1 A BILL FOR

2 AN ACT concerning education.

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## it enacted by the People of the Illinois, represented by the General Assembly:

- 5 Section 1. Short title. This Act may be cited as the 6 Performance Counts Act of 2010.
- 7 Section 5. The School Code is amended by changing Section 10-17a as follows:
- (105 ILCS 5/10-17a) (from Ch. 122, par. 10-17a) 9
- 10 Sec. 10-17a. Better schools accountability.
- (1) Policy and Purpose. It shall be the policy of the State of Illinois that each school district in this State, including 13 charter districts and districts subject to the 14 provisions of Article 34, shall submit to parents, taxpayers of such district, the Governor, the General Assembly, and the State 15 16 Board of Education a school report card assessing the performance of its schools and students. The report card shall 17 18 be an index of school performance measured against statewide and local standards and will provide information to make prior year 19 20 comparisons and to set future year targets through the school 21 improvement plan.
  - Reporting Requirements. Each school district shall a report card in accordance with the quidelines set forth in this Section which describes the performance of its students by school attendance centers and by district and the district's financial resources and use of financial resources. Such report card shall be presented at a regular school board meeting subject to applicable notice requirements, posted on the school district's Internet web site, if the district maintains an Internet web site, made available to a newspaper of general circulation serving the district, and, upon request, sent home to a parent (unless the district does not maintain an Internet

web site, in which case the report card shall be sent home to parents without request). If the district posts the report card on its Internet web site, the district shall send a written notice home to parents stating (i) that the report card is available on the web site, (ii) the address of the web site, (iii) that a printed copy of the report card will be sent to parents upon request, and (iv) the telephone number that parents may call to request a printed copy of the report card. In addition, each school district shall submit the completed report card to the office of the district's Regional Superintendent which shall make copies available to any individuals requesting them.

The report card shall be completed and disseminated prior to October 31 in each school year. The report card shall contain, but not be limited to, actual local school attendance center, school district and statewide data indicating the present performance of the school, the State norms and the areas for planned improvement for the school and school district.

- (3) (a) The report card shall include the following applicable indicators of attendance center, district, and statewide student performance: percent of students who exceed, meet, or do not meet standards established by the State Board of Education pursuant to Section 2-3.25a; composite and subtest means on nationally normed achievement tests for college bound students; student attendance rates; chronic truancy rate; dropout rate; graduation rate; and student mobility, turnover shown as a percent of transfers out and a percent of transfers in.
- The report card shall include the following descriptions for the school, district, and State: average class size; amount of time per day devoted to mathematics, science, English and social science at primary, middle and junior high school grade levels; number of students taking the Prairie State Achievement Examination under subsection (c) of Section 2-3.64, the number of those students who received a score of excellent, and the average score by school of students taking the examination; pupil-teacher ratio; pupil-administrator ratio; operating expenditure per pupil at the school level calculated using actual teacher salaries; district expenditure by fund; average administrator salary; and average teacher salary. The report card shall also specify the amount of money that the district receives from all sources, including without limitation subcategories specifying the amount from local property taxes,

the amount from general State aid, the amount from other State funding, and the amount from other income.

- (c) The report card shall include applicable indicators of parental involvement in each attendance center. The parental involvement component of the report card shall include the percentage of students whose parents or guardians have had one or more personal contacts with the students' teachers during the school year concerning the students' education, and such other information, commentary, and suggestions as the school district desires. For the purposes of this paragraph, "personal contact" includes, but is not limited to, parent-teacher conferences, parental visits to school, school visits to home, telephone The parental conversations, and written correspondence. single out or identify involvement component shall not individual students, parents, or guardians by name.
- 16 <u>(d) Commencing with the report card disseminated during the</u>
  17 2012-13 school year, the report card shall include applicable
  18 indicators of student growth based on a growth model developed
  19 by the State Board of Education.
  - (e) Commencing with the report card disseminated during the 2012-13 school year, the report card shall include applicable indicators of learning conditions. These indicators should be developed based on a standard survey of teachers and students adopted or developed by the state. This provision is subject to appropriation of funds for the development and deployment of a state learning conditions survey used at each school.
- 27 ( $\frac{\text{d}\underline{f}}{}$ ) The report card form shall be prepared by the State 28 Board of Education and provided to school districts by the most 29 efficient, economic, and appropriate means <u>including a manner</u> 30 <u>which aggregates all report card data for all schools and is 31 machine readable.</u>
- 32 (Source: P.A. 95-331, eff. 8-21-07.)

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- 33 **Section 10.** The School Code is amended by changing Section 34 10-22.4 as follows:
- 35 (105 ILCS 5/10-22.4) (from Ch. 122, par. 10-22.4)
- 36 Sec. 10-22.4. Dismissal of teachers. To dismiss a teacher 37 for incompetency, cruelty, negligence, immorality or other 38 sufficient cause, to dismiss any teacher  $\frac{1}{2}$  who fails to complete a

- 1-year remediation plan with a "satisfactory" or better rating on the basis of performance evaluation results pursuant to 2 Sections 24A-5(m) or 24A-5(n) of this Code and to dismiss any 3 4 teacher whenever, in its opinion, he is not qualified to teach, or whenever, in its opinion, the interests of the schools 5 require it, subject, however, to the provisions of Sections 24-6 7 10 to 24-15, inclusive. Temporary mental or physical incapacity to perform teaching duties, as found by a medical examination, 8 is not a cause for dismissal. Marriage is not a cause of 9 10 removal.
- 11 (Source: P.A. 85-248.)

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- 12 **Section 15.** The School Code is amended by adding Section 13 21-23c as follows:
- 14 (105 ILCS 5/21-23c) (New)
- 15 <u>Sec. 21-23c.</u> <u>Non-issuance, non-renewal, and revocation of</u> 16 certificates for performance evaluation outcomes.
- (a) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this 17 18 Article 21, any teacher or principal who receives unsatisfactory PERA performance evaluation rating, as defined in 19 20 subsection (b), for any three or more years during a ten year period shall (1) no longer be eligible for the issuance or 21 renewal of any certificate by the State Board of Education, and 22 (2) have the teacher's or principal's current certificate or 23 certificates revoked by the State Superintendent. The State 24 Superintendent's revocation authority set forth in this Section 25 is in addition to, and not in limitation of, the State 26 Superintendent's revocation authority in Sections 21-23 and 21-27 28 23a of this Code.
  - (b) An unsatisfactory PERA performance evaluation rating means an unsatisfactory performance evaluation rating resulting from a performance evaluation instrument and process that meets the minimum requirements for teacher or principal evaluation instruments and processes set forth in rules adopted by the State Board of Education to implement Public Act 96-861, the Performance Evaluation Reform Act.
- (c) The State Board of Education's non-issuance or nonrenewal of a certificate and the State Superintendent's revocation of a certificate pursuant to subsection (a) shall not be effective until the teacher or principal has an opportunity

for a hearing before the State Teacher Certification Board on the sole issue of whether the teacher's or principal's unsatisfactory performance evaluation ratings validly result from a performance evaluation instrument and process that meets the minimum requirements for teacher or principal evaluation instruments and processes set forth in rules adopted by the State Board of Education to implement Public Act 96-861. hearing must be held within 120 days from the date the appeal is taken, unless the State Teacher Certification Board requests a delay. In such an instance, the stay of the State Board's or State Superintendent's action must be continued until the completion of the proceedings.

Section 20. The School Code is amended by changing Section 24-1 as follows:

15 (105 ILCS 5/24-1) (from Ch. 122, par. 24-1)

Sec. 24-1. Appointment—Salaries—Payment—School month—School term. School boards shall appoint all teachers, determine qualifications of employment and fix the amount of their salaries subject to limitation set forth in this Act. They shall pay the wages of teachers monthly, subject, however, to the provisions of Section 24-21. The school month shall be the same as the calendar month but by resolution the school board may adopt for its use a month of 20 days, including holidays. The school term shall consist of at least the minimum number of pupil attendance days required by Section 10-19, any additional legal school holidays, days of teachers' institutes, or equivalent professional educational experiences, and one or two days at the beginning of the school term when used as a teachers' workshop.

The selection of teachers to fill new and vacant positions shall be made and based upon merit and ability to perform in that position without regard to seniority or length of service, and such decisions shall be made by either the principal or the superintendent in accordance with procedures adopted by the school board. Any provisions in a collective bargaining agreement that are contrary to this Section of this amendatory Act of the 96th General Assembly shall be null, void and considered contrary to law and public policy upon the effective date of this amendatory Act or upon the expiration of any collective bargaining agreement in effect on such date.

