as a nonprofit
- 12 corporation or other discrete, legal, nonprofit entity
- 13 authorized under the laws of the State of Illinois.
- 14 (b) A charter school may be established under this Article
- by creating a new school or by converting an existing public
- 16 school or attendance center to charter school status. Beginning
- on April 16, 2003 (the effective date of Public Act 93-3), in
- 18 all new applications to establish a charter school in a city
- having a population exceeding 500,000, operation of the charter
- 20 school shall be limited to one campus. The changes made to this
- 21 Section by Public Act 93-3 do not apply to charter schools
- 22 existing or approved on or before April 16, 2003 (the effective
- date of Public Act 93-3).

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1 (b-5) In this subsection (b-5), "virtual-schooling" means 2 a cyber school where students engage in online curriculum and 3 instruction via the Internet and electronic communication with 4 their teachers at remote locations and with students 5 participating at different times.

From April 1, 2013 through December 31, 2016, there is a moratorium on the establishment of charter schools with virtual-schooling components in school districts other than a school district organized under Article 34 of this Code. This moratorium does not apply to a charter school with virtual-schooling components existing or approved prior to April 1, 2013 or to the renewal of the charter of a charter school with virtual-schooling components already approved prior to April 1, 2013.

On or before March 1, 2014, the Commission shall submit to General Assembly a report on the effect virtual-schooling, including without limitation the effect on student performance, the costs associated with virtual-schooling, and issues with oversight. The report shall include policy recommendations for virtual-schooling.

(c) A charter school shall be administered and governed by its board of directors or other governing body in the manner provided in its charter. The governing body of a charter school shall be subject to the Freedom of Information Act and the Open Meetings Act. Any charter school operating within a school district organized under Article 34 of this Code shall be

- administered by a local school council established pursuant to

 Section 34-2.1 of this Code, with all the normal and usual

 powers afforded to a local school council operating in a public school.
 - (d) For purposes of this subsection (d), "non-curricular health and safety requirement" means any health and safety requirement created by statute or rule to provide, maintain, preserve, or safeguard safe or healthful conditions for students and school personnel or to eliminate, reduce, or prevent threats to the health and safety of students and school personnel. "Non-curricular health and safety requirement" does not include any course of study or specialized instructional requirement for which the State Board has established goals and learning standards or which is designed primarily to impart knowledge and skills for students to master and apply as an outcome of their education.

A charter school shall comply with all non-curricular health and safety requirements applicable to public schools under the laws of the State of Illinois. On or before September 1, 2015, the State Board shall promulgate and post on its Internet website a list of non-curricular health and safety requirements that a charter school must meet. The list shall be updated annually no later than September 1. Any charter contract between a charter school and its authorizer must contain a provision that requires the charter school to follow the list of all non-curricular health and safety requirements

- promulgated by the State Board and any non-curricular health and safety requirements added by the State Board to such list during the term of the charter. Nothing in this subsection (d) precludes an authorizer from including non-curricular health and safety requirements in a charter school contract that are not contained in the list promulgated by the State Board, including non-curricular health and safety requirements of the authorizing local school board.
 - (e) Except as otherwise provided in the School Code, a charter school shall not charge tuition; provided that a charter school may charge reasonable fees for textbooks, instructional materials, and student activities.
- (f) A charter school shall be responsible for the management and operation of its fiscal affairs including, but not limited to, the preparation of its budget. An audit of each charter school's finances shall be conducted annually by an outside, independent contractor retained by the charter school. To ensure financial accountability for the use of public funds, on or before December 1 of every year of operation, each charter school shall submit to its authorizer and the State Board a copy of its audit and a copy of the Form 990 the charter school filed that year with the federal Internal Revenue Service. In addition, if deemed necessary for proper financial oversight of the charter school, an authorizer may require quarterly financial statements from each charter school.

(g) A charter school shall comply with all provisions of
this Article, the Illinois Educational Labor Relations Act, all
federal and State laws and rules applicable to public schools
that pertain to special education and the instruction of
English learners, and its charter. A charter school is exempt
from all other State laws and regulations in this Code
governing public schools and local school board policies;
however, a charter school is not exempt from the following:

- (1) Sections 10-21.9 and 34-18.5 of this Code regarding criminal history records checks and checks of the Statewide Sex Offender Database and Statewide Murderer and Violent Offender Against Youth Database of applicants for employment;
- (2) Sections 10-20.14, 10-22.6, 24-24, 34-19, and 34-84a of this Code regarding discipline of students;
- (3) the Local Governmental and Governmental Employees
 Tort Immunity Act;
- (4) Section 108.75 of the General Not For Profit Corporation Act of 1986 regarding indemnification of officers, directors, employees, and agents;
 - (5) the Abused and Neglected Child Reporting Act;
- 22 (5.5) subsection (b) of Section 10-23.12 and subsection (b) of Section 34-18.6 of this Code;
 - (6) the Illinois School Student Records Act;
- 25 (7) Section 10-17a of this Code regarding school report cards;

(8) the P-20 Longitudinal Education Data System Act,
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- 2 (9) Section 27-23.7 of this Code regarding bullying 3 prevention;
 - (10) Section 2-3.162 of this Code regarding student discipline reporting;
 - (11) Sections 22-80 and 27-8.1 of this Code;
 - (12) Sections 10-20.60 and 34-18.53 of this Code;
 - (13) Sections 10-20.63 and 34-18.56 of this Code; and
 - (14) Section 26-18 of this Code; and
- 10 (15) Section 22-30 of this Code.

11 The change made by Public Act 96-104 to this subsection (g) 12 is declaratory of existing law.

(h) A charter school may negotiate and contract with a school district, the governing body of a State college or university or public community college, or any other public or for-profit or nonprofit private entity for: (i) the use of a school building and grounds or any other real property or facilities that the charter school desires to use or convert for use as a charter school site, (ii) the operation and maintenance thereof, and (iii) the provision of any service, activity, or undertaking that the charter school is required to perform in order to carry out the terms of its charter. However, a charter school that is established on or after April 16, 2003 (the effective date of Public Act 93-3) and that operates in a city having a population exceeding 500,000 may not contract with a for-profit entity to manage or operate the

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- school during the period that commences on April 16, 2003 (the effective date of Public Act 93-3) and concludes at the end of the 2004-2005 school year. Except as provided in subsection (i) of this Section, a school district may charge a charter school reasonable rent for the use of the district's buildings, grounds, and facilities. Any services for which a charter school contracts with a school district shall be provided by the district at cost. Any services for which a charter school contracts with a local school board or with the governing body of a State college or university or public community college shall be provided by the public entity at cost.
- (i) In no event shall a charter school that is established by converting an existing school or attendance center to charter school status be required to pay rent for space that is deemed available, as negotiated and provided in the charter agreement, in school district facilities. However, all other 17 costs for the operation and maintenance of school district facilities that are used by the charter school shall be subject to negotiation between the charter school and the local school board and shall be set forth in the charter.
- 21 (j) A charter school may limit student enrollment by age or 22 grade level.
- 23 (k) If the charter school is approved by the Commission, then the Commission charter school is its own local education 24 25 agency.
- (Source: P.A. 99-30, eff. 7-10-15; 99-78, eff. 7-20-15; 99-245, 26

