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 2-3.7, 2-3.11c, 2-3.22, 2-3.27, 2-3.53a, 10-21.4, 14-8.02,
- 6 18-12, 26-2a, and 34-8 as follows:
- 7 (105 ILCS 5/2-3.7) (from Ch. 122, par. 2-3.7)
- 8 Sec. 2-3.7. Legal adviser; opinions of school officers -
- 9 Opinions. To be the legal adviser of regional offices of
- 10 <u>education</u> school officers, and, when requested by any school
- 11 officer, to give an opinion in writing upon any question
- 12 arising under the school laws of the State.
- 13 (Source: P.A. 81-1508.)
- 14 (105 ILCS 5/2-3.11c)
- 15 Sec. 2-3.11c. Teacher supply and demand report. Through
- January 1, 2009, to report annually, on or before January 1, on
- 17 the relative supply and demand for education staff of the
- public schools to the Governor, to the General Assembly, and to
- 19 institutions of higher education that prepare teachers,
- 20 administrators, school service personnel, other certificated
- 21 individuals, and other professionals employed by school
- 22 districts or joint agreements. After the report due on January

- 1 1, 2009 is submitted, future reports shall be submitted once
- every 3 years, with the first report being submitted on or
- 3 before January 1, 2012 2011. The report shall contain the
- 4 following information:
- 5 (1) the relative supply and demand for teachers,
- 6 administrators, and other certificated and
- 7 non-certificated personnel by field, content area, and
- 8 levels;
- 9 (2) State and regional analyses of fields, content
- 10 areas, and levels with an over-supply or under-supply of
- 11 educators; and
- 12 (3) projections of likely high demand and low demand
- for educators, in a manner sufficient to advise the public,
- 14 individuals, and institutions regarding career
- opportunities in education.
- 16 (Source: P.A. 96-734, eff. 8-25-09.)
- 17 (105 ILCS 5/2-3.22) (from Ch. 122, par. 2-3.22)
- 18 Sec. 2-3.22. Withholding school funds or compensation of
- 19 regional superintendent of schools. To require the State
- 20 Comptroller to withhold from the regional superintendent of
- 21 schools the amount due the regional superintendent of schools
- for his compensation, until the reports, statements, books,
- vouchers and other records provided for in Sections 2-3.17,
- 24 2-3.17a and 3-15.8 have been furnished.
- 25 (Source: P.A. 88-641, eff. 9-9-94.)

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(105 ILCS 5/2-3.27) (from Ch. 122, par. 2-3.27)
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Sec. 2-3.27. Budgets and accounting practices-Forms and 2 3 procedures.

To formulate and approve forms, procedure and regulations for school district accounts and budgets required by this Act reflecting the gross amount of income and expenses, receipts and disbursements and extending a net surplus or deficit on operating items, to advise and assist the officers of any district in respect to budgets and accounting practices and in the formulation and use of such books, records and accounts or other forms as may be required to comply with the provisions of this Act; to publish and keep current information pamphlets or manuals in looseleaf form relating to budgetary and accounting procedure or similar topics; to make all rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this Act relating to budgetary procedure and accounting, such rules and regulations to include but not to be limited to the establishment of a decimal classification of accounts; to confer with various district, county and State officials or take such other action as may be reasonably required to carry out the provisions of this Act relating to budgets and accounting.

23 (Source: Laws 1961, p. 31.)

24 (105 ILCS 5/2-3.53a)

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Sec. 2-3.53a. New principal mentoring program.

- (a) Beginning on July 1, 2007, and subject to an annual appropriation by the General Assembly, to establish a new principal mentoring program for new principals. Any individual who is first hired as a principal on or after July 1, 2007 shall participate in a new principal mentoring program for the duration of his or her first year as a principal and must complete the program in accordance with the requirements established by the State Board of Education by rule or, for a school district created by Article 34 of this Code, in accordance with the provisions of Section $34-18.33 \frac{34-18.27}{34-18.27}$ of this Code. School districts created by Article 34 are not subject to the requirements of subsection (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), or (g) of this Section. Any individual who is first hired as a principal on or after July 1, 2008 may participate in a second year of mentoring if it is determined by the State Superintendent of Education that sufficient funding exists for such participation. The new principal mentoring program shall match an experienced principal who meets the requirements of subsection (b) of this Section with each new principal in order to assist the new principal in the development of his or her professional growth and to provide guidance.
- (b) Any individual who has been a principal in Illinois for 3 or more years and who has demonstrated success as an instructional leader, as determined by the State Board by rule, is eligible to apply to be a mentor under a new principal