41 (Source: P.A. 80-249.)

Section 25. The School Code is amended by changing Section 2 24-11 as follows:

3 (105 ILCS 5/24-11) (from Ch. 122, par. 24-11)

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Sec. 24-11. Boards of Education—Boards of School Inspectors—Contractual continued service. As used in this and the succeeding Sections of this Article:

7 "Teacher" means any or all school district employees 8 regularly required to be certified under laws relating to the 9 certification of teachers.

- "Board" means board of directors, board of education, or 11 board of school inspectors, as the case may be.
- "School term" means that portion of the school year, July 1 to the following June 30, when school is in actual session.

This Section and Sections 24-12 through 24-16 of this Article apply only to school districts having less than 500,000 inhabitants.

Any teacher who has been employed in any district as a full-time teacher for a probationary period of 2 4 consecutive school terms shall enter upon contractual continued service unless given written notice of dismissal stating the specific reason therefor, by certified mail, return receipt requested by the employing board at least 45 days before the end of such period; except that for a teacher who is first employed as a full-time teacher by a school district on or after January 1, 1998 and who has not before that date already entered upon contractual continued service in that district, the probationary period shall be 4 consecutive school terms before the teacher shall enter upon contractual continued service after the implementation date of an evaluation system for teachers in a district as specified by Section 24A-2.5 of this Code, the probationary period shall be 4 school terms of "satisfactory", "proficient" or "excellent" service before the teacher shall enter upon contractual continued service. For the purpose of determining contractual continued service, the probationary year shall be any full-time employment from a date before November 1 through the end of the school year. If, however, a teacher who was first employed prior to January 1, not had one school term of full-time teaching 1998 has experience before the beginning of a probationary period of 2 consecutive school terms, the employing board may at its option extend the probationary period for one additional school term by giving the teacher written notice by certified mail, return receipt requested, at least 45 days before the end of the second school term of the period of 2 consecutive school terms referred to above. This notice must state the reasons for the one year extension and must outline the corrective actions that the teacher must take to satisfactorily complete probation. The changes made by this amendatory Act of 1998 are declaratory of existing law.

Any full-time teacher who is not completing the last year of the probationary period described in the preceding paragraph, or any teacher employed on a full-time basis not later than January 1 of the school term, shall receive written notice from the employing board at least 45 days before the end of any school term whether or not he will be re-employed for the following school term. If the board fails to give such notice, the employee shall be deemed reemployed, and not later than the close of the then current school term the board shall issue a regular contract to the employee as though the board had reemployed him in the usual manner.

Contractual continued service shall continue in effect the terms and provisions of the contract with the teacher during the last school term of the probationary period, subject to this Act, the right of the school board to return the teacher to probationary status and terminate contractual continued service pursuant to Section 24-12(b), and the lawful regulations of the employing board. This Section and succeeding Sections do not modify any existing power of the board except with respect to the procedure of the discharge of a teacher and reductions in salary as hereinafter provided. Contractual continued service status shall not restrict the power of the board to transfer a teacher to a position which the teacher is qualified to fill or to make such salary adjustments as it deems desirable, but unless reductions in salary are uniform or based upon some reasonable classification, any teacher whose salary is reduced shall be entitled to a notice and a hearing as hereinafter provided in the case of certain dismissals or removals.

The employment of any teacher in a program of a special education joint agreement established under Section 3-15.14, 10-22.31 or 10-22.31a shall be under this and succeeding Sections of this Article. For purposes of attaining and maintaining contractual continued service and computing length of continuing service as referred to in this Section and Section 24-12,

employment in a special educational joint program shall be deemed a continuation of all previous certificated employment of such teacher for such joint agreement whether the employer of the teacher was the joint agreement, the regional superintendent, or one of the participating districts in the joint agreement.

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Any teacher employed after July 1, 1987 as a full-time teacher in a program of a special education joint agreement, whether the program is operated by the joint agreement or a member district on behalf of the joint agreement, for a probationary period of two 4 consecutive years shall enter upon contractual continued service in all of the programs conducted by such joint agreement which the teacher is legally qualified to hold; except that for a teacher who is first employed on or after January 1, 1998 in a program of a special education joint agreement and who has not before that date already entered upon contractual continued service in all of the programs conducted by the joint agreement that the teacher is legally qualified to hold, the probationary period shall be 4 consecutive years before the teacher enters upon contractual continued service in all of those programs after the implementation date of an evaluation system for teachers in a joint program as specified by Section 24A-2.5 of this Code, the probationary period shall be 4 school terms of "satisfactory", "proficient" or "excellent" service before the teacher shall enter upon contractual continued service. In the event of a reduction in the number of programs or positions in the joint agreement, the teacher on contractual continued service shall be eligible for employment in the joint agreement programs for which the teacher is legally qualified in order of greater length of continuing service in the joint agreement unless an alternative method of determining the sequence of dismissal is established in a collective bargaining agreement. In the event of the dissolution of a joint agreement, the teacher on contractual continued service who is legally qualified shall be assigned to any comparable position in a member district currently held by a teacher who has not entered upon contractual continued service or held by a teacher who has entered upon contractual continued service with shorter length of contractual continued service.

The governing board of the joint agreement, or the administrative district, if so authorized by the articles of agreement of the joint agreement, rather than the board of education of a school district, may carry out employment and

1 termination actions including dismissals under this Section and 2 Section 24-12.

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For purposes of this and succeeding Sections of this Article, a program of a special educational joint agreement shall be defined as instructional, consultative, supervisory, administrative, diagnostic, and related services which are managed by the special educational joint agreement designed to service two or more districts which are members of the joint agreement.

Each joint agreement shall be required to post by February 1, a list of all its employees in order of length of continuing service in the joint agreement, unless an alternative method of determining a sequence of dismissal is established in an applicable collective bargaining agreement.

The employment of any teacher in a special education program authorized by Section 14-1.01 through 14-14.01, or a joint educational program established under Section 10-22.31a, shall be under this and the succeeding Sections of this Article, and such employment shall be deemed a continuation of the previous employment of such teacher in any of the participating districts, regardless of the participation of other districts in the program. Any teacher employed as a full-time teacher in a special education program prior to September 23, 1987 in which 2 or more school districts participate for a probationary period of 2 consecutive years shall enter upon contractual continued service in each of the participating districts, subject to this and the succeeding Sections of this Article, and in the event of the termination of the program shall be eligible for any vacant position in any of such districts for which such teacher is qualified.

- 31 (Source: P.A. 90-548, eff. 1-1-98; 90-653, eff. 7-29-98.)
- 32 **Section 30.** The School Code is amended by changing Section 33 24-12 as follows:
- 34 \ (105 ILCS 5/24-12) (from Ch. 122, par. 24-12)
- 35 Sec. 24-12. Removal or dismissal of teachers in contractual 36 continued service.
- 37 <u>(a) Honorable dismissals.</u> If a teacher in contractual 38 continued service is removed or dismissed as a result of a

decision of the a school board to decrease the number of teachers employed by the board or, a decision of a school board to discontinue some particular type of teaching service, or a reduction in the number of programs or positions in a special education joint agreement, written notice shall be mailed to the teacher and also given the teacher either by certified mail, return receipt requested or personal delivery with receipt at least 60 days before the end of the school term, together with a statement of honorable dismissal and the reason therefor, and in all such cases the board shall first remove or dismiss all teachers who have not entered upon contractual continued service before removing or dismissing any teacher who has entered upon contractual continued service and who is legally qualified to hold a position currently held by a teacher who has not entered upon contractual continued service. As between teachers who have entered upon contractual continued service, the teacher or teachers with the shorter length of continuing service with the district shall be dismissed first unless an alternative method of determining the sequence of dismissal is established in a collective bargaining agreement or contract between the board and a professional faculty members' organization and except that this provision shall not impair the operation of any affirmative action program in the district, regardless of whether it exists by operation of law or is conducted on a voluntary basis by the board. In all such cases, a school board or governing board of a joint agreement, as applicable, in consultation with the exclusive bargaining representative of its teachers if any, shall promulgate procedures governing the layoff or reduction in force of teachers, including, but not limited to, criteria for such layoffs or reductions in force of such teachers and the priority to be given to any particular criterion. Such criteria shall take into account factors including, but not be limited to, qualifications, certifications, experience, performance ratings or evaluations and any other factors relating to teacher's job performance. Procedures must require the consideration of performance ratings or evaluations prior to experience. Any provision in a policy or collective bargaining agreement or any practice that is inconsistent with this provision of this amendatory Act of the 96th General Assembly shall be considered null, void and contrary to law and public policy upon the effective date of this amendatory Act or upon the expiration of any collective bargaining agreement in effect Any teacher dismissed as a result of such on such date. decrease or discontinuance shall be paid all earned compensation on or before the third business day following the last day of pupil attendance in the regular school term. If the board or

