

Local School Council Reference Guide



2024





Letter From The Director of the Office of Local School Council Relations

Dear Local School Council Members,

Congratulations on joining your school Local School Council (LSC)! Your decision to serve is a vital step toward shaping the future of your school and community. As an LSC member, you play a crucial role in driving student success and strengthening our schools.

We are pleased to provide this **updated LSC Reference Guide** to support you in this important work. This guide is designed to equip you with the information, resources, and tools necessary to navigate your role effectively. *In this latest updated version of the guide, we have included several one-page summaries of various areas of your work.* We hope you find the one-page summaries helpful. Additionally, the guide incorporates *all of the changes related to Continuous Improvement Work Plans (CIWP), Principal Evaluation, the new CPS School Budget Framework, new Model LSC bylaws, made clear LSC Student Rights & Responsibilities, amended LSC legislation, and updates to the Open Meetings Act* that occurred over the last few years. We encourage you to use the entire guide regularly to inform your decisions and practice as an LSC member.

The Office of Local School Council Relations is here to partner with you at every step of your journey. Our team is dedicated to providing the support, training, and guidance you need to make a meaningful impact. **As experts in Local School Council matters, we encourage you to reach out to us for any assistance.**

Together, let's continue making a difference!

Warm regards,

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading 'Kishasha Williams-Ford'.

Kishasha Williams-Ford, MPA, M.Ed., LL.M., JD
Director, Office of Local School Council Relations
Chicago Public Schools



LOCAL SCHOOL COUNCIL RESOURCE GUIDE

Part One: LSC Roles and Responsibilities

Introduction

Local School Councils are authorized by the state legislature to “achieve these priority goals, the general assembly intends to make the individual local school the essential unit for educational governance and improvement and to establish a process for placing the primary responsibility for school governance and improvement in furtherance of such goals in the hands of parents, community residents, teachers, and the school principal at the school level.”

Per Illinois School Code: [105 ILCS 5/34-1.01.B.](#)

LOCAL SCHOOL COUNCIL MEMBERSHIP

Local School Councils comprise parents, community, staff, and student representatives. Parents and community residents elect parents and community representatives.

School staff members are appointed to serve on councils by the Board of Education ("Board") after a non-binding staff advisory poll (election). In addition, schools that serve grades seven through twelve have one to three student representative(s) that the Board appoints after a student election. The Board appoints LSC members for alternative program schools, and those councils may have a different membership composition. LCS membership is outlined below.

COMPOSITION OF MOST LOCAL SCHOOL COUNCILS OF SCHOOLS NOT DESIGNATED AS AN ALTERNATIVE SCHOOL

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS without 7th & 8th Grades - LSCs INCLUDE 12 VOTING MEMBERS (Quorum 7)

- 1 Principal
- 6 Parent Representatives
- 2 Community Representatives
- 2 Teacher Representatives
- 1 Non-Teacher Staff Representative

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS with 7th & 8th Grades - LSCs INCLUDE 13 VOTING MEMBERS (Quorum 7)

(does not apply to K-6 schools)

- 1 Principal
- 6 Parent Representatives
- 2 Community Representatives
- 2 Teacher Representatives
- 1 Non-Teacher Staff Representative
- 1 Student Representative

HIGH SCHOOLS with Pre-K –12, 7th -12th , 9th-12th, & 10th-12th Grades - LSCs INCLUDE 15 VOTING MEMBERS (Quorum 8)

- 1 Principal
- 6 Parent Representatives
- 2 Community Representatives
- 2 Teacher Representatives
- 1 Non-Teacher Staff Representative
- 3 Student Representatives

COMPOSITION OF MOST LOCAL SCHOOL COUNCILS OF SCHOOLS DESIGNATED AS AN ALTERNATIVE (ALSC) SCHOOL*

ALTERNATIVE ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS - (ALSCs) INCLUDE 13 VOTING MEMBERS (Quorum 7)

- 1 Principal
- 6 Parent Representatives
- 2 Community Representatives
- 2 Teacher Representatives
- 2 Advocates

ALTERNATIVE SCHOOL HIGH SCHOOLS - (ALSCs) INCLUDE 14 VOTING MEMBERS (Quorum 8)

- 1 Principal
- 6 Parent Representatives
- 2 Community Representatives
- 2 Teacher Represent
- 2 Advocates
- 1 Student Representative in High Schools

In this category: Ariel Elementary, Devry HS, Lindblom HS and Thomas Early Childhood Center

ALTERNATIVE SCHOOLS WITH TEACHER TRAINING - (ALSCs) INCLUDE 10 VOTING MEMBERS (Quorum 6)

- 1 Principal
- 2 Parent Representatives
- 2 Community Representatives
- 2 Teacher Representatives
- 2 Advocate
- 1 Chief Education Officer or designee

In this category: Chicago Academy Elementary School, Chicago Academy High School, Collins High School, National Teachers Academy Elementary School, Solorio High School and Tarkington Elementary School

Administrators in Charge (AIC)

Assigned retired principal to cover a principal position on a temporary basis who serves at the discretion of the Chief Executive Officer. An administrator in charge IS **NOT A MEMBER OF THE LSC** and therefore, does not count for quorum and is not permitted to vote on motions.

ALTERNATIVE LSCs WITH UNIQUE COMPOSITIONS

The ALSCs of the schools listed below have compositions differing from the standard ALSC compositions for elementary or high schools.

Nancy B. Jefferson Alternative High School (13 Members) (Quorum 7)

Principal; 2 Community; 2 Teachers; 6 Advocates; The Presiding Judge of the Cook County Juvenile Court (or designee); The Superintendent of the Cook County Juvenile Temporary Detention Center (or designee)

Simpson High School for Young Women (12 Members) (Quorum 7)

Principal; 2 Parents; 2 Community; 2 Teachers; 4 Advocates; 1 Student

Vick Early Childhood and Parent Center (11 Members) (Quorum 6)

Principal; 4 Parents; 2 Community; 2 Teachers; 2 Advocates

York Alternative High School (11 Members) (Quorum 6)

Principal; 3 Community; 2 Teachers; 4 Advocates; The Director of the Cook County Department of Corrections (or designee)

Military Academy High Schools: Boards of Governors (BOGs) (16 Members) (Quorum 9)

Principal; 6 Parents; 2 community members, 2 teachers; 1 JROTC Instructor; 2 Advocates; Cadet Battalion Commander (or Highest Ranking cadet) and 1 Commandant or Academy Superintendent

Note: The ALSCs of Vick Early Childhood Parent Center and DeVry Advantage Academy High School are appointed to two-year terms beginning December 1 of every even-numbered year (Board Report 08-0227-EX31).

POWERS AND DUTIES OF TRADITIONAL LOCAL SCHOOL COUNCILS

The powers and duties of Local School Councils of schools *not designated as alternative schools* include the following:

Compliance

- Comply with the Open Meetings Act, Freedom of Information Act, and All State and Federal laws, all applicable collective bargaining agreements, court orders, rules and policies.

Continuous Improvement Work Plan (CIWP)

- Approve the CIWP and any amendments to the CIWP **if the school is not on probation. Schools on probation for five (5) or more years shall regain their power to approve the CIWP** (105 ILCS 5/34-8.3(e-5))
- Hold two well-publicized public meetings annually to:
 - Present the CIWP, proposed budget, and the annual report accounting for LSC activities both programmatically and financially.
 - Present updates on implementation and progress toward goals.
- Monitor the implementation of the CIWP.
- May request that the principal close positions and open new ones consistent with the provisions of the CIWP, provided the decisions are consistent with applicable law and collective bargaining agreements.

Conduct Meetings

- Post meeting notice and agenda 48 hours prior to LSC meetings or LSC committee meetings.
- Notify the school community of all meetings.
- All meetings should comply with the standards of Title III of the Americans with Disabilities Act ([ADA](#))
- Prepare [agenda](#), minutes/reports of meetings, and maintain a record of the reports and [agendas](#).
 - It is highly recommended that all agendas and the LSC's approved minutes are posted on the school's website and accessible to the community in a timely manner.
- Include public participation in LSC meetings.
- Follow LSC's Rules of Order.
- Discuss issues fully and freely with all LSC members allowed to participate.
- Fill parent and community member vacancies on the LSC.
- Cancel meetings, only if done by a vote of the council, in an open meeting in advance of the scheduled meeting. No individual member has the authority to cancel a meeting.

Advise the Principal

- Advise the principal concerning the school's attendance and disciplinary policies and school fees.
- Make recommendations to the principal on new teacher hires.

- Make recommendations to the principal on textbook selection and the curriculum that are consistent with the curriculum objectives of the Board and the State and in conformity with the Chicago Teachers' Union Contract.
- Evaluate the school's allocation of teaching resources and other certificated and uncertificated staff and, based on that evaluation, make recommendations concerning the reallocation of staff if it is determined the existing allocation does not adequately support instructional objectives or school programs.

Budget and Fundraising Responsibilities

- Monitor the Budget and make sure it is reflective of the goals and objectives in the CIWP.
- Approve the school's budget and approve all properly funded budget transfers if the school is not on probation. **Schools on probation for five or more years shall regain their power to approve the Budget.**
- Pre-approve all expenditures from the school's internal accounts that exceed the limits set by the Board for expenditures not requiring LSC approval (currently \$1,000.00 in elementary schools and \$2,500.00 in high schools). Splitting purchases to avoid the limit is prohibited.
- Approve increasing the expenditure limits for internal accounts above the \$1,000.00 (for elementary schools) and \$2,500.00 (for high schools) limits (limits cannot be lowered from original amounts).
- Approve, in accordance with Board policy, all internal accounts receipts and expenditures
- Pre-approve all fundraising activities to be conducted by non-school organizations in or with the school.

School Facilities

- Work collaboratively to grant the use of assembly halls and classrooms, when not otherwise needed, for public lectures, concerts, and other educational and social activities, in compliance with Board Rules.

School Policies

- Adopt and revise a school uniform or dress code policy.

Responsibilities for Principal Selection and Evaluation

- Select a principal for the school to serve under a four-year contract.
- Evaluate a contract principal's performance on an annual basis:
- Spring Evaluation: Professional Practices
- Fall Evaluation: Growth Measures including other factors agreed upon with the Principal.
 - These factors are combined to create a single overall rating for the prior year (called a "summative" evaluation).
- Perform a "cumulative evaluation" of the contract principal during the fourth year of the contract from the contract start date up to the evaluation day. Complete the evaluation at least 150 days before the contract ends.
- Determine whether the principal's contract shall be renewed (based on the cumulative evaluation).
- Inform the principal in writing of the LSC's decision on contract renewal.

- Select a new contract principal to fill an existing or future contract principal vacancy.
- May direct the Chief Executive Officer to approve written charges against the principal on behalf of the LSC with a vote of seven (7) members.(105 ILCS 5/34-85(a)(1)).

Contact Information Accuracy

- LSC members will inform the principal and LSC secretary of any changes in their contact information, phone number, email address, home address, etc.
- The principal is to update the LSC Dashboard with the new contact information.

POWERS AND DUTIES OF APPOINTED LSCs & BOARDS OF GOVERNORS

The Powers and duties of appointed local school councils and boards of governors designated as alternative schools include:

Compliance

- Comply with the Open Meetings Act, Freedom of Information Act, and all State and Federal laws, all applicable collective bargaining agreements, court orders and rules and policies.

Continuous Improvement Work Plan (CIWP)

- Approve the Continuous Improvement Work Plan (CIWP) and any amendments to the CIWP **if the school is not on probation**. If the school has been on probation for five (5) or more years, they regain the power to approve the CIWP. (105 ILCS 5/34-8.3(e-5)).
- Hold two well-publicized public meetings annually to present the CIWP, proposed budget, and the annual report accounting for LSC activities both programmatically and financially.
- Monitor the implementation of the CIWP.
- May request that the principal close positions and open new ones consistent with the provisions of the CIWP provided the decisions are consistent with applicable law and collective bargaining agreements.

Conduct Meetings

- Post meeting notice and agenda 48 hours prior to LSC meetings or LSC committee meetings.
- Notify the school community of all meetings.
- All meetings should comply with the standards of Title III of the Americans with Disabilities Act ([ADA](#)).
- Prepare minutes/reports on meetings and maintain a record of the reports. It is highly recommended that all agendas and the LSC's approved minutes are posted on the school's website and accessible to the community in a timely manner.
- Include public participation in LSC meetings.
- Follow LSC's Rules of Order.
- Discuss issues fully and freely with all LSC members allowed to participate.
- Cancel meetings, only if done by a vote of the council, in an open meeting in advance of the scheduled meeting. No individual member has the authority to cancel a meeting.

Budget and Fundraising Responsibilities

- Monitor the Budget and make sure it is reflective of goals and objectives in the CIWP.
- Approve the school's budget and approve all budget transfers within funds if the school is not on probation. If the school has been on probation for 5 or more years they regain the power to approve the budget (105 ILCS 5/34-8.3(e-5)).
- Pre-approve all expenditures from the school's internal accounts that exceed the limits set by the Board for expenditures not requiring LSC approval (currently \$1,000.00 in elementary schools and \$2,500.00 in high schools). Splitting purchases to avoid the limit is prohibited.
- Approve increasing the expenditure limits for internal accounts above the \$1,000.00 (for elementary schools) and \$2,500.00 (for high schools). The limits cannot be lowered from the original amounts.
- Approve, in accordance with Board policy, all internal accounts receipts and expenditures.
- Pre-approve fundraising activities conducted by non-school organizations in or with the school.

School Facilities

- Advise the principal concerning granting the use of school facilities, such as assembly halls and classrooms, for social and educational activities, in compliance with Board rules.

School Policies

- Adopt and revise a school uniform or dress code policy.

Advise the Principal

- Advise the principal concerning the school's attendance and disciplinary policies and school fees.
- Recommend to the principal on new teacher hires.
- Make recommendations to the principal on textbook selection and the curriculum that are consistent with the curriculum objectives of the Board and the State and in conformity with the Chicago Teachers' Union Contract.
- Evaluate the school's allocation of teaching resources and other certificated and uncertificated staff and, based on that evaluation, make recommendations concerning the reallocation of staff if it is determined the existing allocation does not adequately support instructional objectives or school programs.

Responsibilities for Principal Selection and Evaluation

- Complete the principal selection training provided by the Office of Local School Council Relations prior to undertaking the process of selecting principal candidates to recommend to the CEO.
- Work closely with the Network Chief of Schools and the Office of Local School Council Relations during the process of selecting principal candidates to recommend to the CEO.

- Place a principal vacancy advertisement in the CPS personnel bulletin, review resumes, conduct interviews of principal candidates and submit to the Network Chief and CEO a list of one (1) to three (3) candidates in order of preference.
- Evaluate a contract principal's performance every year of the contract.
- Evaluate, in the fourth year of the contract, a contract principal's performance during the entire duration of the current contract (called a "cumulative" evaluation).
- Submit to the Network Chief of Schools and the CEO a recommendation, based on the cumulative evaluation, regarding the renewal or non-renewal of the principal's contract.

POWERS AND DUTIES OF PRINCIPALS

All school principals have the power to:

- Supervise the school's educational program, including developing and implementing the CIWP and the School Budget in consultation with the LSC and the Professional Personnel Leadership Committee (PPLC).
- Supervise the daily operations of the school.
- Direct, supervise, evaluate, and discipline employees assigned to the school.
- Direct the work of non-Board employees assigned to the school pursuant to third-party contracts.
- Make recommendations to the Board concerning the employment, discharge or layoff of any employee assigned to the school.
- Enter into contracts binding the Board for no more than \$10,000 if the LSC approves the contract.
- Unless prohibited by law or Board rule, provide LSC members with all information necessary for them to perform their powers and duties.
- Unless prohibited by law or rule, provide LSC members with copies of all internal audits and other pertinent information generated by audits or reviews of programs or operations of the school.
- Direct the hours that the school shall be open and available for use, including for LSC regular and special meetings and other LSC-related functions.
- Grant the use of assembly halls and classrooms, when not otherwise needed, for public lectures, concerts and other educational and social activities, in compliance with Board rules.
- Send copies of LSC meeting minutes to the Network Office within ten (10) days of approval.

Principal's Duty to Share Information with the LSC

At the beginning and throughout each school year, the principal provides each LSC member with current and accurate information regarding the following:

- Continuous Improvement Work Plan (CIWP)
- School Budget and the CPS Budget Codes
- Internal Account Reports
- School ESSA Title I Parental Involvement Policy and School - Parent Compact (if applicable)
- School Report Card
- Position Report
- School Organizational Chart (with names and duties of staff and contact information)
- School Calendar
- List of Council members and their addresses (LSC members must consent to disclosure of their telephone numbers and email addresses prior to that information being made public).
- Copy of the LSC Bylaws (if any)

During the school year the principal (or designee) updates the [LSC Dashboard](#) with current LSC member information and provides LSC members with a copy of the following:

- Monthly Internal Account Reports
- School Budget Updates
- Attendance and Discipline Policies and Summaries
- Internal audits and audits or reviews of school programs or operations
- Drafts of the new CIWP, including amendments, and the School Budget (well in advance of the meetings at which the LSC will be asked to review and/or approve them)
- Any reports reasonably necessary for the LSC to perform its duties

LSC CALENDAR

July 1	New LSC term begins in even-numbered years.
July 1-14	LSC conducts Annual Organizational Meeting to elect Chairperson and Secretary for one-year terms and to set the schedule of the regular meetings for the school year.
September-October	• Establish Professional Personnel Leadership Committee (PPLC) by 5th week of school. • If the school has a bilingual education program, form a Bilingual Advisory Committee (BAC) by the first week of October and send the names of officers to the Office of Multilingual - Multicultural Education (OMME) and to the Network Office. • LSC issues the LSC annual report on the LSC activities and conducts the first Biannual Progress Report to the school community on the CIWP and budget. • If a school receives Title I funds, a Parent Advisory Council must be formed. • Complete the summative portion of the prior year's principal evaluation.
November 1	Deadline to approve the principal's Summative Evaluation for the prior school year. Deadline for the LSC to add additional evaluation criteria for the current school year to the principal's performance evaluation with the principal's agreement.
November 30	Deadline to revise the prior year's principal evaluation if there was a feedback session. LSC sends Final Summative Rating to the principal and Chief Executive Officer or designee.
January February 1*	• Student nomination period during 20th and 21st week of school of odd-numbered years. • Deadline for the LSC to: complete cumulative evaluation and provide current principal written notice of its decision regarding the renewal of their four-year performance contract (traditional LSCs) or its

February	recommendation to the CEO on the renewal of the contract (appointed LSCs) for contracts ending June 30th.. • Student elections during 22nd week of school in odd-numbered years.
March/April	Parent/Community and Student Elections and School Staff Polls (for traditional LSCs) and Parent, School Staff and Student Polls (for appointed LSCs) conducted on Report Card Pick-Up Day in even-numbered years. Appointed LSCs also forward candidate recommendations for community, advocate and educational expert positions to the Board.
April/May	• LSC conducts public meetings to present the proposed CIWP and budget for the next year to the public with an opportunity for public comment. • Submit approved budget and CIWP to the Network Office. • LSC provides a second Biannual Progress Report to the school community.
May 1	LSC submits the Professional Practice component of Principal Evaluation to the contract principal.
May 15*	• If a traditional LSC does not renew the current principal's contract, the LSC must select a new principal not later than 45 days before expiration of the contract. If unable to select a new contract principal, the LSC shall forward the names of three (3) candidates for the position of principal to the Chief Executive Officer by May 30. • If LSC does not select a new principal by the contract expiration date (June 30 for most principal contracts) or submit a list of three (3) candidates to the CEO, the CEO appoints an interim principal. The interim principal shall serve until the LSC selects a new contract principal with at least seven (7) affirmative votes.
May 30	Deliver the revised Professional Practice component of the Principal Evaluation if there was a feedback session to the principal
June	File the Statements of Economic Interests with the Principal by the due date.

****These dates apply to contracts that begin on July 1. All other contract deadlines should observe the following timeline:***

- (1) Notify the current principal in writing at least 150 days before the contract expires regarding the renewal or nonrenewal of his/her four-year performance contract;**
- (2) Sign contract at least 45 days before the current contract expires, and;**
- (3) If necessary, send the list of three names to the CEO at least 30 days before the contract expiration date.**

Local School Council Officers

The LSC is required to elect a Chairperson (must be a LSC parent) and a Secretary at the annual organizational meeting (July 1-14) to serve one-year terms. In addition, the LSC must elect a

Freedom of Information Act / Open Meetings Act Officer (or Officers) and may elect other officers, including, but not limited to, a Vice- Chairperson. It is recommended that all additional officers are also elected at the annual organizational meeting.

Note: Unless the LSC limits their terms, the member(s) designated to serve as the FOIA and OMA Officer(s) may serve from year to year for as long as they remain on the LSC.

CHAIRPERSON

Who can be the LSC Chairperson?

Only a parent representative may serve as the chairperson.

How long does each LSC Chair serve?

The chairperson is selected at the LSC's organizational meeting and serves for a one-year term. During the year, if a vacancy occurs, a new chairperson, who must be a parent member, is selected by the members of the LSC to serve for the rest of the term.

Responsibilities of the LSC Chairperson:

- Involve LSC members, including the principal, in the preparation of the agenda.
- Make sure that meeting notices and agendas are posted in accordance with the Illinois School Code and the Open Meetings Act.
- Preside at meetings.
- Encourage all LSC members to participate.
- Sign official CPS documents after the LSC has voted to approve the action or decision reflected in the documents. The Chair's signature indicates the LSC's approval, not the Chair's personal approval, of the action or decision reflected in the documents.
- Call Special LSC meetings.
- May indicate the LSC meeting is virtual if the Governor has issued an emergency health disaster declaration that covers the area of the LSC meeting.
- The Chair has the same powers as other LSC members to make and vote on motions.
- Input the Principal's annual evaluation scores into the Principals Evaluation Online Tool (PEOT). <https://secure.cps.edu/PEOT/Account/Login>
 - Note: to obtain access to PEOT you must
 - Have a working email listed in the LSC Dashboard
 - Be designated as Chair in the LSC Dashboard
 - Use the same email in the LSC dashboard to register for PEOT

VICE CHAIRPERSON

Some LSCs create a vice chairperson position. Any member of the council can be the vice chairperson. The responsibilities of the vice chair may be set forth in the LSC's Bylaws. If the LSC decides to elect a vice chairperson, it is recommended that the election occur at the annual organizational meeting.

How long does the Vice Chairperson serve?

The LSC's bylaws should include the length of the vice chairperson's term. It is recommended that the vice chairperson serves a one-year term

Responsibilities of the Vice Chairperson:

Generally, the vice chairperson acts in the chairperson's absence, including presiding at meetings and signing official CPS documents to indicate the LSC's approval of the matter reflected in the documents. The vice chairperson cannot call special meetings nor indicate that the LSC meeting will be virtual. The LSC may additionally establish the specific responsibilities of the vice chairperson in the LSC's Bylaws. Suggestions for vice chairperson job duties are included in the Model Bylaws section of this guide.

SECRETARY**Who can be the LSC Secretary?**

Any member of the LSC can be the secretary.

How long does each LSC Secretary serve?

The secretary is selected at the annual organizational meeting for a one-year term. If there is a vacancy a new secretary is elected by the members of the LSC to serve for the remainder of the term.

Responsibilities of the LSC Secretary:

- Takes minutes at all LSC meetings.
- In a timely manner, prepare minutes of all meetings in draft form.
- Distributes the draft minutes to members in sufficient time for members to review them prior the meeting at which the LSC will vote on their approval.
- Makes any changes approved by the LSC in the draft minutes.
- Maintains all approved meeting minutes and other LSC records.(minutes may not be destroyed)
- Prepares any correspondence authorized by the LSC.
- Post notices and agendas for LSC meetings if the LSC Chairperson has delegated that responsibility to the secretary.

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT/ OPEN MEETINGS ACT OFFICER(S)**Who can be Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) / Open Meetings Act (OMA) Officer(s)?**

Any member of the LSC may serve as the Open Meetings FOIA/OMA Officer(s).

Responsibilities of the FOIA Officer

- Completes online training provided by the Illinois Attorney General within thirty (30) days after being designated by the LSC. To take the online training, the designated member must first register at <https://foiapac.ilag.gov/>.
- Annually complete the online training provided by the Illinois Attorney General.
- Advises the LSC on Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) requests and the requirements of the FOIA.
- Respond to Freedom of Information Act Requests for documents (ie minutes, agendas, recording of open meetings).
- Provide requested documents within five (5) business days. May request an extension of five (5) business days

NOTE: Some items are excluded from disclosure. For example closed session recording/minutes are never disclosed to the public, unless the LSC has voted to make those items public.

Responsibilities of the OMA Officer

- Completes online training provided by the Illinois Attorney General within 30 days after being designated by the LSC. To take the online training, the designated member must first register at <https://foiapac.ilag.gov/>.
- Annually complete the online training provided by the Illinois Attorney General.
- Advises the LSC on the requirements of the Open Meetings Act (OMA).
- Respond to Inquiries from the State of Illinois Attorney General's Public Access Counselor about alleged violation of OMA.
- Coordinate with LSC members the draft response and gather documents to send to the Public Access Counselor within seven (7) calendar days.

How long does or do the FOIA/OMA Officer(s) serve?

The member(s) designated to serve as the FOIA/OMA Officer(s) serve(s) indefinitely. The LSC may limit their term(s), for example, to one year, to coincide with the terms of the other LSC officers, but is not required to do so. The annual organizational meeting is a good opportunity for the LSC to reaffirm a members's continued participation or designate a new member(s) to act as the FOIA/OMA Officer(s), if there is a vacancy. After compliance with the initial training requirement, the designated member(s) must complete the online training annually.

Requirement After Filling FOIA/OMA Officer Vacancy: Whenever the LSC designates a new FOIA/OMA Officer to fill a vacancy, they must complete the online training within thirty (30) days of designation.

FOIA/OMA Officers may contact their LSC Specialists if there are questions at 773-553-1400. Some matters may be escalated for support to the CPS Freedom of Information Act Officer.

**Scan here to access the Attorney General's website for
OMA and FOIA Training**



LSC Committees

The LSC may elect to establish committees to support school priorities or carry out LSC responsibilities.

Process/Rules for LSC Committees:

- Vote to establish the committee at the organizational meeting (or at later meetings).
- The LSC must vote on who can serve as members on committees (i.e. LSC members and non-LSC members).
- Identify and vote on the specific persons who will serve on the committee.
- Establish how long the committee will operate.
- Both LSC and non-LSC members are eligible to be officers of the established committee(s), except for chairperson.
- ALL Committee chairpersons must be a LSC member (*except the Bilingual Advisory Committee*).
- Any LSC member who is NOT on a committee has the right to observe committee meetings.
- All committees must abide by the The Open Meetings Act and its requirements (posting notice/agenda 48-hours before meeting, meetings open to public, public comment, minutes etc)
- Committees must have a quorum of its members present at its meetings to conduct business. Quorum of the committee is typically the majority of its members. Alternatively, the LSC can vote to establish a quorum count that is less than a majority of the committee, if deemed necessary.

Note: Committees can only make recommendations to the LSC. Committee recommendations do not force the LSC to take a particular action.

OTHER COMMITTEES

In addition to local school councils, other committees must be established by either the LSC or by parents with assistance of the principal in accordance with the funding the school receives for particular programs.

Bilingual Advisory Committee (BAC)

The LSC of schools providing a bilingual education program must recognize or establish a Bilingual Advisory Committee (BAC). Schools receiving bilingual funds must have a BAC that advises the principal and the LSC on plans for the bilingual program and the use of bilingual funds. The chair and the majority of the BAC members must be parents of students in the bilingual program.

Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA) Parent Advisory Council (PAC)*

Schools receiving federal Title I funds must have an ESSA Parent Advisory Council (PAC) that advises the principal and the LSC on plans for the Title I program, the use of Title I funds and parental involvement activities.

The ESSA Title I Parent Advisory Council (PAC) is not a formal committee of the LSC, but a separate body open to all Title I parents at the school that must work closely with the principal. The ESSA Title I PAC is advisory only; the PAC's role is to ensure that Title I parents have input in the ESSA programming of the school and that the school provides parental involvement activities if it receives Title I funding. All programming and budgets proposed by the ESSA Title I PAC must be consistent with and included in the school's CIWP and be approved by the LSC. For instance, any budgets prepared by the PAC must be approved by the LSC, which has the final authority over school funds.

Professional Personnel Leadership Committee (PPLC)

The PPLC is to formally present recommendations to the LSC on all matters of the educational program. This is best done by including a PPLC Report as an agenda item of each regular LSC meeting (105 ILCS 5/34-2.4a (b)) .

All schools must have a Professional Personnel Leadership Committee (PPLC) made up of certified teachers and other certified personnel who work at the school, to advise the principal and the LSC on the educational program and curriculum, and on development and implementation of the Continuous Improvement Work Plan.

Staff members in positions that require state licensure or certification can serve on the PPLC, except for the principal.

The PPLC does NOT address personnel problems. That is handled by the Professional Problems Committee covered in the Chicago Teachers Union Contract.

The PPLC should be established by the fifth week of school. The two current Teacher representatives are automatically a part of the PPLC. The teaching staff, including the Principal, may vote on the number of additional PPLC representatives, up to a maximum of 7 elected members. The teaching faculty must hold an election in which each member can vote for the number of seats agreed upon by the faculty.

Note: the principal does not vote for PPLC membership, they only vote for the establishing the size of the PPLC.

The PAC and PPLC are not committees established by the Local School Council. It is the principal's responsibility to ensure their establishment. It is recommended that the LSC recognize these committees and receive reports from them on a regular basis.

LENGTH OF TERMS AND METHODS OF SELECTION

All LSC members terms of office are two (2) years, except student member(s). Student members serve for one year. Persons elected or appointed to fill midterm vacancies serve for the remainder of the term of the member whose position they fill.

Parent Members

Parent and community voters elect the parent members of the traditional Local School Councils in an election held every even-numbered year. Thereafter, the LSC fills midterm parent vacancies by a majority vote of the serving members. Once elected to fill the vacancy, the parent members may immediately serve and vote. The ALSC parent members may only begin to serve on the council and vote on matters after the Board appoints them.

The Board of Education appoints the parent members of the Appointed Local School Council (ALSC) after a non-binding advisory poll held every even-numbered year. In the non-binding advisory poll parents indicate their preferred parent candidate for appointment to the ALSC. The Board appoints parents to fill midterm vacancies in the parent member positions on the basis of recommendations of candidates to fill the vacancies by the ALSC, the Network Chief of Schools and the Chief Executive Officer. The Board exercises absolute discretion in the appointment of the parent members of the ALSC. This means that the Board may or may not appoint any candidate recommended or any other candidate it selects to fill the parent seats on the ALSC.

Death of a Student

If the child of a parent member of the LSC dies during the member's term in office, the member may continue to serve on the LSC for the balance of their term. 105 ILCS 5/34-2.1 (r) (1)

Community Members

Parent and community voters elect the community members of the traditional Local School Councils in an election held in every even-numbered year. Thereafter, the LSC fills midterm vacancies in the community member positions by majority vote of the serving members.

The Board appoints the community members of the Appointed Local School Councils on the basis of recommendations of candidates to fill those positions by the ALSC, the Network Chief of Schools and the Chief Executive Officer. The Board fills midterm vacancies in the community member positions also on the basis of recommendations of candidates to fill those positions by the ALSC and the Network Chief of Schools, and the Chief Executive Officer. The Board also exercises absolute discretion in the appointment of the community members of the ALSC. The ALSC community members may only begin to serve on the council and vote on matters after the Board appoints them.

School Staff Members

The Board appoints teacher and non-teacher members of all Local School Councils after a non-binding advisory poll held every even-numbered year. Schools with traditional LSCs will have all eligible staff members indicate their candidate preferences for appointment of teachers and non-teaching staff.

ALSCs or BOGs hold non-binding advisory polls to indicate their candidate preferences for the

appointment for teacher candidates (including JROTC instructor) only. ALSCs and BOGs do not have non-teaching staff members.

After the non-binding staff polls are concluded and a staff record review is conducted, a recommendation is made to the Board of Education to appoint staff to the LSC/ALSC/BOG. Staff members may only begin to serve and vote on matters after the Board appoints them.

If a seat becomes vacant after the election held every even-numbered year, another staff poll shall be conducted to fill midterm vacancies. The Board exercises absolute discretion in the appointment of all school staff members of all LSCs, ALSCs and Boards of Governors (BOG). This means that the Board may appoint any candidate in a staff poll regardless of the staff's preferences for the candidate(s) to be appointed.

Criteria Used to Determine if a Staff Member Will be Appointed to the LSC

Candidates must satisfy a review to determine if they meet the high standard of conduct and professionalism expected of an LSC representative. The review will consider the candidate's employee discipline or misconduct history including the type, frequency, and circumstances of any history of misconduct, violation, or discipline. As a general principle, conduct or disciplinary history that will exclude candidates from appointment include but are not limited to: i. Conduct involving moral turpitude; ii. Conduct involving dishonesty or fraud; iii. Conduct reflecting a lack of integrity, ethics; and, iv. Conduct endangering the health and safety of those under the applicant's care.

Advocate Members

The Board appoints the advocate members of the Appointed Local School Councils. This is done on the basis of recommendations of candidates to fill those positions by the ALSC, the Network Chief of Schools and the Chief Executive Officer. The Board also appoints persons to fill midterm vacancies in the advocate member positions. This is done on the basis of recommendations of candidates to fill those positions by the ALSC, the Network Chief of Schools and the Chief Executive Officer. The Board exercises absolute discretion in the appointment of the advocate members of the ALSC. Advocate members may only begin to serve on the council and vote on matters after the Board them.

Student Members

The Board appoints the student members of all Local School Councils with students who will be in grades seven or higher except the Board of Governors of the military academies after an election held every year in which all the students of a school are eligible to indicate their preferences for the candidates for appointment to the LSC as the student member(s). The Board also appoints students to fill midterm vacancies in the student member position(s) after a student election. The Board appoints the high school student member of the Boards of Governors of the military academies based on military rank. The Board appoints students with the most votes except in appointed councils and boards where the Board exercises absolute discretion in the appointment of the student members of the ALSC or BOG.

ELIGIBILITY RULES

Parent Members

A parent is eligible to serve on the Local School Council, if the parent:

- Is the biological or adoptive parent, step-parent* or legal guardian** of a child enrolled in the school;
- Is not employed at the school in which they serve (if employed at the school they must resign before taking office to be eligible to serve on the LSC); and
- Is not employed by the Chicago Board of Education.

*To qualify as a step-parent, a person must either:

- Be married to the biological or adoptive parent; or
- Be the domestic partner of the biological or adoptive parent; or
- Be a party to a civil union with the biological or adoptive parent

**Legal guardianship is awarded by a court of competent jurisdiction. Therefore, temporary guardianship or temporary custody given to another person by a parent does not suffice. Foster parents are not considered “legal guardians” of a student for the purposes of LSC membership.

Voluntary Student Transfers

The LSC membership of a parent member terminates automatically when the member's only or last child enrolled in the school is voluntarily transferred from the school. The termination is effective the date of the transfer.

Involuntary Student Transfers

These transfers must follow all Board policies and guidelines. The eligibility of an LSC parent member whose child is involuntarily transferred from the school may be challenged. In such cases, a hearing will be conducted under Board Rule 6-28 to determine the parent member's eligibility to remain on the LSC based on whether or not the involuntary transfer complied with Board rules and policies.

Student Graduation

The LSC membership of a parent member terminates automatically when the member's only or the last child enrolled in the school graduates. The termination is effective as of the last day of the semester or the school year (as determined by the Chicago Board of Education), not the date of the graduation ceremony.

If, in an election year, any parent will no longer have a child enrolled in the school due to graduation, that parent may choose to run as a community representative for the council. If the child fails to graduate prior to June 30, the parent elected as an LSC community member will not be seated and that community position will be declared vacant.

Community Members

A community resident is eligible to serve on the Local School Council if the resident:

- Resides in the school attendance area or voting district (for "multi-area" schools);
- Is not the parent, step-parent or legal guardian of a child enrolled in the school;
- Is not an employee of the Board or a vendor providing services at the school (employees must resign from the Board before taking office to be eligible to serve on the LSC);
- Is not employed at the school in which they serve (if employed at the school they must resign before taking office to be eligible to serve on the LSC);
- Is not employed by the Chicago Board of Education; and
- Is at least 17 years old.

Community Members Moving out of the School's Attendance Area or Voting District

If a community member moves out of the school's attendance area or voting district, their eligibility to continue serving may be challenged pursuant to Board Rule 6-28. In such cases, the Law Department will conduct a hearing to determine the community member's eligibility to remain on the LSC depending on whether they continue to reside in the school's attendance area or voting district.

If the Board modified the boundary of a school during the nomination period or during a members' term, the member may continue to serve for that term as long as they live within the boundary in effect when they were elected.

Advocate Members

A person may serve as an advocate if they are at least eighteen years old and possesses skills, expertise, or experience that can contribute to the school's progress. Advocate members may not be a parent, step-parent, or legal guardian of a student enrolled in the school, employee of the Board or related to the principal.

Teacher Member

A teacher is eligible to serve on the Local School Council, Appointed Local School Council or Boards of Governors, if they are:

- Employed and assigned to perform a majority of their employment duties at that attendance center.

Assistant principals are not eligible to be LSC teacher members.

Non-Teacher Staff Member

A non-teacher staff member is eligible to serve on the Local School Council if they are:

- Employed and assigned to perform a majority of their employment duties in a position not requiring certification at that attendance center.

Voluntary Transfers of Staff

The LSC membership of a school staff member who voluntarily transfers to another school or voluntarily leaves their school or Board employment, ends automatically as of the last day that they are assigned to the school. Immediately thereafter, the school may conduct a non-binding staff poll to select another staff member to be appointed by the Board to fill the vacancy.

Involuntary Transfers of Staff

A school staff member who is involuntarily transferred to another school or who otherwise involuntarily loses his or her position at the school remains on the LSC. In order to create a vacancy in their position to be filled by another staff member employed at the school, their eligibility to continue serving on the LSC must be challenged and a hearing must be conducted pursuant to Board Rule 6-28. Their position on the LSC may be filled if the hearing results in a finding that they are ineligible to continue serving on the LSC and their position on the LSC is declared vacant. Alternatively, the staff member may resign from the LSC.

After either occurs, a non-binding staff poll must be conducted at the school to select another staff person assigned to the school to be appointed by the Board to fill the vacancy. A staff poll is required even if there is only one school staff member candidate running to fill the vacant position.

Student Members

A student representative can serve on the Local School Council if they are a full-time student. However, if a student representative voluntarily transfers from the school, the student's LSC membership terminates automatically as of the date of the transfer. After that, a binding election of the students must be conducted to select another student for Board appointment to fill the vacancy.

If ANY member of the LSC leaves a position and causes a vacancy, then that position should be filled as soon as possible.

FILLING VACANCIES ON TRADITIONAL LOCAL SCHOOL COUNCILS

Question	Traditional LSC Vacancy Type		
	Teacher/ Non-Teacher	Community/ Parent	Student
What is the process for filling LSC vacancies?	After advertising the vacancy, interested teachers and non-teachers must complete and submit nomination paperwork. The school administration hosts a non-binding staff poll at the school. The poll is held during the school day.	After advertising the vacancy, interested parent and community members must complete nomination paperwork. "Filling Vacancies" must be included on the posted LSC meeting agenda. A quorum of members must be physically present at the meeting. Then, a vote is taken on the motion to fill the vacancy at an open LSC meeting.	After advertising the vacancy, interested students complete and submit nomination paperwork. The school administration hosts a student election poll at the school. The poll is held during the school day.
Who may vote for the candidates to fill the vacancy?	ALL eligible staff at the school may vote in the poll. Eligible staff are those assigned to work at the school for more than half of their workweek.	ALL members of the LSC may vote on the candidate at the meeting.	ALL students at the school may vote in the student election poll.
How is the candidate selected after the poll/vote to fill the vacancy?	The staff person with the most votes is forwarded for review for a recommendation for appointment by the Board of Education.	The candidate with the majority vote of serving members will fill the vacancy.	The student with the most votes will fill the vacancy. The vote is binding.
When do recommended candidates begin service on the council and can vote on LSC matters?	After the Board of Education appoints the recommended staff at a Board of Education Meeting.	Immediately after being voted onto the council	After the Board of Education appoints the recommended student at a Board of Education Meeting.

SPECIAL RULES FOR FILLING VACANCIES TRADITIONAL COUNCILS BELOW QUORUM

If a traditional LSC **falls below** a quorum of members on the council (7 Members for Elementary or 8 Members for High School). The council may utilize the following alternative quorum requirements to fill vacancies to reach a quorum of members on the council.

- **Elementary Schools:** A special meeting may be called to fill parent or community vacancies. The Chairperson or four (4) LSC members may call the special meeting to fill the vacancies. At least four (4) members must be physically present and two (2) of the members at the meeting must be parents and/or community members. The only action that can take place at the special meeting is to fill the vacancies. A motion to fill the vacancy can be approved by a majority of the members present voting "Yes".
- **High Schools:** A special meeting may be called to fill parent or community vacancies. The Chairperson or five (5) LSC members may call a special meeting to fill the vacancies. At least five (5) members must be physically present and two (2) of the members at the meeting must be parents and/or community members. The only action that can take place at the special meeting is to fill the vacancies. A motion to fill the vacancy can be approved by a majority of the members present voting "Yes".
- Once there are enough serving LSC members to have quorum then the normal quorum rules are in effect and a quorum must be physically present to conduct business. Motions made after the LSC has added enough members to have quorum must be approved by a majority of the serving members.

FILLING VACANCIES ON APPOINTED LSC & BOARD OF GOVERNORS

Vacancies on an ALSC/BOG may be filled according to the reference chart below. Remember all ALSC/BOG candidates are recommended to the Board of Education for appointment to fill vacancies. The Board exercises absolute discretion in the appointment of ALL members of the ALSC/BOG.

Question	ALSC/BOG Vacancy Type		
	Teacher	Community/Parent Advocate	Student or Cadet Commander
What is the process to fill ALSC/BOG vacancies?	After advertising the vacancy, interested teachers must complete and submit nomination paperwork. The school administration hosts a non-binding staff poll at the school. The poll is held during the school day.	After advertising the vacancy, interested parties must complete and submit nomination paperwork. "Filling Vacancies" must be included in the posted ALSC/BOG meeting agenda. A quorum of members must be present at the meeting. Then, a vote is taken on the motion to fill the vacancy at an open LSC meeting.	After advertising the vacancy, interested students complete and submit nomination paperwork. The school administration hosts a student election poll at the school. The poll is held during the school day. The JROTC Student with the highest rank is eligible. as Cadet Commander
Who may vote to recommend a candidate to fill a vacancy?	ALL eligible staff at the school may vote in the poll. Eligible staff are those assigned to work at the school for more than half of the workweek.	ALL members of the ALSC/BOG may vote on the candidate at the meeting.	ALL students at the school in ALL grades at the school may vote. There is no vote for the Cadet Commander
How is the recommended candidate selected after the poll/vote to fill the vacancy?	The staff person with the most votes to fill the vacancy is forwarded for review for a recommendation for appointment by the Board of Education.	The recommended candidate with the majority vote of the council is forwarded to the Chief of Schools (COS) for review and approval. The COS may approve or reject the recommendation.	The student with the most votes or the Cadet Commander is recommended to fill the vacancy. The Cadet Commander is recommended based on their JROTC rank.
When do recommended candidates begin service on the council and can vote on ALSC/BOG business matters?	After the Board of Education appoints the recommended staff at a Board of Education Meeting.	After the Board of Education appoints the recommended Community/Parent Advocate at a Board of Education Meeting.	After the Board of Education appoints the recommended student at a Board of Education Meeting.

WHISTLE-BLOWER PROTECTION

Is there any protection for whistle blowing?

- **Yes.** The identity of any Board employee or LSC member who has disclosed information they reasonably believes is evidence of (1) a violation of any law, rule, regulation, or policy; (2) waste, fraud, or mismanagement; (3) an abuse of authority; or (4) a danger to the health or safety of students or the public, may not be disclosed during any investigation of the information or related matters without the written consent of the employee or LSC member. 105 ILCS 5/34-2.4c
- Furthermore, no disciplinary action may be taken against such an employee or LSC member for the disclosure of such information. For the purposes of this section, disciplinary action means any retaliatory action taken against an employee or LSC member by the Board, Board employees, LSCs, or exclusive bargaining representatives of employees. Such action includes, but is not limited to, reprimand, suspension, discharge, demotion, involuntary transfer, harassment, or denial of promotion, or voluntary transfer.

CHICAGO BOARD OF EDUCATION ETHICS CODE

The Board's Ethics Policy (Click [HERE](#) for PDF of the policy) should be reviewed by all LSC members. You can review the policies, guidelines, questions and answers on the CPS ethics page <https://cps.edu/ethics>.

Here is a summary of important parts of this policy that impact LSC members.

Section of the Code	Overview of Key Ethics Code Provisions for LSC Members
Nepotism Section VII(C)	- The definition of Relative can be found in Section II of the Code, Part Y. - LSC members cannot hire or appoint their Relatives. - LSC members cannot influence others to hire or appoint their Relatives. - LSC members cannot hire or appoint a Person in order to get a Relative hired or appointed. - LSC members cannot advocate any employment actions involving their Relatives. - LSC members cannot advocate for a contract agreement with a Relative or a Relative's place of business. - LSC members with relatives employed at the school must abstain from voting on the entire budget, entire school improvement plan, and any transfer of funds that may affect the relative.
Economic Interest and Conflicts of Interest Section VII(B)	- The definition of Economic Interest can be found in Section II of the Code, Part L. - LSC members cannot have an Economic Interest in a contract or business of the school. - LSC members cannot have an Economic Interest in the buying, selling, or leasing of an item for which their LSC or school paid. - LSC members cannot be paid by another employer for their position/work as an LSC member. - LSC members cannot receive money from the school except for particular reimbursements. - LSC members cannot vote on the current Principal's contract if they intend to apply to be Principal. - If they vote, and the LSC votes not to renew the contract they are ineligible to apply. - If LSC members do not resign before the Principal selection begins, they are ineligible to apply. - LSC members cannot vote or discuss proposals of Not-For-Profits which donate funds or services to the school when the LSC member or their spouser sits on the board of the organization.
Gifts, Loans, and Favors Section IV(F)	LSC members and their spouses and members of their household cannot accept anything of value if there is an understanding that the member's actions are to be influenced because of that gift.

Use of Confidential Information Section IV(B)	LSC members cannot share confidential information that was learned as part of the LSC member's membership.
Post-membership Restrictions Section VII(E)	- Former LSC members are not eligible for employment at the school where they served until one year after their LSC membership ends. - Former LSC members cannot have an economic interest in a contract involving the school until one year after their LSC membership ends.
Political Activities Section VII(D)	- LSC members cannot use their position to engage in political activity or endorse a candidate for elective office. - LSC members cannot use Board resources to perform any political activity.
Rights and Responsibilities Section III(B)	- LSC members must follow the Code of Ethics. - LSC members must report any violations or potential violations of the Code to the Ethics Advisor. - LSC members must cooperate with the Ethics Advisor regarding ethics violations. This includes supplying witness testimony, documents, and other requested information.
Penalties Section XII	LSC members who violate the Code may be disqualified or removed from office.

Nepotism:

If a LSC member has a relative employed by CPS who is working in the school served by the LSC member:

- The LSC member **must not discuss or vote on the CIWP/Budget and may not vote on any transfer of funds that impacts the relative.**

Parent Mentors and Parent LSC Members

What is a Parent Mentor?

A Parent Mentor is a volunteer trained by an outside organization to assist classroom teachers by working with students one-on-one or in small groups for two hours per day, four days per week. After providing a set number of hours, they may be eligible for a stipend from the organization.

What is a Parent Local School Council (LSC) Member?

A parent LSC member is one of six parent representatives on the Local School Council, the governing body of the school. LSC members have the opportunity to make important decisions such as selecting the school principal or voting on the school budget.

Can a person be both a Parent Mentor and a Parent LSC Member?

Yes, but the person cannot be both a parent mentor and a parent LSC member at the same school.

Why does the person need to be at different schools to be both a Parent Mentor and a parent LSC member?

Per the Code of Ethics, no LSC member shall be an employee of a third party that compensates the member to work at the school where they serve on the Local School Council. This means that parent LSC members cannot be paid to work at the same school where they serve as parent mentors.

What can a parent do if they want to be both a Parent Mentor and an LSC Member?

The parent can either (1) be a parent mentor at a different school from where they are serving as a parent LSC Member or (2) be a parent mentor at their child's school and be an LSC member at another school if they qualify.

Example: Ana Ramirez has a daughter who attends Apple Elementary School and a son who attends Orange High School. She would like to be a parent mentor at her daughter's school so they can walk to and from school together. She would also like to serve on the LSC.

Ana can be a parent mentor at Apple Elementary School and be a parent LSC member at Orange High School. Ana CANNOT be a parent mentor and a parent LSC member at Apple Elementary School.

Can a Parent LSC member resign to immediately become a Parent Mentor at the school they served?

No, per the Code of Ethics, parent LSC members are not eligible to work at the school they served for a period of one year.

Should you believe an ethics violation has occurred or have a question please contact the Board of Education's Ethics Office at ethicsinquiries@cps.edu. Inquiries and reports are reviewed by the Ethics Advisor and may warrant further investigation.

Scan here to view the Chicago Board of Education's Ethics Code



STATEMENT OF ECONOMIC INTERESTS

The Board of Education requires ALL LSC members (including the principal and students) to file a Statement of Economic Interest. Council members will have forty-five (45) days from the date that the statement is sent to the principal to complete and submit the statement. If selected or appointed to fill a vacancy, the statement must be submitted within seven (7) days of appointment (Board Rule 6-29).

Responding “yes” to any question does not necessarily make a person ineligible.

Responses will inform the Board of the following:

- Any business entity in which such person has an ownership interest
- Any contract with the Board, any Local School Council
- Any contract with any public school in the school district

All questions require answers as of the date of filing and are applicable to the previous twelve (12) months.

Consequences If Statement Is Not Filed

Failure of an LSC member to complete the form shall automatically disqualify him or her from serving on the LSC for the remainder of the LSC term of office.

Due Process

LSC members who do not file a Statement by the applicable deadline will receive a letter informing them of the intent to disqualify them for failure to file.

LSC members who wish to continue serving must file a Statement of Economic Interests within thirty (30) days of the date of the letter. If the LSC member fails to meet the filing requirements within thirty (30) days from the date of the letter, the LSC member will be automatically disqualified. The member and the LSC shall also be forwarded a Declaration of Vacancy. The vacancy shall be effective on the date the Declaration is issued. If the LSC member fails to meet the filing requirements within 30 days from the date of the letter, the LSC member will be automatically disqualified from serving on the Local School Council and removed. The LSC or the Board, as appropriate, will appoint an eligible person to serve the remainder of the term. LSC members who fail to comply with the filing requirements do not have the right to appeal.

CRIMINAL CONVICTION DISCLOSURE

Persons who have been elected to serve on an LSC may serve provided they:

- File a complete Criminal Conviction Disclosure Form for each term of office pursuant to Section 5/34-2.1(f-5) of the Illinois School Code (105 ILCS 5/34-2.1[f-5]), and
- Have cleared a criminal background investigation for each term of office which indicates they have not been convicted of crimes enumerated in Section 34-2.1(f-5) of the Illinois School Code which would render them ineligible to serve.

Board Rule (6-30) requires that each LSC member (whether newly-elected or appointed) file a complete Criminal Conviction Disclosure form with the principal, who is responsible for:

- Collecting the form;
- Maintaining a copy on file in the school;
- Notifying the Office of Local School Council Relations of refusals by Council members to file a Criminal Conviction Disclosure Form;
- Submitting the completed original form to the Office of Local School Council Relations.

The Code further provides that any candidate for an LSC who does not complete and file a Criminal Conviction Disclosure Form shall be ineligible for election, selection, or appointment to an LSC. Therefore, traditional LSCs may not select a candidate who has not completed a Criminal Conviction Disclosure Form to fill a parent or community member vacancy on the LSC. Similarly, appointed LSCs may not recommend a candidate who has not completed a Criminal Conviction Disclosure Form to fill a parent, community, or advocate member vacancy on the ALSC.

REMOVAL FROM OFFICE

An LSC member may be removed from the LSC by a majority vote of the currently serving members of the LSC, if the LSC member:

- Has missed three (3) consecutive regular meetings, or
- Has missed five (5) regular meetings within a 12-month period (emergency, special or committee meetings do not count).

Due Process

An LSC's vote to remove a member is valid only if the LSC member:

- Is notified of the LSC's intent to remove the member at least seven (7) days prior to the vote;
- Is notified personally or by certified mail to the member's last known address; and
- Is given an opportunity to explain the member's actions and to vote on the question of the member's removal from the LSC.

Removal by the Chicago Board of Education Due To Noncompliance with Rules & Policies

An LSC member may be removed if the LSC member (also applies to ALSCs and BOGs):

- Becomes ineligible to serve and a challenge to the member's eligibility is filed and found to be valid;
- If an LSC member becomes ineligible to serve and does not voluntarily resign or is not automatically removed, the member may be challenged;
- Any person may challenge a member's eligibility to serve at any time. The challenge must be based on the eligibility criteria;
- All challenges shall be filed according to the procedures prescribed in the applicable Board Rule or Policy;
- Fails to complete the required 3-day training program within six (6) months of taking office;
- Fails to file the required Statement of Economic Interests Form;
- Is found to have violated the Board's Code of Ethics Policy, such as by voting on the CIWP or School Budget although relatives work at the school where the member serves;
- Fails to disclose a criminal conviction on the Criminal Conviction Disclosure Form; or
- Refuses to submit fingerprints for the purpose of completing the criminal background investigation.

KEY TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

The following table provides an alphabetical reference to many of key terms used in the guide.

Abstain	Formally decline to vote either for or against a proposal or motion.
Advocate (Member of the Appointed LSC)	An individual who is at least 18 years of age and possesses skills or expertise in a field that is the educational focus of or will contribute to the fulfillment of the educational mission of an alternative school. May not be related to the principal or academy superintendent; may not be parent/legal guardian of a current student; may not work in the school of which they are advocates; may not be an employee of the Board.
Alternative School	A school created by the Board of Education that has a specialized student population, educational focus, curriculum, or school design, with an appointed body to involve parents, community members, and school staff in the activities of the school. The requirements and powers for traditional LSCs do not apply to these schools. The CEO develops the specifications for the school's advisory body.
Bilingual Advisory Committee (BAC)	If the school has a Bilingual Education program, the LSC must have a BAC whose members are parents of students in that program. The BAC advises the principal and LSC on the bilingual program plans and use of Bilingual Education funds.
Binding Poll	The person(s) with the highest number of votes is selected, and the Chicago Board of Education will appoint the person(s).
Budget Transfer	Moving money from one category within a fund to another category within that fund, which must be approved by the LSC.
Bylaws	Rules for how the LSC works. An example is included in the Resources for this section of the LSC Guide.
Charter School	An attendance center authorized pursuant to the Illinois Charter School Law.
Closed or Executive Session	As part of a public LSC meeting, LSC members may meet privately as a body, without the public, for reasons outlined in the Open Meetings Act.
Code of Ethics	Standards of conduct that apply to all CPS Board Members, LSC Members, and Employees.
Community Resident	Community Resident members of the LSC must be at least 17 years old and live within the school's attendance area or voting district boundary or District 299 if the school does not have attendance or voting boundaries. They cannot have a child enrolled in the school, be related to the principal, work for the Board of Education or work in the school where they serve.

Continuous Improvement Work Plan -- CIWP See LSC Guide section on CIWP	A three-year plan for school progress developed by the principal with input from members of the school community. It is used when making budget decisions. It is revised after year one and two. The LSC must present the proposed CIWP to the school community before it is approved. The LSC uses the plan to keep track of progress. After years one and two, the school updates the plan and approves the plan.
Contract Addenda	It is an additional item that is added to the contract. The LSC and candidate principal have to agree on the addenda, and it requires the approval of the Law Department. The addenda must be included in the motion to offer the contract.
Contract School	An attendance center managed and operated by an organization retained by the Board to provide instruction and other services.
The Department of Principal Quality (DPQ)	Manages the process that principal candidates must complete before they can be selected as contract principal.
Discretionary Funds	Funds that can be used for multiple purposes as determined by the principal and LSC
Economic Interest	A financial gain or benefit that a person receives
Elementary Local School Councils (Traditional)	In elementary schools without 7th and 8th grade: The LSC includes 12 members: Principal, six parents, two teachers, two community residents, one non-teacher staff member. In elementary schools with 7th and 8th grade: The LSC includes 13 members: Principal, six parents, two teachers, two community residents, one non-teacher staff member, and one student.
Emergency Meeting	A type of special meeting called by the LSC for the purpose of addressing an unexpected extraordinary event that requires immediate action that the LSC is empowered to vote upon. Reasons for calling emergency meetings do <u>NOT</u> include failure to plan, to meet deadlines, or failure to provide notice in a timely manner. <i>Emergency meetings are usually called in association with natural disasters.</i> If the standard for an emergency meeting is not available, a special meeting may be called instead, as long the notice and agenda are posted within 48 hours of the meeting.
Fiduciary	A person who holds a legal or ethical relationship of trust with one or more other parties.
Forum	A meeting or town hall meeting to introduce final candidates to the school community
Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)	The law states that public bodies must disclose public documents to the public upon request. LSCs must meet the requirements of this Act. The LSC designates a member or members to complete training on the FOIA and act as Freedom of Information Act Officer for the LSC.
High School Local School Councils (Traditional)	Includes 15 members: Principal, six parents, two teachers, two community residents, one non-teacher staff member, and three full-time students
Local School Council	A school's governing body that is an elected or appointed council or a board of governors

Majority Vote	The minimum number of “yes” votes needed to pass a general motion. It is the majority of the members currently serving on the LSC. To calculate the majority vote: The number of currently serving members divided by two (2) plus one (1). The decimal value is dropped. Example: 12 serving members- Majority vote is 7 “yes” votes. A majority vote does <u>not</u> apply to selecting a new contract principal or the transfers of funds.
Military Academy	One type of alternative school created by the Board that has a military science curriculum and an appointed Board of Governors to involve parents, community members, students, and school staff in the activities of the school.
Nepotism	The practice among those with power or influence of favoring relatives or friends, especially by giving them positions in an organization or a company.
Non-Binding Poll	The poll provides a recommendation to the Chicago Board of Education on the person who should be appointed to serve. The Board may or may not appoint the recommended person.
Officers of the LSC	The LSC officers include the chairperson, who must be a parent member, and secretary, who may be any LSC member. The LSC may also select other officers, including a Vice Chairperson and an Open Meetings Act and Freedom of Information Act Officer or Officers.
Open Meetings Act (OMA)	LSCs must meet the requirements of this Act in conducting their business. The LSC members must take the OMA training. The LSC identifies a member or members to complete online training on the OMA annually.
Organizational Meeting	The first meeting of the LSC each school year is required to be held between July 1-14. At the meeting, officers are elected, and the regular meeting schedule for the year is planned and thereafter posted for the public.
Partisan	A strong supporter of a political party, person, or cause
Parent Eligibility for LSC	Each parent candidate must be the parent or legal guardian of a student currently enrolled and attending at the school, not related to the principal, not an employee of CPS.
Principal Contract	Principals receive a four-year contract. A Traditional LSC may vote to enter into a contract with a principal. For an appointed LSC, the council may vote to recommend principal candidates to the CEO for a contract. For appointed councils, the contract is between the Chicago Board of Education and the principal.

Principal Evaluation	The Local School Council evaluates the principal based on the evaluation requirements in the School Code using the Board-approved evaluation form. The CEO or designee evaluates the principal based on the evaluation requirements in the School Code using the Board-approved evaluation form.
Probation	A school that is identified as needing support. The CEO or Network Chief develops, and the Board approves the Continuous Improvement Work Plan (CIWP) and budget for schools on probation less than five years.
Professional Personnel Leadership Committee (PPLC)	The PPLC advises the principal and LSC on the educational program. The committee is not part of the LSC but provides advice on the curriculum and instruction of the school.
Public Participation	Part of an LSC meeting where the public has the opportunity to share feedback with the LSC. Every LSC meeting must include public participation. The LSC may set reasonable rules for public participation.
Quorum	The number of LSC members needed to be physically present to vote and take action on business matters. Quorum has seven (7) members for a traditional elementary school LSC and Eight (8) members for a traditional high school LSC. For appointed LSCs, one-half of the full membership plus one. If a quorum is not present, the LSC cannot vote on motions.
Reconvened Meeting	A meeting that is a continuation of a properly called meeting (regular or special). The prior meeting must have <u>not</u> been adjourned (voted to end) and must have an approved motion for the body to reconvene. The reconvened meeting must have the exact agenda as the continued prior meeting.
Recuse	Excuse oneself from a conversation or discussion of a business matter because of a potential conflict of interest or lack of impartiality.
Rollover Funds	Funds that are left after the previous year's expenses have been paid. Most funds do not rollover.
Rules of Order	Guidelines established by the LSC for conducting LSC meetings. Established by Robert's Rules of Order
Special Meeting	The Chair or four LSC members of a traditional elementary school LSC may call a special meeting, which is additional to the regular LSC meeting in elementary schools The Chair or five LSC members of a traditional high school LSC may call a special meeting, which is additional to the regular LSC meeting in high schools
Statement of Economic Interest	A form that must be completed annually that highlights potential conflicts with the Ethics Code
Student Eligibility for LSC, Appointed LSC or Boards of Governors	Must be attending full-time student(s) in schools with traditional LSCs that have grades 7th to 12th. Students in grades 6th to 12th are eligible to run. Students must be in grades 7th grade and up to serve on a LSC. For appointed councils or boards of governors, they must be high school students in good academic standing. In a Military Academy, the student representative is the Cadet Battalion Commander or other senior cadet.

Teacher Eligibility for LSC Membership	Must be employed more than 50 percent of their time in a position at the school where a majority of the teacher's duties are performed, a position that requires teacher qualifications; cannot be an assistant principal.
Title I Parent Advisory Council (PAC)	Schools receiving Federal Title I funds must have a PAC, which works with the LSC to make sure that ESSA Title I parents provide recommendations for ESSA programs and that the school provides parent involvement programs. All programs and budget proposals by the PAC must be consistent with and part of the CIWP.
Uniform Principal's Performance Contract	The contract between the LSC and the principal whose term is four (4) years.

IMPORTANT CONSIDERATIONS REGARDING DIVERSE LEARNERS

It is essential that all stakeholders support accelerating achievement for students with diverse learning needs. Key focus areas that drive this important work include:

- Ensuring grade level access to the **Common Core State Standards.(CCSS)** for diverse learners by leveraging existing technologies and reexamining the ways in which teachers differentiate instruction to meet the needs of students with varying learner profiles.
- Leveraging Multi -Tiered Systems of Support (MTSS) to ensure that data-based instructional planning is at the forefront when considering unit and lesson planning that meets the needs of all students.
- Embedding progress monitoring as a common practice among teachers and staff to inform instructional planning and delivery.
- Adopting data collection and data analysis on the mastery of key constructs for all students at regular intervals to determine which key shifts in instruction, if any, need to be made to accelerate skill attainment.
- Utilizing evidence-based practices and instructional supports that serve to accelerate outcomes and address student academic, functional, social-emotional, behavioral, communication, and/or physical needs.
- Planning intentionally for student progress to post-secondary opportunities by ensuring that **transition planning** is both relevant and meaningful.

Though these focus areas are not inclusive of all the work that can and should be done to accelerate outcomes for students with diverse learning needs, they are an important starting point when thinking through how to improve outcomes for students with diverse learning needs. Schools must ensure that all students are provided with multiple ways to access learning, multiple ways to demonstrate their knowledge as well as a myriad of ways to engage with content. In doing so, a school can create learning environments that serve to benefit all students, especially diverse learners.

What should the LSC know to help diverse learners?

Every principal must provide the LSC with a brief report that includes the following information:

- The academic growth of students with disabilities as measured by district, state, and local assessments.
- Progress monitoring data aligned to the implementation of tiered interventions for students with diverse learning needs, including students with disabilities.
- Suggestions for changing or modifying current instructional models so that students with disabilities may be educated with their general education peers to a greater extent (to the maximum extent appropriate to their individual needs).

