

VOTING DELEGATES' GUIDE

PROPOSED BYLAW AMENDMENTS
& RESOLUTIONS FOR THE
2018 ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING



Please Note:

The proposals contained within this booklet are not the official positions of the New York State School Boards Association (NYSSBA). Rather, these proposals represent items introduced by individual NYSSBA member boards or the NYSSBA Board of Directors for consideration at the 2018 Annual Business Meeting.

No individual board, including the NYSSBA Board of Directors, can adopt a formal position statement or change to the Association bylaws. **Only** a vote of the delegates at the Annual Business Meeting can adopt a formal position statement or change to the bylaws of the Association.

To view NYSSBA's current bylaws and position statement, please see the links below.

[NYSSBA Bylaws](#)

[NYSSBA 2018 Position Statements](#)

TO: School Board Members and Chief School Administrators

FROM: Judith Breese, Resolutions Committee Chair

DATE: September 25, 2018

This is the report of the recommendations of the Resolutions Committee on proposed resolutions, which will be acted upon by the delegates at the New York State School Boards Association’s Annual Business Meeting on **Saturday, October 27th, 2018 at 8:00 a.m. at the Sheraton New York Times Square Hotel, New York Ballroom, 3rd Floor.**

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ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27, 8:00 A.M., Sheraton New York Times Square Hotel, New York Ballroom, 3rd Floor.

DELEGATE ORIENTATION / ASK THE PARLIAMENTARIAN

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 26, 2:45 – 3:45 P.M.

Sheraton New York Times Square Hotel, Bowery Room, Lower Level

An orientation for delegates will be led by Jay Worona, NYSSBA’s Deputy Executive Director, General Counsel and Parliamentarian and Julie M. Marlette, Director of Governmental Relations and Staff Liaison to the Resolutions Committee for the Annual Business Meeting. This meeting will acquaint voting delegates with the business meeting process and answer any questions regarding conduct of the meeting.



NYSSBA BOARD OF DIRECTORS

President	WILLIAM MILLER
1 st Vice President	FRED LANGSTAFF
2 nd Vice President	PEGGY ZUGIBE
Treasurer.....	THOMAS NESPECA
Immediate Past President.....	SUSAN BERGTRAUM
Area 1	LINDA R. HOFFMAN
Area 2.....	RODNEY GEORGE
Area 3.....	CHRISTINE SCHNARS
Area 4.....	SANDRA H. RUFFO
Area 5.....	RUSSELL STEWART
Area 6.....	WAYNE ROGERS
Area 7.....	CATHERINE LEWIS
Area 8.....	BRIAN LATOURETTE
Area 9.....	JOHN REDMAN II
Area 10.....	PEGGY ZUGIBE
Area 11	ROBERT “B.A.” SCHOEN
Area 12.....	FRED LANGSTAFF
Area 13.....	RICHARD CARRANZA
Director, Big 5 School Districts	WILLA POWELL
Director, Caucus of Black School Board Members	MICHAEL JAIME

RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE

Area 8.....	JUDITH BREESE
Area 1	SCOTT M. JOHNSON
Area 2.....	MARK ELLEDGE
Area 3.....	THOMAS DEJOE
Area 4.....	BRADLEY GRAINGER
Area 5.....	DAVID P. CORDONE
Area 7.....	C. DAVID GAYNOR
Area 9.....	JOHN PASICHNYK
Area 10.....	FRANK SCHNECKER
Area 11.....	MICHAEL WEINICK
Area 12.....	BETTY DESABATO
Area 13.....	SHARON RENCHER
Big 5.....	EDGAR R. SANTANA

**ORDER OF BUSINESS
2018 BUSINESS MEETING**

ORDER OF BUSINESS

- President's Welcome and Comments
- Announcement of a Quorum
- Adoption of Order of Business
- Adoption of Rules of Conduct for the Business Meeting

THE BUSINESS MEETING

- Announcement of Election Results – Areas 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12
- Introduction of Officers and Directors

ELECTION OF OFFICERS

- President
- 1st Vice President
- 2nd Vice President
- Treasurer

PRESENTATIONS

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- Report of the Treasurer

CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSED BYLAW AMENDMENTS AND RESOLUTIONS

