

**IASB POLICY REFERENCE MANUAL  
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## **General Personnel**

### **Equal Employment Opportunity and Minority Recruitment**

The School District shall provide equal employment opportunities to all persons regardless of their race, color, creed, religion, national origin, sex, sexual orientation, age, ancestry, marital status, arrest record, military status or unfavorable military discharge, citizenship status provided the individual is authorized to work in the United States, use of lawful products while not at work, being a victim of domestic or sexual violence, physical or mental handicap or disability, if otherwise able to perform the essential functions of the job with reasonable accommodation, and other legally protected categories.

Persons who believe they have not received equal employment opportunities should report their claims to the Nondiscrimination Coordinator and/or a Complaint Manager for the Uniform Grievance Procedure. These individuals are listed below. No employee or applicant will be discriminated or retaliated against because he or she initiated a complaint, was a witness, supplied information, or otherwise participated in an investigation or proceeding involving an alleged violation of this policy or State or federal laws, rules or regulations, provided the employee or applicant did not make a knowingly false accusation nor provide knowingly false information.

#### **Administrative Implementation**

The Superintendent shall appoint a Nondiscrimination Coordinator for personnel who shall be responsible for coordinating the District's nondiscrimination efforts. The Nondiscrimination Coordinator may be the Superintendent or a Complaint Manager for the Uniform Grievance Procedure. The Superintendent shall insert into this policy the names, addresses, and telephone numbers of the District's current Nondiscrimination Coordinator and Complaint Managers.

#### **Nondiscrimination Coordinator:**

\_\_\_\_\_  
Name Steven Fink, Superintendent, Cambridge  
CUSD 227

\_\_\_\_\_  
Address 300 South West Street, Cambridge, IL  
61238

\_\_\_\_\_  
Telephone 309/937-2144

**Complaint Managers:**

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Name Shelly Logston, Principal, Cambridge  
Elementary School

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Name Robert Reagan, Principal, Cambridge  
Junior/Senior High School

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Address 312 South West Street, Cambridge, IL  
61238

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Address 300 South West Street, Cambridge, IL 61238

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Telephone 309/937-2028

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Telephone 309/937-2051

The Superintendent shall also use reasonable measures to inform staff members and applicants that the District is an equal opportunity employer, such as, by posting required notices and including this policy in the appropriate handbooks.

Minority Recruitment

The District will attempt to recruit and hire minority employees. The implementation of this policy may include advertising openings in minority publications, participating in minority job fairs, and recruiting at colleges and universities with significant minority enrollments. This policy, however, does not require or permit the District to give preferential treatment or special rights based on a protected status without evidence of past discrimination.

LEGAL REF.:

Age Discrimination in Employment Act, 29 U.S.C. §621 et seq.  
Americans With Disabilities Act, Title I, 42 U.S.C. §12111 et seq.  
Civil Rights Act of 1991, 29 U.S.C. §§621 et seq., 42 U.S.C. §1981 et seq., §2000e et seq., and §12101 et seq.  
Equal Employment Opportunities Act (Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964), 42 U.S.C. §2000e et seq., 29 C.F.R. Part 1601.  
Equal Pay Act, 29 U.S.C. §206(d).  
Immigration Reform and Control Act, 8 U.S.C. §1324a et seq.  
Rehabilitation Act of 1973, 29 U.S.C. §791 et seq.  
Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, 42 U.S.C. §2000d et seq.  
Title IX of the Education Amendments, 20 U.S.C. §1681 et seq., 34 C.F.R. Part 106.  
Uniformed Services Employment and Reemployment Rights Act (1994), 38 U.S.C. §§4301 et seq.  
Ill. Constitution, Art. I, §§17, 18, and 19.  
105 ILCS 5/10-20.7, 5/10-20.7a, 5/10-21.1, 5/10-22.4, 5/10-23.5, 5/22-19, 5/24-4, 5/24-4.1, and 5/24-7.  
Ill. Whistleblower Act 740 ILCS 174 et seq.  
775 ILCS 5/1-103 and 5/2-102.  
Religious Freedom Restoration Act, 775 ILCS 35/5.  
Ill. Equal Pay Act of 2003, 820 ILCS 112/1 et seq.  
Victims' Economic Security and Safety Act, 820 ILCS 180/30.  
23 Ill.Admin.Code §1.230.

CROSS REF.:

2:260 (Uniform Grievance Procedure), 5:20 (Sexual Harassment), 5:30 (Hiring Process and Criteria, 5:40 (Communicable and Chronic Infectious Disease), 5:70 (Religious Holidays), 5:180 (Temporary Illness or Temporary Incapacity), 5:250 (Leaves of Absence), 5:270 (Employment, At-Will, Compensation, and Assignment), 5:330 (Sick Days, Vacation, Holidays, and Leaves), 7:10 (Equal Educational Opportunities), 7:180 (Preventing Bullying, Intimidation, and Harassment), 8:70 (Accommodating Individuals with Disabilities)

## General Personnel

### Sexual Harassment

The School District shall provide employees an employment environment free of unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, and other verbal or physical conduct, or communications constituting sexual harassment as defined and otherwise prohibited by State and federal law.

District employees shall not make unwelcome sexual advances or request sexual favors or engage in any unwelcome conduct of a sexual nature when: (1) submission to such conduct is made either explicitly or implicitly a term or condition of an individual's employment; (2) submission to or rejection of such conduct by an individual is used as the basis for employment decisions affecting such individual; or (3) such conduct has the purpose or effect of substantially interfering with an individual's work performance or creating an intimidating, hostile, or offensive working environment. Sexual harassment prohibited by this policy includes verbal or physical conduct. The terms intimidating, hostile, or offensive include, but are not limited to, conduct that has the effect of humiliation, embarrassment, or discomfort. Sexual harassment will be evaluated in light of all the circumstances.