- 1 eff. 8-3-15; 99-325, eff. 8-10-15; 99-456, eff. 9-15-16;
- 2 99-642, eff. 7-28-16; 99-927, eff. 6-1-17; 100-29, eff. 1-1-18;
- 3 100-156, eff. 1-1-18; 100-163, eff. 1-1-18; 100-413, eff.
- 4 1-1-18; 100-468, eff. 6-1-18; 100-726, eff. 1-1-19; 100-863,
- 5 eff. 8-14-18; revised 10-5-18.)
- 6 (105 ILCS 5/34-2.1) (from Ch. 122, par. 34-2.1)
- 7 Sec. 34-2.1. Local School Councils Composition 8 Voter-Eligibility Elections Terms.
- 9 (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a A local 10 school council shall be established for each attendance center 11 within the school district, except for private schools, but 12 including public small schools, contract schools, and military schools within the district. Each local school council shall 1.3 14 consist of the following 12 voting members: the principal of 15 the attendance center, 2 teachers employed and assigned to perform the majority of their employment duties at the 16 attendance center, 6 parents of students currently enrolled at 17 the attendance center, one employee of the school district 18 employed and assigned to perform the majority of his or her 19 20 employment duties at the attendance center who is not a 21 teacher, and 2 community residents. Neither the parents nor the 22 community residents who serve as members of the local school council shall be employees of the Board of Education. In each 23 secondary attendance center, the local school council shall 24 25 consist of 13 voting members -- the 12 voting members described

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above and one full-time student member, appointed as provided in subsection (m) below. In each attendance center enrolling students in 7th or 8th grade, one full-time student member shall be appointed as provided in subsection (m) of this Section. In the event that the chief executive officer of the Chicago School Reform Board of Trustees determines that a local school council is not carrying out its financial duties effectively, the chief executive officer is authorized to appoint a representative of the business community with experience in finance and management to serve as an advisor to the local school council for the purpose of providing advice and assistance to the local school council on fiscal matters. The advisor shall have access to relevant financial records of the local school council. The advisor may attend executive sessions. The chief executive officer shall issue a written policy defining the circumstances under which a local school council is not carrying out its financial duties effectively.

(b) Within 7 days of January 11, 1991, the Mayor shall appoint the members and officers (a Chairperson who shall be a parent member and a Secretary) of each local school council who shall hold their offices until their successors shall be elected and qualified. Members so appointed shall have all the powers and duties of local school councils as set forth in this amendatory Act of 1991. The Mayor's appointments shall not require approval by the City Council.

The membership of each local school council shall be

- encouraged to be reflective of the racial and ethnic composition of the student population of the attendance center served by the local school council.
 - (c) Beginning with the 1995-1996 school year and in every even-numbered year thereafter, the Board shall set second semester Parent Report Card Pick-up Day for Local School Council elections and may schedule elections at year-round schools for the same dates as the remainder of the school system. Elections shall be conducted as provided herein by the Board of Education in consultation with the local school council at each attendance center.
 - (d) Beginning with the 1995-96 school year, the following procedures shall apply to the election of local school council members at each attendance center:
 - (i) The elected members of each local school council shall consist of the 6 parent members and the 2 community resident members.
 - (ii) Each elected member shall be elected by the eligible voters of that attendance center to serve for a two-year term commencing on July 1 immediately following the election described in subsection (c). Eligible voters for each attendance center shall consist of the parents and community residents for that attendance center.
 - (iii) Each eligible voter shall be entitled to cast one vote for up to a total of 5 candidates, irrespective of whether such candidates are parent or community resident

candidates.

- (iv) Each parent voter shall be entitled to vote in the local school council election at each attendance center in which he or she has a child currently enrolled. Each community resident voter shall be entitled to vote in the local school council election at each attendance center for which he or she resides in the applicable attendance area or voting district, as the case may be.
- (v) Each eligible voter shall be entitled to vote once, but not more than once, in the local school council election at each attendance center at which the voter is eligible to vote.
- (vi) The 2 teacher members and the non-teacher employee member of each local school council shall be appointed as provided in subsection (1) below each to serve for a two-year term coinciding with that of the elected parent and community resident members.
- (vii) At secondary attendance centers <u>and attendance</u> <u>centers enrolling students in 7th or 8th grade</u>, the voting student member shall be appointed as provided in subsection (m) below to serve for a one-year term coinciding with the beginning of the terms of the elected parent and community members of the local school council.
- (e) The Council shall publicize the date and place of the election by posting notices at the attendance center, in public places within the attendance boundaries of the attendance

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center and by distributing notices to the pupils at the attendance center, and shall utilize such other means as it deems necessary to maximize the involvement of all eligible voters.

(f) Nomination. The Council shall publicize the opening of nominations by posting notices at the attendance center, in public places within the attendance boundaries of attendance center and by distributing notices to the pupils at the attendance center, and shall utilize such other means as it deems necessary to maximize the involvement of all eligible voters. Not less than 2 weeks before the election date, persons eligible to run for the Council shall submit their name, date of birth, social security number, if available, and some evidence of eligibility to the Council. The Council shall nomination of candidates reflecting racial/ethnic population of the students at the attendance center. Each person nominated who runs as a candidate shall disclose, in a manner determined by the Board, any economic interest held by such person, by such person's spouse or children, or by each business entity in which such person has an ownership interest, in any contract with the Board, any local school council or any public school in the school district. Each person nominated who runs as a candidate shall also disclose, in a manner determined by the Board, if he or she ever has been convicted of any of the offenses specified in subsection (c) of Section 34-18.5; provided that neither this

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provision nor any other provision of this Section shall be deemed to require the disclosure of any information that is contained in any law enforcement record or juvenile court record that is confidential or whose accessibility or disclosure is restricted or prohibited under Section 5-901 or 5-905 of the Juvenile Court Act of 1987. Failure to make such disclosure shall render a person ineligible for election or to serve on the local school council. The same disclosure shall be required of persons under consideration for appointment to the Council pursuant to subsections (1) and (m) of this Section.

(f-5) Notwithstanding disclosure, a person who has been convicted of any of the following offenses at any time shall be ineligible for election or appointment to a local school council and ineligible for appointment to a local school council pursuant to subsections (1) and (m) of this Section: (i) those defined in Section 11-1.20, 11-1.30, 11-1.40, 11-1.50, 11-1.60, 11-6, 11-9.1, 11-14.4, 11-16, 11-17.1, 11-19, 11-19.1, 11-19.2, 11-20.1, 11-20.1B, 11-20.3, 12-13, 12-14, 12-14.1, 12-15, or 12-16, or subdivision (a)(2) of Section 11-14.3, of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012, or (ii) any offense committed or attempted in any other state or against the laws of the United States, which, if committed or attempted in this State, would have been one or more of the foregoing offenses. punishable as Notwithstanding disclosure, a person who has been convicted of any of the following offenses within the 10 years previous to

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the date of nomination or appointment shall be ineligible for election or appointment to a local school council: (i) those defined in Section 401.1, 405.1, or 405.2 of the Illinois Controlled Substances Act or (ii) any offense committed or attempted in any other state or against the laws of the United States, which, if committed or attempted in this State, would 7 have been punishable as one or more of the foregoing offenses.