LSC members should be included in the school's disability awareness training.

LSC RULES

LSC Member Eligibility

Definitions

Wherever used in this Section, the following words and phrases shall have the following meaning:

Parent: means, (a) biological or adoptive parent, (b) stepparent or (c) legal guardian of an enrolled student of an attendance center.

Stepparent: means a person who is (a) married to the child's parent, a party to a civil union with the child's parent or the domestic partner of the child's parent, (b) resides with the child and (c) exercises care and custody of the child. In order to establish that the stepparent exercises care and custody of a child, the stepparent must provide (i) a marriage certificate, civil union certificate, or domestic partner documentation and (ii) a sworn affidavit by the biological or adoptive parent attesting that the stepparent, in conjunction with the parent, does exercise care and custody of the child. Other evidence that may demonstrate care and custody includes but is not limited to the following: (iii) the child is declared as a dependent on the stepparent's most recent income tax return; (iv) the child is covered under the step-parent's health insurance; or (v) the child is listed as the stepparent's child for Medicare, Social Security, Medicaid or other public aid programs. This rule shall not be construed to give stepparents any right of access to student records except as provided in the Illinois School Student Records Act (105 ILCS 10/1 et seq.).

Legal guardian: means a person who has been formally appointed guardian of a child by a court of competent jurisdiction.

Local School Council or LSC: means an elected Local School Council or an appointed Local School Council or Boards of Governors, except when otherwise noted.

Employed at the School: Means to receive compensation and act under the direction and supervision of a principal or his/her designee who oversees the detail of the person's work. An employee of a third party may not serve on a Local School Council at a school at which he or she is employed; however, he or she may be eligible to serve at another school.

Employed by the Board of Education: Means to be in the employ of the Board of Education whether or not employed at the school.

Enrolled in a School: means that the student is currently attending the school at which the parent or legal guardian serves. Graduation is on the last day of the academic school year or semester and not on the date of a graduation ceremony or commencement exercise. Pursuant to the Illinois School Code, the last day of the academic year or semester is determined by the Chicago Board of Education.

Eligibility

Persons who have been elected to serve on a Local School Council may serve and continue to serve for the length of their term provided they meet and continue to meet the eligibility requirements set forth below.

Parent Representative

A person may serve and continue to serve as a parent representative as long as he/she:

- Has a child enrolled in the school in which he/she serves;
- Is not employed at the school in which he/she serves; and
- Is not employed by the Board of Education or another organization who performs work at a school where the LSC member serves

If a parent representative of a Local School Council ceases or fails to have a child enrolled in the school at which membership on the Local School Council at which he/she serves, for reasons other than graduation or voluntary transfer of the child, or becomes an employee of the Board of Education, the parent's membership on the Local School Council and all voting rights shall be terminated immediately upon the written determination of ineligibility by the General Counsel following the challenge procedures set forth below. In cases where the parent representative's membership ends due to the graduation of his or her child, he or she serves until the end of the school year or semester in which his or her child graduates. In cases where the parent representative's membership ends due to the voluntary transfer of the child, the parent's membership and voting rights shall be terminated as of the date of the transfer. If the child of a parent member of the LSC dies during the member's term of office, the parent may continue to serve on the council for the balance of the term of office.

Community Representative

A person may serve and continue to serve as a community representative as long as he/she:

- Resides in the attendance area served by the school
- Is not employed at the school in which he/she serves;
- Is not employed by the Board of Education or another organization who performs work at a school where the LSC member serves;
- Is not a parent of a student enrolled at the school; and
- Is at least 17 years of age.

If a community representative ceases to reside within the attendance area or voting boundaries of, or has a child enrolled in, the school at which he/she serves, or becomes an employee of the school or Board of Education, his or her membership on the Local School Council and all voting rights are terminated immediately upon the written determination of ineligibility by the Chief Executive Officer or designee following the challenge procedures set forth below.

Teacher Representative

A teacher representative is paid out of budget account number 51100 and is NOT in a position requiring an administrative certificate.

A teacher representative may continue to serve as long as the teacher is employed and assigned to perform a majority of their duties at the school.

If a teacher representative resigns from employment with the Board of Education, resigns from

the Local School Council or voluntarily transfers to another attendance center, the teacher's membership on the Local School Council and all voting rights are terminated immediately as of the date the teacher's resignation is received by the Board of Education, as of the date the teacher's Local School Council resignation is received by the Local School Council, or the effective date of the teacher's voluntary transfer to another attendance center.

If a teacher representative resigns from employment with the Board, or resigns from the Local School Council or voluntarily transfers to another attendance center, or is absent from employment at the school for an extended and defined period of time due to illness, disability, leave of absence, the initiation of dismissal proceedings, or any other reason, the principal shall notify the Office of the Chief Executive Officer or designee of a teacher representative's permanent or temporary absence.

The Office of the Chief Executive Officer or designee shall certify, as appropriate, that a vacancy exists in such teacher representative's position. When a vacancy is certified, the Office of the Chief Executive Officer or designee shall issue written notification to the principal and the Local School Council advising the school to initiate a non-binding staff advisory poll.

The school shall forward the results of the poll to the Office of the Chief Executive Officer or designee in a timely manner. After receipt of the results, the Board will declare the existence of a permanent or temporary vacancy in the teacher representative's position and will appoint a replacement teacher representative until such time as the absent teacher resumes service at the attendance center or for the remainder of the term, whichever occurs first.

Non-Teacher Representative

A Non-teacher representative is paid out of budget account number 52100.

A non-teacher staff representative may continue to serve as long as the staff member is employed and assigned to perform a majority of their duties at the school, provided that if a non-teacher staff representative resigns from employment with the Board of Education, or resigns from the Local School Council or voluntarily transfers to another attendance center, the non-teacher staff representative's membership on the Local School Council and all voting rights are terminated immediately as of the date the non-teacher staff representative's resignation is received by the Board of Education, or as of the date the non-teacher staff representative's Local School Council resignation is received by the Local School Council or the effective date of the non-teacher staff representative's voluntary transfer to another attendance center.

If a non-teacher staff representative resigns from employment with the Board, or resigns from the Local School Council or voluntarily transfers to another attendance center or is absent from employment at the school for an extended and defined period of time due to illness, disability, leave of absence, the initiation of dismissal proceedings, or any other reason, the principal shall notify the Office of the Chief Executive Officer or designee of a non-teacher staff representative's permanent or temporary absence.

The Office of the Chief Executive Officer or designee shall certify, as appropriate, that a vacancy exists in such non-teacher staff representative's position. When a vacancy is certified, the Office of the Chief Executive Officer or designee shall issue written notification to the principal and the

Local School Council advising the school to initiate a non-binding staff advisory poll. The school shall forward the results of the poll to the Office of the Chief Executive Officer or designee in a timely manner.

After receipt of the results, the Board will declare the existence of a permanent or temporary vacancy in the non-teacher staff representative's position and will appoint a replacement non-teacher staff representative until such time as the absent non-teacher staff member resumes service at the attendance center or for the remainder of the term, whichever occurs first.

Miscellaneous Employees

Employees paid out of the budget account number 52140 are NOT eligible to serve on the LSC at any school.

Staff Member Criteria Used to Determine if a Staff Member Will Be Appointed to the LSC:

Staff interested in serving on an LSC may use the criteria listed below and the disciplinary document they received as a part of the discipline process to determine if they would be appointed should they receive the most votes in the non-binding staff poll. Candidates must satisfy a review to determine if they meet the high standard of conduct and professionalism expected of an LSC representative. The review will consider the candidate's employee discipline/misconduct history including type, frequency, and circumstances of any history of misconduct, violation, or discipline. As a general principle, conduct or disciplinary history that will exclude candidates from appointment include but are not limited to:

- Conduct involving moral turpitude
- Conduct involving dishonesty or fraud
- Conduct reflecting a lack of integrity or ethics
- Conduct endangering the health and safety of those under the applicant's care

Student Representative

A person may serve as a student representative for a one-year term beginning July 1 and ending the following June 30th as long as the student is and remains enrolled in the school in which they serve on a full-time basis and is in grades 7-12. For students who graduate while serving as a student representative of a Local School Council, their term shall end upon graduation. The student serves until the end of the school year or semester in which they graduate.

In cases where the student representative voluntarily transfers from the school, the student's membership and voting rights on the Local School Council shall be terminated as of the date of the transfer. If a student representative of a Local School Council ceases to be enrolled on a full-time basis in the school he/she serves for reasons other than graduation or voluntary transfer, the student's membership on the Local School Council and all voting rights shall be terminated immediately upon the written determination of ineligibility by the Chief Executive Officer or designee following the challenge procedures set forth below.

Audit of Records

The Chief Executive Officer or designee may have cause to review pertinent records relating to individual LSC members in order to discover any relevant changes in an LSC member's eligibility. If such a review indicates that an LSC member does not meet the eligibility criteria in this rule, an investigation shall be conducted in accordance with the Local School Council member removal procedures set forth below.

Local School Council Removal Procedures

1. Any person may challenge the eligibility of an LSC member based on the eligibility criteria in this rule. Challenges shall be in writing and shall include:

- a. The name, address, and phone number of the person filing the challenge;
- b. A statement of facts upon which the challenge is based and any evidence which supports the challenger's position.

2. In cases where an allegation of ineligibility under this rule is made by another LSC member or an employee of the Board, the identity of the LSC member or Board employee may not be disclosed during any investigation of the allegation without his or her written consent. 105 ILCS 5/34-2.4(c) ("WhistleBlower Protection").

3. In addition, the Board, its agents, and employees may act upon anonymous challenges, personal knowledge, or other information of council members' ineligibility, including, but not limited to, the audit of records described above. A Board employee or agent with information indicating that an LSC member is not eligible under this rule may initiate an investigation by submitting a written request for investigation to the Law Department.

4. Filing of Challenges - Challenges and requests for investigation pursuant to this Rule shall be filed with the Law Department.

5. Investigation of Ineligibility - The General Counsel shall review challenges and requests for investigations. If the General Counsel determines that the challenge or request has merit, the General Counsel may refer the matter for investigation if additional information is required. The information provided by the challenger(s) and the results of any investigation shall be reviewed by the General Counsel. If the results of the investigation indicate that the LSC member may be ineligible, the General Counsel shall convene a hearing to afford the General Counsel's representative the opportunity to present evidence of ineligibility and the concerned council member an opportunity to personally present statements and evidence on his or her behalf. The concerned council member shall be notified in writing of the date, time, and place of the hearing, of his or her right to have a representative at the hearing, and the specific basis for his or her alleged ineligibility.

6. A hearing officer shall conduct a hearing and shall afford the General Counsel's representative the opportunity to present evidence of ineligibility and the concerned council member an opportunity to personally present statements and evidence substantiating his/her eligibility to serve on the council. The General Counsel shall have authority to promulgate rules, including, but not limited to, rules of procedure,

procedural manuals, and rules of evidence, to govern hearings under this Rule. As soon as possible after the conclusion of the hearing, the hearing officer shall make a recommended finding to the Chief Executive Officer or designee regarding the council member's eligibility.

7. The Chief Executive Officer or designee shall decide the question of the council member's eligibility. If the Chief Executive Officer or designee finds that the concerned council member is ineligible to serve based on the eligibility criteria in this rule, the Chief Executive Officer or designee shall declare the member ineligible, and a vacancy on the council, which shall be effective on the date the Declaration is issued. However, the vacancy may be filled only after:

- (1) The concerned council member fails to request reconsideration within the time allowed; or
- (2) The concerned council member's request for reconsideration is denied.

8. Notice of Declaration of Vacancy - The Chief Executive Officer or designee shall forward the determination to each challenger and challenged LSC member in writing by regular and certified mail and to the affected LSC by regular mail.

Request for Reconsideration

Within thirty (30) days of the date of a Declaration of Vacancy by the Chief Executive Officer or designee, the challenged LSC member may submit a request to reconsider to the Chief Executive Officer or designee. Failure to request reconsideration within 30 days after the Declaration of the vacancy will render the Declaration of vacancy as final. The request for reconsideration should state specific reasons or grounds for rescinding the Chief Executive Officer or designee's prior determination concerning the council member's eligibility.

The Chief Executive Officer or designee shall review the determination. New evidence not readily available at the time that the challenge was filed may be submitted. The decision of the Chief Executive Officer or designee shall be final and shall be forwarded to the challenger, the challenged LSC member, and the affected Local School Council.

Appointment to Vacancy

If a challenged parent or community LSC member is found to be ineligible to serve on the elected Local School Council pursuant to this process and a vacancy is declared, the LSC shall fill the vacancy by appointment of a qualified person who meets the eligibility requirements.

If a challenged teacher or non-teacher staff LSC member is determined to be ineligible to serve on the elected Local School Council and a vacancy is declared, the Board shall fill the vacancy by appointment of a qualified person who meets the applicable eligibility requirements after a non-binding advisory poll of the school staff.

If a challenged student LSC member is found to be ineligible to serve on the elected Local School Council and a vacancy is declared, the Board shall fill the vacancy by appointment of a

qualified person who meets the applicable eligibility requirements after a binding student election.

If a challenged member to an appointed Local School Council or Board of Governors is determined to be ineligible to serve on the council or board and a vacancy is declared, the Board shall fill the vacancy by appointment in accordance with the Board's Policy on Governance of Alternative and Small Schools.

Loss of Local School Council Eligibility Due to Ethics Violations

Local School Council (“LSC”) shall mean an elected Local School Council or an appointed Local School Council or Board of Governors except when otherwise noted

Challenges to Local School Council Members’ Eligibility Based on Ethical Violations

1. Any person may challenge a Local School Council member’s eligibility to serve based on ethical violations covered in the Board’s Code of Ethics Policy (“Code of Ethics”). Filing a false Statement or failure to comply with the Code of Ethics may be grounds for disqualification from serving on any Local School Council for the remainder of the concerned member’s term(s) of office. Challenges shall be in writing and shall include:
 - a. the name, address, email, and phone number of the person filing the challenge;
 - b. a statement of the facts upon which the challenge is based and any evidence which supports the challenger’s position.
2. In cases where an allegation of an ethical violation under this Board Rule is made by another LSC member or Board employee, the identity of the LSC member or Board employee may not be disclosed during an investigation of the allegation without his or her written consent. 105 ILCS 5/34-2.4(c) (“Whistle Blower Protection”).
3. In addition, the Board, its agents, and employees, may act upon: (i) anonymous information regarding council members’ ethical violations; or (ii) personal knowledge or other information of ethical violations by council members obtained by Board agents or employees. A Board employee or agent with information of an ethical violation by an LSC member may initiate an investigation by submitting a written request for investigation to the Law Department.
4. Filing of Challenges – Challenges, requests for investigation, and reports of LSC members’ ethical violations may be filed with the Law Department or the Board’s Ethics Advisor.
5. Investigation of Ethical Violations. The General Counsel shall review challenges based on ethical violations, requests for investigation of alleged ethical violations, and reports of such violations received from Board agents or employees or anonymous sources. If the General Counsel determines that the challenge, request, or report has merit, he/she shall refer the challenge, request, or report for investigation.
6. The General Counsel shall review the results of the investigation. If the results of the investigation indicate that the LSC member may have committed an ethical violation, the General Counsel shall convene a hearing to afford the General Counsel’s representative the opportunity to present evidence of ethical violations and the concerned council member an

opportunity to personally present statements and evidence on their behalf. The concerned council member shall be notified in writing of the date, time, and place of the hearing, of their right to have a representative at the hearing, and of the specific provisions of this rule or the Board's Code of Ethics Policy which they are alleged to have violated.

7. A hearing officer shall conduct a hearing and shall afford the General Counsel's representative the opportunity to present evidence of ethics violation(s) and the concerned council member an opportunity to personally present statements and evidence regarding the allegations of ethics violations. The General Counsel shall have authority to promulgate rules, including, but not limited to, rules of procedure, procedural manuals, and rules of evidence, to govern hearings under this Rule. As soon as possible after the conclusion of the hearing, the hearing officer shall make a recommended finding to the Chief Executive Officer or designee regarding the alleged ethical violation.
8. The Chief Executive Officer or designee shall decide the question of whether an ethics violation occurred. If the Chief Executive Officer or designee finds that an ethical violation has occurred, the Chief Executive Officer or designee shall declare the member ineligible effective on the date the Declaration is issued. The vacancy on the council which shall be effective on the date the Declaration is issued. However, the vacancy may be filled only after: (1) the concerned council member fails to request reconsideration within the time allowed, or (2) the concerned council member's request for reconsideration is denied.

Declaration of Vacancy

When a council member has been afforded a hearing pursuant to this Rule and the Chief Executive Officer or designee has found that the council member should be disqualified from the Local School Council based upon a violation of the Code of Ethics or this Rule, the Secretary of the Board shall forward a Declaration of Ineligibility and a Declaration of Vacancy to the concerned council member and Local School Council by certified and regular mail to the council member's last known address and to the affected LSC by regular mail. The vacancy shall be effective on the date the Declaration is issued. The vacancy may be filled only after: (1) the concerned council member fails to request reconsideration within the time allowed; or (2) the concerned council member's request for reconsideration is denied.

Request for Reconsideration

1. Within thirty (30) days of the date of a Declaration of Vacancy based upon a ruling by the Chief Executive Officer or designee, the challenged council member may submit a request to reconsider to the Chief Executive Officer or designee. The request for reconsideration should state specific reasons or grounds for rescinding the Chief Executive Officer's or designee's prior determination concerning the council member's eligibility. New evidence not readily available at the time that the challenge was filed may be submitted.
2. The Chief Executive Officer or designee shall review the request for reconsideration and issue a final determination.
3. The Secretary of the Board shall forward the final determination to the challenger if any, and the challenged council member by certified and regular mail to the concerned council member's last known address and to the affected LSC by regular mail.
4. Failure to file a request for reconsideration within the time allowed will render final a Declaration of Vacancy based upon a ruling by the Chief Executive Officer or designee.

Statement of Economic Interests Filing Requirements

Failure to timely file a Statement of Economic Interests (hereinafter "Statement"), or failure to file a complete Statement, shall result in automatic disqualification from the Local School Council for the remainder of the concerned member's term of office. The Secretary of the Board shall every year, transmit to all schools a sufficient number of blank Statements of Economic Interests for all Local School Council members. Local School Council members shall file the Board's Statement of Economic Interests with the Secretary of the Board by the deadline specified in the annual Statement. Council members will have 45 days from the date the Statement is sent to principals to complete and submit such Statement.

Council members appointed after the due date of the annual Statement shall initially file the Board's Statement within seven (7) days of their appointment. Council members shall deliver

their completed Statements to the principal of the school where they serve by the deadline specified in the annual Statement or, if appointed after the due date of the annual Statement, within seven (7) days of their appointment. Such delivery shall be considered as the filing of the Statement with the Secretary of the Board.

Within seven (7) days of the applicable filing date, principals shall forward to the Secretary of the Board all Statements and/or the names of any council members who have failed to file Statements as required. Local School Councils shall maintain copies of their members' Statements on file at their schools for public inspection.

When a council member has failed to file a complete Statement by the applicable filing date, the Secretary of the Board shall automatically issue a Declaration of Intent to Disqualify to the concerned council member by certified and regular mail to the council member's last known address and the affected LSC by regular mail.

The concerned council member shall have thirty (30) days from the date of the Declaration of Intent to Disqualify to file a complete Statement. If the council member does not file a complete Statement within the time allowed, the Secretary of the Board shall automatically forward a Declaration of Vacancy to the concerned council member and Local School Council by certified and regular mail to the council member's last known address and the school where he or she serves. The vacancy shall be effective on the date the Declaration is issued.

There shall be no right to request reconsideration of a Declaration of Vacancy based upon a failure to timely file a complete Statement. Either the concerned Local School Council or the Board, as appropriate, may immediately proceed to fill the vacancy by appointment of a qualified person who meets all applicable eligibility requirements to serve the remainder of the disqualified member's term.

Notice of Declarations

The Secretary of the Board shall forward a Declaration of Intent to Disqualify and Declaration of Vacancy for failure to timely file a complete Statement to the concerned council member in writing by certified and regular mail to the concerned council member's last known address and the affected LSC by regular mail. The Secretary of the Board shall forward a Declaration of Vacancy based upon findings by the General Counsel to the challenger if any, and the concerned council member in writing by certified and regular mail to the concerned council member's last known address and the affected LSC by regular mail.

Appointment to Vacancy

If a parent or community Local School Council member is determined to be ineligible to serve on the elected Local School Council pursuant to this rule and a vacancy is declared by the Secretary of the Board, the Local School Council shall fill the vacancy by appointment of a qualified person who meets the applicable eligibility requirements.

If a teacher, non-teacher staff or student Local School Council member is determined to be ineligible to serve on the elected Local School Council pursuant to this rule and a vacancy is declared by the Secretary of the Board, the Board shall fill the vacancy by appointment of a

qualified person who meets the applicable eligibility requirements after a non-binding advisory poll of school staff or after a binding election of students, whichever is appropriate.

If a member of an appointed Local School Council or Board of Governors is determined to be ineligible to serve on the council or board and a vacancy is declared, the Board shall fill the vacancy by appointment in accordance with the Board's Policy on Governance of Alternative and Small Schools.

Removal of Local School Council Members for Certain Criminal Convictions or Failure to Disclose Criminal Convictions

For purposes of this Rule references to Local School Council ("LSC") shall mean an elected Local School Council or an appointed Local School Council or Board of Governors except when otherwise noted herein. Persons who have been elected to serve on a Local School Council may serve for the length of the term provided that they file a truthful Criminal Conviction Disclosure Form pursuant to Section 34-2.1(f) of the Illinois School Code (105 ILCS 5/34-2.1(f)), and have cleared a criminal background investigation which indicates that they have not been convicted of crimes enumerated in Section 34-2.1(f-5) of the Illinois School Code for which a person is either permanently ineligible for election to or service on a Local School Council or ineligible for a period of ten (10) years after conviction.

Criminal Conviction Disclosure

All candidates must file a Criminal Conviction Disclosure Form prior to the election. A Board conducted criminal background investigation must be completed for each Local School Council member before they take office. Failure to file a Criminal Conviction Disclosure Form, filing a false or incomplete Criminal Conviction Disclosure Form, or failure to provide the information required by the Illinois State Police which shall include, but is not limited to, fingerprints or other personal identification information, shall result in the disqualification from the Local School Council for the remainder of the member's term of office.

Each candidate must submit a Criminal Conviction Disclosure Form to the principal. Principals shall forward Criminal Conviction Disclosure Forms to the Office of Local School Council Relations.

Principals shall notify the Office of Local School Council Relations of refusals by council members to file a Criminal Conviction Disclosure Form.

Principals shall maintain on file at their school copies of the Councils' Criminal Conviction Disclosure Form for public inspection.

Ineligibility Due to Criminal Conviction

A person who has been convicted of any of the following offenses at any time shall be ineligible for election or appointment to a Local School Council:

Indecent Solicitation of a Child, Sexual Exploitation of a Child, Pandering, Keeping a Place of Juvenile Prostitution, Pimping, Juvenile Pimping, Exploitation of a Child, Child Pornography, Criminal Sexual Assault, Aggravated Criminal Sexual Assault, Predatory Criminal Sexual Assault of a Child, Criminal Sexual Abuse, and Aggravated Criminal Sexual Abuse.

A person who has been convicted of any of the following offenses within the 10 years prior to the date of nomination or appointment shall be ineligible for election or appointment to a Local School Council: Controlled Substance Trafficking, Criminal Drug Conspiracy, and Street Gang Criminal Drug Conspiracy

Declaration of Vacancy

The Chief Executive Officer or designee shall declare a vacancy on the Council for (a) failure to file a Criminal Conviction Disclosure Form, (b) filing a false or incomplete Criminal Conviction Disclosure Form, (c) failure to provide the information required by the Illinois State Police in order to complete the background investigation, or (d) having been convicted of a crime for which a person is ineligible to serve on a Local School Council pursuant to this rule and Section 34-2.1(f-5) of the Illinois School Code.

Upon determination by the General Counsel that a Council member failed to file, or filed a false or incomplete Criminal Conviction Disclosure Form, has failed to provide information necessary for the completion of the background check, or has been convicted of a crime for which a person is ineligible to serve on a Local School Council pursuant to this rule and Section 34-2.1(f-5) of the Illinois School Code, the Chief Executive Officer or designee shall notify the Council member by certified mail and the affected LSC by regular mail.

If the Council member does not file a form or file an amended form within ten (10) days of receiving notice of the determination, the Chief Executive Officer or designee shall declare a vacancy on the Council.

1. Investigation of Ineligibility - The Law Department shall conduct an investigation of the facts relating to the LSC member's criminal history and the veracity of the LSC member's Criminal Conviction Disclosure Form. The General Counsel shall review the results of the investigation. If the results of the investigation indicate that the LSC member may be ineligible under this rule, the General Counsel shall refer the matter for a hearing.
2. A hearing officer shall conduct a hearing on the LSC member's criminal history and the veracity of the LSC member's Criminal Conviction Disclosure Form and afford an opportunity to the challenged LSC member to personally present statements and evidence substantiating his/her eligibility to serve on the council. The General Counsel shall have the authority to promulgate rules, including, but not limited to, rules of procedure, procedural manuals, and rules of evidence, to govern hearings under this rule. The hearing officer shall make a recommended determination to the Chief Executive Officer or designee regarding eligibility as soon thereafter as possible.
3. Declaration of Vacancy - Any vacancy on the LSC caused by a disqualification pursuant to this Rule shall be declared by the Chief Executive Officer or designee in those cases where a finding of ineligibility is made. Any vacancy that is declared by the Chief Executive Officer or designee shall be effective on the date that the determination is issued; however, the vacancy may be filled only after: (1) the concerned council member fails to request reconsideration within the time allowed; or (2) the concerned council member's request for reconsideration is denied.
4. Notice of Declaration of Vacancy - The Chief Executive Officer or designee shall forward the determination to the challenged LSC member in writing by regular and certified mail to the member's last known address and the affected LSC by

regular mail.

Request for Reconsideration

Within thirty (30) days of a Declaration of Vacancy by the Chief Executive Officer or designee, the challenged LSC member may submit a request for reconsideration to the Chief Executive Officer or designee. New evidence not readily available at the time that the vacancy was declared may be submitted. The Chief Executive Officer or designee shall review the request for reconsideration. The decision of the Chief Executive Officer or designee shall be final and shall be forwarded to the challenged LSC member by certified and regular mail to the member's last known address, and the affected Local School Council by regular mail.

Appointment to Vacancy

If a challenged parent or community LSC member is found to be ineligible to serve on the elected Local School Council pursuant to this process and a vacancy is declared, the LSC shall proceed to fill the vacancy by appointment of a qualified person who meets the eligibility requirements. If a challenged teacher LSC member or non-teacher staff LSC member is determined to be ineligible to serve on the Local School Council and a vacancy is declared, the Board shall fill the vacancy by appointment of a qualified person who meets the applicable eligibility requirements after a non-binding advisory poll of school staff. If a challenged student LSC member is determined to be ineligible to serve on the Local School Council and a vacancy is declared, the Board shall fill the vacancy by appointment of a student who meets the applicable eligibility requirements after a binding election of students.

If a member of an appointed Local School Council or Board of Governors is determined to be ineligible to serve on the council or board and a vacancy is declared, the Board shall fill the vacancy by appointment in accordance with the Board's Policy on Governance of Alternative and Small Schools.

Governance of Alternative and Small Schools

Section 602.5 Board Report 20-0325-P01 Date Adopted March 25, 2020

THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER RECOMMENDS:

That the Chicago Board of Education amend Board Report 07-0124-P02. The purpose of the amendment is to update the name of network leaders that support the appointment of members to Local School Councils ("LSC") and Board of Governors and to lower the minimum age requirement for LSC Community Representatives from 18 to 17 years old.

On January 24, 2007, the Chicago Board of Education rescinded Board Reports 98-0429-EX2, Guidelines and Procedures for the Operation of Local School Councils at Small Schools, 00-1025-EX2, Guidelines for Alternative Local School Councils, and 03-0924-EX01, Guidelines for Military Academy Boards of Governors and adopted a new Policy on the Governance of Alternative and Small Schools.

POLICY TEXT:

I. Purpose, Goals and Applicability

Alternative schools and small schools are attendance centers with: specialized school design, educational foci or curricula; and/or specialized student populations.

The Illinois General Assembly was aware of the specialized characteristics of alternative and small schools and limited the application of certain provisions of the Illinois School Code to such schools. Specifically, the Illinois School Code provides that the provisions with respect to the composition, organization, operation and powers of Local School Councils do not apply to alternative schools or small schools created by the Chicago Board of Education ("Board"). Instead, the Board may develop appropriate alternative methods for involving parents, community members and school staff to the maximum extent possible in all of the activities of alternative and small schools. 105 ILCS 5/34-2.4(b). The purpose of this policy is to establish such alternative methods for those Chicago Public Schools designated by the Board as either small or alternative schools.

This Policy shall not apply to schools designated by the Board as alternative or small schools in the following instances:

(a) When the Board enters into a school management agreement or school development agreement with a third-party for the management of a school. In such instances, the CEO, in consultation with the third-party, shall develop the composition and duties of the school's advisory body and such requirements shall be included in the agreement with the third party.

(b) When the Board approves an alternative method for involving parents, community members and school staff in the activities of the school pursuant to 105 ILCS 5/34-2.4(b) and the Board's Policy to Establish Renaissance Schools.

II. Definitions

Alternative School: A school created by the Board that has a specialized student population, educational focus, curriculum or school design, with an appointed body created pursuant to 105 ILCS 5/34-2.4(b) to involve parents, community members and school staff in the activities of the school.

Small School: A school created by the Board that has a specialized educational focus, curriculum or school design and an enrollment of approximately 600 students if a high school or 350 students if an elementary school, with an appointed body created pursuant to 105 ILCS 5/34-2.4(b) to involve parents, community members and school staff in the activities of the school.

Military Academy: One type of alternative school created by the Board that has a military science curriculum and an appointed Board of Governors created pursuant to 105 ILCS 5/34-2.4(b) to involve parents, community members and school staff in the activities of the school.

Principal: The lead administrator in a school selected by the Chief Executive Officer who possesses a Type 75 Administrative Certificate issued by the State of Illinois and meets applicable principal qualification requirements established by the Board.

Academy Superintendent: The lead administrator in a military academy selected by the Chief Executive Officer who possesses a Type 75 Administrative Certificate issued by the State of Illinois and meets applicable principal qualification requirements established by the Board.

Commandant: A retired military officer or non-commissioned officer, certified JROTC instructor and Board employee who is in charge of the military program and instruction at a military academy. The commandant shall be under the direct supervision of the principal/academy superintendent and the broad supervision of the Military Area Officer.

JROTC Instructor: A Board employee who is a retired military officer or non-commissioned officer certified by one of the U.S. armed services as qualified to teach and train cadets participating in the JROTC Program.

Teacher: A Board employee possessing an Educational Certification from the State of Illinois assigned to perform a majority of his or her duties at an alternative school or small school and who is not the principal/academy superintendent or assistant principal.

Parent: A parent/legal guardian of a student currently enrolled in the school, as defined in Board Rule 6-28, and who is not related to the principal or academy superintendent and who is not an employee of the Board. In an alternative school designed to serve students enrolled for one year or less, parents of students who had been enrolled in the school within eighteen (18) months of the date of their appointment as parent representatives may serve out the entire term of their appointment.

Community Resident: A person who resides either within the attendance boundaries of a school or within District 299 if the school does not have attendance boundaries. Community residents may not be: (1) related to the principal or academy superintendent, (2) employees of the Board, or (3) parents of students currently enrolled in the school where they serve.

Eligible Student: A pupil currently enrolled full-time in a small or alternative high school who is in good academic standing (at least a 2.5 grade point average and high school attendance rate of 90% and no history of incidents of misconduct or violations of the Board's student discipline policy as a high school student) shall be eligible to serve on Appointed Local School Councils and Boards of Governors.

Advocate: An individual such as a community activist, business leader, former senior military officer or other professional who is at least 18 years of age and who possesses skills or expertise in a field which is the educational focus of or will contribute to the fulfillment of the educational mission of an alternative school or small school. An Advocate may not be: (1) related to the principal or academy superintendent, (2) an employee of the Board, or (3) the parent or legal guardian of a student enrolled in the school where they serve. An Advocate is not required to reside within District 299.

The appointed bodies of military academies shall be known as Boards of Governors (hereinafter "boards.") The appointed bodies of alternative schools and small schools shall be known as Appointed Local School Councils (hereinafter "councils").

III. Initial Establishment

No sooner than two years from the date a new alternative or small is opened, the Board shall establish a council or board in accordance with the terms of this policy. Except when otherwise authorized by the Board, the composition of the council or board established for a new school shall be as described in section IV of this policy.

IV. Composition

Unless an alternate composition is otherwise authorized by the Board, the composition of a council established after the date this Policy is adopted shall be:

- the Principal,
- six Parents,
- two Teachers,
- two Community Residents
- two Advocates, and,
- in high schools, one full-time Eligible Student in good academic standing.

Unless an alternate composition is otherwise authorized by the Board, the composition of a board established after the date this Policy is adopted shall be:

- the Principal/Academy Superintendent,
- Commandant,
- two Teachers,
- one JROTC Instructor,
- six Parents,
- two Community Residents,
- two Advocates; and
- the Cadet Battalion commander or other Senior Cadet.

The members of a council or board may submit a proposal to the Network Chief of Schools ("COS") for a change in its composition, with reasons justifying the proposal, for approval by the Chief Executive Officer ("CEO") and Board. If approved, any change in composition will be effective for the next biennial Local School Council election period, unless otherwise authorized by the CEO and the Board.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, on or before July 1, 2007, the composition of councils and boards in existence on the date this Policy is adopted shall be presented to the Board for confirmation or adjustment as appropriate. Any such adjustments shall, at a minimum, ensure that the composition of such councils and boards includes at least two Advocate members that support the mission of the school.

To the extent practicable, appointments to councils and boards shall reflect a school's racial and ethnic diversity. The Office of Local School Council Relations will be responsible for ensuring that the composition and operation of councils and boards is consistent with this Policy.

V. Candidate Eligibility Requirements

Each candidate for appointment to a council or board other than those whose appointment is automatic by virtue of his or her position at the school shall submit the following forms to the principal or academy superintendent: (1) Nomination Form; (2) Statement of Economic Interests; (3) Criminal Conviction Disclosure Form; and (4) Candidate Statement of qualifications and plans if elected. In addition, each teacher candidate and JROTC Instructor candidate must submit a Teacher Candidate Information Form which describes their professional development credentials, community service and organizational memberships. Each student candidate must submit a Student Statement. Each Advocate candidate must submit a resume. The eligibility requirements for each position on a council or board are as follows:

1. Parent Eligibility.

Each Parent candidate must:

- be the parent or legal guardian of a student currently enrolled in the school, as those terms are defined herein;
- not be related to the principal;
- not be an employee of the Board; and
- pass a criminal background investigation.

In an alternative school designed to serve students enrolled for one year or less, parents of students who had been enrolled in the school within eighteen (18) months of the date of their appointment as parent representatives may serve out the entire term of their appointment.

2. Teacher Eligibility.

Assistant principals are ineligible to serve on councils or boards. Each Teacher candidate must:

- be employed and assigned as a teacher or in a position for which teacher qualifications are required; and
- be employed to perform the majority of his/her employment duties at the school where he/she is a teacher candidate.

3. JROTC Instructor Eligibility.

Each JROTC Instructor candidate must:

- be employed and assigned as a JROTC Instructor; and
- be employed to perform the majority of his/her employment duties at the school where he/she is a JROTC instructor candidate.

4. Student Eligibility.

Candidates for the position of Student Representative on a council or board at a high school must be full-time students in good academic standing.

At a military academy, the student representative shall be the Cadet Battalion Commander or other senior cadet with the next highest military ranking if the Cadet Battalion Commander does not meet the requirements to serve as the student representative, unless otherwise determined by the Board.

5. Community Resident Eligibility.

Each Community Resident candidate must:

- reside within either a school's attendance area or District 299 if the school does not have attendance boundaries;
- be at least (17) years of age;
- not be related to the principal or academy superintendent;
- not be the parent/legal guardian of a student currently enrolled at the school
- not be an employee of the Board; and
- pass a criminal background investigation.

6. Advocate Eligibility.

Each Advocate candidate must:

- be at least 18 years of age;
- not be related to the principal or academy superintendent;
- not be the parent/legal guardian of a student currently enrolled at the school;
- not be an employee of the Board;
- possess skills, expertise or experience in the field which is the educational focus of the school at which he or she serves or possess attributes which will contribute to the fulfillment of the educational mission of the school;
- pass a criminal background investigation.

VI. Appointment

The following process shall apply for the appointment of members to a board or council:

<u>Category</u>	<u>Appointment Process</u>
Principal	Automatic appointment by virtue of position.
Academy Superintendent	Automatic appointment by virtue of position (military academy high schools only).
Commandant	Automatic appointment by virtue of position (military academy high schools only).
JROTC Instructor	Appointed by the Board following a non-binding advisory poll of the school staff (military academy high schools only).
Teacher	Appointed by the Board following a non-binding advisory poll of the school staff.
Student	Appointed by the Board following a non-binding advisory poll of the student body (only on high school Appointed Local School Councils).
Cadet Battalion Commander or Highest-ranking Cadet Officer	Appointed by the Board (military academy high schools only)
Parent/Legal Guardian	Appointed by the Board following a non-binding advisory poll of parents.
Community Resident	Appointed by the Board on recommendation of the CEO.
Advocate	Appointed by the Board on recommendation of the CEO.

1. Parent Appointments

All parents/legal guardians of children enrolled in an alternative school or small school are eligible to participate in a non-binding advisory poll for the purpose of recommending candidates to serve as parent representatives to the school's council or board. The poll shall be conducted under the supervision of the Office of the CEO or designee. The results of the poll shall be reported to the (COS) and submitted to the Board with a recommendation by the CEO. The CEO may recommend any of the names from the poll for appointment by the Board or may recommend other names. The Board will exercise absolute discretion in appointing parent representatives.

In the event of a vacancy, the council or board shall recommend to the (COS) a candidate for consideration by the CEO for recommendation to the Board for appointment to fill the vacancy for the remainder of the term. The CEO may recommend any of those names for appointment by the Board or may recommend other names to fill the vacancy. The new parent representative shall serve on the council or board until the end of the original two-year term.

2. Teacher and JROTC Instructor Appointments

All school staff members who are Board employees and perform a majority of their duties at the school are eligible to participate in non-binding advisory polls for the teacher and JROTC Instructor representatives to councils and boards. The polls shall be conducted under the supervision of the Office of the CEO or designee. The results of the polls shall be reported to the (COS) and submitted to the Board with a recommendation by the CEO. The CEO may recommend any of those names from the poll for appointment by the Board or may recommend other names. In addition to the poll results, the Board will

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consider additional criteria in making appointments, including, but not limited to, professional development, membership in professional organizations, and other related experience. The Board will exercise absolute discretion in appointing teacher and JROTC instructor representatives.

In the event that a teacher or JROTC instructor representative is unable to perform his/her employment duties at the school due to illness, disability, leave of absence, or any other reason, the CEO shall declare a vacancy or temporary vacancy and the Board shall appoint a replacement representative after considering the preferences of the school staff as ascertained through a non-binding advisory poll. The CEO may recommend any of those names for appointment by the Board or may recommend other names to fill the vacancy. The new teacher or JROTC instructor representative shall serve on the council or board until the end of the prior representative's leave or the end of the original two-year term, whichever comes first.

3. Student Appointments

Where appropriate, full-time members of a high school's student body are eligible to participate in a non-binding advisory poll for the student representative to the council. The results of the poll shall be reported to the (COS) and submitted to the Board with a recommendation by the CEO. The CEO may recommend any of those names from the poll for appointment by the Board or may recommend other names. The Board will consider additional criteria, including, but not limited to, a student's school service, community service, and other relevant experience. The Board will exercise absolute discretion in appointing student representatives.

In the event that a student representative is for any reason unable to continue to serve on a council, the CEO shall declare a vacancy and the Board shall appoint a replacement representative after considering the results of a non-binding advisory poll. The CEO may recommend any of those names for appointment by the Board or may recommend other names to fill the vacancy. The new student representative shall serve on the council until the end of the original one-year term.

If the Cadet Battalion Commander in a military academy does not meet the eligibility requirements for appointment to the board as described herein, the Board of Education shall appoint the next highest-military ranking senior cadet who meets the criteria. In the event a cadet member is for any reason unable to continue to serve on a board, the CEO shall declare a vacancy and the Board shall appoint the next highest-military ranking senior cadet who meets the criteria. The new student cadet representative shall serve on the board until the end of the original one-year term.

4. Community Resident and Advocate Appointments

Both the principal or academy superintendent and council or board may submit lists of candidates for the Advocate and Community Resident positions to the (COS). The (COS) shall then submit to the CEO: (1) the list or lists of candidates submitted to them; (2) lists of any additional candidates, if desired; and (3) nomination materials for each candidate, including Nomination Forms, Statements of Economic Interests, Criminal Conviction Disclosure Forms, resumes of Advocate candidates and Candidate Statements. The CEO may submit any of those names for appointment by the Board, or may submit other names. The Board will exercise absolute discretion in the appointment of Community Residents and Advocates.

In the event of a vacancy, the council or board shall recommend a candidate for consideration by the (COS) and the CEO for recommendation to the Board for appointment to fill the vacancy for the remainder of the term. The CEO may recommend any of those names for appointment by the Board or may recommend other names to fill the vacancy. The new community or advocate representative shall serve on the council or board until the end of the original two-year term.

VII. Term of Office

The term of office for both council and board members shall be two (2) years. Student members shall serve for one (1) year.

VIII. Removal of Members of Appointed Local School Councils or Boards of Governors

1. Subject to notice and a hearing convened pursuant to Board Rules, the Board may remove members from councils or boards for the reasons stated below:

(i) Failure to meet eligibility requirements for their position as stated in Section V, "Candidate Eligibility Requirements," throughout their entire term of office.

(ii) Failure or Refusal to Complete the Mandatory Training. Incoming council and board members are required to attend a training program within six months of taking office. The Board may remove a council or board member for failing or refusing to complete the mandatory training.

(iii) Violation of State Law or Board Rules and Policies. The Board may remove council and board members for violating Illinois law or Board Rules or Policies, including, but not limited to, the Code of Ethics. In particular, members of councils and boards shall not engage in any contract, work, business, or sale of any article with or to the school where they serve. Council and board members may also be removed by the Board for failure to file the required Statement of Economic Interests.

(iv) Criminal Convictions. The Board may remove council and board members pursuant to Board Rule 6-30 for failure to disclose criminal convictions listed in the Criminal Conviction Disclosure Form. The obligation to disclose criminal convictions is ongoing and the Board shall remove any member convicted of a crime listed on the Criminal Conviction Disclosure Form that renders the member ineligible to serve.

(v) Unbecoming Conduct. The Board shall have the authority to suspend or remove council or board members for unbecoming conduct, which involves any type of action that disrupts the educational process at the school in which he/she serves. Such conduct includes, but is not limited to, the following:

- member refuses to attend council or board meetings or walks out of meetings before a vote is taken, without reasonable justification;
- member refuses to resolve disputes with the principal or academy superintendent or other council or board members to structure programs conducive to learning;
- member uses or attempts to use his/her office to influence disciplinary actions against school personnel or students or the improper closing of school staff positions or programs; or
- member refuses to remain in attendance for the duration of council or board meetings with the intent to terminate quorum.

Removal of a council or board member for unbecoming conduct is subject to a hearing. The CEO's designee shall have the burden of going forward with evidence to substantiate the allegations against the council or board member in question. The challenged council or board member shall have the opportunity to personally present statements and evidence to rebut the charges.

2. A council or board may remove a member for not attending regular meetings. A member may be removed by a majority vote of the council or board if that member has missed three consecutive regular meetings (not including committee meetings) or five regular meetings over a 12-month period (not including committee meetings). The member in question shall have the right to explain the reasons for his/her absence and to vote on whether he/she shall be removed. A vote to remove a member shall be valid only if the member has been notified in writing of the intent to remove him or her at least seven days prior to the vote, by either personal delivery or certified mail sent to the member's last known address.

IX. Vacancies

All vacancies on a council or board shall be filled through the appointment process described in Section VI.

X. Authority & Responsibilities

1. Principal/Academy Superintendent Recommendations and Evaluation

The selection of all principals and academy superintendents (applicable to military academies) shall be under the sole authority of the CEO and the Board. However, councils and boards have the following powers and duties with respect to principal or academy superintendent recommendations:

- (i) Complete the principal selection training provided by the Office of Local School Council Relations prior to undertaking the process of selecting principal candidates to recommend to the CEO.
- (ii) Work closely with the (COS) and the Office of Local School Council Relations during the process of selecting principal candidates to recommend to the CEO.
- (iii) After placing the advertisement in the personnel bulletin, review resumes, conduct interviews of principal candidates, submit to the (COS) to forward to Chief Officer for High Schools or the Chief Officer for Elementary Schools and the CEO a list of one to three candidates for principal or academy superintendent in order of preference. The CEO may then recommend one of these candidates to the Board for employment as principal or academy superintendent under a four-year contract. If none of the candidates is acceptable, the CEO may request a new list of names from the council or board or select a candidate not on the list submitted by the council or board to recommend for appointment as principal or academy superintendent by the Board.
- (iv) Submit to the (COS) to forward to the Chief Officer for High Schools or the Chief Officer for Elementary Schools and the CEO a recommendation regarding the renewal or non-renewal of the principal's or academy superintendent's contract by no later than 150 days prior to the contract's expiration. The principal or academy superintendent must be informed at least 150 days before the contract's expiration as to whether the council or board will recommend that the contract be renewed. Renewal will be solely at the discretion of the CEO and the Board.
- (v) Evaluate the principal or academy superintendent annually using the Board-approved principal performance evaluation form by May 1 of every year of the principal's or academy superintendent's contract.
- (vi) Evaluate the principal or academy superintendent in writing not later than 150 days prior to the expiration of his or her contract to assess the educational and administrative progress made at the school during the term of the contract in order to determine whether to recommend the renewal of the principal's or academy superintendent's contract to the CEO. Such evaluation shall be based on the criteria set forth in the principal's or academy superintendent's contract and shall take into consideration the prior three (3) annual evaluations of the principal's or academy superintendent's performance.
- (vii) Student members of high school councils or boards shall not be eligible to vote on personnel matters that include, but are not limited to, principal or academy superintendent evaluation, or principal or academy superintendent candidate recommendations.

2. General Powers and Duties

Councils and boards have the following general powers and duties:

- (i) Approve a School Improvement Plan and submit the plan to the (COS). At least twice a year, the principal or academy superintendent shall publicly report to the entire school community on the progress and problems of implementing the School Improvement Plan. The school community shall be afforded the opportunity to make recommendations regarding the School Improvement Plan.
- (ii) Approve an Expenditure Plan and submit the plan to the (COS). The expenditure plan shall be consistent with and subject to the terms of any contract for services with a third party entered into by the Board. The expenditure plan must also be consistent with applicable law, collective bargaining agreements, Board policies and standards. The expenditure plan shall be administered by the principal or academy superintendent.

- (iii) Approve transfer allocations within funds via a super majority (50% of the council plus 2), provided that such transfer is approved by the principal or academy superintendent and is consistent with applicable law and collective bargaining agreements.
- (iv) Convene at least two (2) well-publicized meetings annually to present the proposed Expenditure Plan and the School Improvement Plan to the school community. At these meetings, the council/board shall provide an opportunity for public comment.
- (v) Hold an organizational meeting to elect a chairperson, who shall be a parent, and elect a secretary and establish the regular meeting schedule for the year. The organizational meeting is to be held between July 1 and July 14 of each year.
- (vi) Approve fundraising proposals by external organizations using school facilities.
- (vii) Approve purchases to be made with Internal Accounts funds consistent with the requirements of the Internal Accounts Manual and Board Rules or Policies. Additional approval by the Board or Chief Purchasing Officer may also be necessary.
- (viii) Make recommendations to the principal or academy superintendent for appointments to fill vacant, additional, or newly created teacher positions at the school.
- (ix) Make recommendations to the principal or academy superintendent concerning textbook selection and curriculum development consistent with the system-wide curriculum objectives contained in the School Improvement Plan.
- (x) Evaluate the allocation of teaching resources and the assignment/deployment of certified and uncertified staff that is consistent with the instructional objectives listed in the School Improvement Plan. Make recommendations to the principal or academy superintendent for reallocation of teaching and non-teaching staff resources based on this evaluation.
- (xi) Advise the principal or academy superintendent regarding attendance and disciplinary policies for the school, consistent with the Board's student code of conduct/discipline policy.
- (xii) Comply with the Illinois Open Meetings and Illinois Freedom of Information Acts, other applicable state and federal laws, as well as all applicable collective bargaining agreements, court orders, and Board Rules and Policies.
- (xiii) Make public the names and addresses of its members.
- (xiv) Advise the principal or academy superintendent regarding granting the use of school facilities such as assembly halls and classrooms for social and educational activities.
- (xv) If appropriate, initiate a student dress code and/or uniform policy if requested by parents or the CEO.
- (xvi) Encourage participation of parents and community members in school events and school volunteer activities.
- (xvii) Provide parents and community members with a forum to discuss important school and community-related issues and to address school leaders.
- (xviii) Assist school leaders in the identification and development of community resources for the school and students by reaching out to government agencies, local businesses and community organizations to obtain information and resources.
- (xix) Assist school leaders in the promotion of the school, its staff and students.

XI. Manner of Operation

1. No action by the council or board is valid unless approved by a vote of a majority of the serving membership, a quorum of the full membership being present. A quorum of the full membership is 50% plus one.
2. The principal or academy superintendent and student member or Cadet Battalion Commander or other senior cadet member, if any, may not vote, nor be included in any quorum calculation, when the council or board is considering the matters of principal or academy superintendent recommendations or evaluation.
3. Councils and boards may adopt rules, bylaws and policies necessary to conduct their business in an efficient manner that are not inconsistent with Board Rules or Policies or applicable State or Federal laws.
4. Councils and boards shall annually, (1) elect a chairperson who shall be the parent or legal guardian of a child attending the school, and may elect a vice-chairperson, (2) elect a secretary, and (3) adopt and publish a calendar of regular meetings.

Amends/Rescinds	Amends 07-0124-P02
Cross References	07-0124-P02 (Rescinds 98-0429-EX2; 00-1025-EX2; and 03-0924-EX01)
Legal References	Illinois School Code, 105 ILCS 5/34-2.4b. and 105 ILCS 5/34-2.1s.
Public Comment	Pursuant to Board Rule 2-6 this Policy was subject to Public Comment from 1/24/19 – 2/22/20 and adopted at the March 25, 2020 Board Meeting [Board Report 20-0325-PO1]

MODEL BYLAWS FOR A TRADITIONAL LSC

Bylaws of the _____ Local School Council

SCHOOL NAME

Article I – Name and Authority

Section 1. Name

The name of this Local School Council shall be the _____ Local School Council (hereinafter “LSC”).

Section 2. Offices

The LSC shall maintain its offices and records at _____ (school address) with the agreement and cooperation of the principal.

Section 3. Authority

The LSC is a Local School Council organized under the authority of the Illinois School Code.

Article II – Governance

These Bylaws, the applicable rules and regulations of the Chicago Board of Education and the Illinois School Code shall govern the operation of this LSC.

Article III – Purpose

The purpose of the LSC shall be to carry out its responsibilities pursuant to the Illinois School Code and Board Rules and to improve the quality of education at the attendance center.

Article IV – Basic Policies

The following are basic policies of the LSC:

- a. The LSC shall be noncommercial, nonsectarian, nonpartisan, and nonpolitical.
- b. The name of the LSC shall not be used in any manner to suggest LSC approval or endorsement except in those instances where the LSC has considered a matter over which they have been granted authority to act and affirmatively approved by a majority vote of its membership. Nothing in this Article shall prohibit an LSC member from giving their independent endorsement. Any LSC member using their name for an independent endorsement shall so indicate in the endorsement. Nothing in this Article shall be construed to restrict the constitutional rights of an individual who is a member of the LSC.

- c. The LSC will not devote or allow the use of its resources for the publication and distribution of statements or campaign material, in any political campaign on behalf of or in opposition to any candidate for public office.
- d. Neither the LSC nor any of its members acting in their official capacity as members of the LSC shall directly or indirectly use or allow the use of any of its resources in any campaign for Local School Councils on behalf of or in opposition to any candidate for a Local School Council.
- e. No member of the LSC or of an LSC committee shall take or receive either directly or indirectly, any money, or thing of value that is to serve as a means of influencing their action in the member's capacity as a member of the LSC or an LSC committee. No member shall solicit, accept, or agree to accept for personal gain any direct or indirect favor, gift, loan, free service, gratuity, entertainment, or other items of economic value if the donor has or is seeking to obtain contractual or other business or financial relations with the Board or with the LSC; has interests that may be substantially affected by the performance or nonperformance or the member's duties on the LSC; or is attempting to reward or influence the member's impartiality or give that appearance.

These prohibitions do not preclude: (a) acceptance of unsolicited advertising or promotional material of nominal value; or (b) acceptance of food, entertainment, and refreshments of nominal value on infrequent occasions in the ordinary course of a meeting, inspection tour, or training session in which the member is properly in attendance.

- f. The LSC shall, to the maximum extent allowed by the law, participate in the decision-making process to improve the quality of education for the students of the school.

Article V – Membership

Section 1. General Powers. The affairs of the LSC shall be managed by its members.

Section 2. Number, Tenure and Qualifications. The LSC shall be composed of eight (8) elected members, The elected members shall consist of six (6) parents of students currently enrolled at the attendance center who are not employees of the Board of Education and two (2) community residents residing within the attendance area or voting district of the attendance center who are not employees of the Board of Education and who do not have children attending the school.

The Board of Education appoints student(s) following a binding election by the student body. In schools serving grades K-12, 7-12, 11-12 and 9-12, three (3) students are appointed. In school serving seventh and eighth grade one (1) student is appointed.

The Board of Education appoints two (2) teachers and one (1) non-teaching staff member following a non-binding staff poll. Each member shall hold office until the end of their term of office, until their death or resignation, or until their removal in accordance with the Illinois School Code. The Board of Education has the absolute discretion on the appointment of school staff.

Section 3. Nomination and Election. The LSC shall assist and cooperate with the Board of Education in conducting elections for LSC membership at the attendance center in accordance with the provisions of the Illinois School Code and the guidelines and procedures adopted by the Board of Education to ensure fair and equitable elections. The LSC shall not adopt or use any other election guidelines or procedures.

Section 4. Term. All members shall serve a term of two (2) years except the student members, who shall serve a term of one (1) year. Any LSC member who decides to resign from the LSC during their term may submit a written resignation to the LSC Chairperson, LSC Secretary or Principal, who shall forward the written resignation to the entire LSC (email is highly recommended). A parent LSC member whose child dies may continue to serve until the end of their term. Any LSC member who fails to meet the eligibility requirements for their office will be subject to removal from office in accordance with Board of Education Rules 6-28, 6-29 or 6-30. Any such member may resign from office in lieu of removal.

Section 5. Dues. There shall be no obligation for any member of the LSC to pay dues or any type of membership fee.

Section 6. Compensation. Members of the LSC shall serve without compensation and without reimbursement of any expenses incurred in the performance of their duties, except as may otherwise be provided by the Board of Education.

Section 7. Vacancies. In the event a vacancy occurs during a parent or community member's term for whatever reason, the LSC shall appoint a person otherwise eligible for election to the vacant position to serve on the LSC for the remainder of that member's term. In the event that less than the maximum number of parent or community persons eligible are elected to the LSC at a regular LSC election, the LSC shall appoint eligible persons to serve as members of the LSC for terms consistent with the terms held by the elected members of the LSC.

Filling Vacancies

1. LSCs that have vacancies are to advertise that a vacancy exists and that they are looking for candidates to fill the vacant position(s).

2. Councils with at least enough serving members to have quorum, the LSC, with a quorum present, may make motions to fill parent and community vacancies with individuals who have completed the nomination packet and who meet the eligibility requirements. The motion to fill the vacancy can be approved by a majority of the serving members voting “Yes”.
3. School staff vacancies require that the school staff vote in a non-binding poll for staff who have completed the nomination packet and meet the eligibility requirements for the vacancy. The Board has absolute discretion in the appointment of school staff to fill the vacancy.
4. Student vacancies may be filled by the student body voting in a binding election to fill the vacancy for students that meet the eligibility requirements. The Board will appoint the winner(s).

Student and staff members may not be counted as members or vote until the Board has appointed the member.

Filling Vacancies - Councils Without Quorum

Councils that do not have enough serving members to meet quorum requirements may be able to meet an alternative set of quorum requirements that allow the council to fill parent and community member seats.

A. Elementary Schools: The LSC may meet to fill parent and community vacancies if the LSC has four (4) members present and at least two (2) of the members are parent and/or community members. The only action that can take place at the meeting is the process of filling the vacancy. The chairperson or four (4) LSC members may call a special meeting to fill the vacancies and the motion to fill the vacancy can be approved by a majority of the members present at the meeting voting “Yes”.

B. High Schools: The LSC may meet to fill parent and community vacancies if the LSC has five (5) members present and at least two (2) of the members are parent and/or community members. The only action that can take place at the meeting is the process of filling the vacancy. The Chairperson or five (5) LSC members may call a special meeting to fill the vacancies and the motion to fill the vacancy can be approved by a majority of the members present at the meeting voting “Yes”.

Section 8. Removal of Members. The LSC may remove members by a majority vote for missing three (3) consecutive regular meetings or five (5) regular meetings in a twelve (12) month period. The regular meetings that may be considered in removing a member are the regular meetings scheduled at the Annual Organizational Meeting. If the regular meeting schedule is changed after the Organizational Meeting, absences of the newly scheduled meetings may not be considered for the removal. The LSC must notify the member by personal delivery or certified mail directed to the member’s last known address of its intent to vote on their

removal at least seven (7) days prior to the vote. At the meeting at which the LSC will vote on removal, the member shall have the right to explain the reasons for their absence and to vote on the question of their removal.

Pursuant to rules, the Board of Education may also remove members for any of the following reasons:

- Failure to meet the eligibility requirements for their office
- Failure to complete a Criminal Disclosure Form to disclose criminal convictions subject to disclosure on the form
- Failure to pass a criminal background investigation
- Failure to provide fingerprints for completion of the criminal background investigation
- Failure to comply with the Ethics Code
- Failure to comply with the training requirements for LSC members
- Failure to file an Annual Statement of Economic Interest

Article VI – Meetings

Section 1. Annual Organizational Meeting. The LSC will hold an Annual Organizational Meeting no sooner than July 1 and no later than July 14 of each year at the school where it serves. At the organizational meeting, the LSC shall elect, at a minimum, a Chairperson (must be a parent member) and a Secretary (may be any member) to each serve a term of one (1) year and shall set a schedule of regular meetings for the school year.

Section 2. Regular Meetings. The schedule of regular meetings shall be made available to the public. Regular meetings may be held on legal holidays. The time and place of regular meetings shall be convenient to the public.

Section 3. Special Meetings. The Chairperson or any four (4) members of an elementary school or five (5) members of a high school may call special meetings by giving the other LSC members notice in writing specifying the time, place, and purpose of the meeting. Notice of special meetings shall also be given to the public in accordance with the provisions of Article VI, section 5 of these Bylaws and the Open Meetings Act. The time and place of such special meetings shall be convenient to the public. Special meetings may not be held on a legal holiday. The LSC may only discuss and take action at special meetings on items specifically listed on the agenda.

Section 4. Public Participation. All LSC meetings shall be open to the public except meetings or sessions that are closed to the public as allowed by the Open Meetings Act (OMA). The public shall be afforded an opportunity to address the LSC at all open meetings.

Section 5. Notice and Agenda. A notice and agenda for all meetings, regular or special, must be posted at the school and meeting location, if other than the school, at least forty-eight (48) hours before the scheduled starting time of the meeting. The notice must inform the public of the meeting's date, time, and location, and the agenda must specifically identify all items the LSC proposes to act on at the meeting. Items not specifically identified in the agenda of a regular meeting may only be discussed at the meeting. Items not specifically identified in the agenda of a special meeting may not be discussed at the special meeting.

If the LSC changes the date, time, or location of more than one (1) regular meeting at a time, the LSC must give at least 10 days notice of the changes by publication in a newspaper of general circulation in the school community that the LSC serves. Notice of such change must also be posted at the school. If there is a change to only a single meeting, the 10-day notice and publication requirement does not apply.

The LSC must also give public notice of any rescheduled or reconvened meeting at least 48 hours before that meeting is held. The agenda of the rescheduled or reconvened meeting must be included in the public notice. The notice requirements do not apply to reconvened meetings if the original meeting was open to the public and either the reconvened meeting is held within 24 hours after the original meeting or an announcement of the time and place of the reconvened meeting is made at the original meeting and there is no change in the agenda.

In addition to the public meeting notice requirements, written notice of the time, place and purpose of special meetings must also be given to all LSC members before the meeting.

Section 6. Quorum and Manner of Acting.

Defining Quorum:

A. A quorum of the LSC members must be physically present at the meeting for the LSC to conduct any business. At an elementary school seven (7) members must be physically present at a meeting for the LSC to formally conduct any business. At a high school eight (8) members must be physically present at a meeting for the LSC to formally conduct any business.

B. The principal and the student member(s) shall not be counted for purposes of determining whether there is a quorum present and shall have no vote when the LSC is considering any of the following matters:

1. Evaluation of the principal's performance
2. Renewal of the principal's contract or the addition of any additional terms (addenda) to a new or renewed principal's contract
3. The direct selection of a new principal
4. The determination of names of candidates to submit to the Chief Executive Officer for the position of principal

In addition, the student member may not vote on other personnel matters, including the allocation of teaching and staff resources.

C. Generally, except as noted in Article V, Section 7 and Article VI, Section 6, a(3) above and subsections d and e below, whenever a vote is taken on any measure before the LSC, a quorum being present, the affirmative vote of a majority of the members then serving shall determine the outcome of that measure.

D. At least seven (7) affirmative votes are required, regardless of the number of vacancies on the LSC, for the LSC to take the following actions:

1. Selecting a new contract principal
2. Directing the Chief Executive Officer to approve written dismissal charges against the principal on behalf of the LSC

E. Regardless of the number of vacancies on the LSC, a “Super-Majority” is required to approve school budget transfers within a particular fund for money already allocated by the LSC:

1. Eight (8) affirmative votes in elementary schools
2. Nine (9) affirmative votes in high schools

Article VII – Officers

Section 1. Enumeration and Qualifications. The officers of the LSC, as required by law, shall be a Chairperson, a Secretary and a Freedom of Information/Open Meetings Act Officer or Officers. The LSC may elect such other officers from among its members as it deems necessary for the efficient operation of the LSC. The Chairperson shall be a parent member of the LSC. Any member may serve in the remaining offices.

Section 2. Election of Office. The LSC shall, at a minimum, select the Chairperson and Secretary at the Annual Organizational Meeting and may select other officers at the Annual Organizational Meeting.

Section 3. Term of Office of Chairperson and Secretary. The term of office of the Chairperson and Secretary shall be one year except that a new Chairperson or Secretary selected to fill an unexpired term of office shall serve only the remainder of the unexpired term.

Section 4. Vacancies. In the event a vacancy occurs during an officer’s term for any reason, such vacancy shall be filled in the same manner as the original selection of the officer.

Section 5. Chairperson. The Chairperson shall preside at all meetings of the LSC. The chairperson shall have the authority to call special meetings of the LSC by giving notice to the other members of the LSC in writing, specifying the time, place, and purpose of the meetings and by giving public notice in the manner provided in Article VI, section 5. Subject to the direction and control of the entire LSC, the Chairperson shall have general supervision,

direction, and control of the business and affairs of the LSC and shall perform all duties incident to the office of Chairperson including posting/ensuring the posting of meeting notices and agenda, signing any official records or documents to reflect the LSC's approval of the matter(s) reflected in such records or documents and such other duties as may be assigned to the chairperson by the LSC.