A violation of this policy may result in discipline, up to and including discharge. Any person making a knowingly false accusation regarding sexual harassment will likewise be subject to disciplinary action, up to and including discharge.

Aggrieved persons, who feel comfortable doing so, should directly inform the person engaging in sexually harassing conduct or communication that such conduct or communication is offensive and must stop.

Employees should report claims of sexual harassment to the Nondiscrimination Coordinator and/or use the Board policy 2:260, *Uniform Grievance Procedure*. Employees may choose to report to a person of the employee's same sex. Initiating a complaint of sexual harassment shall not adversely affect the complainant's employment, compensation, or work assignments.

There are no express time limits for initiating complaints and grievances under this policy; however, every effort should be made to file such complaints as soon as possible, while facts are known and potential witnesses are available.

#### Whom to Contact with a Report or Complaint

The Superintendent shall insert into this policy the names, addresses, and telephone numbers of the District's current Nondiscrimination Coordinator and Complaint Managers.

#### **Nondiscrimination Coordinator:**

\_\_\_\_\_  
Name Steven Fink, Superintendent, Cambridge  
CUSD #227

\_\_\_\_\_  
Address 300 South West Street, Cambridge, IL  
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Telephone 309/937-2051

The Superintendent shall also use reasonable measures to inform staff members and applicants of this policy, which shall include reprinting this policy in the appropriate handbooks.

LEGAL REF.: Title VII of the Civil Rights Act, 42 U.S.C. §2000e et seq., 29 C.F.R. §1604.11.  
Title IX of the Education Amendments, 20 U.S.C. §1681 et seq.; 34 C.F.R. §1604.11.  
775 ILCS 5/2-101(E) and 5/2-102(D).  
56 Ill. Admin.Code Parts 2500, 2510, 5210, and 5220.  
Burlington Industries v. Ellerth, 118 S.Ct. 2257 (1998).  
Faragher v. City of Boca Raton, 118 S.Ct. 2275 (1998).  
Franklin v. Gwinnett Co. Public Schools, 112 S.Ct. 1028 (1992).  
Harris v. Forklift Systems, 114 S.Ct. 367 (1993).  
Jackson v. Birmingham Board of Education, 125 S.Ct. 1497 (2005).  
Meritor Savings Bank v. Vinson, 106 S.Ct. 2399 (1986).  
Oncale v. Sundown Offshore Services, 118 S.Ct. 998 (1998).

CROSS REF.: 2:260 (Uniform Grievance Procedure), 5:10 (Equal Employment Opportunity and Minority Recruitment), 7:20 (Harassment of Students Prohibited)

## General Personnel

### Hiring Process and Criteria <sup>1</sup>

The District hires the most qualified personnel consistent with budget and staffing requirements and in compliance with School Board policy on equal employment opportunity and minority recruitment. <sup>2</sup> The Superintendent is responsible for recruiting personnel and making hiring recommendations to the Board. <sup>3</sup> If the Superintendent's recommendation is rejected, the Superintendent must submit another. <sup>4</sup> No individual will be employed who has been convicted of a criminal offense listed in Section 5/21-23a of The School Code. <sup>5</sup>

All applicants must complete a District application in order to be considered for employment. <sup>6</sup>

### Job Descriptions

The Superintendent shall develop and maintain a current comprehensive job description for each position or job category; however, a provision in a collective bargaining agreement or individual contract will control in the event of a conflict. <sup>7</sup>

<sup>1</sup> State or federal law controls this policy's content. This policy contains an item on which collective bargaining may be required. Any policy that impacts upon wages, hours, and terms and conditions of employment, is subject to collective bargaining upon request by the employee representative, even if the policy involves an inherent managerial right.

<sup>2</sup> See policy 5:10, *Equal Employment Opportunity and Minority Recruitment*. Districts may not classify a job as either a "male" or "female" job (29 C.F.R. §1604.5, 34 C.F.R. §106.55).

<sup>3</sup> Boards must consider the superintendent's recommendations concerning, among other things, "the selection, retention, and dismissal of employees," 105 ILCS 5/10-16.7. The board may want this alternative sentence:

All personnel decisions are made by the Board, but only on the recommendation of the Superintendent.

<sup>4</sup> An additional optional sentence follows:

The Superintendent may select personnel on a short-term basis for a specific project or emergency condition before the Board's approval.

<sup>5</sup> 105 ILCS 5/10-21.9(c), amended by P.A. 96-431.

<sup>6</sup> Any person who applies for employment as a teacher, principal, superintendent, or other certificated employee who willfully makes a false statement on his or her application for employment, material to his or her qualifications for employment, which he or she does not believe to be true, is guilty of a Class A misdemeanor (105 ILCS 5/22-6.5). District employment applications must contain a statement to this effect (Id.).

Each employment application for a certificated position must state the following (Id.):

Failure to provide requested employment or employer history which is material to the applicant's qualifications for employment or the provision of statements which the applicant does not believe to be true may be a Class A misdemeanor.

<sup>7</sup> Districts should have job descriptions for each position in order to establish the position's essential functions. The Americans with Disabilities Act protects individuals who have a disability and are qualified, with reasonable accommodation, to perform the *essential functions* of the job (42 U.S.C. §12101, amended by the ADA Amendments Act (ADAAA), Pub. L. 110-325). Determining which functions are essential may be critical to determining if an individual with a disability is qualified. An individual is qualified to perform a job even though he or she is unable, due to a disability, to perform tasks which are incidental to the job. Only when an individual is unable to perform the *essential functions* of a job may a district deny the individual employment opportunities (29 C.F.R. §1630.2(m)).

A job description is evidence of a position's *essential functions* (29 C.F.R. §1630.2(n)). In order for a particular function to be essential: (1) the employer must actually require employees in the position to perform it, and (2) the position would be *fundamentally altered* if the function were removed (Id.). Whether a particular function is essential is a factual determination.