Immediately upon election or appointment, incoming local school council members shall be required to undergo a criminal background investigation, to be completed prior to the member taking office, in order to identify any criminal convictions under the offenses enumerated in Section 34-18.5. investigation shall be conducted by the Department of State Police in the same manner as provided for in Section 34-18.5. However, notwithstanding Section 34-18.5, the social security number shall be provided only if available. If it is determined at any time that a local school council member or member-elect has been convicted of any of the offenses enumerated in this Section or failed to disclose a conviction of any of the offenses enumerated in Section 34-18.5, the superintendent shall notify the local school council member or member-elect of such determination and the local school council member or member-elect shall be removed from the local school council by the Board, subject to a hearing, convened pursuant to Board rule, prior to removal.

(q) At least one week before the election date, the Council

- shall publicize, in the manner provided in subsection (e), the names of persons nominated for election.
 - (h) Voting shall be in person by secret ballot at the attendance center between the hours of 6:00 a.m. and 7:00 p.m.
 - (i) Candidates receiving the highest number of votes shall be declared elected by the Council. In cases of a tie, the Council shall determine the winner by lot.
 - (j) The Council shall certify the results of the election and shall publish the results in the minutes of the Council.
 - (k) The general superintendent shall resolve any disputes concerning election procedure or results and shall ensure that, except as provided in subsections (e) and (g), no resources of any attendance center shall be used to endorse or promote any candidate.
 - (1) Beginning with the 1995-1996 school year and in every even numbered year thereafter, the Board shall appoint 2 teacher members to each local school council. These appointments shall be made in the following manner:
 - (i) The Board shall appoint 2 teachers who are employed and assigned to perform the majority of their employment duties at the attendance center to serve on the local school council of the attendance center for a two-year term coinciding with the terms of the elected parent and community members of that local school council. These appointments shall be made from among those teachers who are nominated in accordance with subsection (f).

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(ii) A non-binding, advisory poll to ascertain the preferences of the school staff regarding appointments of teachers to the local school council for that attendance center shall be conducted in accordance with the procedures elect parent and community Council representatives. At such poll, each member of the school staff shall be entitled to indicate his or her preference for up to 2 candidates from among those who submitted statements of candidacy as described above. preferences shall be advisory only and the Board shall maintain absolute discretion to appoint teacher members to local school councils, irrespective of the preferences expressed in any such poll.

(iii) In the event that a teacher representative is unable to perform his or her employment duties at the school due to illness, disability, leave of absence, disciplinary action, or any other reason, the Board shall declare a temporary vacancy and appoint a replacement teacher representative to serve on the local school council until such time as the teacher member originally appointed pursuant to this subsection (1) resumes service at the attendance center or for the remainder of the term. The replacement teacher representative shall be appointed in the same manner and by the same procedures as teacher representatives are appointed in subdivisions (i) and (ii) of this subsection (1).

- (m) Beginning with the 1995-1996 school year, and in every year thereafter, the Board shall appoint one student member to each secondary attendance center and attendance center enrolling students in 7th or 8th grade, although no attendance center shall have more than one student member. These appointments shall be made in the following manner:
 - (i) Appointments shall be made from among those students who submit statements of candidacy to the principal of the attendance center, such statements to be submitted commencing on the first day of the twentieth week of school and continuing for 2 weeks thereafter. The form and manner of such candidacy statements shall be determined by the Board.
 - (ii) During the twenty-second week of school in every year, the principal of each attendance center shall conduct a non-binding, advisory poll to ascertain the preferences of the school students regarding the appointment of a student to the local school council for that attendance center. At such poll, each student shall be entitled to indicate his or her preference for up to one candidate from among those who submitted statements of candidacy as described above. The Board shall promulgate rules to ensure that these non-binding, advisory polls are conducted in a fair and equitable manner and maximize the involvement of all school students. The preferences expressed in these non-binding, advisory polls shall be transmitted by the

principal to the Board. However, these preferences shall be advisory only and the Board shall maintain absolute discretion to appoint student members to local school councils, irrespective of the preferences expressed in any such poll.

- (iii) For the 1995-96 school year only, appointments shall be made from among those students who submitted statements of candidacy to the principal of the attendance center during the first 2 weeks of the school year. The principal shall communicate the results of any nonbinding, advisory poll to the Board. These results shall be advisory only, and the Board shall maintain absolute discretion to appoint student members to local school councils, irrespective of the preferences expressed in any such poll.
- (n) The Board may promulgate such other rules and regulations for election procedures as may be deemed necessary to ensure fair elections.
- (o) In the event that a vacancy occurs during a member's term, the Council shall appoint a person eligible to serve on the Council, to fill the unexpired term created by the vacancy, except that any teacher vacancy shall be filled by the Board after considering the preferences of the school staff as ascertained through a non-binding advisory poll of school staff.
- (p) If less than the specified number of persons is elected within each candidate category, the newly elected local school

1 council shall appoint eligible persons to serve as members of 2 the Council for two-year terms.

- (q) The Board shall promulgate rules regarding conflicts of interest and disclosure of economic interests which shall apply to local school council members and which shall require reports or statements to be filed by Council members at regular intervals with the Secretary of the Board. Failure to comply with such rules or intentionally falsifying such reports shall be grounds for disqualification from local school council membership. A vacancy on the Council for disqualification may be so declared by the Secretary of the Board. Rules regarding conflicts of interest and disclosure of economic interests promulgated by the Board shall apply to local school council members. No less than 45 days prior to the deadline, the general superintendent shall provide notice, by mail, to each local school council member of all requirements and forms for compliance with economic interest statements.
- (r) (1) If a parent member of a local school council ceases to have any child enrolled in the attendance center governed by the Local School Council due to the graduation or voluntary transfer of a child or children from the attendance center, the parent's membership on the Local School Council and all voting rights are terminated immediately as of the date of the child's graduation or voluntary transfer. If the child of a parent member of a local school council dies during the member's term in office, the member may continue to serve on the local school

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council for the balance of his or her term. Further, a local school council member may be removed from the Council by a majority vote of the Council as provided in subsection (c) of Section 34-2.2 if the Council member has missed 3 consecutive regular meetings, not including committee meetings, or 5 regular meetings in a 12 month period, not including committee meetings. If a parent member of a local school council ceases to be eligible to serve on the Council for any other reason, he or she shall be removed by the Board subject to a hearing, convened pursuant to Board rule, prior to removal. A vote to remove a Council member by the local school council shall only be valid if the Council member has been notified personally or by certified mail, mailed to the person's last known address, of the Council's intent to vote on the Council member's removal at least 7 days prior to the vote. The Council member in question shall have the right to explain his or her actions and shall be eliqible to vote on the question of his or her removal from the Council. The provisions of this subsection shall be contained within the petitions used to nominate Council candidates.