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 - Consideration of Expiring NYSSBA Positions Recommended for Adoption
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**PROPOSED RESOLUTIONS (2013 Sunsetting Position Statements)
RECOMMENDED BY THE RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE FOR ADOPTION**

PROPOSED RESOLUTION 1 (Sunsetting Position Statement)

Submitted by the *New York State School Boards Association Board of Directors (6/9/18)*

- 1 **RESOLVED, that the New York State School Boards Association opposes any legislative and**
2 **regulatory mandates that would impose new unfunded or underfunded mandates.**

Rationale

New unfunded and underfunded mandates should not be enacted. Each time a new unfunded or underfunded mandate is passed by the state or federal government, school districts are put in a difficult position of having to reallocate resources or reduce programs.

Unfunded and underfunded mandates can be expensive and time consuming. Under a statewide tax cap, flat federal funding, and the future increase in cost of health benefits, schools boards are struggling to find ways to maintain current programs and services. Local boards of education have been elected to act as the financial stewards for their districts. Each board represents a unique community with different goals, needs and a variety of resource levels. These locally elected boards are in the best position to understand the needs of their individual districts. As such, they should not be forced to pay for unfunded and underfunded mandates. If the state or federal government wants to prioritize spending in a certain area or program, the state or federal government should adjust their budgets to finance that priority, just as school districts do.

PROPOSED RESOLUTION 2 (Sunsetting Position Statement)

Submitted by the *Northport-East Northport Union Free School Board (7/13/18)*

- 1 **RESOLVED, that the New York State School Boards Association supports legislation at the state level**
2 **to hold school districts financially harmless whenever they experience the unanticipated, significant**
3 **loss of revenue due to tax certiorari cases or the unexpected loss of a significant portion of the value of**
4 **their taxable property.**

Rationale

Power generating companies and their authorities are actively seeking to aggrieve their property taxes in their host communities across New York State. Tax certiorari cases across New York State would shift the assessed burden from the power generating companies to host communities and their school districts.

Most school officials agree the tax challenges by power generating plant authorities have the potential to devastate programs in school districts that are part of these host communities. If tax challenges are successful,

school districts would have to cut programs and staff significantly, which would leave schools in these host communities with a lack of adequate resources and would damage educational opportunities for students.

Therefore, school districts in these host communities will need the full support of our legislature to broaden the use of the state's existing power plant cessation mitigation fund as well as legislative support of tax stabilization reserve funds to help soften the impact for school districts that face potentially drastic losses to their tax bases.

It is imperative that NYSSBA continue its long-standing position of supporting adequate resources to assure the opportunity of a sound education of all students.

PROPOSED RESOLUTIONS
RECOMMENDED BY THE RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE FOR ADOPTION

PROPOSED RESOLUTION 3

Submitted by the *NYSSBA Board of Directors (6/9/18)*

- 1 **RESOLVED**, that the New York State School Boards Association supports legislation to improve
2 school safety by reducing access to guns.

Proposed Amendment – Submitted by West Islip School Board
(New Language is underlined. Deleted language is struck through.)

- 1 **RESOLVED**, that the New York State School Boards Association supports all legislation efforts
2 to improve school safety by limiting or reducing unauthorized access to guns in schools.

Rationale

Since the Columbine High School shooting, legislators have argued back and forth over what laws to put in place to better ensure the safety of American citizens and students. Little has been done on a national scale to make guns more difficult to acquire and as the two decades since the Columbine incident come to a close, we have been exposed to many more incidents of shooters entering school grounds and injuring or killing students and faculty.

On February 14, 2018, a former student of Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School in Parkland, Florida took an Uber to campus, pulled a fire alarm and opened fire indiscriminately at students and staff. There were 17 casualties. Now, this is considered one of the world's deadliest school shootings. In the weeks that followed, schools around the country and the state experienced an uptick in violent threats against schools and their students and, more instances of violence. While many school districts have chosen to respond with greater security measures such as the hiring of School Resource Officers (SROs) or the purchasing of metal detectors, preventative measures should be taken as well.

However, despite these preventative measures, individuals who mean our students harm are still able to access firearms, frequently legally without adequate screening. The advent of 3-D printer technology, which will allow individuals to produce their own firearms will further erode the regulation of acquisition and use of fire arms. One of the best ways we can protect our students is to prevent individuals who mean them harm from accessing the tools to act on that intent.