### Investigations

The Superintendent or designee shall ensure that a fingerprint-based criminal history records check and a check of the Statewide Sex Offender Database and Violent Offender Against Youth Database (when available) is performed on each applicant as required by State law. <sup>8</sup> The Superintendent or designee shall notify an applicant if the applicant is identified in either database. <sup>9</sup> The Board President will keep a conviction record confidential and share it only with the Superintendent, Regional Superintendent, State Superintendent, State Teacher Certification Board, or any other person necessary to the hiring decision. <sup>10</sup>

Each newly hired employee must complete an Immigration and Naturalization Service Form as required by federal law. <sup>11</sup>

The District retains the right to discharge any employee whose criminal background investigation reveals a conviction for committing or attempting to commit any of the offenses outlined in Section 5/21-23a of The School Code or who falsifies, or omits facts from, his or her employment application or other employment documents.

### Physical Examinations

New employees must furnish evidence of physical fitness to perform assigned duties and freedom from communicable disease, including tuberculosis. <sup>12</sup> All physical fitness examinations and tests for tuberculosis must be performed by a physician licensed in Illinois, or any other state, to practice medicine and surgery in any of its branches, or an advanced practice nurse who has a written collaborative agreement with a collaborating physician that authorizes the advanced practice nurse to perform health examinations, or a physician assistant who has been delegated the authority by his or her supervising physician to perform health examinations. The employee must have the physical examination and tuberculin test performed no more than 90 days before submitting evidence of it to the Board.

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**Important:** The ADAAA makes significant changes to the ADA's definition of disability that broadens the scope of coverage and overturns a series of U.S. Supreme Court decisions that made it difficult to prove that an impairment was a disability. On June 17, 2009, the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) voted to approve a proposed Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (NPRM) to conform its current ADA regulations to the ADAAA. The EEOC has stated that it may immediately begin using the positions set forth in its proposed regulations for its litigation and enforcement proceedings because it views ADAAA as restorative to ADA. The latest information about the NPRM to the ADA regulations is available at: [www.eeoc.gov/ada/amendments\\_notice.html](http://www.eeoc.gov/ada/amendments_notice.html). Consult the board attorney regarding these amendment's impact on the district's hiring processes.

<sup>8</sup> The policy's requirements on criminal records checks are mandated by 105 ILCS 5/10-21.9. See administrative procedure 5:30-AP2, *Investigations*, for the process and positions requiring criminal background investigation.

<sup>9</sup> *Id.*

<sup>10</sup> 105 ILCS 5/10-21.9(b).

<sup>11</sup> Immigration Reform and Control Act, 8 U.S.C. §1324a *et seq.* Consult with the board attorney regarding the district's rights and responsibilities under all Illinois laws if the district uses any electronic employment verification system, including *E-Verify* and/or the Basic Pilot Program (820 ILCS 55/, amended by P.A. 96-623). P.A. 96-623 urges employers who voluntarily use *E-Verify* (formerly known as the Basic Pilot/Employment Eligibility Verification Program) to consult the Ill. Dept. of Labor's website for current information on the accuracy of *E-Verify* and to review and understand their legal responsibilities relating to the use of any electronic employment verification systems. See footnote 2 in 5:150-AP, *Personnel Records*, for a more detailed discussion of *E-Verify* issues.

<sup>12</sup> Pre-employment medical inquiries must be limited to whether the applicant is able to perform job-related functions; required medical examinations of applicants is forbidden (American with Disabilities Act [ADA], 42 U.S.C. §12112(d)(2), as amended by the ADAAA, Pub. L. 110-325); see also footnote 7 for an explanation regarding the ADAAA. Districts may condition an employment offer on taking and passing medical inquiries or physical exams, provided that all entering employees in the same classification receive the same conditional offer. Boards must require new employees to furnish evidence of a physical examination and a tuberculin skin test and, if appropriate, an X-ray (105 ILCS 5/24-5).

Note that while examination by a spiritual leader/practitioner is sufficient for purposes of leaves, the statute does not permit an examination by a spiritual leader/practitioner for initial employment exams. This difference may present a constitutional issue; contact the board attorney for an opinion if an applicant wants to use an examination by a spiritual leader/practitioner.

Any employee may be required to have an additional examination by a physician who is licensed in Illinois to practice medicine and surgery in all its branches, or an advanced practice nurse who has a written collaborative agreement with a collaborating physician that authorizes the advanced practice nurse to perform health examinations, or a physician assistant who has been delegated the authority by his or her supervising physician to perform health examinations, if the examination is job-related and consistent with business necessity. <sup>13</sup> The Board will pay the expenses of any such examination.

#### Orientation Program

The District's staff will provide an orientation program for new employees to acquaint them with the District's policies and procedures, the school's rules and regulations, and the responsibilities of their position.

LEGAL REF.: Americans with Disabilities Act, 42 U.S.C. §12112, 29 C.F.R. Part 1630.  
Immigration Reform and Control Act, 8 U.S.C. §1324a *et seq.*  
105 ILCS 5/10-16.7, 5/10-20.7, 5/10-21.4, 5/10-21.9, 5/21-23a, 5/10-22.34, 5/10-22.34b, 5/22-6.5, and 5/24-1 *et seq.*  
820 ILCS 55/.  
Duldulao v. St. Mary of Nazareth Hospital, 483 N.E.2d 956 (Ill.App.1, 1985), *aff'd in part and remanded* 505 N.E.2d 314 (Ill., 1987).  
Kaiser v. Dixon, 468 N.E.2d 822 (Ill.App.2, 1984).  
Molitor v. Chicago Title & Trust Co., 59 N.E.2d 695 (Ill.App.1, 1945).