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joint agreement has any vacancies for the following school term or within one calendar year from the beginning of the following school term, the positions thereby becoming available shall be tendered to the teachers so removed or dismissed who submit applications for such positions shall be first considered for such positions so far as they are legally qualified to hold such positions; provided, however, that if the number of honorable dismissal notices based on economic necessity exceeds 15% of the number of full time equivalent positions filled by certified employees (excluding principals and administrative personnel) during the preceding school year, then if the board has any vacancies for the following school term or within 2 calendar years from the beginning of the following school term, the positions so becoming available shall be tendered to the teachers who were so notified and removed or dismissed whenever they are legally qualified to hold such positions. Each board shall, in consultation with any exclusive employee representatives, each year establish a list, categorized by positions, showing the length of continuing service of each teacher who is qualified to hold any such positions, unless an alternative method of determining a sequence of dismissal is established as provided for in this Section, in which case a list shall be made in accordance with the alternative method. Copies of the list shall be distributed to the exclusive employee representative on or before February 1 of each year. Whenever the number of honorable dismissal notices based upon economic necessity exceeds 5, or 150% of the average number of teachers honorably dismissed in the preceding 3 years, whichever is more, then the school board or governing board of a joint agreement, as applicable, also shall hold a public hearing on the question of the dismissals. Following the hearing and board review the action to approve any such reduction shall require a majority vote of the board members.

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results. If dismissals of a teacher in contractual continued service is sought on the basis of performance evaluation results pursuant to Sections 24A-5(m) or 24A-5(n) of this Code, the school board must first provide written notice to the teacher within 90 days after the completion of the last performance evaluation used as a basis for such termination. The notice shall describe the basis for the termination and include a copy of each performance evaluation result used as a basis for the termination. Within 10 days of notice the teacher has an opportunity to appeal the dismissal to the superintendent or his or her designee, with the burden upon the teacher to demonstrate

that the performance evaluation result or results used as a basis for the termination are not valid or appropriate. superintendent will convene a hearing in front of a panel that includes a designee from the superintendent, a designee appointed by its teachers or, where applicable, the exclusive bargaining representative of its teachers, and a designee appointed by the school board. The State Board of Education shall promulgate uniform standards and rules of procedures for such hearings. The teacher will have one day to provide evidence and testimony confined the validity to appropriateness of the performance evaluation result or results used as a basis for the termination. The superintendent shall, within 30 days from the conclusion of the hearing, render to the school board the panel's findings and conclusions and, based on a majority vote of the panel, recommend to the school board one of the three following actions: the teacher be dismissed; the teacher be retained; or the teacher be returned to probationary status and contractual continued service status for that teacher be terminated. The school board shall review the panel's findings and conclusions and the recommendation of superintendent and adopt, through written order, one of the three following actions: the teacher be dismissed; the teacher be retained; or the teacher be returned to probationary status and contractual continued service status for that teacher be terminated. If the school board dismisses the teacher over the superintendent's recommendation of retention, the school board shall make a conclusion, giving its reasons therefor, which must be supported by the panel's findings and conclusions, and such conclusion and reasons shall be included in its written order. A teacher returned to probationary status shall be provided fulltime employment for at least one school term following the final decision of the school board, and the first school term following the teacher's return to probationary status shall be deemed the teacher's first probationary year. A decision by a school board to return a teacher to probationary status and terminate contractual continued service for that teacher shall be final and shall not be subject to judicial review. The provisions of the Administrative Review Law, and all amendments and modifications thereof and the rules adopted thereto, shall apply to and govern all proceedings instituted for the judicial review of a final decision by a school board to dismiss a teacher in contractual continued service pursuant to this subsection (b), except that the circuit court may only reverse the dismissal decision of the school board if it finds the decision to be arbitrary, capricious, an abuse of discretion, or otherwise not in accordance with law.

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(c) Other dismissals. If a dismissal or removal is sought for any other reason or cause other than for the reasons and causes described in subsections (a) and (b) of this Section, including those under Section 10-22.4 other than on the basis of performance evaluation results, the board must first approve a motion containing specific charges by a majority vote of all its members. Written notice of such charges shall be served upon the teacher within 5 days of the adoption of the motion. Such notice shall contain a bill of particulars. No hearing upon the charges is required unless the teacher within 10 days after receiving notice requests in writing of the board that a hearing be scheduled, in which case the board shall schedule a hearing on those charges before a disinterested hearing officer on a date no less than 15 nor more than 30 days after the enactment of the motion. The secretary of the school board shall forward a copy of the notice to the State Board of Education. Within 5 days after receiving this notice of hearing, the State Board of Education shall provide a list of 5 prospective, impartial hearing officers. Each person on the list must be accredited by a national arbitration organization and have had a minimum of 5 years of experience directly related to labor and employment relations matters between educational employers and educational employees or their exclusive bargaining representatives. No one on the list may be a resident of the school district. The Board and the teacher or their legal representatives within 3 days shall alternately strike one name from the list until only one name remains. Unless waived by the teacher, the teacher shall have the right to proceed first with the striking. Within 3 days of receipt of the first list provided by the State Board of Education, the board and the teacher or their representatives shall each have the right to reject all prospective hearing officers named on the first list and to require the State Board of Education to provide a second list of 5 prospective, impartial hearing officers, none of whom were named on the first list. Within 5 days after receiving this request for a second list, the State Board of Education shall provide the second list of 5 prospective, impartial hearing officers. The procedure for selecting a hearing officer from the second list shall be the same as the procedure for the first list. In the alternative to selecting a hearing officer from the first or second list received from the State Board of Education, the board and the teacher or their legal representatives may mutually agree to select an impartial hearing officer who is not on a list received from the State Board of Education either by direct appointment by the parties or by using procedures for the appointment of an arbitrator established by the Federal

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Mediation and Conciliation Service or the American Arbitration Association. The parties shall notify the State Board of Education of their intent to select a hearing officer using an alternative procedure within 3 days of receipt of a list of prospective hearing officers provided by the State Board of Education. Any person selected by the parties under this alternative procedure for the selection of a hearing officer shall not be a resident of the school district and shall have the same qualifications and authority as a hearing officer selected from a list provided by the State Board of Education. 10 The State Board of Education shall promulgate uniform standards and rules of procedure for such hearings. As to prehearing discovery, such rules and regulations shall, at a minimum, allow for: (1) discovery of names and addresses of persons who may be called as expert witnesses at the hearing, the omission of any such name to result in a preclusion of the testimony of such 16 witness in the absence of a showing of good cause and the express permission of the hearing officer; (2) bills of particulars; (3) written interrogatories; and (4) production of 19 relevant documents. The per diem allowance for the hearing 20 officer shall be determined and paid by the State Board of Education. The hearing officer shall hold a hearing and render a final decision. The teacher has the privilege of being present 23 at the hearing with counsel and of cross-examining witnesses and 25 may offer evidence and witnesses and present defenses to the charges. The hearing officer may issue subpoenas and subpoenas 26 duces tecum requiring the attendance of witnesses and, at the 27 request of the teacher against whom a charge is made or the board, shall issue such subpoenas, but the hearing officer may limit the number of witnesses to be subpoenaed in behalf of the teacher or the board to not more than 10. All testimony at the hearing shall be taken under oath administered by the hearing officer. The hearing officer shall cause a record of the proceedings to be kept and shall employ a competent reporter to take stenographic or stenotype notes of all the testimony. The costs of the reporter's attendance and services at the hearing 36 shall be paid by the State Board of Education. Either party desiring a transcript of the hearing shall pay for the cost thereof. If in the opinion of the board the interests of the 39 school require it, the board may suspend the teacher pending the 41 hearing, but if acquitted the teacher shall not suffer the loss of any salary by reason of the suspension.