- 1 mentoring program. Mentors shall complete mentoring training
- 2 by entities approved by the State Board and meet any other
- 3 requirements set forth by the State Board and by the school
- 4 district employing the mentor.
- 5 (c) The State Board shall certify an entity or entities 6 approved to provide training of mentors.
- 7 (d) A mentor shall be assigned to a new principal based on
- 8 (i) similarity of grade level or type of school, (ii) learning
- 9 needs of the new principal, and (iii) geographical proximity of
- 10 the mentor to the new principal. The principal, in
- 11 collaboration with the mentor, shall identify areas for
- 12 improvement of the new principal's professional growth,
- including, but not limited to, each of the following:
- 14 (1) Analyzing data and applying it to practice.
- 15 (2) Aligning professional development and
- instructional programs.
- 17 (3) Building a professional learning community.
- 18 (4) Observing classroom practices and providing
- 19 feedback.
- 20 (5) Facilitating effective meetings.
- 21 (6) Developing distributive leadership practices.
- 22 (7) Facilitating organizational change.
- The mentor shall not be required to provide an evaluation of
- the new principal on the basis of the mentoring relationship.
- 25 (e) On or before July 1, 2008 and on or after July 1 of each
- year thereafter, the State Board shall facilitate a review and

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- evaluate the mentoring training program in collaboration with 1 2 the approved providers. Each new principal and his or her mentor must complete a verification form developed by the State 3 Board in order to certify their completion of a new principal 4 5 mentoring program.
 - (f) The requirements of this Section do not apply to any individual who has previously served as an assistant principal in Illinois acting under an administrative certificate for 5 or more years and who is hired, on or after July 1, 2007, as a principal by the school district in which the individual last served as an assistant principal, although such an individual may choose to participate in this program or shall be required to participate by the school district.
 - (g) The State Board may adopt any rules necessary for the implementation of this Section.
 - On an annual basis, the State Superintendent of Education shall determine whether appropriations are likely to be sufficient to require operation of the mentoring program for the coming year. In doing so, the State Superintendent of Education shall first determine whether it is likely that funds will be sufficient to require operation of the mentoring program for individuals in their first year as principal and shall then determine whether it is likely that funds will be sufficient to require operation of the mentoring program for individuals in their second year as principal.
- (Source: P.A. 96-373, eff. 8-13-09.) 26

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1 (105 ILCS 5/10-21.4) (from Ch. 122, par. 10-21.4)

Sec. 10-21.4. Superintendent - Duties. Except in districts in which there is only one school with less than four teachers, to employ a superintendent who shall have charge of the administration of the schools under the direction of the board of education. In addition to the administrative duties, the superintendent shall make recommendations to t.he concerning the budget, building plans, the locations of sites, the selection, retention and dismissal of teachers and all other employees, the selection of textbooks, instructional material and courses of study. However, in districts under a Financial Oversight Panel pursuant to Section 1A-8 violating a financial plan, the duties and responsibilities of the superintendent in relation to the financial and business operations of the district shall be approved by the Panel. In the event the Board refuses or fails to follow a directive or comply with an information request of the Panel, the performance of those duties shall be subject to the direction of the Panel. The superintendent shall also notify the State Board of Education, the board and the chief administrative official, other than the alleged perpetrator himself, in the school where the alleged perpetrator serves, that any person who is employed in a school or otherwise comes into frequent contact with children in the school has been named as a perpetrator in an indicated report filed pursuant to the Abused

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and Neglected Child Reporting Act, approved June 26, 1975, as amended. The superintendent shall keep or cause to be kept the records and accounts as directed and required by the board, aid in making reports required by the board, and perform such other duties as the board may delegate to him.