The Chairperson may indicate that the LSC meeting will be virtual if the Governor or Director of Illinois Department of Public Health has issued a disaster declaration related to public health which impacts the location of the LSC meeting if all the provisions of 5 ILCS 120/7(e) are met:

- All members physically present or present virtually can hear and be heard
- Public at the regular meeting location or other location can hear all discussion testimony and all roll call votes of all the members.
- At least one member of the LSC must be at the physical location of the LSC meeting.
- All votes are roll call votes
- Notice for the meeting must be provided at least 48 hours prior to the meeting with the phone number or links for audio or video participation. The notice must be posted at the physical location of the meeting. (It is also highly recommended to post the notice and meeting links on the school website.)
- The virtual meeting must be recorded and the recording shall be made available to the public upon request.

Section 6. Secretary. The Secretary shall conduct the official LSC correspondence, reserve all documents and communications, record and maintain an accurate record of the proceedings of the LSC in the minutes. The secretary will maintain one copy of the minutes in the school office and a duplicate set of minutes (recommended to be kept by the Secretary), issue and post notices of regular and special meetings as required by the chair. The secretary shall perform all duties incident to the Office of the Secretary and other duties as may be assigned to the secretary from time to time by the LSC.

The minutes shall contain, at minimum, the time, date and place of each meeting (open or closed), the names of all LSC members recorded as physically present, or present by means of video or audio conference and absent and a record of all matters discussed and all votes taken.

The LSC shall approve all open meeting minutes no later than the second regular meeting or thirty (30) days after the meeting for which the minutes were taken, whichever is later and shall make such minutes available for public inspection within ten (10) days of approval. Upon the expiration of their term, the Secretary shall deliver to the LSC all books, records, papers, minutes, recordings of LSC meetings (open and closed) or links to the recordings, and other property of the LSC.

Section 7. FOIA/OMA Officer(s). The FOIA/OMA officer(s) shall advise the LSC concerning the requirements of the Freedom of Information Act and Open Meetings Act and work with the

LSC to respond to requests. The standard term limit of one (1) year does not apply to this role unless it is established by the LSC.

Section 8. Other Officers. The LSC may elect such other officers as it determines are necessary for the efficient operation of the LSC. In the event that such officers are elected, their terms may expire at the same time that the terms of the Chairperson and the Secretary expire.

Section 9. Vice Chairperson. If elected, the Vice Chairperson presides at the LSC meetings in the absence of the Chairperson. In the absence of the Chairperson, the Vice Chairperson shall conduct all duties of the Chairperson (except those detailed below), including signing any official records or documents to reflect the LSC's approval of the matter(s) reflected in such records or documents. The Vice Chairperson may not call a special meeting or indicate that the LSC meeting will be virtual.

Section 10. Sergeant-At-Arms. If elected, the Sergeant-At-Arms shall maintain order at LSC meetings and perform such other duties as delegated by the LSC or the Chairperson, including setting up for meetings, signing in visitors and speakers, making copies of the meeting notices and agendas and advising the LSC and Chairperson on meeting procedures.

Article VIII – Committees

Section 1. Committees. The LSC may create such standing committees and special committees from time to time as it determines are necessary for its efficient operation, provided that if standing committees are created, the LSC shall amend these Bylaws to describe the membership, duties, and responsibilities of such committees.

Section 2. Committee Powers Limited. The committees shall have the power to make recommendations to the LSC and such other powers as provided in these Bylaws. The committees shall not have the power to make final decisions concerning the exercise of the powers of the LSC or binding the LSC. All committees created by the LSC are subject to the requirements of the Illinois Open Meetings Act.

Article IX – Powers and Duties

The powers and duties of the LSC include:

- a. Conducting an annual evaluation of the current contract principal's performance, taking into consideration their annual evaluation by the Chief Executive Officer or designee.
- b. Conducting a cumulative evaluation of the current contract principal's performance in the fourth year of the contract, taking into consideration the annual evaluation(s) of the principal's performance during the term of the contract by the LSC and the Chief Executive Officer or designee.
- c. After such cumulative evaluation, determining whether the principal's current contract shall be renewed.
- d. Directly selecting, with at least seven (7) votes, a new principal to serve under a four-year performance contract in the event that the current principal's contract is not renewed or in the event of a vacancy in the principal's position.
- e. Submitting the names of three (3) candidates to the CEO to select the school's new contract principal in the event that the LSC is unable to directly select the new principal with at least seven (7) votes.
- f. Adding additional terms to a principal's contract. Such terms shall not discriminate on the basis of race, sex, creed, color, disability unrelated to ability to perform or sexual orientation. Such terms shall be consistent with the Board of Education's Uniform Principal's Performance Contract and shall be submitted to the Board's Law Department for approval prior to a vote to award the principal's contract.
- g. Approving the School Expenditure Plan developed by the principal with respect to funds allocated and distributed to the attendance center by the Board of Education and exercising such other powers and duties as enumerated in the Illinois School Code concerning the expenditure of Needs-Based Flexible Funding and Discretionary Funding
- h. Approving the Continuous Improvement Work Plan (CIWP) developed by the principal in consultation with the LSC and the PPLC.
- i. Requesting that the principal close positions and open new ones consistent with the provisions of the CIWP provided the decisions are consistent with applicable law and collective bargaining agreements.
- j. Convening two meetings with the school community to present the CIWP and Expenditure Plan developed by the principal, and the annual report, and to receive public comment thereon.
- k. Reporting at least twice a year to the school community on progress and problems with respect to implementation of the CIWP.

- l. Evaluating the allocation of teaching and non-teaching staff resources to determine if such allocation is consistent with instructional objectives and school programs as reflected in the CIWP.
- m. Making recommendations to the principal concerning respective appointments of persons to fill any vacant, additional, or newly created positions for teachers at the attendance center.
- n. Making recommendations to the principal concerning textbook selection.
- o. Advising the principal concerning the attendance and disciplinary policies of the attendance center and school fees.
- p. Directing the Chief Executive Officer to approve written charges against its principal on behalf of the council with a “yes” vote of seven (7) members.
- q. Complying with the training requirements established for LSC members by the Illinois School Code.
- r. Filing an Annual Statement of Economic Interests.
- s. Filling vacant Parent and Community LSC seats

Article X – General Provisions

Section 1. Conflicts. Any provision of these Bylaws that conflict with the Illinois School Code, as amended from time to time, shall be null and void.

Section 2. Amendment of Bylaws. These Bylaws may be amended at any regular meeting of the LSC by a two-thirds vote of the LSC, provided that notice and the language of the proposed amendment shall have been given to all members and to the public at least seven (7) days before the regular meeting at which such amendment is to be considered. Prior to the final approval of any amendments to these Bylaws, the proposed amendments must be submitted to The Office of Local School Council Relations for submission to the Law Department for approval.

Section 3. Parliamentary Authority. The rules contained in the current edition of Robert’s Rules of Order shall govern the meetings of the LSC in all cases in which the rules are applicable and not in conflict with these Bylaws or the Illinois School Code.

Section 4. Contracts. No Board of Education employee, LSC member, or LSC may bind the Board of Education to a contract without the approval of the Board of Education. However, the principal may approve contracts, not to exceed \$10,000.00, for non-biddable items if the contract is endorsed by the LSC.

Section 5. Participation by Video or Audio Means ([Public Act 103-0311](#)). (See note below).

Provided a quorum is physically present, an LSC member may attend a meeting by video or audio conference if he or she is prevented from physically attending because of:

- (1) personal illness or disability,
- (2) Employment related issues
- (3) Family or other emergency
- (4) Unexpected child care obligations (*new amendment 2023*)

If a member wishes to attend a meeting by video or audio means, he or she must notify the Chairperson in advance of the meeting unless advance notice is impractical. The Chairperson will inform the Principal in order to make appropriate arrangements. The member's participation by video or audio conference must be approved by a majority of the serving members.

Video or audio conference must be clearly audible to LSC members and the public in attendance. The meeting minutes shall indicate whether the members of the LSC were physically present for the meeting or present by means of video or audio conference. An LSC member, who attends a meeting by audio or video means, as provided in this bylaw, may participate in all aspects of the meeting including voting.

LSC Chairperson

LSC Secretary

School

These Bylaws were adopted/amended on: _____ Date

by a vote of _____ in favor and _____ opposed.

Note: The provisions of Article X, Section 5, are the minimum statutory requirements other than the length of notification that is given the Chairperson, the audibility requirement and the process for accommodating the request. Alternatively, an LSC may prohibit members from participating by video or audio means altogether by not adopting this rule as part of the bylaws.

Also, an LSC may modify the sample bylaw to (1) include additional requirements such as mandating that a member attending by phone participate for the entirety of the meeting until adjournment; (2) alter the advance notification period to identify a specific notice period, and/or (3) identify a different LSC member, other than the Chairperson, to receive the advance notice (e.g., the Secretary).



LOCAL SCHOOL COUNCIL RESOURCE GUIDE

Part Two: Meetings

Introduction

Local School Councils can conduct official business and take official actions only when they meet formally as a body. Therefore, all LSC members need to be familiar with the legal requirements for their meetings. In this section, we explain those legal requirements.

The LSC is the governmental body with the responsibility of creating a structure that will impact students so that they will make the academic progress that is the goal of every CPS school. Collaboration and teamwork between all LSC members in LSC meetings are vital to reaching a consensus and effectively performing your powers and duties. We include best practice recommendations to facilitate efficient, effective, and successful LSC meetings to advance your school's progress.

REQUIREMENTS FOR LSC MEETINGS

The Illinois School Code and the Policy on the Governance of Alternative Schools establish requirements for the operation of Local School Councils, including their meetings.

The most important of these requirements include

- A majority of the full membership shall constitute a quorum. This means that for traditional Elementary school LSCs, a quorum is 7 members since 7 is a majority of both 12, their full membership in elementary schools without 7th and 8th grade, and 13 for the full membership in Elementary schools that have 7th and 8th grades. The full membership in High Schools is 15, and the quorum is 8.
- The quorum for appointed LSCs (ALSC) will depend on their full membership, which varies. However, the quorum for most elementary school ALSCs, which have 13 members, will also be 7, while the quorum for most high school ALSCs, which have 14 members, will be 8.
- Schools with a Teacher Training component have a full membership of 10 and the quorum is 6 while the military schools (Boards Of Governors/BOG) have a full membership of 16 and the quorum is 9.
- Whenever a vote is taken on any measure before the LSC, a quorum being present, the affirmative (or "yes") votes of a majority of the members then serving shall determine the outcome of the vote except that the principal and the student member(s) shall have no vote, and may not be counted for purposes of establishing a quorum when the LSC is considering:
 - The performance evaluation of a contract principal
 - The renewal of the principal's contract
 - The selection or recommendation of a contract principal
- In addition, student member(s) shall not vote on any personnel matters, including the allocation of teaching and staff resources. This means that students do not vote on the school's budget or the school's Continuous Improvement Work Plan (CIWP).

OBJ*OBJ

Voting Privileges for LSC Student Representatives

LSC Actions Requiring a Vote	May the Student Representative Vote
Vote to go into closed session for matters where the student(s) can vote.	Yes (Only for matters where they may be counted for quorum and may vote.)
Budget transfers of NON-personnel related matters	Yes
Vote on LSC Officers	Yes
Vote on Regular LSC meeting schedule at the Organizational meeting	Yes
Vote on allowing a LSC member to attend electronically.	Yes
Vote on the LSC By-Laws	Yes
Vote on fundraising activities by outside organizations using the school.	Yes
Vote on School Uniform or dress code	Yes
Vote on recommendations to the principal on selection of textbooks.	Yes
Vote on recommendations to the principal concerning curriculum development.	Yes
Vote on the LSC Agendas and Minutes	Yes
Vote on Internal Account Reports	Yes
Vote to endorse the principal entering into a contract up to \$10,000.00	Yes
Vote to advise the principal on attendance and disciplinary policies for the school.	Yes
Vote to request of the Board the manner in which training and assistance shall be provided to the local school council.	Yes

Vote on parent and community LSC vacancies.	Yes
Vote on increasing the Limits that the principal can spend from the internal accounts without LSC approval	Yes
Vote on granting the use of the school assembly halls and classrooms, when not otherwise needed, for public lectures, concerts, and educational and social activities.	Yes
Vote on the removal of LSC members for missing Regular LSC meetings.	Yes
Vote to approve LSC and committee minutes	Yes
Vote on Fundraising Proposals	Yes
Vote on LSC procedural matters	Yes

<u>Evaluation</u> of the principal's performance *	No
<u>Renewal</u> of the principal's contract or the inclusion of any additional terms (addenda) to a new or renewed principal's contract *	No
The direct <u>selection</u> or recommendation for a new contract principal. *	No
• Vote on the Continuous Improvement Work Plan (CIWP) or Budget* Requesting that the principal close positions and open new ones consistent with the provisions of the CIWP * • Evaluating the <u>allocation of teaching and non-teaching staff resources</u> to determine if such allocation is consistent with instructional objectives and school programs as reflected in the CIWP * • Making recommendations to the principal <u>concerning respective appointments of persons to fill any vacant, additional, or newly created positions</u> for teachers at the attendance center *	No No No No
Vote to go into closed session for principal evaluation, selection, retention.	No

*While the voting privileges of the student LSC members are limited by state statute their voice in the discussion of all these matters is encouraged and should be regarded as valuable. There are a number of ways that students can gather information to comment on important matters for which they may not vote. Student LSC members may participate in the following activities, provided they are approved by the LSC and principal: conducting surveys, interviews and focus groups with students. All surveys must be reviewed and approved by the Law Department. Principal approval is also required to ensure that the student surveys, interviews and focus groups do not disrupt the educational activities of the school.

ADDITIONAL GUIDANCE

CLOSED SESSION & STUDENT ATTENDANCE IN CLOSED SESSION

In consultation with the Law Department, our office provides the following information on student attendance in closed sessions.

On Matters Students May Vote

Students are permitted in closed session without restriction for matters in which students are allowed to vote.

On Matters Students May NOT Vote

Students are permitted into closed session, with restrictions, for matters in which students are not permitted to vote (i.e. principal contract, principal selection, principal contract renewal, personnel matters and principal evaluation.)

On those matters in which student LSC members are not permitted to vote, students should be considered as “experts” and may be invited by an approved motion into closed session. Students may be invited for a limited duration and purpose to briefly provide the voting members of the LSC relevant information regarding their viewpoint or representative voice of their constituency. After the student shares the information with the council members, the student will be immediately excused from the session.

THE ANNUAL ORGANIZATIONAL MEETING

The official LSC Organizational Meeting must be held between July 1 and July 14 of each year at the attendance center to:

- Select a parent member as the Chairperson to serve a one-year term expiring next June 30
- Select any member as the Secretary to serve a one-year term expiring next June 30
- Establish a schedule of regular meetings for the school year

The exact date and time of the meeting may be set in one of three ways:

- The LSC may vote to set the date and time of the meeting;
- Before June 30, the Chairperson may call the meeting as a special meeting;
- Any four (4) elementary school members, or any five (5) highschool members including the principal, may call the organizational meeting as a special meeting.

NOTE: The principal must be consulted to ensure that the school will be open and available for the meeting on the desired date and time. If the school is not available, a different date and time for the meeting must be selected. The LSC, the LSC Chairperson or any members do not have the authority to dictate the availability of the school, but the principal must make the school available for the meeting sometime between July 1 and 14.

The principal may facilitate the calling of the meeting as a special meeting by calling the members to survey them on a date and time convenient for all to attend.

For a special meeting, the notice and agenda must be posted at the meeting location and if the location is not the usual location, the notice must also be posted at the normal meeting location at least 48 hours before the special meeting. All members need to be told in writing about the date, time, place, and purpose of the special meeting before it happens. This is true even if the Local School Council (LSC) has already voted on these details.

The notice and agenda must be posted in a location where it is continually visible to the public for at least 48 hours before the meeting. **The organizational meeting is open to the public and is subject to the Open Meetings Act.** Therefore, a notice and the agenda for the meeting must be posted at the school

at least 48 hours before the scheduled start time of the meeting. We recommend that the notice and agenda be posted at the main entrance of the school where the public can readily see it and other prominent places throughout the school, including an LSC Bulletin Board. The notice must be posted in a location where it will be visible in compliance with the Americans with Disability Act ([ADA](#)).

Materials:

At the meeting, LSC Members should receive information about the school and the LSC – this list includes recommended material.

- Current CIWP
- Current School Budget and the CPS Budget Codes
- Current Internal Account Reports
- Current School ESSA/ Title I Parental Involvement Policy and School-Parent Compact (if applicable)
- School Report Card
- Current Position Report
- School Organizational Chart (with names and duties of staff and contact information)
- School Calendar
- List of Council members and their contact information (LSC members must consent to disclosure their telephone numbers and email addresses to the public)
- Copy of the current LSC Bylaws (if any)

Required Actions:

- Elect a Chairperson (must be a parent member).
- Elect a Secretary (may be any LSC member).
- Set the dates, time and location of the regular LSC meetings for a period of one year.
- Elect FOIA Office and OMA Officer if there is a vacancy.

Optional Actions:

- Elect any additional Officers (Sergeant of arms, Vice Chairperson (preferably a parent member, but can be any member).
- Establish New Committee(s)

How can LSCs receive help? LSCs may request assistance from:

- Office of Local School Council Relations : 773-553-1400
LSCrelations@cps.edu
- The Law Department, School Law Unit 773-553-1700.

OPEN MEETINGS ACT

The Open Meetings Act ("OMA") establishes requirements for public bodies in the State of Illinois, including Local School Councils, in conducting their business.

One of those requirements is that LSCs conduct business in "open meetings." An open meeting is a meeting open to the public. All LSC members are to complete the online training on the Open Meetings Act with the Office of the Illinois Attorney General's Office within 90 days of taking office. Please use the following link to **register**:

<https://foiাপac.ilag.gov/createaccount.aspx>

The open meeting requirement applies to:

- Any gathering of a majority of a quorum of members (four (4) or more for traditional Elementary LSCs or five (5) for traditional High School) to discuss LSC business whether in person or by video or audio conference, telephone call, or electronic means (such as, but not limited to, electronic mail ("e-mail"), electronic chat, instant messaging or other means of contemporaneous interactive communication).
- Any similar gathering of a majority of a quorum of any LSC committee to discuss committee business.

OMA COMMITTEE MEETING GUIDANCE:

To determine the LSC committee meetings to which the OMA applies, follow these steps.

- First, determine the full membership of the committee, including any non-LSC members.
- Then determine how many members make up a majority, or the quorum, of the full membership.
- Then determine how many members make up a majority of the quorum. For example, if there are 5 members of the Budget Committee, the quorum is 3. Since a majority of the quorum is 2, the OMA will apply whenever two or more Budget Committee members meet to discuss committee business.

EXECUTIVE OR CLOSED SESSIONS AND MEETINGS

The Open Meetings Act also allows public bodies to discuss certain subjects in sessions or meetings closed to the public, called "closed" or "executive" sessions or meetings.

Although the LSC may discuss and deliberate certain matters during closed sessions or meetings, no final action may be taken either during closed sessions or at a closed meeting. Any final action must be taken by the LSC at an open meeting concerning matters discussed during closed sessions or meetings must begin with an explanation that informs the public about the business being decided.

Subjects that a Council may discuss in closed/executive sessions or meetings:

An LSC may discuss any of the following subjects in closed/executive session or meeting:

- litigation, if a lawsuit against, affecting, or on behalf of LSC members has been filed and is pending, or when the LSC determines that such an action is probable
- the evaluation, selection, retention, or request for suspension or dismissal of the school principal. This exception does not apply to discussions about principal evaluation or selection procedures, although it does apply to discussions about or interviews with the current principal or particular candidates for principal.
- the addition of addenda to the principal's performance contract
- the minutes of prior closed/executive sessions or meetings, whether for approval purposes or to conduct the required semi-annual review of closed meeting minutes
- the qualifications of candidates for LSC vacancies
- school safety and security issues

The LSC may vote to allow individuals who cannot vote on a measure being discussed in closed session to attend the closed session. This motion is made prior to the motion that is made to go into the closed session.

Executive/Closed Session During a Meeting

An LSC may close a portion of a meeting that was open to the public upon a majority vote of the serving members taken at the open meeting. The motion to go into closed session must specifically state an allowable exception contained in the OMA which authorizes closure.

During the closed session:

- ✓ Only topics specified in the motion to hold a closed session may be discussed in the closed session.
- ✓ **Audio recording of the session is required**
- ✓ Minutes **MUST** be taken

After Closed Session:

- Once the LSC has returned from the closed session, a motion must be made, seconded and voted on to return to open session.

Special Meetings

A meeting called to take care of important business matters that can not wait until the next regular meeting.

Emergency Meetings*

A type of special meeting called by the LSC for the purpose of addressing an unexpected extraordinary event that requires immediate action that the LSC has authority to vote upon. Notices and agendas for meetings held in the event of a bonafide emergency may be posted less than 48 hours before the meeting, but must be posted as soon as possible before the meeting. Reasons for calling emergency meetings do NOT include **failure to**

plan, to meet deadlines, or failure to provide notice in a timely manner. Emergency meetings are usually called in association with natural disasters. If the standard for an emergency meeting is not available, a special meeting may be called instead, as long the notice and agenda are posted at least 48 hours prior to the meeting.

***The failure of the LSC to take action on business that has a deadline does not constitute an emergency.**

Closed Meetings

Local School Councils may also vote in advance to hold **Closed Meetings** which are closed to the public or to close portions of future open meetings. If your council is considering scheduling a meeting like this please contact your LSC Relations Specialist or call 773-553-1400.

Note: the LSC may not vote to allow a member to participate virtually in the series of closed meetings unless the vote was made at the original scheduling of the series of closed meetings to allow that individual to participate virtually for one of the 4 reasons

If they come out of the closed session to vote to allow virtual participation they are in violation of the OMA since the meeting agenda and notice were not posted prior to the open session.

Meetings During a Disaster Declaration:

Whenever the Governor or Director of the Illinois Department of Health issues a disaster declaration related to health concerns as defined by the Illinois Emergency Management Act, the following should take place:

- The Chair of the LSC will decide if the meeting should be in person or virtual. This must be done in a manner that allows the link, and dial-in access code via phone for a virtual meeting to be included on the notice and agenda (We highly recommend that the agenda be posted on the school's website)
- All virtual participants must have adequate equipment in order to hear and be heard.
- There STILL must be an established physical space, open to the public, (usually the normal meeting space) where the notice and agenda is posted. This space must be able to access the virtual meeting as well and should enable the public physically present to hear all discussion and votes. At least one (1) member of the LSC must be at the physical location with the ability to manage all audio and video expectations previously mentioned.

GUIDANCE FOR STUDENT ATTENDANCE in CLOSED SESSIONS

In consultation with the Law Department, our office provides the following information on student attendance in closed sessions.

On Matters Students May Vote

Students are permitted in closed session without restriction for matters in which students are allowed to vote.

On Matters Students May NOT Vote

Students are permitted into closed session, (see below for restrictions) for matters in which students are not permitted to vote (i.e. principal contract, principal selection, principal contract renewal, principal personnel matters and principal evaluation.)

Specific Restrictions for Student Participation in a CLOSED SESSION:

1. Discussions around principal personnel issues
2. Principal Selection or Evaluation

On those matters in which student LSC members are not permitted to vote, students should be considered as “experts” and may be invited by an approved motion into closed session. Students may be invited for a limited duration and purpose to briefly provide the voting members of the LSC relevant information regarding their viewpoint or representative voice of their constituency. After the student shares the information with the council members, the student will be immediately excused from the session. Please see the full list of student voting privileges listed earlier in this chapter.

The Open Meetings Act Requirements for LSC Meetings

Schedule

- Requires that all meetings be held at times and places convenient and accessible to the public and that public participation be allowed at all open meetings.
- Requires LSCs to set a schedule of the time, date, and location of all regular meetings for the school year at the annual organizational meeting. After it is approved, the schedule must be publicized and posted at the school and made available to the public. (At the organizational meeting, the LSC may appoint a member who will be responsible for posting the agendas and notices of all meetings.)
- Requires LSCs to provide written notice, including the agenda, for any reconvened meeting at least 48 hours before the meeting is reconvened unless: (A) the meeting was open to the public and (B) the reconvened meeting will be held within 24 hours; or an announcement of the time and place of the reconvened meeting was made at the original meeting and there is no change in the agenda.
- Prohibits LSCs from holding special or rescheduled regular meetings on legal holidays.
- Requires the chairperson or four members of an elementary school or 5 members of a high school who call a special meeting to post a written notice and agenda for the meeting at the school (and at the meeting location, if it is not the school), at least 48 hours before the meeting.
- Requires the chairperson or four members of an elementary school or 5 members of a high school who call a special meeting to give written notice of the time, place and purpose of the meeting to all other LSC members prior to the meeting.
 - Notice must be given prior to the meeting as soon as possible.

Notification and Agenda

Requires LSCs to post a **written notice and agenda** for each regular LSC meeting at the school (and at the meeting location, if it is not the school), at least 48 hours before the meeting. We recommend that the notice and agenda be posted in a place the public can see easily such as the main entrance of the school and parent or LSC bulletin boards. The notice must be visible to the public for a continuous 48 hours prior to the meeting. The notice must be posted in a location where it will be visible in compliance with the Americans With Disability Act (ADA).

Requires LSCs to give at least 10 days' notice through publication in a newspaper of general circulation in the school community the LSC serves if the LSC changes the date of more than one regular meeting at a time. OLSCR recommends that the school add the notice to the school's website.

Requires LSCs to provide any newspapers or other news media that have asked to be informed of meetings with notice of its regular meetings and any special or rescheduled meetings. Open Meetings Act Requirements

Participation and Voting

- The OMA allows the LSC to vote to add items for discussion to the LSC agenda of Regularly Scheduled meetings. The LSC may NOT vote on items added to the agenda the day of the meeting.
- The LSC may not add any new items to the agenda of a special meeting. Only those items on the posted Special meeting agenda may be discussed and/or voted on.
- The OMA requires that a **quorum** of the membership be physically present in person at the location of a meeting for any formal or official actions to be taken at the meeting. The "physical presence" requirement applies whether the meeting is open or closed.
- The OMA requires that all **LSC votes** be taken in **the open meeting**.
- **The OMA prohibits LSC members from voting by absentee, proxy, written or secret ballot.**
- If the LSC votes to allow a member or members to participate virtually, **then all subsequent votes on motions must be a roll call vote.**

Per Article X (Section 5) of the Model LSC Bylaws: Participation by Video or Audio Means ([Public Act 103-0311](#)). (See note below). Provided a quorum is physically present, an LSC member may attend a meeting by video or audio conference if he or she is prevented from physically attending because of:

- (1) personal illness or disability,
- (2) Employment related issues
- (3) Family or other emergency
- (4) Unexpected child care obligations (*new amendment 2023*)

If a member wishes to attend a meeting by video or audio means, he or she must notify the Chairperson in advance of the meeting unless advance notice is impractical. The Chairperson will inform the Principal in order to make appropriate arrangements. The member's participation by video or audio conference must be approved by a majority of the serving members. Should any of the members physically present leave the meeting and cause the council to drop below quorum in the physical space, the virtual attendees will immediately become observers and may not vote. Those in the physical space, if below quorum, may not vote as well.

If a member is participating virtually, then all votes on motions must be roll call votes.

Video or audio conference must be clearly audible to LSC members and the public in attendance. The meeting minutes shall indicate whether the members of the LSC were physically present for the meeting or present by means of video or audio conference. An

LSC member, who attends a meeting by audio or video means, as provided in this bylaw, may participate in all aspects of the meeting including voting.

Minutes and Agendas

The OMA requires LSCs to maintain **written minutes** and agendas of all meetings including closed sessions and LSC committee meetings. These minutes and agendas are permanent records. This means that the LSC minutes (Open and Closed) and agenda of the LSC and LSC committee minutes and agenda may not be destroyed.

Maintaining written minutes on paper is a requirement of all LSC's. This would include having a folder in the school main office with printed copies of approved minutes for public view. Also, remember that keeping approved minutes on school website is a recommendation but not required

All closed sessions must be audio or video recorded and the recording may be destroyed after 18 months as long as the LSC has approved the associated written minutes and approved the destruction of the recording.

Recordings of open meetings made by the LSC have the following retention periods:

- Audio recordings must be retained for 60 days after adoption of minutes
- Video recordings must be retained for 30 days after the date of last airing.

Schools should work with the Department of Policy & Procedure to store and/or dispose of all records. Use the Records Management email, recordsmgmt@cps.edu for further details or clarifications

Meeting minutes must include:

- ✓ Date, Time, and Place
- ✓ Members who were physically present, virtually present or absent
- ✓ A summary of discussion on all matters proposed, deliberated, or decided, and any votes taken.

Minutes must be approved within 30 days after that meeting or at the public body's second subsequent regular meeting (see chart below) Written minutes must be available to the public 10 days after they are approved.

Minute Approval Sample Timeline Examples

Type of Meeting	Meeting Date	Minutes Approval Due (minutes may be approved prior to this date)	Date Minutes must be available to the public
September Regular	September 10th	November 12th	10 days after the minutes are approved
September Special	September 15th	November 12th	
September Special	September 22nd	November 12th	
October Regular	October 4th	December 7th	
November Regular	November 12th	January 9th	
December Regular	December 7th	Second regular meeting after December's meeting	
January Regular	January 9th	Second regular meeting after January meeting	

Freedom of Information Training

- The Freedom of Information Act requires LSCs to designate member(s) to complete online training on the Freedom of Information Act and to act as the Freedom of Information Act Officer(s) for the LSC.
 - If not previously designated or if the member(s) previously designated are no longer serving, the annual organizational meeting affords the LSC a good opportunity to designate the FOIA Officer(s) member(s) to act as the FOIA/OMA Officer(s) for the body.
 - The member(s) designated as the FOIA Officer(s) must complete the on-line training within 30 days after being designated by the LSC. After compliance with the initial training requirement, the designated FOIA member(s) must complete the on-line training annually.

Note about the Online Training:

To take the training, LSC members must first register on the Illinois Attorney General's website at <https://foiapac.ilag.gov/createaccount.aspx>

PREPARING AGENDAS FOR REGULAR AND SPECIAL MEETINGS

The agenda lists what the LSC will vote on and/or discuss at its meeting. The LSC must prepare a new agenda for every meeting with the specific items listed that the LSC will vote on. LSC members and members of the school community may suggest items to be placed on an agenda.

The agenda for future regular meetings should be decided and approved by the LSC at the end of the previous regular meeting or at a special meeting. After approval, the LSC Chair is responsible for preparation and posting the agenda. In the absence of the LSC Chair, the LSC should decide who will prepare the written agenda and be responsible for posting it. If the meeting is held some place other than the school, the new meeting location needs to be included on the agenda. If the meeting location is not at the school then the notice and agenda must be posted at the location of the meeting and at the school in a place that is continuously visible to the public from the outside of the building for the 48 hours before the meeting. The agenda must be posted in a place the public can see it easily, such as outside the main entrance of the school. Only posting the agenda on parent or LSC bulletin boards inside the school are useful, but do not meet the requirement for the 48 hour notice since the school is locked during the evening. It is recommended that the Principal be made aware of the posting of the agenda. The notice must be posted in a location where it will be visible in compliance with the Americans With Disability Act (ADA).

In addition to the required locations, the notice and agenda may be posted on the school's website. The Regular meeting agenda may be approved at the beginning of each meeting and changes (amendments) may be made at that time. Items for discussion may be approved to be added to the regular meeting agenda at the start of the meeting, but not voted on at the meeting. For Special meetings, the only items listed on the posted special meeting agenda may be discussed. No new discussion items may be added to a special meeting agenda.

Suggestion for the Preparation of Agenda In preparing and approving the agenda, it is recommended that the LSC:

- Set times for each part of the agenda
- Review previous minutes and include items that need revisiting on the agenda
- Ensure that the agenda is distributed to members at least two days before the meeting
- Post the agenda at least 48 hours prior to meeting (mandatory)

Agenda for Special Meetings

In addition to the regular meetings, the LSC may hold a special meeting about a topic or issue the members decide is important related to their governance or for matters that can not wait until the next scheduled regular meeting.

- The LSC must provide public notice of a special meeting at least 48 hours before the meeting, including the time and location, and an agenda, which must list each matter to be addressed at the special meeting.
- Written notice and agenda needs to be given to each LSC member prior to the meeting.
- **Only matters included in the agenda may be discussed at a special meeting.** In addition to the public notice requirements above, notice of special meetings must also be given to LSC members in writing prior to the meeting.

Emergency Meetings

Notice may be posted less than 48 hours before a meeting held in the event of a bonafide emergency but must be posted as soon as practicable prior to the meeting.

NOTE: Bonafide emergencies, allowing LSCs to meet with less than 48 hours' notice to the public, will rarely, if ever, arise.

Examples of called meetings that are NOT considered an “emergency: Missed deadlines for Budget approval, Contract Renewal, Continuous Improvement Work Plans, Evaluation, Fundraisers, Budget Transfers etc.

Actions

No action can be taken at a regular or special meeting that was not listed on the posted agenda. Such items may be listed as either “New Business” or “Old Business.” If an agenda of a regular meeting is amended to add a specific item not included in the posted agenda, the item may only be discussed at the meeting and may not be voted on.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Public participation is required at all open LSC meetings (regular, special and committee meetings) and at the two Annual Progress Report Meetings.

- The LSCs may establish rules governing public participation. Such rules may include that speakers:
 - Sign-up to speak prior to the beginning of the meeting
 - Will be permitted to speak in the order in which they signed up
 - May speak for a limited amount of time (for example, two or three minutes)
 - Conduct themselves in a civil manner or lose their right to address the council and may be asked to leave the meeting if they are disrespectful or disruptive
- Public comment is an opportunity for the LSC to hear from the public. The LSC is not required to provide answers to questions from the public.
- LSCs are encouraged, if possible, to provide interpreters (including sign language) at meetings as needed in order to maximize the participation of parents and the community.
- Members of the public may videotape and/or audiotape LSC regular and special meetings. Such recording, however, may not interfere with or disrupt the meeting. The LSC may require that the recording cease if it disrupts the meeting. Any disruptive behavior from LSC meeting participants opposed to the process of the public recording the meeting does not constitute a reason for the recording to cease, even if the opposition to the recording has been deemed disruptive to the execution of the meeting.
- The LSC should consider reading a statement before the public comment period begins to alert the public of the rules and expectations for public participation. Additionally, it is important to inform the public that some matters (like day-to-day operations, school personnel, and student discipline matters, to name a few) are not under the purview or authority of the LSC. Comments/questions or concerns related to matters the LSC has no authority should be specifically addressed by the principal, outside an LSC meeting.

The LSC may request that the disruptive individual be removed from the meeting if the disruptive behavior continues.

SAMPLE NOTICE OF REGULAR MEETING
This notice must be posted 48 hours prior to meeting

Name of School _____ Local School Council

Notice is Hereby Given that the LSC has scheduled a regular meeting of the LSC to begin at: Time: _____ on, Date: _____ at, Address: _____

The agenda for the meeting is as follows:

1. Call to Order
2. Roll Call
3. Approval of Agenda
4. Approval of Minutes from Previous Meeting
5. Announcements/Introduction of Guests
6. Public Comment
7. Reports:
 - a. Chair
 - b. Principal
 - c. Professional Personnel Leadership Committee (PPLC)
 - d. School Improvement Plan Committee
 - e. Budget Committee
 - f. Bilingual Advisory Committee
 - g. ESSA Parent Advisory Council
 - h. Student Report (Student Voice/Student Council) (Optional)

(NOTE: The Student Report is an optional report that the LSC Student member(s) can ask the Chair to include in the agenda. Some ideas about creating the student report:

- *The student(s) can consult with the Student Voice Committee at the school about things that are important to share from the student's perspective with the LSC. This can include any student celebration or student related activities happening at the school*
- *The LSC student(s) member can simply write the report and read it during the meeting, or you can create a short presentation*
- *Reporting in each meeting is not required. Whether the student(s) has a monthly report will depend on the student activities happening at the school)*

- i. Other Committees
8. Old Business

List items to be Acted Upon

9. New Business

- a. Budget Transfers
- b. Filling LSC Vacancies (Parent or Community)

10. Announce Date of Next Meeting and Set Agenda

11. Adjourn

_____ Chair

Posted Time: _____, Date _____

SAMPLE NOTICE OF SPECIAL MEETINGS

In addition to the regular meetings, the LSC may hold a special meeting about a topic or issue the members decide is important. The LSC must provide public notice of a special meeting at least 48 hours before the meeting, including the time and location and agenda, which must list each issue to be addressed at the special meeting. In addition to the public notice requirements, notice of special meetings must also be given to LSC members in writing prior to the meeting.

This notice must be posted 48 hours prior to meeting

_____ Local School Council
(Name of School)

Notice is hereby given that the chairperson or (4) four members of an Elementary LSC or (5) five members of a High School LSC has/have called a special meeting to begin at

_____ on _____ at ____/____/____ at _____
(Time) (Day) (Date) (Address)

The purposes of this Special Meeting are set forth in the following agenda:

1. Call to Order
2. Roll Call
3. Approval of Agenda
4. Public Comment
5. Specific Items to be Discussed (The LSC Must List These Items Below)
 - a. _____
 - b. _____
 - c. _____
 - d. _____
6. Adjourn

_____, Chairperson

Or

List Four LSC Members (Elementary) or /Five LSC Members (High School): (Signatures Not Required)

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

Posted:Time:_____ Date _____

SAMPLE AGENDA

Jane Doe LSC Regular (or Special) Meeting

Jane Doe School Library, 1976 N. Street

Monday, April 27, 2026 at 6:00 p.m.

1. Call to Order
2. Roll Call
3. Approval of Agenda
4. Approval of Minutes from Previous Meeting
5. Announcements/Introduction of Guests
6. Public Comment
7. Reports (Possible)
 - a. Chair
 - b. Principal
 - c. PPLC
 - d. Continuous Improvement Work Plan Committee
 - e. Budget Committee
 - f. Bilingual Advisory Committee
 - g. ESSA Title I Parent Advisory Council
 - h. Other Committees
8. Old Business

List Items to be Acted Upon

9. New Business

List Items to be Acted Upon

10. Approval of Agenda for Next Regular Meeting Announce Date of Next Meeting and Set Agenda
11. Adjourn

***Note: Items not specifically listed on the agenda cannot be voted on and Items cannot be added to a special agenda for discussion.**

When a Chair Person or four/five members call a special meeting: the notice is to list member(s) calling a special meeting – signatures not required)

Posted: Time _____ Date _____

Meeting Rules of Order – Simplified

Guiding Principles

- Everyone has the right to participate in discussion if they wish, before anyone may speak a second time.
- Everyone has the right to know what is going on at all times. Only urgent matters may interrupt a speaker.
- Only one thing (motion) can be discussed at a time.

A **motion** is the topic under discussion. After being recognized by the chairperson of the council, any member can introduce a motion when no other main motion is on the table. A motion requires a second to be considered. If there is no second, the matter is not considered. Each motion must be disposed of (passed or defeated)

How operate in a meeting:

You want to bring up a new idea before the group (that's associated with an agenda topic).

After recognition by the chairperson of the council, present your motion. A second is required for the motion to go to the floor for discussion, or consideration.

You want more time personally to study the proposal being discussed.

Motion to postpone to a definite time or date.

You want to take a short break.

Motion to recess for a set period of time.

You want to end the meeting.

Motion to adjourn.

Unanimous Consent:

If a matter is considered relatively minor or opposition is not expected, a call for unanimous consent may be requested. If the request is made by others, the chairperson of the council will repeat the request and then pause for objections. If none are heard, the motion passes.

You may **INTERRUPT** a speaker for these reasons only:

- if you can't hear, safety reasons, comfort, etc. – question of privilege
- if you see a breach of the rules – point of order
- if you disagree with a call for Unanimous Consent – object

Meeting - Quick Reference					
	Must be Seconded	Open for Discussion	Can be Amended	Vote Count Required to Pass	May be Reconsidered or Rescinded
Main Motion	✓	✓	✓	Majority of serving members	✓
Limit Debate	✓	✓		Majority of serving members	✓
Close Discussion	✓			Majority of serving members	✓
Recess	✓		✓	Majority of serving members	
Adjourn (End Meeting)	✓			Majority of serving members	
Refer to Committee	✓	✓	✓	Majority of serving members	✓
Postpone to later time	✓	✓	✓	Majority of serving members	✓
Motion to Offer a First NEW Principal Contract	✓	✓	✓	7 Eligible voters	
Motion to Offer a Renewal Principal Contract	✓	✓	✓	Majority of the serving members	✓ If Vote Failed until Vote to Begin Principal Selection
Motion to approve budget transfers	✓	✓	✓	Supermajority (quorum +1)	

QUORUM REQUIREMENT FOR MOTIONS

A quorum is the minimum number of members needed to be physically present to conduct business, regardless of how many members are serving on the LSC.

The **elementary** school with a traditional LSC the quorum is **ALWAYS 7** members.

The **high school** with a traditional LSC the quorum is **ALWAYS 8** members.

ALSC/BOG quorum is one half of the full membership plus one. Please refer to Part One of this guide under the section titled, “COMPOSITION OF MOST LOCAL SCHOOL COUNCILS OF SCHOOLS NOT DESIGNATED AS AN ALTERNATIVE SCHOOL” membership counts for each type of ALSC/BOG.

If there is no quorum, no business may be conducted and no votes may be taken. Members present may discuss the issues on the agenda, but **cannot take any formal actions.**

Exception: If the number of serving members is less than the quorum, then an Elementary school LSC may meet to fill parent and/or community vacant seats with four (4) members present as long as two of the members are Parent or Community members.

OR

Exception: If the number of serving members is less than the quorum, then a High School may meet to fill parent and/or community vacant seats with five (5) members present as long as two of the members are Parent or Community members.

The only actions that can be taken are those used to vote on adding Parent or Community members to fill vacancies. Once enough members have been added so the serving members are equal to quorum, then normal quorum rules are applied.

If a quorum is present, then the LSC members can make and vote on motions.

- An LSC member must be recognized by the Chair before obtaining the floor to make a motion. This means the Chair of the meeting must say, “It is your turn or you have the floor,” etc before you can make a suggestion or give your opinion about what the LSC should do with a motion.
- Once you have the floor, you may make a formal proposal, or motion, beginning with the statement, “I motion that...”
- Someone else must second the motion by saying, “**I second the motion.**” If the motion is not seconded, it dies.

- Once a motion is made and seconded, the Chair states the motion so everyone is clear on what is being proposed. From this point, until the motion has been voted on, all discussion must focus on the motion.
- After stating the motion, the Chair asks for discussion.
- If members wish to discuss the motion, the Chair opens debate. Each participant may speak to the question twice, but no one may speak the second time until everyone has had the chance to speak once.
- A member may propose an amendment to a motion. Information on proposing an amendment follows the motion form items in this part of the LSC guide.
- Once discussion/debate is complete, the Chair or any LSC member calls the question.
- After everyone has had a chance to join the discussion on the motion – **or there is no discussion**, the **Chair** takes the vote. Votes may be taken by voice, show of hands, or calling the roll to note each member's vote.
- If this has someone participating virtually, then all votes must be roll-call votes in order to allow the public to hear how each member voted.
- The Chairperson announces the vote. **"Let the record show that the motion (passed or failed) with a vote of for, against, and abstention."**

Example of Proposal and Discussion of a Motion

- The LSC member should ask to be recognized: **"Madam - Mr. Chair?"**
- The Chair recognizes the LSC Member. **"Mr. - Ms. Smith has the floor."**
- The LSC member states their motion: **"We have \$5,000.00 in discretionary funds. I move that we use \$500 from those funds to purchase Great Books material for grades 1 to 3."**
 - The Chair may say: **"There is a motion on the floor, do I hear a second?"**
 - A motion **"dies"** if it is not seconded. Another member can say, **"I second the motion."**
- If your motion is seconded, the chair restates the motion: **"A motion is on the table that we use \$500 in discretionary money to purchase Great Books material for grades 1 to 3."**
- The chair then opens the motion for discussion, **"Any discussion?"**
- If recognized, the LSC member may say, **"I think that our children need to be exposed to great literature at an earlier age. Right now our Great Books program only serves grades 4 to 8."**
- **Note: A member of the LSC may recommend an amendment of the motion. See section in this guide after the forms on proposing a motion for information on amending a motion.**
- After everyone has had a chance to join the discussion on the motion, the chair takes the vote. **"All in favor of the motions to use \$500 in discretionary money to**

purchase Great Books material for Grades 1 to 3, please say aye. All opposed, say No. Any abstentions?”

- Votes may be taken by a voice (aye, no) show of hands or by calling the roll to note each member's vote. (See the section on Voting Rules on page 28 and Chart on page 30.) If this is a virtual meeting, then all votes must be **“Roll-Call”** votes.
- After the votes are tallied, the chairperson announces the vote. **“Let the record show that the motion (carried-failed) with a vote of ___ for, ___ against, and ___ abstention.**

1. The LSC member should ask to be recognized: “Madam - Mr. Chair?”
2. The Chair recognizes the LSC Member. “Mr. - Ms. Smith has the floor”
3. The LSC member states their motion: “We have \$5,000.00 in discretionary funds . I move that we use \$500 from those funds to purchase Great Books material for grades 1 to 3.” ○ The Chair may say: “There is a motion on the floor, do I hear a second?” ○ A motion “dies” if it is not seconded. Another member can say, “I second the motion.
4. If your motion is seconded, the Chair restates the motion: “A motion is on the table that we use \$500 in discretionary money to purchase Great Books material for grades 1 to 3.”
5. The chair then opens the motion for discussion, “Any discussion?”
6. If recognized, the LSC member may say, “I think that our children need to be exposed to great literature at an earlier age. Right now our Great Books program only serves grades 4 to 8.”
Note: A member of the LSC may recommend an amendment of the motion. See section in this guide after the forms on proposing a motion for information on amending a motion.
7. After everyone has had a chance to join the discussion on the motion, the chair takes the vote. “All in favor of the motions to use \$500 in discretionary money to purchase Great Books material for Grades 1 to 3, please say aye. All opposed, say No. Any abstentions?”
8. Votes may be taken by a voice (aye, no) show of hands or by calling the roll to note each member's vote. (See the section on Voting Rules on page 23.)
9. After the votes are tallied, the chairperson announces the vote: “Let the record show that the motion (carried-failed) with a vote of ___ for, ___ against, and ___ abstention.

SAMPLE MOTION FORM

LOCAL SCHOOL COUNCIL

Motion Form# _____

Date _____

Motion Made By: _____ Seconded By: _____

Motion: _____

RESULTS ____ To ____ = ____ MOTION CARRIED? ____ Yes ____ No
 (YES) (NO) (ABSTAIN) (ABSENT) (TOTAL)

Record of Votes On Motion:

General _____ Special _____ (NOTE* In a Transfer of Funds vote, a yes vote of eight (8) in elementary schools and nine (9) in high schools is needed.)

		COUNCIL MEMBER	YES	NO	ABSTAIN	ABSENT	NOT ELIGIBLE
S							

Signed _____ Date _____ # of Vacancies _____

SAMPLE OF A COMPLETED MOTION FORM

Westinghouse LOCAL SCHOOL COUNCIL

MOTION FORM # 35
DATE April 27, 2026
MOTION MADE BY Jody Lyons
SECONDED BY Nelson Thomas

MOTION Move to authorize principal to organize parent resource center in collaboration with the local library.

Results: 12 12 **MOTION CARRIED? Yes X, No**
(YES) (NO) (ABSTAIN) (ABSENT) (TOTAL)

RECORD OF VOTES ON MOTION: General 12 Special

		COUNCIL MEMBER	YES	NO	ABSTAIN	ABSENT	NOT ELIGIBLE
P	V	Jody Lyons	X				
	C						
P		Flora Ogden	X				
P		VACANCY					
P	C	Ana Rodriguez	X				
P		Nelson Thomas	X				
P		Vicki Thomas	X				
C		Rita Mitchell	X				
C	S	Stella Young	X				
T		Delia Key	X				
T		Barnard Lewis	X				
Pr		Danny Chase	X				
NT		Jerome Jones	X				
S		Jim Smart	X				

SIGNED: Stella Young

DATE: 4/27/2026

#VACANCIES: 1

SECRETARY

HOW TO AMEND A MOTION

- A member may wish to make an amendment to a motion: “I wish to amend the motion to...”
- The amendment must also be seconded. (If it is not seconded, it dies and the original motion stands). If it is seconded, the Chair restates the amendment: “There is an amendment to the motion that we...”
- The Chair invites the member who proposed it to open discussion on the amendment: “Would you like to open the discussion on the amendment?”

That member then responds to or adds to the discussion.

- After discussion, the Chair repeats the amendment: “We are voting on the amendment that we...” All in favor of the amendment, please say aye; all opposed, say no; any abstentions?” (May be a roll call or raised hands.)
- If the amendment passes, the Chair will state: “The motion now on the table is to...”
- If the amendment fails, the Chair restates the original motion: “The motion now on the table is that we...”
- The Chair opens discussion of the original motion: “Any discussion on this motion?”
- After discussion on the motion, the Chair takes the vote as above and announces the results of the vote.

VOTING RULES

A quorum is the minimum number of members needed to conduct business and to vote on any matter, regardless of how many members are actually serving on the LSC. In order to conduct business at any meeting, there must always be a quorum physically present (present in person) for the duration of the meeting.

FOR TRADITIONAL ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS THE QUORUM IS ALWAYS 7.

FOR TRADITIONAL HIGH SCHOOL LSCs, THE QUORUM IS ALWAYS 8.

FOR APPOINTED LSCS, THE QUORUM IS ALWAYS ONE-HALF OF THE FULL MEMBERSHIP PLUS ONE.

For most appointed elementary school LSCs, which have a full membership of 13, the quorum will be 7. For most appointed high school LSCs, which have a full membership of 14, the quorum will be 8. The quorum for appointed LSCs with full memberships other than 13 or 14 will be one-half of their full membership plus one.

If **there is no quorum**, no business may be conducted and no votes may be taken. The members present may discuss matters on the agenda but **cannot** take any action.

In most, but not all, cases, the number of votes needed to pass a motion will be a simple majority of the members who are **currently serving** on the LSC.

All votes taken by the Local School Council must be taken in an open session, by either a voice vote, by a show of hands or by roll call, and the minutes must indicate how the LSC members voted. If this is a virtual meeting, all votes must be taken by “Roll Call Vote”.

Local School Council members **may not vote by secret ballot nor take any final action at a closed session on any issue.**

On votes to **Evaluate, Retain or Select** a contract principal by **traditional LSCs** or votes to **Evaluate, Recommend the Retention or Recommend the Selection** of a contract principal by **appointed LSCs**, the principal and student(s) representative **cannot** be considered in determining if a quorum is present. LSC meeting minutes must reflect the members who were physically present as well as those attending by other means.

If a quorum is physically present, a majority of the members currently serving, not a majority of the members present at a meeting, must vote in the affirmative on matters for the LSC to approve the matter in most instances.

VOTING RULES: LSC's with Membership Below Quorum

Traditional LSCs

- Councils that do not have enough serving members to meet quorum requirements may be able to meet an alternative set of quorum requirements that allow the council to fill Parent and Community seats.
- Elementary Schools: The LSC may meet to fill Parent and Community Vacancies if the LSC has four (4) members present and at least two of the members are Parent and/or Community members. The only action that can take place is the process of filling the vacancy. The Chair-Person or Four LSC members may call a special meeting to fill the vacancies and motion to fill the vacancy can be approved by a majority of the members present voting “Yes”.
- High Schools: The LSC may meet to fill Parent and Community Vacancies if the LSC has Five (5) members present and at least two of the members are Parent and/or Community members. The only action that can take place is the process of filling the vacancy. The Chair-Person or Five LSC members may call a special meeting to fill the vacancies and motion to fill the vacancy can be approved by a majority of the members present voting “Yes”.

VOTING AND QUORUM RULES FOR GENERAL MOTIONS

When can an LSC vote?

- An LSC may vote only when a quorum is physically present.

What if a quorum is not present?

- If a quorum is not present, the members present may discuss matters on the agenda but may not take action on them.
- The LSC may only take steps to obtain a quorum, decide if and when to take a recess to wait for additional members to arrive or decide if and when to adjourn if no additional members arrive.

NOTE: Vacancies do not lower the quorum number. Quorum always remains the same number.

If a quorum is present, how many votes are needed to pass a motion?

- In most instances*, a majority “Yes” vote of the currently serving membership is needed to pass a motion. See the chart below.

MEMBERS CURRENTLY SERVING	YES VOTES NEEDED TO PASS A MOTION IN AN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL LSC	YES VOTES NEEDED TO PASS A MOTION IN A <u>HIGH SCHOOL LSC</u>
16	---	9
15	---	8
14	---	8
13	7	7
12	7	7
11	6	6
10	6	6
9	5	5
8	5	5
7	4	*No Quorum On Traditional LSCs
6	*No Quorum On Traditional LSCs	*No Quorum On Traditional LSCs

***An appointed LSC may be able to achieve quorum with 6 members, depending on its full membership. In that case, 4 votes would be needed for a general motion to pass.**

VOTING TO APPROVE CIWP (CONTINUOUS IMPROVEMENT WORK PLAN —THE SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT PLAN)

Prior to voting on the CIWP the Principal and LSC must present the CIWP to the public and allow the public to comment and make recommendations.

Motion to Approve and/or Amend the Continuous Improvement Work Plan (CIWP):

- Requires another member to second it
- Is Debatable
- To pass, requires a “yes” vote of the majority of the serving members

Example: “I move that the school’s continuous improvement work plan for the ___ to ___ school year, dated as of [month] [day], [year], be approved in all respects.”

Example: “I move that the school’s continuous improvement work plan for the ___ to ___ school year, dated as of [month] [day], [year], be approved as amended.”

Voting Rules For Approval of the CIWP

- When a quorum is physically present, the voting rules for passing general motions apply to the vote to approve the CIWP.

VOTING TO APPROVE SCHOOL BUDGET

Prior to voting on the School Budget the Principal and LSC must present the Budget to the public and allow the public to comment and make recommendations.

Motion to Approve and/or Amend the School Budget:

- Requires another member to second it
- Is Debatable
- To pass, requires a “yes” vote of the majority of the serving members

Example:

“I move that the school’s budget for the ___ to ___ school year, dated as of [month] [day], [year], be approved in all respects.”

Motions to Amend Allocation of Funds in the proposed School Budget Require another member to second it

- Are Debatable
- To pass, requires a “yes” vote of the majority of the serving members

Motions to Amend an approved Budget and Motions to transfer Previously Allocated money within funds

- Require another member to second it
- Are Debatable
- Require at least eight (8) "yes" votes to pass for an elementary school LSC, nine (9) "yes" votes to pass for a high school LSC and ten (10) "yes" votes in a school with a Boards of Governors (Military High Schools)

Example:

"I move to transfer the previously allocated funds in the amount of [x] dollars from being allocated to [XXX] to being allocated to [YYY]."

Motion to Allocate New, and/or Previously Unallocated Funds

- Requires another member to second it
- Is Debatable
- To pass, requires a "yes" vote of the majority of the serving members

Example:

"I move that the previously unallocated funds in the amount of [x] dollars be allocated to [Y]."

VOTING AND QUORUM RULES FOR PRINCIPAL SELECTION, EVALUATION, AND RETENTION

The **principal** and the **student** representative(s) **may not be counted for determining a quorum and may not vote on the following matters:**

- Selecting a contract principal (traditional LSCs)
- Recommending three (3) candidates for contract principal in order of preference to the CEO (traditional LSCs)
- Recommending candidates for contract principal
- Renewing a principal's contract (traditional LSCs)
- Recommending the renewal of a principal's contract (appointed LSCs)
- Evaluating a contract principal
- Approving additional terms to principal contract or renewal contract (traditional LSCs only)

7 votes are always needed for a traditional LSC to enter into the first contract(with or without an addendum) for a new contract principal, regardless of the number of vacancies

A majority **"yes"** vote of the currently serving membership is required for an LSC to:

- Evaluate a contract principal
- Renew or recommend the renewal of a principal's contract
- Approving additional terms to principal's renewal contract (traditional LSCs only)

- Submit 3 contract principal candidates to the CEO
- Appointed LSC and Boards of Governors (BOG) submit 1 to 3 contract principal candidates to the CEO

SCHOOLS ON PROBATION

School Improvement Plan and Budget

The Illinois School Code provides that each school placed on probation in years 1 through 4 shall have a school improvement plan and a school budget for correcting deficiencies identified by the Board. In compliance with that statutory provision, the CEO or designee (the school's Network Chief) develops, and the Board approves, school improvement plans for schools placed on probation that contain specific steps that the local school councils and the school's staff must take to correct the identified deficiencies. Also, in compliance with that provision, the CEO or designee develops, and the Board approves, budgets for schools placed on probation that include specific expenditures directly calculated to correct the educational and operational deficiencies identified at the school. All budget amendments are also approved by the CEO or designee. However, the schools that have been on Probation for 5 or more years regain the authority to develop and approve both the CIWP and the Budget.

This means that the LSCs of schools placed on probation for less than 5 years do not have the authority to approve the CIWP, the School Budget or any Budget Transfers. However, the LSCs remain an important part of the process in developing and monitoring the CIWP. In developing the CIWP and the corresponding school budget, the Network Chief and principal will consult with the LSC and all involved parties. The CIWP and school budget will then be approved by the Network Chief before being submitted to the Board of Education. Once the school is no longer on probation or has been on probation for 5 or more years the LSC will have the authority to approve the CIWP and school budget plan.

Principal Retention/Selection Process

In most instances, the LSCs of schools placed on probation have the authority to retain the school's contract principal for a new four-year term or to select a new contract principal. Pursuant to its statutory powers over schools on probation, the Board of Education has the authority to reconstitute such schools or to remove their contract principals. If the Board exercises either power over a school on probation, the following will occur:

The school will remain on probation until it makes Adequate Yearly Progress for two (2) consecutive years or five (5) years pass from the date the Board takes such action, whichever occurs later;

- If the principal was removed as part of the probation process the LSC will not have the authority to select a new contract principal until the school is no longer on probation.

- If the school is on probation for 5 or more years and the principal was removed by the Board as one of the probation actions then the LSC works with the Network to identify the serving principal for the school.

For further information on probation, please refer to the Board's School Performance, Remediation and Probation Policy for the current school year.

MEETING RECORDS (MINUTES)

The Illinois Open Meeting Act requires that LSCs must maintain written minutes of all meetings, including closed sessions and all LSC committee meetings.

The following lists indicate requirements for records of meetings.

- Minutes of open meetings must be approved within thirty days or two (2) regular meetings after the meeting for which the minutes were taken, whichever is later.
- Approved minutes must be made available to the public within ten (10) days after their approval by the LSC.
- It is also requested that the minutes be sent to the Network Office within ten (10) days of their approval (the Principal may have them faxed or sent in the CPS mail run to the Network Office).

We recommend that schools keep copies of the following open meeting records in a binder kept in the school's main office so that they are readily available to anyone who requests to review or inspect them:

- Notices and Agendas
- Member Sign-in Sheets (if maintained)
- Public Speaker Sign-in Sheets (if maintained)
- Approved Minutes of Open Sessions
- Approved Minutes of Closed Sessions the LSC Voted to Make Public

Minutes of closed sessions or meetings may be kept **confidential**.

Maintaining Confidentiality:

At least every six (6) months, LSCs must review the need to maintain the confidentiality of closed meeting minutes and must determine, by vote in an open session, whether to maintain the confidentiality of the minutes. If kept confidential, we recommend that the minutes of closed meetings or sessions be maintained separately from the open meeting minutes.

All closed sessions or meetings must also be video or audio recorded. The following list summarizes the requirements for meeting records.

Summary List of Requirements for Meeting Records

- Agenda and notices of meetings are legal documents of the LSC.
- Minutes are required of **all** LSC meetings, open and closed, and of all LSC committee meetings.
- If the council approves, the secretary may use a phone or tape recorder to record the meetings. Each tape becomes part of the legal record and must be labeled and kept as part of the minutes. If a phone is used then the recording should be downloaded to a USB Drive and the drive is labeled and becomes part of the legal record and kept as part of the minutes. If the recording was of a closed session the recording must be deleted from the phone. (Members of the public may also record the LSC meeting, but their tapes are not official records.)
- If the secretary makes a recording of the meeting for personal use, that recording is NOT a part of the official record.
- The secretary is to present the written minutes for approval by the council.
- Audio or video recording must be made at **all** closed sessions and the recording must be kept for at least 18 months. The recording may only be destroyed if the LSC has approved written minutes of the closed session, has voted to destroy the recording and at least 18 months have passed since the closed meeting..
- We recommend that each council member receive the written minutes of the open meeting at least two to seven days before the meeting so that they can read the minutes and make corrections if necessary. Copies should be made available to the public at each meeting.
- Minutes shall be approved within 30 days after the meeting or at the second subsequent regular meeting, whichever is later.
- Once the open meeting minutes are approved, a copy is sent to the Network Office.
- Minutes must also be kept in a binder in the main office and be made available to the public within 10 days after being approved.
- Verbatim record of public comment is NOT required to be included as part of the meeting minutes.

Minutes must include the following:

- Date, time, place of meeting and name of school
- Type of meeting (Regular, Special, Committee)
- Members present physically
- Members participating by virtually
- Members absent
- A summary of all matters proposed, discussed, or decided upon
- A record of any votes taken
- If a member is tardy or leaves early, the minutes should reflect the time he/she arrives or leaves
- Whether quorum is or is not physically present

Requirements for all posted and or scheduled meetings of the LSC.

- A LSC member must be present and call the meeting to order at the scheduled time.
- A LSC member takes attendance and minutes
- If a quorum is present physically the meeting may proceed.
- If a quorum is not present physically at the meeting, the LSC member(s) present at the meeting may adjourn the meeting for lack of a quorum, OR attempt to bring additional members to the meeting.
- If the LSC members in attendance, without quorum decide to move forward with the meeting, the members may only discuss topics on the agenda, then public comment should be allowed.

NO member of the LSC (this includes LSC Chairs and Principals) may unilaterally cancel a meeting that was properly noticed (agenda posted) before the start of the meeting,

Members absent from a regular scheduled meetings (with quorum) who are absent may be removed for missing three (3) regularly meetings in a row or five (5) regular meetings in a twelve (12) month period.

SAMPLE MINUTES

The **March 9, 2026** regular meeting of the John Doe Local School Council was called to order by the chairperson, Mrs. Annie Smith, at 7:00 p.m., in the school's lunchroom. A quorum was present.

Members in attendance were: Mrs. Annie Smith, Mr. John Smith, Ms. Pamela Jones, Mrs. Alice Green, Mrs. Maria Martinez, Mr. Angelo Gonzalez, Ms. Jane Stein, Ms. Nellie Price and Mr. Steve Johnson, Principal.

Members not in attendance were: Mr. Alex Jones and Ms. Sonia Angels.

A motion was made by Mrs. Maria Martinez to approve the agenda. The motion was seconded. The motion passed with 9 yes votes, 0 no votes and 0 abstentions.

The minutes of the **February 6, 2026** meeting were approved as read. (Or, the minutes of the **February 6, 2026** meeting were approved as corrected.) **(List Corrections)**

The secretary, Ms. Pamela Jones, read the correspondence. Letter, informing the LSC of training sessions, from Local School Council Relations. Motion made by Mrs. Pamela Jones and seconded to send three LSC members to the training. Motion passed 6 yes 2 no and 1 abstention.

Committee Reports were given by the following:

BAC (Bilingual Advisory Committee) - Mrs. Ortiz, Chairman of the BAC reported that textbooks have been received and that testing for the bilingual students has been completed.

ESSA/Title I PAC (Parent Advisory Council)- Mrs. Green, Chairperson, submitted the PAC monthly meeting report.

PPLC - The PPLC Chairman, Mrs. Horton, reported that the PPLC has prepared recommendations for the principal and LSC to consider for the 2026-2027 CIWP.

Principal's Report - Mr. Johnson reported that attendance for the previous month was up. There is a balance of \$1,000.00 in the internal accounts. A motion was made by Mr. Johnson and seconded to accept the internal accounts report as given. Motion passed unanimously.

Old Business - There was no old business

New Business -The Principal Evaluation Committee will meet on April 14, 2026 at 6:00pm. in the school's lunchroom.

The meeting was adjourned at 9:05 p.m.

Next meeting will be held on April 22, 2026 at 7:00pm

Respectfully submitted,

(Secretary's signature)

These minutes were approved as read (corrected) on _____ .