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Before setting a hearing on charges stemming from causes that are considered remediable, a board must give the teacher reasonable warning in writing, stating specifically the causes

which, if not removed, may result in charges; however, no such written warning shall be required if the causes have been the subject of a remediation plan pursuant to Article 24A. hearing officer shall consider and give weight to all of the teacher's evaluations written pursuant to Article 24A. hearing officer shall, within 30 days from the conclusion of the hearing or closure of the record, whichever is later, make a decision as to whether or not the teacher shall be dismissed and shall give a copy of the decision to both the teacher and the school board. If the hearing officer fails to render a decision within 30 days, the State Board of Education shall communicate with the hearing officer to determine the date that the parties can reasonably expect to receive the decision. The State Board of Education shall provide copies of all such communications to the parties. In the event the hearing officer fails without good cause to make a decision within the 30 day period, the name of such hearing officer shall be struck for a period of not more 24 months from the master list of hearing officers maintained by the State Board of Education. If a hearing officer fails without good cause to render a decision within 3 months after the hearing is concluded or the record is closed, whichever is later, the State Board of Education shall provide the parties with a new list of prospective, impartial hearing officers, with the same qualifications provided herein, one of whom shall be selected, as provided in this Section, to review the record and render a decision. The parties may mutually agree to select a hearing officer pursuant to the alternative procedure, as provided in this Section, to rehear the charges heard by the hearing officer who failed to render a decision. If the hearing officer fails without good cause to render a decision within 3 months after the hearing is concluded or the record is closed, whichever is later, the hearing officer shall be removed from the master list of hearing officers maintained by the State Board of Education. The board shall not lose jurisdiction to discharge a teacher if the hearing officer fails to render a decision within the time specified in this Section. The decision of the hearing officer is final unless reviewed as provided in Section 24-16 of this Act. In the event such review is instituted, any costs of preparing and filing the record of proceedings shall be paid by the board.

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If a decision of the hearing officer is adjudicated upon review or appeal in favor of the teacher, then the trial court shall order reinstatement and shall determine the amount for which the board is liable including but not limited to loss of income and costs incurred therein.

Any teacher who is reinstated by any hearing or adjudication brought under this Section shall be assigned by the board to a position substantially similar to the one which that teacher held prior to that teacher's suspension or dismissal.

If, by reason of any change in the boundaries of school districts, or by reason of the creation of a new school district, the position held by any teacher having a contractual continued service status is transferred from one board to the control of a new or different board, the contractual continued service status of such teacher is not thereby lost, and such new or different board is subject to this Act with respect to such teacher in the same manner as if such teacher were its employee and had been its employee during the time such teacher was actually employed by the board from whose control the position was transferred.

- 16 (Source: P.A. 89-618, eff. 8-9-96; 90-224, eff. 7-25-97.)
- Section 35. The School Code is amended by changing Section 24-12.1 as follows:
- 19 (105 ILCS 5/24-12.1) (from Ch. 122, par. 24-12.1)
- 20 Sec. 24-12.1. Rights of recalled teachers. Any teacher on contractual continued service who is removed or dismissed as a 21 result of a decision of the board to decrease the number of 22 teachers employed by the board or to discontinue some particular 23 type of teaching service and who accepts the tender of a vacancy 24 is rehired within one calendar year from the beginning of the 25 following school term pursuant to Section 24-12 shall lose no 26 rights which accrued while in contractual continued service. 27
- 28 (Source: P.A. 82-997.)

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- Section 40. The School Code is amended by changing Section 30 24A-2.5 as follows:
- 31 (105 ILCS 5/24A-2.5)
- 32 Sec. 24A-2.5. Definitions. In this Article:
- "Evaluator" means:
- 34 (1) an administrator qualified under Section 24A-3; or

(2) other individuals qualified under Section 24A-3, provided that, if such other individuals are in the bargaining unit of a district's teachers, the district and the exclusive bargaining representative of that unit must agree to those individuals evaluating other bargaining unit members.

Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in item (2) of this definition, a school district operating under Article 34 of this Code may require department chairs qualified under Section 24A-3 to evaluate teachers in their department or departments, provided that the school district shall bargain with the bargaining representative of its teachers over the impact and effects on department chairs of such a requirement.

"Implementation date" means, unless otherwise specified and provided that the requirements set forth in subsection (d) of Section 24A-20 have been met:

- (1) For school districts having 500,000 or more inhabitants, in at least 300 schools by September 1, 2012 and in the remaining schools by September 1, 2013.
  - (2) For school districts receiving funding from the State for the specific purpose of adopting a teacher evaluation system that meets the requirements of Public Act 96-861 (the Performance Evaluation Reform Act), September 1, 2013 if the district receives funding in State Fiscal Year 2012. The State Superintendent shall determine the amount of funding to be received by each district in consultation with the Performance Evaluation Advisory Council.
  - $(\underline{23})$  For school districts having less than 500,000 inhabitants and receiving a Race to the Top Grant or School Improvement Grant after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 96th General Assembly, the date specified in those grants for implementing an evaluation system for teachers and principals incorporating student growth as a significant factor.
- 33 (34) For the lowest performing 20% percent of remaining 34 school districts having less than 500,000 inhabitants (with the 35 measure of and school year or years used for school district 36 performance to be determined by the State Superintendent of 37 Education at a time determined by the State Superintendent), 38 September 1, 2015.
- (45) For all other school districts having less than 500,000 inhabitants, September 1, 2016.

- "Race to the Top Grant" means a grant made by the Secretary of the U.S. Department of Education for the program first funded pursuant to paragraph (2) of Section 14006(a) of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009.
- 5 "School Improvement Grant" means a grant made by the 6 Secretary of the U.S. Department of Education pursuant to 7 Section 1003(g) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act.
- 8 (Source: P.A. 96-861, eff. 1-15-10.)

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- 9 **Section 45.** The School Code is amended by changing Section 10 24A-5 as follows:
- 11 (105 ILCS 5/24A-5) (from Ch. 122, par. 24A-5)
  - Sec. 24A-5. Content of evaluation plans. This Section does not apply to teachers assigned to schools identified in an agreement entered into between the board of a school district operating under Article 34 of this Code and the exclusive representative of the district's teachers in accordance with Section 34-85c of this Code. Each school district to which this Article applies shall establish a teacher evaluation plan which ensures that each teacher in contractual continued service is evaluated at least once in the course of every 2 school years.
- By no later than September 1, 2012, each school district shall establish a teacher evaluation plan that ensures that:
  - (1) each teacher not in contractual continued service is evaluated at least once every school year; and
    - (2) each teacher in contractual continued service is evaluated at least once in the course of every 2 school years. However, any teacher in contractual continued service whose performance is rated as either "needs improvement" or "unsatisfactory" must be evaluated at least once in the school year following the receipt of such rating.
- Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this Section or any other Section of the School Code, a principal shall not be prohibited from evaluating any teachers within a school during his or her first year as principal of such school.

The evaluation plan shall comply with the requirements of this Section and of any rules adopted by the State Board of Education pursuant to this Section.

 The plan shall include a description of each teacher's duties and responsibilities and of the standards to which that teacher is expected to conform, and shall include at least the following components:

- (a) personal observation of the teacher in the classroom by the evaluator, unless the teacher has no classroom duties.
  - (b) consideration of the teacher's attendance, planning, instructional methods, classroom management, where relevant, and competency in the subject matter taught.
  - (c) by no later than the applicable implementation date, consideration of student growth as a significant factor in the rating of the teacher's performance.
- (d) prior to September 1, 2012, rating of the performance of teachers in contractual continued service as either:
- 21 (i) "excellent", "satisfactory" or "unsatisfactory"; 22 or
  - (ii) "excellent", "proficient", "needs improvement" or "unsatisfactory".
  - (e) on and after September 1, 2012, rating of the performance of teachers in contractual continued service as "excellent", "proficient", "needs improvement" or "unsatisfactory".
  - (f) specification as to the teacher's strengths and weaknesses, with supporting reasons for the comments made.
  - (g) inclusion of a copy of the evaluation in the teacher's personnel file and provision of a copy to the teacher.
  - (h) within 30 school days after the completion of an evaluation rating a teacher in contractual continued service as "needs improvement", development by the

evaluator, in consultation with the teacher, and taking into account the teacher's on-going professional responsibilities including his or her regular teaching assignments, of a professional development plan directed to the areas that need improvement and any supports that the district will provide to address the areas identified as needing improvement.

- (i) within 30 school days after completion of an evaluation rating a teacher in contractual continued service as "unsatisfactory", development and commencement by the district of a remediation plan designed to correct deficiencies cited, provided the deficiencies are deemed remediable. In all school districts the remediation plan for unsatisfactory, tenured teachers shall provide for 90 school days of remediation within the classroom, unless an applicable collective bargaining agreement provides for a shorter duration. In all school districts evaluations issued pursuant to this Section shall be issued within 10 days after the conclusion of the respective remediation plan. However, the school board or other governing authority of the district shall not lose jurisdiction to discharge a teacher in the event the evaluation is not issued within 10 days after the conclusion of the respective remediation plan.
- (j) participation in the remediation plan by the teacher in contractual continued service rated "unsatisfactory", an evaluator and a consulting teacher selected by the evaluator of the teacher who was rated "unsatisfactory", which consulting teacher is an educational employee as defined in the Educational Labor Relations Act, has at least 5 years' teaching experience, and a reasonable familiarity with the assignment of the teacher being evaluated, and who received an "excellent" rating on his or her most recent evaluation. Where no teachers who meet these criteria are available within the district, the district shall request and the applicable regional office of education shall supply, to participate in the remediation process, an individual who meets these criteria.