In addition, each year at a time designated by the State Superintendent of Education in January of each year, each superintendent shall report to the State Board of Education the number of high school students in the district who are enrolled in accredited courses (for which high school credit will be awarded upon successful completion of the courses) at any community college, together with the name and number of the course or courses which each such student is taking.

The provisions of this section shall also apply to board of director districts.

Notice of intent not to renew a contract must be given in writing stating the specific reason therefor by April 1 of the contract year unless the contract specifically provides otherwise. Failure to do so will automatically extend the contract for an additional year. Within 10 days after receipt of notice of intent not to renew a contract, the superintendent may request a closed session hearing on the dismissal. At the hearing the superintendent has the privilege of presenting evidence, witnesses and defenses on the grounds for dismissal. The provisions of this paragraph shall not apply to a district under a Financial Oversight Panel pursuant to Section 1A-8 for

- violating a financial plan.
- 2 (Source: P.A. 95-496, eff. 8-28-07.)
- 3 (105 ILCS 5/14-8.02) (from Ch. 122, par. 14-8.02)
- Sec. 14-8.02. Identification, Evaluation and Placement of Children.
- 6 (a) The State Board of Education shall make rules under 7 which local school boards shall determine the eligibility of 8 children to receive special education. Such rules shall ensure 9 that a free appropriate public education be available to all 10 children with disabilities as defined in Section 14-1.02. The 11 State Board of Education shall require local school districts 12 administer non-discriminatory procedures or tests 1.3 limited English proficiency students coming from homes in which 14 a language other than English is used to determine their 15 eligibility to receive special education. The placement of low 16 English proficiency students in special education programs and facilities shall be made in accordance with the test results 17 reflecting the student's linguistic, cultural and special 18 education needs. For purposes of determining the eligibility of 19 20 children the State Board of Education shall include in the 21 definitions of "case study", "staff conference", rules "qualified 22 "individualized educational program", and specialist" appropriate to each category of children with 23 24 disabilities as defined in this Article. For purposes of 25 determining the eligibility of children from homes in which a

2 Education shall include in the rules definitions for "qualified

bilingual specialists" and "linguistically and culturally

appropriate individualized educational programs". For purposes

of this Section, as well as Sections 14-8.02a, 14-8.02b, and

6 14-8.02c of this Code, "parent" means a parent as defined in

the federal Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (20

U.S.C. 1401(23)).

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9 (b) No child shall be eligible for special education 10 facilities except with a carefully completed case study fully 11 reviewed by professional personnel in a multidisciplinary 12 staff conference and only upon the recommendation of qualified specialists or a qualified bilingual specialist, if available. 13 At the conclusion of the multidisciplinary staff conference, 14 15 the parent of the child shall be given a copy of 16 multidisciplinary conference summary report and 17 recommendations, which includes options considered, and be informed of their right to obtain an independent educational 18 evaluation if they disagree with the evaluation findings 19 conducted or obtained by the school district. If the school 20 district's evaluation is shown to be inappropriate, the school 21 22 district shall reimburse the parent for the cost of the 23 independent evaluation. The State Board of Education shall, with advice from the State Advisory Council on Education of 24 25 Children with Disabilities on the inclusion of 26 independent educational evaluators, prepare list of а

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suggested independent educational evaluators. The State Board of Education shall include on the list clinical psychologists licensed pursuant to the Clinical Psychologist Licensing Act. Such psychologists shall not be paid fees in excess of the amount that would be received by a school psychologist for performing the same services. The State Board of Education shall supply school districts with such list and make the list available to parents at their request. School districts shall make the list available to parents at the time they are informed of their right to obtain an independent educational evaluation. However, the school district may initiate an impartial due process hearing under this Section within 5 days of any written parent request for an independent educational evaluation to show that its evaluation is appropriate. If the final decision is that the evaluation is appropriate, the parent still has a right to an independent educational evaluation, but not at public expense. An independent educational evaluation at public expense must be completed within 30 days of a parent written request unless the school district initiates an impartial due process hearing or the parent or school district offers reasonable grounds to show that such 30 day time period should be extended. If the due process hearing decision indicates that the parent is entitled to an independent educational evaluation, it must be completed within 30 days of the decision unless the parent or the school district offers reasonable grounds to show that such 30 day