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

How can LSCs receive help?

LSCs may request assistance from the Office of Local School Council Relations, 773-553-1400.

QUESTIONS ABOUT MEETINGS

May LSCs meet between the time of the election and June 30 in an election year?

- Yes, LSCs may continue to meet and conduct business until the end of the term, June 30, in election years.
 - However, if the only, or remaining, child(ren) of a parent representative graduate(s) or is (are) voluntarily transferred at the end of the school year, the parent representative's term automatically ends as of the last day of the school year. Therefore, such parents cannot participate as LSC members in any LSC meetings conducted after the last day of the school year.

Should LSCs provide interpreters at LSC meetings?

Yes. LSCs are encouraged to provide interpreters, if possible (including sign language) at meetings as needed in order to maximize the participation of parents and the community.

How does an LSC call a Special Meeting?

- The Chair or any four (4) LSC members of a traditional elementary school LSC or five(5) members of a traditional high school LSC may call Special Meetings by giving written notice specifying the time, place, and purpose of the meeting to each LSC member prior to the meeting and posting a notice and agenda for the meeting at the school and other meeting location at least 48 hours in advance. The Chair or four or five members calling the meeting are to place their names and/or signatures on the meeting notice and agenda to disclose who has called the meeting.

Who presides at Special Meetings?

- The Chair presides at all meetings, even Special Meetings that have been called by four or five other LSC members. If the Chair is absent, the Vice Chair (or other member designated in the LSC bylaws, if any) will preside.

What notice is required for reconvening a meeting?

- The LSC must give written notice, including the agenda, to reconvene an unfinished meeting at least 48 hours before the meeting is reconvened unless:
 - (a) the original meeting was open to the public;
 - (b) there is no change in the agenda; and
 - (c) the reconvened meeting will be held within 24 hours of the original meetingor

- (d) the time and place of the reconvened meeting are announced at the original meeting.

If the LSC does NOT have quorum and is considering cancellation of a meeting, the following must happen first:

- A member of the LSC must still be present at the location of the scheduled meeting
- Public comment should still be taken (if applicable)
- Take attendance via meeting minutes
- Members may discuss agenda items (but may not vote)
- If the council desires to cancel a FUTURE meeting, they must place the time and date of the meeting to be canceled on the agenda of a meeting prior to the meeting they plan to cancel.

What if the LSC cancels a meeting?

- If possible, the LSC should notify the public by posting a notice of cancellation at the school and having the school send the notice home to parents. Meetings may not be cancelled without approval of the LSC by majority vote of the LSC at a LSC meeting conducted prior to the cancelled meeting.

When is the LSC required to allow public participation at LSC meetings?

- The LSC is required to allow public participation at all open meetings, whether regular, special. The LSC may adopt and publish reasonable rules governing public participation.

Does the OMA (Open Meeting Act) apply to retreats or sessions arranged solely to provide training for LSC members?

- No, as long as no LSC business is discussed.

Does the OMA apply to social gatherings of LSC Members?

- The OMA does not apply to purely social gatherings where LSC business is not discussed. If proper notice has not been given, including an agenda, LSC members may not discuss LSC business at the social gathering.

What if the LSC violates the OMA?

- If an LSC violates the OMA, any person may file a lawsuit against the LSC in Cook County Circuit Court or may file a complaint with the Cook County State's Attorney, who may also file the lawsuit. The lawsuit must be brought within 60 days of the failure to comply with the OMA or when the State's Attorney discovers the violation. A lawsuit may even be brought before the LSC holds its meeting, if it appears that the LSC will not comply with the OMA in holding the meeting.

- If the Court finds that an LSC violated the OMA, the court may grant any relief it deems appropriate. Most courts, however, will require that the non-compliance be cured, either through making part of the meeting open to the public or by affirming the LSC action in public session. The court may also order the LSC to pay the attorney's fees and litigation costs for the lawsuit. Any LSC that has been found by the court to have violated the OMA may also be found guilty of a Class C misdemeanor, which can carry imprisonment and a fine.
- Alternatively to a civil action against the LSC or a complaint to the State's Attorney's Office, any person who believes an LSC has violated the OMA may file a complaint with the Illinois Attorney General's Public Access Counselor within 60 days of the violation. The Public Access Counselor may investigate the complaint and may request records from the LSC. Within 7 business days, the LSC must provide the requested records and may respond in writing to the complaint. Thereafter, the Attorney General may issue a binding opinion concerning the alleged violation. If the opinion finds that a violation occurred, the LSC must take necessary action as soon as practicable to cure the violation or must file an action for administrative review of the opinion.

What if the LSC has questions about the OMA?

Call the Office of Local School Council Relations at (773) 553-1400 or scan the QR code below to review the Frequently Asked Questions about OMA from the Illinois Attorney General.



Meeting Agenda Resource: Inspiring Quotes

SCHOOL PROGRESS

Starts with hope...

Where there is hope, there is life. Where there is life there is possibility, and where there is possibility, change can occur.

Jesse Jackson

Donde hay esperanza, hay vida. Donde hay vida hay posibilidad, y donde hay posibilidad, un cambio puede ocurrir.

Jesse Jackson

Takes thinking ahead...

Never be afraid to sit awhile and think.

Lorraine Hansberry

Nunca temas sentarte un largo rato y pensar.

Lorraine Hansberry

Focuses with goals...

Education is the key to unlock the golden door of freedom.

George Washington Carver

La educación es la llave para abrir la puerta dorada de la libertad.

George Washington Carver

Requires leadership...

Give me leverage, and I will move the Earth.

(Greece)

Requires respect...

He who does not know one thing knows another.

(Kenya)

Requires commitment...

You must be the change you wish to see in the world.

Mahatma Gandhi

Dame ventaja, y moveré la Tierra. (Griego)

Aquel que no sabe una cosa sabe otra.

(Kenya)

Debes ser el cambio que deseas ver en el mundo.

Mahatma Gandhi

Requires communication...

Lower your voice and strengthen your argument.

(Lebanon)

Baja la voz y fortalece tu argumento.

(Líbano)

Develops with cooperation...

The best leader is never recognized. People turn to one another and say, "We did it ourselves." (Zen)

El mejor líder nunca es reconocido. Las personas se miran una a la otra y dicen "Lo hicimos nosotros mismos." (Zen)



Local School Council Resource Guide

Part Three: School Improvement Continuous Improvement Work Plan (CIWP)

Introduction

This part of the LSC Resource Guide explains the important role of the Local School Council's role in developing and supporting the Continuous Improvement Work Plan (CIWP). This guide explains the CIWP. The CIWP relates to another important part of school decision-making: the budget. The CIWP is a plan to achieve progress that then guides uses of the school's funds. However, the budget does not drive the CIWP.

The Continuous Improvement Work Plan (CIWP)

The Continuous Improvement Work Plan (CIWP) is a comprehensive school-wide plan to improve the education of students. Each school must prepare this improvement plan for increased student achievement. The CIWP is an accountability tool for the Local School Council, the school community, the school district, and the Illinois State Board of Education. This Section explains how the LSC can use the CIWP to monitor school progress.

The school community sets goals for progress in the CIWP and then organizes action steps to accomplish those goals. The CIWP is an ongoing planning, acting, evaluation, and improvement process. The LSC has an important role in making and monitoring the plan. The LSC can check the progress toward meeting the goals and adjust the plan as necessary.

The CIWP is a three-year plan. Planning the next CIWP cycle begins during the second semester of the third year of the current CIWP.

The CIWP **planning process** should begin by reviewing the current CIWP. Then, the school's strengths and weaknesses can be evaluated to identify opportunities and constraints. The strengths and weaknesses of the school are evaluated, and the school's academic performance for the last two and a half years are reviewed. This information guides the school in areas that need additional support and to set future goals.

Preparing the CIWP and using it to monitor school progress is detailed below.

OVERVIEW

The Illinois School Code requires all schools to develop a plan, called the School Improvement Plan, to improve the quality of education provided by the school. The plan must include:

- Results of state tests;
- Measurable goals;
- Analysis of school performance;
- Professional development activities.

The Chicago Public Schools improvement planning process is the Continuous Improvement Work Plan or "CIWP." The CIWP has three purposes:

- The blueprint for the improvement of the school and the education of the students;
- An Implementation Plan that guides the work of all stakeholders in the school community;
- An accountability tool for the Local School Council, the school community, the school district and the Illinois State Board of Education.

All Local School Councils are responsible for presenting the CIWP to the school community and accepting public comment on the plan. All schools, except those on probation for less than five (5) years, have the authority to control the CIWP and approve it.

It is strongly encouraged that schools on probation for less than five years also get LSC approval of the CIWP.

Planning the CIWP should:

- Focus on the **strengths and needs** of the school.
- **Include parent/community** ideas.
- **Establish 2-3 Priorities**
- **Provide opportunities for members of the school community to have a say in the educational programs of the school.**

Preparing the CIWP:

- The **principal is responsible** for developing the CIWP and convening a CIWP team in consultation with the LSC, all categories of school staff, and parents, and community residents may be included.
- The CIWP is the basis for making the school's budget.
- The CIWP must include:
 - Measurable goals
 - Analysis of school performance

The CIWP planning process should:

- Make use of the varied expertise and experiences of members of the school community in establishing the CIWP Planning Team;
- Result in the establishment of realistic goals that will drive the continuous improvement cycle of the schools;
- Provide opportunities for members of the school community to have a say in the educational programs of the school;
- Focus the school community on the unique strengths and needs of the school
- Result in the planning of strong implementation plans that are likely to lead to significant progress at the school;
- Create a climate in which the school community agrees on what needs to be done, and works together to accomplish it;
- Include internal review progress to ensure the school is making progress towards its goals.

Approving the CIWP:

- The **LSC must present the proposed CIWP** to the parents and community before it is approved through public meetings on the plan for implementation.
- The LSC allows the public to comment and make suggestions on the CIWP
- All schools must approve the CIWP except for those schools on probation for less than five (5) years. *(For schools on Probation for less than 5 years it is recommended that the LSC also approve the CIWP).*

Using the CIWP to Support Progress:

- The **principal** is responsible for the **implementation** of the CIWP.
- The **LSC** is responsible for **monitoring** the plan. The LSC should check on the status of the implementation plans on an ongoing basis.
- The principal and LSC can use the **CIWP action planning website**
- <https://ciwp.cps.edu> to keep track of progress.
- The public can view the school's CIWP from this website <https://cpsci.my.site.com>
- The principal can propose changes to the CIWP. Changes can be made to action plans, and the school's budget can be adjusted if needed to support the changes. The LSC approves the changes.
- During implementation, the CIWP team can make changes to priorities. To do so, they submit an amendment for approval by the LSC.

Responsibilities of the LSC and PPLC for the CIWP

Both the LSC and the School's Professional Personnel Leadership Committee (PPLC) have important responsibilities in the CIWP process.

The Role of the PPLC

- The role of the PPLC "is to develop and formally present recommendations to the principal and the local school council on all matters of the educational program, including, but not limited to curriculum, school improvement plan development and implementation, and school budgeting."
- Principals can involve the PPLC by appointing PPLC members to the CIWP team and/or creating opportunities for the PPLC to provide recommendations to the CIWP planning process.

The Role of Traditional & Appointed LSCs

Both Traditional and Appointed LSCs should participate actively in preparing the CIWP, however, the principal is responsible for the planning process and presents the final plan to the LSC.

Responsibilities of Traditional and Appointed LSCs:

- Approve the CIWP and any amendments to the CIWP, except for schools on probation for less than five (5) years;
- Monitor the implementation of the CIWP and the Budget;
- Hold a public meeting to present the proposed CIWP and Budget to the school community (the meeting must include an opportunity for public input and comment)
- Hold two well-publicized public meetings annually to report on progress and problems with implementing the CIWP.

LSC Approval of the CIWP

For schools on probation, the Network Chief develops the CIWP for schools on probation for less than five (5) years. For schools on Probation for five (5) or more years the LSC approves the CIWP and Budget

All schools, except for schools on probation for less than five years, the LSC maintains final approving authority over both the Budget and the CIWP and any revisions to the Budget or CIWP recommended by the Network Chief should be resubmitted by the school to the LSC for final approval.

The principal is responsible for developing the CIWP with input from a diverse group of stakeholders from the school. Parent and teacher participation is required. The principal should serve as the chairperson of the CIWP Team, appointing other team members from the school and community, including members from the LSC,

PAC, and all categories of school staff, including the PPLC.

The LSC must present the proposed CIWP to parents and the school community before approval. Once the LSC approves the CIWP, the principal is responsible for implementing the plan, and the LSC is responsible for monitoring its implementation.

The LSC must convene two (2) meetings during the school year to report to the school community on the school's progress and problems with implementing the CIWP.

CPS Priorities and School Plans

Principal and LSC should be aware of current CPS focus and priorities and how these priorities align with the school's CIWP.

DEVELOPING A NEW CIWP

Each school takes the following steps to organize the CIWP:

- Identify a CIWP team that consists of 8 – 12 committed stakeholders to act as the steering committee for the entire CIWP planning process. For all schools, parent and teacher participation is required in the plan's development. The principal should serve as the chairperson of the CIWP Team, appointing other team members from the school and community, which should include members from the PPLC, ILT, and/or LSC and PAC.
- Complete/update the school's self-evaluation using any available scorecard, performance, and/or survey data.
- Set **Goals** for each of the next three school years, including School level measures and State metrics.

Making the Plan

- The principal establishes the CIWP Team, chairs the team meetings, and oversees the work.
- The CIWP team develops the plan collaboratively.
- The plan includes 2-3 priorities **focused on the school's selected Areas of Focus (Priority Areas)**.
- An **Action Plan** with checkpoints (action steps) is developed for each priority.
- The CIWP Team completes the **Fund Compliance** and Parent and Family Compact/Involvement Policy (if required).
- The CIWP Principal obtains LSC approval of the Budget and CIWP, and as necessary, the approval of the Network. While the budget approval is a separate activity, the budget supports the priorities planned in the CIWP.

Approving the Plan

- The LSC and the Network must approve the plan (only Network approval is required for schools that have been on probation for less than five (5) years).

Role of the LSC

- Conduct a well-publicized meeting to present the proposed plan to the school community at which the public is allowed to comment on the plan.
- Hold two more well-publicized public meetings annually to report on progress and problems with implementing the CIWP.
- Vote to approve or request changes to the CIWP.

PLANNING YOUR SCHOOL'S CIWP

Every three (3) years, your school prepares a new CIWP. Then during the time period of that plan, the LSC monitors and adjusts the plan as necessary to meet the goals.

Sample Schedule to Develop the CIWP

During Year One of the new CIWP, the school implements the plan, and the principal and LSC monitor the plan. During The spring of Year One the school and the LSC review the CIWP and make adjustments if needed, for Years Two and Three. The LSC presents the CIWP for Year Two and Three to the public and takes public comment, and approves the plan or the revised plan.

The LSC assesses the degree to which the school has accomplished the goals during the first year of the plan and reports the results to the public in the Annual Report of the LSC.

During Year Two of the CIWP, the school and LSC monitor the plan's implementation. During The spring of Year Two, the schools and the LS review the CIWP and make adjustments if needed for Year Three. The LSC presents the CIWP for Year Three to the public and takes public comment, and approves the plan or the revised plan.

The LSC assesses the degree to which the school has accomplished the goals during the second year of the plan and reports the results to the public in the Annual Report of the LSC.

During Year Three of the CIWP, the school and the LSC monitor the plan. During the spring of Year Three, the school and the LSC review the current CIWP and use the results to prepare the foundation for the new CIWP three year plan.

The school prepares the next three-year plan in the spring of the third year of the plan. The LSC presents the new CIWP three-year plan to the public and takes public comment on the plan. The LSC then approves the next three-year plan.

The principal assesses the degree to which the school has accomplished the goals of the current three (3) year plan and reports those results to the LSC. The LSC reports the results of the three (3) year plan as part of the Annual Report that the LSC makes to the public.



LOCAL SCHOOL COUNCIL

RESOURCE GUIDE

Part Four: Budgeting to Support School Progress

Introduction

As a Local School Council member, you play a critical role in developing, approving and monitoring your school budget. You will be making decisions on how millions of dollars are spent each year. This guide is designed to help you make the best possible decisions on how your school's money is spent so that dollars are used to support educational improvement and student achievement.

This guide is designed to enable you to:

- Have a solid understanding of your roles & responsibilities as a LSC member in regards to the school budget.
- Understand the funding sources of your budget and how funds are allocated and be comfortable with reviewing budget and other financial reports.
- Be familiar with how to monitor and approve changes to the budget on an ongoing basis and understand how internal accounts work and are monitored.

SCHOOL BUDGET BASICS

Major Funding Sources

The budget is prepared each year and covers twelve months, which is referred to as the fiscal year. For CPS, the fiscal year is July 1 to June 30.

The money in school budgets, like the money for all of CPS, comes from three major revenue sources:

- City of Chicago property taxes and other local sources
- Funding from the State of Illinois
- Funding from the federal government (e.g. Title I, Title III)

Funds are allocated to schools based on different methods, which are often defined by the source of the funds. These allocation methods are described in the sections that follow. Most funds are restricted—limited to a certain kind of use—and that is determined by the source of the funds.

For tracking purposes, each source of funds has its own fund number and many also have a grant number, which provides for even more detailed tracking. Some grant numbers change each fiscal year because we receive different grants from the federal or state government. This might be confusing if you look for the same grant number each year. We have tried in this document to highlight for you when the grant number for the same funding may change from year to year.

Some funds “carry over” or “roll over” —which means that the school will still be able to use those funds the next school year if they are not completely used by the end of the fiscal year.

The following chart is a summary that lists the source of funds, the fund number, a brief description, restrictions, and whether funds roll over. Later sections go into more detail.

Sources and Restrictions on School Funds

Fund	Fund Number	Description	Restrictions on how funds are used	Do funds roll over to next year?
Needs-Based Flexible Funding	115	Schools receive a per-pupil amount to be used for additional teaching positions, additional administrative staff, and non-personnel items.	These funds are intended to supplement the core teacher and administrative allocation provided to your school.	No
Core Positions	115	Positions allocated for the core administrative and instructional purposes for K-12 general education and diverse learner instructional programs outside of OSD cluster classrooms. All schools receive 1 principal, 1 assistant principal, 1 counselor, and 1 clerk, along with a core set of teachers to provide a rich instructional offering, which can be staffed at the discretion of the school.	These are allocated as positions and not dollars. Schools do not need to worry about the cost of these positions as they are paid for centrally.	No
Diverse Learners	114, 220	Schools receive separate funding to serve the needs of diverse learners in cluster classrooms. Each school is allocated a number of special education teachers and paraprofessionals, based on the number of cluster classrooms.	Positions must be used to serve diverse learners. Fund 114 is used for diverse learner spending from local and state sources, and fund 220 is for spending from federal sources.	No
Title I	332	Supplemental discretionary dollars from the federal government that are also distributed based on your school's Poverty Index and not all schools qualify for Title I.	Title I funds must be used to supplement your school's instructional program. They cannot be used for non-instructional purposes, and they cannot be used to fulfill any district requirement.	No
Early Childhood	Usually 362	Schools receive separate funding for their preschool students. Pre-K students are not counted in the Needs-Based Flexible Funding per-pupil calculations. The Office of Early Childhood Education allocated teachers and aides to schools for preschool classrooms.	Positions must be used to serve preschool students.	No
Bilingual	115 (state) 356 (federal)	Funds for schools with 20 or more English Learners(ELs) of the same language background for a Transitional Bilingual Education (TBE) Program. Schools with 19 or fewer ELs of the same language background must provide a Transitional Program of Instruction (TPI).	TBE and TPI services might be provided by the classroom or content teacher who holds the appropriate endorsement, or by a teacher who pushes in and co-teaches for part of the day.	No

Explanation of the Fund Categories

Needs-Based Flexible Funding (Fund 115): Most schools receive their funds for general education and diverse learner core instruction through. Four positions, principal, assistant principal, counselor and clerk, are called “Foundation Positions,” and each school receives one of each position. These positions are found in fund 115, Grant 000000. Schools receive a core allocation of teachers based on opportunity index and enrollment. These teachers are funded out of Fund 115, Grant 000570. Rather than schools paying for these positions, schools choose to staff teachers in these positions and then costs are covered centrally. This means that schools can choose their teaching staff without having to worry about paying for more veteran or experienced teachers. Finally, schools also receive a per-pupil allocation in Fund 115, Grant 000575, which are used for additional teaching positions, additional administrative staff, and non-personnel.

As a short-hand, we often combine the fund and grant together in a single number, such as 115-000000 or 115-000575. Grant numbers are used in this instance to separate the funding for tracking purposes.

Specialty and Alternative/Options schools receive discretionary funds in a similar way to Traditional schools, but their positions allocations are determined differently due to the unique demographics of their student population. The following pages explain more about these school budgets. Options schools serve students who need a new pathway toward high school graduation. Examples include Specialty schools that primarily serve students with significant diverse learning needs. Examples include early childhood centers such as Vick School and high schools such as Vaughn.

Diverse Learners (Fund 114/Fund 220): Schools receive separate funding to serve the needs of diverse learners in cluster classrooms. This funding is given as position allocations. The Office for Students with Disabilities (OSD) determines the number of teachers and paraprofessionals that each school will receive, based on the number of cluster programs at a school. Diverse learner cluster classroom teachers and aides are found in school budgets in either Fund 114 or Fund 220.

Fund 114 is used for diverse learner spending that comes from local and state sources, and Fund 220 is used for diverse learner spending that comes from federal sources. While this is important for the budget office, it makes little difference for schools. What is important to know is that teacher and aide positions in either Fund 114 or 220 are given to your school to serve the needs of diverse learners in cluster classrooms.

Early Childhood (Fund 362): Schools may receive separate funding for early childhood. Pre-K students are not counted in the per-pupil calculation for Needs-Based Flexible Funding, and schools are not expected to use their Needs-Based Flexible

Funding dollars for pre-K classrooms.

The Office of Early Childhood education allocates teachers and aides to schools for pre-K classrooms. Early Childhood positions can be found in a number of different places in your budget. Most often, you will find these positions in Fund 362, but in some cases, positions are funded in Fund 115, Grant 000006. While the funding source makes little difference to the school, it is important to know the different funds and grants where you may find early childhood positions.

Category	Do's and Don'ts
Positions	DO use funds for instructional positions that do not fill a core requirement. Positions can include teachers, teacher assistants, tutors, instructional computer technicians or assistants, guidance counselors, and school community representatives. DO NOT use funds for required positions, non-instructional positions, or capital expenses. Prohibited positions include assistant principals, directors, school assistants, clerks, business managers, office managers, or substitute teachers for non-Title I positions.
Purchased Services	DO use funds for admission fees and bus services for field trips tied to curriculum, registration fees and travel expenses for conferences, educational consultants, repair and maintenance contracts for equipment purchased with Title I funds. DO NOT use funds for non-instructional services, transportation for extra-curricular activities, or for repair/maintenance contracts of non-Title I equipment.
Supplies and Materials	DO use funds for consumable supplies, books to supplement (but not replace) basal/primary textbooks, workbooks, audio/visual, software, periodicals. Supplies/materials must be used for instruction. DO NOT use funds for basal/primary textbooks or replacements, or for non-instructional items for security, office use, or program administration.
Equipment and Furniture	DO use funds for computers, workstations, and audio/visual equipment used for an instructional purpose. DO NOT use funds for items for office use or program administration, athletic or band equipment, or replacement of equipment or furniture purchased with local funds.

Several resources are available to assist in managing Title I budgeting

TITLE 1: DO's and DON'Ts FOR THE USE OF SCHOOL FUNDS

Do's:

ESSA Title I: All expenditures are supplemental and must be used for instructional purposes only to improve academic achievement. Schools operating a Targeted Assistance Program (TAP) must use these funds only to serve the identified lowest performing students.

- Salaries (above required positions) – Teacher, Substitute for Title I funded teachers and teachers attending staff development activities, Teacher Assistant, Tutor, Instructional Computer Assistant, Tech Coordinator, School Community Representative, Guidance Counselor, Security for instructional programs only
- Benefits - Health, Pension, FICA, and other related benefits
- Purchased Services - Admission fees and bus service for field trips tied to curriculum, conference registration fees/travel for teachers, education consultants, contracts for repair and maintenance of equipment purchased with ESSA Title I funds
- Supplies and Materials - Consumable supplies, books to supplement not replace Basal/Primary textbooks, workbooks, audio/video, software, periodicals
- Equipment and Furniture - Computers, workstations, audio/video equipment

Per Stevens Amendment, when issuing statements, press releases, requests for proposals, bid solicitations and other documents describing projects or programs funded in whole or in part with Federal money, all grantees receiving Federal funds, including but not limited to State and local governments, shall clearly state the Stevens amendment: "Funds for this activity were funded by ESSA Title I."

Don'ts:

ESSA Title I: Funds cannot supplant, or take the place of locally funded expenditures that support the basic instructional program at the school and cannot be used for non-instructional purposes or capital expenses:

- Salaries – Salaries for required positions, Substitute for non 332 funded teachers unless a teacher is attending staff development activities, School Assistant, Clerk, Assistant Principal, Business Manager or Operations Manager or related administrative salaries

- Purchased Services - Contracts for non-instructional services or repair and maintenance of equipment not purchased with ESSA Title I funds, transportation to extra-curricular activities (competitions/performances)
- Supplies and Materials - Basal/Primary textbooks or replacements, non-instructional items for security, office use, or to assist in administering programs, athletics/band uniforms
- Equipment and Furniture – Items for office use, or to assist in administering programs; replacement of equipment or furniture purchased with local funds, extracurricular athletic/band equipment

Example:

Fund-Grant Number	Type of Early Childhood Funding
115-000006	Preschool funding from local funds
332-Grant number changes each year	Title I funds used for some Child Parent Centers. The grant value is different from your Title I discretionary funds.
362-various grant numbers that may change each year	Preschool funding from grants

Special Programs: Your school may receive additional dollars or positions because of special programs. Examples of these are, International Baccalaureate (IB) programs,, JROTC programs, and Career and Technical Education (CTE).

Many of these programs are funded in Fund 115, but in various grant values. Some of the programs are in other funds and have grant numbers that change each year, as the federal grant award changes. This helps with tracking, but you may not see the same grant number from year to year.

This chart identifies the most common programs and the fund-grant number associated with each:

Fund-Grant Number	Special Program
115-000018	JROTC
115-006068	Critical Language Initiative
115-008001	Regional Gifted Centers
115-008002	Regional Gifted Centers – ELL
115-008004	International Gifted Programs
115-008005	International Baccalaureate (IB) Programs
115-008007	Magnet Schools
115-008008	Classical Schools
115-008009	Montessori Programs
369-various grant numbers that change each year	Career and Technical Education

Local Revenue (Fund 124): In addition to the above, a source of funding for some schools is local fundraising. Many LSCs have led efforts to supplement their school budgets by soliciting donations, gifts, and grants. Some schools get additional revenue from vending machines or property rentals. These funds may be found in Fund 124, which is used for school-raised funds.

Operations Positions: Central office allocates positions to schools for operations and maintenance, security, lunchroom, and transportation. Sometimes you will find these positions in your budget. In some cases, the positions are budgeted centrally, even though the staff members work at your school. In either case, these are positions that are provided to your school. You are not expected to use Needs-Based Flexible Funding for these positions, although some schools use their discretionary dollars to budget for additional security guards. Engineers, custodians, and bus aides are now budgeted centrally, although these positions were found in school budgets in the past.

Fund-Grant Number	Operations Positions
115-376708	Bus monitors
210-000000	Security guards
312-000000	Lunchroom workers

Options and Specialty School Funding

The district-run options schools and district-run specialty schools do not receive SBB funds. Instead, these schools receive positions and supplemental dollars through a different formula based on the special circumstances of the school. If your school is an options or specialty school, you will find your core instruction funding in one of the following funding sources:

Fund-Grant Number	Type of Core Instruction Funding
115-000086	Positions allocated to district options schools
115-000102	Flexible dollars allocated to district options schools
115-000089	Positions allocated to specialty schools
115-000102	Flexible dollars allocated to specialty schools

BILINGUAL EDUCATION FUNDS

Program Description

Bilingual Education Programs serving English Learners (ELs) in Illinois school districts are mandated by state law and are governed by Article 14C of the Illinois School Code and the 23rd Illinois Administrative Code Part 228.

The district identifies students who come from non-English language backgrounds and determines whether the student is an English Learner (EL). Schools with 20 or more English Learners of the same language background must establish and maintain a Transitional Bilingual Education (TBE) Program. TBE program components include instruction in language arts and core content subjects in the students' home language

and English as a second language (ESL) instruction. Native language instruction must be provided by a teacher who holds a bilingual endorsement and ESL instruction must be provided by a teacher who holds an ESL endorsement.

Schools with 19 or fewer ELs of the same language background must provide a Transitional Program of Instruction (TPI). In TPI, students must receive ESL instruction from an ESL endorsed teacher and receive content support and accommodations as needed. Depending on the size of the program, TBE and TPI services might be provided by the classroom or content teacher who holds the appropriate endorsement, or by another teacher who pushes in and co-teaches for part of the day.

Bilingual Advisory Committee (BAC)

Pursuant to the Chicago School Reform Act, every school implementing a state mandated Transitional Bilingual Education (TBE) or Transitional Program of Instruction (TPI) program is required to constitute a Bilingual Advisory Committee (BAC). The BAC is recognized as a standing committee of the Local School Council (LSC) and serves to identify and address academic concerns related to the school's bilingual education programs in the Continuous Improvement Work Plan (CIWP) and budget allocations. The BAC Chair and a majority of its members must include parents of students enrolled in the school's bilingual education program. The BAC meets at least four times per school year, and hosts additional training meetings to develop leadership and advocacy skills of parents/legal guardians of ELs.

State and Federal EL Funding Eligibility Requirements

The Transitional Bilingual Education programs and/or the Transitional Programs of Instruction are funded based on the number of English Learners enrolled in a school. The number of ELs is taken from the current-year, month of January school data. A school having one or more English Language Learners must provide bilingual education services (TBE or TPI, as appropriate).

The district uses the state and federal allocations to provide district schools with supplemental positions and funding for specific activities that are allowed through the grant and that support bilingual education services in our schools.

State EL Funding

Schools with at least 20 active ELs in grades K and above receive a 0.5 supplemental teaching position. The position is staffed with an EL-endorsed teacher who supports the principal, ensuring EL services and instruction is provided in compliance with the Illinois 23 Administrative Code Part 228. The best strategy for using this position is to staff the English Learner Program Teacher (ELPT) or an EL resource teacher, so that the teacher can provide the required components of services to students across the school who are not able to receive all the required components of EL services from their classroom/core content teacher.

Federal EL Funding

The 23 Illinois Administrative Code 228 requires schools to provide English Learners (ELs) with instruction in Transitional Bilingual Education (TBE) and/or Transitional Program of Instruction (TPI) Programs. Local funding from Student Based Budgets (SBB) must be allocated to support required Bilingual Education services for ELs, as they are included in the general student population for funding purposes and may be eligible for Title I services, etc.

The Illinois State Board of Education (ISBE) identifies CPS as the Local Education Agency (LEA) and grants the Office of Multicultural-Multilingual Education (OMME) the authority to allocate state supplemental EL, and Title III funds to CPS schools according to EL-specific need within the district. State (Supplemental EL) and Federal (Title III) grant funds are earmarked to cover any excess cost in providing mandated and supplemental services to ELs.

The District receives supplemental funds from the State according to core services ELs receive. Allocations are calculated in January and determined by the total number of ELs in grades K-12 served within a school.

FY25 English Learner Staffing (K-12 students)

L Enrollment	600 +	50-599	20-49	Less than 20
EL After School Tutoring (EL Grades 2-8, 9-12)	\$5,500	\$5,500	\$5,500	-
English Language Program Teacher Annual Stipend	\$3,000	\$2,500	\$1,000	\$1,000
Bilingual Advisory Committee Funding	\$1,250	\$1,250	\$1,250	-

EL Enrollment	600 +	50-599	20-49	Less than 20
EL Supplemental Position (EL Resource Teacher)	2.0 supplemental state teaching	1.0 supplemental state teaching	0.5 supplemental state teaching	
Per-Pupil Allocation				\$450/pupil
Dual Language Education Coordinator (DLC)	Each traditional CPS school approved for a Dual Language Education (DLE) Program (implementing or in a planning year) receives a 1.0 supplemental (SUP) DLC position .			

Foundational Teacher Position Formula - Elementary

Core Classroom Teachers K-8	Minimum 10 teachers OR 1 Teacher per: 26 students : Opportunity Index <=30 24 students : Opportunity Index 31-41 22 students : Opportunity Index 42-52
Holistic Teachers	Minimum 3 teachers (ES) OR For every 5 core classroom teachers (plus cluster teachers) : 1 holistic teacher provided

Allocations are allotted based on a *building-wide* Teacher:Student ratio; the allocation is not a class-size allocation. The formulas use non-cluster 20th Day enrollment of the current school year plus applicable newcomer growth adjustments.

Foundational Teacher Position Formula - High School

High School Teachers	A minimum of 10 teachers for High School to ensure full complement of required courses.
	For every additional 21 students within a HS, an additional teacher is allocated
	For schools with an Opportunity Index 31-41 the student teacher ratio is 19
	For schools with an Opportunity Index 42-52 , the student teacher ratio is 18

Allocations are allotted based on a *building-wide* Teacher:Student ratio; the allocation is not a class-size allocation. The formulas use non-cluster 20th Day enrollment of the current school year plus applicable newcomer growth adjustments.

CPS Traditional Schools: EL Supplemental Funding Information

Position/ Program Title	Funding Sources and Position Requirements	Responsibilities
EL Supplemental Position (EL Program Teacher) {ELPT}	Supplemental 2.0, 1.0 or 0.5 teaching positions are State-funded. Per the CTU Contract, these teaching positions must be staffed by the ELPT. The position is staffed with an ESL- or bilingual-endorsed teacher who supports the principal in ensuring EL services and instruction are provided in compliance with the Illinois 23 Administrative Code Part 228. Positions are subject to closure if: ● Not staffed by teachers holding the ESL and/or Bilingual endorsement(s) ● ELPT does not participate in OMME quarterly PD/training as required ● Teacher is tasked with responsibilities outside of the scope of this role (ex. World Language instruction, Substitute teaching, lunch duty, etc.). Principals nominate ELPTs to OMME by the last week of school. The nominee needs to be for the next school year. The teacher staffed in the position should match the teacher nominated.	The ELPT supports the principal in ensuring compliance of all Bilingual Education mandates and in establishing a quality program for ELs, irrespective of the number of ELs in the school. Identify EL services not provided by the classroom/core content teacher/s. These services can be provided through a co-teaching, push-in, and/or pull-out model (i.e. native language instruction for low incidence languages, etc.).

Position/ Program Title	Funding Sources and Position Requirements	Responsibilities
DL Coordinator (DLC) Position	DLC 1.0 positions are funded with Title III funds. 1.0 DLC positions are prohibited to be used as classroom teaching positions. Individuals staffed as DLCs must hold a bilingual (preferred) and/or ESL endorsement. Positions are subject to closure if: • Unstaffed by October 15th, • Not staffed by teachers holding the ESL and/or Bilingual endorsement(s) • DL Coordinator does not participate in OMME Dual Language Training • DL Coordinator is tasked with responsibilities outside of the scope of this role (ex. Student instruction, Substitute teaching, lunch duty, etc.). Principals are required to verify that Title III funded positions only perform duties outlined in the DLC Description.	Each DLE Program is provided a 1.0 DLC position whose responsibilities include program planning and providing DLE Program professional development at the school. The DLC is part of the Dual Language Leadership Team (DLLT) whose responsibilities include overseeing DLE Program coordination and ultimately ensuring structures are in place to meet program goals and sustainability.

Additional Supplemental Funds

Funding Type	Requirements	Consideration
Bilingual Advisory Committee Funding	Per Illinois School Code, schools with mandated TBE programs must form a Bilingual Advisory Committee (BAC). Eligible schools are allocated \$1250 to support BAC parent engagement for SY22-23. BACs decide how funding is spent. Some approved expenditures include: • Refreshments for monthly BAC meetings • BAC workshops • Parent transportation (if more than 1.5 miles) to school BAC meetings or collaborative Academic Network BAC meetings • Childcare while participating in BAC activities Note: While a TPI program requires the school have a Bilingual Advisory Committee (BAC) there is NO funding for the TPI BAC	The BAC is a subcommittee of the LSC and has a standing position to advise principals around Federal, State, and District Bilingual Education mandates. Funds are released in early fall, once OMME has confirmation that a BAC has been established for the upcoming school year.
EL Tutoring (Grades K-8)	Funds are earmarked for 3 Bilingual and/or ESL-endorsed teachers to provide ELs weekly after-school tutoring sessions for two hours. Tutoring programs are scheduled to run November/early December through April. The program goal is to provide bilingual and ESL content support to ELs so they are successful in accessing academic content. OMME supports the program implementation through Aspen Programs and Services	Schools eligible for EL Tutoring do not automatically receive funds. Funds become available during Quarter 2 of each school year, only after schools complete and submit an EL Tutoring application to OMME and are approved to receive funds. The application includes information about informational webinars, required reporting, and specific timelines.

Funding Type	Requirements	Consideration
ELPT Annual Stipend	The ELPT supports the principal in addressing all Bilingual Education mandates and establishing an EL Program that meets the needs of all ELs in the school, irrespective of the total number of ELs in the school. The ELPT receives a stipend for any additional time dedicated to fulfilling responsibilities associated with this role. The stipend can only be given to staff in teaching positions (Administrators and ESP staff do not qualify for stipend). Principals nominate ELPTs to OMME by Early June of the current school year for the following year. There will be a reminder about the nomination process, but the link to the SY23 Nomination form will be located on OMME's Employee Intranet page. The stipend is given directly to the person identified by the principal as the ELPT which must be reflected in the Google ELPT Designation form. The stipend amount is disbursed in two payments (end of Semester I and end of Semester II).	The ELPT supports the principal in ensuring compliance of all Bilingual Education mandates and in establishing a quality program for ELs, irrespective of the number of ELs in the school.

Funding Type	Requirements	Consideration
Supplemental EL Funding (per pupil)	This supplemental funding can be used for English Learner (EL) instruction, EL instructional materials, and professional development for teachers of ELs: • portion of the salary of an EL endorsed resource teacher (i.e.ELPT) who provides EL services • a stipend for an EL endorsed teacher to provide after school tutoring to ELs • instructional materials, including software, which are research based, intended for ELs, and they have demonstrated effectiveness for EL instruction • professional development for teachers of ELs, aligned to and intended to improve instruction of English Learners in TBE, TPI, or Dual Language programs. • substitute teacher coverage for EL teacher to attend EL professional development	For any of the expenses, ensure that funding: • is used to enhance instruction for ELs • supplemental to resources all students already have access to • is used exclusively for ELs

DISTRICT SCHOOLS

In FY2025, the District will pursue a new type of school funding that looks at the allocation of core administrative and instructional positions rather than the dollars used to fund those positions. This will allow schools to staff teachers and educational support personnel without having to worry about their costs.

Administrative Foundation

All schools are allocated one principal, one assistant principal, one clerk, and one counselor regardless of size. Schools that are not Sustainable Community Schools, have an enrollment greater than or equal to 500 students, and have an Opportunity Index (OI) of 30 or higher will receive a restorative justice coordinator. Larger schools and higher-need schools will receive additional counselors to support student well-being. All elementary schools (ES) will receive one counselor for every 600 students. If an ES has an enrollment between 250 and 600 students with an OI greater than or equal to 48 or an enrollment between 350 and 600 students with an OI greater than or equal to 40, then it will receive a second counselor. All high schools (HS) will receive one counselor for every 500 students.

If a HS has an enrollment between 250 and 500 students with an OI greater than or equal to 48 or between 350 and 500 students with an OI greater than or equal to 40, then it will receive a second counselor. Title I eligible schools will receive a supplemental interventionist at the ratio of 1:450 students for ES and 1:600 students for HS with a minimum of one and maximum of four interventionists.

Instructional Foundation

From an instructional perspective, all ES will receive at least one teacher per grade and an additional teacher for the departmentalization of junior high. They will receive a further three holistic teachers to provide for courses such as physical education, art/music, and world language. This foundational instructional allocation comes out to 10 core teachers and three holistic teachers for a traditional K–8 ES. Additional teachers are then allocated based on the school's enrollment and OI. The enrollment used is FY24 20th day minus cluster students (since special education teachers are allocated for special education cluster classrooms) plus adjustments for enrollment growth driven by newcomer students that took place during the school year.

For ES with an OI of 30 or less, schools will receive one teacher for every 26 students. For an ES with an OI between 31 and 41, that ratio is lowered to one teacher for every 24 students. For an ES with an OI of 42 or above, that ratio is further lowered to one teacher for every 22 students. Schools will receive holistic teachers to cover physical education, arts, and other specials courses for every five core classroom teachers allocated in the formulation above plus any cluster classrooms since students with disabilities take electives in the general education environment.

All HS will receive a minimum core allocation of 10 teachers to provide for a full complement of courses in key subject areas. Schools with the need for more than 10 teachers are then allocated based on enrollment and OI. For a HS with an OI of 30 or less, schools will receive one teacher for every 21 students. For a HS with an OI between 31 and 41, that ratio is lowered to one teacher for every 19 students. For a HS with an OI of 42 or above, that ratio is further lowered to one teacher for every 18 students. Similar to elementary schools, the enrollment used is FY24 20th day minus cluster students (since special education teachers are allocated for special education cluster classrooms) plus adjustments for enrollment growth driven by newcomer students that took place during the school year.

Discretionary Funding

Schools will receive additional needs-based flexible funding based on their enrollment and OI to spend on additional personnel and non-personnel needs. The allocations are determined using the formula detailed in the table below.

Table 1: Needs-Based Flexible Funding Formula for Traditional District Schools

	Elementary School	High School
Base	\$365/student	\$1,095/student
Increment	\$12 for each OI point above 14	\$18 for each OI point above 14
Floor	\$140,000	\$420,000
High-Need Floor (OI$\geq$40)	\$180,000	\$460,000

THE LSC'S ROLE IN THE BUDGET

State statute authorizes LSCs to be responsible for approving the expenditure plan (budget) prepared by the principal with respect to all funds allocated and distributed to the attendance center by the Board AND to approve receipts and expenditures for all internal accounts of the attendance center, and to approve all fund-raising activities by non-school organizations.

The LSC has responsibility for:

- Providing input in the development of the budget and for approving ALL funds in the budget.
- Ensuring that the budget supports the School Improvement Plan; otherwise known as Continuous Improvement Work Plan (CIWP).
- Presenting with the principal the proposed budget to the community and accepting public comment on the budget.
- Requesting revisions to the budget.
- Providing LSC endorsement before a principal can enter into contracts for \$10,000 or less.
- Approving all transfers of funds.
- Requesting the principal close or open positions.
- Approving large expenditures from Internal Accounts and all fundraising activities by non-school groups that use the school.
- Monitoring the internal accounts activity

The Principal has responsibility for:

- Developing a budget to support the CIWP with input from the LSC and others.
- Entering into contracts with LSC approval.

- Providing LSC's with audits and reviews of the programs and operations of the school.
- Presenting with the LSC, the proposed budget to the community and accepting public comment
- Obtaining input and approval of the budget from LSC (For schools on probation for less than five (5) the Network Chief must approve of the budget.)

For schools on probation for less than five (5) years, the Network Chief has responsibility for:

- Providing input in the development of the budget to make sure it supports the School Improvement Plan.
- Requesting revisions to the budget
- Approving the school budget
- Approving the transfer of funds.
- Requesting the principal close or open positions.
- Approving and monitoring internal accounts.
- Approving large expenditures and all fund raising activities by non school groups that use the school except for the rental for cell towers and parking lots which will be handled by Real Estate Department.

PREPARING THE NEXT SCHOOL YEAR'S BUDGET

Budget Timeline

This is a general timeline for the budget process. The actual calendar dates may change year to year. The timeline on this page gives you an overview of the structure of the process; not specific dates as to when each step will occur. Specific dates and deadlines will be announced each year when the budget is released to schools.

The process starts with the preparation of the School Improvement Plan, the CIWP (Continuous Improvement Work Plan). The budget is designed to support the activities that the CIWP includes. The CIWP is a three-year plan. During years 1 and 2 of the implementation of the plan, the budget may be adjusted if there are changes in the CIWP. The second year and third year of the CIWP also can be adjusted. See the guidance on the preparation and implementation of the CIWP for information about that process. The budget for year 2 is approved during the spring of year 1 of the plan's implementation. The budget for year 3 is approved during the spring of year 2 of the plan's implementation. The following schedule lists the actions to prepare the budget for each year.

November – April: Develop or confirm the CIWP for the next year.

March - June:

- Schools receive proposed dollar amounts for the next fiscal year.
- Budget developed to support the CIWP.
- LSC presents the CIWP and Budget to the school community and receives comments from the public.
- The Principal and LSC adjust the CIWP and Budget based on public comment if needed
- LSC approves the CIWP and Budget.
- Budget is formally submitted by the Principal: The Principal must deliver the budget to the Network Chief and certify that the LSC has approved the budget.

June-August: Board approves Total CPS Budget.

By law, the LSC must conduct two meetings where the budget is discussed and the public is invited to ask questions or make comments. One of these meetings can be held during the budget approval process to discuss budget proposals. The second can be held at the end of the school year to discuss results. The meeting should include the Instructional Leadership Team and should describe the school's mission, major goals, programs, accomplishments, and the use of funds to pursue goals. The public is then invited to ask questions and make comments.

Steps to Prepare the Budget for the Next School Year

The budget is developed after the Continuous Improvement Work Plan (CIWP) to enable the school to carry out that plan.

Step 1: Develop or confirm (if you are in the first, second or third year of the CIWP) your Continuous Improvement Work Plan. Illinois state law requires each CPS school to develop a school improvement plan every three years. This plan establishes:

- A school's mission;
- Strategic priorities for the next three years;
- Specific actions that the school will take to accomplish its goals.

The principal works with the LSC and other stakeholders to develop a school improvement plan that describes how the school will improve academic achievement. The LSC votes to approve the school improvement plan. *See Part 3 of the LSC Guide for more information about the preparation of the CIWP.*

Step 2: The principal receives the dollar amounts and positions from the school system and shares that information with the LSC within a few days after receiving the information.

The principal then uses the allocation from the system to prepare a budget based on the CIWP and presents the LSC with that proposed budget. (See the official timeline for each budget year).

Note: The uses of school funds provided by the federal government under Title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act/Every Student Succeeds Act have to be voted on by the school's Parent Advisory Council (PAC) before being submitted to the LSC for approval.

Step 3: The LSC discusses with the Principal whether the expenditures in the budget will allow the school to carry out the school improvement plan effectively and efficiently. The LSC can recommend changes in the budget.

Step 4: The LSC must present the budget to the community for comment and the principal and LSC adjust the Budget based on public comment if needed.

Step 5: The LSC votes to approve the budget. A budget must be approved by the majority of serving members.

Special Cases

- **LSCs of Schools on probation for less than 5 years:** The LSC participates in a presentation to the stakeholders of the proposed budget that supports the priorities of the CIWP. The LSC takes an advisory vote, with the final budget approval by the Network Chief. However, if the school has been on probation for 5 or more years the LSC regains the power to approve the Budget.

- **LSCs of Schools not on probation, and do not have quorum:** Board Rule 6-31

indicates that if the serving membership of an LSC has fallen below the quorum requirement (7 members in elementary schools and 8 in high schools) for taking action, the CEO or designee shall exercise the powers of the LSC to approve the budget and to transfer funds.

Recommendations for a Collaborative and Effective Budget Approval Process

We are all aware that the district has limited funds and there are great measures taken to ensure that funding of schools is equitable and fair. We also know that when money is involved in a discussion, the conversation can easily become heated and contentious.

This section is dedicated to providing helpful reminders and tips so that budget approval discussions can be effective and collaborative.

Important Understandings

- Student enrollment is a key component that drives the budget! Student enrollment will determine SBB allocations, and therefore it makes up most of the money available to the school for the budget.
- Student enrollment and staff salaries and benefits (determined by contracts) are not under the control of the LSC.
- The LSC has authority for the allocation of resources provided to the school, but not the amount provided to the school.
- Many funds come with restrictions. LSCs should have a strong knowledge of the school, staff and understand the limitations of resource allocations:
- How certain funds must be used exclusively for its designed purpose, which must be tracked and accounted for.
- Keep in mind that the allocation of resources is an exercise in trade-offs and this may not be easy. Different people can see the trade-offs differently.

Recommendations to Work in Partnership with Your Principal During the Budget Planning Process

- Focus your energies around school priorities and solving problems. Partner with your principal to generate creative solutions to challenges. By providing effective feedback and offering solutions, you build a strong school and an even stronger community.
- Take time to review and study the information and budget materials given to you in advance of the meetings.
- Make notes on questions to ask and ask a lot of questions. If you are not clear about something, chances are high that many other LSC members are not clear either. If possible, ask as many questions as possible before a meeting.
- Be patient! Your principal may not be able to answer all your questions immediately, but will get back to you as soon as possible.
- Be mindful that many expenditures happen according to a set pattern. For example, salary costs are calculated in advance and paid out by the central office at a steady rate throughout the year. What you want to focus on is unanticipated, or new, expenditures throughout the year.

The **CIWP** should be the driver in every decision you make in regard to the budget!

The LSC's Responsibility to Monitor the Budget

The LSC monitors the budget, internal accounts and implementation of CIWP. Here is important information about this role.

Budget Changes: The LSC is involved in ongoing monitoring of the budget and is required to approve any changes in the way funds are used (budget transfers). If the school wants to spend funds in ways not specified in the budget, the principal must obtain approval from the LSC. If there are major changes (\$5,000 or more) in the budget, their effect on the school improvement plan (CIWP) must be assessed before they are approved.

- Budget transfers of funds previously voted on by the LSC must be approved by at least eight (8) members in elementary schools, nine (9) members in high schools and ten (10) members in Military Academies.
- Changes in the use of Title I parent involvement funds have to be voted on by the school's Parent Advisory Council (PAC) before being submitted to the LSC for approval.
- Budget transfers can only take place within the same fund and grant.
- Requisitions over \$5,000 require Network Chief or Central Office approval.
- *LSC approval of purchases of goods over \$35,000 and of professional services over \$35,000 require central office approval and a contract.'*
- *In addition to LSC approval, Board of Education approval is required for contracts over \$500,000.*

Internal Accounts: In addition to your school budget, all schools have Internal Accounts. The school's Internal Account is a management system designed to handle the cash that schools get from students, parents, and the community. The sources of this cash include student fees, fund-raising activities, vending machines, special events, and gifts, grants, or donations. These accounts can add up to a substantial amount of money. Internal accounts money must be used to directly or indirectly benefit the students.

LSCs have the authority to:

- Approve all Internal Account receipts and expenditures.
- Approve all internal account expenditures over \$1,000 at elementary schools and \$2,500 at high schools for all CPS attendance centers prior to the expenditure by an affirmative vote of a majority of serving LSC members.
- On a monthly basis, review the school's internal accounts reports and bank statement activity.
- Approve all fundraising activities by non-school organizations using school facilities.
- Request and review an audit of the school's internal accounts from the Office of Audit Services at cpsauditservices@cps.edu.

Principals should give the LSC a copy of the Internal Accounts Summary Trial Balance and a copy of the school's monthly bank reconciliation. The school's Budget Committee may want to take on this responsibility and report to the LSC.

Making a purchase from Internal Accounts requires the same care and accountability as purchases from the budget. The latest Internal Accounts Manual is on the School Internal Accounts Intranet Site: [CLICK HERE](#) for access.

KEY TERMS

Term	Explanation
Account	The account is used to specify what money will be spent on, such as salaries, equipment, or a service. Accounts have an Account Number or code for tracking purposes. Like types of expenditures have similar Account Numbers.
Budget Transfer	A change in the planned use of funds that require movement of funds from one budget category to another to cover the spending need. There are requirements for approval of budget transfers based on the amount of funds. All fund transfers require the approval of the LSC by a supermajority of 8 yes votes in elementary schools, 9 yes votes in high schools and 10 yes votes in Military Academies.
Continuous Improvement Work Plan (CIWP)	The school improvement plan that identifies the strategies and actions that schools will take to improve student learning progress. The budget of a school should support the CIWP.
Diverse Learners	Students with special needs.
Fiscal Year	The 12 months of a budget. The CPS fiscal year is July 1 until June 30.
Fund	A category of budgeted money—the category is based on the source of the dollars and purpose. Funds and Grants work together to provide even more detail on the source of funds.
Fund Number	A number used to identify the Fund.
Grant	Used in conjunction with Funds, Grants provide more detail on the source of funds. Grant numbers provide for tracking. Grant numbers may change each year even for the same category of funds to be able to distinguish and properly track the revenue and the spending.
Internal Accounts	Cash accounts the school maintains for miscellaneous transactions and purchases from funds raised by the school.
Parent Advisory Council (PAC)	The PAC must approve allocations and changes of Title I funds before they are presented to the LSC for approval.
Program	Identifiers used to reflect the type of spending, such as instruction.
Restricted Fund	Limited to a certain kind of use
Roll over of Funds	Some funds that are not used during a fiscal year will be available in the next fiscal year after they “roll over.”
Needs-Based Flexible Funding	Funds allocated on a per pupil basis based on opportunity index to supplement core administrative and instructional allocation, as well as other materials and services needed within a school
Title I, II, and III	Title I, II, and III of the Elementary and Secondary Education/Every Student Succeeds Act (ESEA/ESSA). For convenience, hereinafter “Title I,” “Title II,” and “Title III” throughout this Guide. These are categories of federal funds with specific purposes for their use that are available to some schools.

KEY BUDGET GUIDANCE

FY2025 Budget Model

Questions	Answers
Where do Needs-Based Flexible Funding dollars show up on the budget?	Needs-Based Flexible Funding dollars show up in Fund 115 Grant 000575. Your allocation is set up as a “fund cap” in the budgeting system, which means that the system will not allow you to spend more than the allocated amount.
How do we start building the budget?	The best way to start is to use the school’s updated Continuous Improvement Work Plan (CIWP) and its identified strategic priorities as the basis for budgeting efforts. The Network Chief will work with you to ensure that your budget helps achieve your CIWP goals and priorities.
When will enrollment numbers be adjusted?	In accordance with state statute, we will maintain a 20th day policy for teacher layoffs due to enrollment, but will provide schools the opportunity to make their own budget adjustments. On the 10 th day of school, schools will receive an enrollment update and corresponding budget update for an increase in enrollment, and will have 4-5 days to revise their budget and submit any position closings in order for CPS to meet its 20 th day statutory obligations.
What about funding for middle schools located at a high school?	Some district and charter schools that have middle grades located within high schools have historically received a higher level of funding for their middle grade students. Those middle school students will be treated as high school students for the funding formulas used for teacher allocations and Needs-Based Flexible Funding

ADMINISTRATIVE POSITIONS

Questions	Answers
What is the minimum administrative staff a school must have?	State law requires each school to have a principal. The CTU contract requires all schools to have a clerk and for elementary schools to have a counselor. Every student will attend a school with a core administrative operational team inclusive of a Principal, an Assistant Principal, a Clerk, Part-time or Full time School Assistants, a minimum of 1 counselor, with additional counselors. Schools that are not Sustainable Community Schools, have an enrollment greater than or equal to 500 students, and have an Opportunity Index (OI) of 30 or higher will receive a restorative justice coordinator. Larger schools and higher-need schools will receive additional counselors to support student well-being regardless of student population.
What if we need additional clerks or counselors??	You may use your Needs-Based Flexible Funding dollars to purchase additional administrative staff above what is provided centrally..
Are there any other types of administrative positions we can hire if our school has unique needs?	Schools can and have created new administrative positions that allow them to meet their CIWP most effectively. Talk with your Principal and Network Chief about options and strategies to best meet your goals.

TEACHING POSITIONS, OTHER EXPENDITURES AND BUDGET PROCESS

Questions	Answers
What class size should we use to staff my school?	Follow the Board's class-size policy when determining class-size.
What about Art, Music, and PE teachers? And Librarians?	With the new funding formula, all elementary schools are provided with a minimum of three holistic teachers to cover art, P.E. and another elective of the schools choosing. As the school's enrollment increases, additional core and holistic teachers are provided.
Are there any licensing flexibilities? Can a HS teacher teach 9th and 8th grade classes, for example?	Grades 6-8 require Middle Grades endorsement in appropriate subject areas. To the extent that a Type 09 licensed teacher has those endorsements, they can be assigned to teach 8th grade in the subject area endorsed. Other specific situations require consultation with Talent Office's Employee Solutions. You can consult with the School Support Center with any questions.
Does the budgeted cost for a position include benefits?	Yes, the budgeted cost you use for all staff will be the total cost for that staff, including benefits.
What about Step and Lane increases over the course of a year?	The cost for the position in your budget will include all anticipated step increases for the following year. However, it will not be able to capture <u>unanticipated</u> lane increases for individual teachers. Work with your staff to understand their efforts that would lead to any lane increases, and hold resources in your contingency budget to account for the increases that may happen in the middle of a budget year. (Example: Obtaining a new degree)
What about teachers that go on Maternity, Paternity, FMLA?	Schools will <u>not</u> have to pay for Maternity/Paternity/FMLA leave out of their budgets. Funding for Temporarily Assigned Teachers covering for teachers on paid leave will be paid centrally.
How do we budget for substitutes?	Funding for substitute teachers has been included in the funding each school receives. The funding should be budgeted to account for substitute needs for the entire year, as there will be no additional funds allocated.
What are Needs-Based Flexible Funding dollar supposed to cover?	Beyond the option to hire additional teachers and administrative staff, these funds can go towards anticipated expenditures for Educational Support Personnel, instructional materials, assessments, other instructional programs, and professional learning.

Who has to approve our budget?	<u>Schools on probation for less than 5 years:</u> Network Chief approves your entire budget; the LSC's vote is advisory. Schools on probation for 5 or more years: the LSC approves the entire budget or if the LSC is below quorum then the Network Chief approves the budget. Schools not on probation: The LSC approves the entire budget Schools not on probation, but the number of serving members is less than quorum: Board Rule 6-31 indicates that if the <u>serving membership</u> of an LSC has fallen below the quorum requirement (7 members in elementary schools and 8 in high schools) for taking action, the CEO or designee shall exercise the powers of the LSC to approve the budget and to transfer funds.
Can we share resources with other similar schools in order to add new initiatives, accomplish key goals, or simply ensure we can make their budget work?	Schools have the ability to share resources with similar schools under the coordination of their Network Chief. Many schools want to add a new music program, or language program, but cannot afford it on their own. In this case, schools should meet with their Network Chief to help identify other schools that may have a similar need for a 0.5 FTE / 0.5 FTE split. The Network Chief will supervise and manage this process with principals to ensure resource sharing is done effectively, efficiently, and can be managed appropriately.
Can we remove or raise the cap off the number of hours a part-time/seasonal (miscellaneous) employee can work?	The limitations on Part-Time/Seasonal Employees are statutory and are not changing.
Can we remove or raise the cap on using retirees?	The limitations on retirees are statutory and we cannot change it.

ALLOWABLE AND NON-ALLOWABLE COSTS

Title I

Allowable and Non Allowable Checklist – FY25

ESSA Title I Allowable and Non Allowable Checklist – FY25			
<i>The purpose of this document is to provide assistance to schools in determining eligible costs that help identify, create and structure opportunities to strengthen education, drive school reform, and improve the academic achievement of at-risk students using Title I funds (Fund 332).</i>			
Expenditure Type	Description	Allowable	Not Allowable
Administration	Lobbying activities to influence funding levels or the awarding of contracts		X
Administration	Administration/School Office Support		X
Administration	Non-instructional computer assistant, administrative school assistant, clerk, business manager, or operations manager		X
Administration	Contracts for non-instructional, non-school climate, or non-school reform services		X
Administration	Supplies, materials, and equipment for administration use (5% of allocation)		X
Capital Improvements	Capital projects (repair/maintenance of building, structural improvements, permanent fixtures to buildings)		X
Capital Improvements	Building Supplies/Repairs/Modifications		X
Capital Improvements	Paint for structures for building/capital improvement		X
Capital Improvements	Wiring of any kind (for internet service, telephone lines, etc.)		X
Equipment	Contracts for repair and maintenance for equipment purchased with Title I funds	X	
Equipment	Necessary and reasonable supplemental classroom furniture and equipment (computers, workstations, other classroom equipment) that supplements the provision of equipment paid by the district. **NOTE: Only a limited amount of equipment is allowable under the district Title I application. Not open to all equipment and must be tied to Title I allowable activities	X	
Equipment	Contracts for repair and maintenance for equipment NOT purchased with Title I funds	X	
Extra-curricular	Sports/Band		X
Extra-curricular	Transportation services to extracurricular activities for competitions, performances, or sports		X
Extra-curricular	Supplies, materials, and equipment for athletics		X
Extra-curricular	Band uniforms		X
Extra-curricular	Athletics/Athletic Awards/Yearbooks		X
	Security or Engineer - Only allowable if working for allowable program; no other		X

Extra-curricular	activities can be charged to OT, and if other activities exist, must split cost across programs		
Field trips	Admission fees and bus service for field trips tied directly to classroom curriculum, program curriculum, and/or concrete skills (not recreational or solely culminating activities)	X	
Field trips	College Readiness tours (local travel)	X	
Field trips	Non-local student travel: Only if it can be demonstrated that: 1) the skills and activities the students would be learning and doing are unique to that particular space and could not be replicated on-site or at a closer location 2) costs are necessary and reasonable 3) trip activities and objectives tie directly to classroom or program curriculum CPS student travel approval process must be followed	X	
Field trips	Field Trips- amusement or water parks for entertainment		X
Food	Food for staff activities – Professional development working lunches: only in the case where it is disruptive to the activity and/or not feasible to release for lunch. Must have documentation including sign in sheets and agendas reflecting working lunch. Expenses must be “reasonable and necessary” (reasonable such that costs should be fair, responsible and as economical as possible and necessary to support the activity) and based on expected attendance.	x	
Food	Food for parent activities – If the event is related to ESSA Title I Parent Involvement you may use funds allocated for this purpose. Food and beverage costs are allowable if the training or activity runs over a normal meal time. Expenses must be “reasonable and necessary” (reasonable such that costs should be fair, responsible and as economical as possible and necessary to support the activity) and based on expected attendance.	X	
Food	Food for student activities - Food and beverage expenditures for student activities should be coordinated through Nutrition Services, if possible. Otherwise, allowable for programs in excess of four hours and over a meal time. Expenses must be “reasonable and necessary” (reasonable such that costs should be fair, responsible and as economical as possible and necessary to support the activity) and based on expected attendance.	X	
Instruction	Formative and interim assessments	X	
Instruction	Supplies and materials that supplement instructional program (workbooks, audio/video, software, periodicals)	X	

Instruction	Instructional materials (Additional or supplemental textbooks, not adopted textbooks)	X	
Instruction	Licenses for software or curriculum used by school (Plato or Upward Bound membership are examples of allowable expenditures)	X	
Instruction	Tutoring	X	
Instruction	Salaries and Benefits: Literacy coach or curriculum specialist, additional core curriculum or grade level teachers, classroom paraprofessionals (but not administrative paraprofessionals)	X	
Instruction	Student Stipends		X
Instruction	Replacement of Quota Teachers		X
Other	Per-diem – follow district guidelines	X	
Other	Alcohol beverages		X
Other	Banquets/Award Programs/Carnivals/Luncheons/Brunches/Parties/Picnics		X
Other	Bereavement or congratulatory cards, flowers or gifts		X
Other	Decorations/flowers		X
Other	Employee incentive or recognition gifts		X
Other	Fundraiser Support - No food, door prizes, equipment or other materials for fundraisers		X
Other	Gift Certificates/Gift Cards		X
Other	Graduation activities/materials		X
Other	Incentives or rewards for students or parents		X
Other	Non-classroom furniture		X
Other	Raffles/door prizes		X
Other	Theater Systems/Auditorium Installations		X
Other	Uniforms - Staff or student		X
Other	Water Coolers/Water Systems		X
Other	Appliances (stoves, refrigerators, microwaves, etc.)		X
Parent Involvement	Advertising – Brochures informing parents of school achievement, rules, regulations, etc. are allowable.	X	
Parent Involvement	Mailings – Informational to parents	X	
Parent Involvement	Parent training or educational services	X	
Parent Involvement	Parent Stipends (unless working part-time providing a non-administrative service. Local 143B Union regulations may apply)		X
Parent Involvement	Parent Recognition Luncheon		X
Parent Involvement	Parent Recognition Luncheon		X
Parent Involvement	Parent-Student Dinner/Parent-Staff Dinners		X
Professional Development	Conference registration fees for PD for administrators and school staff that is tied to instructional program, school climate and school reform	X	
Professional Development	Education consultants	X	

Professional Development	Professional Development – instructional best practice/pedagogy, coaching/mentoring, school climate, and school reform	X	
Professional Development	Substitute Teachers to release core academic program staff for PD activities	X	
Professional Development	Off-site retreats/PD: Only allowable if it can be demonstrated that, 1) the skills and activities the students would be learning and doing are unique to that particular space and could not be replicated on-site or at a closer location, and 2) costs are necessary and reasonable and follow applicable CPS policy and procedures. The per person/per day cost cannot exceed \$125; CPS The retreat budget, agenda and travel approval must be submitted 4 weeks prior to scheduled retreat.	X	
Professional Development	Off-site retreats/PD hosted: Overnight hotel accommodations for multiple-day retreats		X
Staff travel	Staff travel reimbursements – employees are reimbursed for these costs based on CPS board policy for travel allowances.	X	
Staff travel	Lodging and per-diem - Follow district guidelines. No hotels for conferences or training held within 50 miles one way of Chicago Public Schools.	X	
Staff travel	No costs for tours or souvenirs offered by conference events will be reimbursed.		X
Student supplies	Homeless Student supplies (including emergency clothing)	X	
Student supplies	Supplemental instructional supplies, such as small calculators, notebooks, supplemental texts and novels that students could use for academic purposes, provided they are of reasonable cost	X	
Student supplies	Student Incentives - No cash or gifts of any kind, including: Six Flags Great America Admission pass, YMCA pass, amusement/water park admissions, gift cards, laptops, iPods		X
Student supplies	T-shirts/bookbags/baseball caps, athletic uniforms, letter sweaters or other school “spirit” apparel with school or district logos.		X
Student transportation	Transportation associated with eligible programming	X	
Student transportation	Transportation to and from school for students in temporary living situations ONLY	X	

Title II

Allowable and Non Allowable Checklist – FY25

Title II is authorized by the Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA). Use of funds is subject to state and federal eligibility, usage, and monitoring requirements. One of the objectives of Title II funding is to provide qualifying schools with supplemental funding intended to reduce class size.

