

97TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY State of Illinois 2011 and 2012 SB0136

Introduced 1/27/2011, by Sen. Edward D. Maloney

SYNOPSIS AS INTRODUCED:

105 ILCS 5/2-3.250 105 ILCS 5/26-1

from Ch. 122, par. 26-1

Amends the School Code. Requires the parents or legal guardians of children attending non-public schools, a defined term, or private or parochial schools to annually register their children with the State Board of Education, in conformance with procedures prescribed by the State Board of Education.

LRB097 02721 NHT 42742 b

FISCAL NOTE ACT MAY APPLY

1 AN ACT concerning education.

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

- 4 Section 5. The School Code is amended by changing Sections
- 5 2-3.250 and 26-1 as follows:
- 6 (105 ILCS 5/2-3.25o)

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- Sec. 2-3.250. Registration and recognition of non-public elementary and secondary schools; student registration.
- 9 (a) Findings. The General Assembly finds and declares (i) that the Constitution of the State of Illinois provides that a 10 "fundamental goal of the People of the State is the educational 11 development of all persons to the limits of their capacities" 12 and (ii) that the educational development of every school 13 14 student serves the public purposes of the State. In order to ensure that all Illinois students and teachers have the 15 16 opportunity to enroll and work in State-approved educational 17 institutions and programs, the State Board of Education shall provide for the voluntary registration and recognition of 18 19 non-public elementary and secondary schools.
 - (b) Registration. All non-public elementary and secondary schools in the State of Illinois may voluntarily register with the State Board of Education on an annual basis. Registration shall be completed in conformance with procedures prescribed by

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the State Board of Education. Information required 1 2 registration shall include assurances of compliance (i) with and State laws regarding health examination 3 federal and immunization, attendance, length of 4 term, and 5 nondiscrimination and (ii) with applicable fire and health 6 safety requirements.

The parents or legal quardians of all children attending non-public elementary or secondary schools in this State must annually register their children with the State Board of Education, in conformance with procedures prescribed by the State Board of Education.

- (c) Recognition. All non-public elementary and secondary schools in the State of Illinois may voluntarily seek the status of "Non-public School Recognition" from the State Board of Education. This status may be obtained by compliance with administrative guidelines and review procedures as prescribed by the State Board of Education. The guidelines and procedures must recognize that some of the aims and the financial bases of non-public schools are different from public schools and will not be identical to those for public schools, nor will they be more burdensome. The guidelines and procedures must also recognize the diversity of non-public schools and shall not impinge upon the noneducational relationships between those schools and their clientele.
- (c-5) Prohibition against recognition. A non-public elementary or secondary school may not obtain "Non-public

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School Recognition" status unless the school requires all certified and non-certified applicants for employment with the school, after July 1, 2007, to authorize a fingerprint-based criminal history records check as a condition of employment to determine if such applicants have been convicted of any of the enumerated criminal or drug offenses set forth in Section 21-23a of this Code or have been convicted, within 7 years of the application for employment, of any other felony under the laws of this State or of any offense committed or attempted in any other state or against the laws of the United States that, if committed or attempted in this State, would have been punishable as a felony under the laws of this State.

Authorization for the check shall be furnished by the applicant to the school, except that if the applicant is a substitute teacher seeking employment in more than one non-public school, a teacher seeking concurrent part-time employment positions with more than one non-public school (as a reading specialist, special education teacher, or otherwise), educational support personnel employee oran seeking employment positions with more than one non-public school, then only one of the non-public schools employing the individual shall request the authorization. Upon receipt of submit the non-public school shall authorization, applicant's name, sex, race, date of birth, social security fingerprint images, and other identifiers, prescribed by the Department of State Police, to the Department

1 of State Police.

The Department of State Police and Federal Bureau of Investigation shall furnish, pursuant to a fingerprint-based criminal history records check, records of convictions, forever and hereafter, until expunged, to the president or principal of the non-public school that requested the check. The Department of State Police shall charge that school a fee for conducting such check, which fee must be deposited into the State Police Services Fund and must not exceed the cost of the inquiry. Subject to appropriations for these purposes, the State Superintendent of Education shall reimburse non-public schools for fees paid to obtain criminal history records checks under this Section.

A non-public school may not obtain recognition status unless the school also performs a check of the Statewide Sex Offender Database, as authorized by the Sex Offender Community Notification Law, for each applicant for employment, after July 1, 2007, to determine whether the applicant has been adjudicated a sex offender.

Any information concerning the record of convictions obtained by a non-public school's president or principal under this Section is confidential and may be disseminated only to the governing body of the non-public school or any other person necessary to the decision of hiring the applicant for employment. A copy of the record of convictions obtained from the Department of State Police shall be provided to the

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applicant for employment. Upon a check of the Statewide Sex Offender Database, the non-public school shall notify the applicant as to whether or not the applicant has been identified in the Sex Offender Database as a sex offender. Any information concerning the records of conviction obtained by the non-public school's president or principal under this Section for a substitute teacher seeking employment in more than one non-public school, a teacher seeking concurrent part-time employment positions with more than one non-public school (as a reading specialist, special education teacher, or otherwise), or an educational support personnel employee seeking employment positions with more than one non-public school may be shared with another non-public school's principal or president to which the applicant seeks employment. Any person who releases any criminal history record information concerning an applicant for employment is guilty of a Class A misdemeanor and may be subject to prosecution under federal law, unless the release of such information is authorized by this Section.