CROSS REF.: 3:50 (Administrative Personnel Other Than the Superintendent), 5:10 (Equal Employment Opportunity and Minority Recruitment), 5:40 (Communicable and Chronic Infectious Disease), 5:280 (Educational Support Personnel - Duties and Qualifications)

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<sup>13</sup> The State law (105 ILCS 5/24-5) allowing boards to require physicals of current employees "from time to time," has been superseded by federal law (ADA, 42 U.S.C. §12112(d)(4), as amended by the ADAAA, Pub. L. 110-325). The ADA allows medical inquiries of current employees only when they are job-related and consistent with business necessity or part of a voluntary employee wellness program (*Id.*). Districts may deny jobs to individuals with disabilities who pose a direct threat to the health or safety of others in the workplace, provided that a reasonable accommodation would not either eliminate the risk or reduce it to an acceptable level (42 U.S.C. §12113; 29 C.F.R. Part 1630.2(r)). See footnote 7 for an explanation regarding the ADAAA.

See the above footnote for a discussion of examinations by spiritual leaders/practitioners.

## General Personnel

### Compliance with the Fair Labor Standards Act 1

#### Job Classifications

The Superintendent will ensure that all job positions are identified as either “exempt” or “non-exempt” according to State law and the Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA) and that employees are informed whether they are “exempt” or “non-exempt.” 2 “Exempt” and “non-exempt” employee categories may include certificated and non-certificated job positions. All non-exempt employees, whether paid on a salary or hourly basis, are covered by minimum wage and overtime provisions.

#### Workweek and Compensation

The workweek for District employees will be 12:00 a.m. Saturday until 11:59 p.m. Friday. 3 Non-exempt employees will be compensated for all hours worked in a workweek including overtime. For non-exempt employees paid a salary, the salary is paid for a 40-hour workweek even if an employee is scheduled for less than 40 hours. 4 “Overtime” is time worked in excess of 40 hours in a single workweek.

#### Overtime

The School Board discourages overtime work by non-exempt employees. A non-exempt employee shall not work overtime without his or her supervisor’s express approval. 5 All supervisors of non-exempt employees shall: (1) monitor overtime use on a weekly basis and report such use to the business office, (2) seek the Superintendent or designee’s written pre-approval for any long term or repeated use of overtime that can be reasonably anticipated, (3) ensure that overtime provisions of

1 State or federal law controls this policy’s content. This policy contains an item on which collective bargaining may be required. Any policy that impacts upon wages, hours, or terms and conditions of employment, is subject to collective bargaining upon request by the employee representative, even if the policy involves an inherent managerial right.

The Illinois Minimum Wage Law, 820 ILCS 105/4a, as amended by P.A. 93-672, covers all school employees, although many are exempt from overtime requirements. The federal Fair Labor Standards Act (29 U.S.C. §§201-219) also covers school employees. The law offering the greatest benefits to employees will control specific issues.

School districts in several states are experiencing widespread action by non-exempt employees to recoup unpaid overtime wages. Many of these actions have been successful because the school district did not strictly comply with overtime requirements. School officials are strongly encouraged to seek assistance from their attorney when making decisions involving wage and hour issues.

2 “Exempt” employees are exempt from overtime requirements. An exempt employee, according to Illinois law, is “any employee employed in a bona fide executive, administrative or professional capacity, . . . , as defined by or covered by the Federal Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 and the rules adopted under that Act, as both exist on March 30, 2003, but compensated at the amount of salary specified [in the current rules].” 820 ILCS 105/4a, as amended by PA 93-672. By referring to the definitions in the former federal rules, the Illinois legislature rejected the U.S. Department of Labor’s effort to expand the number of employees who are exempt from overtime requirements. In Illinois, the criteria used to determine whether an employee is exempt remains the same despite the federal rule change, except if an employee is impacted by the new salary threshold increase. To qualify for exemption, employees generally must meet certain tests regarding their job duties and be paid on a “salary basis” at not less than \$455 per week. To check compliance, districts should review their list of exempt employees with their attorneys.

3 Employers must identify the workweek, but may designate any 7-day period. **Boards should ascertain what is currently used as a workweek to avoid inadvertently adopting a policy containing a different designation.** The workweek in this sample policy allows supervisors to adjust employee schedules at the end of the week if an employee was required to work the weekend.

4 If the workweek is less than 40 hours, an employee is entitled to additional “straight time” compensation for the extra hours up to 40 and then overtime compensation for the hours worked over 40 (29 U.S.C. §207(a)(1)).

5 Employees must be compensated for all time worked, even if it is unauthorized overtime. However, employees who intentionally work unauthorized overtime may be subject to disciplinary action.

this policy and the FLSA are followed, and (4) ensure that employees are compensated for any overtime worked. Accurate and complete time sheets of actual hours worked during the workweek shall be signed by each employee and submitted to the business office. The business office will review work records of employees on a regular basis, make an assessment of overtime use, and provide the assessment to the Superintendent. In lieu of overtime compensation, non-exempt employees may receive compensatory time-off, according to Board policy 5:310, *Compensatory Time-Off*.<sup>6</sup>

#### Suspension Without Pay

No exempt employee shall have his or her salary docked, such as by an unpaid suspension, if the deduction would cause a loss of the exempt status.<sup>7</sup> Certificated employees may be suspended without pay in accordance with Board policy 5:240, *Professional Personnel - Suspension*. Non-certificated employees may be suspended without pay in accordance with Board policy 5:290, *Educational Support Personnel - Employment Termination and Suspensions*.

#### Administrative Implementation

The Superintendent shall implement this policy to ensure FLSA compliance.

LEGAL REF.: 820 ILCS 105/4a.  
Fair Labor Standards Act, 29 U.S.C. §201 et seq., 29 C.F.R. Parts 516, 541, 548, 553, 778, and 785.

CROSS REF.: 5:240 (Suspension), 5:290 (Employment Termination and Suspensions), 5:310 (Compensatory Time-Off)

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<sup>6</sup> Optional. The FLSA regulates the use of "comp-time" (29 U.S.C. §201 et seq.). Before offering comp-time, a board must have a compensatory time-off policy or the topic must be covered in an applicable collective bargaining agreement.