(2) A person may continue to serve as a community resident member of a local school council as long as he or she resides in the attendance area served by the school and is not employed by the Board nor is a parent of a student enrolled at the school. If a community resident member ceases to be eligible to serve on the Council, he or she shall be removed by the Board

- subject to a hearing, convened pursuant to Board rule, prior to removal.
 - (3) A person may continue to serve as a teacher member of a local school council as long as he or she is employed and assigned to perform a majority of his or her duties at the school, provided that if the teacher representative resigns from employment with the Board or voluntarily transfers to another school, the teacher's membership on the local school council and all voting rights are terminated immediately as of the date of the teacher's resignation or upon the date of the teacher's voluntary transfer to another school. If a teacher member of a local school council ceases to be eligible to serve on a local school council for any other reason, that member shall be removed by the Board subject to a hearing, convened pursuant to Board rule, prior to removal.
 - (s) As used in this Section only, "community resident" means a person, 17 years of age or older, residing within an attendance area served by a school, excluding any person who is a parent of a student enrolled in that school; provided that with respect to any multi-area school, community resident means any person, 17 years of age or older, residing within the voting district established for that school pursuant to Section 34-2.1c, excluding any person who is a parent of a student enrolled in that school. This definition does not apply to any provisions concerning school boards.
- 26 (Source: P.A. 99-597, eff. 1-1-17.)

- 1 (105 ILCS 5/34-2.2) (from Ch. 122, par. 34-2.2)
- 2 Sec. 34-2.2. Local school councils Manner of operation.
- 3 (a) The annual organizational meeting of each local school 4 council shall be held at the attendance center. At the annual 5 organization meeting, which shall be held no sooner than July 1 6 and no later than July 14, a parent member of the local school 7 council shall be selected by the members of such council as its 8 chairperson, and a secretary shall be selected by the members 9 of such council from among their number, each to serve a term 10 of one year. Whenever a vacancy in the office of chairperson or 11 secretary of a local school council shall occur, a new 12 chairperson (who shall be a parent member) or secretary, as the 1.3 case may be, shall be elected by the members of the local 14 school council from among their number to serve as such 15 chairperson or secretary for the unexpired term of office in 16 which the vacancy occurs. At each annual organizational meeting, the time and place of any regular meetings of the 17 local school council shall be fixed. Special meetings of the 18 19 local school council may be called by the chairperson or by any 4 members by giving notice thereof in writing, specifying the 20 21 time, place and purpose of the meeting. Public notice of 22 meetings shall also be given in accordance with the Open 23 Meetings Act.
 - (b) Members and officers of the local school council shall serve without compensation and without reimbursement of any

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expenses incurred in the performance of their duties, except that the board of education may by rule establish a procedure and thereunder provide for reimbursement of members and officers of local school councils for such of their reasonable and necessary expenses (excluding any lodging or meal expenses) incurred in the performance of their duties as the board may deem appropriate.

(c) A majority of the full membership of the local school council shall constitute a quorum, and whenever a vote is taken on any measure before the local school council, a quorum being present, the affirmative vote of a majority of the votes of the full membership then serving of the local school council shall determine the outcome thereof; provided that whenever the measure before the local school council is (i) the evaluation of the principal, or (ii) the renewal of his or her performance contract or the inclusion of any provision or modification of the contract, or (iii) the direct selection by the local school council of a new principal (including a new principal to fill a vacancy) to serve under a 4 year performance contract, or (iv) the determination of the names of candidates to be submitted to the general superintendent for the position of principal, the principal and student member of a high school council shall not be counted for purposes of determining whether a quorum is present to act on the measure and shall have no vote thereon; and provided further that 7 affirmative votes of the local school council shall be required for the direct selection by

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- the local school council of a new principal to serve under a 4
 year performance contract but not for the renewal of a
 principal's performance contract. A supermajority of 8 votes is
 required to veto any action proposed or approved pursuant to
 subsection (d) of Section 34-8.3 of this Code or any action
 proposed or approved under Section 34-8.4 of this Code.
 - (d) Student members of high school councils shall not be eligible to vote on personnel matters, including but not limited to principal evaluations and contracts and the allocation of teaching and staff resources.
 - (e) The local school council of an attendance center which provides bilingual education shall be encouraged to provide translators at each council meeting to maximize participation of parents and the community.
 - (f) Each local school council of an attendance center which provides bilingual education shall create a Bilingual Advisory recognize existing Bilingual Committee or an Advisory Committee as a standing committee. The Chair and a majority of the members of the advisory committee shall be parents of students in the bilingual education program. The parents on the advisory committee shall be selected by parents of students in the bilingual education program, and the committee shall select a Chair. The advisory committee for each secondary attendance center shall include at least one full-time bilingual education student. The Bilingual Advisory Committee shall serve only in an advisory capacity to the local school council.

- 1 (g) Local school councils may utilize the services of an
- 2 arbitration board to resolve intra-council disputes.
- 3 (Source: P.A. 91-622, eff. 8-19-99.)
- 4 (105 ILCS 5/34-2.3) (from Ch. 122, par. 34-2.3)
- 5 Sec. 34-2.3. Local school councils Powers and duties.
- 6 Each local school council shall have and exercise, consistent
- 7 with the provisions of this Article and the powers and duties
- 8 of the board of education, the following powers and duties:
- 9 1. (A) To annually evaluate the performance of the
- 10 principal of the attendance center using a Board approved
- 11 principal evaluation form, which shall include the evaluation
- of (i) student academic improvement, as defined by the school
- improvement plan, (ii) student absenteeism rates at the school,
- 14 (iii) instructional leadership, (iv) the effective
- implementation of programs, policies, or strategies to improve
- 16 student academic achievement, (v) school management, and (vi)
- any other factors deemed relevant by the local school council,
- including, without limitation, the principal's communication
- 19 skills and ability to create and maintain a student-centered
- 20 learning environment, to develop opportunities for
- 21 professional development, and to encourage parental
- 22 involvement and community partnerships to achieve school
- 23 improvement;
- 24 (B) to determine in the manner provided by subsection (c)
- of Section 34-2.2 and subdivision 1.5 of this Section whether

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the performance contract of the principal shall be renewed; and to directly select, in the manner provided by subsection (c) of Section 34-2.2, a new principal (including a new principal to fill a vacancy) -- without submitting any list of candidates for that position to the general superintendent as provided in paragraph 2 of this Section -- to serve under a performance contract; provided that (i) determination of whether the principal's performance contract is to be renewed, based upon the evaluation required by subdivision 1.5 of this Section, shall be made no later than 150 days prior to the expiration of the current performance-based contract of the principal, (ii) in cases where such performance contract is not renewed -- a direct selection of a new principal -- to serve under a 4 year performance contract shall be made by the local school council no later than 45 days prior to the expiration of the current performance contract of the principal, and (iii) a selection by the local school council of a new principal to fill a vacancy under a 4 year performance contract shall be made within 90 days after the date such vacancy occurs. A Council shall be required, if requested by the principal, to provide in writing the reasons for the council's not renewing the principal's contract.