NOTE: Per Sec. 511, when issuing statements, press releases, requests for proposals, bid solicitations and other documents describing projects or programs funded in whole or in part with Federal money, all grantees receiving Federal funds, including but not limited to State and local governments, shall clearly state the Stevens amendment: “Funds for this activity were provided by ESSA Title II.”

- Positions paid for by Title II must be supplemental and **used for reduced class size only**
- All Federally-funded positions are subject to attestations of “time and effort” to ensure their efforts are aligned to the intent and scope of the funds (in this case, Title II)

Title III

Allowable and Non Allowable Checklist - FY25

Title III funding provides qualifying schools with supplemental funding intended to help ensure that children and youth who are English Learners attain English language proficiency, develop high levels of academic attainment in English, and meet the same challenging state academic standards that all children are expected to meet.

Title III is an entitlement program, under the Every Student Success Act (ESSA). The allocation of funds is subject to state and federal eligibility, usage, and monitoring requirements.

NOTE: Per Sec. 511, when issuing statements, press releases, requests for proposals, bid solicitations and other documents describing projects or programs funded in whole or in part with Federal money, all grantees receiving Federal funds, including but not limited to State and local governments, shall clearly state the Stevens amendment: “Funds for this activity were provided by Title III

The Illinois State Board of Education (ISBE) identifies CPS as the Local Education Agency (LEA) and grants OMME the authority to allocate Title III funds to CPS schools according to EL-specific needs within the district.

Federal (Title III) grant monies are earmarked to cover any excess cost in providing EL-specific supports and services that enhance and maximize EL programs. CPS maximizes the use of these supplemental funds by providing the following to eligible schools.

- Dual Language Coordinator 1.0 FTE
- EL tutoring (Grades K-8) (not loaded in the original budget)

Supplemental EL Funding - FY25

The State of Illinois Supplemental EL funding provides supplemental funds to help local school districts meet the extra costs of providing language instruction support to meet the needs of English Learners (ELs) and to facilitate their integration into the regular public school curriculum.

- The Transitional Bilingual Education / Transitional Program of Instruction (TBE/TPI) programs are for students who come from a diverse language background and have not met proficiency on the English Language Proficiency Screener and/or ACCESS
- Allocate resources to provide content area instruction that is accessible to all English learners
- Determine what services, instruction, activities and interventions will best meet assessed student needs
- Utilize state funds appropriately and effectively to provide supplemental support

Recommended allocations for EL Programs from local funds and Title I

Type of Allocation	Details
Professional Development	Provide PD for teachers of ELs that is relevant to any of the following: • Current research in the education of ELs (e.g. use of native language instruction, dual language education, differentiation for ELs based on English language proficiency levels, teaching English as a second language, English language development, Spanish language arts, Spanish language development, etc.) • Content-area and language proficiency assessment of English Learners. • Research-based methods and techniques for teaching language and literacy to English Learners • Research-based methods and techniques for teaching language and literacy to English learners identified as having special needs
Instructional Materials	Purchase research-based materials to support literacy, language, and content-specific instruction for ELs. This may include student text sets in the languages of the students and in English; software that supports language and literacy development of ELs.
Before and After School Programs	Provide additional support to ELs before and after school targeting student needs in academic, language and social/emotional development.
Salaries for Teachers	Fund salaries for ESL- and/or bilingual-endorsed teachers teaching ELs in order to reduce class size and/or provide targeted, enhanced instruction to ELs.
Salaries for Tutors	Fund salaries for tutors for ELs to provide native language support and/or facilitate student understanding and access to content area instruction (e.g. English and/or native language arts and other core subjects).
Parental Empowerment and Engagement	Schools that have a Transitional Bilingual Education (TBE) program are required to establish a Bilingual Advisory Committee (BAC) and may use at least \$1250 of the supplemental funds. These funds will help to foster parent engagement and support parents of ELs by providing training and capacity building opportunities.

The Illinois State Board of Education (ISBE) identifies CPS as the Local Education Agency (LEA) and grants OMME the authority to allocate Supplemental EL funds to CPS schools according to EL-specific needs within the district.

State Supplemental EL grant funds are earmarked to cover any excess cost in providing EL-specific supports and services that enhance and maximize EL programs. CPS maximizes the use of these supplemental funds by providing the following to eligible schools.

- EL Resource teacher (ELPT): 0.5, 1.0, or 2.0 FTE
- Bilingual Advisory Council \$1250 (not loaded in the original budget)
- English Learner Program Teacher (ELPT) stipends (not loaded in the original budget)

Local funding: In order to ensure that all EL students are provided instruction, per IL Administrative Code Section 228, OMMEststrongly recommends that the principal staff and schedules Bilingual- and/or ESL- endorsed teachers in core content courses. Positions paid out of local funding should be allocated for EL teachers before receiving EL supplemental positions.

INQUIRY REPORT

Budget Inquiry is a robust tool in Oracle that can provide detailed information on school budgets. Six important details are provided.

1. Original Budget
2. Current Budget
3. Commitments
4. Obligations
5. Expenditures
6. Funds Available

This report allows each school to inquire into each budget classification. The information can be shown in summary format or as a detailed list, as indicated below from the selections on the menu. The detailed report shows original budget dollars, current budget dollars, commitments in dollars, obligations in dollars, expenditures in dollars, and funds (dollars) available. The report can be sorted by fund, account, program or grant. A report on just one budget classification can also be generated.

More detailed information about transactions to and from this line can be generated. The report can also show the descriptions of each of the budget line components if so selected. A function is also in place to allow the report to be exported to Microsoft Excel.

Principals should contact their School Budget Specialist for detailed information on how to generate these reports.

The screen below shows the inquiry search criteria and sorting screen.

 Chicago Public Schools **CPS Web Inquiry**

Budget

Funds

PO/Invoice

Segment Lookup

Vendors

Vendor Sponsorship

Unit Hierarchy

Unit

Budget Inquiry

TIP

The search results are based on data refreshed every 30 minutes.

TIP

The search results only contain budget information for current period and current fiscal year (except capital funds 4XX).

TIP

Many budget lines expire during the course of the year, please review your budget by month under the search criteria Last Day to Receive Goods/Services in order to determine the timeline when fi

TIP

The field next to GL segment ranges allow multiple segment values with comma "," separated. Example 115,225

Search Criteria

Unit Category :

Fund Type :

All

Account Type :

All

Unit Range : to

Fund Range : to

Account Range : to

Program Range : to

Grant Range : to

Fiscal Year :

Network :

Multiple Segments

Group Criteria

First Segment :

Program

Second Segment :

Third Segment :

Fourth Segment :

Display Criteria

Show Transfer In/Transfer Out :

Show Pointer Line :

Go

Clear

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SEGMENT LOOKUP TOOL

The Segment Lookup tool in Oracle provides the budget classification description listing. It gives a description for each fund, account, program and grant number used in the system. It also provides the Oracle and Legacy numbers associated.

The report below is an example of a listing that is selected for programs associated with high schools.



Chicago Public Schools
CPS Web Inquiry

Budget
Funds
PO/Invoice
Segment Lookup
Vendors
Vendor Sponsorship
Unit Hierarchy
Unit

Segment Lookup

Search Criteria

Note that the search is case insensitive

Segment Type :
Program

Oracle Value :

Go
Clear

Legacy Value :

Description :
%hs

Export

Oracle Value	Legacy Value	Description
111113		Appendix H - Displaced Tenured Teachers - 10 Months
113006	2049	MATHEMATICS-HS
113014	2145	Social Studies - HS
113029	2211	PHYSICS-HS
113032	2234	Music - HS
113036	2245	Art - HS
113038	2254	Physical Education - HS
113040	2256	PHYSICAL ED-HS-SPECIAL ED
113044	2631	AUTO DRIVER ED-HS
113046	6204	Reduced Class Size HS
113048	7063	GEOGRAPHY-VOC-HS
113064	7582	History - HS
113065	7583	HISTORY-HS
113067	7590	CLASSROOM INSTRUCTION-SUPP-HS
113068	7591	PHYSICAL ED-GIRLS-HS
113069	7609	Physical Education - HS
113074	7800	FOREIGN LANGUAGE-FRENCH-HS

POSITION REPORT

Position report contains personnel information for each school. It includes a comprehensive list of school positions. Detailed information on individual positions is currently available. The information provided includes: name, budget classification, committed/encumbered/expended funds against the position number, job code, scheduled time, open/close dates, etc.

A sample report can be requested for your school. The principal should contact the School Resource Strategy Department for more information on how to run reports and receive detailed information.

The screenshot below shows some of the information available on an individual position.

Chicago Public Schools Inquiry

Position Inquiry | Transaction Inquiry | Position Inquiry Plus | BEM Inquiry | QES - Bilingual -MGS

Position Details

Position Number : 486184	Unit Name : William B Ogden Elementary :
Position Type : Regular	Job Code : 000049
Position Class : Teacher	Job Title : Regular Teacher.
Rate Type : Regular Rate	Job Function :
Employee Name :	Position Status : Open
Employee No :	Quota Position :
Reports To :	Work Location
Reports To Position Number : 116703	Seat Assignment
Comments : FY25 Hyperion Position Update	

Position Attributes | Balances | Staffing | Date Track Details

Basic Information

Position Open Date : 01-Jul-2013	ARU Name : Ogden International HS
Position Close Date :	Sub Department : Ogden International HS
Position Value : 1	Job Profile 1 : 0001 - PreK-3 REG Gen Ed
Pensionable : Y	Job Profile 2 :
FT/PT Status : Full-time	Job Profile 3 :
Reason for Transaction : OTH	Teacher Assigned Grade :
	Grade Student Count :

Compensation Details

Salary Plan : 01G - Reg Teachers 6.25 Hrs 39.6 Wks	Hourly Rate : 68.87
Pay Group : 01T - Teacher 39.60 week position R	Daily Rate : 430.44
Lane/Grade : L05 - Lane V - Mast + 45	Bi-weekly Rate : 0
Step : Step 9	Annual Salary : 89,530.57
Overtime Indicator :	Number of People : 1
Overtime Start Date :	Overtime End Date :
Increment Category :	Increment Code :



LOCAL SCHOOL COUNCIL

RESOURCE GUIDE

Part Five: Principal Evaluation

Introduction

Chicago is the only major city in the United States in which parent-majority Local School Councils (LSCs) hire their principal and then evaluate their principal's performance as a key step to lay the groundwork for improving their school.

In important ways, Chicago's LSCs function like the school boards that oversee most U.S. school districts outside of the nation's large cities. These school boards usually choose a superintendent of schools for a limited-year contract and then may choose to rehire or not to rehire their superintendent. Similarly, because of the 1988 Chicago School Reform Act passed by the Illinois General Assembly, Chicago's LSCs select principals for four-year contracts and then evaluate their performance during the contract term.

The Unique Role of LSCs in Principal Evaluation

Hiring and evaluating your school's principal is a unique opportunity and responsibility. Research consistently shows that the principal's leadership is the single most critical force that shapes all aspects of your school's effectiveness.

Principals hired by an LSC are "contracted;" that is, they sign a four-year contract. One of the provisions in the principal's contract is that the LSC will evaluate them. The contract states that "The evaluation shall be in writing in a form prescribed by the Board of Education, which includes the following criteria:

1. Student academic improvement
2. Student absenteeism
3. Instructional leadership
4. The effective implementation of programs, policies, or strategies to improve student academic achievement
5. School management
6. Any factors deemed relevant by the local school council" [Principal Contract, Section IV.A.(a) 6)]

Two Types of Principal Evaluations

Local School Councils must carry out two different types of evaluation of their principals:

Type 1: Annual Principal Evaluation

The process of annual principal evaluation is carried out during each of the four years of the principal's contract. Its key purposes are to monitor the principal's performance, to advise and assist the principal as they carry out key duties during the year, and to take stock of the principal's performance at the end of the year.

No annual principal evaluation will be issued by the LSC unless the contract principal has served five or more school months as the new principal. This means that the principal contract must start no later than October 31st (BR 23-0824-EX3).

The CEO/Network Chief also conducts an annual evaluation of each principal. The Network Chief sends the data used in the Chief's evaluation of the principal to the Local School Council per the Uniform Principal's Performance Contract section IV A (b) (*Board Report 14-0625-EX12*). The LSC Chairperson may request a copy of this annual evaluation from the Network Chief. If further assistance is required, please contact the Office of LSC Relations.

Type 2: End-of-Contract (Cumulative) Evaluation

The end-of-contract (cumulative) evaluation is carried out during the third to sixth month of the final year of the contract. It must be completed no later than 150 days before the end of the contract. In addition, the principal must be notified of the evaluation and the renewal/non-renewal decision no later than 150 days before the end of the contract. If the contract ends June 30 (as most do), the evaluation is

carried out in the fall and winter of the principal's final contract year. The cumulative evaluation must be completed prior to the LSC voting on the renewal of the contract.

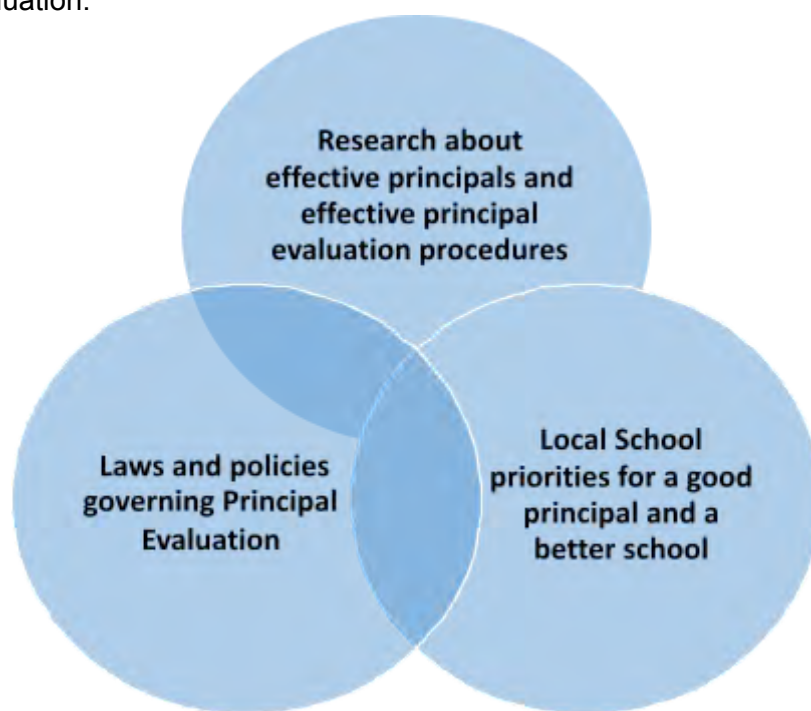
The cumulative evaluation also helps the LSC and principal determine the strengths and weaknesses of the school's progress during the existing contract term as the basis for planning future priorities for improving the school.

The cumulative evaluation, which must be approved in an open session, will become key evidence if an LSC decides not to renew their principal's contract. If the principal has received all evaluations of Meets (*Proficient*) or Exceeds (*Excellent*) Expectations in the CEO's prior Years' Evaluations under this contract, the principal may request an arbitration hearing as detailed in 105 ILCS 5/34-2.3 (1.5). The Principal must file the request for arbitration with the Law Department within fifteen days of the non-renewal vote decision. Careful evaluation processes are essential to successfully defending an LSC's decision.

Note: There is no provision in the Principal's Performance Contract for a feedback session following the LSC 's completion and vote on the cumulative evaluation.

Some Key Considerations for Effective Evaluation

For both types of principal evaluations, there are common approaches and practices for effective evaluation.



These three overlapping circles represent the basic foundations for an effective principal evaluation.

The LSC should base the principal evaluation on

- current research about effective principals and effective principal evaluation.

- local school priorities for school improvement and an effective principal.
- laws and policies governing annual principal performance evaluation and the cumulative principal evaluation, as principal evaluation is both a legal and contractual obligation of the LSC.

Overview of the Principal Performance

Evaluation Form and Process

Under the Illinois School Code, Local School Councils (LSCs) evaluate principals annually using the Board-approved principal evaluation form. The principal contract requires that the Principal and LSC meet at least once as the LSC gathers information to prepare its annual evaluation of the principal (*Uniform Principal's Performance Contract Section IV A (c) (Board Report 14-0625-EX12)*). On August 24, 2023, the Board approved the current LSC Principal Evaluation Form for use by LSCs. This chapter in the Local School Council Resource Guide provides details explaining this form, evaluation criteria, and timelines. Note: that the LSC Principal Evaluation Form is aligned to the domains and components within the CPS School Leadership Framework used by the CEO/Network Chiefs to annually evaluate principals.

Using the Principal Evaluation Form, the LSC will evaluate the principal in two key categories (Professional Practices and Student Growth) and vote on a Preliminary Final Summative Evaluation Rating.

1. Professional Practice (weighted at 50% of the final rating) (Due May 1) and
2. Student Growth and Other Measures (weighted at 50% of the final rating) (Due in October.)
3. A Preliminary Final Summative Principal Evaluation Rating using the information from the Professional Practices, The Student Growth and Other Measures and other factors as agreed to (Due November 1)

The first component of the evaluation assesses Professional Practice and is determined based on the LSC's interactions with the principal throughout the school year, including observations of the principal's work with students, staff, families, and community. The LSC will rate the principal's professional practice on each of the following four domains:

- Organizational Leadership
- Instructional Core
- Climate & Culture
- Talent

The second component of the evaluation assesses Student Growth and Other Measures. The CPS Department of School Quality Measurement and Research will

determine the data points for this part of the evaluation.

The LSC will review the Professional Practice and the Student Growth and other measures and any additional evaluation factors that were agreed to by the principal and LSC by November 1 of the prior year.

The LSC will vote on a preliminary final summative evaluation rating for the prior year by November 1.

Summary of Key Aspects of the Evaluation Form and Process

1. Evaluation Form – The LSC Principal Evaluation Form and the CEO's Principal Evaluation Form are aligned. The principal's performance will be rated based on the same professional practice domains, student growth measures, and rating levels by the CEO/Network Chiefs and the LSC.
2. Online Tool – Utilize the Principal Evaluation Online Tool (PEOT) to streamline communication between the LSC and the principal. The PEOT offers convenient features such as the ability to compile and save evaluation information at any time and easily access prior evaluations to determine a cumulative rating as the principal's contract concludes. This tool aims to enhance collaboration and efficiency in the evaluation process.
3. Principal Professional Practice Domains - The LSC Principal Evaluation form evaluates the principal based on four (4) domains and 28 key behaviors.
4. Student Growth and Other Measures - The evaluation form ensures that academic growth indicators and other student outcomes are important components of the LSC's annual evaluation of the principal. The two-phase timeline for completing the evaluation ensures that LSCs will have student growth and other data to assess in combination with the principal professional practice portion of the evaluation for the same time period. Further, the student growth measures and other measures used by LSCs will align with the same measures used by the CEO/Network Chiefs in their principal evaluation and by the Board to evaluate school progress.
5. The Two-Phase Timeline – Principals will receive a final summative evaluation rating that includes student growth and other measures from the same school year as the principal practice evaluation rating completed in the Spring. In order for this to occur, the evaluation form will be completed in two phases. Each spring, the LSC will finalize the principal's professional practice portion of the evaluation and enter it into PEOT by May 1st. If changes in the evaluation are made after the optional feedback session, those changes will be voted on in an open session of an LSC meeting and will be entered into PEOT by May 30th. Each Fall, the LSC will finish its evaluation after receiving the student growth and other measures for the performance period under review (the previous school year). During that period, the LSC will combine the two assessment components and any additional indicators. A vote will be conducted in the open session of an LSC meeting to approve the Preliminary Summative Rating of the principal by November 1st.
6. The LSC will give the approved rating to the principal. If a feedback session results in changes to the evaluation, those changes will be approved in the open session of

an LSC meeting, and the Final Summative Principal Evaluation Rating will be entered into PEOT by November 30th. If no feedback session is held, the Preliminary Summative Rating becomes the Final Summative Principal Evaluation Rating. The Final Summative Principal Evaluation Rating is given to the principal, and a copy is given to the CEO or designee (Network Chief).

Overview of the LSC Principal Evaluation Process

Step 1: During the Summer and Fall the LSCs should 1) identify a member who will be responsible for entering information into PEOT, 2) review the four (4) domains and 28 key behaviors so all LSC members understand the criteria for evaluating the principal's professional practice and 3) identify, if desired, additional indicators that will be included in the principal's evaluation. By mutual agreement (agreement between the LSC and the principal), the LSC establishes additional indicators and records them by November 1st.

Step 2: Throughout the school year, the LSC meets with the principal to discuss the evaluation, collects evidence of the principal's professional practice based on reports delivered by the principal at LSC meetings and observations at school and school events.

Step 3: At the end of the school year (by May 1st), the LSC rates the principal on the applicable 28 key behaviors on the LSC Principal Evaluation Form to establish a professional practice rating. An optional feedback session may occur during the month of May. If, on the basis of the Feedback Session, there is a revision in the Final Principal Professional Practice Scores and Ratings, these are recorded in PEOT by May 30th. The LSC must vote in an open session on the evaluation scores and ratings before the information is entered into PEOT.

Step 4: LSCs receive a report each fall from the Department of School Quality Measurement and Research that tabulated the overall score for the Student Growth and Other Measures component of principal evaluation. Based on the tabulated data a report is generated for the LSCs. LSCs are notified in the fall when this report is available to be viewed in PEOT. Note, that for LSC convenience, PEOT will automatically score the school's data for each measurement based on the school's performance as well as tabulate the combined score of all Student Growth and Other Measures.

The LSC should consider both the Student Growth data and results together with their already completed Professional Practice rating plus any additional indicators. The LSC will then arrive at a decision on the Preliminary Summative Rating, enter it into PEOT, and share it with the principal by November 1st. The LSC may conduct an optional Feedback Session once a rating is generated. The LSC may vote to revise their rating on the basis of the Feedback Session. If the rating is revised, it must be voted on in open session and, if approved, entered into PEOT by November 30th. The Final Summative Principal Evaluation Rating must be approved by a majority of the serving members of the LSC. If no feedback session is held the preliminary summative rating becomes the Final Summative Principal Evaluation

Rating. The Final Summative Principal Evaluation Rating Is given to the principal and a copy is given to the CEO or designee (network chief).

Timeline for LSC Principal Evaluation

October – November	<u>Complete the final evaluation, including the Student Growth and Other measures for the Prior Year, and vote on the Final Summative Principal Evaluation Rating and enter the information into PEOT. NOTE: The professional practice approved in the spring may not be changed</u> • LSC reviews the Student Growth and Other measures and votes in open session on the Preliminary Summative Rating to complete the evaluation from the prior school year. Results are entered into PEOT by November 1st • Hold optional feedback sessions and revise evaluation if needed. Vote on any revisions in open session and enter changes into PEOT by November 30th.
October - March	<u>Define Performance Expectations for the Current School Year</u> • Local School Council (LSC) and principal review and discuss the evaluation, including Professional Practice results from the previous year. • By mutual agreement, LSC establishes additional indicators (optional) and records them by November 1st. <u>Monitor Professional Practice for the Current Year</u> • LSC collects evidence of Professional Practice based on reports delivered at monthly meetings and observations at school and school events.
April	<u>Determine Preliminary Professional Practice Scores</u> • LSC members meet in closed session to discuss preliminary ratings for Key Behaviors. LSC scores the principal's performance on each Key Behavior for each domain. This occurs before the open session vote. • The LSC votes in open session to approve the evaluation which must be given to the principal by May 1st.
May	<u>Conduct Feedback Session</u> • LSC shares preliminary ratings with the Principal in PEOT at least 48 hours before the feedback session. LSC and principal meet for feedback on Professional Practice in a closed session. The LSC may modify Key Behavior Scores and/or Domain Scores following this conversation. The feedback session must take place by May 30th. <u>Finalize Professional Practice Scores</u> • LSC votes to approve final domain scores for Professional Practice in an open session only if the LSC has changed the approved earlier Principal Professional Practice Scores and Ratings. • LSC chairperson or designee enters final domain scores into PEOT by May 30th. • LSC shares final Professional Practice scores with the principal by May 30th.

October	Add Student Growth and Other Measures Scores Determine Final Evaluation Score • Department of School Quality Measurement and Research sends Student Growth Report to LSC. • LSC meets in closed session to decide the Preliminary Summative_ Rating by combining the Principal Professional Practice Score (completed in the Spring) together with the Student Growth and Other Measures Score and the principal's performance on any additional indicators. The LSC votes in open session on the preliminary Summative Rating. • LSC chairperson or designee enters the Preliminary Summative Rating and any comments into PEOT and shares by November 1st. • The LSC chairperson shares the final preliminary summative rating with the Principal by November 1st . If the rating is revised based on a Feedback Session, the final summative principal evaluation rating is voted on in an open session and entered into PEOT, and submitted to the Principal and CEO by November 30th.
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Process for Evaluating Professional Practice

The LSC will annually evaluate the principal's professional practice by assessing the same four domains that the CEO/Network Chief uses to evaluate the principal. The principal's score in this area totals 50% of the principal's overall evaluation rating. This table lists the four professional practice Domains you will evaluate along with the corresponding weight they are given in the Professional Practices Evaluation Score.

Domain	Weighted Percentage of Overall Evaluation Score
Domain 1: Organizational Leadership	25%
Domain 2: Instructional Core	25%
Domain 3: Climate & Culture	25%
Domain 4: Talent	25%

The LSC will complete the following steps to evaluate the principal's professional practice:

1. **Collect Evidence** - Local School Council members will collect evidence of a principal's professional practice based on interactions at meetings and observations of the principal's work in the school and in the community. A principal delivers reports at each LSC meeting. These reports are a crucial opportunity for LSC members to understand the principal's practice and to ask questions to obtain additional information. LSCs should consider the four domains when planning the monthly agenda. There is more information on collecting evidence in Appendix G.

2. **Decide on the Rating** - The LSC shall rate the principal on each domain based on a principal's performance on the applicable 28 Key Behaviors identified in the evaluation form (Appendix A). The LSC is charged with evaluating the principal's fulfillment of each Key Behavior throughout the school year and assigning a score. The scores given to each of the Key Behaviors within a domain are totaled for a combined score in each domain.

Benefits of Using Behavior-Based Rating Scales Include:

- Provides a way to measure performance based on behavior.
- Anchors performance in concrete behaviors.
- Provides a way to discuss performance in a more objective way.
- Enables the LSCs to calculate more precise ratings because they are evidenced based

Building an Effective Principal Evaluation Team

For either the annual evaluation or cumulative evaluation, there are several different ways that your LSC can organize an effective principal evaluation team. Your preferred method will depend on the dynamics of your group and how you best reach consensus. It is important to decide on an evaluation method at the beginning of the school year because it will determine who will gather information throughout the year to support the evaluation decisions.

- A subcommittee of the LSC gathers information, rates all the key behaviors and domains and then brings the ratings back to the entire LSC for discussion.
- Subgroups of the LSC are assigned to domains with which particular members are most familiar. These subgroups gather information about their assigned domains, rate them, and bring them back to the entire LSC for discussion.
- Decide whether the LSC Chairperson or designee is responsible for entering ratings in PEOT.

Suggested Ground Rules for Principal Evaluation Meeting

To make principal evaluation meetings as productive and efficient as possible, your LSC can agree to a set of ground rules for proceeding effectively. For example:

- Choose a neutral moderator (who need not be the LSC chairperson) to help the group arrive at consensus ratings on the domains.
- Arrive and start meetings on time.
- Raise your hand to be recognized when you wish to speak.
- Ask questions with respect. Speak one at a time, and listen when someone else is talking.
- Agree to work through disagreements and stay with the evaluation process from beginning to end.
- Stay focused on the principal's professional development as it impacts overall school achievement.
- Encourage participation by all. Encourage others who have not yet spoken to voice their opinions before those who have already spoken speak again.
- Be brief, avoid repetition.
- Respect each other and each other's points of view.
- Monitor your speaking time
- Use an LCD projector (if available) to project PEOT and/or print out the LSC Principal Evaluation form in Appendix A for members to reference

Organizing the Evaluation Process

- LSC meets in open session to decide on evaluation methods (e.g. gathering information and completing the evaluation form as a council, as a subcommittee or an individual), to decide whether to include non-LSC members on the Principal Evaluation Team. If non-LSC members are on the committee, they may vote on recommendations to be presented to the entire LSC for discussion and final approval. The LSC will set the ground rules for conducting the evaluation process (including a timeline).
- Principal provides monthly updates on activities related to the four domains as part of the regular principal's report. The principal and LSC discuss the principal's progress.
- LSC monitors the principal's progress in the domain areas and gathers information to clarify the evaluation ratings.
- A member of the LSC principal evaluation team prints copies of the LSC principal evaluation form to refer to regularly at meetings.
- Contact your LSC Relations Specialist to learn best LSC Principal Evaluation practices or to address questions.

How to Plan the Evaluation Process and Monitor Progress

What are the Different Evaluation Methods?

As already discussed, the LSC should create its Principal Evaluation Team in the way that it believes will be most effective, based on an analysis of how the LSC has worked together most effectively in the past.

What is the timeline of Principal Evaluation Activities?

The LSC should agree on a specific timeline for carrying out the principal evaluation during the school year.

How Should the Principal Provide a Monthly Update?

It is recommended that the principal provide the LSC with written monthly updates to help keep the LSC informed about their performance throughout the year. This does not need to be an elaborate report, instead a simple listing of activities under the corresponding domains will work well. This can be a regular part of the principal's report. These lists will save time for the principal because the LSC should not have as many questions to ask during the information-gathering portion of the process.

How Does the LSC go about Gathering Information to Rate the Domains?

Make sure to review the steps listed below to ensure that you gather the necessary information to support your evaluation decisions. Leave plenty of time to gather information. A list of potential support materials appears in (Appendix G).

1. Decide what information is needed.
2. Determine who are the best people to gather the information. Members of the LSC will know different people who will be able to help in the process.
3. Determine the sources for the information. Evidence of principal achievement in the domains can also be found through:
 - Regular interactions with the principal, teachers and other staff, administrators, students, parents and community members
 - Documents available at the school or Network Office. Principals are obligated to make documents available to the LSC. If the LSC has difficulty getting documents, contact the Network or the Office of Local School Council Relations at 773-553-1400.
 - Data about your school is available on the Chicago Public Schools Department of School Quality Measurement and Research website <https://cps.edu/performance>
 - Data interview(s) with the principal
 - School and classroom visits arranged in cooperation with the principal
4. Optional satisfaction surveys developed by the LSC and approved by the CPS Law Department. Contact an attorney in the school Law Department for assistance at 773-553-1700. Since these surveys are being used for the principal evaluation the results are confidential.

5. Set a deadline for gathering the information. This will help ensure that the LSC stays on task and on time.
6. Organize and review the information.
7. Arrange a meeting with the principal to discuss any additional questions that the LSC was unable to answer and give the principal a chance to provide feedback on the information: (sometimes the principal is the best source of information, but it is always good to get other perspectives). Plan carefully for this meeting.

One of the best ways to gather information from the principal is to ask behavioral questions. If there are key behaviors under a specific domain that the LSC is having a difficult time rating, ask the principal for specific examples of how his actions demonstrate this behavior on the job. It is most effective to ask about real examples (omitting names or details that compromise confidentiality):

- Tell me about a time when you effectively...
- What was your role?
- What were the difficulties you faced and how did you overcome them?
- What did you learn from the experience?
- Where did you apply that learning?

Although these questions may sound like an interview, remember that the focus is on specific examples and stories that show how the principal has demonstrated skills related to a key behavior or domain. Use all the information gathered to complete the evaluation form.

How does the LSC Approach Rating the Domains?

LSCs may go about the domain rating process in several different ways. Below is a list of suggested methods to complete the evaluation process:

- A subcommittee of the LSC gathers information, rates all the domains, and then brings the ratings back to the entire LSC for discussion.
- Subgroups of the LSC are assigned to domains with which particular members are most familiar. These subgroups gather information about their assigned domains, rate them, and bring them back to the entire LSC for discussion.
- Each LSC member rates all key behaviors and domains independently and then brings the ratings back to the entire LSC. In a closed session, each member should share the evidence with other members. The LSC reviews the individual ratings as a group to reach a consensus on one set of ratings. The LSC should avoid simply averaging the ratings together because averaging will result in a less meaningful overall rating.
- The LSC as a group discusses each domain and reaches a consensus on a rating for each domain.
- The ratings need to be voted on during an open session. **Do NOT say the rating number values out loud in the open session.** The LSC chairperson

or designee enters the approved ratings in the Principal Evaluation Online Tool (PEOT).

Reaching consensus is important so that all members have a voice in the rating process. Reaching consensus on domain ratings at this point in the process also helps LSCs to easily achieve the majority vote it needs to approve the evaluation at the end of the process.

- Use the key behaviors to help determine the rating on the domain.
- Make sure the rating can be supported with specific examples that describe the domain.
- Avoid rating the domain too high or too low just because the person being rated is a nice person or a difficult person. Remember, everyone has areas that can be improved and your responsibility is to improve the school's effectiveness for students.
- When rating the key behaviors, notice if there are certain categories that are rated much lower than the other(s).

How to Determine a Final Combined Professional Practice Score and Rating

1. The LSC will discuss and determine scores for each of the applicable 28 Key Behaviors. The LSC will assign a numerical value to each Key Behavior using a 1-4 scale where 1=Strongly Disagree, 2=Disagree, 3=Agree, and 4=Strongly Agree (See Appendix B). Note that any discussions related to evaluating the principal's performance should occur in a closed session meeting in accordance with the Open Meetings Act.
2. Once consensus is reached and a vote is taken in an open session, the LSC chairperson or designee will enter the scores for each Key Behavior in PEOT and post them by May 1st. If changes to ratings occur after an optional feedback session, post the revised ratings by May 30th.
3. PEOT will automatically tabulate the combined score and performance level for each domain by adding together the scores entered for each Key Behavior and dividing by the total number of Key Behaviors listed for that domain (See Appendix B).
4. PEOT will also automatically apply the weights enumerated for each domain to calculate the final overall Professional Practice score and rating (See Appendix B).

Ratings are based on the following range of scores. Rating designations are applied to each domain as	Performance Rating
3.5–4	Excellent
2.5–3.4	Proficient
1.5–2.4	Developing
1–1.4	Unsatisfactory

Working Toward Consensus

You can expect that there will be conflicts resulting from differences of opinion and points of view. Do not quit or back down when things get difficult. Stay in there and work out the disagreements. The evaluation will be much better as a result. To help resolve differences of opinions and points of view, remember that all assessments need to be based on observation of principal behavior. The key behaviors are an important reference point.

If the discussion of the domains gets time-consuming and tense, keep these points in mind:

- Evaluation should be fair and based on behavior demonstrated by the principal, not on opinions.
- Valuable feedback is constructive and very important for the principal to improve the school and his/her skills.
- Try to keep the discussion on track.
- It is important for the LSC to reach a consensus on ratings for each of the four domains.

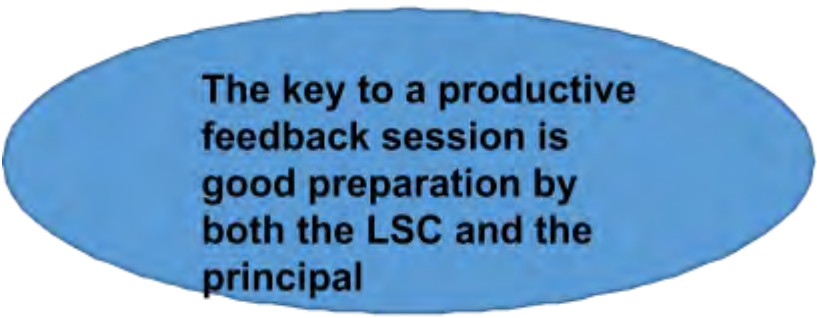
The principal should complete a self-evaluation of their professional practices prior to the LSC finalizing their ratings of the principal's professional practices. After the LSC approves the evaluation, a copy of the evaluation must be provided to the principal by May 1st. The principal may then give the LSC a copy of the principal's self-evaluation. The LSC and the principal may agree to hold an optional feedback session to discuss the principal evaluation. The LSC can, but is not required to, revise the evaluation based on an optional feedback session with the principal. An important way to ensure the evaluation is fair is to conduct a feedback session with the principal. The feedback session allows the principal to respond to the evaluation and request revisions in the ratings.

Feedback Session

After 1) the LSC reaches a consensus on evaluation ratings and completes the evaluation form and 2) the principal completes his/her self-evaluation, they should exchange their evaluations in preparation for the feedback session. The exchange should happen before the feedback session to allow both the principal and LSC time to review and plan. Comparing the two evaluations provides information for discussion points during the feedback session. During the feedback session, the principal and the LSC can discuss the principal's Professional Practices and set expectations for the following year.

If the LSC revises the evaluation, the LSC must vote to approve the revision in an open LSC meeting.

Note: Either the principal or the LSC may request a feedback session for the annual evaluation. However, both the principal and the LSC must agree to the feedback session. See Principal Performance Contract - Section IV A. (d).



The key to a productive feedback session is good preparation by both the LSC and the principal

Prepare for the Feedback Session For LSC Members

The LSC shares the ratings with the Principal in the Principal Evaluation Online Tool (PEOT) at least 48 hours before the feedback session. The LSC should meet before the feedback session to decide which members would like to discuss the ratings with the principal. Having a copy of the principal's self-evaluation and comparing it with the LSC evaluation may provide additional information that will be valuable to the LSC. Pay special attention to:

- Domains rated very differently by the principal and the LSC
- Any domain rated significantly lower than other domains
- Factors that the LSC feels were not covered in the evaluation

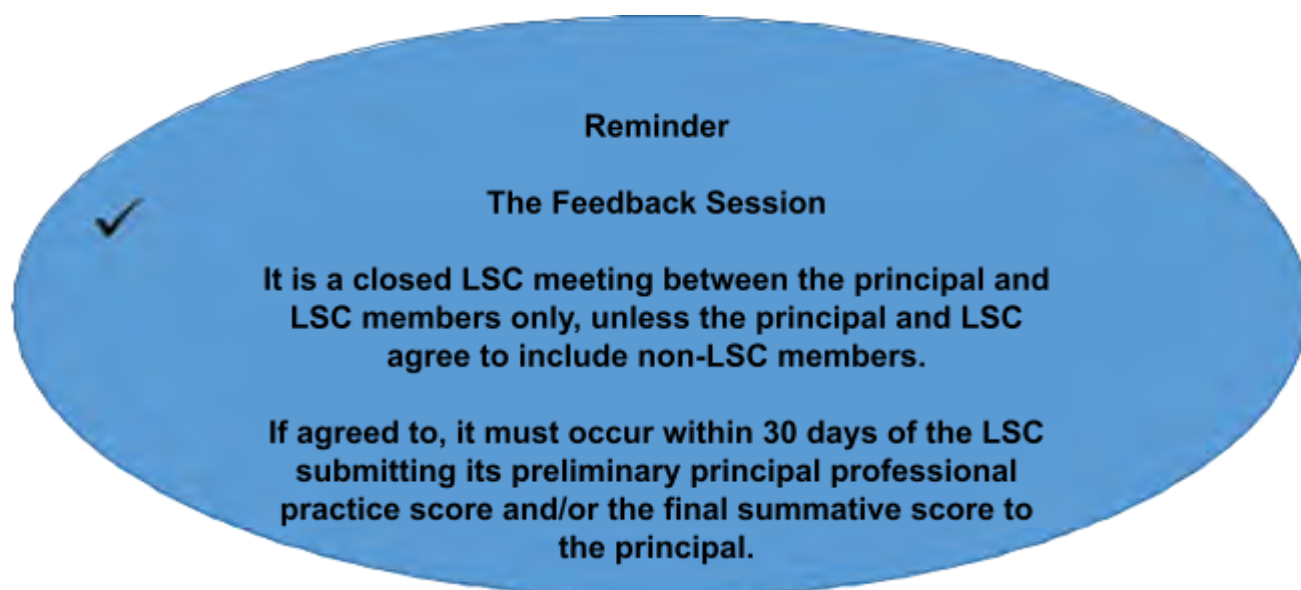
The LSC should come to the feedback session prepared to:

- Explain their ratings and give examples, in case the principal has questions.
- Give constructive, helpful feedback to the principal on his/her overall performance this year. For instance, what did they think the principal did especially well? What areas need improvement next year?

Preparing examples for any domains that are rated differently by the principal and LSC in advance of the meeting will make the conversation easier. In addition to comparing the evaluations, the LSC should decide on 3 to 5 most important points to discuss with the principal regarding the evaluation. This will help focus the discussion and prevent it from becoming emotional or heated. It is also helpful to designate one or two people who will provide feedback to the principal during the meeting. The LSC should also come to the feedback session prepared to discuss priority goals they would like the principal to focus on during the next school year.

Prepare for the Feedback Session For the Principal

The principal should print a copy of the LSC evaluation of the Preliminary Principal Professional Practice Score/Rating from the PEOT and use the points listed in the previous section to compare the two evaluations in preparation for the feedback session. In addition, the principal should bring questions about any of the LSC's ratings and copies of progress reports, and any other materials that might be helpful in the discussion. The principal should also come to the feedback session with some suggested priority goals of his or her own for the next school year.



Conduct the Feedback Session

While the LSC's evaluation is the definitive one, the principal may provide additional information that is valuable to the LSC during the feedback session. The LSC and

principal should discuss the format they would like to use for the discussion, but outlined below are some recommended guidelines.

Three Key Steps of the Feedback Session

- The LSC and principal discuss each domain rating that contained a discrepancy between the two evaluations. Both the LSC and principal should be prepared to give examples to support their ratings.
- The LSC presents the three to five important points that it has prepared.
- The Principal responds.

Guidelines for Giving and Receiving Constructive Feedback

If completed, the feedback session can be the most beneficial and most challenging part of the evaluation process. Done well, it facilitates communication, learning, and improvement. Done poorly, it can create misunderstanding and resentment.

For LSC Members

Here are some guidelines for giving constructive feedback:

- **Be well prepared** before the feedback session. Be sure that you have behavioral examples to support any low ratings you may have. Review the principal's self-evaluation and identify areas where your ratings are far apart. Be prepared to discuss those points.
- **Start with positives.** Talk about what has worked well during the year and the principal's strengths. Focus on behavior, not attitude or feelings.
- When **discussing weak areas or areas for improvement, again**, focus on behavior, not attitude or feelings. Identify the behavior and the effect or consequences of that behavior on the school. Stay as objective as possible. How would strengthening a behavior help the school? Provide suggestions for improvement, such as professional development training for school leaders or finding a mentor.
- Practice giving feedback to your LSC before your meeting with the principal, and give each other feedback. **Give the principal the opportunity to respond.**
- Avoid: blame, anger, and judgments of the person. Be objective about strengthening the behavior.
- Follow the golden rule, provide feedback to others as you would have them provide feedback to you!

For Principals

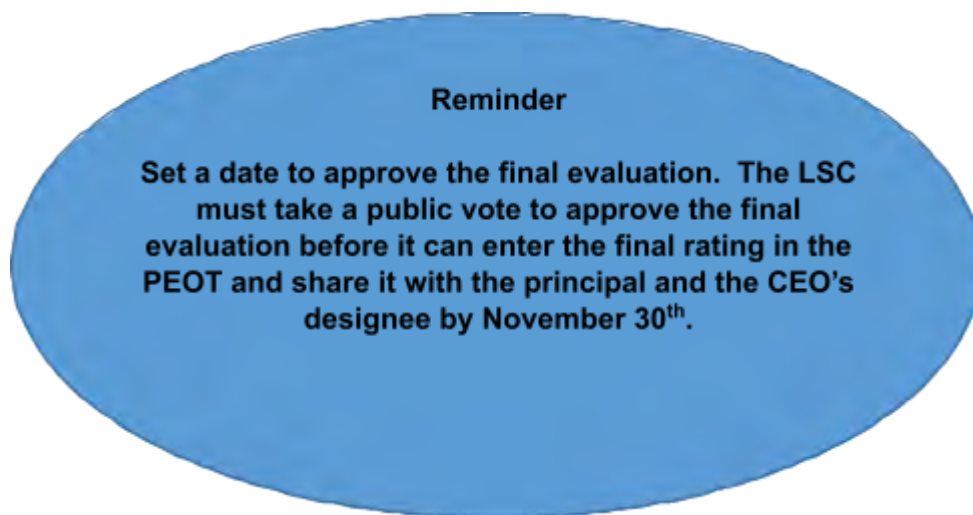
Receiving feedback will make a big difference in how the feedback session goes. It is challenging to stay objective and not get defensive, particularly when weaknesses or development areas are being pointed out. Here are some guidelines for receiving constructive feedback:

Listen to the feedback and reflect back what you have heard. This lets the LSC know you have heard what they have to say.

Acknowledge what was true about the feedback. Even if you disagree with the LSC rating on a particular domain, there is always some degree of truth in the feedback.

If you disagree with a rating or with some piece of feedback, state your own point-of-view and briefly share information that the LSC may not have had to clarify your point of view. Focus most of your comments on your own behavior during the school year.

Create a partnership with your LSC in developing improvement plans for the upcoming year. The best way to create a positive end of year feedback session is by having a strong partnership throughout the year.



When these steps are completed, the LSC will share the completed form with the principal and the CEO's designee by November 30th using the PEOT.

Some Guiding Principles for Good Evaluation

- A good evaluation is fair.
- A good evaluation supports the principal's performance. It determines areas for improvement and provides the LSC with a forum to provide valuable feedback. This feedback helps the principal focus and plan for improvement.

- A good evaluation improves communication between the principal and LSC. This evaluation process provides an opportunity for sharing information and discussing principal responsibilities in a clear and well- defined way.
- A good evaluation is objective. Do not base your evaluation on personal characteristics of the principal or any special treatment you receive.
- A good evaluation is a year-round activity that regularly assesses the principal's progress, not a sudden "gotcha" or letter of praise.

Evaluation is not

- based only on test scores.
- based on isolated incidents.
- based on personality conflicts.
- focused entirely on the negative.

Evaluation Requires the Principal's On-going Collaboration

Because evaluation is a year-round activity, it requires the on-going cooperation of your principal to make regular progress reports and to supply data and other information to the LSC. Your principal should provide monthly updates on progress concerning the four principal evaluation domains.

In addition to state law, key provisions of Section II of the "Uniform Principal's Performance Contract reinforce your principal's obligation to collaborate with the LSC in providing information to the LSC in a timely fashion with respect to CIWP development, (ii-c), expenditure plan development (ii-e), and internal audits (ii-h).

Further, your principal should provide monthly updates on the progress with respect to the four domains that are the current focus of LSC's annual and end-of-contract principal evaluation, the key priorities of the School Continuous Improvement Work Plan and the status of the budget.

The principal shall faithfully perform his or her duties and obligations as a member of the Local School Council at the Attendance Center.

- The principal shall endeavor to establish clear lines of communication regarding school goals, accomplishment, practices, and policies with the Local School Council, parents, and teachers and unless prohibited by law or Rule of the Board of Education, shall provide to the Local School Council information necessary for the Local School Council to perform the duties under the Illinois School Code.

Evaluation Starts Early and Sticks to a Timeline

Evaluation cannot be a last-minute process. Start early. Set a Timeline and stick to it.

Evaluation Follows a set of Ground Rules

Sample ground rules were highlighted earlier in this chapter.

Evaluation is Aided by High Quality Training and Assistance

The training you complete as a new LSC member should be supplemented by further high-quality training and assistance when you are actually carrying out the principal's annual or end-of-contract evaluation.

Evaluation is Facilitated by Filling all LSC Vacancies

An LSC with no vacancies can provide a broader range of perspectives and more human resources to carry out LSC evaluation responsibilities. Further, an LSC with vacancies runs the risk of not having a sufficient number of members present to take crucial votes as the evaluation proceeds.

Completing an Effective End of Contract Cumulative Principal Evaluation

The LSC must complete and approve the end-of-contract cumulative evaluation before the LSC makes a renewal decision. This evaluation must focus on the same criteria that are spelled out in the Illinois School Code for both the annual and cumulative principal evaluation.

While many principles and practices for conducting an effective annual principal evaluation also apply to the end-of-contract cumulative principal evaluation, there are some important differences that distinguish the end-of-contract evaluation:

- The end-of-contract cumulative evaluation covers the roughly three-and-a-half years between the time the principal began their present contract and time of the evaluation.
- The end-of-contract evaluation must be completed before the LSC makes a decision about whether or not to renew the principal's contract. The decision to renew or not renew the current principal's contract must be made in time to notify the current principal in writing by February 1, for principals whose contracts expire on June 30. For contracts with other expiration dates, the principal must be notified about the renewal/non-renewal decision in writing 150 days before the end of his or her contract.
- The LSC must complete and approve the end-of-contract cumulative evaluation; and the evaluation process may take several months. Further, if the principal's contract is not renewed, this decision may be subject to challenge through arbitration. One of the key justifications that an LSC can offer to support a non-renewal decision is a thorough end-of-contract principal evaluation.

The cumulative evaluation, which must be approved in an open session, will become key evidence if an LSC decides not to renew their principal's contract. If the principal has received all evaluations of Meets (Proficient) or Exceeds (Excellent) Expectations in the CEO's prior Years' Evaluations under this contract, the principal may request an arbitration hearing as detailed in 105 ILCS 5/34-2.3 (1.5). The Principal must file the request for arbitration with the Law Department within fifteen days of the non-renewal vote decision. Careful evaluation processes are essential to successfully defending an LSC's decision.

Below are recommendations for conducting a high-quality, end-of-contract cumulative evaluation. Steps required by law, CPS policy, or the Uniform Principal's Performance Contract contain a "must". These recommendations and requirements are presented in the format of a suggested calendar for LSC action. (This calendar assumes that the principal's contract expires on June 30th. If a principal's contract expires on another date, you can develop a calendar for LSC action based on the fact that the principal must be notified in writing on whether a new contract will be offered or not 150 days before the end of his or her contract).

Because of many important similarities between a thorough end-of-contract evaluation and a thorough annual evaluation, we often refer the reader back to relevant steps in the description of an effective annual evaluation process, in explaining how to carry out the end-of-contract evaluation.

The calendar of events listed below is based on contracts ending June 30th. In parenthesis are the month(s) of the last year of the contract if the contract does not end June 30th.

September-October (third to fourth month after the contract start date)

- LSC reviews the principal evaluation criteria and evaluation form for the end-of contract cumulative evaluation, reviews addenda that the LSC added to the principal's contract, and discusses this information with the principal. Refer to Step 1 of the annual evaluation process for more details. The LSC should request the following information from the principal:
 - ✓ The School Continuous Improvement Work Plan and school budget for the last three years.
 - ✓ The Network Chief evaluation report (if available) for each year.
 - ✓ The LSC's evaluations for the last three years.
 - ✓ Documentation of at least twenty (20) hours per year of professional development in accordance with his or her administrator's recertification plan, which may include but is not limited to attendance at education workshops, university conferences or other professional seminars and LSC training.
- LSC decides how they will structure their principal evaluation. Although the LSC may choose to carry out their evaluation in several ways (non-LSC members may assist in developing and disseminating the evaluation.
- LSC endorses a code of conduct for the process (including confidentiality, non- discrimination, and compliance with the Open Meetings Act)

- LSC develops and begins to carry out a calendar of activities for completing the evaluation, which includes a strategy for gathering several different types of information for completing the evaluation from various stakeholders in the school.
- LSC members participate in training to learn more about how to carry out an effective end-of-contract evaluation. The LSC may also receive on-going assistance from their LSC Specialist throughout the entire process.
- LSC fills any vacancies, so that they are not hindered in taking action while completing the evaluation.

November (fifth month after the contract start date)

- LSC completes the data-gathering process to prepare the principal's end-of-contract cumulative evaluation.

December (sixth month after the contract start date)

- LSC must complete the required ratings in the Principal Performance Evaluation form, with respect to the principal's performance during the contract to date (in closed session).
- LSC must vote to approve the evaluation in open session.
- LSC must deliver a copy of the evaluation to the principal.

January (seventh month after the contract start date)

- LSC must vote in open session on a motion to offer the current principal a new four-year contract. If the motion to offer a new four-year contract fails, the LSC may vote to begin principal selection. The vote on the cumulative evaluation must precede the vote to award a new four (4) year contract to the principal and must be listed on the agenda for a vote to take place.
- The LSC shall, if requested by the principal, provide reasons for its decision not to renew in writing. This statement of reasons will be important if the principal requests arbitration (*See the restrictions on being able to request arbitration on page 2 above or in 105 ILCS 5/34-2.3 1.5*). These reasons must be provided at least 128 days before the expiration of the contract.
- February 1st is the deadline for the LSC to deliver notification in writing regarding the renewal or non-renewal of his or her contract for contracts that expire on June 30th (or the deadline is 150 days before the contract expires, if the contract has another expiration date).

Addenda

- If the LSC wants to add addenda to the contract the LSC needs to approve the addenda and send the addenda to the law department for approval. If the law department makes changes to the addenda then the LSC must approve the

revised addenda.

- The motion to approve a four year contract which contains approved addenda, then the addenda should be included in the language of the motion to offer a four year contract.

LSC Evaluation of the Principal

Principal Name: _____

School Name: _____

Rating Period: _____

Principal Professional Practice

Enter a number for each of the Key Behaviors below using the following scale: 1 = Strongly Disagree; 2 = Disagree; 3 = Agree; 4 = Strongly Agree.

DOMAIN 1: Organizational Leadership

Key Behavior		Score (1-4)
COMPONENT 1a- <u>Vision, Mission & Goals</u>: Collaborates with the school community to set vision, mission and goals that reflect high expectations for every student.		
1	Creates Continuous Improvement Work Plan (CIWP) goals with input from students, staff, families, and other members of the community	
2	Regularly makes connections to the school vision and mission	
3	Advocates for historically marginalized students (persons of color, various gender identities, English learners, Special Education)	
COMPONENT 1b- <u>Strategic Planning & Change Management</u>: Works with staff and caregivers to align resources to school goals.		
4	Collaborates with LSC and school stakeholders to align the budget with the school's strategic plan	
5	Takes action to ensure that staff have the necessary materials, supplies, and equipment	
COMPONENT 1c- <u>Continuous Improvement</u>: Leads continuous improvement processes, including tracking school goals and addressing areas of improvement.		
6	Encourages staff to be reflective and feel safe in admitting areas/ practices that need improvement	
7	Encourages use of data broken down to examine how different groups of students (especially historically marginalized) are doing	
8	Uses data to identify areas to prioritize for improvement	
9	Celebrates successes	

After you have assessed each Key Behavior, add the points and divide the total by 9 to get the Domain Score.

Domain 1 Score: Rounded to the nearest tenth (Between 1.0 and 4.0) _____

DOMAIN 2: Instructional Core

Key Behavior		Score (1-4)
COMPONENT 2a-Courses & Content: <i>Takes action to ensure academic programming responds to students' needs and sets them on a path to success after graduation.</i>		
1	Takes action to ensure course offerings and coursework prepare students for success in school and after graduation	
2	Takes action to ensures coursework is representative of diverse identities and perspectives of the student body and community	
COMPONENT 2b-Instructional Strategies: <i>Takes action to ensure instructional strategies meet needs of all types of students.</i>		
3	Understands instructional strategies aligned with the school focus (e.g., fine and performing arts, STEAM, gifted, magnet, and International Baccalaureate schools)	
4	Takes action to ensure each student receives instruction aligned to their needs	
COMPONENT 2c-Assessment Data: <i>Takes action to ensure the school monitors what students are learning and adjusts.</i>		
5	Takes action to ensure that teachers use common tests to track student progress	
6	Takes action to ensure teachers have time and protocols to look at test results and make adjustments to instruction accordingly	

After you have assessed each Key Behavior, add the points and divide the total by 6 to get the Domain Score.

Domain 2 Score: Rounded to the nearest tenth (Between 1.0 and 4.0) _____

DOMAIN 3: Climate & Culture

Key Behavior		Score (1-4)
COMPONENT 3a-Family & Community Engagement: <i>Builds strong relationships with families, LSCs, and community members.</i>		
1	Is visible and approachable (e.g., at school and community events, parent meetings, etc.)	
2	Encourages those most impacted by a decision to contribute their perspectives	
3	Uses multiple strategies to communicate with families and the community that are aligned to their preferences for format, tone, and language	
COMPONENT 3b-Connectedness & Well-being: <i>Creates a safe and welcoming environment for students, staff, and self</i>		
4	Takes action to ensure safety of students, staff, and self	
5	Seeks to understand and demonstrate value for identities and values of students and staff	
COMPONENT 3c-Systems & Structures: <i>Effectively communicates and manages school logistics.</i>		
6	Ensures that students, staff, and families receive clear and timely information	
7	Creates schedules and procedures (e.g., for class transitions, dismissal, recess, etc.) that are safe and meet student needs	

After you have assessed each Key Behavior, add the points and divide the total by 7 to get the Domain Score.

Domain 3 Score: Rounded to the nearest tenth (Between 1.0 and 4.0) _____

DOMAIN 4: Talent

Key Behavior		Score (1-4)
COMPONENT 4a- <u>Development & Evaluation</u>: Provides strong professional learning opportunities for staff		
1	Creates multiple opportunities for teacher learning, including large group professional development, grade level and content team specific development, and/or individualized coaching	
2	Provides (or ensures others provide) timely feedback to teachers to help them improve	
COMPONENT 4b- <u>Professional Culture & Retention</u>: Creates a positive working environment for staff		
3	Builds trusting relationships with and among staff (e.g., provides opportunities for staff to get to know one another through social events or personality tests, etc.)	
4	Conveys care and appreciation (e.g., calling to check in on a staff member who is sick, handwriting notes, acknowledging individual and team accomplishments, hosting celebration events)	
COMPONENT 4c- <u>Distributed Leadership</u>: Builds strong teams and shares leadership		
5	Oversees an Instructional Leadership Team and ensures there is time and space for the team to collaborate and plan	
6	Develops leadership skills of other staff and distributes responsibilities to them	

After you have assessed each Key Behavior, add the points and divide the total by 6 to get the Domain Score.

Domain 4 Score: Rounded to the nearest tenth (Between 1.0 and 4.0) _____

Principal Professional Practice Summary

Complete the table below by entering the Domain Scores from pages 1 through 3 into the Domain Score column. These Domain Scores are then multiplied by the Weights listed below to calculate a Weighted Score. The Weighted Scores are then added together to determine the Principal's Professional Practice Score. This section of the Principal Performance Evaluation must be completed and voted on by the LSC by May 30th.

Domain	Description	Domain Score	Weight (%)	Weighted Score
Domain 1	Organizational Leadership		0.25	
Domain 2	Instructional Core		0.25	
Domain 3	Climate and Culture		0.25	
Domain 4	Talent		0.25	
Preliminary Principal Professional Practice Score				
Preliminary Principal Professional Practice Rating Level (See Rating Key)				
Final Principal Professional Practice Score				
Final Principal Professional Practice Rating Level (See Rating Key)				

Date the LSC Voted to Approve the Principal Professional Practice Score and Rating Level: _____

LSC Chair Signature: _____

	Number of Votes
Yes Votes	
No Votes	
Abstained from Vote	

Comments

If the Final Principal Professional Practice Evaluation Rating is different from the Preliminary Principal Professional Practice Rating above, please provide an explanation below.

Principal Responses:

Student Growth and Other Measures

The Student Growth and Other Measures score is calculated by the CPS Office of Accountability based on the scoring found in the Board's School Accountability policy for the metrics specified by the CEO. The same metrics and scoring used for the CEO's Principal Evaluation will be used for the LSC's Principal Evaluation. The metrics specified by the CEO and related scoring are itemized on the Student Growth and Other Measures report provided to LSCs by the CPS Office of Accountability in the Fall. Please enter the Score and Rating Level from the CPS Student Growth and Other Measures report below.

Indicator	Description	Score (1-4)
Student Growth and Other Measures	Score from metrics specified by the CEO and itemized in the Student Growth and Other Measures Report for LSCs	
Student Growth and Other Measures Rating Level (See Rating Key)		

Preliminary Summative Rating

Complete the table below by entering the Principal Professional Practice Score and the Student Growth and Other Measures Score into the column labeled Score. Then multiply each Score by .50 to determine a Weighted Score. These Weighted Scores are then added together to determine the Preliminary Summative Rating. If for any reason a Student Growth and Other Measures report is not issued to a school for a particular school year, the final rating shall be determined based on the Principal Professional Practice Score only, which shall include any Additional Indicators. This Preliminary Summative rating is subject to final review and determination by the LSC. In the event the LSC awards a Final Summative Rating that is different from the Preliminary Summative Rating, the LSC shall include an explanation on page 5.

Component	Score	Weight	Weighted Score
Principal Practice		0.50	
Student Growth and Other Measures		0.50	
Preliminary Summative Rating Score			
Preliminary Summative Rating Level			

Additional Indicators (Optional)

The Additional Indicators section is optional. The LSC and principal may decide to include Additional Evaluation Indicators to the principal's annual performance evaluation. All Additional Indicators must be agreed upon by the LSC and principal and recorded by November 1st or such later date as specified by the CEO. If more than two Additional Indicators are specified, please attach additional pages. For each indicator included below, write a description of the indicator. Please use these indicators to inform the Final Summative Principal Evaluation Rating.

Indicator	Description
Indicator 1 (optional)	
Indicator 2 (optional)	

Rating Key

Rating	Min. Score	Max. Score
Excellent	3.5	4
Proficient	2.5	3.4
Developing	1.5	2.4
Unsatisfactory	1	1.4

Final Summative Principal Evaluation Rating

The LSC shall determine the Principal's Final Summative Evaluation Rating after considering all scores in the Preliminary Summative Rating section of this form along with the additional indicators and other factors deemed relevant. Please check the box below to record the Final Summative Rating issued to the Principal. If the Final Summative Rating is different from the Preliminary Summative Rating, the LSC shall indicate the reasons and rationale for the differences in the Comments section provided below.