<sup>7</sup> Docking an exempt employee's salary (e.g., for a disciplinary suspension) may result in the loss of the exemption unless the deduction was specifically authorized. Teachers, however, are not covered by this restriction. The IASB sample policy does not treat teachers differently than other exempt employees.

## **General Personnel**

### **Communicable and Chronic Infectious Disease**

The Superintendent shall develop and implement procedures for managing known or suspected cases of a communicable and chronic infectious disease involving District employees that are consistent with State and federal law, Illinois Department of Public Health rules, and School Board policies.

An employee with a communicable or chronic infectious disease is encouraged to inform the Superintendent immediately and grant consent to being monitored by the District's Communicable and Chronic Infectious Disease Review Team. The Review Team, if used, provides information and recommendations to the Superintendent concerning the employee's conditions of employment and necessary accommodations. The Review Team shall hold the employee's medical condition and records in strictest confidence, except to the extent allowed by law.

An employee with a communicable or chronic infectious disease will be permitted to retain his or her position whenever, after reasonable accommodations and without undue hardship, there is no substantial risk of transmission of the disease to others, provided an employee is able to continue to perform the position's essential functions. An employee with a communicable and chronic infectious disease remains subject to the Board's employment policies including sick and/or other leave, physical examinations, temporary and permanent disability, and termination.

- LEGAL REF.: Americans With Disabilities Act, 42 U.S.C. §12101 et seq.; 29 C.F.R. §1630.1 et seq.  
Rehabilitation Act of 1973, 29 U.S.C. §791; 34 C.F.R. §104.1 et seq.  
20 ILCS 2305/6.  
105 ILCS 5/24-5.  
820 ILCS 40/1 et seq.  
Control of Communicable Diseases, 77 Ill.Admin.Code Part 690.
- CROSS REF.: 2:150 (Committees), 5:30 (Hiring Process and Criteria), 5:180 (Temporary Illness or Temporary Incapacity)

## General Personnel

### Drug, Tobacco, and Alcohol-Free Workplace

All District workplaces are drug, tobacco, and alcohol-free workplaces. All employees shall be prohibited from:

1. Unlawful manufacture, dispensing, distribution, possession, use, or being under the influence of a controlled substance while on District premises or while performing work for the District, and
2. Use or possession of tobacco materials
3. Distribution, consumption, use, possession, or being under the influence of alcohol while on District premises or while performing work for the District.

For purposes of this policy a controlled substance means a substance that is:

1. Not legally obtainable,
2. Being used in a manner different than prescribed,
3. Legally obtainable, but has not been legally obtained, or
4. Referenced in federal or State controlled substance acts.

As a condition of employment, each employee shall:

1. Abide by the terms of the District policy respecting a drug, tobacco, and alcohol-free workplace; and
2. Notify his or her supervisor of his or her conviction under any criminal drug statute for a violation occurring on the District premises or while performing work for the District, no later than 5 calendar days after such a conviction.

In order to make employees aware of the dangers of drug and alcohol abuse, and tobacco use, the District will:

1. Provide each employee with a copy of the District Drug, Tobacco, and Alcohol-Free Workplace policy;
2. Post notice of the District Drug, Tobacco, and Alcohol-Free Workplace policy in a place where other information for employees is posted;
3. Make available materials from local, State, and national anti-drug, anti-smoking, and alcohol-abuse organizations;
4. Enlist the aid of community and State agencies with drug, tobacco, and alcohol informational and rehabilitation programs to provide information to District employees;
5. Establish a drug-free awareness program to inform employees about:
  - a. The dangers of drug abuse in the workplace,
  - b. Available drug and alcohol counseling, rehabilitation, re-entry, and any employee assistance programs, smoking cessation programs and
  - c. The penalties that the District may impose upon employees for violations of this policy.

District Action Upon Violation of Policy

An employee who violates this policy may be subject to disciplinary action, including termination. Alternatively, the Board may require an employee to successfully complete an appropriate drug- or alcohol-abuse, employee-assistance rehabilitation program.

The School Board shall take disciplinary action with respect to an employee convicted of a drug offense in the workplace within 30 days after receiving notice of the conviction.

Should District employees be engaged in the performance of work under a federal contract or grant, or under a State contract or grant of \$5,000 or more, the Superintendent shall notify the appropriate State or federal agency from which the District receives contract or grant monies of the employee's conviction within 10 days after receiving notice of the conviction.

LEGAL REF.:       Americans With Disabilities Act, 42 U.S.C. §12114.  
                      Controlled Substances Act, 21 U.S.C. §812; 21 C.F.R. §1308.11-1308.15.  
                      Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988, 41 U.S.C. §701 et seq.  
                      Safe and Drug-Free School and Communities Act of 1994, 20 U.S.C. §7101 et seq.  
                      Drug-Free Workplace Act, 30 ILCS 580/1 et seq.

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## General Personnel

### Expenses

The School Board shall reimburse employees for expenses necessary for the performance of their duties which have been approved by the Superintendent. If the anticipated expense amount exceeds budgeted amounts, prior Board approval is required.

Employees must submit to the Superintendent an itemized, signed voucher showing the amount of actual expenses, attaching receipts to the voucher if possible. Expense vouchers shall be presented to the School Board in its regular bill process.

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## General Personnel

### Religious Holidays

Supervisors shall grant an employee's request for time off to observe a religious holiday if the employee gives at least 5 days prior notice and the absence does not cause an undue hardship.

Employees may use earned vacation time, or personal leave to make up the absence, provided such time is consistent with the District's operational needs. A per diem deduction may also be requested by the employee.

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## **General Personnel**

### **Court Duty**

The District will pay full salary during the time an employee is absent due to court duty or, pursuant to a subpoena, serves as a witness or has a deposition taken in any school-related matter pending in court.

The District will deduct any fees that an employee receives for such duties, less mileage and meal expenses, from the employee's compensation, or make arrangements for the employee to endorse the fee check to the District.