In a district having a population of less than 500,000 with an exclusive bargaining agent, the bargaining agent may, if it so chooses, supply a roster of qualified teachers from whom the consulting teacher is to be

selected. That roster shall, however, contain the names of at least 5 teachers, each of whom meets the criteria for consulting teacher with regard to the teacher being evaluated, or the names of all teachers so qualified if that number is less than 5. In the event of a dispute as to qualification, the State Board shall determine qualification.

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(k) a mid-point and final evaluation by an evaluator during and at the end of the remediation period, immediately following receipt of а remediation plan provided for under subsections (i) and (j) of this Section. Each evaluation shall assess the teacher's performance during the time period since the prior evaluation; provided that the last evaluation shall also include an overall teacher's performance during evaluation of the remediation period. A written copy of the evaluations and ratings, in which any deficiencies in performance recommendations for correction are identified, shall be provided to and discussed with the teacher within 10 school days after the date of the evaluation, unless an applicable collective bargaining agreement provides to the contrary. These subsequent evaluations shall be conducted by an evaluator. The consulting teacher shall provide advice to rated "unsatisfactory" on how to the teacher teaching skills and to successfully complete remediation plan. The consulting teacher shall participate in developing the remediation plan, but the final decision as to the evaluation shall be done solely by the evaluator, unless an applicable collective bargaining provides to the contrary. Evaluations at the conclusion of the remediation process shall be separate and distinct from the required annual evaluations of teachers and shall not be subject to the guidelines and procedures relating to those annual evaluations. The evaluator may but is not required to use the forms provided for the annual evaluation of teachers in the district's evaluation plan.

(1) reinstatement to the evaluation schedule set forth in the district's evaluation plan for any teacher in contractual continued service who achieves a rating equal to or better than "satisfactory" or "proficient" in the school year following a rating of "needs improvement" or "unsatisfactory".

(m) dismissal in accordance with Section  $24-12\underline{(b)}$  or  $34-85\underline{(a)}$  of the School Code of any teacher who fails to complete any applicable remediation plan with a rating equal to or better than a "satisfactory" or "proficient" rating. Districts and teachers subject to dismissal hearings are precluded from compelling the testimony of consulting teachers at such hearings under Section  $24-12\underline{(b)}$  or  $34-85\underline{(a)}$ , either as to the rating process or for opinions of performances by teachers under remediation.

(n) After the implementation date of an evaluation system for teachers in a district as specified by Section 24A-2.5, any teacher in contractual continued service who successfully completes a remediation plan following a rating of "unsatisfactory" and who receives a subsequent rating of "unsatisfactory" during the 5-year period following the initial rating of "unsatisfactory" in any district, may not be offered a subsequent remediation plan and, and if dismissal is sought, shall be subject to dismissal in accordance with Section 24-12(b) or 34-85(a) of the Code.

Nothing in this Section or Section 24A-4 shall be construed as preventing immediate dismissal of a teacher for deficiencies which are deemed irremediable or for actions which are injurious to or endanger the health or person of students in the classroom or school, or preventing the dismissal or non-renewal of teachers not in contractual continued service for any reason not prohibited by applicable employment, labor, and civil rights laws. Failure to strictly comply with the time requirements contained in Section 24A-5 shall not invalidate the results of the remediation plan.

- 31 (Source: P.A. 95-510, eff. 8-28-07; 96-861, eff. 1-15-10; 96-32 1423, eff. 8-3-10.)
- **Section 50.** The School Code is amended by changing Section 34 34-84 as follows:
  - (105 ILCS 5/34-84) (from Ch. 122, par. 34-84)

Sec. 34-84. Appointments and promotions of teachers.

Appointments and promotions of teachers shall be made for merit only, and after satisfactory a probationary period of 4 consecutive years of "satisfactory", "proficient" or "excellent" service for a probationary period of 3 years with respect to

probationary employees employed as full-time teachers in the 2 public school system of the district before January 1, 1998 and 3 4 years with respect to probationary employees who are first 4 employed as full-time teachers in the public school system of the district on or after January 1, 1998 (during which period 5 the board may dismiss or discharge any such probationary 6 7 employee upon the recommendation, accompanied by the written reasons therefor, of the general superintendent of schools and 8 9 after which period appointments of teachers shall become permanent, subject to the right of the board to return the 10 teacher to probationary status and terminate contractual 11 continued service pursuant to Section 34-85(a) and removal for 12 13 cause in the manner provided by Section 34-85.

As used in this Article, "teachers" means and includes all members of the teaching force excluding the general superintendent and principals.

There shall be no reduction in teachers because of a decrease in student membership or a change in subject requirements within the attendance center organization after the 20th day following the first day of the school year, except that: (1) this provision shall not apply to desegregation positions, special education positions, or any other positions funded by State or federal categorical funds, and (2) at attendance centers maintaining any of grades 9 through 12, there may be a second reduction in teachers on the first day of the second semester of the regular school term because of a decrease in student membership or a change in subject requirements within the attendance center organization.

The school principal shall make the decision in selecting teachers to fill new and vacant positions consistent with Section 34-8.1.

32 (Source: P.A. 89-15, eff. 5-30-95; 90-548, eff. 1-1-98.)

33 **Section 55.** The School Code is amended by changing Section 34 34-85 as follows:

35 (105 ILCS 5/34-85) (from Ch. 122, par. 34-85)

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36 Sec. 34-85. Removal for cause; Notice and hearing; 37 Suspension.

<u>Dismissals</u> on the basis of performance evaluation results. If dismissal of a teacher in contractual continued service is sought on the basis of performance evaluation results pursuant to Sections 24A-5(m) or 24A-5(n) of this Code, the board must first provide written notice to the teacher within 90 days after the completion of the last performance evaluation used as a basis for such termination. The notice shall describe the basis for the termination and include a copy of each performance evaluation result used as a basis for the termination. Within 10 days of notice the teacher has an opportunity to appeal the dismissal to the general superintendent or his or her designee, with the burden upon the teacher to demonstrate that the performance evaluation result or results used as a basis for the termination are not valid or appropriate. The general superintendent will convene a hearing in front of a panel that includes a designee from the general superintendent, a designee appointed by the exclusive bargaining representative of its teachers, and a designee appointed by the board. The State Board of Education shall promulgate uniform standards and rules of procedures for such hearings. teacher will have one day to provide evidence and testimony confined to the validity and appropriateness of the performance evaluation result or results used as a basis for the termination. The general superintendent shall, within 30 days from the conclusion of the hearing, render to the board the panel's findings and conclusions and, based on a majority vote of the panel, recommend to the board one of the three following actions: the teacher be dismissed; the teacher be retained; or the teacher be returned to probationary status and contractual continued service status for that teacher be terminated. The board shall review the panel's findings and conclusions and the recommendation of the general superintendent and adopt, through written order, one of the three following actions: the teacher be dismissed; the teacher be retained; or the teacher returned to probationary status and contractual continued service status for that teacher be terminated. If the board dismisses the teacher over the superintendent's recommendation of retention, the board shall make a conclusion, giving its reasons therefor, which must be supported by the panel's findings and conclusions, and such conclusion and reasons shall be included in its written order. A teacher returned probationary status shall be provided full-time employment for at least one school term following the final decision of the board, and the first school term following the teacher's return to probationary status shall be deemed the teacher's first probationary year. A decision by the board to return a teacher

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to probationary status and terminate contractual continued service for that teacher shall be final and shall not be subject to judicial review. The provisions of the Administrative Review Law, and all amendments and modifications thereof and the rules adopted thereto, shall apply to and govern all proceedings instituted for the judicial review of a final decision by the board to dismiss a teacher in contractual continued service pursuant to this subsection (a), except that the circuit court may only reverse the dismissal decision of the board if it finds the decision to be arbitrary, capricious, an abuse of discretion, or otherwise not in accordance with law.