1.5. The local school council's determination of whether to renew the principal's contract shall be based on an evaluation to assess the educational and administrative progress made at

the school during the principal's current performance-based 1 2 contract. The local school council shall base its evaluation on 3 (i) student academic improvement, as defined by the school improvement plan, (ii) student absenteeism rates at the school, 5 instructional leadership, (iv) the implementation of programs, policies, or strategies to improve 6 7 student academic achievement, (v) school management, and (vi) 8 any other factors deemed relevant by the local school council, 9 including, without limitation, the principal's communication 10 skills and ability to create and maintain a student-centered 11 learning environment, to develop opportunities for 12 professional development, and to encourage parental 13 involvement and community partnerships to achieve school improvement. If a local school council fails to renew the 14 performance contract of a principal rated by the general 15 16 superintendent, or his or her designee, in the previous years' 17 evaluations meeting or exceeding expectations, as principal, within 15 days after the local school council's 18 19 decision not to renew the contract, may request a review of the 20 local school council's principal non-retention decision by a 21 hearing officer appointed by the American Arbitration 22 Association. A local school council member or members or the 23 general superintendent may support the principal's request for review. During the period of the hearing officer's review of 24 25 the local school council's decision on whether or not to retain 26 the principal, the local school council shall maintain all

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authority to search for and contract with a person to serve as interim or acting principal, or as the principal of the attendance center under a 4-year performance contract, provided that any performance contract entered into by the local school council shall be voidable or modified in accordance with the decision of the hearing officer. The principal may request review only once while at that attendance center. If a local school council renews the contract of a principal who failed to obtain a rating of "meets" or "exceeds expectations" in the general superintendent's evaluation for the previous year, the general superintendent, within 15 days after the local school council's decision to renew the contract, may request a review of the local school council's principal retention decision by a hearing officer appointed by American Arbitration Association. The superintendent may request a review only once for that principal at that attendance center. All requests to review the retention or non-retention of a principal shall be submitted to the general superintendent, who shall, in turn, forward such requests, within 14 days of receipt, to the American Arbitration Association. The general superintendent shall send a contemporaneous copy of the request that was forwarded to the American Arbitration Association to the principal and to each local school council member and shall inform the local school council of its rights and responsibilities under arbitration process, including the local school council's

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right to representation and the manner and process by which the Board shall pay the costs of the council's representation. If the local school council retains the principal and the general superintendent requests a review of the retention decision, the local school council and the general superintendent shall be considered parties to the arbitration, a hearing officer shall be chosen between those 2 parties pursuant to procedures promulgated by the State Board of Education, and the principal may retain counsel and participate in the arbitration. If the local school council does not retain the principal and the principal requests a review of the retention decision, the local school council and the principal shall be considered parties to the arbitration and a hearing officer shall be chosen between those 2 parties pursuant to procedures promulgated by the State Board of Education. The hearing shall begin (i) within 45 days after the initial request for review is submitted by the principal to the general superintendent or (ii) if the initial request for review is made by the general superintendent, within 45 days after that request is mailed to the American Arbitration Association. The hearing officer shall render a decision within 45 days after the hearing begins and within 90 days after the initial request for review. The Board shall contract with the American Arbitration Association for all of the hearing officer's reasonable and necessary costs. In addition, the Board shall pay any reasonable costs incurred by a local school council for representation before a

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1 hearing officer.

- 1.10. The hearing officer shall conduct a hearing, which shall include (i) a review of the principal's performance, evaluations, and other evidence of the principal's service at the school, (ii) reasons provided by the local school council for its decision, and (iii) documentation evidencing views of interested persons, including, without limitation, students, parents, local school council members, school faculty and staff, the principal, the general superintendent or his or her designee, and members of the community. The burden of proof in establishing that the local school council's decision was arbitrary and capricious shall be on the party requesting the arbitration, and this party shall sustain the burden by a preponderance of the evidence. The hearing officer shall set the local school council decision aside if that decision, in light of the record developed at the hearing, is arbitrary and capricious. The decision of the hearing officer may not be appealed to the Board or the State Board of Education. If the hearing officer decides that the principal shall be retained, the retention period shall not exceed 2 years.
 - 2. In the event (i) the local school council does not renew the performance contract of the principal, or the principal fails to receive a satisfactory rating as provided in subsection (h) of Section 34-8.3, or the principal is removed for cause during the term of his or her performance contract in the manner provided by Section 34-85, or a vacancy in the

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position of principal otherwise occurs prior to the expiration of the term of a principal's performance contract, and (ii) the local school council fails to directly select a new principal to serve under a 4 year performance contract, the local school in such event shall submit to the superintendent a list of 3 candidates -- listed in the local school council's order of preference -- for the position of principal, one of which shall be selected by the general superintendent to serve as principal of the attendance center. If the general superintendent fails or refuses to select one of the candidates on the list to serve as principal within 30 days after being furnished with the candidate list, the general superintendent shall select and place a principal on an interim basis (i) for a period not to exceed one year or (ii) until the local school council selects a new principal with 7 affirmative votes as provided in subsection (c) of Section 34-2.2, whichever occurs first. If the local school council fails or refuses to select and appoint a new principal, as specified by subsection (c) of Section 34-2.2, the general superintendent may select and appoint a new principal on an interim basis for an additional year or until a new contract principal is selected by the local school council. There shall be no discrimination on the basis of race, sex, creed, color or disability unrelated to ability to perform in connection with the submission of candidates for, and the selection of a candidate to serve as principal of an attendance center. No

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person shall be directly selected, listed as a candidate for, or selected to serve as principal of an attendance center (i) if such person has been removed for cause from employment by the Board or (ii) if such person does not hold a valid administrative certificate issued or exchanged under Article 21 and endorsed as required by that Article for the position of principal. A principal whose performance contract is not renewed as provided under subsection (c) of Section 34-2.2 may nevertheless, if otherwise qualified and certified as herein provided and if he or she has received a satisfactory rating as provided in subsection (h) of Section 34-8.3, be included by a local school council as one of the 3 candidates listed in order of preference on any candidate list from which one person is to be selected to serve as principal of the attendance center under a new performance contract. The initial candidate list required to be submitted by a local school council to the general superintendent in cases where the local school council does not renew the performance contract of its principal and does not directly select a new principal to serve under a 4 year performance contract shall be submitted not later than 30 days prior to the expiration of the current performance contract. In cases where the local school council fails or the submit the candidate list to refuses to superintendent no later than 30 days prior to the expiration of the incumbent principal's contract, the general superintendent may appoint a principal on an interim basis for a period not to

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exceed one year, during which time the local school council shall be able to select a new principal with 7 affirmative votes as provided in subsection (c) of Section 34-2.2. In cases where a principal is removed for cause or a vacancy otherwise occurs in the position of principal and the vacancy is not filled by direct selection by the local school council, the candidate list shall be submitted by the local school council to the general superintendent within 90 days after the date such removal or vacancy occurs. In cases where the local school council fails or refuses to submit the candidate list to the general superintendent within 90 days after the date of the vacancy, the general superintendent may appoint a principal on an interim basis for a period of one year, during which time the local school council shall be able to select a new principal with 7 affirmative votes as provided in subsection (c) of Section 34-2.2.