No non-public school may obtain recognition status that knowingly employs a person, hired after July 1, 2007, for whom a Department of State Police and Federal Bureau of Investigation fingerprint-based criminal history records check and a Statewide Sex Offender Database check has not been initiated or who has been convicted of any offense enumerated in Section 21-23a of this Code or any offense committed or

1 attempted in any other state or against the laws of the United

2 States that, if committed or attempted in this State, would

have been punishable as one or more of those offenses. No

non-public school may obtain recognition status under this

5 Section that knowingly employs a person who has been found to

be the perpetrator of sexual or physical abuse of a minor under

18 years of age pursuant to proceedings under Article II of the

Juvenile Court Act of 1987.

In order to obtain recognition status under this Section, a non-public school must require compliance with the provisions of this subsection (c-5) from all employees of persons or firms holding contracts with the school, including, but not limited to, food service workers, school bus drivers, and other transportation employees, who have direct, daily contact with pupils. Any information concerning the records of conviction or identification as a sex offender of any such employee obtained by the non-public school principal or president must be promptly reported to the school's governing body.

- (d) Public purposes. The provisions of this Section are in the public interest, for the public benefit, and serve secular public purposes.
- (e) Definition. For purposes of this Section, a non-public school means any non-profit, non-home-based, and non-public elementary or secondary school that is in compliance with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and attendance at which satisfies the requirements of Section 26-1 of this Code.

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1 (Source: P.A. 95-351, eff. 8-23-07; 96-431, eff. 8-13-09.)

2 (105 ILCS 5/26-1) (from Ch. 122, par. 26-1)

Sec. 26-1. Compulsory school age-Exemptions. Whoever has custody or control of any child between the ages of 7 and 17 years (unless the child has already graduated from high school) shall cause such child to attend some public school in the district wherein the child resides the entire time it is in session during the regular school term, except as provided in Section 10-19.1, and during a required summer school program established under Section 10-22.33B; provided, that the following children shall not be required to attend the public schools:

- 1. Any child attending a private or a parochial school where children are taught the branches of education taught to children of corresponding age and grade in the public schools, and where the instruction of the child in the branches of education is in the English language, provided that the parents or legal quardians of the child annually register the child with the State Board of Education in accordance with procedures prescribed by the State Board of Education;
- 2. Any child who is physically or mentally unable to attend school, such disability being certified to the county or district truant officer by a competent physician licensed in Illinois to practice medicine and surgery in

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all its branches, a chiropractic physician licensed under the Medical Practice Act of 1987, an advanced practice nurse who has a written collaborative agreement with a collaborating physician that authorizes the advanced practice nurse to perform health examinations, a physician assistant who has been delegated the authority to perform health examinations by his or her supervising physician, or a Christian Science practitioner residing in this State and listed in the Christian Science Journal: or who is excused for temporary absence for cause by the principal or teacher of the school which the child attends; the exemptions in this paragraph (2) do not apply to any female who is pregnant or the mother of one or more children, except where a female is unable to attend school due to a complication arising from her pregnancy and the existence of such complication is certified to the county or district truant officer by a competent physician;

3. Any child necessarily and lawfully employed according to the provisions of the law regulating child labor may be excused from attendance at school by the county superintendent of schools or the superintendent of the public school which the child should be attending, on certification of the facts by and the recommendation of the school board of the public school district in which the child resides. In districts having part time continuation schools, children so excused shall attend such schools at

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least 8 hours each week;

- 4. Any child over 12 and under 14 years of age while in attendance at confirmation classes;
- 5. Any child absent from a public school on particular day or days or at a particular time of day for the reason that he is unable to attend classes or to participate in any examination, study or work requirements on a particular day or days or at a particular time of day, because the tenets of his religion forbid secular activity on a particular day or days or at a particular time of day. Each school board shall prescribe rules and regulations relative to absences for religious holidays including, but not limited to, a list of religious holidays on which it shall be mandatory to excuse a child; but nothing in this paragraph 5 shall be construed to limit the right of any school board, at its discretion, to excuse an absence on any other day by reason of the observance of a religious holiday. A school board may require the parent or quardian of a child who is to be excused from attending school due to the observance of a religious holiday to give notice, not exceeding 5 days, of the child's absence to the school principal or other school personnel. Any child excused from attending school under this paragraph 5 shall not be required to submit a written excuse for such absence after returning to school; and
 - 6. Any child 16 years of age or older who (i) submits

to a school district evidence of necessary and lawful
employment pursuant to paragraph 3 of this Section and (ii)
is enrolled in a graduation incentives program pursuant to
Section 26-16 of this Code or an alternative learning
opportunities program established pursuant to Article 13B
of this Code.

7 (Source: P.A. 96-367, eff. 8-13-09.)