Explanation of the Resolutions Committee

The committee had a lengthy and robust conversation about this resolution before narrowly voting 6-5 to recommend it for adoption. As a result of the narrow vote and the sensitive nature of the topic, the decision

was made to explain the Committee’s deliberations and decision. The decision to recommend was not intended to infringe on the rights of responsible gun owners throughout the state, nor ignore the fact that New York has stronger gun laws than many states. However, evolving methods for accessing guns, which were not contemplated when current laws were enacted, most recently 3-D printing, resonated with the Committee. Therefore, a determination was made to recommend the resolution with the expectation that the resolution will require further discussion by the voting delegates.

Statement of Support for Proposed Amendment submitted by – West Islip School Board

The Resolution, as written, directs NYSSBA to support all that would seek to reduce any and all access to guns. This direction is overly broad and would cause NYSSBA to engage in debate and advocacy on gun control controversies that extend far beyond the school setting. NYSSBA's focus should be on reducing or limiting unauthorized access to guns on school grounds. The Amendment would enable NYSSBA to engage in efforts to limit the ability to bring guns onto the school campus, while acknowledging that individual school districts might wish to authorize the arming of school security personnel.

PROPOSED RESOLUTION 4

Submitted by the *NYSSBA Board of Directors (6/9/18)*

- 1 **RESOLVED, that the New York State School Boards Association supports legislative proposals that**
- 2 **would allow districts to adopt an earlier start to the instructional year with those dates being eligible**
- 3 **for state aid.**

Proposed Amendment – Submitted by Kingston City School District
(New language is underlined)

- 1 **RESOLVED, that the New York State School Boards Association supports legislative proposals**
- 2 **that would allow districts to adopt an earlier start to the instructional year with those dates**
- 3 **being eligible for state aid and also allow for extending the school year beyond the last Regents**
- 4 **exams.**

Rationale

Current law requires that school districts be in session for 180 days in order to receive their allocation of state aid. Moreover, the instructional year is limited to September through June for the district to receive state aid. Otherwise, the days do not count towards the district’s 180 day requirement and a penalty is applied to the district’s regular aid appropriation. Such days can instead be considered “summer school” and aided through a different, less generous mechanism.

Many districts have been experiencing increasing pressures to adjust their calendars for various reasons including increasingly diverse religious observations and election days. Additionally, increasing instances of severe inclement weather have in some parts of the state resulted in increases in school closures.

As the cultural, religious, security and climate-related circumstances in which school districts must operate change, so must our laws. Most of our communities are no longer tied to an agrarian calendar. Our state school funding laws and school calendars should be updated to represent the diverse needs of today's students, and driven by what works for their communities.

PROPOSED RESOLUTION 5

Submitted by the *NYSSBA Board of Directors (6/9/18)*

- 1 **RESOLVED, that the New York State School Boards Association supports preserving Medicaid**
2 **funding to school districts.**

Rationale

Nationally, Medicaid covers nearly 37 million children. Schools receive approximately \$4 billion a year in Medicaid funding which they use to provide a range of services including: psychiatric, mobility and vision, speech-language pathology, and other needed services.

New York receives more than \$273 million in Medicaid funding annually for school-based services that cover over 1.8 million students. School districts use Medicaid funding to create and sustain school-based health centers. There are over 180,000 students enrolled in the 252 school-based health centers that currently operate in New York State. These health centers provide services to students who live in poverty and who have little or no other access to such services. Improving the overall health of students leads to fewer absences and improved academic performance. Students learn better when their health needs are met, and Medicaid funding is critical to ensuring schools are able to teach the whole child.

Medicaid funding also covers the costs of medical services for students with disabilities, such as physical therapy, feeding tubes and wheelchairs. In New York State, more than 450,000 school-aged children with disabilities receive some form of special education programming or services annually funded through Medicaid.

Medicaid funded services provided in schools contribute to fewer absences, better grades, higher likelihood of on-time graduation and even higher earnings for students after they have graduated. Medicaid funding plays a vital role in ensuring that school districts have the resources to support all students in achieving success.