- 2.5. Whenever a vacancy in the office of a principal occurs for any reason, the vacancy shall be filled in the manner provided by this Section by the selection of a new principal to serve under a 4 year performance contract.
- 3. To establish additional criteria to be included as part of the performance contract of its principal, provided that such additional criteria shall not discriminate on the basis of race, sex, creed, color or disability unrelated to ability to perform, and shall not be inconsistent with the uniform 4 year performance contract for principals developed by the board as

- provided in Section 34-8.1 of the School Code or with other provisions of this Article governing the authority and responsibility of principals.
 - 4. To approve the expenditure plan prepared by the principal with respect to all funds allocated and distributed to the attendance center by the Board. The expenditure plan shall be administered by the principal. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act or any other law, any expenditure plan approved and administered under this Section 34-2.3 shall be consistent with and subject to the terms of any contract for services with a third party entered into by the Chicago School Reform Board of Trustees or the board under this Act.

Via a supermajority vote of 7 members of the local school council or 8 members of a high school local school council, the Council may transfer allocations pursuant to Section 34-2.3 within funds; provided that such a transfer is consistent with applicable law and collective bargaining agreements.

Beginning in fiscal year 1991 and in each fiscal year thereafter, the Board may reserve up to 1% of its total fiscal year budget for distribution on a prioritized basis to schools throughout the school system in order to assure adequate programs to meet the needs of special student populations as determined by the Board. This distribution shall take into account the needs catalogued in the Systemwide Plan and the various local school improvement plans of the local school councils. Information about these centrally funded programs

shall be distributed to the local school councils so that their subsequent planning and programming will account for these

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Beginning in fiscal year 1991 and in each fiscal year thereafter, from other amounts available in the applicable fiscal year budget, the board shall allocate a lump sum amount to each local school based upon such formula as the board shall determine taking into account the special needs of the student body. The local school principal shall develop an expenditure plan in consultation with the local school council, the professional personnel leadership committee and with all other school personnel, which reflects the priorities and activities as described in the school's local school improvement plan and is consistent with applicable law and collective bargaining agreements and with board policies and standards; however, the local school council shall have the right to request waivers of board policy from the board of education and waivers of employee collective bargaining agreements pursuant to Section 34 - 8.1a.

The expenditure plan developed by the principal with respect to amounts available from the fund for prioritized special needs programs and the allocated lump sum amount must be approved by the local school council.

24 The lump sum allocation shall take into account the 25 following principles:

a. Teachers: Each school shall be allocated funds equal

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to the amount appropriated in the previous school year for compensation for teachers (regular grades kindergarten through 12th grade) plus whatever increases compensation have been negotiated contractually or through longevity as provided in the negotiated agreement. Adjustments shall be made due to layoff or reduction in lack of funds or work, change in force, requirements, enrollment changes, or contracts with third parties for the performance of services or to rectify any inconsistencies with system-wide allocation formulas or for other legitimate reasons.

- b. Other personnel: Funds for other teacher certificated and uncertificated personnel paid through non-categorical funds shall be provided according to system-wide formulas based on student enrollment and the special needs of the school as determined by the Board.
- c. Non-compensation items: Appropriations for all non-compensation items shall be based on system-wide formulas based on student enrollment and on the special needs of the school or factors related to the physical plant, including but not limited to textbooks, electronic textbooks and the technological equipment necessary to gain access to and use electronic textbooks, supplies, electricity, equipment, and routine maintenance.
- d. Funds for categorical programs: Schools shall receive personnel and funds based on, and shall use such

personnel and funds in accordance with State and Federal requirements applicable to each categorical program provided to meet the special needs of the student body (including but not limited to, Federal Chapter I, Bilingual, and Special Education).

- d.1. Funds for State Title I: Each school shall receive funds based on State and Board requirements applicable to each State Title I pupil provided to meet the special needs of the student body. Each school shall receive the proportion of funds as provided in Section 18-8 or 18-8.15 to which they are entitled. These funds shall be spent only with the budgetary approval of the Local School Council as provided in Section 34-2.3.
- e. The Local School Council shall have the right to request the principal to close positions and open new ones consistent with the provisions of the local school improvement plan provided that these decisions are consistent with applicable law and collective bargaining agreements. If a position is closed, pursuant to this paragraph, the local school shall have for its use the system-wide average compensation for the closed position.
- f. Operating within existing laws and collective bargaining agreements, the local school council shall have the right to direct the principal to shift expenditures within funds.
 - q. (Blank).

- Any funds unexpended at the end of the fiscal year shall be available to the board of education for use as part of its budget for the following fiscal year.
 - 5. To make recommendations to the principal concerning textbook selection and concerning curriculum developed pursuant to the school improvement plan which is consistent with systemwide curriculum objectives in accordance with Sections 34-8 and 34-18 of the School Code and in conformity with the collective bargaining agreement.
 - 6. To advise the principal concerning the attendance and disciplinary policies for the attendance center, subject to the provisions of this Article and Article 26, and consistent with the uniform system of discipline established by the board pursuant to Section 34-19.
 - 7. To approve a school improvement plan developed as provided in Section 34-2.4. The process and schedule for plan development shall be publicized to the entire school community, and the community shall be afforded the opportunity to make recommendations concerning the plan. At least twice a year the principal and local school council shall report publicly on progress and problems with respect to plan implementation.
 - 8. To evaluate the allocation of teaching resources and other certificated and uncertificated staff to the attendance center to determine whether such allocation is consistent with and in furtherance of instructional objectives and school programs reflective of the school improvement plan adopted for

the attendance center; and to make recommendations to the board, the general superintendent and the principal concerning any reallocation of teaching resources or other staff whenever the council determines that any such reallocation is appropriate because the qualifications of any existing staff at the attendance center do not adequately match or support instructional objectives or school programs which reflect the school improvement plan.

- 9. To make recommendations to the principal and the general superintendent concerning their respective appointments, after August 31, 1989, and in the manner provided by Section 34-8 and Section 34-8.1, of persons to fill any vacant, additional or newly created positions for teachers at the attendance center or at attendance centers which include the attendance center served by the local school council.
- 10. To request of the Board the manner in which training and assistance shall be provided to the local school council. Pursuant to Board guidelines a local school council is authorized to direct the Board of Education to contract with personnel or not-for-profit organizations not associated with the school district to train or assist council members. If training or assistance is provided by contract with personnel or organizations not associated with the school district, the period of training or assistance shall not exceed 30 hours during a given school year; person shall not be employed on a continuous basis longer than said period and shall not have

- 1 been employed by the Chicago Board of Education within the
- 2 preceding six months. Council members shall receive training in
- 3 at least the following areas:
 - 1. school budgets;
- 5 2. educational theory pertinent to the attendance
- 6 center's particular needs, including the development of
- 7 the school improvement plan and the principal's
- 8 performance contract; and
- 9 3. personnel selection.
- 10 Council members shall, to the greatest extent possible,
- 11 complete such training within 90 days of election.
- 12 11. In accordance with systemwide guidelines contained in
- the System-Wide Educational Reform Goals and Objectives Plan,
- 14 criteria for evaluation of performance shall be established for
- 15 local school councils and local school council members. If a
- local school council persists in noncompliance with systemwide
- 17 requirements, the Board may impose sanctions and take necessary
- 18 corrective action, consistent with Section 34-8.3. Any such
- 19 action allowed for or taken pursuant to subsection (d) of
- 20 Section 34-8.3 or Section 34-8.4 of this Code must be vetoed by
- 21 a supermajority of 8 of the voting members of the local school
- 22 council.
- 23 12. Each local school council shall comply with the Open
- 24 Meetings Act and the Freedom of Information Act. Each local
- 25 school council shall issue and transmit to its school community
- 26 a detailed annual report accounting for its activities