An employee should give at least 5 days' prior notice of pending court duty to the District.

LEGAL REF.: 105 ILCS 5/10-20.7.

## General Personnel

### Abused and Neglected Child Reporting 1

Any District employee who suspects or receives knowledge that a student may be an abused or neglected child shall immediately report such a case to the Illinois Department of Children and Family Services on its Child Abuse Hotline 800/25-ABUSE or 217/524-2606. The employee shall also promptly notify the Superintendent or Building Principal that a report has been made. All District employees shall sign the *Acknowledgement of Mandated Reporter Status* form provided by the Illinois Department of Child and Family Services (DCFS) and the Superintendent or designee shall ensure that the signed forms are retained. 2

Any District employee who discovers child pornography on electronic and information technology equipment shall immediately report it to local law enforcement, the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children's CyberTipline 800/843-5678, or online at [www.cybertipline.com](http://www.cybertipline.com). The Superintendent or Building Principal shall also be promptly notified of the discovery and that a report has been made. 3

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

<sup>2</sup> The Abused and Neglected Child Reporting Act requires school personnel to make an immediate report to DCFS; it states that they "may also notify the person in charge of [the] school," (325 ILCS 5/4). The sample policy makes the report to the superintendent or building principal mandatory in order to keep the administration informed. Of course, the administration may not force the staff member to change or modify his or her report (325 ILCS 5/4).

Abuse and neglect are defined in 325 ILCS 5/3. Abuse may be generally understood as any physical or mental injury or sexual abuse inflicted on a child other than by accidental means or creation of a risk of such injury or abuse by a person who is responsible for the child's welfare. Neglect may be generally understood as abandoning a child or failing to provide the proper support, education, medical, or remedial care required by law by one who is responsible for the child's welfare.

Reports should include, when known, the child's name and address, parents or other custodian, and condition including any evidence of previous injuries or disabilities, plus any other helpful information. Any person required by law to report child abuse and neglect who willfully fails to report is guilty of a Class A misdemeanor. A teaching certificate may be suspended for willful failure to report suspected child abuse or neglect as required by law (105 ILCS 5/21-23, amended by P.A. 96-431).

School personnel are granted broad immunities against civil and criminal claims when they file a child abuse or neglect report in good faith, even if it proves groundless. Such immunities are not available, however, to the individual who knowingly files a false report.

<sup>3</sup> The Reporting Act requires an electronic and information technology equipment worker or the worker's employer to report a discovery of child pornography depicted on an item of electronic and information technology equipment (325 ILCS 5/4.5, added by P.A. 95-944). Consult the board attorney to determine whether any district employees fit the definition of an *electronic and information technology worker*, i.e., are "persons who in the scope and course of their employment or business install, repair, or otherwise service electronic and information technology equipment for a fee."

The paragraph exceeds the newly added requirements by requiring *all* district employees to report a discovery of child pornography on electronic and information technology equipment. This furthers the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children's public policy goal of "empowering the public to take immediate and direct action to enforce a zero tolerance policy regarding child sexual exploitation."

Similar to school personnel who are mandated reporters, electronic and information technology equipment workers and their employers have broad immunities from criminal, civil, or administrative liabilities when they report a discovery of child pornography as required under 325 ILCS 5/4.5, except for willful or wanton misconduct (e.g. knowingly filing a false report). Failure to report a discovery of child pornography is a business offense subject to a fine of \$1001.

District employees who are not information and technology equipment workers who, in good faith, make a report also receive immunity, except in cases of willful or wanton misconduct. See 325 ILCS 5/4 and 9. Further, for the purpose of any proceedings, civil or criminal, good faith of the person making the report is presumed. *Id.*

The Superintendent shall execute the requirements in Board policy 5:150, *Personnel Records*, whenever another school district requests a reference concerning an applicant who is or was a District employee and was the subject of a report made by a District employee to DCFS. 4

The Superintendent shall notify the State Superintendent and the regional superintendent in writing when he or she has reasonable cause to believe that a certificate holder was dismissed or resigned from the District as a result of an act that made a child an abused or neglected child. The Superintendent must make the report within 30 days of the dismissal or resignation and mail a copy of the notification to the certificate holder. 5

The Superintendent or designee shall provide staff development opportunities for school personnel working with students in grades kindergarten through 8, in the detection, reporting, and prevention of child abuse and neglect. 6

Each individual Board member must, if an allegation is raised to the member during an open or closed Board meeting that a student is an abused child as defined in the Act, direct or cause the Board to direct the Superintendent or other equivalent school administrator to comply with the Act's requirements concerning the reporting of child abuse. 7

LEGAL REF.: 105 ILCS 5/10-21.9.  
325 ILCS 5/.

CROSS REF.: 2:20 (Powers and Duties of the School Board), 5:20 (Sexual Harassment), 5:100 (Staff Development Program), 5:150 (Personnel Records), 7:20 (Harassment of Students Prohibited), 7:150 (Agency and Police Interviews)

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4 325 ILCS 5/4, amended by P.A. 95-908, requires a superintendent, upon being requested for a reference concerning an employee or former employee, to disclose to the requesting school district the fact that a district employee has made a report involving the conduct of the applicant or caused a report to be made to DCFS. For more information, see policy 5:150, *Personnel Records*.

5 105 ILCS 5/10-21.9(e-5), amended by P.A. 96-431, requires these notifications and provides superintendents immunity from any liability, whether civil or criminal or that otherwise might result by complying with the statute.

6 While it is unclear whether this is a duty or power, 105 ILCS 5/10-23.12 authorizes boards "[t]o provide staff development for local school site personnel who work with pupils in grades kindergarten through 8, in the detection, reporting and prevention of child abuse and neglect." The drill during such training should be: "If in question, report." Of course, a board could extend the training opportunity or make participation mandatory, depending on any applicable collective bargaining agreement, by replacing this sentence with:

Option 1: The Superintendent or designee shall provide staff development opportunities for all school personnel working with students, in the detection, reporting, and prevention of child abuse and neglect.