period should be extended. If a parent disagrees with the 1 2 summary report or recommendations of the multidisciplinary conference or the findings of any educational evaluation which 3 results therefrom, the school district shall not proceed with a 4 5 placement based upon such evaluation and the child shall remain in his or her regular classroom setting. No child shall be 6 7 eligible for admission to a special class for the educable mentally disabled or for the trainable mentally disabled except 8 9 with a psychological evaluation and recommendation by a school 10 psychologist. Consent shall be obtained from the parent of a 11 child before any evaluation is conducted. If consent is not 12 given by the parent or if the parent disagrees with the 13 findings of the evaluation, then the school district may initiate an impartial due process hearing under this Section. 14 15 The school district may evaluate the child if that is the 16 decision resulting from the impartial due process hearing and 17 the decision is not appealed or if the decision is affirmed on appeal. The determination of eligibility shall be made and the 18 IEP meeting shall be completed within 60 school days from the 19 20 date of written parental consent. In those instances when written parental consent is obtained with fewer than 60 pupil 21 22 attendance days left in the school year, the eligibility 23 determination shall be made and the IEP meeting shall be completed prior to the first day of the following school year. 24 25 After a child has been determined to be eligible for a special 26 education class, such child must be placed in the appropriate

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program pursuant to the individualized educational program by or no later than the beginning of the next school semester. The appropriate program pursuant to the individualized educational program of students whose native tongue is a language other than English shall reflect the special education, cultural and linguistic needs. No later than September 1, 1993, the State Education shall establish standards Board of for development, implementation and monitoring of appropriate bilingual special individualized educational programs. The State Board of Education shall further incorporate appropriate monitoring procedures to verify implementation of these standards. The district shall indicate to the parent and the State Board of Education the nature of the services the child will receive for the regular school term while waiting placement in the appropriate special education class.

If the child is deaf, hard of hearing, blind, or visually impaired and he or she might be eliqible to receive services from the Illinois School for the Deaf or the Illinois School for the Visually Impaired, the school district shall notify the parents, in writing, of the existence of these schools and the services they provide and shall make a reasonable effort to inform the parents of the existence of other, local schools that provide similar services and the services that these other schools provide. This notification shall include without limitation information on school services, school admissions criteria, and school contact information.

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- In the development of the individualized education program for a student who has a disability on the autism spectrum (which includes autistic disorder, Asperger's disorder, pervasive developmental disorder not otherwise specified, childhood disintegrative disorder, and Rett Syndrome, defined in the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, fourth edition (DSM-IV, 2000)), the IEP team shall consider all of the following factors:
- 9 (1) The verbal and nonverbal communication needs of the 10 child.
 - (2) The need to develop social interaction skills and proficiencies.
 - The needs resulting from the child's unusual responses to sensory experiences.
 - resulting from (4) The needs resistance to environmental change or change in daily routines.
 - (5) The needs resulting from engagement in repetitive activities and stereotyped movements.
 - (6) The need for any positive behavioral interventions, strategies, and supports to address any behavioral difficulties resulting from autism spectrum disorder.
 - (7) Other needs resulting from the child's disability that impact progress in the general curriculum, including social and emotional development.
 - Public Act 95-257 does not create any new entitlement to a

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service, program, or benefit, but must not affect 1 2 entitlement to a service, program, or benefit created by any other law.

If the student may be eliqible to participate in the Home-Based Support Services Program for Mentally Disabled authorized under the Developmental Disability Mental Disability Services Act upon becoming an adult, the student's individualized education program shall include plans for (i) determining the student's eligibility for those home-based services, (ii) enrolling the student in the program of home-based services, and (iii) developing a plan for the student's most effective use of the home-based services after the student becomes an adult and no longer receives special educational services under this Article. The plans developed under this paragraph shall include specific actions to be taken by specified individuals, agencies, or officials.