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- programmatically and financially. Each local school council
 shall convene at least 2 well-publicized meetings annually with

 its entire school community. These meetings shall include
 presentation of the proposed local school improvement plan, of
 the proposed school expenditure plan, and the annual report,
 and shall provide an opportunity for public comment.
 - 13. Each local school council is encouraged to involve additional non-voting members of the school community in facilitating the council's exercise of its responsibilities.
 - 14. The local school council may adopt a school uniform or dress code policy that governs the attendance center and that is necessary to maintain the orderly process of a school function or prevent endangerment of student health or safety, consistent with the policies and rules of the Board of Education. A school uniform or dress code policy adopted by a local school council: (i) shall not be applied in such manner as to discipline or deny attendance to a transfer student or any other student for noncompliance with that policy during such period of time as is reasonably necessary to enable the student to acquire a school uniform or otherwise comply with the dress code policy that is in effect at the attendance center into which the student's enrollment is transferred; and (ii) shall include criteria and procedures under which the local school council will accommodate the needs of or otherwise provide appropriate resources to assist a student from an indigent family in complying with an applicable school uniform

- 1 or dress code policy. A student whose parents or legal
- 2 quardians object on religious grounds to the student's
- 3 compliance with an applicable school uniform or dress code
- 4 policy shall not be required to comply with that policy if the
- 5 student's parents or legal guardians present to the local
- 6 school council a signed statement of objection detailing the
- 7 grounds for the objection.
- 8 15. All decisions made and actions taken by the local
- 9 school council in the exercise of its powers and duties shall
- 10 comply with State and federal laws, all applicable collective
- 11 bargaining agreements, court orders and rules properly
- 12 promulgated by the Board.
- 13 15a. To grant, in accordance with board rules and policies,
- 14 the use of assembly halls and classrooms when not otherwise
- 15 needed, including lighting, heat, and attendants, for public
- 16 lectures, concerts, and other educational and social
- 17 activities.
- 18 15b. To approve, in accordance with board rules and
- 19 policies, receipts and expenditures for all internal accounts
- of the attendance center, and to approve all fund-raising
- 21 activities by nonschool organizations that use the school
- 22 building.
- 23 16. (Blank).
- 24 17. Names and addresses of local school council members
- shall be a matter of public record.
- 26 (Source: P.A. 100-465, eff. 8-31-17.)

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1 (105 ILCS 5/34-2.3b)

2 Sec. 34-2.3b. Local School Council Training.

- (a) The LSC Certification Commission, an independent commission, is established to provide fundamental training to members of local school councils and certify each member. The LSC Certification Commission shall be comprised of representatives from the Chicago public school system and representatives from organizations that have provided training to local school council members on and after January 23, 2014. The board shall collaborate with universities and other interested entities and individuals to offer training to local school council members on topics relevant to school operations and their responsibilities as local school council members, including but not limited to legal requirements, role differentiation, responsibilities, and authorities, and improving student achievement.
- (b) Training of local school council members shall be provided at the direction of the LSC Certification Commission, which shall work with universities and other interested entities to develop and administer a required 3-day training program for local school council members board in consultation with the Council of Chicago-area Deans of Education. Incoming local school council members shall be required to complete a 3-day training program provided under this Section within 6 months of taking office. The LSC Certification Commission board

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shall monitor the compliance of incoming local school council members with the 3-day training program requirement established by this Section.

(c) At the direction of the LSC Certification Commission, the The board shall declare vacant the office of a local school council member who fails to complete the 3-day training program provided under this Section within the 6 month period allowed. Any such vacancy shall be filled as provided in subsection (o) of Section 34-2.1 by appointment of another person qualified to hold the office. In addition to requiring local school council members to complete the 3-day training program under this Section, the board may encourage local school council members to complete additional training during their term of office and shall provide recognition for individuals completing that additional training. The board is authorized to collaborate with universities, non profits, and other interested organizations and individuals to offer additional training to local school council members on a regular basis during their term in office. The board shall not be required to bear the cost of the required 3-day training program or any additional training provided to local school council members under this Section.

(d) The LSC Certification Commission board shall also offer training to aid local school councils in developing principal evaluation procedures and criteria. The board shall send out requests for proposals concerning this training and is

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- authorized to contract with universities, non-profits, and other interested organizations and individuals to provide this training. The board is authorized to use funds from private organizations, non-profits, or any other outside source as well as its own funds for this purpose.
 - (e) The LSC Certification Commission may request and, upon such request, the board shall budget and distribute such funds as are equal to the total allocations for the certification of local school council members under this Section in the year immediately prior. Upon a majority vote of the LSC Certification Commission, that request may exceed the prior year's allocations by 2%.
- 13 (Source: P.A. 90-100, eff. 7-11-97; 91-622, eff. 8-19-99.)
- 14 (105 ILCS 5/34-2.4b) (from Ch. 122, par. 34-2.4b)

Sec. 34-2.4b.Limitation upon applicability. The provisions of Sections 34 2.1, 34 2.2, 34 2.3, 34 2.3a, 34 2.4 and 34 8.3, and those provisions of paragraph 1 of Section 34-18 and paragraph (c) of Section 34A-201a relating to the allocation or application -- by formula or otherwise -- of lump sum amounts and other funds to attendance centers, shall not apply to attendance centers that have applied for and been designated as a "Small School" by the Board, the Cook County Juvenile Detention Center and Cook County Jail schools, nor to the district's alternative schools for pregnant girls, nor to alternative schools established under Article 13A, nor to a

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contract school, nor to the Michael R. Durso School, the Jackson Adult Center, the Hillard Adult Center, the Alternative Transitional School, or any other attendance center designated by the Board as an alternative school, provided that the designation is not applied to an attendance center that has in place a legally constituted local school council, except for contract turnaround schools. The board of education shall have and exercise with respect to those schools and with respect to the conduct, operation, affairs and budgets of those schools, and with respect to the principals, teachers and other school staff there employed, the same powers which are exercisable by local school councils with respect to the other attendance centers, principals, teachers and school staff within district, together with all powers and duties generally exercisable by the board of education with respect to all attendance centers within the district. The board of education shall develop appropriate alternative methods for involving parents, community members and school staff to the maximum extent possible in all of the activities of those schools, and may delegate to the parents, community members and school staff so involved the same powers which are exercisable by local school councils with respect to other attendance centers.

(Source: P.A. 96-105, eff. 7-30-09.)