(b) Other dismissals and removals. This subsection (b) applies to dismissals and removals for cause, other than dismissals on the basis of performance evaluation results pursuant to subsection (a) of this Section. No teacher employed by the board of education shall (after serving the probationary period specified in Section 34-84) be removed except for cause. Teachers (who have completed the probationary period specified in Section 34-84 of this Code) shall be removed for cause in accordance with the procedures set forth in this Section subsection or such other procedures established in an agreement entered into between the board and the exclusive representative of the district's teachers under Section 34-85c of this Code for teachers (who have completed the probationary period specified in Section 34-84 of this Code) assigned to schools identified in that agreement. No principal employed by the board of education shall be removed during the term of his or her performance contract except for cause, which may include but is not limited to the principal's repeated failure to implement the school improvement plan or to comply with the provisions of the Uniform Performance Contract, including additional criteria established by the Council for inclusion in the performance contract pursuant to Section 34-2.3.

The general superintendent must first approve written charges and specifications against the teacher or principal. A local school council may direct the general superintendent to approve written charges against its principal on behalf of the Council upon the vote of 7 members of the Council. The general superintendent must approve those charges within 45 days or provide a written reason for not approving those charges. A written notice of those charges shall be served upon the teacher or principal within 10 days of the approval of the charges. If the teacher or principal cannot be found upon diligent inquiry, such charges may be served upon him by mailing a copy thereof in

a sealed envelope by prepaid certified mail, return receipt requested, to the teacher's or principal's last known address. A return receipt showing delivery to such address within 20 days after the date of the approval of the charges shall constitute proof of service.

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No hearing upon the charges is required unless the teacher or principal within 10 days after receiving notice requests in writing of the general superintendent that a hearing scheduled, in which case the general superintendent shall schedule a hearing on those charges before a disinterested hearing officer on a date no less than 15 nor more than 30 days after the approval of the charges. The general superintendent shall forward a copy of the notice to the State Board of Education within 5 days from the date of the approval of the charges. Within 10 days after receiving the notice of hearing, the State Board of Education shall provide the teacher or principal and the general superintendent with a list of 5 prospective, impartial hearing officers. Each person on the list must be accredited by a national arbitration organization and have had a minimum of 5 years of experience as an arbitrator in cases involving labor and employment relations matters between educational employers and educational employees or their exclusive bargaining representatives.

The general superintendent and the teacher or principal or their legal representatives within 3 days from receipt of the list shall alternately strike one name from the list until only one name remains. Unless waived by the teacher, the teacher or principal shall have the right to proceed first with the striking. Within 3 days of receipt of the first list provided by the State Board of Education, the general superintendent and the teacher or principal or their legal representatives shall each have the right to reject all prospective hearing officers named on the first list and to require the State Board of Education to provide a second list of 5 prospective, impartial hearing officers, none of whom were named on the first list. Within 5 days after receiving this request for a second list, the State Board of Education shall provide the second list of 5 prospective, impartial hearing officers. The procedure for selecting a hearing officer from the second list shall be the same as the procedure for the first list. Each party shall promptly serve written notice on the other of any name stricken from the list. If the teacher or principal fails to do so, the general superintendent may select the hearing officer from any name remaining on the list. The teacher or principal may waive the hearing at any time prior to the appointment of the hearing officer. Notice of the selection of the hearing officer shall be given to the State Board of Education. The hearing officer shall be notified of his selection by the State Board of Education. A signed acceptance shall be filed with the State Board of Education within 5 days of receipt of notice of the selection. The State Board of Education shall notify the teacher or principal and the board of its appointment of the hearing officer. In the alternative to selecting a hearing officer from the first or second list received from the State Board of Education, the general superintendent and the teacher principal or their legal representatives may mutually agree to select an impartial hearing officer who is not on a list received from the State Board of Education, either by direct appointment by the parties or by using procedures for the of an arbitrator established by the Federal appointment Mediation and Conciliation Service or the American Arbitration Association. The parties shall notify the State Board of Education of their intent to select a hearing officer using an alternative procedure within 3 days of receipt of a list of prospective hearing officers provided by the State Board of Education. Any person selected by the parties under this alternative procedure for the selection of a hearing officer shall have the same qualifications and authority as a hearing officer selected from a list provided by the State Board of Education. The teacher or principal may waive the hearing at any time prior to the appointment of the hearing officer. The State Board of Education shall promulgate uniform standards and rules of procedure for such hearings, including reasonable rules of discovery.

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The per diem allowance for the hearing officer shall be paid by the State Board of Education. The hearing officer shall hold a hearing and render findings of fact and a recommendation to the general superintendent. The teacher or principal has the privilege of being present at the hearing with counsel and of cross-examining witnesses and may offer evidence and witnesses and present defenses to the charges. The hearing officer may issue subpoenas requiring the attendance of witnesses and, at the request of the teacher or principal against whom a charge is made or the general superintendent, shall issue such subpoenas, but the hearing officer may limit the number of witnesses to be subpoenaed in behalf of the teacher or principal or the general superintendent to not more than 10 each. All testimony at the hearing shall be taken under oath administered by the hearing officer. The hearing officer shall cause a record of the

proceedings to be kept and shall employ a competent reporter to take stenographic or stenotype notes of all the testimony. The costs of the reporter's attendance and services at the hearing shall be paid by the State Board of Education. Either party desiring a transcript of the hearing shall pay for the cost thereof.

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42 43 Pending the hearing of the charges, the person charged may be suspended in accordance with rules prescribed by the board but such person, if acquitted, shall not suffer any loss of salary by reason of the suspension.

Before service of notice of charges on account of causes that may be deemed to be remediable, the teacher or principal shall be given reasonable warning in writing, stating specifically the causes which, if not removed, may result in charges; however, no such written warning shall be required if the causes have been the subject of a remediation plan pursuant to Article 24A or where the board of education and the exclusive representative of the district's teachers have entered into an agreement pursuant to Section 34-85c of this Code, pursuant to an alternative system of remediation. No written warning shall be required for conduct on the part of a teacher or principal which is cruel, immoral, negligent, or criminal or which in any way causes psychological or physical harm or injury to a student as that conduct is deemed to be irremediable. No written warning shall be required for a material breach of the uniform principal performance contract as that conduct is deemed to irremediable; provided however, that not less than 30 days before the vote of the local school council to seek the dismissal of a principal for a material breach of a uniform principal performance contract, the local school council shall specify the nature of the alleged breach in writing and provide a copy of it to the principal.

The hearing officer shall consider and give weight to all of the teacher's evaluations written pursuant to Article 24A.

The hearing officer shall within 45 days from the conclusion of the hearing report to the general superintendent findings of fact and a recommendation as to whether or not the teacher or principal shall be dismissed and shall give a copy of the report to both the teacher or principal and the general superintendent. The board, within 45 days of receipt of the hearing officer's findings of fact and recommendation, shall make a decision as to whether the teacher or principal shall be dismissed from its employ. The failure of the board to strictly

adhere to the timeliness contained herein shall not render it without jurisdiction to dismiss the teacher or principal. If the hearing officer fails to render a decision within 45 days, the State Board of Education shall communicate with the hearing officer to determine the date that the parties can reasonably expect to receive the decision. The State Board of Education shall provide copies of all such communications to the parties. In the event the hearing officer fails without good cause to make a decision within the 45 day period, the name of such hearing officer shall be struck for a period not less than 24 months from the master list of hearing officers maintained by State Board of Education. The board shall not lose jurisdiction to discharge the teacher or principal if the hearing officer fails to render a decision within the time specified in this Section. If a hearing officer fails to render a decision within 3 months after the hearing is declared closed, the State Board of Education shall provide the parties with a new list of prospective, impartial hearing officers, with the same qualifications provided herein, one of whom shall be selected, as provided in this Section, to rehear the charges heard by the hearing officer who failed to render a decision. The parties may also select a hearing officer pursuant to the alternative procedure, as provided in this Section, to rehear the charges heard by the hearing officer who failed to render a decision. A violation of the professional standards set forth in "The Code of Professional Responsibility for Arbitrators of Labor-Management Disputes", of the National Academy Arbitrators, the American Arbitration Association, and the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, or the failure of a hearing officer to render a decision within 3 months after the hearing is declared closed shall be grounds for removal of the hearing officer from the master list of hearing officers maintained by the State Board of Education. The decision of the board is final unless reviewed as provided in Section 34-85b of this Act.

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In the event judicial review is instituted, any costs of preparing and filing the record of proceedings shall be paid by the party instituting the review. If a decision of the board is adjudicated upon review or appeal in favor of the teacher or principal, then the trial court shall order reinstatement and shall determine the amount for which the board is liable including but not limited to loss of income and costs incurred therein. Nothing in this Section affects the validity of removal for cause hearings commenced prior to the effective date of this amendatory Act of 1978.