(c) In the development of the individualized education program for a student who is functionally blind, it shall be presumed that proficiency in Braille reading and writing is essential for the student's satisfactory educational progress. For purposes of this subsection, the State Board of Education shall determine the criteria for a student to be classified as functionally blind. Students who are not currently identified functionally blind who are also entitled to Braille instruction include: (i) those whose vision loss is so severe that they are unable to read and write at a level comparable to

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their peers solely through the use of vision, and (ii) those who show evidence of progressive vision loss that may result in functional blindness. Each student who is functionally blind shall be entitled to Braille reading and writing instruction that is sufficient to enable the student to communicate with the same level of proficiency as other students of comparable ability. Instruction should be provided to the extent that the student is physically and cognitively able to use Braille. Braille instruction may be used in combination with other special education services appropriate to the student's educational needs. The assessment of each student who is functionally blind for the purpose of developing the student's individualized education program shall include documentation of the student's strengths and weaknesses in Braille skills. Each person assisting in the development of the individualized education program for a student who is functionally blind shall information describing the benefits of Braille receive instruction. The individualized education program for each student who is functionally blind shall specify the appropriate learning medium or media based on the assessment report.

(d) To the maximum extent appropriate, the placement shall provide the child with the opportunity to be educated with children who are not disabled; provided that children with disabilities who are recommended to be placed into regular education classrooms are provided with supplementary services to assist the children with disabilities to benefit from the

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regular classroom instruction and are included on the teacher's regular education class register. Subject to the limitation of the preceding sentence, placement in special classes, separate schools or other removal of the disabled child from the regular educational environment shall occur only when the nature of the severity of the disability is such that education in the regular classes with the use of supplementary aids and services cannot be achieved satisfactorily. The placement of limited English proficiency students with disabilities shall be in non-restrictive environments which provide for integration with non-disabled peers in bilingual classrooms. Annually, each January, school districts shall report data on students non-English speaking backgrounds receiving education and related services in public and private facilities as prescribed in Section 2-3.30. If there is a disagreement between parties involved regarding the special education placement of any child, either in-state or out-of-state, the placement is subject to impartial due process procedures described in Article 10 of the Rules and Regulations to Govern the Administration and Operation of Special Education.

(e) No child who comes from a home in which a language other than English is the principal language used may be assigned to any class or program under this Article until he has been given, in the principal language used by the child and used in his home, tests reasonably related to his cultural environment. All testing and evaluation materials and

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- procedures utilized for evaluation and placement shall not be 1 2 linguistically, racially or culturally discriminatory.
 - (f) Nothing in this Article shall be construed to require any child to undergo any physical examination or medical treatment whose parents object thereto on the grounds that such examination or treatment conflicts with his religious beliefs.
 - (g) School boards or their designee shall provide to the parents of a child prior written notice of any decision (a) proposing to initiate or change, or (b) refusing to initiate or change, the identification, evaluation, or educational placement of the child or the provision of a free appropriate public education to their child, and the reasons therefor. Such written notification shall also inform the parent of the opportunity to present complaints with respect to any matter relating to the educational placement of the student, or the provision of a free appropriate public education and to have an impartial due process hearing on the complaint. The notice shall inform the parents in the parents' native language, unless it is clearly not feasible to do so, of their rights and all procedures available pursuant to this Act and the federal Individuals with Disabilities Education Improvement Act of 2004 (Public Law 108-446); it shall be the responsibility of the State Superintendent to develop uniform notices setting forth the procedures available under this Act and the federal Individuals with Disabilities Education Improvement Act of 2004 (Public Law 108-446) to be used by all school boards. The

services of an interpreter.

notice shall also inform the parents of the availability upon request of a list of free or low-cost legal and other relevant services available locally to assist parents in initiating an impartial due process hearing. Any parent who is deaf, or does not normally communicate using spoken English, who participates in a meeting with a representative of a local educational agency for the purposes of developing an individualized educational program shall be entitled to the

(g-5) For purposes of this subsection (g-5), "qualified professional" means an individual who holds credentials to evaluate the child in the domain or domains for which an evaluation is sought or an intern working under the direct supervision of a qualified professional, including a master's or doctoral degree candidate.