PROPOSED RESOLUTION 6

Submitted by the *NYSSBA Board of Directors (6/10/17)*

- 1 **RESOLVED, that the New York State School Boards Association supports proposals making**
2 **kindergarten attendance mandatory.**

Rationale

Kindergarten plays a pivotal role in preparing children for school attendance, socialization, collaborating, communicating and reading. In addition, academic research suggests that early childhood education can provide critical preparation for school success and reduce the need for remediation in later years. Experts agree that children who attend kindergarten and other early education programs have better skills in areas such as communication, reading, numeracy and problem solving throughout their education.

Furthermore, there are also significant social benefits. Kindergarten offers a great avenue for children to interact with other children and possibly make new friends. Kids in kindergarten programs have better positive behaviors as compared to other children, and made notable gains in areas such as independent learning, productivity and originality.

PROPOSED RESOLUTION 7

Submitted by the *NYSSBA Board of Directors (6/9/18)*

- 1 **RESOLVED, that the New York State School Boards Association oppose any legislative or regulatory**
2 **effort to grant tenure status to non-instructional school employees.**

Rationale

School district employees, like all public employees, are protected by a variety of legal protections. While instructional staff is protected by their tenure status and the due process rights that accompany that status, non-instructional employees have their own protections. As public employees, non-instructional staff are generally covered by Civil Service protections. These protections regulate issues that include but are not limited to discipline, seniority, excessing and recall.

Moreover, most school district employees, instructional or not, are members of collective bargaining units, and are able to negotiate collectively for their terms and conditions of employment. Extending tenure rights to non-instructional staff would add an additional, potentially costly set of administrative processes and procedures to staff that already enjoy greater protections than most employees who serve at will.

PROPOSED RESOLUTION 8

Submitted by the *Shenendehowa Central School Board (7/11/18)*

- 1 **RESOLVED, that the New York State School Boards Association shall seek legislation to streamline**
2 **the tenured teacher hearing process set forth in Education Law §3020-a in a way that preserves due**
3 **process while addressing spiraling costs and the extraordinary length of time to conduct hearings.**

Rationale

It is recognized that legislators and the Board of Regents sought a number of modifications to expedite the process and reduce costs. However, the problem still persists and is increasingly profound, with school districts incurring significant costs while pursuing dismissal of tenured teachers. These costs increase as the time to complete the process increases, therefore school districts seek further legislative relief to expedite completion of the process and otherwise limit their expenditures.

School boards and school board members are expected, in fact required by law to follow the United States and New York State constitutions and the laws established under their articles and provisions. In addition, there is body of legal traditions or principles that underlie all judicial proceedings; these guide our actions and good conscience requires that they be followed. The US Constitution, the basic law of the land, requires that no one shall suffer the loss of life, property or loss of liberty without due process of the law. Application of this principle required that no penalty shall be suffered before the legal process is completed and a penalty has been justly determined.

Therefore, in seeking legislation to further streamline the tenured teacher hearing process set forth in Education Law §3020-a, NYSSBA, while seeking to be good stewards of public resources, shall not seek legislative relief that goes against the fundamental fabric of our legal system and legal rights of all citizens.

PROPOSED RESOLUTION 9

Submitted by the *New York Mills Union Free School Board (7/12/18)*

- 1 **RESOLVED, that the New York State School Boards supports legislation that allows the date of the**
2 **annual reorganizational meeting to be on or before the Monday following the 20th of July.**
3

Rationale

Between end of school year activities and the July 4th holiday, many Board of Education members are not available to meet during the first 15 days of July. By adding the extra 5 days to the current law, Boards of Education will have a better opportunity for all members to be available for this very important meeting.

PROPOSED RESOLUTION 10

Submitted by the *Washingtonville Central School Board (7/12/18)*

- 1 **RESOLVED, that the New York State School Boards Association supports legislation to exempt**
- 2 **expenditures related to school safety from the tax cap.**

Rationale

The increase of attacks on our schools has made safety a priority. The existence of the property tax cap creates a situation where school districts often have to decide between keeping important educational programs or putting security measures in place.