	Rating	
Final Summative Principal Evaluation Rating	Excellent	
	Proficient	
	Developing	
	Unsatisfactory	

Date the LSC voted to approve the Final Summative Principal Evaluation Rating Level: _____

Number of Votes

Yes Votes	
No Votes	
Abstained from Vote	

Comments

LSC additional Principal Evaluation comments below.
If the Final Summative Principal Evaluation Rating is different from the Preliminary Summative Rating on page 3,
please provide an explanation below as well.

Principal Responses:

Signatures

LSC Chair Name (print)	Date	Signature
Principal Name (print)	Date	Signature

Appendix A: [Principal Evaluation Form](#)

Appendix B: Principal Evaluation Online Tool (PEOT)

The **example** below illustrates how the online tool will tabulate the LSC's individual scores.

Directions: The LSC will assign a numerical value to each Key Behavior using a 1-4 scale where 1=Strongly Disagree, 2=Disagree, 3=Agree and 4=Strongly Agree.

This step will be completed by PEOT:

Key Behavior		Strongly Disagree 1	Disagree 2	Agree 3	Strongly Agree 4	N/A
Component A: Vision, Mission & Goals: Collaborates with the school community to set vision, mission and goals that reflect high expectations for every student.						
1	Creates Continuous Improvement Work Plan (CIWP) goals with input from students, staff, families, and other members of the community			3		
2	Regularly makes connections to the school vision and mission		2			
3	Advocates for historically marginalized students (persons of color, various gender identities, English learners, Special Education)			3		
Component B: Strategic Planning & Change Management: Works with staff and caregivers to align resources to school goals.						
4	Collaborates with LSC and school stakeholders to align the budget with the school's strategic plan		2			
5	Takes action to ensure that staff have the necessary materials, supplies, and equipment			3		
Component C: Continuous Improvement: Leads continuous improvement processes, including tracking school goals and addressing areas of improvement.						
6	Encourages staff to be reflective and feel safe in admitting areas/ practices that need improvement		2			
7	Encourages use of data broken down to examine how different groups of students (especially historically marginalized) are doing			3		
8	Uses data to identify areas to prioritize for improvement				4	
9	Celebrates successes				4	

TOTAL POINTS	26
COMPETENCY SCORE	2.9

Appendix C: Sample Calculation for Combining Domain Scores into a Final Principal Professional Practice Rating

When calculating the final overall Principal Professional Practice Rating, each of the 4 domains are equally weighted.

Domains		Weight
1	Organizational Leadership: Oversees systems, structures, and processes for continuous improvement	25%
2	Instructional Core: Ensures rigorous and coherent curriculum, instruction and assessments aligned to the needs of every student	25%
3	Climate & Culture: Ensures that organizational norms, routines and systems equitably promote the students' intellectual, social, and emotional development	25%
4	Talent: Ensures development, and retention of diverse talent and cultivates distributed leadership structures	25%

In the example below, a performance level is identified for each domain based on the scores recorded for the Key Behaviors. The performance level is multiplied by the weight and then the weighted points are totaled to determine the overall Principal Professional Practice Score. The Principal Professional Practice Score is then converted into a "Proficient" rating according to the Summative Rating Key on the next page.

Domain	Performance Level	Weight	Points
Domain 1 – Organizational Leadership: Oversees systems, structures, and processes for continuous improvement	2.9	25%	.73
Domain 2 – Instructional Core: Ensures rigorous and coherent curriculum, instruction and assessments aligned to the needs of every student	3	25%	.75
Domain 3 – Climate & Culture: Ensures that organizational norms, routines and systems equitably promote the students' intellectual, social, and emotional development	3	25%	.75
Domain 4 – Talent: Ensures development, and retention of diverse talent and cultivates distributed leadership structures	4	25%	1
Principal Practice Total Points			3.23
Overall Principal Practice Rating			Proficient

Rating	Principal Practice Rating
3.50-4.0	Excellent
2.50-3.49	Proficient
1.50-2.49	Developing
1.0 – 1.49	Unsatisfactory

Appendix D: Process for Including Optional Additional Indicators

In some cases, LSCs may want to identify areas of focus for the principal that are not included in either the Professional Practice or Student Growth and Other Measures sections. **Additional Indicators** are appropriate when a LSC feels that there are goals unique to the school that are important for the principal to prioritize.

If additional indicators are developed, they must be mutually agreed upon (agreement between the LSC and the Principal) no later than November 1st or such later date as specified by the CEO. Please use these indicators to inform the Final Summative Principal Evaluation Rating.

Appendix E: Legal Requirements for Principal Evaluation

For the annual evaluation, the LSC must meet with the principal at least once as it gathers information for the evaluation, as required by the Uniform Principal's Performance Contract.

- The LSC's evaluation of the principal must be approved by an affirmative vote of the majority of the serving members of the LSC in an open session.
- The ratings and contents remain confidential unless the principal wishes to release them to the public.
- The LSC and its committees must comply with the requirements of the Open Meetings Act during the evaluation process.
- Within 30 days after the principal's receipt of the LSC's annual evaluation, the LSC and principal may meet to discuss the evaluation (in a feedback session).
- The LSC may, but is not required to, adjust the evaluation ratings on the basis of the feedback session.
- Annually, the LSC must send a copy of its final summative principal evaluation rating to the principal and the CEO or Designee (Network Chief).

When in the Principal Performance Evaluation Process are Closed (Executive) Sessions Appropriate?

As stated above, the LSC and its committees must comply with the requirements of the Open Meetings Act during the evaluation process. However, when the LSC or its committees are discussing confidential personnel information, the LSC should meet in a closed or “executive” session of the LSC. Some examples of occasions when executive sessions are appropriate include:

- Evaluation committee meetings when a Principal Evaluation Committee is discussing evaluation ratings or the LSC is discussing or making decisions about the evaluation ratings.
- LSC meetings when members wish to discuss the content of the evaluation before voting to approve the ratings or to prepare for the feedback session; and the feedback session.
- Meetings to discuss confidential input from members of the school community.

Appendix F: Confidentiality Agreement and Code of Conduct for Principal Evaluation

There are some key specifics your Principal Evaluation Team must abide by when they are involved in the evaluation process, which is incorporated into the agreement below.

You may want to have each of the individuals who will be involved in your principal evaluation process sign this agreement, which incorporates these requirements. Your LSC Chairperson should collect the signed agreements during your first LSC meeting regarding principal evaluation. In addition, members should also monitor each other to ensure that all members are adhering to the following conditions.

- I agree that I will not make any evaluation decisions on the basis of a person’s race, color, ethnicity, national origin, religion, age, sex, marital status, parental status, mental or physical disability (unrelated to job performance), finances, or sexual orientation. Furthermore, I will not ask any questions or make any comments during the evaluation that pertain to these topics.
- I agree to adhere to the requirements of the Open Meetings Act.
- I agree that I will conduct the principal evaluation process and make a retention decision based on the best interests of the school as determined by the standards stated in the Illinois School Code.

Appendix G: Principal Performance Evaluation Support Materials

- Furthermore, I agree to keep all discussions, documentation, and information related to the principal evaluation process completely confidential.

Name: _____

Date: _____

Agreement based on materials developed by Designs for Change and PENCUL.

This list of support materials is provided to assist LSCs as they look for evidence of work in the four domains. This list contains examples and suggestions. **It is not an exhaustive list.** The exact types of supporting materials will vary from school to school. LSCs should consider both the quantity and quality of these materials, as well as the activities and programs they reflect.

Domain 1: Organizational Leadership

Component A: Vision, Mission & Goals: Collaborates with the school community to set vision, mission, and goals that reflect high expectations for every student

- List of CIWP team
- Team meeting sign-in sheets and/or minutes from 2 required meetings
- Principal's monthly reports to the LSC (Engagement process for CIWP)
- Family newsletters
- State of the School Presentation

Component B: Strategic Planning & Change Management: Works with staff and caregivers to align resources to school goals

- Minutes from grade-level team meetings
- Written vision and/or mission statement
- Principal's monthly reports to the LSC
- Budget Amendments/Transfers List

Component C: Continuous Improvement: Leads continuous improvement processes, including tracking school goals and addressing areas of improvement

- List of CIWP meetings and attendance rosters
- List of budget meetings and attendance rosters
- Sample of student data analysis with goals identified
- Schoolwide Data Tracker
- Celebratory Events (related to school goals)

Domain 2: Instructional Core

Component A: Courses & Content: Takes action to ensure academic programming responds to students' needs and sets them on a path to success after graduation

- Course Catalog
- Curriculum Scope & Sequence
- Lists and descriptions of student recognition or award programs
- Sample student learning contracts

Component B: Instructional Strategies: Takes action to ensure instructional strategies meet the needs of all types of students

- Instructional Planning Feedback

- Lesson or Unit Planning Feedback System/Tracker
- Copies of Teacher Lesson Plans
- Personalized Learning Plans
- Technology Plan
- List of innovative supplemental programs

Component C: Assessment Data: Takes action to ensure the school monitors what students are learning and adjusts

- Assessment Plan
- Student Data Dashboard/Tracker
- Personalized Learning Plans
- School/Team Professional Learning Agendas w/Minutes

Domain 3: Climate & Culture

Component A: Family & Community Engagement: Builds strong relationships with families, LSC, and community members

- List of parent activities/volunteer opportunities/meetings and names of participants
- Parent/community surveys and corresponding summaries of responses
- Newsletters, bulletins or flyers sent to families
- Number of parents who attended report card pick-up days
- Lists and descriptions of community partnerships
- Evidence of exhibitions of student work to maximize family engagement
- School website content

Component B: Connectedness & Well-being: Creates a safe and welcoming environment for students, staff, and self

- Clear expectations for student conduct and consistent consequences
- Newsletters and bulletins sent to students/staff
- Evidence of embedding mindfulness into schoolwide/classroom routines
- Collaborating with marginalized groups to leverage ideas of value affirming practices
- Intra-school conversations for students to explore culture and diversity
- Utilization of arts and culture as a tool for understanding and communicating with students and communities
- Professional learning conversations to develop staff capacity to initiate conversation about culture and diversity

Component C: Systems & Structures: Effectively communicates and manages school logistics

- Safety and security plan is on file
- Facilities, safety and security reports
- Communication protocols
- Schedules for staff collaboration/planning times, transitions, recess, and dismissal

Domain 4: Talent

Component A: Development & Evaluation: Provides strong professional learning opportunities for staff

- Staff development agendas, attendance rosters and workshop evaluations
- List of completed staff development activities (conferences, workshops, etc)
- List of state-required and other in-services/conferences attended by the principal
- List of principal's professional memberships
- List of principal's mentoring activities
- Professional Learning Plan

Component B: Professional Culture & Retention: Creates a positive working environment for staff

- Staff community building
- Staff wellness check-ins
- Evidence of retention strategy
- Celebration staff accomplishments, successes, and milestones

Component C: Distributed Leadership: Builds strong teams and shares leadership

- Evidence of a variety of teams to drive school improvement
- Instructional Leadership Team Schedule/Agenda and Meeting Minutes
- Leadership Team Coaching Tracker
- RACI Chart/First Responders List (if applicable)

Appendix H: The Cumulative Evaluation

A cumulative evaluation is conducted at the beginning of the fourth year of a principal's contract. The same evaluation form that is used for annual evaluations is used for the cumulative evaluation, except that the LSC takes into account the principal's performance during the previous three years, rather than just assessing one year's performance. In most cases, LSCs review the evaluation forms (if they are available) from the previous three years as the primary basis for the cumulative evaluation.

The rating scale is: "Excellent," "Proficient," "Developing," or "Unsatisfactory."

Please consult with your LSC Specialist if you need assistance.

Appendix I: Student Participation

The Student LSC representatives may voice their opinions and participate in the evaluation process but not vote on the approval of the evaluation or be counted to achieve quorum at any meeting addressing principal evaluation. If the process warrants a closed session, the students must:

- be voted in to participate
- offer feedback representative of the student body or their own view
- answer any relevant questions specific to the student feedback
- leave the closed meeting prior to any further discussion

NOTE: Neither the principal or the student should be counted toward quorum for principal selection, retention or evaluation.



LOCAL SCHOOL COUNCIL RESOURCE GUIDE

Part Six: Principal Selection

Introduction

In 1988, the Illinois General Assembly passed the “Chicago School Reform Act” which delegates the school principal selection authority to the school community’s elected Local School Council. Therefore, Principal Selection is one of the most important responsibilities of a Local School Council (LSC).

Principals are key to the success of all schools. Their role is complex and must be carried out effectively to ensure student success. The District understands the critical role of the principal to ensure all students reach their highest potential. The role of the LSC in the selection process is vital to ensure there is a high quality principal in every District school. The Chicago Public School District appreciates the time and dedication of LSC members to select a quality candidate who is the best fit for the school as the “contract principal”.

The Office of LSC Relations, Department of Principal Quality and the Chiefs of Schools are key resources to assist LSCs in the selection process. This section provides information necessary for the selection process.

GUIDELINES FOR PRINCIPAL SELECTION

This section outlines both the required and highly recommended steps in the principal selection process and is designed as a guide for the LSC. Each step of the process provides the Council with information that will offer a framework for selection.

Principal Selection Sequence

1. Organize the Selection Process
2. Prepare and Post Principal Position Advertisement
3. Review Resumes and Identify Candidates to Advance to Interviews
4. Conduct Candidate Interviews and Conduct Reference Checks
5. Hold Principal Candidate Forum
6. Select Finalists and Award Contract

LSC Responsibilities for Principal Selection

To select a new contract principal:

- Complete Principal Selection training with Office of Local School Council Relations (OLSCR).
- Work closely with the Chief of Schools to understand the current school and student performance, review the CIWP and identify the skills and qualifications needed of the best candidate to lead the school.
- Create a principal position advertisement to be posted on the CPS website, following approval from the Chief of Schools.
- Create the principal selection process timeline, including steps and activities including but not limited to review the submitted candidate materials, candidate interviews, candidate school site visits, candidate forum, and reference checks.
- Approve any desired contract addenda and obtain the Law Department's approval.
- Achieve consensus of seven or more LSC members to vote in favor of the contract principal.

STEPS TO SELECT A PRINCIPAL

The LSC must select a new principal if:

- The current principal's contract is not renewed
- The current contract principal leaves the position based on retirement, resignation, transfer, or other reason
- The principal is on extended leave and has exhausted the Family Medical Leave Act job-protected timeframe

If the LSC does not begin or complete the process of selecting a new contract principal, the CEO will appoint an acting and/or interim principal for the school until the LSC selects a new contract principal. The LSC must award a contract within 90 days of the former contract Principal's departure and seven (7) votes are needed for approval.

It is recommended that the LSC meet with the LSC specialist on principal selection so that all members hear the same information about principal selection. It is encouraged that LSC members review the Module 6 training or take the online training again so that it is fresh. Members are to have completed their training within the first six months from when they took office. Go to [LINK](#) or contact Office of local School Council Relations at 773-553-1400 for more Information.

THE NETWORK CHIEF CAN SUPPORT THE LSC IN THE NEW PRINCIPAL SELECTION PROCESS

The Network Chief can collaborate with the LSC in the principal Selection process by:

- Helping identify school needs based on performance data
- Providing recommendations for the advertisement
- Recommending interview questions
- Participating in interviews, community forums, or school walkthroughs

The Network Chief will work very closely with the newly selected principal:

- As the principal's direct supervisor
- Providing support, mentorship and coaching
- Providing ongoing professional development
- Creating a transition plan for a smooth start

The Network Chief will work closely with the new principal as a supervisor, mentor, coach, and trainer to ensure a smooth transition.

Training

We recommend that all members of the Local School Council complete Training Part 6, Selection of a Principal, before beginning the process. It is important that all members know what is required as they begin the new principal selection process. Go to <https://cps.edu/lsc> for information on [Training](#) or contact the Office of Local School Council Relations at 773-553-1400.

The Sequence to Select a Principal

Step 1. Organize the Selection Process

The discussion of the process for principal selection must be conducted during an open session of the LSC meeting or LSC committee meeting (including approving the candidates who will be moving on in the process). The use of closed sessions in the principal selection process is available only for review and discussion of individual candidate's qualifications and interviews.

A. Define the Structure of the Selection Process:

- Create a timeline for completing the selection process.
- Choose a Principal Selection Committee of LSC members and possible non- LSC members.
- Develop the steps and activities of the Selection Process (including conducting interviews, phone screens, school visits, candidate forums, etc.)
- Identify LSC members' roles in the selection process.
- Follow the Code of Conduct: The intent of the Code of Conduct Agreement is to ensure confidentiality and professionalism throughout the selection process. Each LSC committee member completes and signs the Code of Conduct Agreement (Form 1 in the Resources Section).

B. Selecting Participants for the Selection Committee

The LSC determines who will be on the selection committee. There are several options:

- All of the LSC members
- Subset of the LSC members
- Some LSC Members and non-LSC school community stakeholders (for example parents, community, school staff, etc.)
- Non-LSC Member Participants (Non-LSC members serve in an advisory capacity and provide recommendations to the LSC. Non-LSC members may vote on any Principal Selection Committee decision.)

The LSC must vote in open session to approve non-LSC Members as part of the Principal Selection Committee. (While the LSC may establish a Selection Committee which may include non-LSC members, we refer to the “LSC” as carrying out all selection activities and procedures in this section).

Step 2. Prepare and Post Principal Position Advertisement (Required)

A. Assess Needs of the School

- Conduct a comprehensive school and student performance assessment to identify the necessary skills and qualifications that the principal should possess to achieve school and student goals.
- Review school and student performance assessment results and identify experience, skills and qualifications necessary for a principal candidate to best meet the needs of the students and school community.
- Review the principal advertisement for the last principal selection process to see what they identified as qualifications to be a principal of their school.
- Consult with the Network Chief to review the school performance data, review the language to be used in the principal advertisement, and discuss the strengths and needs of the school.
 - This meeting is a public meeting that has been properly posted.

Utilize the “School Needs Questionnaire” (Form 2 in the Resources Section) and “School Strengths” (Form 3 in the Resources Section) to identify school strengths and needs. This information is important for the position advertisement and interview questions.

B. Draft advertisements include a list of required and preferred criteria of candidate experience, education, and other qualifications that are essential to student success and the school’s progress.

C. Identify the documents the candidate must submit, usually just a resume and cover letter. The cover letter is an opportunity for candidates to express their intent and explain how their experiences, knowledge and attributes qualify them for the position.

D. Vote to approve the position advertisement. **Note: this vote is required.**

Process to Post the Position Advertisement

1. [Email position advertisement](mailto:CPSPrincipals@CPS.edu) to Chief of Schools, LSC Specialist, and CPSPrincipals@CPS.edu for approval and posting on the CPS website. Note: Chief of Schools approval and posting on the CPS website for a minimum of ten (10) business days or fourteen (14) calendar days are required.

2. Email LSC and Chief **approved** ad to Department of Principal Quality, CPSPrincipals@cps.edu using the template in the [LINK](#).

The LSC may decide to advertise the position on additional sites. The LSC must pay for any additional advertisement costs. There are several different sources the LSC can use to find candidates for the principal's position. Targeted education sites can be helpful to promote the opportunity and expand the applicant pool. Sites to consider for additional posting include:

- Educational Magazines (Education Week)
- Professional and Educational Websites

Note: The deadline listed in the Principal Opportunities controls the end date of the application period. It is advisable to make sure that ads in other publications will be published at least several weeks before the deadline in the Principal Opportunities add.

Step 3. Review Resumes (Required) **and Identify Candidates to Advance to Interviews** (Recommended)

Process to Review Resumes and Identify Candidates

A) The Department of Principal Quality will email to the LSC Chair the complete list of eligible candidates and materials submitted by the candidates approximately two days after the advertisement closes. After the LSC receives the list of eligible candidates and materials submitted by candidates from the Department of Principal Quality, the LSC conducts a review of the submitted materials. It is recommended that the resume review is conducted in a closed session.

B) Resume review of all candidates is required and includes an analysis of the application and resume compared to the position criteria detailed in the advertisement. Recommended Sorting categories include:

- **Meets** Meets all required and preferred skills, qualifications and experience detailed in the advertisement and will advance to the interview step;
- **Requires Further Review** Meets all required skills, qualifications and experience detailed in the advertisement and requires further review by LSC to advance to interview step;
- **Does Not Meet** Does not meet the required skills, qualification and experience detailed in the advertisement and will not advance to the interview step.
- **Additional Research:** It is recommended that the LSC conduct additional research, if applicable, on the candidate's current school and position, including position title

confirmation, review of student performance data of the applicant's current school with emphasis on student growth using the Student Growth and Other Measures and School Report Card which can be found on the CPS website under "Find A School"/School Report which is at this link: <https://cps.edu/findaschool>.

- C) Identify candidates to advance to interviews based on resume, cover letter review and additional research if conducted. In a closed session, discuss the candidates and select three (3) to five (5) candidates to recommend to the LSC for advancement to interviews.
- D) In open session, LSC votes on which candidates will be interviewed.

Note: Resume review is required. Seven votes in favor of one candidate are required to award a contract. However, it is strongly recommended that a Principal contract not be awarded based solely upon resume review.

Step 4: Conduct Candidate Interviews and Conduct Reference Checks (Recommended)

Process for Conducting Interviews

LSCs should follow the agreed upon interview and selection activity structure. Quorum for the LSC or Interview Committee must be physically present to conduct interviews in closed session. Following are key steps for interview and selection activities.

- A) Identify committee members who will participate in interviews. Choose at least four to six people to ask the interview questions during the first round of interviews. The interviewers should be objective and unbiased when asking questions and writing notes.

In deciding who should be part of the first interview team, think about whether or not there is anyone who has had previous interviewing experience, and who has the available time to participate in all the interviews. All interviewers should participate in all interviews to ensure consistent assessment of candidates. Remember to follow the established operating agreements to help make the best decision.

Prepare objective, unbiased interview questions based on the criteria outlined in the position advertisement and school needs. Questions should be formatted in the behavioral interview style in order to have candidates articulate their experiences and accomplishments versus sharing what the candidate might do in the future. "Best Practices for Successful Interviews" (Form 6 in the Resources Section).

If the structure includes multiple rounds of interviews and site visits, the interview questions should be tailored to the activity. The initial interview typically focuses on learning about the candidate's experiences, gaining information about the candidates' leadership presence and

style, as well as, communication skills analyzing how the candidate talks about their work and engages with the LSC members.

If there is a panel of interviewers, one committee member should serve as moderator and timekeeper of the panel interviews. Determine who will ask questions. For example, one person could ask all the questions and others observe or multiple interviewers can ask questions. Phone screens are an efficient step for the initial interview screen of candidates.

B) Do not ask **discriminatory** or **illegal questions** (Form 7 in the Resources Section). Illegal and discriminatory questions can lead to a legal challenge of the selection process.

C) Define the rating criteria to objectively assess each candidate from the interview. An interview note sheet and rubric should be developed to ensure consistent rating and analysis of candidates by each interviewer.

D) Schedule interview days and times according to the selection process timeline. One committee member should be the point of contact for the candidates. This person should send the interview invitation, interview confirmation and all follow-up communications with the candidates.

E) Conduct initial interviews – phone screen or in-person. All candidates must be asked the same questions. Interviews must be the same length of time for each candidate.

Prepare candidate materials for each interviewer including candidate resume and cover letter, interview questions and interview notes and rubric sheets.

Remember that the LSC is gathering information about the candidate, but the candidate is also gathering information about the LSC and the school. Prepare materials for candidates, such as school paper, local news articles on the school, information about interesting school programs.

During interviews, engage the candidate and be objective, consistent and do not pre-judge candidates.

Following are tips for the interview:

- Introduce - Begin the interview with each interviewer introducing themselves and their relationship to the school and LSC. After the introductions, let the candidate do most of the talking while the interviewers listen.
- Inform - Provide an overview of the selection and interview process.
- Educate - Tell the candidate about your school and school community.
- Rapport - Establish a rapport with the candidate. When candidates feel relaxed and comfortable in an interview, they often reveal more about themselves. The more information the interviewers learn about the candidates, the better the decisions will be.
- Engage - Involve students in the process. For example, have students welcome candidates to interviews and lead candidates on tours of school. How candidates engage with students can be very informative of the candidates' leadership and communication style

At in-person interviews, have each candidate complete the "Reference Authorization Form" (Form 9 in the Resources Section)

The purpose of the post Interview process is to debrief each interview and determine which candidates:

- Advance to next round of interviews or selection activity
- Need further review before advancing to next round of interviews or selection activity
- Do not advance in the selection process

In a **closed session**, interviewers should individually compile notes and ratings. After individual interviewer notes and ratings are complete, the LSC discusses the candidates and the information that has been gathered about them to narrow the candidate pool to one (1) to three (3) finalists.

In open session, LSC votes to select one (1) to three (3) finalist candidates for the next round of interviews or selection activity.

F) Notify applicants who do not advance to initial interview should be notified by phone or email by the LSC Chair. The notification should state appreciation for interest in the position and that the individual is not being considered for the principal position with the school at this time. This notification should be sent within three (3) to five (5) business days of the decision/recommendation.

Notify applicants who are selected to advance to interviews should be notified by phone or email by the LSC Chair of their advancement and the next steps in the selection process.

G) Conduct a **second round of interviews** if needed (optional). In addition to steps established for initial interviews, the LSC should employ the following steps for **the second round of interviews**:

- Preparation of questions
- Structure of interview and which committee members will ask questions

- Post interview debrief discussion
- Determine which candidates to advance to next step in process

H) **Conduct Reference Checks** (Recommended)

Use the Tip Sheet on “Conducting Reference Checks” and utilize the “Competency- Based Form for Reference Checks” (Form 10 in the Resources Section). Decide who will conduct the reference checks. This should be done when meeting to select the candidates to invite for second interviews. Conduct reference checks during the same time period that the second round of interviews are taking place. Members of the committee who are not participating in the interview can do the reference checking.

- Utilize the “Competency-Based Form for Reference Checks” (Form 10 in the Resources Section)
- Prepare a list of questions to ask for references.
- Assign reference checks.
- Preview reference check procedures.
- Check references of candidates.
- Get references from three (3) sources:
 - Contact the references the candidate provided.
 - Contact an LSC member or members at the candidate’s former school to get references.
- Contact one or more individuals at the candidate’s school not named by the candidate. The names of such individuals may be obtained from the candidate’s references.
- Prepare reports on reference checks.

I) **Conduct School Site Visits** (optional)

Use the **Information Sheet** on “School Visit to Your Candidates’ School” and worksheet for “School Visit at Your School” (Form and Information Sheets 11 and 12 in the Resources Section). Be observant and pay attention to how well the candidate communicates and relates to staff, students and parents.

When planning a visit to the candidate’s current school, clear two or three possible visit days with the principal but do not disclose the exact date of the visit. When inviting the candidate to visit the LSC’s school, involve some students to assist in conducting the tours.

a) Visit to Finalist Schools:

- Prepare site visit checklist based on CPS Performance Standards and school’s criteria for principal.
- Utilize the “Worksheet for School Visit to the Candidate’s School” (Form 11 in the Resources Section).
- Preview site visit procedures.
- Complete site visit.
- Prepare a report on site visit.

b) Visit to LSC’s School:

- Utilize the “Worksheet for School Visit at Your School” (Form 12 In Resources).
- Prepare site visit checklist based on CPS Performance Standards and school’s criteria for principal.

Step 5: Hold Candidate Forum for School Community (optional)

Utilize the “Scheduling Form for Community Forum” (Form 13 in the Resources Section) and the Information on “Conducting Community Forum” (Tip Sheet 9) found in the Tip Sheets to schedule and conduct the forum.

A) Prepare for Community Forum

The LSC presents the finalists in a structured public forum and allows those interested to ask questions of candidates. The LSC Chair should confirm the schedule with LSC members and candidates.

- Preview procedures for forum
- Announce the Forum
- Conduct the Forum

Step 6: Select Finalists and Award Contract (Required)

A) Select two (2) to three (3) finalists

- Review documents and reports
- Adjust plan if candidates do not meet criteria
- Vote in open session to select finalists Note: this vote is required.

Note: While the Open Meetings Act allows the LSC to discuss, consider, and come to a tentative agreement, the action to hire a candidate must be made in an open meeting. These discussions must include a public recital of the nature of the matter being considered and other information that will inform the public of the business being conducted. The finalists must be identified by name during this meeting.

B) Addenda to Contract (optional)

In closed session, the LSC discusses any possible addenda to be added to the principal contract. In open session, the LSC discusses and votes on addenda to add to the principal contract. The LSC sends the draft addenda to the Law Department. If the Law Department changes the addenda the LSC needs to vote in open session on the revised addenda. The LSC informs the candidates of the contract addenda.

B) Conduct Final Vote

LSC discusses final candidates in closed session and makes a final selection in open session.

Note: This vote in an **open session** of the LSC meeting is required.

In a closed session:

- Discuss the candidates' traits as observed during the interviews, school visits and community forum.
- Review all the information gathered about each candidate to assist in making the final selections.
- Take a straw poll on the candidates, ranking them in order from 1 to 3, with 1 being the top candidate.
- Discuss what addenda to the contract, if any, would be appropriate, either for all candidates or for particular candidates.

In an **open session**:

Approve the final recommendations on the matters discussed in a closed session of the LSC. In open session make a motion to award to the principal selected a four-year principal contract (read any addenda to the contract) into the motion. Obtain a second to the motion and open discussion of the motion. Call the question and vote on the motion. The motion requires at least seven (7) yes votes for a new principal contract and a majority of the serving LSC members if this is a contract renewal.

C) Complete five (5) original Uniform Principal Performance Contract forms, making sure all spaces are completed and vote tally is recorded accurately, and all LSC members voting affirmatively sign the Certification of Principal Selection By LSC form.

D) Obtain signatures of the LSC Chairperson, LSC Secretary and the new Principal on the five (5) original copies.

E) Provide an original signed contract to: 1. Principal, 2. LSC Record Keeper, 3. Department of Principal Quality, 4. Office of LSC Relations and 5. Network Office. The individual delivering the contracts should receive a receipt from the Office of LSC Relations, the Department of Principal Quality and the Network Office. See Principal Position Principal Career Opportunities on the CPS website

F) Review of Contract

- The Department of Principal Quality manages the review of the signed contract by the Board of Education's Law Department.
- If the Law Department identifies issues with the contract, the Office of LSC Relations works with the LSC Chairperson and Principal to correct issues and submit a revised contract to the Department of Principal Quality.

G) Presentation of Contract to the Board of Education

- Once the principal contract has been reviewed by key District departments, the contract Board Report is presented to the Board of Education to accept and file. The Board does not approve contracts. The Board's role is to accept and file.
- If the LSC does not reach consensus to award a contract, the LSC completes the following process:
- If LSC cannot select a new contract principal with seven (7) votes, the LSC shall submit a list of three (3) candidates in order of preference to the Department of Principal Quality to submit to the CEO.
- The CEO may then select one (1) of the candidates to be offered the contract.
- If the CEO declines to select a candidate as contract principal, the LSC may vote in open session to offer a contract to the candidate of their choice, including a contract with any addenda approved by the Law Department.
- Thereafter, the LSC submits five (5) original contracts to the appropriate Board Departments for acknowledgment.

If the LSC does not submit the list or the CEO declines to select a recommended candidate, the LSC may begin the principal search process over in lieu of selecting one of the previously considered candidates as the principal. If the LSC fails to submit three candidates in order of preference to the CEO or the CEO declines to select a recommended candidate as the principal, the CEO will appoint a principal on an interim basis for a period of one year or until the school's LSC awards a contract.

If the LSC selects a candidate with seven (7) votes, execute the following:

- The LSC Chairperson, LSC Secretary and the candidate selected sign five (5) original contracts as well as any approved addendum to the contract.
- Determine who will send the certification form and the signed contracts (including approved addenda) to CPS.

LEGAL RESPONSIBILITIES AND DEFINITIONS

LSC without Authority to Award Principal Contract

If a school is on probation, the LSC does not always lose their authority to select and award a principal contract. If the Chicago Board of Education (the Board) has removed a school's contract principal after making a determination pursuant to Illinois School Code 34-8.3, the LSC does not have the authority to award a principal contract. The LSC's authority will be reinstated after the school is off probation pursuant to District Policy. To find out more information about a school's performance, consult the CPS website or the Network office.

If the school has been on probation for 5 or more years and the principal was removed as part of the Illinois School Code 34-8.3 action then the Network Officer and the LSC will consult on the appointment of a principal.

Qualified Candidates

- Candidates must have satisfied the Board's current CPS Principal Eligibility Policy (Board Policy (23-1025-P04)) requirements in order to be awarded a four-year principal contract.
- The Principal Talent Office manages the CPS principal eligibility process. If a candidate has satisfied requirements of the CPS Principal Eligibility Policy, the person is deemed Eligible and added to the list of eligible candidates. Only candidates who have met the eligibility requirements can apply for a principal position and be awarded a contract.

Legal Requirements for the Selection of a New Contract Principal

If a LSC has voted not to renew the contract of its current principal, the Illinois School Code 105 ILCS 5/34-2.3 provides that the LSC "shall" select a new contract principal no later than 45 days before the current principal's contract expires (May 15 if it expires on June 30.)

If a vacancy in the contract principal's position arises due to death, resignation, or other reasons, the Illinois School Code requires that the LSC "shall" select a new contract principal no later than 90 days after the vacancy arises.

The Code also requires that seven (7) members must vote "yes" to select a new principal, regardless of the number of LSC vacancies. Like all formal votes of the LSC, the vote to offer a four-year contract must be taken in an open meeting.

REMINDERS

The current principal and student member(s) of LSCs cannot participate in the vote nor do they count toward quorum. The LSC is accountable to maintain membership quorum required to conduct votes including voting to award a principal contract.

If a teacher LSC member decides to become a candidate for the principalship, he/she must abstain from voting on the renewal of the current principal's contract and must resign from the LSC prior to the start of the principal selection process. Otherwise, the teacher shall be ineligible to apply for the principalship.

The Illinois School Code (105 ILCS 5/34-2.3-1.C.ii) further provides that if the LSC fails to select a new principal no later than 45 days before the current principal's contract expires or within 90 days of the date a vacancy in the position arises, it "shall" submit a list of three candidates for the position in order of preference to the CEO.

After receiving the list of three (3) candidates, the CEO has thirty (30) days to select one of the candidates as the school's new contract principal for the next four years. If the LSC fails to select a new contract principal and fails to send the list of candidates to the CEO or the CEO does not select one of the candidates as the new contract principal, the CEO will appoint a principal on an interim basis for a period of one year or until the school's LSC awards a contract with seven "yes" votes

The Uniform Principal's Performance Contract

The Uniform Principal's Performance Contract was adopted by the Board of Education in June 2014, Board Report 14-0625-EX12 and is effective for all contracts signed after June 25, 2014.

In addition to this standard contract, the LSC may negotiate additional criteria with the selected principal candidate, to be added to the contract. The Illinois School Code permits the LSC and principal to add "additional criteria", the addenda, to the principal's contract of a rehired or new contract principal, but only when the contract is negotiated. Proposed addenda must be consistent with other provisions of the Uniform Principal's Performance Contract, cannot be discriminatory and be aligned to provisions of state law concerning the authority and responsibility of the principal.

Proposed addenda must be approved by the CPS Law Department.

Addenda may focus on a key practice or initiative that the LSC wants the principal to follow or complete during the contract.

Here are two examples of contract addenda:

- The principal agrees to develop a comprehensive computer technology program that engages fourth to eighth graders in activities designed (1) to develop student competence in the use of computers as research tools and (2) to perform demanding academic tasks, such as the preparation of research papers, using computers. The program proposal must be developed within the first year of the contract and presented to the LSC for review and approval and implementation no later than the second year of the contract.
- The principal agrees to develop a comprehensive discipline program reflecting input from all stakeholders and specifically addressing classroom management, school discipline in all areas of the school and its grounds, related education for all staff, and the reduction of suspensions. The plan must state clear roles and responsibilities of the assistant principal, staff, students, parents, and other pertinent parties. The program proposal must be developed within the first year of the contract and be presented to the LSC for review and approval and implementation no later than the second year of the contract.

If the LSC decides to renew the incumbent contract principal, the principal receives a new contract and addenda may be added to the standard contract.

Pursuant to 105 ILCS 5/34.2.4(b), schools designated as alternative schools have governing bodies appointed by the Board. These appointed bodies (Appointed LSCs and Boards of Governors [ALSCs and BOGs]) recommend up to 3 candidates to the Chief Executive Officer to select a candidate as their school's contract principal. The appointed bodies do not award principal contracts. For further details please contact the Office of LSC Relations or the Board's Law Department.

Types of Principals

Contract

Selected or retained in four-year terms. The contract principal may displace the incumbent assistant principals and hire new assistant principals. Is a member of the LSC and permitted to vote excluding principal evaluation, contract renewal & selection

Interim

Appointed to fill the position of principal if the LSC does not have the authority to award a principal contract, the contract principal is out of the school for an extended period, or the LSC does not come to a consensus to award a contract. The interim principal may displace and hire assistant principals. Is a member of the LSC and permitted to vote excluding principal evaluation, contract renewal & selection

Acting

Assigned to cover the principal position for up to 100 school days, which can be renewed at the discretion of the Chief Executive Officer. The acting principal cannot displace incumbent assistant principals. Not a member of the LSC and not permitted to vote.

Administrator in Charge (Retired Principal)

Assigned retired principal to cover a principal position on a temporary basis who serves at the discretion of the Chief Executive Officer. An administrator in charge is not a member of the LSC and therefore, does not count for quorum and is not permitted to vote on or influence LSC business.

Appendix I: Student Participation

The Student LSC representatives may voice their opinions and participate in the evaluation process, but not vote on the approval of the evaluation or be counted to achieve quorum at any meeting addressing principal evaluation.

- offer feedback representative of the student body or their own view
- answer any relevant questions specific to the feedback
- leave the closed meeting prior to any further discussion

FORMS AND INFORMATION SHEETS

Form 1--REQUIRED

Code of Conduct and Confidentiality Agreement

Form 2

School Needs Questionnaire

Form 3

School Strengths

Form 4

Worksheet for Resume Screen

Form 5

Resume Screening Guide

Form 6

Best Practices for Successful Interviews

Form 7

Illegal and Discriminatory Questions

Form 8

Interview Competency Assessment Form

Form 9

Authorization for Reference Check

Form 10

Competency-Based Reference Form for Reference Check

Form 11

Worksheet for School Visit to the Candidate's School

Form 12

Worksheet for School Visit at Your School

Form 13

Scheduling Form for Community Forum

Form 14

Certification of Principal Selection by Local School Council

Form 15

Certification of Principal Selection by ALSC

Form 16

Certification by LSC to Submit a List of Principal Candidates to the CEO

Form 1

Code of Conduct and Confidentiality Agreement

I agree that I will not make any selection decisions on the basis of a person's race, color, ethnicity, national origin, religion, age, sex, marital status, parental status, mental or physical disability (unrelated to job performance), finances, or sexual orientation. Furthermore, I will not ask any questions or make any comments during the evaluation that pertain to these topics.

I agree to adhere to the requirements of the Open Meetings Act.

I agree that I will conduct the principal evaluation process and make a selection decision based on the best interests of the school as determined by the standards stated in the Illinois School Code.

I agree that I will not conduct this principal evaluation process or make a retention decision based on personal issues not related to standards stated in the Illinois School Code.

Furthermore, I agree to keep all discussions, documentation, and information related to the principal selection process completely confidential.

Name: _____ Date: .

Agreement based on materials developed by Designs for Change and PENCIL

Form 2

School Needs Questionnaire

1. What are the school's biggest challenges, or needs?
2. How do you think a principal can best help us overcome those challenges or needs?
3. What are our school's greatest strengths or success?
4. Is there anything else you can think of that will help us to find the best possible principal for our school?

Form 3

School Strengths

The purpose of this worksheet is to identify selling points you can use to help candidates become excited about the opportunity to be your school's principal. You can use the responses people gave on the School Needs Questionnaire/Survey and/or conduct a brainstorming session to create your list of school strengths.

Some great things about our school are:

Form 4

Resume Review

Using the “Worksheet for Resume Review” (Form 5), have all members of the LSC or a subgroup of the LSC review all of the resumes and cover letters submitted and discuss them to help ensure consistency.

A) Review the Candidates’ Resumes and Cover Letters

Look for the established key characteristics in the resumes and cover letters to identify 3 to 5 candidates to interview. Below are some steps to assist the LSC in making decisions based on these written materials.

- Avoid bias and discrimination in the screening process.
- Refine, as necessary, the “Worksheet for Resume Screen (Form 5),” so that the revised form lists the “Top Priority Principal Competencies” that are specific criteria for the LSC principal selection search.
- Rate each candidate (looking at both the resume and accompanying cover letter) on the indicated scale on the form from 1 to 4, with “1” representing “no evidence that the candidate possesses this skill” and “4” representing “strong evidence that the candidate possesses this skill.”
- Tally the points for the chosen set of skills that the candidate was given. Since all skills may not be equally important to the school’s needs, this total should not be used as an absolute guide. Nevertheless, the total score gives some indication as to whether there is a good match between the school’s needed skills and the candidate’s skill.
- Review resumes and cover letters for errors in spelling, grammar, job history and performance data that could provide additional information on the candidate to be used in consideration of advancement in the process.
- Select candidates to interview, require further review before advancing to interview and not advancing to interview. Indicate category at bottom of form.

B) Categorize the Candidates

- Once each member of the group has read the applications individually, divide them into three (3) groups – **Meets; Requires Further Review; Does Not Meet** based upon enthusiasm about interviewing the person.
- Identify applicants for which the decision to interview is unanimous or nearly unanimous.
- Decide on others to be interviewed, with the group reaching consensus through discussion.

Discussions about a specific candidate’s qualifications should take place in a **closed meeting** but any candidate selections for interview must be voted on in an **open meeting**.

Form 5

Worksheet for Resume Screen

Complete this form as you review the resumes of potential candidates.

Your Name: _____

Candidate Name: _____

Chicago Leadership Collaborative (CLC) Graduate: Yes No. Date:

Top priority principal skills

Points:

1=low to 4= high

1	2	3	4
1	2	3	4
1	2	3	4
1	2	3	4
1	2	3	4
1	2	3	4
1	2	3	4
1	2	3	4 Quality of Candidate Letter
1	2	3	4 Quality of Candidate Writing

Total Score =

Categorize the candidate in one of the following three groups by writing a letter on the line below:

- **A Meets** Meets all required and preferred skills, qualification and experience detailed in the advertisement and will advance to interview step;
- **B Requires Further Review** Meets most required skills, qualification and experience detailed in the advertisement and requires further review by LSC to advance to interview step;
- **C Does not Meet** Does not meet the required skills, qualification and experience detailed in the advertisement and will not advance to the interview step.

Candidate Rating: _____

Form 6

Successful Interview Best Practices

- ✓ To help the applicant focus, begin by saying something like the following:

"We have reviewed your resume, and we are familiar with the major steps in your career. Could you discuss the major competencies we seek and give examples of how you have demonstrated them?"

 - Does the applicant focus on providing a comprehensive response to this question, or does he or she simply summarize a set of experiences in his or her career?
 - Politely press the candidate for specific examples of real events from his or her experience. Turn the need into a question that begins with a phrase like: "tell me about a time when...", or "Give me an example of..." or "Describe a situation where you..."
- ✓ Ask **follow-up / probing questions** to get more detail about the candidate's experience.
 - For example: *"What was the context that told you there was a problem?" "What was your role in resolving it?" "On what resources did you rely?" "What was the result of your efforts?" "What were the difficulties you faced?" "What did you learn?" "What, if anything, would you do differently if given the chance?"*
- ✓ Repeat this same process of selecting and developing questions and follow-up questions for all the key skills that the LSC has identified.
- ✓ Another useful area to explore is to ask: *"What are some of the things you would like to know about our school that would allow you to be an effective leader here?"* The interviewer can pursue this line of questioning by providing some data and/or by citing some specific real problems the LSC is trying to solve.
- ✓ Spend most of the interview time listening to what the candidates have to say.
- ✓ End the interview by asking whether there are questions that the applicant would like to ask about the school that he or she hadn't had a chance to discuss.
- ✓ Ask each candidate to sign the "Authorization for Reference Check" (Form 8) to ensure that the LSC has the candidate's permission to interview individuals familiar with his or her past experience.
- ✓ Also see Form 7 (illegal and discriminatory questions).

Successful Interview Best Practices (continued)

After the Interview

Assess the School's top priority principal skills for each candidate directly after each interview while the information the candidate shared is still fresh. Build in 5 to 10 minutes to discuss initial impressions.

Utilizing the “**Interview Competency Assessment Form**” (Form 8 in the Resources Section) or one created by the LSC provides the interviewers with a place to score candidates on the competencies, technical skills and specific experiences the LSC has chosen as selection criteria. In addition, it provides a place to write observations about the candidate's strengths and weaknesses, any concerns about the candidate and recommendation for whether or not the candidate should be invited back for another round of interviews.

Discuss the Results:

Hold a closed meeting to discuss the results of the interviews. Keep the following questions in mind throughout the discussion.

- Does the candidate meet the needs and requirements the LSC has established? (Be prepared to discuss specific evidence.)
- If yes, what are the candidate's strengths and weaknesses?

Process for discussing the interview results and selecting candidates for the next round of interviews:

- Each interviewer should review his/her interview notes (from Interview Worksheets if used) in order to reacquaint themselves with the candidates' qualifications.
- Each interviewer should determine which candidates are not worth pursuing before the discussion begins.
- Each interviewer should bring all notes, including their Interview Competency Assessment Forms and Interview Worksheets, to this meeting so that they can cite specific stories or examples given by candidates if necessary.

During the meeting to select candidates for the next round of interviews, keep these hints in mind:

- Review the summary of survey data (including school strengths, issues, problems and needs) as a reminder of what the LSC has identified as the school's priorities and the leadership skills needed in the new principal before the candidate interviews begin.
- Have everyone briefly share their opinions about how the interviews went. Solicit comments on how using the competency-based interview questions felt and in general what “worked well” and what “needed improvement”

Successful Interview Best Practices (continued)

- Determine which candidates received the highest ratings. Usually, time can be saved by eliminating the lowest rated candidates and only concentrating on discussing the highest rated individuals. Utilize the technique employed for initially screening the candidates' resumes.
 - o A = Candidates that meet the needs of the school and the LSC is definitely interested in pursuing.
 - o B = Candidates that meet many requirements but the LSC is uncertain about.
 - o C = Candidates that do not meet the needs of the school and therefore the LSC is not interested in pursuing

Discuss "A" candidates first, then the "B" candidates, and if necessary, move on to the "C" candidates.

- Discuss the positive attributes with regard to these candidates. Interviewers who gave the candidates a particularly high score in certain areas should explain why they did so by sharing some of the examples of specific answers the candidates gave during the interviews.
- Discuss the negative attributes with regard to these candidates. Interviewers who gave a candidate a particularly low score in certain areas should explain why they did so, based on what the candidate said or how she/he behaved during the interview.
- Discuss any factors that might have affected the scores given.
- Discuss and record any concerns, questions, or issues about each of the candidates so that these things can be addressed in the next round of interviews.
- Determine which candidates to invite back for the next round of interviews.
- Remember: All votes related to candidate selection must be taken at an open meeting. Is it not necessary, however, to refer to candidates by name until the final decision. Rather, the candidates may be referred to by a number.

✓ Notify Candidates of Next Steps

Decide who will call and send letters to inform the candidates who have not been selected for a future round of interviews and who will be invited for another interview. After each round of interviews, inform every candidate whether or not they will be invited back for the next round. Inform them by telephone or by mail within 3-5 days of the LSC's decision

Form 7

Illegal and Discriminatory Questions

Engaging the candidate and gleaning important information regarding skill and fit is instrumental in identifying the successful candidate. In this process it is easy to unintentionally ask a question or have a discussion that may seem harmless but opens the LSC to a discrimination suit/action.

Remember to plan ahead and think carefully about the questions to be asked. Also, keep in mind that sometimes the indirect question may actually be the hot button.

Whether in a casual conversation with the candidate or during the actual interview the LSC should not discuss the following topics or ask the listed questions.

Age

- How old are you?
- When did you graduate?
- How many years do you plan on working?
- How long have you been working?

Ethnicity & Place of Birth

- That is an interesting name, where does it originate from?
- What is your native language?
- Where were you born?
- What kind of accent is that?

Religion & Politics

- Do you go to church?
- Do you celebrate a <<insert>> holiday? What holidays do you observe?
- What political party do you support?

Marital Status, Children & Lifestyle Choices

- Are you married or have a partner?
- Do you have children? How old are they?
- Do you plan to start a family? Are you pregnant?
- Are you gay?
- What organizations or groups are you engaged with?
- What does your spouse or partner do for a living?
- With whom do you live?
- Do you own a car?
- Do you have outstanding debt?
- Do you have any tattoos or piercings?

Form 7

Illegal and Discriminatory Questions (Continued)

Health

- Do you smoke?
- Do you have a disability?
- Do you drink socially?
- How many days have you taken off from previous positions?
- “What’s wrong with your leg”
- When was the last time you used illegal drugs?

Military Service

- Are you a part of the National Guard?
- What type of discharge did you receive from the Military?
- Did you experience any combat?

Criminal Records

- Have you ever been arrested?

Occasionally, a candidate may inadvertently volunteer information in these areas. Should this occur do not pursue it further and politely steer the conversation back to a neutral subject.

Asking the same questions of each candidate also helps to eliminate the risk of entering into a conversation where taboo information is disclosed and keeps all applicants on an even playing field.

Form 8

Interview Competency Assessment Form Page 1

PRINCIPAL

Your School: _____

Interviewer: _____

Candidate's Name: _____

Chicago Leadership Collaborative (CLC) Graduate: Yes No.

Date: _____

Stage of process just completed: _____ 1st round interviews _____ 2nd round

interviews Technical Skills and Specific Experience: _____

Please rate the following skills according to this scale:

0 = None 2 = Minimal 4 = Moderate 6 = Good 8 = Excellent 10 = Exceptional

Behavioral Competencies

Please rate the following competencies using the competency scales:

- . 1. Educational/Curriculum Leadership
- . 2. Administrative Skills
- . 3. Community Awareness/Involvement
- . 4. Visionary Leadership/Change Management
- . 5. Prioritizing, Planning, and Organizing
- . 6. Communication Skills
- . 7. Influencing/Motivating
- . 8. Interpersonal Sensitivity
- . 9. Results Orientation

Interview Competency Assessment Form (Continued)

SUMMARY

Candidate Strengths

Candidate Weaknesses

Key Concerns

Recommendations

- ☐ _____ Recommend to continue interviewing
- ☐ _____ Recommend not to continue interviewing

Form 9

Authorization for Reference Check

This form is to be signed by candidates during the first interview.

I hereby authorize _____ (name of your school) to investigate, discuss and verify my educational and employment background, including but not limited to information regarding my character, general reputation, and professional characteristics.

Candidate's signature

Date

Form 10

Competency-Based Reference Form for Reference Check

Use this form in contacting the references of your active candidates. You will be conducting the reference checks for those candidates you have chosen to invite back for a second interview.

Reference Name: _____ Candidate's Name: _____

Chicago Leadership Collaborative (CLC) Graduate: Yes No.

Completed by: _____ Date: _____

Phone number of reference: _____

Nature and length of the relationship:

What are [Candidate's Name]'s strengths?

What are [Candidate's Name]'s weaknesses?

One of our most important school needs is _____ , so we are looking for someone who has a strong competency in _____ .

How well would [Candidate's Name] help us meet this need, and in what ways?

Competency-Based Reference Form (continued)

What difficulties would [Candidate's Name] have in helping us meet this need?

Would you hire [Candidate's Name] if you were in our position? Yes No If no, why?

If you were going to give us advice about how to work well with [Candidate's Name], what would it be?

[Ask about any concerns, issues or questions that arose during the interview process here.]

Do you have any additional comments about [Candidate's Name]?

Form 11

Worksheet for School Visit to the Candidate's School

This worksheet is to be filled out by the individuals who visit the candidate's school.

Your name: _____ Date of Visit: _____

Candidate's Name: _____

Chicago Leadership Collaborative (CLC) Graduate: Yes No.

Name of School: _____

What observations did you make about the ways in which the candidate interacted with other members of the school—administrators, teachers, and students?

How did the other members of the school seem to react to him/her?

In what ways did the candidate conduct him/herself that you particularly liked?

How did the candidate conduct him/herself differently than you would have liked?

Are there any concerns or questions you had that were addressed during the visit? If so, what were they, and how were they addressed?

Form 12

Worksheet for School Visit at Your School

This worksheet is to be filled out by the individual who escorts the candidate on the school visit at your school. The worksheet contains two sections: the first section should include the escort's impressions of the candidate and how he/she conducted themselves throughout the visit; the second section should contain the general impressions of those people who met the candidate during the visit.

Your Name: _____ Date of Visit: _____

Candidate's Name: _____

Chicago Leadership Collaborative (CLC) Graduate: Yes No.

For the escort:

In what ways did the candidate conduct him/herself well? (For example, the way that he/she interacted with the children, the initiative he/she took in introducing themselves to the staff)

How did the candidate conduct him/herself differently than you would have liked?

Do you have any concerns that arose from the school visit about the candidate and his/her ability to be an excellent principal for your school?

Worksheet for School Visit at Your School (continued)

For those who met the candidate during the visit:

Name: _____ Role (teacher, student, etc.): _____

Comments:

Name: _____ Role (teacher, student, etc.): _____

Comments:

Name: _____ Role (teacher, student, etc.): _____

Comments:

Name: _____ Role (teacher, student, etc.): _____

Comments:

Name: _____ Role (teacher, student, etc.): _____

Comments:

Name: _____ Role (teacher, student, etc.): _____

Comments:

Form 13

Scheduling Form for Community Forum

The following worksheet is to be used when you call the finalist candidates to schedule the community forum. You should write in the dates and times your LSC is available to host the community forum before you call the candidates. Then, present those options to each of the candidates to see when they are available. Finally, once you have matched everyone's schedules, write in the final date, time and location of the forum at the bottom of the page.

Your name: _____

Date: _____

To be completed before you call the candidates:

Dates and times LSC is available to host the community forum:

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

To be completed with Names of Candidates

CLC Graduate: Y N

Y N

Y N

Dates & times from the above list that each candidate is available for the forum:

_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

Final date and of forum:

Location of forum:

_____	_____
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Form 14 Certification of Principal Selection by Local School Council

NOTE: There must be a quorum of seven (7) elementary or eight (8) high school members physically present and the reference to high school student should be just "student".

14-0625-EX12 FINAL

EXHIBIT A

Certification by a Traditional Local School Council of a Principal Selection

(Please type or print)

School: _____

Principal Candidate's Name: _____

Contract Type: ☐ New ☐ Renewal

We, the members of the Local School Council, hereby certify that at our meeting of _____ (date)
a quorum of 7 members was physically present and we voted to select _____
as Principal and we further certify that the following is a true and accurate record of this vote:

	Number
LSC Members Currently Serving	
LSC Members Present at Meeting <i>(exclude Principal & H.S. Student Representative)</i>	
LSC Members Absent From Meeting <i>(exclude Principal & H.S. Student Representative)</i>	
Yes Votes*	
No Votes	
Abstained from Vote	

Further, we certify that we complied with the Open Meetings Act by posting public notice and an agenda for the meeting at least 48 hours in advance (and, if a special meeting, provided written notice to each member); and that the principal (and student representative if a high school) did not vote in the selection process and was (were) not counted for the purpose of determining whether a quorum existed at the above meeting.

Signatures of the Local School Council Members Who Voted **Yes** for Candidate Named Above:

Date: _____

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____

7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____
11. _____

Contract Type	* Votes Required to Award Contract
New Contract	7 Yes votes required
Renewal Contract	A majority of the members currently serving must vote Yes

Form 15

Certification of Principal Selection by ALSC

14-0625-EX12 FINAL

EXHIBIT B

Certification by an Appointed Local School Council of a Principal Contract Recommendation

(Please type or print)

School: _____

Contract Type: ☐ New ☐ Renewal

We, the members of the Appointed Local School Council, hereby certify that at our meeting of _____ (date) a quorum of members was physically present and we voted to recommend the following Principal Candidate(s) (up to 3) and we further certify that the following is a true and accurate record of this vote:

Recommended Candidate #1 _____

Recommended Candidate #2 _____

Recommended Candidate #3 _____

	Number
ALSC Members Currently Serving	
ALSC Members Present at Meeting (exclude Principal & H.S. Student Representative)	
ALSC Members Absent From Meeting (exclude Principal & H.S. Student Representative)	
Yes Votes	
No Votes	
Abstained from Vote	

Further, we certify that we complied with the Open Meetings Act by posting public notice and an agenda for the meeting at least 48 hours in advance (and, if a special meeting, provided written notice to each member); and further, that the principal (and student representative if a high school) did not vote in the recommendation process and was (were) not counted for the purpose of determining whether a quorum existed at the above meeting.

Signatures of the Appointed Local School Council Members Who Voted **Yes** to Recommend the Candidate(s) Named Above:

Date: _____

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____

8. _____
9. _____
10. _____
11. _____
12. _____
13. _____
14. _____

Form 16

Certification by LSC to Submit a List of Principal Candidates to the CEO

14-0625-EX12 FINAL

EXHIBIT A

Certification by a Traditional Local School Council to Submit a List of Principal Candidates to the CEO

For use when an LSC does not have the 7 required votes to award a Principal's Contract

(Please type or print)

School: _____

Network: _____

We, the members of the Local School Council, hereby certify that at our meeting of _____ (date), a quorum of 7 members was physically present and we were unable to directly select a new contract principal with seven (7) affirmative votes. Therefore, we voted _____ to _____ to _____ to submit
of "Yes" Votes # of "No" Votes # of Abstentions
up to three (3) candidates for the position of contract principal, listed in order of preference, to the Chief Executive Officer, one of which will be selected by the Chief Executive Officer to serve as principal of the Attendance Center. We also undertook a separate vote to determine which candidate names would be submitted to the Chief Executive Officer and the order of preference and certify that the following is a true and accurate record of this vote:

Name of Candidates (In order of preference)	Number of "Yes" Votes
1. _____	_____
2. _____	_____
3. _____	_____

Further, we certify that we complied with the Open Meetings Act by posting public notice and an agenda for the meeting at least 48 hours in advance (and, if a special meeting, provided written notice to each member); and that the principal (and student representative if a high school) did not participate in any votes regarding the submission of candidate names to the Chief Executive Officer and was (were) not counted for the purpose of determining whether a quorum existed at the above meeting.

Signatures of the Local School Council Members Who Voted Yes to Submit Up to Three (3) Candidates to the Chief Executive Officer:

Date: _____

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____

7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____
11. _____

Tip Sheet 1 What are Operating Agreements and How Do We Create Them?	
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Tip Sheet 8 Conducting a Visit to Your School	
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TIP SHEET 1

What Are Operating Agreements And How Do We Create Them?

Definition and purpose of operating agreements:

Operating agreements are standards that a group establishes for itself

Some of the reasons a group should create operating agreements are:

- to foster accountability among members of the group;
- to ensure that its meetings and processes run as efficiently and effectively as possible.

Examples of operating agreements are:

- Be on time for meetings.
- Do not interrupt others while they are speaking.
- Tell the truth.
- Treat others with respect.

How to establish operating agreements

Think of operating agreements that you consider to be important in having a highly functional group. If you have trouble coming up with ideas:

- Remember a time when you were part of a group process that was frustrating to you. Why were you frustrated? What were the problems within the group?
- Remember a time when you were part of a group that functioned very well together? Why was the group so successful?
 - o *Share your ideas with other members of the group.*
 - o *Appoint someone to record everyone's ideas.*
 - o *Brainstorm with the group about any other operating agreements that have not yet been mentioned.*
- After you finish brainstorming, review the list you have created to make certain that everyone agrees that each of the ideas listed is important and should become formal operating agreements for the group.
- Appoint someone to write the final list and distribute it to all the members of the group at the next meeting.
- Having this list should remind each of you of the conditions and standards you have agreed to follow throughout the selection process.
 - o *Agree that the group will be governed by these agreements.*
 - o *Agree that the agreements will be in operation at all meetings and will be enforced by the President or his/her designee.*

TIP SHEET 2

How to Read and Analyze A Resume

Purpose of screening resume:

Most likely, your LSC will receive many resumes from candidates interested in your principal position. You will have to use those resumes as a tool for narrowing your pool of candidates. You need to be able to read and analyze a resume and identify whether or not a candidate meets the minimum requirements.

Tips for analyzing a resume:

- Notice the grammar and spelling on the candidate's cover letter and resume.
- Notice whether or not the person's career path seems to demonstrate a track record of advancement and successful leadership.
- Notice if the person is a Chicago Leadership Collaborative (CLC) graduate.
- Notice the length of time he or she has spent at all of his/her jobs.
 - *How many jobs has he had compared to the total number of years he has worked?*
 - *How many jobs has she remained for less than 3 years? Why were those jobs so brief?*
 - *Notice the job titles.*
 - *Do the titles indicate advancement?*
- Pay attention to the detail of the position descriptions.
 - *Do the duties they describe seem to fit the duties of your opportunity?*
 - *Do their accomplishments indicate that they are superior performers?*
 - *Do the descriptions of their responsibilities match the level and seniority of their positions?*
 - *Can you see, feel, and understand what they did on the job from day to day?*
- Notice their educational background.
 - *Are their degrees listed?*
 - *What is the quality of the schools they have attended?*
 - *Compare the dates of their degrees with their career history.*
 - *Do they list their certifications?*
- Notice the date that they began their most recent job.
 - *Is it recent? If yes, then this triggers a lot of questions:*
 - *Why are they interested in leaving their current position so quickly?*
 - *Does this indicate a problem in terms of their decision-making process?*
 - *Did they exercise poor judgment in making their last move?*
- Is the candidate still employed? If not, is there any indication why?

TIP SHEET 3

Organizing Your Selection for Each Round of Interviews

Now that you have begun screening candidates, it is time to get your selection committee organized for the interviewing process. The following is a step-by-step process for how to successfully organize your committee for each round of interviews.

- Decide which committee members will be conducting interviews.
- Block out times that those committee members are available to interview candidates.
 - Keep in mind that committee members could use a Saturday to do all of the interviews for one round in one day.
- Decide who will call the candidates to schedule interviews.
- Decide how your committee would like to conduct the interviews: individual interviews or panels.
 - If you are conducting panel interviews, make certain that roles are assigned to members. There should be at least one member of the panel who is responsible for each of the following tasks:
 - Facilitating introductions between the candidate and the rest of the panel
 - Asking the technical skill and competency-based interview questions
 - Taking notes on the candidate's responses
 - Keeping time to ensure that all of the information is covered within the appropriate amount of time
 - Closing the interview, letting the candidate know when he/she should hear from the LSC, and thanking the candidate for his/her time
- Be sure that you have all of the interview materials you will need for each candidate you will be meeting:
 - The candidate's resume;
 - The **Worksheet for Resume Screen** (if you have particular issues or questions about the resume that you would like to address);
 - **Interview Competency Assessment Form**;
 - **Reference Authorization Form**.
- Make certain you know and have marked on the **Interview Competency Assessment Forms** which Technical Skills and Specific Experience and which Principal Competencies you are responsible for assessing for each candidate.
- Make certain you know which interview questions you are supposed to ask each candidate. Remember that all candidates should be asked the same questions.
- Make certain that you have received enough training and have a good understanding of how to conduct a competency-based interview. If you have any questions, now is a good time to ask!

Organizing Your Selection for Each Round of Interviews

- Make certain that you understand how you will be using the scales to score each candidate on the competencies.
- Remember that you are gathering information about the candidate but the candidate is also gathering information about you and your school.
- As you conduct the interviews, remember to do each of the following tasks:
 - o Ask about all of the technical skills and competencies you are responsible for assessing;
 - o Take good notes during the interview;
 - o Complete the Interview Competency Assessment Form directly after the interview is finished;
 - o Hold a meeting to discuss the results of the interviews. You can learn more about this in Tip Sheet 4: Analyzing the Results of Your Interviews and Selecting Candidates.
- The LSC Chair will call or mail candidates to inform them who has not been selected for future rounds of interviews.