To ensure that a parent can participate fully and effectively with school personnel in the development of appropriate educational and related services for his or her child, the parent, an independent educational evaluator, or a qualified professional retained by or on behalf of a parent or child must be afforded reasonable access to educational facilities, personnel, classrooms, and buildings and to the child as provided in this subsection (g-5). The requirements of this subsection (g-5) apply to any public school facility, building, or program and to any facility, building, or program supported in whole or in part by public funds. Prior to

Student Records Act.

educational process.

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(1) A parent must be afforded reasonable access of sufficient duration and scope for the purpose of observing his or her child in the child's current educational placement, services, or program or for the purpose of visiting an educational placement or program proposed for the child.

Educational Rights and Privacy Act and the Illinois School

The visitor shall not disrupt the

(2) An independent educational evaluator or a qualified professional retained by or on behalf of a parent or child must be afforded reasonable access of sufficient duration and scope for the purpose of conducting an

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evaluation of the child, the child's performance, the child's current educational program, placement, services, or environment, or any educational program, placement, services, or environment proposed for the child, including interviews of educational personnel, child observations, assessments of assessments, tests or t.he child's educational program, services, or placement or of any proposed educational program, services, or placement. If one or more interviews of school personnel are part of the evaluation, the interviews must be conducted at a mutually agreed upon time, date, and place that do not interfere with the school employee's school duties. The school may limit interviews to district personnel having information relevant to the child's current educational services, program, or placement or to a proposed educational service, program, or placement.

- 17 (h) (Blank).
- 18 (i) (Blank).
- 19 (j) (Blank).
- 20 (k) (Blank).
- 21 (l) (Blank).
- 22 (m) (Blank).
- 23 (n) (Blank).
- (o) (Blank).
- 25 (Source: P.A. 95-257, eff. 1-1-08; 95-876, eff. 8-21-08;
- 26 96-657, eff. 8-25-09.)

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(105 ILCS 5/18-12) (from Ch. 122, par. 18-12)

Sec. 18-12. Dates for filing State aid claims. The school board of each school district shall require teachers, principals, or superintendents to furnish from records kept by them such data as it needs in preparing and certifying to the State Superintendent of Education regional superintendent its school district report of claims provided in Sections 18-8.05 through 18-9 as required by the State Superintendent of Education. The district claim shall be based on the latest available equalized assessed valuation and tax rates, as provided in Section 18-8.05 and shall use the average daily attendance as determined by the method outlined in Section 18-8.05 and shall be certified and filed with the State Superintendent of Education regional superintendent by June 21 for districts with an official school calendar end date before June 15 or within 2 weeks following the official school calendar end date for districts with a school year end date of June 15 or later. The regional superintendent shall certify and file with the State Superintendent of Education district State aid claims by July 1 for districts with an official school calendar end date before June 15 or no later than July 15 for districts with an official school calendar end date of June 15 or later. Failure to so file by these deadlines constitutes a forfeiture of the right to receive payment by the State until such claim is filed and vouchered for payment. The regional

superintendent of schools shall certify the county report of claims by July 15; and the State Superintendent of Education shall voucher for payment those claims to the State Comptroller as provided in Section 18-11.

Except as otherwise provided in this Section, if any school district fails to provide the minimum school term specified in Section 10-19, the State aid claim for that year shall be reduced by the State Superintendent of Education in an amount equivalent to 1/176 or .56818% for each day less than the number of days required by this Code.

If the State Superintendent of Education determines that the failure to provide the minimum school term was occasioned by an act or acts of God, or was occasioned by conditions beyond the control of the school district which posed a hazardous threat to the health and safety of pupils, the State aid claim need not be reduced.

If a school district is precluded from providing the minimum hours of instruction required for a full day of attendance due to an adverse weather condition or a condition beyond the control of the school district that poses a hazardous threat to the health and safety of students, then the partial day of attendance may be counted if (i) the school district has provided at least one hour of instruction prior to the closure of the school district, (ii) a school building has provided at least one hour of instruction prior to the closure of the school building, or (iii) the normal start time of the

school district is delayed.

If, prior to providing any instruction, a school district must close one or more but not all school buildings after consultation with a local emergency response agency or due to a condition beyond the control of the school district, then the school district may claim attendance for up to 2 school days based on the average attendance of the 3 school days immediately preceding the closure of the affected school building. The partial or no day of attendance described in this Section and the reasons therefore shall be certified within a month of the closing or delayed start by the school district superintendent to the regional superintendent of schools for forwarding to the State Superintendent of Education for approval.