Option 2: All District employees working with students shall participate in a meeting that specifically addresses and reviews the reporting requirements of the Abused and Neglected Child Reporting Act.

7 325 ILCS 5/4, amended by P.A. 95-461. This statute makes board members mandatory child abuse reporters "to the extent required in accordance with other provisions of this section expressly concerning the duty of school board members to report suspected child abuse." Thus, a board member's duty is "to direct the superintendent or other equivalent school administrator to comply with the Act's requirements concerning the reporting of child abuse" whenever an "allegation is raised to a school board member during the course of an open or closed school board meeting that a child who is enrolled in the school district of which he or she is a board member is an abused child." Of course, any board member with reason to doubt that a report was or will be made should directly contact DCFS.

5:90

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## General Personnel

### Staff Development Program <sup>1</sup>

The Superintendent or designee shall implement a staff development program. The goal of such program shall be to update and improve the skills and knowledge of staff members in order to achieve and maintain a high level of job performance and satisfaction. Additionally, the development program for certificated staff members shall be designed to effectuate the District and School Improvement Plans so that student learning objectives meet or exceed goals established by the District and State.

The staff development program shall provide, at a minimum, at least once every 2 years, the in-service training of certificated school personnel and administrators on current best practices regarding the identification and treatment of attention deficit disorder and attention deficit hyperactivity disorder, the application of non-aversive behavioral interventions in the school environment, and the use of psychotropic or psychostimulant medication for school-age children. <sup>2</sup>

The staff development program shall provide, at a minimum, once every 2 years, the in-service training of all District staff on educator ethics, teacher-student conduct, and school employee-student conduct. <sup>3 4</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> State law requires the subject matter in paragraph 2 to be covered by policy. State or federal law controls this policy's content. A school board may set and enforce professional growth requirements (105 ILCS 5/24-5). Failure to meet professional growth requirements is considered remediable. *Morris v. ISBE*, 555 N.E.2d 725 (Ill.App.3, 1990).

105 ILCS 5/2-3.60 directs ISBE to require that districts provide a continuing education program for teachers. This policy applies the rationale behind that requirement to all staff. Note that determining the program's goals is board work.

<sup>2</sup> This paraphrases 105 ILCS 5/10-20.36. The topic covered in this paragraph must be in a board policy (*Id.*). A school medical staff, an individualized educational program team, or a professional worker (as defined in Section 14-1.10) may recommend that a student be evaluated by an appropriate medical practitioner. School personnel may consult with the practitioner, with the consent of the student's parent/guardian.

<sup>3</sup> 105 ILCS 5/10-22.39 (e), amended by P.A. 96-431, requires boards to conduct this in-service, but the language of this paragraph is not required to be in board policy. This is an opportunity for each board and the superintendent to examine all current policies, collective bargaining agreements, and administrative procedures on this subject. Each board may then want to have a conversation with the superintendent and direct him or her to develop a curriculum for the in-service that instructs all district staff to maintain boundaries and act appropriately, professionally and ethically with students. See also 5:120, *Ethics* and footnote 8 in 4:110, *Transportation*. These expectations will be most effective when they reflect local conditions and circumstances. Employee conduct issues may be subjects of mandatory collective bargaining, therefore consulting the board attorney should be a part of this process. A district would commit an unfair labor practice by implementing new employee conduct rules without first offering to negotiate them with the applicable exclusive bargaining representative.

<sup>4</sup> Following are 2 optional paragraphs that paraphrase in-services that The School Code requires school districts to provide its entire staff but are not required to be in board policy. 105 ILCS 5/10-22.39 lists other in-service training requirements that are not required to be in policy. They include training to acquire a basic knowledge of matters relating to acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) and in grades 7-12, training to identify the warning signs of suicidal behavior in adolescents and teens along with appropriate intervention and referral techniques.

The first optional paragraph lists 2 ways of stating that an in-service training must occur for school personnel who work with students who are parents, expectant parents, or victims of domestic or sexual violence; these in-services are required at least every 2 years. 105 ILCS 10-22.39(d), amended by P.A. 95-558.

Alternate 1: At least every 2 years, the Superintendent or designee must arrange an in-service for school personnel who work with students; the in-service shall be conducted by persons with expertise in domestic and sexual violence and the needs of expectant and parenting youth. The in-service shall include: (a) communicating with and listening to youth victims of domestic or sexual violence and expectant and parenting youth, (b) connecting youth victims of domestic or sexual violence and expectant and parenting youth to appropriate in-school services and other agencies, programs and services as needed, and (c) implementing the School District's policies, procedures, and protocols with regard to such youth, including confidentiality.

- LEGAL REF.: 105 ILCS 5/2-3.60, 5/10-22.39, 5/10-23.12, 5/24-5, and 110/3.  
745 ILCS 49/., Good Samaritan Act.
- CROSS REF.: 3:40 (Superintendent), 3:50 (Administrative Personnel Other Than the Superintendent), 4:160 (Hazardous and Infectious Materials), 5:90 (General Personnel - Abused and Neglected Child Reporting), 5:120 (Ethics), 5:250 (Leaves of Absence), 6:15 (School Accountability), 6:20 (School Year Calendar and Day)
- ADMIN PROC.: 4:170-AP6 (Plan for Responding to a Medical Emergency at an Indoor Physical Fitness Facility), 5:100-AP (Staff Development Program), 5:150-AP (Personnel Records), 7:250-AP1 (Measures to Control the Spread of Head Lice at School)

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Alternate 2: At least every 2 years, the Superintendent or designee shall arrange an in-service to train school personnel, at a minimum, to understand, provide information and referrals, and address issues pertaining to youth who are parents, expectant parents, or victims of domestic or sexual violence.