TIP SHEET 4

Analyzing the First Round of Interviews and Selecting Candidates for the Next Round

Now that you have conducted your interviews, it's time to decide which candidates you will invite back for the next round of meetings. Remember that all votes related to candidate selection must be taken at an **open** meeting.

This tip sheet will provide you with some hints about how to analyze the results of your interviews and select those candidates you would like to meet again. The information that follows applies to each round of interviews you conduct.

Through analyzing the interview results and discussing the candidates' qualifications, there are two questions that each of you will want to answer for yourselves about each candidate the committee has interviewed:

- Does he/she meet the needs and requirements your LSC has established?
- If yes, what are his/her strengths and weaknesses?

Keep these questions in mind as you proceed with your discussion.

Process for discussing the results of your interviews and selecting candidates for the next round of interviews:

- Obtain the Interview **Competency Assessment Forms** and **Interview Worksheets**.
- Take a few minutes to review the scores given to each candidate and the comments written about each candidate in order to review the candidates' qualifications.
- Determine which candidates should not be pursued.
- Contact the candidates and let them know through appropriate correspondence whether or not you will be continuing the interview process with them.

During the meeting when you are selecting candidates for the next round:

- Everyone briefly share their opinions about how the interviews went, how they felt using the competency-related questions and the kinds of problems or difficulties they had.
- Take a few minutes to review the compilations.
- Determine which candidates received the highest ratings.
- Usually you can save yourselves time by eliminating the lowest rated candidates and only concentrating on discussing the highest rated individuals in the group.

TIP SHEET 4 CONTINUED

Analyzing the First Round of Interviews and Selecting Candidates for the Next Round

You can have the same technique that you did when you were screening the candidates' resumes.

- o A= Meets
 - o B= Requires more Research
 - o C= Does Not Meet
-
- Discuss the “A” candidates first, then the “B” candidates, and if necessary, move on to the “C” candidates.
 - Discuss the positive things about these candidates.
 - Interviewers who gave the candidates particularly high scores in certain areas should explain why they did so by sharing some of the examples the candidates gave during the interviews.
 - Discuss the negative things about these candidates.
 - Interviewers who gave candidates particularly low scores in certain areas should explain why they did so by sharing some of the examples the candidates gave during the interviews.
 - Discuss any mitigating factors that might have affected the scores given.
 - Share any concerns, questions, or issues you have about each of the candidates so that these things can be addressed in the next round of meetings.
 - Decide which candidates you would like to invite back for the next round of interviews/meetings.

TIP SHEET 5

Conducting Successful Competency-Based Interviews

There are several steps to be taken in conducting a successful competency-based interview. The following information covers the basics you will need to remember as you begin interviewing candidates. Try to review this tip sheet before each round of interviews to refresh your memory about how to conduct a successful interview.

- When candidates feel relaxed and comfortable in an interview, they often reveal more about themselves. The more information you have about the candidates, the better informed your decisions will be.
- When you take the time to establish rapport, candidates feel more positive about you and the interview.
- Since one of these candidates could possibly be your next principal, you want to give them a good impression by showing that you are interested in them and what they have to say.
- Put candidates at ease by making “small talk” at the beginning of the interview.
- Treat them with complete respect.
- Establish frequent eye contact with them.
- Compliment them on anything appropriate that will encourage them to feel good about themselves in the interview.
- Listen and respond empathetically so that candidates feel as though you understand their circumstances, feelings, and actions.
- Encourage them to ask questions at any point during the interview.
- Avoid using body language that might indicate to candidates that you are not interested in them or what they are saying.
- Avoid using body language that might indicate to candidates that you are not interested in them or what they are saying.
- Oftentimes interviewers get caught up in candidates’ opinions about certain issues, their wishes for what they will do on the job, or how friendly they are. None of these things represent the candidates’ actual experiences or abilities, which will be the best indicators of how they will perform as your principal.

Draw candidates out as much as possible to gather information you need.

- Ask questions such as:
 - o “Would you tell me about a time when...”
 - o “Give me a specific example of...”
- Ask follow-up questions that focus on the facts and details of the examples candidates have given:
 - o “What was the situation?”
 - o “What did you do?”
 - o “How did you feel?”
 - o “What happened?”
 - o “Walk me through exactly what you did next.”
 - o “Why did you do that?”
 - o “What were the results?”
 - o “What did you learn?”

Take detailed notes on what candidates say.

These notes will be invaluable when it is time for you to rate candidates on competencies, as well as when you discuss the candidates as a group to make decisions about which individuals to invite back for the next round of interviews. Write your questions down in advance of the interview so that you will be familiar with them.

Spend most of your time listening to what the candidates have to say.

Confirm your understanding of what they say by:

- Asking them questions
- Summarizing what they say and asking for confirmation. For example;
- “Let me make sure I understand. In the situation you described, first you... then you...?”

Manage the pace of the interview so that you have enough time to cover all of the areas that you are responsible for assessing.

Use compliments as a means of redirecting the conversation and moving on to other topics. For example:

- “Well it sounds like you did a great job with that. But I wanted to go back and ask you about...”
- Be silent when necessary. There are times when you will learn much more by silence than by talking

Recognize when candidates are not answering your questions directly and dig deeper for the facts

Why?

As you will probably experience, some candidates like to speak in generalities or tell you their opinions and wishes instead of telling you about specific experiences they have had. Frankly, their opinions and future plans might sound terrific, but you want to hear about what they have actually accomplished.

How?

When candidates speak in generalities:

- Ask them to describe exactly what their own role was in the situation
- You want to hear about what he/she did as distinguished from what other members of a group did.
- If candidates use terms like “always”, “usually”, and “never”:
- Try to steer them away from generalizing and move them back to the details of the particular situation they are describing.
- For both situations described above, use the question:

“Can you tell me exactly what you did in the situation you are describing?”

When candidates give opinions rather than facts:

- Sometimes candidates will express their philosophies by saying things like, “It is my belief that the student always comes first.”
 - o When you hear statements like this, try to bring them back to specific stories or examples.
 - o Ask them to provide a specific example that will show their philosophy in action.
- Sometimes candidates will offer opinions as a way to demonstrate their abilities. They might say something like, “I don’t think we handled the situation in the best way. I think we should have...”
 - o When you hear statements like this, ask them to describe a situation or experience where they took a proactive role and acted according to their opinions.

Final Tips about conducting competency-based interviews:

- Do not prejudge candidates. Give every candidate a fair chance and listen with an objective ear.
- Always begin the interview by introducing yourself and your relationship to the school and LSC. But after introductions, let the candidate do most of the talking while you listen.
- Be aware of how much time you will be able to spend with the candidate during the interview so that you can manage the pace.
- Ensure that you get complete answers. You should feel comfortable asking follow-up questions or pressing for specific examples if something is not clear or if an answer is incomplete.
- Ask every candidate the same questions during the interview.
- **Do not ask questions about a person's race, color, ethnicity, national origin, religion, age, sex, marital status, parental status, mental or physical disability (unrelated to job performance), finances, or sexual orientation.** This is discriminatory and illegal.
- Have handouts available for candidates, such as: the school paper, website address, local news articles on your school and other information about interesting school programs and activities.
- Thank candidates for taking the time to meet with you.

TIP SHEET 6 Conducting Successful Reference Checks

References can provide meaningful insight to a candidate's ability to perform a job successfully. The types of candid insights you can obtain in the referencing process are difficult to learn from a resume or from the interview process. Just as with interviewing, gathering information from references is all about asking the right questions and listening closely to the answers.

Contact references offered by the candidate:

- The names of such individuals may be obtained from the candidate's references.
- Contact one or more individuals at the candidate's school not named by the candidate.
- Prepare reports on reference checks.

Process for conducting reference calls:

1. Decide who will conduct the reference calls.
2. Conduct the reference calls on all active candidates between the first and second rounds of interviews.
3. Before you begin each of your calls, complete the top of the **Competency-Based Reference Form** with the candidate and reference's information.
4. Call the individual.
 - a. Tell him or her that you are calling to conduct a reference check on (candidate's name) and ask if s/he has about 10 to 15 minutes to spend with you. If not, ask when a better time would be to call back.
 - b. If s/he is not there, leave a detailed message about why you are calling to make certain that s/he calls you back promptly.
 - c. If s/he doesn't call you back within a couple of days, call again.
5. When you begin the actual reference, introduce yourself, your relationship to the school, and, in case s/he doesn't know already, state the position for which (candidate's name) is being considered.
6. Give a little introduction to the type of referencing process you are conducting. Inform him/her that you will be asking him/her to talk about the candidate's strengths, weaknesses, and work style.
7. Ask the individual what his/her relationship to the candidate is-how long they have known/worked together, in what capacity, and specific projects they have worked on together.
8. Proceed to ask the individual all of the questions listed on the **Competency- Based Reference Form**.
9. Ask about any additional concerns, issues, or questions that your selection committee have that might have arisen during the interview process.
10. Ask the individual for any additional comments he/she might have.
11. Once the reference seems to be complete, thank the individual for his/her time.
12. As you conduct the reference, it will probably be easiest to write the information onto the **Competency-Based Reference Form**. But, if you choose to take notes on separate paper, it might be helpful to write the information into the form after the call is completed.

Conducting Successful Reference Checks

Things to remember when making reference calls:

- There are legal issues involved in checking references, so the committee should consider formally notifying candidates of when their reference check period will begin. This clears up any confusion about who will be contacted and when private information about candidates may be shared with others.
- Don't allow written letters to serve as references. Letters rarely shed negative light on candidates, and in addition, phone conversations allow you to ask specific questions, hear verbal responses, detect emotional cues, and probe for candid opinions. This direct communication is important.
- When you call references, inform them that any information that they share will be confidential and discussed only among those individuals making the hiring decision.
- Plan your phone conversation well so that you can listen to the answers rather than think of the next question. Use the **Competency-Based Reference Form** to help you plan.
- Be friendly and courteous on the phone. If you do not have good phone manners, consider giving this responsibility to someone else. It is a rule of thumb that people are generally more helpful and open to those with whom they feel comfortable speaking.
- Don't let the first reference you contact set the tone for all other conversations. Regardless of how you feel about the candidate at the end of your first conversation, you should be objective in your approach to each reference.
- Don't be afraid to ask difficult and probing questions because they often provide the most information.

Common problems with checking references:

Some references **do not want to talk to you** about former employees because:

- They might be **following a policy that instructs them not to give any information** about former or current employees.
- They may fear that if they talk to you, they will reveal negative things about the candidate and damage his/her chances for getting the position. These are difficult situations. You should try to relax, remain positive, and get as much information about the candidate as you can. If you are not able to properly conduct the reference interview, you might consider asking the candidate for someone else to contact.
- **"Smooth Talkers"** will make any candidate look like the candidate of your dreams. Listen closely to what these people are saying and detect instances where they sidestep your question. Side-stepping questions means the response to your question is positive but does not give you the information you requested. Keep track of the issues these people try to evade.

- **Be sure to check all the references**, especially if your candidate gets **mixed reviews**. If you feel one of your conversations was particularly unusual, either unusually negative or unusually positive, use other references to uncover inconsistencies.

TIP SHEET 7

Conducting a Visit to Your Candidates' Current School

Visiting a candidate's school and observing him or her at work is a great way to do a first-hand reference check. It allows you to see how the candidate interacts with other school administrators, teachers, and students. You can obtain a better understanding of the candidate and the ways in which their experience at this school will or will not contribute to their success as the principal of your school.

This type of school visit is optional. If you feel that you need additional information about a candidate, then visiting the candidate's school and observing the person at work might be worthwhile. However, you might encounter some situations and schools where this type of visit would be very difficult to conduct. Remember, the more information you have to make your final selection, the better!

Process for conducting a school visit to a candidate's current school:

Before the school visit:

- Obtain permission from the building principal for the visit.
- Decide who will conduct the school visit.
- Agree on dates and times when you are all available to spend 2 to 3 hours at the candidate's school.
- Call and inform the candidate that a few members of your LSC would like to visit his or her school during a school day to observe them "on the job."
 - o Tell him or her the dates and times that you are available and ask for the best time for him/her.
- Assure the candidate that he or she should not schedule any special meetings or affairs but that you are just interested in observing his/her everyday activity.

During the school visit:

- Notice how the candidate interacts with other administrators, teachers, and students.
- Pay attention to how people seem to react to the candidates.
- Note any ways in which they conduct themselves that you particularly like.
- Note any ways in which they conduct themselves that you don't like.
- Be aware of any questions or concerns that you have about them and try to use this as an opportunity to either eliminate or confirm those issues.
- Use the Worksheet for School Visit to the Candidate's School to write your observations.
- Although it may be difficult, try to take some notes as you make your way through the school visit. Your observations will be much easier to remember after you leave if you can jot down even small notes to remind yourself of what happened.
- If it is too difficult to take notes directly onto the worksheet during the visit, then use the questions as a guide for the kind of information you are trying to gather.

Write your notes and observations on the worksheet after the visit is over.

TIP SHEET 8

Conducting a Visit to Your School

Conducting a school visit for each of the candidates at your school is a great way for you to see how well they interface with your school administrators, teachers, and students. It is also a good way to make the school community feel like they are involved in the principal selection process.

This type of school visit is optional, depending on the amount of time you have and whether the circumstances at your school allow for organizing this kind of event. If you are able to organize and conduct school visits for each of your candidates, keep in mind that they can include things like: visits to classrooms, a full tour of the facilities, and/or a meeting with top administrators. You should only include those aspects of a school visit with which you feel most comfortable.

Hints for conducting a successful visit:

- Discuss your plans to conduct a school visit well in advance with your current principal and your Area Instruction Officer.
- Decide who will escort each of the candidates during school visits.
- Schedule separate school visits for each finalist candidate and plan on the visits lasting up to three hours.
- Call candidates to schedule their visits to your school.

If you are including a classroom visit:

- Allow each candidate to select the classroom he or she would like to visit before they come.
- Suggest to the teachers of those classrooms that they sit down with their students and brainstorm about questions to ask the candidates ahead of time.
- If students are reluctant to stand up and ask these questions, present a list to the candidates and ask that they just speak to the students and answer their questions.
- Ask the teachers to allow the candidates to ask questions as well.

If scheduling a meeting with staff or school administrators:

- Plan in advance.
- Ask staff and administrators to sign up for the meeting ahead of time and limit the total number of attendees to 10 people.
- Have the candidates start by saying a few words about themselves and their vision for the school.
- Allow ample time for staff and administrators to ask questions.
- Allow the candidates to ask questions as well

TIP SHEET 9

Conducting a Community Forum

A forum is the best way for the community to get involved with the selection process. It is also a time when you can see how well your finalists interact with parents, business leaders, and other individuals from the community.

You should have a forum in which all of the finalists participate. The location and time of the forum should be publicized, in accordance with the Open Meetings Act, so that anyone who would like to attend and gather more information about the candidates can do so. The forum should take much the same form as a town hall meeting where individuals can ask questions of each of the candidates.

Process for organizing a community forum:

- Schedule one forum in which all of the candidates will participate. It is a good idea to stagger the candidates and bring them out in 15-minute intervals. This way, each candidate can be introduced separately and has the same amount of time in front of the audience.
- If you have not held a school visit, plan to take the candidates on a mini-tour of the facilities when they come for the forum.
- Decide who will call each of the candidates to schedule the forum.
- Try to establish several different dates and times when most of the LSC members are available to participate in the forum. This way, you will have some flexibility in trying to schedule the forum with the candidates.
- Call the candidates to schedule the forum.
- Be sure to announce the forum at least 3-5 business days before it is scheduled to occur.
- Post fliers at the school, around the community, at the location of the forum, and send the flier home with students.
 - o Be sure to put the names of your finalists on the flier, as well as the location and time of the forum.
 - o To guarantee attendance, call a few key community leaders, and request their presence.
- You might want to ask each of the finalists to write a one-page summary of their background, qualifications, and their vision for the school. If your community is a bilingual community, ask the candidate to submit the summaries in two languages. Hand out the summaries to all who attend the forum.

The selection committee should not attempt to write these summaries. Put the burden on the candidates to offer any personal information about themselves.

This is important because:

- Candidates are their own best advocates in the final round.
- Candidates must decide which personal information to disclose to the public.
- The selection committee must remain publicly objective, so that it cannot be blamed for writing a better summary for one candidate than another.

TIP SHEET 10

Negotiating Additions to the Contract

At this point, your LSC has taken an in-depth look at your school's problems and needs, and has determined the kind of principal it will take to successfully lead your school. As a result of some of the things you have discovered during this process, you might wish to add your school's Uniform Principal's Contract. The following information provides you with some examples of the kinds of contract additions you might wish to make as well as the process you should follow in making these additions and negotiating them with candidates.

Examples of contract additions:

- The principal shall provide a budget performance report at each monthly LSC meeting.
- The principal shall provide a monthly report on progress made towards meeting the CIWP goals.
- The principal shall visit each classroom at least two classroom periods in each school year.
- The principal shall, by the first day of school, receive training to increase his or her Spanish speaking proficiency.

Process for making additions:

- Based on what you have determined to be your school's problems and needs, brainstorm and discuss contract additions that you believe are integral to the success of your school's principal.
- Appoint one person to write down all of the ideas mentioned during the discussion.
- After your brainstorming is complete, read the list you have created to determine whether or not each of the ideas is truly important to add.
- Submit the contract additions to the CPS Law Department for review.
- Amend additions as necessary.
- Remember that any formal contract additions must be voted on in an open meeting of the LSC.
- Present these additions to the finalist candidate(s) you have selected. Candidates might disagree with some of the additions you have made, or might suggest that you word them differently. Remember that finalizing your contract additions should be a collaborative effort between you and the candidate, and approved by the Law Department.



LOCAL SCHOOL COUNCIL RESOURCE GUIDE

Part Seven: Internal Accounts and Fundraising

Introduction

Internal Accounts: In addition to your school budget, all schools have Internal Accounts. The school's Internal Account is a management system designed to handle the cash that schools get from students, parents, and the community. The sources of this cash include student fees, fund-raising activities, vending machines, special events, lease income, class ring sales, and gifts, grants, or donations. These accounts can add up to a substantial amount of money. Internal accounts money must be used to benefit the students directly or indirectly. Each school has two sources of funds to spend on its educational and extracurricular activities: (1) the school's allocated budget and (2) the school's Internal Accounts. Local, state, and federal governmental revenues primarily fund the school budget. Fundraisers primarily fund internal accounts. Sound financial management, budgeting, and record keeping are necessary for both funding sources. [\(105 ILCS 5/34-2.3\(15b\)\)](#)

The Illinois School Code provides that the Powers and Duties of LSCs include:

LSCs have the authority to:

- Approve all Internal Account receipts and expenditures.
- Approve all internal account expenditures over \$1,000 at elementary schools and \$2,500 at high schools for all CPS attendance centers prior to the expenditure by an affirmative vote of a majority of serving LSC members.
- On a monthly basis, review the school's internal accounts report and bank statement activity.
- Approve all fundraising activities by non-school organizations using school facilities.
- Request and review an audit of the school's internal accounts from the Office of Audit Services at 773-553-2803
- Approve all contracts for goods or services to be paid for with internal account funds

Board Action:

To provide guidance to Principals regarding management of the internal accounts, the Board has written an:

Insider's Guide to School Business and Internal Accounts

<http://cps.k12.il.us/FinancialResources/Finance/GeneralAccounting.shtml>

School Responsibilities:

- Maintaining accurate and up-to-date records of all financial internal accounts transactions
- Using the Oracle Internal Accounts Management System (IAMS)
- Completing and submitting monthly reports
- Completing the annual Internal Accounts Survey
- Completing an annual physical inventory and fixed asset register using TIPWEB
- Safeguarding and protecting the school's assets (cash, equipment, other property)

MONTHLY INTERNAL ACCOUNTS REPORTS- REVIEWED AND APPROVED BY THE LSC

Cash Receipts Journal

This report lists the Treasurer's receipts issued and deposits made during the reporting period. Information listed for each receipt is: Receipt Date, Receipt Number, to whom the receipt was issued and the amount credited to each account (all receipts go in the Cash on Hand or Credit Card account). Information listed for each deposit is: Date, Deposit Number, the amount transferred from the Cash on Hand or Credit card account to the bank account and direct deposit amounts credited to revenue accounts.

Cash Disbursement Journal

This report lists the checks issued, voided and spoiled during the reporting period. Information listed for each issued check is: Check date, Check number, Payee, and the amount charged to each account.

Summary Trial Balance

This report lists the beginning balance, total additions, total subtractions and the ending balance for each account in the system during the reporting period. The listing is in numeric order. The account numbers beginning with 2 are revenue accounts and the ending balances represent money available to spend. If the ending balance is in brackets it indicates the account has been overspent by the amount in brackets. The debit column represents an increase to accounts that begin with one (1). The Credit column represents an increase to the accounts that begin with two (2).

General Journal Entry Guidelines for Internal Accounts

A General Journal entry is a double entry bookkeeping transaction that is recorded by debiting one account and crediting another account for the same total amount for the purpose of distributing funds or correcting an error. Every Internal Account transaction creates a Journal Entry. However, this guidance pertains to Manual General Journal Entries.

Common General Journal Entries

- Record bank fees for new checks
- Record a returned deposit
- Correct receipt transaction AFTER receipt has been deposited
- Correct amount of a check
- Record bank errors that have not been corrected in the current month
- Transfer funds from one revenue account to another revenue account

LSC Required Approval for Chart of Accounts

- The LSC approval is required when schools are completing a journal entry to Repurpose funds. Example: Journal entry to move funds from the Gym Uniform account to the Field Trip account.
- The LSC must approve the repurposing of funds and it must reflect in the LSC minutes with the following information:
Account number and Account name the funds are being moved from and to.
- The purpose for moving those funds.
- The amount being moved.

LSC approval is required when Schools are requesting to use rental income for a specific purpose. The approval must be reflected in the LSC minutes as mentioned above.

- Schools cannot disburse funds directly from the rental income accounts.
- Once the LSC has approved the use of the rental income funds, a general journal entry is completed to move those funds to the specific account.

Be sure to monitor and remove funding requests when the event is completed.

Fundraisers: LSCs must also approve fundraisers by non-school groups. Non- school groups must submit a CPS Fundraising Accounting Proposal Form. After the fundraiser, the non-school group is required to submit the Local School Fundraising Accounting Report form in order to account for how much was raised. Guidelines for fundraising are included in the Resources section. All funds raised on behalf of students or the school by registered external organizations or school/parent organizations must be turned over to the school at the conclusion of the fundraising activity and deposited into school internal accounts.

FUNDRAISING GUIDELINES

CONDUCTING FUNDRAISERS

1. Prior to commencing a fundraising activity, the staff member designated as the sponsor of the fundraising event must complete the [Local School Fundraising Accounting Proposal Form](#) and submit to the principal, network chief, and LSC (if applicable) for approval. **All fundraisers require an Approved Local School Fundraising Accounting Proposal prior to the start of the fundraiser.**
2. Fundraisers must be clearly defined and benefit the student body or school affiliated student group conducting the fundraiser within the same year the funds were raised.
3. Fundraisers must not interfere with scheduled instructional time and educational programs or disrupt daily school operations.

4. Fundraising events must follow district health policies.
5. Schools must adhere to the [Commercial Activity Policy \(06-0628-PO1\)](#) when considering fundraising activities related to advertising and sponsorship.
6. Participation in fundraising events is completely voluntary. Under no circumstances shall students, parents, or staff be pressured or mandated to participate in an approved school-sponsored fundraising activity nor shall they be punished, penalized, or discriminated against for choosing not to participate.
7. Students who wish to fundraise for their school or student organization must find a staff sponsor who is approved by the principal or their designee.
8. Proceeds from these fundraising activities should be used to benefit the student body or school affiliated student group and funds shall be evenly distributed amongst all students for whom the funds were collected regardless of participation.
9. As per the [Local School Wellness Policy for Students \(22-0622-PO4\)](#), principals, school staff, parents and /guardians and students are strongly encouraged to promote non-food fundraisers. Exceptions as outlined in this policy are as follows:
 - a. During a school-sponsored activity or trip off school grounds and longer than the school day;
 - b. At concession stands at a sports stadium, gym, field house or auditorium, whether on or off school grounds;
 - c. As part of a school sports game, performance or event where parents and/or guardians and other adults are a significant part of an audience;
 - d. At school fundraising events held off of school grounds; and
 - e. Outside of school hours (i.e., between 30 minutes after the final bell and midnight).

FUNDRAISING APPROVALS AND FORMS

1. Prior to commencing a fundraising activity, the staff member designated as the sponsor of the fundraising event must complete the [Local School Fundraising Accounting Proposal Form](#) and submit to the principal, network chief, and LSC (if applicable) for approval.
2. If proceeds are shared, the percentage split must be clearly defined in this proposal.
3. LSCs MUST pre-approve all fundraising activities conducted by external organizations in or with the school and approve all contracts of \$10,000 or less.
4. Only approved fundraising activities as evidenced by proper approvals on the [Local School Fundraising Accounting Proposal Form](#) may be conducted.
5. Concession sales and other continuous fundraising activities must be approved at the beginning of the school year. Sales should be tracked on the applicable [Concession Sales Accounting Report](#) or [Ticket Accounting Report](#) and a [Perpetual Inventory Card](#) must be maintained.
6. Within 10 school days of the last date of the fundraising activity, the School Treasurer must submit to the Network Office a completed [Local School Fundraising Accounting Report](#) and the [Concession Sales Accounting Report](#).

FUNDRAISING APPROVALS

EVENT TYPE	PRINCIPAL	LSC	NETWORK CHIEF
Conducted by the School (including student groups and staff)	x		x
Conducted by or with a Registered External Organization	x	x	x
School Affiliated Non-Student Groups	x	x	x
Loyalty or rewards programs	x	x	x
Book Fairs, Picture Sales, or other events requiring a contract	x	x	x
*Crowdfunding Campaigns	x	x	x
**School Facility Rental	x	x	

*Network Chief reviews and monitors crowdfunding campaigns.

**Refer to Board Rule 6-25.

The table below provides more information about forms you may use to record and track your fundraising activities.

FORM	PURPOSE
Local School Fundraising Proposal	To outline the fundraising activity, expected revenue and expenditures, and gain approval.
Local School Fundraising Accounting Report	To verify receipts and expenditures
Concession Sales Accounting Report	To track the amount of receipts and the amount of goods sold.
Ticket Accounting Report	To report the collection of tickets and explain any differences.
School Expenditure Requisition Order	To indicate what is being purchased with school internal accounts.

Payor List	To record money collected from students by using a student listing. This list is used when the amount collected is \$20.00 or less and in the same amount. Exception: A Payor List may be used for Picture Day to collect amounts over \$20 and various dollar amounts.
Teacher Receipt book	To provide individual receipts for collections from students and to provide students with a copy of the receipt. Teacher Receipt Book should be used to collect for amounts over \$20.
Treasurer's Receipt	To document all money collected or received by the school.
Perpetual Inventory Card	To verify purchases and product status.
Pre-Numbered Tickets	To track the number of individuals attending an event.

PROCEEDS FROM FUNDRAISERS

1. Proceeds from fundraisers must be deposited in school internal accounts and should be deposited as outlined in Section 9 of this manual. Under no circumstances shall fundraising proceeds be deposited into the personal bank account of the fundraising sponsor, staff, or students.
2. Schools must use pre-numbered tickets, maintain a record of the number of tickets sold and cash receipts using the [Ticket Accounting Report](#), and submit to the school treasurer after which a Treasurer's Receipt will be provided.
3. Exception: Collections from students for picture sales may be recorded on a [Payor List](#) using the actual dollar amount received from each student. The school should not remit any portion of the collections to the photographer until the pictures are delivered and a proper invoice is submitted.
4. Staff may conduct staff-sponsored fundraisers for the purpose of hosting staff socials. Proceeds from these events should be recorded in school internal accounts. See section below on *Recording Proceeds in IAMS*.
5. Once the fundraiser has ended and all expenses have been paid from the fundraiser account, a journal entry must be completed to move the proceeds to the designated account the funds were raised for.

PROHIBITED FUNDRAISING ACTIVITIES

1. Students and staff are prohibited from door-to-door sales and soliciting in parking lots, outside of buildings, in streets or in street intersections.
2. Sales quotas may NOT be imposed on students, parents, school affiliated student groups or staff when fundraising activities include the sale of items.
3. External organizations and LSCs may NOT sponsor continuous fundraising activities such as a school store or other year-round sales nor may they solicit contributions

from students within the school.

4. Fundraisers conducted by the student body or school affiliated student group may NOT be held to benefit school staff.

ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS

1. When fundraisers involve the sale of tickets to events such as a school play or musical, schools must ensure appropriate accommodations are in place to meet the needs of all participants.
2. Raffle ticket sales and any other activity that may constitute gambling are not permitted in school buildings when students are present. In order to lawfully operate a fundraising event that utilizes raffle tickets, schools must register for a raffle fee license with the City of Chicago 30-60 days in advance of the fundraising event. For more information, visit:
https://www.cityofchicago.org/city/en/depts/bacp/sbc/business_licensing.html.

CROWDFUNDING GUIDELINES

In addition to the general guidelines listed above, fundraising conducted through crowdfunding should follow the guidelines as outlined below, to the extent possible.

SCHOOL-BASED CROWDFUNDING

1. Crowdfunding campaigns conducted by schools may only be conducted on Board approved and designated websites. As of the publication date of this manual, the ONLY Board approved website is Donors Choose. Use of GoFundMe is explicitly prohibited.
2. Public image and message should be considered when setting up campaigns.
3. When setting up a crowdfunding campaign, there must be two administrative rights level users for each fundraiser. The school principal must be an administrative rights level user.
4. All monies received should be provided via check issued to the school and in the name of the school.
 - a. Under NO circumstances shall checks be made payable to the sponsor or other staff for direct deposit into their personal bank accounts.
5. Donations received MUST be used for their stated and approved purpose in accordance with Board Policy.

BE CAUTIOUS OF AND IDENTIFY THE CROWDFUNDING TYPE:

- “All or Nothing” — means that if the amount requested is *not reached*, the project *does not* get funded. The *donor* has the option to pick another project to fund or give the requesting teacher a credit toward their next project.
- “Keep it All” — means that if *any amount* is reached, the school will receive a check *even if the goal is not reached*.

Be sure to monitor and remove funding requests when the event is completed.

RECORDING PROCEEDS FROM FUNDRAISERS IN IAMS

1. Proceeds from fundraisers should be recorded in the 25000 Account Series. A separate account should be created for each activity.
 - a. One-time fundraising activities (e.g., pictures and ticket sales) should be recorded in the 25100 Account Series.
 - b. Continuous fundraising activities (e.g., school store) should be recorded in the 25200 Account Series.
2. Donations received from crowdfunding campaigns and loyalty and rewards programs should be recorded to the 28100 Account Series. A separate account should be created for each activity. A grant acceptance request must be submitted and approved in Oracle Grants, Gifts and Donations (GGD) before funds may be disbursed.
3. Funds raised by staff for staff should be recorded in Account 29101 Staff Social Fund.
4. Proceeds from the leasing of a school facility should be recorded as follows:
 - a. Account 21310 Building Lease Income
 - b. Account 21330 Swimming Pool Income
5. Proceeds from concession sales should be recorded in the 24000 Account Series.
6. Per Board Rules, proceeds from the sale of refreshments at the stadia shall be credited to the Lunchroom Fund. See [Sec.5.7 Sale of Refreshments at Stadia](#).

COMMON QUESTIONS

1. If a fundraiser is conducted by an external organization on behalf of the school and on school grounds, should the proceeds be deposited in Internal Accounts?

Yes, proceeds collected from fundraisers conducted by external organizations on behalf of the school and on school grounds should be deposited in Internal Accounts.

2. If a fundraiser is conducted by an external organization on behalf of the school but not on school grounds, should the proceeds be deposited in Internal Accounts?

The proceeds should be deposited into the organization's account and a check given to the school for the percentage due. Upon receipt, funds should be deposited into Internal Accounts and credited to a 28XXX account (Gift, Grants, Donation).

3. If an external organization raises funds to support vendor payment for a vendor providing service at a school, can the organization pay the vendor directly?

No, external organizations may not pay vendors directly. Funds should be turned over to the school and deposited in Internal Accounts. All vendors are required to go through the Procurement Vendor Sponsorship Process. Vendors must meet all requirements and pass the necessary background checks to be issued a vendor number. Once a vendor number is issued, schools may open a PO or issue a check after service is rendered.

BUILDING USAGE AND LEASING SCHOOL FACILITIES

School buildings may be used by School Affiliated Non-Student Groups (e.g., LSC, PTO, PTA, and PPLC), School Affiliated Student Groups (e.g., French club, math club, and debate team), and Community and other Non-School Affiliated Student Groups. If approved by the LSC, school facilities may be used for commercial use by private for-profit organizations. The consumption of alcohol or tobacco products is prohibited on Board property. See [Board Rule 6-25](#), for more information.

Permits are required for the ONE-TIME or OCCASIONAL use of the school building or the school grounds by a non-Board of Education entity. These permits must be obtained prior to the scheduled activity. Continuous, repetitive use of the building or grounds (including all Chicago Park District programs) requires Board approval and must be documented by a license agreement, a lease agreement, or an inter-agency agreement. The principal and the LSC, in accordance with the procedures and requirements specified on the back of the *School Usage Permit*, approve permit applications. Refer to the [Real Estate Department's Intranet site](#) for additional information on the leasing of school facilities.

UNAUTHORIZED FUNDRAISERS USING THE CPS NAME OR A SCHOOL NAME

If you become aware of a person, group, or an organization fundraising in the name of CPS, or in a CPS school name, without following the processes above, please report this to the Law Department at (773) 553-1700.

KEY TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

The following table provides an alphabetical reference to many of the key terms used in the guide.

Abstain	Formally decline to vote either for or against a proposal or motion.
Advocate (Member of the Appointed LSC)	An individual who is at least 18 years of age and possesses skills or expertise in a field that is the educational focus of or will contribute to the fulfillment of the educational mission of an alternative school. May not be related to the principal or academy superintendent; may not be parent/legal guardian of a current student; may not work in the school of which they are advocates; may not be an employee of the Board.
Alternative School	A school created by the Board of Education that has a specialized student population, educational focus, curriculum, or school design, with an appointed body to involve parents, community members, and school staff in the activities of the school. The requirements and powers for traditional LSCs do not apply to these schools. The CEO develops the specifications for the school's advisory body.
Bilingual Advisory Committee (BAC)	If the school has a Bilingual Education program, the LSC must have a BAC whose members are parents of students in that program. The BAC advises the principal and LSC on the bilingual program plans and use of Bilingual Education funds.
Binding Poll	The person(s) with the most votes is selected, and the Chicago Board of Education will appoint the person(s).
Budget Transfer	Moving money from one category within a fund to another category within that fund, which must be approved by the LSC.
Bylaws	Rules for how the LSC works. An example is included in the Resources for this section of the LSC Guide.
Charter School	An attendance center authorized pursuant to the Illinois Charter School Law.
Closed or Executive Session	As part of a public LSC meeting, LSC members may meet privately as a body, without the public, for reasons outlined in the Open Meetings Act.
Code of Ethics	Standards of conduct that apply to all CPS Board Members, LSC Members, and Employees.
Community Resident	Community Resident members of the LSC must be at least 17 years old and live within the school's attendance area or voting district boundary or District 299 if the school does not have attendance or voting boundaries. They cannot have a child enrolled in the school, be related to the principal, work for the Board of Education or work in the school where they serve.
Continuous Improvement Work Plan -- CIWP See LSC Guide section on CIWP	A three-year plan for school progress developed by the principal with input from members of the school community. It is used when making budget decisions. It is revised after year one and two. The LSC must present the proposed CIWP to the school community before it is approved. The LSC uses the plan to keep track of progress. After years one and two, the school updates the plan and approves the plan.

Contract Addenda	It is an additional item that is added to the contract. The LSC and candidate principal have to agree on the addenda, and it requires the approval of the Law Department. The addenda must be included in the motion to offer the contract.
Contract School	An attendance center managed and operated by an organization retained by the Board to provide instruction and other services.
The Department of Principal Quality (DPQ)	Manages the process that principal candidates must complete before they can be selected as contract principal.
Discretionary Funds	Funds that can be used for multiple purposes as determined by the principal and LSC
Economic Interest	A financial gain or benefit that a person receives
Elementary Local School Councils (Traditional)	In elementary schools without 7th and 8th grade: The LSC includes 12 members: Principal, six parents, two teachers, two community residents, one non-teacher staff member. In elementary schools with 7th and 8th grade: The LSC includes 13 members: the Principal, six parents, two teachers, two community residents, one non-teacher staff member, and one student.
Emergency Meeting	A type of special meeting called by the LSC for the purpose of addressing an unexpected extraordinary event that requires an immediate action that the LSC is empowered to vote upon. Reasons for calling emergency meetings do <u>NOT</u> include failure to plan, to meet deadlines, or failure to provide notice in a timely manner. <i>Emergency meetings are usually called in association with natural disasters.</i> If the standard for an emergency meeting is not available, a special meeting may be called instead, as long the notice and agenda are posted within 48 hours of the meeting.
Fiduciary	A person who holds a legal or ethical relationship of trust with one or more other parties.
Forum	A meeting or town hall meeting to introduce final candidates to the school community
Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)	The law states that public bodies must disclose public documents to the public upon request. LSCs must meet the requirements of this Act. The LSC designates a member or members to complete training on the FOIA and act as Freedom of Information Act Officer for the LSC.
High School Local School Councils (Traditional)	Include 15 members: Principal, six parents, two teachers, two community residents, one non-teacher staff member, and three full-time students
Local School Council	A school's governing body that is an elected or appointed council or a board of governors
Majority Vote	The minimum number of "yes" votes needed to pass a general motion. It is the majority of the members currently serving on the LSC. To calculate the majority vote: The number of currently serving members divided by two (2) plus one (1). The decimal value is dropped. Example: 12 serving members- Majority vote is 7 "yes" votes. A majority vote does <u>not</u> apply to selecting a new contract principal or the transfers of funds.
Military Academy	One type of alternative school created by the Board that has a military science curriculum and an appointed Board of Governors to involve parents, community members, students, and school staff in the activities of the school.

Nepotism	The practice among those with power or influence of favoring relatives or friends, especially by giving them positions in an organization or a company.
Non-Binding Poll	The poll provides a recommendation to the Chicago Board of Education on the person who should be appointed to serve. The Board may or may not appoint the recommended person.
Officers of the LSC	The LSC officers include the chairperson, who must be a parent member, and the secretary, who may be any LSC member. The LSC may also select other officers, including a Vice Chairperson and an Open Meeting Act and Freedom of Information Act Officer or Officers.
Open Meetings Act (OMA)	LSCs must meet the requirements of this Act in conducting their business. The LSC members must take the OMA training. The LSC identifies a member or members to complete online training on the OMA annually.
Organizational Meeting	The first meeting of the LSC each school year is required to be held between July 1-14. At the meeting, officers are elected. Finally, the regular meeting schedule for the year is planned and thereafter posted for the public.
Partisan	A strong supporter of a political party, person, or cause
Parent Eligibility for LSC	Each parent candidate must be the parent or legal guardian of a student currently enrolled and attending the school, not related to the principal, not an employee of CPS.
Principal Contract	Principals receive a four-year contract. A Traditional LSC may vote to enter into a contract with a principal. For an appointed LSC, the council may vote to recommend principal candidates to the CEO for a contract. The contract is between the Chicago Board of Education and the principal for appointed councils.

Principal Evaluation	The Local School Council evaluates the principal based on the evaluation requirements in the School Code using the Board-approved evaluation form. The CEO or designee evaluates the principal based on the evaluation requirements in the School Code using the Board-approved evaluation form.
Probation	A school that is identified as needing support. The CEO or Network Chief develops and the Board approves the Continuous Improvement Work Plan (CIWP) and budget for schools on probation for less than five years.
Professional Personnel Leadership Committee (PPLC)	The PPLC advises the principal and LSC on the educational program. The committee is not part of the LSC but provides advice on the curriculum and instruction of the school.
Public Participation	Part of an LSC meeting where the public has the opportunity to share feedback with the LSC. Every LSC meeting must include public participation. The LSC may set reasonable rules for public participation.
Quorum	The number of LSC members needed to be physically present to vote and take action on business matters. Quorum has seven (7) members for a traditional elementary school LSC and Eight (8) members for a traditional high school LSC. For appointed LSCs, one-half of the full membership plus one. If a quorum is not present, the LSC cannot vote on motions.
Reconvened Meeting	A meeting that is a continuation of a properly called meeting (regular or special). The prior meeting must have <u>not</u> been adjourned (voted to end) with an approved motion for the body to reconvene. The reconvened meeting must have the exact agenda as the continued prior meeting.

Recuse	Excuse oneself from a conversation or discussion of a business matter because of a potential conflict of interest or lack of impartiality.
Rollover Funds	Funds that are left after the previous year's expenses have been paid. Most funds do not roll over.
Rules of Order	Guidelines established by the LSC for conducting LSC meetings. Established by Robert's Rules of Order
Special Meeting	The Chair or four LSC members of a traditional elementary school LSC may call a special meeting, which is additional to the regular LSC meeting in elementary schools The Chair or five LSC members of a traditional high school LSC may call a special meeting, which is additional to the regular LSC meeting in high schools
Statement of Economic Interest	A form that must be completed annually that highlights potential conflicts with the Ethics Code
Student Eligibility for LSC, Appointed LSC or Boards of Governors	Must be attending full-time student(s) in schools with traditional LSCs that have grades 7th to 12th. Students in grades 6th to 12th are eligible to run. Students must be in grades 7th grade and up to serve on an LSC. For appointed councils or boards of governors, they must be high school students in good academic standing. In a Military Academy, the student representative is the Cadet Battalion Commander or another senior cadet.
Teacher Eligibility for LSC Membership	Must be employed and in a position at the school where a majority of the teacher's duties are performed, a position that requires teacher qualifications; cannot be an assistant principal.
Title I Parent Advisory Council (PAC)	Schools receiving Federal Title I funds must have a PAC, which works with the LSC to make sure that ESSA Title I parents provide recommendations for ESSA programs and that the school provides parent involvement programs. All programs and budget proposals by the PAC must be consistent with and part of the CIWP.
Uniform Principal's Performance Contract	The contract between the LSC and the principal whose term is four (4) years.

Section of the Code	Overview of Key Ethics Code Provisions for LSC Members
Nepotism Section VI	• The definition of Relative can be found in Section II of the Code, Part DD. • LSC members cannot hire or appoint their Relatives. • LSC members cannot influence others to hire or appoint their Relatives. • LSC members cannot hire or appoint a Person in order to get a Relative hired or appointed. • LSC members cannot advocate any employment actions involving their Relatives. • LSC members cannot advocate for a contract agreement with a Relative or a Relative's place of business. • LSC members with relatives employed at the school must abstain from voting on the entire budget, entire school improvement plan, and any transfer of funds that may affect the Relative.
Economic Interest and Conflicts of Interest Section IX	• The definition of Economic Interest can be found in Section II of the Code, Part P. • LSC members cannot have an Economic Interest in a contract or business of the school. • LSC members cannot have an Economic Interest in the buying, selling, or leasing of an item for which their LSC or school paid. • LSC members cannot be paid by another employer for their position/work as an LSC member. • LSC members cannot receive money from the school except for particular reimbursements. • LSC members cannot vote on the current Principal's contract if they intend to apply to be Principal. • If he or she votes, and the LSC votes not to renew the contract they are ineligible to apply. • If the LSC member does not resign before the Principal selection begins, he or she is ineligible to apply. • LSC members cannot vote or discuss proposals of Not-For-Profits which donate funds or services to the school when the LSC's life partner sits on the board of the organization.
Gifts, Loans, and Favors Section XII	• LSC members cannot accept anything of value if there is an understanding that the member's actions are to be influenced because of that gift.
Use or Confidential Information Section XIV	• LSC members cannot share Confidential Information that was learned Disclosure of as part of the LSC member's membership.
Post-membership Restrictions Section XV	• Former LSC members are not eligible for employment at the school where they served until one year after their LSC membership ends. • Former LSC members cannot have an Economic Interest in a contract involving the school until one year after their LSC membership ends.
Political Activities Section XVIII	• LSC members cannot use their position to engage in Political Activity or endorse a Candidate for Elective office. • LSC members cannot use Board resources to perform any Political Activity.

Rights and Responsibilities Section XIX	• LSC members must follow the Code of Ethics. • LSC members must report any violations or potential violations of the Code to the Ethics Advisor. • LSC members must cooperate with the Ethics Advisor regarding ethics violations. This includes supplying witness testimony, documents, and other requested information.
Penalties Section XXI	• LSC members who violate the Code may be disqualified or removed from office.

MODEL BYLAWS FOR A TRADITIONAL LSC

Bylaws of the <ADD SCHOOL NAME> School Local School Council

Article I – Name and Authority

Section 1. Name

The name of this Local School Council shall be the <ADD SCHOOL NAME > Local School Council (hereinafter “LSC”).

Section 2. Offices

The LSC shall maintain its offices and records at <ADD ADDRESS OF SCHOOL> with the agreement and cooperation of the principal.

Section 3. Authority

The LSC is a Local School Council organized under the authority of the Illinois School Code.

Article II – Governance

These Bylaws, the applicable rules and regulations of the Chicago Board of Education and the Illinois School Code shall govern the operation of this LSC.

Article III – Purpose

The purpose of the LSC shall be to carry out its responsibilities pursuant to the Illinois School Code and Board Rules and to improve the quality of education at the attendance center.

Article IV – Basic Policies

The following are basic policies of the LSC:

- a. The LSC shall be noncommercial, nonsectarian, nonpartisan, and nonpolitical.
- b. The name of the LSC shall not be used in any manner to suggest LSC approval or endorsement except in those instances where the LSC has considered a matter over which they have been granted authority to act and affirmatively approved by a majority vote of its membership. Nothing in this Article shall prohibit an LSC member from giving their independent endorsement. Any LSC member

using their name for an independent endorsement shall so indicate in the endorsement. Nothing in this Article shall be construed to restrict the constitutional rights of an individual who is a member of the LSC.

c. The LSC will not devote or allow the use of its resources for the publication and distribution of statements or campaign material, in any political campaign on behalf of or in opposition to any candidate for public office.

d. Neither the LSC nor any of its members acting in their official capacity as members of the LSC shall directly or indirectly use or allow the use of any of its resources in any campaign for Local School Councils on behalf of or in opposition to any candidate for a Local School Council.

e. No member of the LSC or of an LSC committee shall take or receive either directly or indirectly, any money, or thing of value that is to serve as a means of influencing their action in the member's capacity as a member of the LSC or an LSC committee. No member shall solicit, accept, or agree to accept for personal gain any direct or indirect favor, gift, loan, free service, gratuity, entertainment, or other items of economic value if the donor has or is seeking to obtain contractual or other business or financial relations with the Board or with the LSC; has interests that may be substantially affected by the performance or nonperformance or the member's duties on the LSC; or is attempting to reward or influence the member's impartiality or give that appearance.

These prohibitions do not preclude: (a) acceptance of unsolicited advertising or promotional material of nominal value; or (b) acceptance of food, entertainment, and refreshments of nominal value on infrequent occasions in the ordinary course of a meeting, inspection tour, or training session in which the member is properly in attendance.

f. The LSC shall, to the maximum extent allowed by the law, participate in the decision-making process to improve the quality of education for the students of the school.

Article V – Membership

Section 1. General Powers. The affairs of the LSC shall be managed by its members.

Section 2. Number, Tenure and Qualifications. The LSC shall be composed of eight (8) elected members, The elected members shall consist of six (6) parents of

students currently enrolled at the attendance center who are not employees of the Board of Education and two (2) community residents residing within the attendance area or voting district of the attendance center who are not employees of the Board of Education and who do not have children attending the school.

The Board of Education appoints student(s) following a binding election by the student body. In schools serving grades K-12, 7-12, 11-12, and 9-12, three (3) students are appointed. In school serving seventh and eighth grade, one (1) student is appointed.

The Board of Education appoints two (2) teachers and one (1) non-teaching staff member following a non-binding staff poll. Each member shall hold office until the end of their term of office, until their death or resignation, or until their removal in accordance with the Illinois School Code. The Board of Education has absolute discretion on the appointment of school staff.

Section 3. Nomination and Election. The LSC shall assist and cooperate with the Board of Education in conducting elections for LSC membership at the attendance center in accordance with the provisions of the Illinois School Code and the guidelines and procedures adopted by the Board of Education to ensure fair and equitable elections. The LSC shall not adopt or use any other election guidelines or procedures.

Section 4. Term. All members shall serve a term of two (2) years except the student members, who shall serve a term of one (1) year. Any LSC member who decides to resign from the LSC during their term may submit a written resignation to the LSC Chairperson, LSC Secretary or Principal, who shall forward the written resignation to the entire LSC (email is highly recommended). A parent LSC member whose child dies may continue to serve until the end of their term. Any LSC member who fails to meet the eligibility requirements for their office will be subject to removal from office in accordance with Board of Education Rules 6-28, 6-29 or 6-30. Any such member may resign from office in lieu of removal.

Section 5. Dues. There shall be no obligation for any member of the LSC to pay dues or any type of membership fee.

Section 6. Compensation. Members of the LSC shall serve without compensation and without reimbursement of any expenses incurred in the performance of their duties, except as may otherwise be provided by the Board of Education.

Section 7. Vacancies. In the event a vacancy occurs during a parent or community member's term for whatever reason, the LSC shall appoint a person otherwise eligible for election to the vacant position to serve on the LSC for the remainder of that member's term. In the event that less than the maximum number of parent or community persons eligible are elected to the LSC at a regular LSC election, the LSC shall appoint eligible persons to serve as members of the LSC for terms consistent with the terms held by the elected members of the LSC.

Filling Vacancies

1. LSCs that have vacancies are to advertise that a vacancy exists and that they are looking for candidates to fill the vacant position(s).
2. Councils with at least enough serving members to have quorum, the LSC, with a quorum present, may make motions to fill parent and community vacancies with individuals who have completed the nomination packet and who meet the eligibility requirements. The motion to fill the vacancy can be approved by a majority of the serving members voting "Yes".
3. School staff vacancies require that the school staff vote in a non-binding poll for staff who have completed the nomination packet and meet the eligibility requirements for the vacancy. The Board has absolute discretion in the appointment of school staff to fill the vacancy.
4. Student vacancies may be filled by the student body voting in a binding election to fill the vacancy for students that meet the eligibility requirements. The Board will appoint the winner(s).

Student and staff members may not be counted as members or vote until the Board has appointed the member.

Filling Vacancies - Councils Without Quorum

Councils that do not have enough serving members to meet quorum requirements may be able to meet an alternative set of quorum requirements that allow the council to fill parent and community member seats.

- A. Elementary Schools: The LSC may meet to fill parent and community vacancies if the LSC has four (4) members present and at least two (2) of the members are parent and/or community members. The only action that can take place at the meeting is the process of filling the vacancy. The chairperson or four (4) LSC members may call a special meeting to fill the vacancies and the motion to fill the vacancy can be approved by a majority of the members present at the meeting voting "Yes".

B. High Schools: The LSC may meet to fill parent and community vacancies if the LSC has five (5) members present and at least two (2) of the members are parent and/or community members. The only action that can take place at the meeting is the process of filling the vacancy. The Chairperson or five (5) LSC members may call a special meeting to fill the vacancies and the motion to fill the vacancy can be approved by a majority of the members present at the meeting voting “Yes”.

Section 8. Removal of Members. The LSC may remove members by a majority vote for missing three (3) consecutive regular meetings or five (5) regular meetings in a twelve (12) month period. The regular meetings that may be considered in removing a member are the regular meetings scheduled at the Annual Organizational Meeting. If the regular meeting schedule is changed after the Organizational Meeting, absences of the newly scheduled meetings may not be considered for the removal. The LSC must notify the member by personal delivery or certified mail directed to the member’s last known address of its intent to vote on their removal at least seven (7) days prior to the vote. At the meeting at which the LSC will vote on removal, the member shall have the right to explain the reasons for their absence and to vote on the question of their removal.

Pursuant to rules, the Board of Education may also remove members for any of the following reasons:

- Failure to meet the eligibility requirements for their office
- Failure to complete a Criminal Disclosure Form to disclose criminal convictions subject to disclosure on the form
- Failure to pass a criminal background investigation
- Failure to provide fingerprints for completion of the criminal background investigation
- Failure to comply with the Ethics Code
- Failure to comply with the training requirements for LSC members
- Failure to file an Annual Statement of Economic Interest

Article VI – Meetings

Section 1. Annual Organizational Meeting. The LSC will hold an Annual Organizational Meeting no sooner than July 1 and no later than July 14 of each year at the school where it serves. At the organizational meeting, the LSC shall elect, at a minimum, a Chairperson (must be a parent member) and a Secretary

(may be any member) to each serve a term of one (1) year and shall set a schedule of regular meetings for the school year.

Section 2. Regular Meetings. The schedule of regular meetings shall be made available to the public. Regular meetings may be held on legal holidays. The time and place of regular meetings shall be convenient to the public.

Section 3. Special Meetings. The Chairperson or any four (4) members of an elementary school or five (5) members of a high school may call special meetings by giving the other LSC members notice in writing specifying the time, place, and purpose of the meeting. Notice of special meetings shall also be given to the public in accordance with the provisions of Article VI, section 5 of these Bylaws and the Open Meetings Act. The time and place of such special meetings shall be convenient to the public. Special meetings may not be held on a legal holiday. The LSC may only discuss and take action at special meetings on items specifically listed on the agenda.

Section 4. Public Participation. All LSC meetings shall be open to the public except meetings or sessions that are closed to the public as allowed by the Open Meetings Act (OMA). The public shall be afforded an opportunity to address the LSC at all open meetings.

Section 5. Notice and Agenda. A notice and agenda for all meetings, regular or special, must be posted at the school and meeting location, if other than the school, at least forty-eight (48) hours before the scheduled starting time of the meeting. The notice must inform the public of the meeting's date, time, and location, and the agenda must specifically identify all items the LSC proposes to act on at the meeting. Items not specifically identified in the agenda of a regular meeting may only be discussed at the meeting. Items not specifically identified in the agenda of a special meeting may not be discussed at the special meeting.

If the LSC changes the date, time, or location of more than one (1) regular meeting at a time, the LSC must give at least 10 days notice of the changes by publication in a newspaper of general circulation in the school community that the LSC serves. Notice of such change must also be posted at the school. If there is a change to only a single meeting, the 10-day notice and publication requirement does not apply.

The LSC must also give public notice of any rescheduled or reconvened meeting at least 48 hours before that meeting is held. The agenda of the rescheduled or

reconvened meeting must be included in the public notice. The notice requirements do not apply to reconvened meetings if the original meeting was open to the public and either the reconvened meeting is held within 24 hours after the original meeting or an announcement of the time and place of the reconvened meeting is made at the original meeting and there is no change in the agenda.

In addition to the public meeting notice requirements, written notice of the time, place and purpose of special meetings must also be given to all LSC members before the meeting.

Section 6. Quorum and Manner of Acting.

Defining Quorum:

A. A quorum of the LSC members must be physically present at the meeting for the LSC to conduct any business. At an elementary school seven (7) members must be physically present at a meeting for the LSC to formally conduct any business. At a high school eight (8) members must be physically present at a meeting for the LSC to formally conduct any business.

B. The principal and the student member(s) shall not be counted for purposes of determining whether there is a quorum present and shall have no vote when the LSC is considering any of the following matters:

- 1) Evaluation of the principal's performance
- 2) Renewal of the principal's contract or the addition of any additional terms (addenda) to a new or renewed principal's contract
- 3) The direct selection of a new principal
- 4) The determination of names of candidates to submit to the Chief Executive Officer for the position of principal

In addition, the student member may not vote on other personnel matters, including the allocation of teaching and staff resources.

C. Generally, except as noted in Article V, Section 7 and Article VI, Section 6, a(3) above and subsections d and e below, whenever a vote is taken on any measure before the LSC, a quorum being present, the affirmative vote of a majority of the members then serving shall determine the outcome of that measure.

D. At least seven (7) affirmative votes are required, regardless of the number of vacancies on the LSC, for the LSC to take the following actions:

- 1) Selecting a new contract principal

- 2) Directing the Chief Executive Officer to approve written dismissal charges against the principal on behalf of the LSC

E. Regardless of the number of vacancies on the LSC, a “Super-Majority” is required to approve school budget transfers within a particular fund for money already allocated by the LSC:

- 1) Eight (8) affirmative votes in elementary schools
- 2) Nine (9) affirmative votes in high schools

Article VII – Officers

Section 1. Enumeration and Qualifications. The officers of the LSC, as required by law, shall be a Chairperson, a Secretary and a Freedom of Information/Open Meetings Act Officer or Officers. The LSC may elect such other officers from among its members as it deems necessary for the efficient operation of the LSC. The Chairperson shall be a parent member of the LSC. Any member may serve in the remaining offices.

Section 2. Election of Office. The LSC shall, at a minimum, select the Chairperson and Secretary at the Annual Organizational Meeting and may select other officers at the Annual Organizational Meeting.

Section 3. Term of Office of Chairperson and Secretary. The term of office of the Chairperson and Secretary shall be one year except that a new Chairperson or Secretary selected to fill an unexpired term of office shall serve only the remainder of the unexpired term.

Section 4. Vacancies. In the event a vacancy occurs during an officer’s term for any reason, such vacancy shall be filled in the same manner as the original selection of the officer.

Section 5. Chairperson. The Chairperson shall preside at all meetings of the LSC. The chairperson shall have the authority to call special meetings of the LSC by giving notice to the other members of the LSC in writing, specifying the time, place, and purpose of the meetings and by giving public notice in the manner provided in Article VI, section 5. Subject to the direction and control of the entire LSC, the Chairperson shall have general supervision, direction, and control of the business and affairs of the LSC and shall perform all duties incident to the office of Chairperson including posting/ensuring the posting of meeting notices and agenda, signing any official records or documents to reflect the LSC’s approval of the

matter(s) reflected in such records or documents and such other duties as may be assigned to the chairperson by the LSC.

The Chairperson may indicate that the LSC meeting will be virtual if the Governor or Director of Illinois Department of Public Health has issued a disaster declaration related to public health which impacts the location of the LSC meeting if all the provisions of 5 ILCS 120/7(e) are met:

- All members physically present or present virtually can hear and be heard
- Public at the regular meeting location or other location can hear all discussion testimony and all roll call votes of all the members.
- At least one member of the LSC must be at the physical location of the LSC meeting.
- All votes are roll call votes
- Notice for the meeting must be provided at least 48 hours prior to the meeting with the phone number or links for audio or video participation. The notice must be posted at the physical location of the meeting. (It is also highly recommended to post the notice and meeting links on the school website.)
- The virtual meeting must be recorded and the recording shall be made available to the public upon request.

Section 6. Secretary. The Secretary shall conduct the official LSC correspondence, reserve all documents and communications, record and maintain an accurate record of the proceedings of the LSC in the minutes. The secretary will maintain one copy of the minutes in the school office and a duplicate set of minutes (recommended to be kept by the Secretary), issue and post notices of regular and special meetings as required by the chair. The secretary shall perform all duties incident to the Office of the Secretary and other duties as may be assigned to the secretary from time to time by the LSC.

The minutes shall contain, at minimum, the time, date and place of each meeting (open or closed), the names of all LSC members recorded as physically present, or present by means of video or audio conference and absent and a record of all matters discussed and all votes taken.

The LSC shall approve all open meeting minutes no later than the second regular meeting or thirty (30) days after the meeting for which the minutes were taken, whichever is later and shall make such minutes available for public inspection within ten (10) days of approval. Upon the expiration of their term, the Secretary shall deliver to the LSC all books, records, papers, minutes, recordings of LSC meetings (open and closed) or links to the recordings, and other property of the LSC.

Section 7. FOIA/OMA Officer(s). The FOIA/OMA officer(s) shall advise the LSC concerning the requirements of the Freedom of Information Act and Open Meetings Act and work with the LSC to respond to requests. The standard term limit of one (1) year does not apply to this role unless it is established by the LSC.

Section 8. Other Officers. The LSC may elect such other officers as it determines are necessary for the efficient operation of the LSC. In the event that such officers are elected, their terms may expire at the same time that the terms of the Chairperson and the Secretary expire.

Section 9. Vice Chairperson. If elected, the Vice Chairperson presides at the LSC meetings in the absence of the Chairperson. In the absence of the Chairperson, the Vice Chairperson shall conduct all duties of the Chairperson (except those detailed below), including signing any official records or documents to reflect the LSC's approval of the matter(s) reflected in such records or documents. The Vice Chairperson may not call a special meeting or indicate that the LSC meeting will be virtual.

Section 10. Sergeant-At-Arms. If elected, the Sergeant-At-Arms shall maintain order at LSC meetings and perform such other duties as delegated by the LSC or the Chairperson, including setting up for meetings, signing in visitors and speakers, making copies of the meeting notices and agendas and advising the LSC and Chairperson on meeting procedures.

Article VIII – Committees

Section 1. Committees. The LSC may create such standing committees and special committees from time to time as it determines are necessary for its efficient operation, provided that if standing committees are created, the LSC shall amend these Bylaws to describe the membership, duties, and responsibilities of such committees.

Section 2. Committee Powers Limited. The committees shall have the power to make recommendations to the LSC and such other powers as provided in these Bylaws. The committees shall not have the power to make final decisions concerning the exercise of the powers of the LSC or binding the LSC. All committees created by the LSC are subject to the requirements of the Illinois Open Meetings Act.

Article IX – Powers and Duties

The powers and duties of the LSC include:

- a. Conducting an annual evaluation of the current contract principal's performance, taking into consideration their annual evaluation by the Chief Executive Officer or designee.
- b. Conducting a cumulative evaluation of the current contract principal's performance in the fourth year of the contract, taking into consideration the annual evaluation(s) of the principal's performance during the term of the contract by the LSC and the Chief Executive Officer or designee.
- c. After such cumulative evaluation, determine whether the principal's current contract shall be renewed.
- d. Directly selecting, with at least seven (7) votes, a new principal to serve under a four-year performance contract in the event that the current principal's contract is not renewed or in the event of a vacancy in the principal's position.
- e. Submitting the names of three (3) candidates to the CEO to select the school's new contract principal in the event that the LSC is unable to directly select the new principal with at least seven (7) votes.
- f. Adding additional terms to a principal's contract. Such terms shall not discriminate on the basis of race, sex, creed, color, disability unrelated to ability to perform or sexual orientation. Such terms shall be consistent with the Board of Education's Uniform Principal's Performance Contract and shall be submitted to the Board's Law Department for approval prior to a vote to award the principal's contract.
- g. Approving the School Expenditure Plan developed by the principal with respect to funds allocated and distributed to the attendance center by the Board of Education and exercising such other powers and duties as enumerated in the Illinois School Code concerning the expenditure of Supplemental Aid (SA), funds, and student-based budgeting.
- h. Approving the Continuous Improvement Work Plan (CIWP) developed by the principal in consultation with the LSC and the PPLC.

- i. Requesting that the principal close positions and open new ones consistent with the provisions of the CIWP provided the decisions are consistent with applicable law and collective bargaining agreements.
- j. Convening two meetings with the school community to present the CIWP and Expenditure Plan developed by the principal, and the annual report, and to receive public comment thereon.
- k. Reporting at least twice a year to the school community on progress and problems with respect to implementation of the CIWP.
- l. Evaluating the allocation of teaching and non-teaching staff resources to determine if such allocation is consistent with instructional objectives and school programs as reflected in the CIWP.
- m. Making recommendations to the principal concerning respective appointments of persons to fill any vacant, additional, or newly created positions for teachers at the attendance center.
- n. Making recommendations to the principal concerning textbook selection.
- o. Advising the principal concerning the attendance and disciplinary policies of the attendance center and school fees.
- p. Directing the Chief Executive Officer to approve written charges against its principal on behalf of the council with a “yes” vote of seven (7) members.
- q. Complying with the training requirements established for LSC members by the Illinois School Code.
- r. Filing an Annual Statement of Economic Interests.
- s. Filling vacant Parent and Community LSC seats

Article X – General Provisions

Section 1. Conflicts. Any provision of these Bylaws that conflict with the Illinois School Code, as amended from time to time, shall be null and void.