No exception to the requirement of providing a minimum school term may be approved by the State Superintendent of Education pursuant to this Section unless a school district has first used all emergency days provided for in its regular calendar.

If the State Superintendent of Education declares that an energy shortage exists during any part of the school year for the State or a designated portion of the State, a district may operate the school attendance centers within the district 4 days of the week during the time of the shortage by extending each existing school day by one clock hour of school work, and the State aid claim shall not be reduced, nor shall the

- 1 employees of that district suffer any reduction in salary or
- 2 benefits as a result thereof. A district may operate all
- 3 attendance centers on this revised schedule, or may apply the
- 4 schedule to selected attendance centers, taking into
- 5 consideration such factors as pupil transportation schedules
- 6 and patterns and sources of energy for individual attendance
- 7 centers.
- 8 Electronically submitted State aid claims shall be
- 9 submitted by duly authorized district or regional individuals
- 10 over a secure network that is password protected. The
- 11 electronic submission of a State aid claim must be accompanied
- 12 with an affirmation that all of the provisions of Sections
- 13 18-8.05 through 18-9, 10-22.5, and 24-4 of this Code are met in
- 14 all respects.
- 15 (Source: P.A. 95-152, eff. 8-14-07; 95-811, eff. 8-13-08;
- 16 95-876, eff. 8-21-08; 96-734, eff. 8-25-09.)
- 17 (105 ILCS 5/26-2a) (from Ch. 122, par. 26-2a)
- 18 Sec. 26-2a. A "truant" is defined as a child subject to
- 19 compulsory school attendance and who is absent without valid
- 20 cause from such attendance for a school day or portion thereof.
- "Valid cause" for absence shall be illness, observance of a
- 22 religious holiday, death in the immediate family, family
- 23 emergency, and shall include such other situations beyond the
- 24 control of the student as determined by the board of education
- 25 in each district, or such other circumstances which cause

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- reasonable concern to the parent for the safety or health of 1 2 the student.
- "Chronic or habitual truant" shall be defined as a child 3 subject to compulsory school attendance and who is absent 5 without valid cause from such attendance for 10% or more of the previous 180 regular attendance days. 6
- "Truant minor" is defined as a chronic truant to whom 7 8 supportive services, including prevention, diagnostic, 9 intervention and remedial services, alternative programs and 10 other school and community resources have been provided and 11 have failed to result in the cessation of chronic truancy, or 12 have been offered and refused.
 - A "dropout" is defined as any child enrolled in grades one 9 through 12 whose name has been removed from the district enrollment roster for any reason other than the student's death, extended illness, removal for medical non-compliance, expulsion, aging out, graduation, or completion of a program of studies and who has not transferred to another public or private school or moved out of the United States and is not known to be home-schooled by his or her parents or quardians or continuing school in another country.
- 22 "Religion" for the purposes of this Article, includes all 23 aspects of religious observance and practice, as well as belief. 24
- 25 (Source: P.A. 96-1423, eff. 8-3-10.)

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(105 ILCS 5/34-8) (from Ch. 122, par. 34-8)

Sec. 34-8. Powers and duties of general superintendent. The general superintendent of schools shall prescribe and control, subject to the approval of the board and to other provisions of this Article, the courses of study mandated by State law, textbooks, educational apparatus and equipment, discipline in and conduct of the schools, and shall perform such other duties as the board may by rule prescribe. The superintendent shall also notify the State Board of Education, the board and the chief administrative official, other t.han the alleged perpetrator himself, in the school where the alleged perpetrator serves, that any person who is employed in a school or otherwise comes into frequent contact with children in the school has been named as a perpetrator in an indicated report filed pursuant to the Abused and Neglected Child Reporting Act, approved June 26, 1975, as amended.

The general superintendent may be granted the authority by the board to hire a specific number of employees to assist in meeting immediate responsibilities. Conditions of employment for such personnel shall not be subject to the provisions of Section 34-85.