The second optional paragraph restates 105 ILCS 5/3-11, 105 ILCS 110/3, and 77 Ill.Admin.Code §527.800:

An opportunity shall be provided for all staff members to acquire, develop, and maintain the knowledge and skills necessary to properly administer life-saving techniques and first aid, including the Heimlich maneuver, cardiopulmonary resuscitation, and the use of an automatic external defibrillator, in accordance with a nationally recognized certifying organization. Physical fitness facilities' staff must be trained in cardiopulmonary resuscitation and use of an automatic external defibrillator.

Persons performing CPR are generally exempt from civil liability if they are certified in CPR (745 ILCS 49/10); persons performing automatic external defibrillation are generally exempt from civil liability if they were trained and acted according to the standards of the American Heart Association (745 ILCS 49/12).

105 ILCS 5/3-11 contains requirements that the regional superintendents must include during teachers institutes. P.A. 95-969 added instruction on prevalent student chronic health conditions beginning in school year 2009-2010, and P.A. 96-431 added training committed to educator ethics and teacher-student conduct.

5:100

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## **General Personnel**

### **Recognition for Service**

The School Board will periodically recognize those District employees who contribute significantly to the educational programs and welfare of the students. Each August, the school board will recognize those employees who have completed 5 years, 10 years, 15 years, 20 years, 25 years, or 30 years of consecutive service with the School District. The School Board will also recognize those employees who earn local, state, or national recognition in their area of employment.

## General Personnel

### Ethics 1

All District employees are expected to maintain high standards in their school relationships, to demonstrate integrity and honesty, to be considerate and cooperative, and to maintain professional and appropriate relationships with students, parents, staff members, and others.<sup>2</sup>

The following employees must file a "Statement of Economic Interests" as required by the Illinois Governmental Ethics Act:<sup>3</sup>

1. Superintendent;
2. Building Principal;
3. Head of any department;
4. Any employee responsible for negotiating contracts, including collective bargaining agreement, in the amount of \$1,000 or greater;
5. Hearing officer;
6. Any employee having supervisory authority for 20 or more employees; and
7. Any employee in a position that requires an administrative or a chief school business official endorsement.

### Ethics and Gift Ban

School Board policy 2:105, *Ethics and Gift Ban*, applies to all District employees.<sup>4</sup> Students shall not be used in any manner for promoting a political candidate or issue.

### Outside Employment and Conflict of Interest

No District employee shall be directly or indirectly interested in any contract, work, or business of the District, or in the sale of any article by or to the District, except when the employee is the author or

<sup>1</sup> The State Officials and Employees Ethics Act (5 ILCS 430/1-1 *et seq.*), requires a policy on a subject-matter covered in this sample policy; State and federal law controls its content. This policy contains items on which collective bargaining may be required. Any policy that impacts upon wages, hours, and terms and conditions of employment, is subject to collective bargaining upon request by the employee representative, even if the policy involves an inherent managerial right. This policy concerns an area in which the law is unsettled.

<sup>2</sup> 105 ILCS 5/10-22.39, amended by P.A. 96-431, requires each board to conduct in-service training on educator ethics, teacher-student conduct, and school employee-student conduct for all personnel. These expectations will be most effective when the in-service curriculum reflects local conditions and circumstances. While The School Code only requires the in-service, the new requirement presents an opportunity for each board and the superintendent to examine all current policies, collective bargaining agreements, and administrative procedures on this subject. Each board may then want to have a conversation with the superintendent and direct him or her to develop a curriculum for the in-service that instructs all district staff to maintain boundaries and act appropriately, professionally, and ethically with students. See discussion in third option of footnote 3, 5:100, *Staff Development*. After its discussion of these issues, the board may have further expectations and may choose to reflect those expectations here. Employee conduct issues may be subjects of mandatory collective bargaining, therefore consulting the board attorney should be a part of this process. A district would commit an unfair labor practice by implementing procedures containing new conduct rules without first offering to negotiate them with the applicable exclusive bargaining representative.

<sup>3</sup> 5 ILCS 420/4A-101.

<sup>4</sup> The State Officials and Employees Ethics Act prohibits State employees from engaging in certain political activities and accepting certain gifts (5 ILCS 430/1-1 *et seq.*). The Act requires all school districts to adopt an "ordinance or resolution" "in a manner no less restrictive" than the Act's provisions. See policy 2:105, *Ethics and Gift Ban*.

Districts may not inhibit or prohibit employees from petitioning, making public speeches, campaigning for or against political candidates, speaking out on public policy questions, distributing political literature, making campaign contributions, and seeking public office (50 ILCS 135/1). An employee may not use his/her position of employment to coerce or inhibit others in the free exercise of their political rights or engage in political activities at work. *Id.*

developer of instructional materials listed with the State Board of Education and adopted for use by the School Board. <sup>5</sup> An employee having an interest in instructional materials must file an annual statement with the Board Secretary. <sup>6</sup>

For the purpose of acquiring profit or personal gain, no employee shall act as an agent of the District nor shall an employee act as an agent of any business in any transaction with the District.

Employees shall not engage in any other employment or in any private business during regular working hours or at such other times as are necessary to fulfill appropriate assigned duties.

LEGAL REF.: U.S. Constitution, First Amendment.  
5 ILCS 420/4A-101 and 430/.  
50 ILCS 135/.  
105 ILCS 5/10-22.39, 5/22-5 and 5/24-22.  
Pickering v. Board of Township H.S. Dist. 205, 391 U.S. 563 (1968).  
Garcetti v. Ceballos, 547 U.S. 410 (2006).

CROSS REF.: 2:105 (Ethics and Gift Ban); 5:100 (Staff Development Program)

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<sup>5</sup> State law prohibits teachers from having an interest in the sale of any book, apparatus, or furniture used in any school in which the teacher is employed with the limited exception as provided in this policy (105 ILCS 5/22-5 and 5/24-22).

<sup>6</sup> Id.