Section 2. Amendment of Bylaws. These Bylaws may be amended at any regular meeting of the LSC by a two-thirds vote of the LSC, provided that notice and the language of the proposed amendment shall have been given to all members and to the public at least seven (7) days before the regular meeting at which such amendment is to be considered. Prior to the final approval of any amendments to these Bylaws, the proposed amendments must be submitted to The Office of Local School Council Relations for submission to the Law Department for approval.

Section 3. Parliamentary Authority. The rules contained in the current edition of Robert's Rules of Order shall govern the meetings of the LSC in all cases in which the rules are applicable and not in conflict with these Bylaws or the Illinois School Code.

Section 4. Contracts. No Board of Education employee, LSC member, or LSC may bind the Board of Education to a contract without the approval of the Board of Education. However, the principal may approve contracts, not to exceed \$10,000.00, for non-biddable items if the contract is endorsed by the LSC.

Section 5. Participation by Video or Audio Means ([Public Act 103-0311](#)).

(See note below). Provided a quorum is physically present, an LSC member may attend a meeting by video or audio conference if he or she is prevented from physically attending because of:

- (1) personal illness or disability,
- (2) Employment related issues
- (3) Family or other emergency
- (4) Unexpected childcare obligations (*new amendment 2023*)

If a member wishes to attend a meeting by video or audio means, he or she must notify the Chairperson in advance of the meeting unless advance notice is impractical. The Chairperson will inform the Principal in order to make appropriate arrangements. The member's participation by video or audio conference must be approved by a majority of the serving members.

Video or audio conference must be clearly audible to LSC members and the public in attendance. The meeting minutes shall indicate whether the members of the LSC were physically present for the meeting or present by means of video or audio conference. An LSC member, who attends a meeting by audio or video means, as provided in this bylaw, may participate in all aspects of the meeting including voting.

LSC Chairperson

LSC Secretary

School

These Bylaws were adopted/amended on:

Date

by a vote of _____ in favor and _____ opposed.

Note: The provisions of Article X, Section 5, are the minimum statutory requirements other than the length of notification that is given the Chairperson, the audibility requirement and the process for accommodating the request. Alternatively, an LSC may prohibit members from participating by video or audio means altogether by not adopting this rule as part of the bylaws. Also, an LSC may modify the sample bylaw to (1) include additional requirements such as mandating that a member attending by phone participate for the entirety of the meeting until adjournment; (2) alter the advance notification period to identify a specific notice period, and/or (3) identify a different LSC member, other than the Chairperson, to receive the advance notice (e.g., the Secretary).



ONE PAGE SUMMARIES

1. LSC Member Roles & Responsibilities

2. Effective Meetings

3. Continuous Improvement Work Plan (CIWP)

4. Budget

5. Principal Evaluation

6. Principal Selection

7. Internal Accounts and Fundraising

8. Ethics Policy

9. LSC Officers Roles & Responsibilities

10. The Open Meetings Act

11. LSC Committees

10. Robert's Rules of Order Cheat Sheet

Local School Council ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

HISTORY AND PURPOSE OF LOCAL SCHOOL COUNCILS

Local School Councils were created in 1988 to be the primary governing body of local schools to achieve the goal of providing a high quality education for children to prepare them for success in college, career, and life.

LSCs have remained an important vehicle for democracy, allowing educators, parents, students and community members the opportunity to make important decisions about how children will be educated.



01 PRINCIPAL SELECTION

- Principal vacancy must exist in order to begin the selection process.
- Complete the principal selection training
- Work closely with the Network Chief of Schools and the Office of LSC Relations.
- Place a principal vacancy advertisement in the CPS personnel bulletin, review resumes, conduct interviews.

02 CIWP APPROVAL & MONITORING

- Approve the (CIWP) and any amendments.
- Hold two well-publicized meeting annually to present:
 - 1). Proposed CIWP, proposed Budget, to take public comment on the CIWP and Budget and to vote to approve the CIWP and Budget as presented or as amended
 - 2). To report on the progress and problems with implementing the CIWP and to present the Annual Report.
- May request that the principal close positions and open new ones consistent with the provisions of the CIWP provided the decisions are consistent with applicable law and collective bargaining agreements.

03 MONITOR BUDGET

- Monitor the Budget and make sure it is reflective of plans in the CIWP.
- Approve the school's budget and approve all budget transfers within funds.
- Pre-approve all Internal Account expenditures that exceed \$1,000.00 in elementary schools and \$2,500.00 in high schools or the limits set by the LSC.
- Approve all internal accounts receipts and expenditures.
- Pre-approve fundraising activities conducted by non-school organizations in or with the school.

04 EVALUATION/CONTRACT RENEWAL

- Evaluate a contract principal's performance every year of the contract.
- Conduct a Cumulative Evaluation in the 4th year of the contract.
- Vote on the Cumulative evaluation and the motion to renew the principal's contract
- The Cumulative evaluation and the motion to renew must be made no later than 150 days after the end of the contract.
- If the Principal asks for a reason for non-renewal, the LSC must provide them no later than 128 days from the end of the contract.
- Contract non-renewal results in a Principal vacancy.

August 2024
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Local School Council

MEETINGS

BACKGROUND

LSCs conduct official business and take official actions only when they meet formally as a body in public. Therefore, all LSC members need to be familiar with the legal requirements for conducting meetings. Collaboration and teamwork between all LSC members in meetings is vital to reaching an agreement and effectively performing your duty as a council.

Requirements:

- A majority of the full membership shall constitute a quorum
- Whenever a vote is taken on any measure before the LSC with a quorum being present, the affirmative votes of a majority of the serving members shall determine the outcome of the vote except that the principal and the student member shall have no vote and may not be counted for purposes of establishing a quorum, when the LSC is considering:
 - Contract principal performance evaluation
 - Principal contract renewal
 - Selection or recommendation of contract principal
- An Organizational meeting shall be conducted every year between July 1 and July 14th.
- If an LSC is below quorum, contact OLSER to learn how to fill vacancies

QUICK DEFINITIONS

What is a "meeting"?

A "meeting" is any gathering, whether in person or by video, audio conference, telephone call, electronic means, or other means of contemporaneous (interactive) communication, where there is a majority of a quorum of a public body discussing public business.

What is a "quorum"?

Quorum is the number of LSC members required for the body to take action. For all LSCs, a quorum is one-half of the full membership plus one. For example: For elementary schools with 12 or 13 members quorum is seven (7), and for high schools with 14 or 15 members quorum is 8. The LSC cannot vote on motions if a quorum is not physically present.

What is an "Organizational Meeting"?

The first meeting of the LSC each school year is held between July 1st and July 14th to elect officers and set regular meeting dates.

What is a "closed meeting"?

The Open Meetings Act also allows public bodies to discuss **certain subjects** in sessions or meetings closed to the public, called "closed" or "executive" sessions or meetings. No final action may be taken during closed meetings.

AGENDAS & PARTICIPATION

Suggestion for Preparation

It is recommended that the LSC (regular and special meetings):

- Set times for each part of the agenda
- Review previous minutes and include items that need revisiting
- Ensure the agenda is distributed to members at least two (2) days before the meeting
- The agenda must be posted and remain visible to the public at least 48 hours before the meeting (mandatory). For example, on the exterior door of the school).

Special Meetings

Special Meetings are meetings called to address important business that cannot wait until the next scheduled Regular LSC meeting. Only items on the posted agenda may be discussed and voted on at the special meeting.

Notice/agenda of special meetings must be given in writing to all LSC members prior to the meeting.

Only business matters listed on the POSTED agenda may be discussed and voted upon. The agenda can NOT be amended at the meeting to add the business matters that require a vote.

Public Participation

LSC must allow the public an opportunity to address the body at all open meetings and may set reasonable rules to govern public participation. Registered speakers who wish to present during Public Participation should follow the guidelines set by the LSC.



MOTIONS

If there is no quorum, no business may be conducted and no votes may be taken. Members present may discuss agenda items, but cannot take any formal actions.

- To make a formal motion, begin with the statement, "I motion/propose that..."
- Someone else must second the motion by saying, "I second the motion." If the motion is not seconded, it dies.
 - The motion must then be voted on through voice, show of hands, or roll call.
 - The Chairperson then announces the vote. "Let the record show that the motion (carried/failed) with a vote of for, against, and abstention.
 - If an LSC member is participating virtually, the vote must be a roll call vote

VOTING RULES

There must always be a quorum of members present in person for the duration of the meeting to conduct business and vote on any matter. Vacancies do not lower the quorum number.

All votes must be taken in an open session, and the minutes must indicate how the LSC members voted. LSC members may not vote by secret ballot or proxy. The final action (voting) can not be made in a closed session on any issue.

For general motions to be approved, there must be a quorum present. A majority vote of currently serving members must vote "yes" to pass the motion. Currently serving members does not mean just those present at the meeting.

MEETING RECORDS (MINUTES)

The Illinois Open Meeting Act (OMA) requires that LSCs must maintain written minutes of all meetings, including closed sessions and all LSC committee meetings.

Requirements

- Minutes of open meetings must be approved within thirty days or two (2) regular meetings after the meeting for which the minutes were taken, whichever is later.
- Approved minutes must be made available to the public within 10 days after they're approved by the LSC.
- Minutes must be sent to the Network Office within 10 days of their approval.
- Schools must keep copies of the following open meeting records in a binder kept in the school's main office:
 - Notices and agendas
 - Member sign-in sheets
 - Public speaker sign-in sheets
 - Approved open meeting minutes
 - Approved Closed meeting minutes that LSC voted to make public

MINUTES INCLUDE:

- Date, time, place of meeting and name of school
- Type of meeting (regular, special, committee)
- Members present physically
- Members participating remotely
- Members absent
- Summary of all matters proposed, discussed, or decided upon
- A record of any votes taken, indicating the number of Yes, No, and Abstain votes
- If a member is tardy or leaves early, the minutes should reflect the time they arrive or leave
- Whether quorum is or is not physically present

FAQ's:

- **SPECIAL MEETINGS:** Who can call a special meeting?
 - The Chair or any four Elementary LSC members or five High School LSC members may call a Special Meeting.
- **RECONVENED MEETINGS:** What notice is required for reconvening a meeting?
 - The LSC must give written notice, including the agenda, to reconvene an unfinished meeting at least 48 hours before the meeting is reconvened unless the original meeting was open to the public, if there was no change in the agenda, reconvened meeting will be held within 24 hours of the original meeting, or the time and place of the reconvened meeting are announced at the original meeting
- **PUBLIC PARTICIPATION:** When is the LSC required to allow public participation at LSC meetings?
 - The LSC is required to allow public participation at all open meetings, whether regular or special.
- **QUESTIONS:** What if the LSC has questions about meetings and the OMA?
 - Call the Local School Council Relations Office at (773) 553-1400.



Local School Council

CONTINUOUS IMPROVEMENT WORK PLAN (CIWP)

- The Continuous Improvement Work Plan (CIWP) is the 3-year school improvement plan required of all CPS schools .
- It defines school goals and action plans to be monitored by the school's Instructional Leadership Team and Local School Council.
- It should be used to make budget decisions.

LSC ROLE

- Consults with the principal on the development of the CIWP & Budget.
- Monitors the implementation of the CIWP.
- Uses the CIWP to evaluate teacher and staff allocations and curriculum resources in the budget.
- Uses the CIWP to determine academic improvement at the school to evaluate the school leader.
- Holds at least two (2) Public Meetings during the school year for principal and LSC to report on progress and problems with implementation of the plan and accept public comment.
- Approves the CIWP & Budget by a majority vote (Students do not vote on the budget or CIWP*).

COMPONENTS

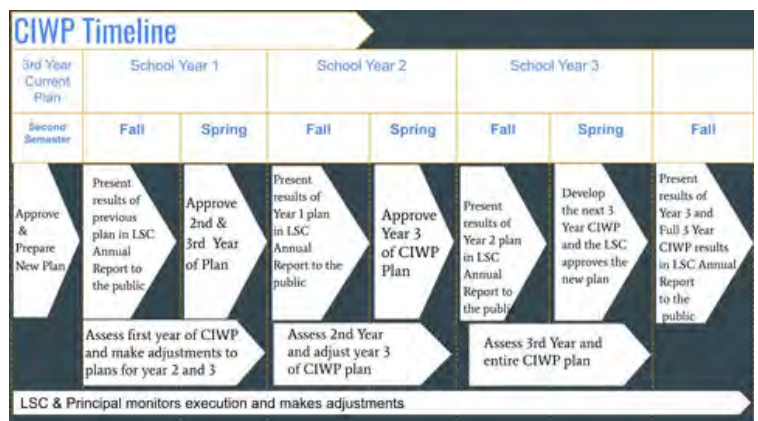
- CIWP Team (approx. 8-12 members. The principal leads the CIWP Team. They will appoint team members from the school and community, which may include members from the PPLC, ILT and/or LSC and PAC.)
- Measurable Goals
- At least 2 Priorities Areas
- Fund Compliance (only schools receiving Title 1 Funds) Family and Parent Engagement Plan
- Approval by the majority of the LSC (for schools on probation for less than five years Network Chief approval is required)

CIWP PROCESS OVERVIEW

- The principal creates the CIWP team, and selects members, which should include the principal, some parents, community members, LSC members, and staff.
- CIWP team writes the Reflections on Foundations, using a variety of data, and sorted by student groups.
 - Identify Student-Centered Problems for each Foundation.
- The CIWP team selects at least 2 Priorities. Priorities are determined by impact on students' daily experiences.
- Set 2 kinds of goals for each Priority to measure progress: Performance Goals (student data) and Practice Goals (teacher and school data).
- Develop an Implementation Plan that says what the school will do to achieve these goals. Create Milestones and Action Steps that explain exactly who will do what and by when.
- Develop a Parent and Family Plan (if school receives Title I funds).
- Enter information for Fund Compliance (if school receives the School Improvement Grant).
- Approve the CIWP and each year's Implementation Plan after a public presentation and in which the public has an opportunity to comment on the plan.

PRINCIPAL

- Communicate the process and schedule for creating the CIWP to the school community, and the community given the opportunity to make recommendations on the plan.
- Leads the creation of the CIWP by establishing, participating in, and overseeing the CIWP Team.
- Consults with the LSC, Professional Personnel Leadership Committee (PPLC), school staff, students, parents, & community on the plan.
- Submits the plan to the LSC for approval (for schools on probation for less than five years, submits the plan to the Network Chief for approval).
- LSC accepts public comment and a vote is required.
- Ensures implementation and monitoring of the CIWP.
- Holds at least two (2) Public Meetings during the school year for the school leader and LSC to report on progress and problems with implementation of the plan.



PRIORITY AREAS

- Schools determine their Priorities by looking at many different data sources.
- Schools will use quantitative (numbers), qualitative (observations), and survey (stakeholder voice) data to make sure they are getting an accurate view of what is happening at the school.

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

- The CIWP Team will develop Milestones and Action Steps for two (2) or more Priorities that they identified.
- The Action Steps include the specific actions that need to occur in order to reach each Milestone.
- The Milestones and Action Steps include a monitoring component to determine the degree of progress, known as Progress Monitoring.
- Schools record data about student achievement in the Performance Goals, and about teaching in Practice Goals.

FUND COMPLIANCE PARENT AND FAMILY PLAN

- Schools that receive Title I Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA) Funds are required to complete the Fund Compliance component.
- The Fund Compliance component allows schools using Title I Funds to describe how they will use the activities identified in the CIWP to improve the academic achievement of students (Fund Compliance must be completed for each of the three years of the plan).
- The Parent Involvement Policy is a description of how parents will be specifically involved with their children's education and school.
- The Parent and Family Plan page includes the Parental Involvement Policy, Parent Compact, and Parent Budget.
- All schools that receive Title I Funds are required to complete each section of the Parent and Family Plan.

CIWP APPROVAL

- Principal verifies that all the required components are completed and included in the plan.
- For schools not on a probation or schools that have been on probation five or more years LSC approval is required. The LSC Chair should sign and date the approval form.
- For schools on probation less than five years, Network Chief's approval is required. Prior to the Approval by the Chief, the Parent Advisory Council (PAC) must vote on the use of the Title I Parent Involvement Funds. Although not required for schools on probation for less than five years, LSC approval is also strongly recommended.
- LSC accepts public comment before final approval.

MONITORING THE CIWP

- During the fall and spring, the LSC, PPLC, Parents, and Community members review the status and accomplishments in each Implementation Plan.
- The principal and the CIWP team adjust the CIWP Implementation Plan each year.
- The principal and LSC is responsible for reporting the accomplishments and difficulties with the CIWP in the annual report presented to the school community annually in the fall and accepts public comment.
- The principal and LSC are responsible for approving the CIWP each year during an LSC meeting
- The LSC, PPLC, Parents, and Community should provide feedback and questions to better understand the CIWP progress.
- LSCs and principals should establish regular routines for checking in to discuss progress and ways the LSC can support the school in meeting the goals of the plan.
- Networks may establish a periodic check-in process with schools as well.
- Since the CIWP is a living document, the most recent version will live on the website <https://cpsci.my.site.com/ciwp/s/>



Local School Council

BUDGET

LSC'S ROLE IN THE BUDGET

As a member of your local school council, you are responsible for:

- Provide input in the budget development and approve ALL funds in the budget.
- Ensuring the budget is aligned with the CIWP (Continuous Improvement Work Plan).
- Presenting the proposed budget to the community twice and receiving public comment.
- Requesting revisions to the budget.
- LSC must approve all contracts (additional approvals may be needed depending on the amount and type of purchase).
- Approve ALL budget transfers.
- A supermajority of the FULL membership must approve budget transfers if members vote to approve the transfer.
 - Traditional Elementary LSCs - 8 member yes votes
 - Traditional High School LSCs- 9 member yes votes.
 - Military Academies - 10 member yes votes
- Monitoring the internal accounts activity
- The student members do not vote on the approval of the whole budget, but can vote on certain budget transfers

LSC'S RESPONSIBILITY

MONITORING THE BUDGET

Budget transfers

- LSC's must approve any changes in the way funds are to be used (i.e., budget transfers).
- Budget transfers must be approved by a supermajority (for traditional LSCs, 8 members at elementary schools, 9 members at high schools and 10 members for Military Academies).
- Budget transfer must occur within the same fund and grant. You cannot move funds from one funding source to another.
- Budget transfers involving Title I parent involvement funds must be voted on by your Parent Advisory Council (PAC) before being submitted to your LSC for approval.
- If budget transfer are \$5,000 or more, the LSC must assess the effect of the change on the CIWP.
- Student members may vote on budget transfers that do not involve school personnel.

Large expenses

- LSC approval is required for all contracts.
- In addition to LSC approval, Board of Education approval is required for contracts over \$500,000.
- In addition to the LSC approval purchases of goods over \$35,000 and of professional services over \$35,000 require central office approval.

PRINCIPAL'S ROLE IN THE BUDGET

- Developing a budget to support the CIWP with input from the LSC and others.
- Presenting the Budget to the public and accepting public comment.
- Entering into contracts with LSC approval.
- Providing LSC's with audits and reviews of the programs and operations of the school.
- Obtaining input from LSC and final approval from the LSC for the Budget and Budget transfers.
- If the school is on probation for less than 5 years obtain approval by the Network Chief for the budget and budget transfers.
- If the school has been on probation for 5 or more years the principals shall obtain approval of the budget and budget transfers from the LSC.

NETWORK CHIEF'S ROLE IN THE BUDGET

- Your principal is responsible for:
- Developing a budget to support the CIWP with input from the LSC and others.
- Entering into contracts with LSC approval.
- Providing LSC's with audits and reviews of the programs and operations of the school.
- Obtaining input from LSC and final approval from the LSC for the Budget and Budget transfers.
- If the school is on probation for less than 5 years obtain approval by the Network Chief for the budget and budget transfers.
- Due to a recent change in legislation, if the school has been on probation for 5 or more years the principals shall obtain approval of the budget and budget transfers from the LSC.

SCHOOL BUDGET BASICS

- Resources are allocated for different purposes and from different sources
- School budget resources are generally in the form of dollars or positions.
 - Other types of resources include materials, services, and technology.
 - Position costs comprise ~95% of discretionary school dollars in CPS.
- Resources come from various funds and grants, with different rules.
- A fund is an accounting entity. In CPS, funds are the control structures that ensure that public dollars are spent only for authorized purposes and within appropriated amounts.
 - School resources come primarily from General and Special Fund revenues.
- Fund revenues come from local, state, and federal sources.
- Fund budgets and expenses are categorized by unit, grant, program, and account.
 - These categories reflect the planned uses for funds.
 - Restrictions, rules, and compliance for funds are established by categories. Some resources have few restrictions, while others have many restrictions.

Foundational Funding Model

Opportunity Index (OI)

The CPS Opportunity Index consists of 12 distinct indicators, including:

- **Community Factors**, which are indicative of the socio-economic environment in which attending students live.
- **School Demographics**, which consider the percentage of the attending student population that fits a particular category.
- **Historical School Funding**, which accounts for resources the school received in prior years.

Foundational Teacher Positions:

- Schools will no longer be responsible for funding the variance of teacher position cost based on tenure, creating more year-over-year stability at the school level.
- Because the Foundational Teacher Positions are funded at a ratio lower than contractual class size, this will create more year-over-year stability at the school level.
- Foundational Teacher Position Staffing will be based on the OI and on the 20th day enrollment numbers.
- CTU Class Size positions will be removed at the end of each school year per the contract agreement.

Allocation:

Allocation	Type	Dollars or Positions
Needs-Based Flexible Funding	Discretionary	Dollars
Title I	Discretionary	Dollars
Programmatic	Non discretionary /Discretionary	Positions, some dollars
Diverse Learner	Non discretionary	Positions
Early Childhood	Non discretionary /Discretionary	Positions, some dollars restricted to early childhood purposes
Fund 124	Discretionary	Positions and dollars
Operations	Non discretionary	Positions

Foundational Non-Teacher Positions:

Students attend school with a core administrative operational team: The Principal, an Assistant Principal, a Clerk, Part-time or Full time School Assistants, a minimum of 1 counselor, with additional counselors. Non-Sustainable Community schools with an enrollment of 500 or greater and Opportunity Index of 30 or higher receive a restorative justice coordinator. Larger and higher-need schools also receive additional counselors.

Needs Based Flexible Funding:

Needs-Based Flexible Funding is the way discretionary funds are allocated to District schools:

- Needs-Based Flexible Funding based on student needs, which sets an equitable standard for a high quality student experience, no matter the size, type or location of their school.
- CPS will use the Opportunity Index (OI) to guide the distribution of a greater share of funding, ensuring that those most impacted by inequity have a strong, vibrant community.
- The funding is based on the OI. Options, Safe, Early Childhood Education Center, and Specialty schools are excluded from this type of funding.
- Other allocation types include quota (ie Diverse Learners); program (ie Gifted); and population (ie Early Childhood)

Title I resources are allocated to CPS by the federal government to support low income students

- CPS allocates Title I dollars to schools on a per pupil basis set by district formula.
- Title I resources are supplemental, intended to provide additional support for low income students.
- Title I schools also receive funds to be used for parent involvement.
- Not all schools qualify for Title I funding. CPS uses a poverty index to determine qualifying schools.

School Budget Development - Timeline

CIWP Window

November - April
Schools Develop and monitor CIWP

March-April
Schools update CIWPs for the upcoming school year in preparation for the budget window to ensure alignment

May
• Fund Compliance and Family Plan due

Budget Window

February - March
School enrollment baselines determined

February
• Review enrollment data to establish preliminary staffing needs assessment

March - April
• Principal Budget Meetings

March - April
• Working Sessions

April
• School Budgets Due

Chief Feedback Window

March - April

- Principals complete Budget Checklist
- Chief Review Period Begins
- Schools adjust budgets as needed based on feedback
- Review CIWP Priorities, Strategies and Action Steps

LSC Feedback Window

March - April
Schedule LSC meeting(s) to review, discuss and approve budget

March - April
• Set LSC Budget Approval Meeting Date

March - April
• LSC Review Period Begins
• Schools adjust budgets as needed based on feedback

Talent Window

March - April

- SOW Talent Webinar
- SOW Window Opens
- SOW Analysis Begins

March - April

- SOW Window Closes
- CIWP/Budget Approval Form Due

June

- School Impact Webinar
- Onboarding Begins



Local School Council PRINCIPAL EVALUATION

HISTORY

In 1988, the Chicago School Reform Act delegates school principal selection authority to the Local School Council (LSC).

ROLES OF LSCS IN PRINCIPAL EVALUATION

- **Learn** - Partner with the Principal in school improvement
- Conduct a fair evaluation in order to focus your school improvement efforts
- Commit to the evaluation process – it isn't always easy, but it pays off
- Follow agreed upon ground rules and code of conduct
- Conduct feedback session if the LSC and the Principal agree
- Conduct cumulative evaluation during the fourth year of the contract (must be completed at least 150 days before the end of the contract)
- Principal Evaluation is a year long process and LSCs are encouraged to begin evaluation as soon as possible
- Principal should share evidence with the LSC to assist in the evaluation process
- Evaluation must be approved in an open LSC meeting (principal and student members do not vote and DO NOT count towards quorum)*
- Principal may share a "self" evaluation with the LSC
- Principal and LSC may meet in a closed session to discuss the evaluation
- After a closed feedback session, LSC may change the evaluation, vote on the new evaluation, and submit copies of the evaluation to Network Chief and Principal
- Follow proper guidelines and have any evaluation surveys approved by the CPS Law Department (optional)



ANNUAL & CUMULATIVE PRINCIPAL EVALUATION

Annual evaluation:

- Occurs during each of the four years of the principal contract
- Key purposes of evaluation:
 - Monitor the Principal's performance
 - Advise and assist the Principal as they carry out key duties during the year
 - Assess the Principal's performance for the prior year

Cumulative evaluation:

- Occurs during the fourth-sixth month of the Principal's final contract year.
- For contracts beginning on July 1st, the evaluation should take place between October and December.
- Is completed and given to the Principal in writing no later than 150 calendar days before the end of the contract
- Determine whether or not to offer a new four-year contract

Guiding Principles for an Effective Evaluation

- Understand laws and policies governing Principal Evaluation
- Conduct research about effective Principals and effective Principal evaluations
- Understand Local School Council priorities and ground rules for a good Principal and a better school
- Know that Principal Evaluations require on-going collaboration with the Principal and are a year long process and should stick to an agreed upon schedule
- Evaluation is aided by high quality training and assistance
- Evaluation should be facilitated by filling all LSC vacancies
- Evaluation should not be based only on test scores, isolated incidents, personality conflicts, or focused entirely on the negative

OVERVIEW OF THE PRINCIPAL PERFORMANCE EVALUATION PROCESS

The LSC will evaluate the Principal in three key categories using the approved form:

- **Professional Practice (weighted at 50% of the overall score)**
- **Student Growth and Other Measures (weighted at 50% of the overall rating score).**
- **Optional Additional Indicators* (weight determined by LSC)**

The LSC will then combine their Professional Practice score, the Student Growth and other Measures, and additional criteria to arrive at a preliminary summative rating score. The LSC will determine the preliminary summative rating level of either Unsatisfactory, Developing, Proficient, or Excellent. The final summative rating may be revised by the LSC on the basis of an optional feedback session with the Principal. If there is no feedback session or there are no revisions from the feedback session, then the preliminary summative score and level become final

PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE

Determined based on the LSC's interactions with the Principal throughout the school year including evidence of the Principal's work with students, staff, families, and community. The LSC will rate the Principal's professional practice on the following four (4) Domains:

1. Organizational Leadership

Oversees systems, structures, and processes for continuous improvement

2. Instructional Core

Ensures rigorous and coherent curriculum, instruction and assessments aligned to the needs of every student

3. Climate and Culture

Ensures that organizational norms, routines and systems equitably promote the students' intellectual, social, and emotional development

4. Talent

Ensures development, and retention of diverse talent and cultivates distributed leadership structures



STUDENT GROWTH AND OTHER MEASURES

Determined based on the school's student performance data provided to the LSC by the CPS Office of School Quality Measurement and Research and the School Report Card from the state

- This data includes various student growth and other measures that are aligned with the evaluation areas in the school code (Examples include):
 - Student Growth on District Assessments
 - Student achievement in State Tests
 - Attendance
 - Progress on Learning Standards
 - Early College and Career Credentials

OPTIONAL ADDITIONAL INDICATORS

- Vote on additional indicators that have been determined by mutual agreement between the Principal and LSC (must be approved by CPS Law)
- It is recommended that not more than two additional indicators be established
- Additional Indicators must be written, measurable, and their value (weight in the evaluation) established in advance

HOW TO DETERMINE A FINAL COMBINED PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE RATING

- The LSC will discuss and determine scores for each of the Key Behaviors in closed session. The LSC will assign a numerical value to each Key Behavior using a 1-4 scale where 1=Strongly Disagree, 2=Disagree, 3=Agree and 4=Strongly Agree
- After discussion, the LSC can take a straw poll in closed session of how many members would support the evaluation
- Once consensus is reached and a vote is taken in an open session, the LSC chairperson or designee will enter the scores for each Key Behavior in Principal Evaluation Online Tool (PEOT) by May 1st. If changes in the rating occur after an optional feedback session, the LSC must vote to approve the changes and enter them as final in PEOT by May 30th.

PREPARE FOR THE FEEDBACK SESSION

According to the Principal's contract, "within 30 days of the Principal's receipt of the Local School Council signed, written evaluation, the Principal and the Local School Council may meet, upon request of either the Principal or the Local School Council, in executive (closed) session, to discuss the contents of the evaluation. As a result of that meeting, the Local School Council may, but is not obligated to, revise its written evaluation." (Sec IV.d. of the contract)

- The LSC and Principal may conduct a feedback session after approval of the Professional Practices Rating.
- The LSC and Principal may conduct a feedback session after the Final Annual Summative Rating is approved.
- If the final annual summative rating is changed, the reasons for the change must be provided



Local School Council

PRINCIPAL SELECTION

HISTORY

In 1988, the Chicago School Reform Act delegates school principal selection authority to the Local School Council (LSC).

LSC RESPONSIBILITIES

- **Learn** - Best practices of a principal selection process. Complete a training conducted by OLSCR
- **Assess** - Work closely with the Network Chief to discuss the current status of school and identify the desired skills and qualifications of the best candidate to lead the school
- **Advertise** - Create a principal position advertisement which will be posted, on the CPS website (<https://www.cps.edu/careers/school-leadership/principal-opportunities/>), following approval from the Network Chief
- **Organize** - Decide on the principal selection process steps and activities
- **Approve** - Approve any desired contract addenda and obtain Law Department's approval
- **Vote** - Minimum of seven LSC members "Yes" votes in favor of awarding a contract to a candidate (ALSCs make recommendations for candidates to CEO with majority vote of current members)

PRINCIPAL SELECTION PROCESS

01 LSC Training

Confirm members of the LSC have completed training Course 6 - Principal Selection

02 Organize the Selection Process

Define the structure of the selection process: create a timeline, choose Principal Selection Committee (optional, may include non-LSC members), develop steps of the selection process, identify LSC members' roles, and follow the Code of Conduct to ensure confidentiality of professionalism throughout the selection process.

03 Draft and Approve the Principal Position Advertisement- Required

Draft advertisement including a list of required and preferred criteria of candidate experience, education, and other qualifications that are essential to student success and the school's progress. Contact DPQ or OLSCR for principal advertisement template. Vote to approve the position advertisement. **This vote is required.**

04 Post the Position Advertisement- Required

Email position advertisement to Chief of Schools for approval, include in email the LSC Specialists, and cpsprincipals@cps.edu for posting on CPS website. Advertisements will be posted for a minimum of 14 calendar days.

05 Review Resumes and Identify Candidates to Advance-Required

Department of Principal Quality will email LSC chair a complete list of candidates and materials two (2) days after the advertisement closes. After LSC receives list candidates, LSC reviews materials. **Review of ALL resumes is a required step.**

06 Conduct 1st/2nd Round Candidate Interviews

Identify LSC or committee members who will participate in interviews. When reviewing candidates, assess the following: experience, leadership, presence, style, and communication skills. Notify applicants who don't advance within 3-5 business days of decision via phone or email.

07 Conduct Reference Checks/Visits-Optional

It's recommended conducting reference checks and visiting the finalists' school sites for this stage of the interview process.

08 Candidate Forum for School-Optional

LSC presents finalists in a structured public forum and allow those interested to ask questions of candidates.

09 Select Finalists and Vote to Award Contract- Required

Vote in open session to select finalists. Motion to reward contract requires at least 7 yes votes for new principal contract regardless of LSC vacancies.

10 Submit Completed & Signed Contract for Presentation to the Board of Education- Required

Complete 1 original Uniform Principal Performance Contract Forms. LSC members who voted affirmatively sign the Certification of Principal Selection by LSC Form;

Obtain signatures of the LSC chairperson, LSC secretary, and new Principal on the 1 original copies; The original signed contract to DPQ. Provide a copy of signed contract to the Principal, LSC Secretary, OLSCR, and the Network Chief.

Once the contract has been reviewed by key District departments, the contract Board Report is presented to the Board of Education to accept and file. The Board does not approve contracts.

TYPES OF PRINCIPALS			
Contract	Interim	Acting	Administrator in Charge
Selected in 4 year terms	Appointed if LSC doesn't have authority to award contract, principal is out for extended period, or LSC doesn't come to consensus.	Covers principal position up to 100 days After 100 days assignment, can be renewed by CEO (or CEO designee)	Retired principal to cover principal position on temporary basis at discretion of CEO
May displace incumbent assistant principals.	May displace incumbent principals	May not displace incumbent assistant principals	May not displace incumbent assistant principals
May hire new assistant principals	May hire new assistant principals	Can not hire new assistant principals	Can not hire new assistant principals
Is a member of the LSC and permitted to vote excluding principal evaluation, contract renewal & selection.	Is a member of the LSC and permitted to vote excluding principal evaluation, contract renewal & selection.	Not a member of the LSC and not permitted to vote.	Not a member of the LSC and not permitted to vote.

LSC without authority to award principal contract:

If the Chicago Board of Education has removed a school's contract principal of a school on probation... Then the LSC will not have the authority to award a principal contract.

The LSC's authority will be reinstated after the school is off probation.

Schools with Appointed Local School Councils (ALSC)/Board of Governors (BOG)

These schools have governing bodies appointed by the Board...

Then these bodies recommend up to 3 candidates to the CEO to select a candidate as their principal.

The appointed bodies do not award principal contracts.

KEEP IN MIND

No Principal Renewal?

If a LSC has voted not to renew the contract of its current principal, the LSC shall select a new contract principal no later than 45 days before the current principal's contract expires

Uniform Principal's Performance Contract and Addenda:

If there are additions to the standard contract...

Then the LSC may negotiate additional criteria with the selected principal to be added to the contract. Both parties must agree.

Proposed addenda must be reviewed & approved by the CPS Law Department and part of the contract motion.

The Network Chief can collaborate with the LSC in the principal Selection process by:

- Helping identify school needs based on performance data
- Providing recommendations for the advertisement
- Recommending interview questions
- Participating in interviews, community forums, or school walkthroughs

The Network Chief will work closely with the new principal as a supervisor, mentor, coach, and trainer to ensure a smooth transition.

Teacher LSC Member is a Candidate?

If a teacher LSC member decides to become a candidate for the principalship, they must abstain from voting on the renewal of the current principal's contract and must resign from the LSC prior to the start of the principal selection process.

Who is Eligible?

Only candidates who have met the CPS Principal Eligibility requirements can be awarded a Uniform Principal's Performance Contract.



Local School Council

INTERNAL ACCOUNTS AND FUNDRAISERS

The Illinois School Code provides that the powers and duties of LSCs includes approving in accordance with board rules and policies, receipts and expenditures for all internal accounts and to approve all fundraising activities by non-school organizations that use the school building.

INTERNAL ACCOUNTS

Each school has two sources of funds to spend on its educational and extracurricular activities: (1) the school's allocated budget and (2) the school's Internal Accounts.

The school's Internal Accounts is a financial system to handle the cash that flows through each school's checking account from students, parents, the community, and the Board.

The sources of this cash are varied: student fees, fundraising activities, special events, lease income, and gifts or grants. Good financial management, budgeting, and record keeping are necessary for both funding sources.

SCHOOL RESPONSIBILITIES

- Maintaining accurate and up-to-date records of all financial internal accounts transactions
- Using the Oracle Internal Accounts Management System (IAMS)
- Completing and submitting monthly reports
- Completing the annual Internal Accounts Survey
- Completing an annual physical inventory and fixed asset register using TIPWEB
- Safeguarding and protecting the school's assets (cash, equipment, other property)

LSC RESPONSIBILITIES

LSCs have the authority to:

- Pre-approve all expenditures of internal accounts funds over:
 - \$1,000.00 in elementary schools
 - \$2,500.00 in high schools
- **Note:** The LSC may raise the limit amounts but may not lower them

LSC Monitors Internal Accounts

This includes approving internal accounts receipts and expenditures monthly and, as part of the approval process, review the school's monthly internal accounts reports and the Bank Statement:

- Bank Reconciliation Report
- Cash Receipts Journal
- Cash Disbursements Journal
- Summary Trial Balance

PRINCIPLES FOR MANAGING INTERNAL ACCOUNTS:

1. Spend the money wisely.
2. **Spend the money in the proper time frame.**
3. Use the money for the intended purpose.
4. Follow the procedures established in the Internal Accounts Guide.
5. Keep accurate and timely records.

An important aspect of managing internal accounts pertains to **spending the money in the proper time frame:**

- Funds collected from students must benefit the students who contributed to raising the funds.
- Fundraising projects must benefit the students and the school program that collected the funds.
- As a general rule, schools should try to spend 95% of all funds credited to the internal accounts during the year in which they were received.
- **Alternatively, funds deposited in the internal accounts by the Board must be spent during the year for which they were budgeted or must be returned to the Board.**

To provide guidance to Principals regarding management of the internal accounts, the Board has written an: Insider's Guide to School Business and Internal Accounts. The information provided in this module is derived from the Guide.

August 2024



Local School Council

GENERAL GUIDELINES FOR FUNDRAISERS

- All funds must be deposited into the school internal accounts unless the fundraiser is conducted exclusively by an external organization.
- If the fundraiser is conducted with an external organization and that organization is registered with the Attorney General, any check made payable to it may be deposited in its own bank account before the proceeds are turned over to the school (which must occur immediately upon the conclusion of the fundraising activity).
- External organizations may not sponsor continuous fundraising activities such as a school store or other year-round sales.
- The Local School Fundraising Proposal/ Agreement must be completed and approved. It must specify how the profits from the activity will be divided if the fundraiser is being conducted with an external organization.
- At the conclusion of the activity, the Local School Fundraising Accounting Report and Concession Sales Report must be completed by the sponsor and submitted within 10 working days of the last fundraising activity.
 - The Local School Fundraising Accounting Report must state the profits and expenses for the activity and the amounts of the profits for the school or amounts of the profits to be divided between the school and the external organization.
 - The Concession Sales Report describes the acquisition and selling of goods.
 - Another form associated with fundraising is the Perpetual Inventory form used to record the purchase of sale of goods for a continuous fundraiser (school). The form must be updated daily or as activity occurs.

DESCRIPTION OF FUNDRAISING CATEGORY

1. Independent School Fundraisers: A fundraiser is considered a "school fundraiser" when it includes students. "school fundraisers" should not be left to outside organizations. (Examples: jean day, t-shirts/uniforms, pre-ordered merchandise, etc.).

Ongoing fundraisers (fundraisers that span the entire school year) can only be conducted by the school.

2. Fundraisers for the school conducted by the school and an outside registered nonprofit organization where all net proceeds are for the school: The principal must ensure that the fundraising proposal/agreement of the local school has been completed and approved. The proposal must specify that all net proceeds will go directly to the school.

3. Fundraisers conducted by the school and a registered outside non-profit organization splitting the proceeds: Funds must be deposited into internal school accounts.

4. Fundraisers conducted exclusively by a registered outside non-profit organization that benefits the school or the organization:

- Fundraisers conducted for the direct benefit of the school: Net proceeds must be immediately transferred to the school upon completion of the activity and payment of expenses must be made according to the agreed schedule.
- Fundraisers for Outside Organization: If the name of the organization implies that the event is for the benefit of the school, the organization MUST add a disclaimer to their advertisements stating that the funds are NOT for the direct benefit of the school. If the event is not held on school property, no approval from the school is required. If the event is being held on school property, the following approval is required.

5. Fundraisers Conducted at School Exclusively for Disaster Victims or Other Designated Non-Profit Organizations: Funds raised directly from students must go through internal accounts.

6. School Site Local School Council Fundraisers: The Chicago Public Schools policy on fundraisers allows LSCs to raise funds for their operating expenses and/or for the benefit of the school.

- LSCs in schools with fewer than 1,000 students may raise up to \$1,500.00 per year.
- LSCs in schools with 1,000 or more students may raise up to \$3,000.00 per year for operating expenses.
- All funds raised in excess of the annual limit must be transferred to the school's general fund.
- Any funds raised that have not been spent at the end of the fiscal year will carry over to the following year; fundraising limits for the following year will be reduced by the amount transferred.

7. Crowdfunding that is carried out on the school campus:

Crowdfunding can only be done with a Board approved website. Currently, the only approved website is Donors Choose. Use of GoFundMe is expressly prohibited.

- The public image must be taken into account when setting up the campaigns.
- There must be two users at the administrative rights level for each fundraiser, and one of them must be the Principal.
- All monies must be paid by check issued to the school made out to the school.
- Donations received must be used for their stated and approved purpose in accordance with Board Policy.
- The Principal and LSC must approve and the Network Chief will review and monitor the Crowdfunding.

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Local School Council

PRINCIPAL SELECTION

HISTORY

In 1988, the Chicago School Reform Act delegates school principal selection authority to the Local School Council (LSC).

LSC RESPONSIBILITIES

- **Learn** - Best practices of a principal selection process. Complete a training conducted by OLSCR
- **Assess** - Work closely with the Network Chief to discuss the current status of school and identify the desired skills and qualifications of the best candidate to lead the school
- **Advertise** - Create a principal position advertisement which will be posted, on the CPS website (<https://www.cps.edu/careers/school-leadership/principal-opportunities/>), following approval from the Network Chief
- **Organize** - Decide on the principal selection process steps and activities
- **Approve** - Approve any desired contract addenda and obtain Law Department's approval
- **Vote** - Minimum of seven LSC members "Yes" votes in favor of awarding a contract to a candidate (ALSCs make recommendations for candidates to CEO with majority vote of current members)

PRINCIPAL SELECTION PROCESS

01 LSC Training

Confirm members of the LSC have completed training Course 6 - Principal Selection

02 Organize the Selection Process

Define the structure of the selection process: create a timeline, choose Principal Selection Committee (optional, may include non-LSC members), develop steps of the selection process, identify LSC members' roles, and follow the Code of Conduct to ensure confidentiality of professionalism throughout the selection process.

03 Draft and Approve the Principal Position Advertisement- Required

Draft advertisement including a list of required and preferred criteria of candidate experience, education, and other qualifications that are essential to student success and the school's progress. Contact DPQ or OLSCR for principal advertisement template. Vote to approve the position advertisement. **This vote is required.**

04 Post the Position Advertisement- Required

Email position advertisement to Chief of Schools for approval, include in email the LSC Specialists, and cpsprincipals@cps.edu for posting on CPS website. Advertisements will be posted for a minimum of 14 calendar days.

05 Review Resumes and Identify Candidates to Advance-Required

Department of Principal Quality will email LSC chair a complete list of candidates and materials two (2) days after the advertisement closes. After LSC receives list candidates, LSC reviews materials. **Review of ALL resumes is a required step.**

06 Conduct 1st/2nd Round Candidate Interviews

Identify LSC or committee members who will participate in interviews. When reviewing candidates, assess the following: experience, leadership, presence, style, and communication skills. Notify applicants who don't advance within 3-5 business days of decision via phone or email.

07 Conduct Reference Checks/Visits-Optional

It's recommended conducting reference checks and visiting the finalists' school sites for this stage of the interview process.

08 Candidate Forum for School-Optional

LSC presents finalists in a structured public forum and allow those interested to ask questions of candidates.

09 Select Finalists and Vote to Award Contract- Required

Vote in open session to select finalists. Motion to reward contract requires at least 7 yes votes for new principal contract regardless of LSC vacancies.

10 Submit Completed & Signed Contract for Presentation to the Board of Education- Required

Complete 1 original Uniform Principal Performance Contract Forms. LSC members who voted affirmatively sign the Certification of Principal Selection by LSC Form;

Obtain signatures of the LSC chairperson, LSC secretary, and new Principal on the 1 original copies; The original signed contract to DPQ. Provide a copy of signed contract to the Principal, LSC Secretary, OLSCR, and the Network Chief.

Once the contract has been reviewed by key District departments, the contract Board Report is presented to the Board of Education to accept and file. The Board does not approve contracts.

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TYPES OF PRINCIPALS			
Contract	Interim	Acting	Administrator in Charge
Selected in 4 year terms	Appointed if LSC doesn't have authority to award contract, principal is out for extended period, or LSC doesn't come to consensus.	Covers principal position up to 100 days After 100 days assignment, can be renewed by CEO (or CEO designee)	Retired principal to cover principal position on temporary basis at discretion of CEO
May displace incumbent assistant principals.	May displace incumbent principals	May not displace incumbent assistant principals	May not displace incumbent assistant principals
May hire new assistant principals	May hire new assistant principals	Can not hire new assistant principals	Can not hire new assistant principals
Is a member of the LSC and permitted to vote excluding principal evaluation, contract renewal & selection.	Is a member of the LSC and permitted to vote excluding principal evaluation, contract renewal & selection.	Not a member of the LSC and not permitted to vote.	Not a member of the LSC and not permitted to vote.

LSC without authority to award principal contract:

If the Chicago Board of Education has removed a school's contract principal of a school on probation... Then the LSC will not have the authority to award a principal contract.

The LSC's authority will be reinstated after the school is off probation.

Schools with Appointed Local School Councils (ALSC)/Board of Governors (BOG)

These schools have governing bodies appointed by the Board...

Then these bodies recommend up to 3 candidates to the CEO to select a candidate as their principal.

The appointed bodies do not award principal contracts.

KEEP IN MIND

No Principal Renewal?

If a LSC has voted not to renew the contract of its current principal, the LSC shall select a new contract principal no later than 45 days before the current principal's contract expires

Teacher LSC Member is a Candidate?

If a teacher LSC member decides to become a candidate for the principalship, they must abstain from voting on the renewal of the current principal's contract and must resign from the LSC prior to the start of the principal selection process.

Who is Eligible?

Only candidates who have met the CPS Principal Eligibility requirements can be awarded a Uniform Principal's Performance Contract.

Uniform Principal's Performance Contract and Addenda:

If there are additions to the standard contract...

Then the LSC may negotiate additional criteria with the selected principal to be added to the contract. Both parties must agree.

Proposed addenda must be reviewed & approved by the CPS Law Department and part of the contract motion.

The Network Chief can collaborate with the LSC in the principal Selection process by:

- Helping identify school needs based on performance data
- Providing recommendations for the advertisement
- Recommending interview questions
- Participating in interviews, community forums, or school walkthroughs

The Network Chief will work closely with the new principal as a supervisor, mentor, coach, and trainer to ensure a smooth transition.



Local School Council

CODE OF ETHICS

Ethics is an important topic for LSC members so they are in compliance with the guidelines in the Illinois School Code and the CPS Code of Ethics.

Economic Interest and Conflict of Interest (Section VII(B))

- LSC members cannot have an Economic Interest in a contract, work, or business with the school
- LSC members cannot have an Economic Interest in the buying, selling, or leasing of an item for which their LSC or school paid
- LSC members cannot be employees of a third party that pays the member to work at the school where they serve.
- LSC members cannot receive money from the school except for reasonable and necessary expenses.
- LSC members cannot vote on the current Principal's contract if they intend to apply to be Principal
 - If they vote and the LSC votes not to renew the contract, they are ineligible to apply.
 - If the LSC member does not resign before the Principal Selection begins, he/she is ineligible to apply.
- LSC members cannot vote or discuss proposals for Not-For-Profits that donate funds or services to the school when the member or member's spouse sits on the board of directors of the organization

POLITICAL ACTIVITY (SECTION VII(D))

- LSC members cannot use their position to engage in Political Activity or endorse a Candidate for Elective office
- LSC members cannot use Board resources to perform any Political Activity
- LSC members cannot use LSC meetings or the school as a way to promote a candidate or themselves running for political office



Nepotism (Section VII (C))

- LSC members cannot hire or appoint their Relatives.
- LSC members cannot influence or convince others to hire or appoint their Relatives.
- LSC members cannot advocate for employment involving their Relatives.
- LSC members cannot advocate for a contractual agreement with a Relative or a Relative's place of business.
- LSC members with Relatives employed at the school must abstain from voting and discussion on the entire budget, the entire CIWP, and any transfer of funds that may affect the Relative.

GIFTS, LOANS AND FAVORS (SECTION IV(F))

- Gifts Generally Not Considered An Attempt to Influence are:
 - A single gift of \$50 or less,
 - Multiple gifts of \$100 or less from the same person or entity over a calendar year
- However, LSC members cannot accept ANYTHING of value if there is an understanding that member's actions are to be influenced because of that gift

USE OR DISCLOSURE OF CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION (SECTION IV(C))

- LSC members cannot share confidential information that was learned as a part of the LSC members membership
- Information discussed in closed session remains confidential, some examples:
 - Principal Evaluation
 - Principal Contract Renewal
 - Strengths and Weakness of Candidates applying to fill principal vacancy
 - Candidate qualifications for those seeking to fill vacancies

POST MEMBERSHIP RESTRICTIONS (SECTION VII(E))

- At the end of LSC members term and they do not seek re-election or re-appointment former LSC members are not eligible for employment at the school where they served until one year after their LSC membership ends
- Former LSC members cannot have an Economic Interest in a contract involving the school until one year after their LSC membership ends

PENALTIES (SECTION XII)

- LSC members who violate the Code of Ethics may be disqualified or removed from office. This is based on Board Rule 6-29.
- LSC members may be subject to a removal hearing and disqualified from completing their LSC term
 - A neutral third-party hearing officer hears removal hearings
 - LSC members are given the opportunity to provide information to the hearing officer to explain why they should not be disqualified and removed from office
 - The hearing officer makes a recommendation to the CEO (or designee) on whether or not the member should be removed based on the evidence and testimony presented

*Note: Local School Councils do not have the authority to remove members for potential ethical violations. The potential violations should be reported to the Ethics Office or the CPS Office of the Inspector General.



Local School Council

DUTIES OF OFFICERS

1 LSC CHAIRPERSON (REQUIRED)

MUST BE A PARENT MEMBER IN THIS ROLE

- Involves LSC members, including the principal, in the preparation of the agenda
- Makes and posts the agenda (or delegates posting) within 48 hours of the meeting with date, time, and location in accordance with the Illinois School Code and Open Meetings Act
- Presides at meetings
- Calls special meetings
- Signs official CPS documents after the LSC has voted to approve the action or decision
- The Chair's signature indicates the LSC's approval, not the Chair's personal approval

2 VICE CHAIRPERSON (OPTIONAL)

ANY MEMBER MAY SERVE IN THIS ROLE

- Acts in the absence or temporary incapacity of the Chairperson
- Cannot call special meetings
- In the absence of the chairperson, sign official CPS documents after the LSC has voted to approve the action or decision.

3 SECRETARY (REQUIRED)

ANY MEMBER MAY SERVE IN THIS ROLE

- Takes meeting minutes at all public LSC meetings AND closed session meetings
- Audio record all closed-session meetings
- Distribute the draft meeting minutes to members with enough time for review prior to the meeting, at which the LSC will vote on their approval.

- Makes any changes/edits/corrections approved by the LSC in the draft minutes
- Makes meeting minutes available for public inspection within ten (10) days of approval by the LSC
- Keeps records of all approved meeting minutes and other LSC records.
- Give copies of all agendas/approved minutes to school admin for LSC binder in main office
- Prepares any correspondence authorized by the LSC

4 FREEDOM OF INFORMATION (FOIA) & OPEN MEETINGS ACT (OMA) OFFICER(S) (REQUIRED)

ANY MEMBER MAY SERVE IN THIS ROLE

- Completes online training provided by the Illinois Attorney General within 30 days after being designated by the LSC
- Advise the LSC on Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) policies and procedures.
- Respond to any FOIA requests for records (if not exempt from disclosure) within five business days. (LSC Relations can guide.)
- Respond to any OMA inquiries within seven business days. (LSC Relations can guide.)

5 SERGEANT OF ARMS (OPTIONAL)

ANY MEMBER MAY SERVE IN THIS ROLE

- Maintains order at LSC meetings
- Performs other duties as delegated by the LSC or the LSC Chairperson
- Signs in visitors
- Maintains order during all LSC meetings
- Makes copies of meeting notices and agenda

6 PARLIMENTARIAN (OPTIONAL)

ANY MEMBER MAY SERVE IN THIS ROLE

- Knows the rules of order of the LSC
- Helps ensure that the LSC follows the rules of order
- Resolves conflicts related to the LSC following the accepted rules of order

OPEN MEETINGS ACT



HISTORY

The Open Meetings Act (OMA) establishes requirements for public bodies in the State of Illinois, including Local School Councils (LSCs), in conducting their business. The OMA mandates LSCs exist to aid in the conduct of people's business and people have the right to be informed of the business conducted. Furthermore, the OMA ensure that the actions and deliberations of public bodies are done openly.

QUICK DEFINITIONS

What is a "meeting"?

Any gathering, whether in person or by video or audio conference, telephone call, electronic means, or other interactive contemporaneous communication between LSC members that discusses LSC business. This includes any of the described interactions of four or more members in elementary LSC or five or more members in high school LSC.

What is a "public body"?

All legislative, executive, administrative or advisory bodies which are supported in whole or in part by tax revenue, or which expend tax revenue.

What is a "quorum"?

The number of LSC members needed to have an official meeting: 7 members for elementary schools and 8 members for high schools. For appointed LSCs, one-half of the full membership plus one. If a quorum is not present, the LSC cannot vote on motions.

What is an "Organizational Meeting"?

A required meeting each school year held between July 1 and July 14. The LSC votes to select officers (chair, secretary, Open Meeting Act (OMA), and Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) Officers). Finally, the LSC decides its regular meeting dates for the school year.

What is a "closed meeting"?

The Open Meetings Act also allows public bodies to discuss **certain subjects** in sessions/meetings closed to the public, called closed, or "executive" sessions or meetings. No final action may be taken during closed meetings.

OMA REQUIREMENTS

Meetings Location

All meetings are held in person and must be held at times and places convenient and open (accessible) to the public. The meeting notice and agenda must be posted at least 48 hours before the meeting at the location where the meeting will be held.

Voting

A quorum of members must be physically present at a meeting for a vote to take place (7 members for elementary schools and 8 members for high schools). For appointed LSCs, the quorum is one-half of the full membership plus one.

Public Participation

Public participation must be included as part of ALL LSC meetings and included on the agenda. LSCs must allow the public to address the body at all open meetings and may set reasonable rules to govern public participation. This may include a set number of minutes each speaker is allowed to speak. Registered speakers will participate in public comment in the manner outlined by the LSC.

Written Minutes

LSCs must maintain written minutes of all LSC and LSC committee meetings, including closed meetings/sessions.

Meeting Notices

Notices and agendas for all meetings (regular, special, open, closed, rescheduled) must be posted at least 48 hours before the meeting at the school and other meeting locations (if applicable). The notice must indicate the meeting's date, time, and location. The agenda must be posted somewhere that the general public can see it at any time of day or night – like on an exterior door or window; not on an interior door of a locked building.

REGULAR VS. SPECIAL MEETINGS

Regular Meeting

- May be held on legal holidays
- LSCs may vote to amend the meeting agenda to remove items from the posted agenda or to add items (for discussion only)
- LSCs may discuss any matter at a regular meeting whether specifically included in the agenda or others

Special Meeting

- Requires Chairperson or 4 Elem members or 5 HS members to call meeting at least 48 hours in advance
- Must share the agenda in advance with LSC members
- May NOT be held on legal holidays
- Only the items specifically listed on a special meeting agenda may be voted on or discussed at the meeting

VOTING RULES

Selection of Contract Principal

Selection of a new contract principal requires 7 affirmative or “yes” votes (Note: current principal and student cannot vote or be counted for quorum purposes).

Transfer of Funds

Transfers of funds from previously approved budget allocations require approval by a supermajority. Traditional ELEM LSCs- 8 yes votes. Traditional HS LSC = 9 yes votes. Military Academies = 10 yes votes

General Motions

General motions require an affirmative (yes) vote of a majority of the currently serving members. The “currently serving members” include any members absent from the meeting.

REQUIREMENTS FOR MEETING MINUTES

Written minutes of meetings must include*:

- The date, time and place of the meeting
- The members present and whether they are physically present or present by means of video or audio conference
- The members absent
- A summary of the discussions on all matters proposed, deliberated or decided and a record of any votes taken
- Written minutes must be approved no later than the second regular meeting or 30 days after the meeting for which they were taken, whichever occurs later
- Minutes must be made available to the public within 10 days after approval

*Note: A verbatim (word-for-word) record of members’ discussions and/or comments during public participation is NOT required in the minutes

OMA REQUIREMENTS FOR MEETING MINUTES

Written minutes of meetings must include*:

- Whether a quorum was present and, if so, the time at which the quorum was established if a quorum was not present when the meeting was called to order
- The time that members arrived if they arrived late
- The time that members left the meeting if they left before it adjourned and whether their departure resulted in the loss of quorum
- Any actions (votes) that were taken by the LSC and the results

CLOSED MEETINGS

All closed meetings must be audio recorded.

LSCs may discuss any of the following subjects in closed/executive meetings:

- Litigation impacting the LSC or LSC members
- School safety and security issues
- The evaluation, retention, selection, or request for dismissal of a contract principal
- The selection of a candidate to fill a vacancy on the LSC (the actual selection must be made in an open meeting)
- The review (at least every 6 months) of minutes of closed meetings or sessions, including whether to maintain their confidentiality (the vote on that matter must be taken in an open session)
- Recordings of closed sessions must be retained for at least 18 months.

After 18 months the LSC may vote to destroy such recordings once the written minutes of the closed session have been approved by the council.

PARTICIPATION BY ELECTRONIC MEANS

- **Inability to attend the meeting in person must be due to:**
 - Personal illness or disability
 - Employment purposes
 - LSC business
 - Family or other emergency
 - Childcare related issue
- LSC member must notify the principal, LSC Secretary or LSC Chairperson before the meeting unless giving advance notice is not practical
- LSC must have adopted or must adopt a rule conforming to the requirements of the OMA for participation by video or audio conference
- A quorum must be physically present at meeting
- A majority of the serving members must vote to allow the absent member to participate by video or audio conference

OMA Training Requirement

All LSC members are also required to complete online training on the OMA provided on the Illinois Attorney General's website within 30 days of their election or appointment <http://foia.ilattorneygeneral.net>

Local School Council

COMMITTEES

The LSC may establish committees as needed to help carry out its duties.

FORMING COMMITTEES

- The LSC may create standing and special committees to assist it in carrying out its duties.
- If the LSC forms a standing committee, it must be added to the bylaws, and the membership, duties, and responsibilities must be described.
- Committees can be formed at the start of the year or at any subsequent LSC meetings.

COMPOSITION

- Committees must be chaired by an LSC Member.
- Committees can be composed of various stakeholders that are not LSC members, such as parents, teachers, staff, and community members

POWERS OF COMMITTEES

- Make recommendations to the LSC.
- The LSC makes all final decisions regarding any recommendation given by the committee.
- Committees created by the LSC are subject to the Illinois Open Meetings Act requirements.

Examples of LSC Committees:

- Budget
- Principal Evaluation
- CIWP

COMMITTEE MEETINGS

- All committee meetings are required to be held in person.
- Meeting notice and agenda must be posted 48 hours in advance in a place the public can see it.
- Committee meetings are open to the public, and the public may attend.
- A committee must have a quorum of members present to conduct business (votes). To determine the quorum of a committee, the quorum is the total number of possible seats on the committee divided by two, and then one is added.
 - For example, if the committee has ten (10) total members, the quorum for that committee is six (6) : $(10 / 2 = 5 + 1 = 6)$.
- Public Participation is required at all committee meetings.
- Meeting Minutes are required for all committee meetings.





Local School Council

ROBERT'S RULES OF ORDER CHEAT SHEET

Robert's Rules of Order is a manual of parliamentary procedures that governs most organizations with boards of directors.

TYPES OF MOTIONS

- **Main Motion:** Introduce a new item
- **Motion to Table:** Kills a motion
- **Motion to Postpone:** Delays a vote (can reopen debate on the main motion)

VOTING ON BUSINESS ON MATTERS (STEPS)

1. **Motion:** A member rises or raises a hand to signal the chairperson.
2. **Second:** Another member seconds the motion.
3. **Restate motion:** The chairperson restates the motion.
4. **Debate:** The members debate/discuss the motion.
5. **Vote:** The chairperson restates the motion and then asks for "yes" votes, "no" votes, and then abstentions.
6. **Announce the vote:** The chairperson announces the result of the vote and any instructions.

TIP: If the LSC clearly agrees, the chairperson can say, "If there are no objections, we will adopt the motion to..." Pause for objections. If none, say, "Hearing no objections, the motion is adopted." Then, provide any necessary instructions. If someone objects, open the floor for debate, then proceed to a vote and announce the result

REQUESTING CLARIFICATION ON MATTERS

Certain situations need attention during the meeting, but they don't require a motion, second, debate or voting. It's permissible to state a point during a meeting where the chairperson needs to handle a situation right away. LSC members can declare a Point of Order, Point of Information, Point of Inquiry, or Point of Personal Privilege

- **Point of Order:** Draws attention to a breach of rules, improper procedure, violating LSC established practices or norms, etc.

- **Point of Information:** A member can provide extra information (without starting a debate) to help others make more informed voting decisions.
- **Point of Inquiry:** A member can ask for clarification or more details about a matter to help them vote wisely.
- **Point of Personal Privilege:** A member can raise concerns about their comfort in the meeting (like room temperature or noise) or address issues with another LSC member's behavior during the meeting.

TIPS AND RESPONSIBILITIES FOR CHAIRPERSONS

Robert's Rules of Order, or parliamentary procedure, were designed to ensure meetings are fair, efficient, and well-organized. A strong chairperson ensures everyone has the opportunity to speak in an orderly manner, allowing for both listening and being heard. These tips will help chairpersons lead successful meetings without dominating the discussion or being overshadowed by others.

- Follow the agenda to keep the group moving toward its goals.
- Lead by example, be polite when addressing ALL members
- Only allow people who have been called on to speak during the meeting. Control the flow of the meeting by recognizing members who ask to speak.
- **Allow** all members to speak once before allowing anyone to speak a second time on the same matter/topic.
- When discussions get off-track, gently guide the group back to the agenda.
- Model courtesy and respect, and insist that others do the same.
- Help to develop the LSC's skills in parliamentary procedure by properly using motions and points of order.
- Give each speaker your undivided attention, even when you don't agree
- Monitor the emotional tone of the discussions. If matters get hostile, consider taking a break or tabling the matter until a future time

Action	What to say	Can speaker be interrupted?	Need a second?	Can this be debated?	Can this be amended?	Votes needed
Introduce main motion	"I move to..."	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Majority
Support main motion by Second	"I second the motion to..."	No	N/A	No	No	N/A
Amend a motion	"I move to amend the motion by..."	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Majority
Postpone item	"I move to postpone the matter until..."	No	Yes	Yes	No	Majority
End debate	"I move the previous question."	No	Yes	Yes	No	Majority
Recess the meeting	"I move that we recess until..."	No	Yes	No	No	Majority
Adjourn the meeting	"I move to adjourn the meeting."	No	Yes	No	No	Majority
Enforce the rules or point out incorrect procedure	"Point of order."	Yes	No	No	No	No vote
Table a motion	"I move to table..."	No	Yes	No	No	Majority
Take up a previously tabled item	"I move to take from the table..."	No	Yes	No	No	Majority
Close the meeting for executive session	"I move to go into executive session to discuss the following"	No	Yes	No	No	Majority

NOTE: This document is very condensed, highlighting the most used procedures. For more details visit <https://robertsrules.com/>