The general superintendent may, pursuant to a delegation of authority by the board and Section 34-18, approve contracts and expenditures.

Pursuant to other provisions of this Article, sites shall be selected, schoolhouses located thereon and plans therefor

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and textbooks and educational apparatus equipment shall be adopted and purchased by the board only upon the recommendation of the general superintendent of schools or by a majority vote of the full membership of the board and, in the case of textbooks, subject to Article 28 of this Act. The board may furnish free textbooks to pupils and may publish its own textbooks and manufacture its own apparatus, equipment and supplies.

In addition, each year at a time designated by the State Superintendent of Education in January of each year, the general superintendent of schools shall report to the State Board of Education the number of high school students in the district who are enrolled in accredited courses (for which high school credit will be awarded upon successful completion of the courses) at any community college, together with the name and number of the course or courses which each such student is taking.

The general superintendent shall also have the authority to monitor the performance of attendance centers, to identify and place an attendance center on remediation and probation, and to recommend to the board that the attendance center be placed on intervention and be reconstituted, subject to the provisions of Sections 34-8.3 and 8.4.

The general superintendent, or his or her designee, shall conduct an annual evaluation of each principal in the district pursuant to quidelines promulgated by the Board and the Board

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approved principal evaluation form. The evaluation shall be based on factors, including the following: (i) student academic improvement, as defined by the school improvement plan; (ii) student absenteeism rates at the school; (iii) instructional leadership; (iv) effective implementation of programs, or strategies to improve student achievement; (v) school management; and (vi) other factors, including, without limitation, the principal's communication skills and ability to create and maintain a student-centered learning environment, to develop opportunities for professional development, and to encourage parental involvement and community partnerships to achieve school improvement.

Effective no later than September 1, 2012, the general superintendent or his or her designee shall develop a written principal evaluation plan. The evaluation plan must be in writing and shall supersede the evaluation requirements set forth in this Section. The evaluation plan must do at least all of the following:

- (1) Provide for annual evaluation of all principals employed under a performance contract by the general superintendent or his or her designee, no later than July 1st of each year.
- principal's specific 24 (2) Consider the duties, 25 responsibilities, management, and competence as 26 principal.

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(3) Specify the principal's strengths and weaknesses,
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         with supporting reasons.
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- (4) Align with research-based standards.
- 4 (5) Use data and indicators on student growth as a
- 5 significant factor in rating principal performance.
- (Source: P.A. 95-496, eff. 8-28-07; 96-861, eff. 1-15-10.) 6

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          (105 ILCS 5/2-3.9 rep.)
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- 8 (105 ILCS 5/2-3.10 rep.)
- 9 (105 ILCS 5/2-3.17 rep.)
- 10 (105 ILCS 5/2-3.70 rep.)
- 11 (105 ILCS 5/2-3.87 rep.)
- 12 (105 ILCS 5/2-3.111 rep.)
- 13 (105 ILCS 5/13B-35.15 rep.)
- 14 (105 ILCS 5/13B-35.20 rep.)
- 15 (105 ILCS 5/13B-40 rep.)
- 16 Section 10. The School Code is amended by repealing
- Sections 2-3.9, 2-3.10, 2-3.17, 2-3.70, 2-3.87, 2-3.111, 17
- 13B-35.15, 13B-35.20, and 13B-40. 18
- 19 Section 15. The Critical Health Problems and Comprehensive
- 20 Health Education Act is amended by changing Section 6 as
- 21 follows:
- 22 (105 ILCS 110/6) (from Ch. 122, par. 866)
- 23 Sec. 6. Rules and Regulations. In carrying out the powers

- 1 and duties of the State Board of Education and the advisory
- 2 committee established by this Act, the State Board is and such
- 3 committee are authorized to promulgate rules and regulations in
- order to implement the provisions of this Act. 4
- 5 (Source: P.A. 81-1508.)
- 6 (105 ILCS 110/5 rep.)
- 7 Section 20. The Critical Health Problems and Comprehensive
- Health Education Act is amended by repealing Section 5. 8
- 9 (105 ILCS 215/Act rep.)
- 10 Section 25. The Chicago Community Schools Study Commission
- 11 Act is repealed.

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