- 1 (Source: P.A. 95-510, eff. 8-28-07.)
- **Section 60.** The Educational Labor Relations Act is amended by changing Section 4.5 as follows:
- 4 (115 ILCS 5/4.5)

- 5 Sec. 4.5. Subjects of collective bargaining.
- (a) Notwithstanding the existence of any other provision in this Act or other law, collective bargaining between whose territorial boundaries educational employer coterminous with those of a city having a population in excess of 500,000 and an exclusive representative of its employees  $\frac{may}{may}$ shall not include any of the following subjects:
  - (1) (Blank). Decisions to implement performance-based, assignment-based and other differentiated or alternative teacher compensation plans as a supplement to the base salaries provided by a collective bargaining agreement, and the impact of these decisions on individual employees or the bargaining unit.
  - (2) Decisions to contract with a third party for one or more services otherwise performed by employees in a bargaining unit, and the procedures for obtaining such contract or the identity of the third party, and the impact of these decisions on individual employees or the bargaining unit.
  - (3) Decisions to layoff or reduce in force employees, including, but not limited to, layoffs or reductions in force resulting from a lack of work or funds, the closing of an attendance center or program, a decline in student enrollment, a change in the subject requirements within an attendance center or program and a change in the educational focus of an attendance center, and the impact of these decisions on individual employees or the bargaining unit.
  - (4) Decisions to determine class size, class staffing and assignment, class schedules, academic calendar, <u>length</u> of the school day or work day, hours and places of instruction, or pupil assessment policies, and the impact of these decisions on individual employees or the bargaining unit.

- (5) Decisions concerning use and staffing of experimental or pilot programs and decisions concerning use of technology to deliver educational programs and services and staffing to provide the technology, and the impact of these decisions on individual employees or the bargaining unit.
- The subject or matters described in subsection (a) prohibited subjects of bargaining between educational employer and an exclusive representative of its employees and, for the purpose of this Act, are within the sole discretion authority of the educational employer to decide to bargain, provided that the educational employer is required to bargain over the impact of a decision concerning such subject or matter on the bargaining unit upon request by the exclusive representative. During this bargaining, the educational employer shall not be precluded from implementing its decision. If, after a reasonable period of bargaining, a dispute or impasse exists between the educational employer and the exclusive representative, the dispute or impasse shall be resolved exclusively as set forth in subsection (b) of Section 12 of this Act in lieu of a strike under Section 13 of this Act.
- A provision in a collective bargaining agreement that was rendered null and void because it involved a prohibited subject of collective bargaining under this subsection (c) as this subsection (c) existed before the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 93rd General Assembly remains null and void and shall not otherwise be reinstated in any successor agreement unless the educational employer and exclusive representative otherwise agree to include an agreement reached on a subject or matter described in subsection (a) of this Section as subsection (a) existed before this amendatory Act of the 93rd General Assembly. Any provision in a policy any practice collective bargaining agreement or that is inconsistent with this Section of this amendatory Act of the 96th General Assembly shall be considered null, void and contrary to law and public policy upon the effective date of this amendatory Act or upon the expiration of any collective bargaining agreement in effect on such date.
- 39 (Source: P.A. 93-3, eff. 4-16-03.)

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40 **Section 65.** The Educational Labor Relations Act is amended 41 by changing Section 12 as follows:

- (115 ILCS 5/12) (from Ch. 48, par. 1712)
- 2 Sec. 12. Impasse procedures.

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(a) <u>Negotiations period</u>. If the parties engaged in collective bargaining have not reached an agreement by 90 days before the scheduled start of the forthcoming school year, the parties shall notify the Illinois Educational Labor Relations Board concerning the status of negotiations.

Upon demand of either party, collective bargaining between the employer and an exclusive bargaining representative must begin within 60 days of the date of certification of the representative by the Board, or in the case of an existing exclusive bargaining representative, within 60 days of the receipt by a party of a demand to bargain issued by the other party. Once commenced, collective bargaining must continue for at least a 60 day period, unless a contract is entered into.

negotiation and within 45 days of the scheduled start of the forth-coming school year, the parties engaged in collective bargaining have reached an impasse, either party may petition the Board to initiate mediation. Alternatively, the Board on its own motion may initiate mediation during this period. However, mediation shall be initiated by the Board at any time when jointly requested by the parties and the services of the mediators shall continuously be made available to the employer and to the exclusive bargaining representative for purposes of arbitration of grievances and mediation or arbitration may perform fact-finding and in so doing conduct hearings and make written findings and recommendations for resolution of the dispute. Such mediation shall be provided by the Board and shall be held before qualified impartial individuals. Nothing prohibits the use of other individuals or organizations such as the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service or the American Arbitration Association selected by both the exclusive bargaining representative and the employer.

If the parties engaged in collective bargaining fail to reach an agreement within 15 days of the scheduled start of the forthcoming school year and have not requested mediation, the Illinois Educational Labor Relations Board shall invoke mediation.

Whenever mediation is initiated or invoked under this subsection (a), the parties may stipulate to defer selection of a mediator in accordance with rules adopted by the Board.

(c) Fact-finding.

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- (1) For collective bargaining agreements that expire or are terminated on or after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 96th General Assembly, if the parties fail to reach an agreement after a reasonable period of mediation, the Board shall order that the dispute be submitted to a three-member fact-finding panel. Within three days following the Board's order, each party shall appoint one member of the factfinding panel. Within three days following these appointments, the parties shall select a qualified impartial member to serve as the chairperson of the fact-finding panel. If the parties are unable to agree upon a qualified impartial member, the parties shall request a panel of qualified impartial members from either the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service or the American Arbitration Association and shall select the chairperson of the fact-finding panel from such panel in accordance with the procedures established by the organization providing the panel. The chairperson of the fact-finding panel shall not be the same individual who was appointed as a mediator.
- 26 <u>(2)</u> The fact-finding panel shall have the following duties and powers:
  - (A) To require the parties to submit a statement of disputed issues and their position regarding each issue either jointly or separately;
  - (B) To identify disputed issues that are economic in nature;
  - (C) To meet with the parties either separately or jointly;
  - (D) To conduct hearings and regulate the time, place, course and manner of such hearings;
  - (E) To request the Board to issue subpoenas requiring the attendance and testimony of witnesses or the production of evidence;

| 1   |        | (F)        | To administer oaths and affirmations;              |
|-----|--------|------------|--|
| 2   |        | (G)        | To examine witnesses and documents;                |
| 3   |        | (H)        | To create a full and complete written record of    |
| 4   |        |            | the hearings;                                      |
| 5   |        | <u>(I)</u> | To attempt mediation;                              |
| 6   |        | (J)        | To require the parties to submit final offers;     |
| 7   |        |            | and  |
| 8   |        | (K)        | To employ any other measures deemed appropriate    |
| 9   |        |            | to resolve the impasse.                            |
| 10  | (3)    |            | the dispute is not settled within 90 days of the   |
| 11  |        | appo       | intment of the fact-finding panel, and after the   |
| 12  |        | fact       | -finding panel has conducted a hearing on the      |
| 13  |        | disp       | uted issues, the fact-finding panel shall issue a  |
| 14  |        | _          | ate report to the parties that contains advisory   |
| 15  |        |            | ings of fact and recommended terms of settlement   |
|     |        |            |  |
| 16  |        | for        | all disputed issues and that sets forth a          |
| 17  |        |            | onale for each recommendation. The fact-finding    |
| 18  |        | pane       | l, acting by a majority of its members, shall base |
| 19  |        | its        | findings and recommendations upon the following    |
| 20  |        | crit       | eria as applicable:                                |
| 21  |        | (A)        | The lawful authority of the employer;              |
| 22  |        | (B)        | The federal and state statutes or local            |
| 23  |        |            | ordinances applicable to the employer;             |
|     |        |            |  |
| 24  |        | (C)        | Prior collective bargaining agreements and the     |
| 25  |        |            | bargaining history between the parties;            |
| 26  |        | (D)        | Stipulations of the parties;                       |
| 27  |        | (E)        | The interests and welfare of the public and of     |
| 28  |        |            | the students and families served by the employer;  |
|     | $\sim$ |            |  |
| 29  |        | (F)        | The ability of the employer to finance and         |
| 30  |        |            | administer the proposals at issue, provided that   |
| 31  |        |            | such ability is not predicated on the premise      |
| 32  |        |            | that the employer will develop additional sources  |
| 33  |        |            | of revenue;  |
| J J |        |            | or revenue,  |