Sec. 34-8.3. Remediation and probation of attendance

(105 ILCS 5/34-8.3) (from Ch. 122, par. 34-8.3)

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- 2 (a) The general superintendent shall monitor the 3 performance of the attendance centers within the district and 4 shall identify attendance centers, pursuant to criteria that 5 the board shall establish, in which:
 - (1) there is a failure to develop, implement, or comply with a school improvement plan;
 - (2) there is a pervasive breakdown in the educational program as indicated by factors, including, but not limited to, the absence of improvement in student reading and math achievement scores, an increased drop-out rate, a decreased graduation rate, and a decrease in rate of student attendance;
 - (3) (blank); or
 - (4) there is a failure or refusal to comply with the provisions of this Act, other applicable laws, collective bargaining agreements, court orders, or with Board rules which the Board is authorized to promulgate.
 - (b) If the general superintendent identifies a nonperforming school as described herein, he or she shall place the attendance center on remediation by developing a remediation plan for the center. The purpose of the remediation plan shall be to correct the deficiencies in the performance of the attendance center by one or more of the following methods:
 - (1) drafting a new school improvement plan;
 - (2) applying to the board for additional funding for

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- 2 (3) directing implementation of a school improvement 3 plan;
- 4 (4) mediating disputes or other obstacles to reform or improvement at the attendance center.

Nothing in this Section removes any authority of the local school council, which shall retain the right to reject or modify any school improvement plan or implementation thereof.

- If, however, the general superintendent determines that the problems are not able to be remediated by these methods, the general superintendent shall place the attendance center on probation. The board shall establish guidelines that determine the factors for placing an attendance center on probation.
- (c) Each school placed on probation shall have a school improvement plan and school budget for correcting deficiencies identified by the board. The plan shall include specific steps that the local school council and school staff must take to correct identified deficiencies and specific objective criteria by which the school's subsequent progress will be determined. The school budget shall include expenditures directly calculated to correct educational and operational deficiencies identified at the school by the probation team.
- (d) Schools placed on probation that, after a maximum of one year, fail to make adequate progress in correcting deficiencies are subject to the following actions by the

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- general superintendent with the approval of the board, after opportunity for a hearing:
 - (1) Ordering new local school council elections.
- (2) Removing and replacing the principal.
- 5 (3) Replacement of faculty members, subject to the provisions of Section 24A-5.
 - (4) Reconstitution of the attendance center and replacement and reassignment by the general superintendent of all employees of the attendance center.
 - (5) Intervention under Section 34-8.4.
- 11 (5.5) Operating an attendance center as a contract turnaround school.
- 13 (6) Closing of the school.
 - Any action proposed or approved under this subsection (d) is subject to veto by a supermajority of 8 of the voting members of the local school council.
 - (e) Schools placed on probation shall remain on probation from year to year until deficiencies are corrected, even if such schools make acceptable annual progress. The board shall establish, in writing, criteria for determining whether or not a school shall remain on probation. Such criteria shall be delivered to each local school council on or before August 1 of each year. If academic achievement tests are used as the factor for placing a school on probation, the general superintendent shall consider objective criteria, not just an increase in test scores, in deciding whether or not a school shall remain on

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- probation. These criteria shall include attendance, test 1 scores, student mobility rates, poverty rates, bilingual education eligibility, special education, and English language proficiency programs, with progress made in these areas being taken into consideration in deciding whether or not a school shall remain on probation.
 - (f) Where the board has reason to believe that violations of civil rights, or of civil or criminal law have occurred, or when the general superintendent deems that the school is in educational crisis it may take immediate corrective action, including the actions specified in this Section, without first placing the school on remediation or probation. Nothing described herein shall limit the authority of the board as provided by any law of this State. The board shall develop criteria governing the determination regarding when a school is in educational crisis. Such criteria shall be delivered to each local school council on or before August 1 of each year. An action under subsection (d) of this Section shall be subject to veto by a supermajority of 8 of the voting members of the local school council.
 - (g) All persons serving as subdistrict superintendent on May 1, 1995 shall be deemed by operation of law to be serving under a performance contract which expires on June 30, 1995, and the employment of each such person as subdistrict superintendent shall terminate on June 30, 1995. The board shall have no obligation to compensate any such person as a

- 1 subdistrict superintendent after June 30, 1995.
- 2 (h) The general superintendent shall, in consultation with
- 3 local school councils, conduct an annual evaluation of each
- 4 principal in the district pursuant to guidelines promulgated by
- 5 the Board of Education.
- 6 (Source: P.A. 96-105, eff. 7-30-09.)
- 7 (105 ILCS 5/34-8.4)
- 8 Sec. 34-8.4. Intervention. The Chicago Schools Academic
- 9 Accountability Council may recommend to the Chicago School
- 10 Reform Board of Trustees that any school placed on remediation
- or probation under Section 34-8.3 or schools that for the 3
- 12 consecutive school years of 1992-1993, 1993-1994, and
- 13 1994-1995 have met the State Board of Education's category of
- "does not meet expectations" be made subject to intervention
- under this Section 34-8.4. In addition to any powers created
- under this Section, the Trustees shall have all powers created
- 17 under Section 34-8.3 with respect to schools subjected to
- 18 intervention.
- 19 Prior to subjecting a school to intervention, the Trustees
- 20 shall conduct a public hearing and make findings of facts
- 21 concerning the recommendation of the Chicago Schools Academic
- 22 Accountability Council and the factors causing the failure of
- the school to adequately perform. The Trustees shall afford an
- 24 opportunity at the hearing for interested persons to comment
- about the intervention recommendation. After the hearing has

been held and completion of findings of fact, the Trustees shall make a determination whether to subject the school to intervention.

If the Trustees determine that a school shall be subject to intervention under this Section, the Trustees shall develop an intervention implementation plan and shall cause a performance evaluation to be made of each employee at the school. Upon consideration of such evaluations, and consistent with the intervention implementation plan, the Trustees may reassign, layoff, or dismiss any employees at the attendance center, notwithstanding the provisions of Sections 24A-5 and 34-85.

The chief educational officer shall appoint a principal for the school and shall set the terms and conditions of the principal's contract, which in no case may be longer than 2 years. The principal shall select all teachers and non-certified personnel for the school as may be necessary. Any provision of Section 34-8.1 that conflicts with this Section shall not apply to a school subjected to intervention under this Section.

If pursuant to this Section, the general superintendent, with the approval of the board, orders new local school council elections, the general superintendent shall carry out the responsibilities of the local school council for a school subject to intervention until the new local school council members are elected and trained.

Any action authorized by this Section must be vetoed by a

- 1 supermajority vote of 8 of the voting members of the local
- 2 school council for the attendance center affected by the
- 3 action.
- 4 Each school year, 5% of the supplemental general State aid
- 5 funds distributed to a school subject to intervention during
- 6 that school year under subsection 5(i)(1)(a) of part A of
- 7 Section 18-8 or subsection (H) of Section 18-8.05 shall be used
- 8 for employee performance incentives. The Trustees shall
- 9 prepare a report evaluating the results of any interventions
- 10 undertaken pursuant to this Section and shall make
- 11 recommendations concerning implementation of special programs
- for dealing with underperforming schools on an ongoing basis.
- 13 This report shall be submitted to the State Superintendent of
- 14 Education and Mayor of the City of Chicago by January 1, 1999.
- 15 (Source: P.A. 89-15, eff. 5-30-95; 89-698, eff. 1-14-97;
- 16 90-548, eff. 1-1-98.)
- 17 Section 99. Effective date. This Act takes effect upon
- 18 becoming law.