1 The impact of any economic adjustments on the (G) employer's ability to pursue its educational 2 3 mission; 4 (H) present and future general economic 5 conditions in the locality and State; 6 The average consumer prices for goods (I)7 services, which is commonly known as the cost 8 living; The overall compensation presently received by 9 (<u>J)</u> 10 the employees involved in the dispute, including 11 direct wage compensation; vacations, holidays and 12 other excused time; insurance and pensions; 13 medical and hospitalization benefits; the 14 continuity and stability of employment and all 15 other benefits received; 16 (K) Changes in any of the above circumstances during the fact-finding procedures; and 17 18 Such other factors, not confined to the (L) 19 foregoing, that are normally or traditionally 20 considered in the determination of wages, hours and conditions of employment through collective 21 bargaining, mediation, fact-finding, arbitration 22 23 or other impasse resolution procedures in public employment. 24 (4) fact-finding panel's recommended terms 25 settlement shall be deemed agreed upon by the parties 26 27 as the final resolution of the disputed issues and 28 incorporated into the collective bargaining agreement 29 executed by the parties, unless either party tenders 30 to the other party and the chairperson of the factfinding panel a notice of rejection of the recommended 31 32 terms of settlement, with a rationale for rejection, within ten days of the date of issuance of 33 34 the fact-finding panel's report. If either party submits a notice of rejection, the chairperson of the 35 36 fact-finding panel shall publish the fact-finding 37 panel's report for public information by delivering a

community with simultaneous written notice

copy to all newspapers of general circulation in the

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parties.

After the publication of the fact-finding panel's (5) report, the fact-finding panel's recommended terms of settlement shall be deemed agreed upon by the parties as the final resolution of the disputed issues and incorporated into the collective bargaining agreement executed by the parties, unless either party tenders to the other party and the chairperson of the factfinding panel a notice of rejection of the recommended terms of settlement, with a rationale for rejection, within five days of the date on which the chairperson of the fact-finding panel delivers publication the fact-finding panel's report. either party submits a notice of rejection, the chairperson of the fact-finding panel shall publish such party's notice of rejection and the rationale for each rejection for public information by delivering a copy to all newspapers of general circulation in the community.

- If the dispute is not settled through fact-finding, within ten days of the date on which the chairperson of the fact-finding panel delivers for publication the fact-finding panel's report, the parties shall exchange final offers on each disputed issue.
- After the expiration of the ten-day period defined in paragraph (6), and upon the affirmative vote of two-thirds of its members, the governing body of the employer shall resolve each disputed issue by adopting one of the final offers submitted pursuant to paragraph (6) or the fact-finding panel's recommended terms of settlement for such disputed issue. The terms of settlement adopted by the governing body of the employer shall be incorporated into the collective bargaining agreement executed by the parties.
- If the governing body of the employer fails to adopt a resolution for each disputed issue within forty days of the date on which the chairperson of the fact-finding panel delivers for publication the fact-finding panel's report, the exclusive bargaining representative shall have the right to engage in a strike in accordance with Section 13 of this Act.
- (bd) Exception for Section 4.5 subjects of collective bargaining. If, after a period of bargaining of at least 60 days, a dispute or impasse exists between an employer whose

territorial boundaries are coterminous with those of a city having a population in excess of 500,000 and the exclusive bargaining representative over a subject or matter set forth in Section 4.5 of this Act, the parties shall submit the dispute or impasse to the dispute resolution procedure agreed to between the parties. The procedure shall provide for mediation of disputes by a rotating mediation panel and may, at the request of either party, include the issuance of advisory findings of fact and recommendations. A dispute or impasse over a Section 4.5 subject shall not be resolved through the impasse resolution procedure set forth in this Act, and the mediator and fact-finding panel has no jurisdiction over any Section 4.5 subject. The changes made to this Section by this amendatory Act of the 96th General Assembly are declarative of existing law.

- (ee) Costs. The costs of fact finding and mediation shall be shared equally between the employer and the exclusive bargaining agent, provided that, for purposes of mediation under this Act, if either party requests the use of mediation services from the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, the other party shall either join in such request or bear the additional cost of mediation services from another source. The costs and expenses of the mediator and the chairperson of the fact-finding panel shall be shared equally between the parties. All other costs and expenses of complying with this Section shall be borne by the party incurring them.
- Refusal to participate in mediation or fact-finding when required. If the representatives of either the employer or exclusive bargaining representative refuse to participate in the mediation or fact-finding procedures when required by this Section, such refusal shall be deemed a refusal to bargain in good faith. In the absence of an unfair labor practice charge filed by an aggrieved party, the Board on its own motion may issue an unfair labor practice complaint based on such refusal and conduct hearings and issue orders as provided for in Section 15 of this Act.
- 36 (dg) Alternate impasse procedures. Nothing in this Act prevents an employer and an exclusive bargaining representative from mutually submitting to final and binding impartial arbitration unresolved issues concerning the terms of a new collective bargaining agreement.
- 41 (Source: P.A. 93-3, eff. 4-16-03.)

Section 70. The Educational Labor Relations Act is amended by changing Section 13 as follows:

3 (115 ILCS 5/13) (from Ch. 48, par. 1713)

4 Sec. 13. Strikes.

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- (a) Notwithstanding the existence of any other provision in this Act or other law, educational employees employed in school districts organized under Article 34 of the School Code shall not engage in a strike at any time during the 18 month period that commences on the effective date of this amendatory Act of 1995 except as permitted under subsection (b). educational employee employed in a school district organized under Article 34 of the School Code who participates in a strike in violation of this Section is subject to discipline by the employer. In addition, no educational employer organized under Article 34 of the School Code may pay or cause to be paid to an educational employee who participates in a strike in violation of this subsection Section any wages or other compensation for any period during which an educational employee participates in the strike, except for wages or compensation earned before participation in the strike. Notwithstanding the existence of any other provision in this Act or other law, during the 18month period that strikes are prohibited under this subsection nothing in this subsection Section shall be construed to require educational employer to submit to a binding dispute resolution process. If any strike occurs in violation of this Section, the employer may initiate in the circuit court of the county in which such strike occurs an action for an injunction and other relief, and the circuit court shall impose at least or more of the following penalties on the exclusive bargaining representative in addition to ordering appropriate relief:
  - (1) Revoke the designation of the exclusive bargaining representative as the exclusive bargaining representative of the employees involved in the dispute and declare the exclusive bargaining representative to be ineligible for such designation for a period of two years; or
- 38 (2) Prohibit the employer from deducting dues on behalf of the exclusive bargaining representative for a period of two years; or

1 (3) Void the collective bargaining agreement and permit 2 the employer to set initial terms and conditions of 3 employment for bargaining unit members; or

- (4) Impose fines on the exclusive bargaining representative and/or its officers.
- (b) Notwithstanding the existence of any other provision in this Act or any other law, educational employees other than those employed in a school district organized under Article 34 of the School Code and, after the expiration of the 18 month period that commences on the effective date of this amendatory Act of 1995, educational employees in a school district organized under Article 34 of the School Code shall not engage in a strike except under the following conditions:
  - (1) they are represented by an exclusive bargaining representative;
  - (2) mediation has been used without success the parties have in good faith fully and completely engaged in mediation and fact-finding as required by Section 12(b) and (c) of this Act;
  - the governing body of the employer has failed to adopt a resolution for each disputed issue within forty days of the date on which the chairperson of the fact-finding panel delivers for publication the fact-finding panel's report as set forth in Section 12(c)(8) of this Act;
  - (34) at least 10 days have elapsed after a notice of intent to strike has been given by the exclusive bargaining representative to the educational employer, the regional superintendent and the Illinois Educational Labor Relations Board;
  - (45) the collective bargaining agreement between the educational employer and educational employees, if any, has expired or has been terminated; and
  - $(\frac{56}{})$  the employer and the exclusive bargaining representative have not mutually submitted the unresolved issues to arbitration.
- If, however, in the opinion of an employer the strike is or has become a clear and present danger to the health, or safety

- or welfare of the public, the employer may initiate in the circuit court of the county in which such danger exists an action for relief which may include, but is not limited to, injunction. The court may grant appropriate relief upon the finding that such clear and present danger exists. An unfair practice or other evidence of lack of clean hands by the educational employer is a defense to such action. Except as provided for in this paragraph, the jurisdiction of the court under this Section is limited by the Labor Dispute Act.
- 10 (Source: P.A. 89-15, eff. 5-30-95; 90-548, eff. 1-1-98.)
- 11 Section 99. Effective date. This Act takes effect upon 12 becoming law.