PROPOSED RESOLUTION 11

Submitted by the *Washingtonville Central School Board (7/12/18) - Endorsed by the Hewlett Woodmere Union Free School Board*

- 1 **RESOLVED, that the New York State School Boards Association supports additional state and federal**
- 2 **funding which would be dedicated for school safety programs, staff, and equipment.**

Proposed Amendment – Submitted by Kingston City School Board
(New Language is underlined)

- 1 **RESOLVED, that the New York State School Boards Association supports additional state**
- 2 **and federal funding which would be dedicated for school safety programs, staff, and**
- 3 **equipment and include prevention programs directed toward social emotional development**
- 4 **and mental health programs.**

Rationale

The epidemic of violence in our schools continues to grow. Due to the limitations of the 2% tax cap, school districts have minimal resources to hire security personnel and add additional safety upgrades. Our responsibility is not only to educate our children, but also to ensure their safety.

Statement of Support by the Hewlett-Woodmere Union Free School Board:

Students and school district employees have a right to learn and work in a safe and secure environment. A safe environment provides the conditions for positive academic achievement, learning, and engagement. As incidences of violence in schools increase, communities look to school districts to continue to invest in the most sophisticated systems, programs, and equipment available.

Further, it is essential that students and staff receive the necessary training on all district safety and security systems to ensure applicable and timely responses to emergent situations.

Each individual school district must be provided funding to make critical upgrades and enhancements to support the safety and security of the entire District community.

PROPOSED RESOLUTION 12

Submitted by the *Henlett-Woodmere Union Free School Board (7/12/18)* Endorsed by the *Freeport Union Free School Board*

- 1 **RESOLVED, that the New York State School Boards Association supports proposals establishing**
2 **additional dedicated funding for student health and mental health services.**

Rationale

Good physical and mental health is essential to children’s success in school and life. Comprehensive school-based health and mental health centers have the capability to provide primary and preventive care, chronic care, and referral as needed. They provide services for children and adolescents within the context of their family, social/emotional, cultural, physical, and educational environment. Available funding would be utilized to create and/or supplement programs deemed appropriate by individual districts.

Research demonstrates that students who receive physical, social–emotional, and mental health support achieve better academically. School climate, classroom behavior, on-task learning, and students’ sense of connectedness and well-being improve as well. Without proper support and intervention, physical and mental health problems are linked to costly negative outcomes such as academic and behavior problems, dropping out, and delinquency.

Statement of Support from the Freeport Union Free School District:

School districts are responsible for educating the whole child so that students not only progress academically, but socially and emotionally as well. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention report that 1 in 5 children ages 3 – 17 have a diagnosable mental, emotional or behavioral disorder with only 20 percent being diagnosed and receiving treatment. Mental disorders are treatable with early intervention, but can become chronic and lifelong without proper treatment. Without diagnosis and treatment, children with mental health disorders can have issues at school and home. Districts have felt the impact with an increase in referrals to mental health clinics, hospitals, and special education based on mental health issues in children. Follow up services can often take months for the initial intake appointment.

There is an increased need in schools to address the mental health issues of students. Among these issues are anxiety, depression, suicidal ideation, and emotional disturbances. Early intervention in mental health disorders is key. Appropriately trained and certified staff is vital to meeting the needs of our students. Many districts do

not have sufficient staffing to address the intensive needs of students. Psychologists, school counselors, social workers and behaviorists are necessary to maintain student health and well-being on all grade levels. While the state budget acknowledged the need to further fund mental health, limited additional funding was made available to districts. Staffing, programming, and training to meet the rising mental health needs of students would place another burden upon school district budgets who are struggling to remain within the tax levy cap.

Additional funding for school services to address mental health concerns would allow districts to better provide early intervention and on-going support services. The NYSSBA should support legislation and funding initiatives for school based mental health programs and services.

PROPOSED RESOLUTION 13

Submitted by the *Hewlett-Woodmere Union Free School Board (7/12/18)*

- 1 **RESOLVED, that the New York State School Boards Association supports legislation that would allow**
2 **for “piggybacking” transportation services.**

Rationale

School districts are encouraged to enter into shared services agreements to improve efficiencies. Under the tax levy limit, school districts must look for efficiencies wherever possible to continue to provide quality educational programs for their students. “Piggybacking,” which gives districts opportunities for further efficiencies, is permitted for existing goods and services contracts, but not for transportation services. The ability to create efficiencies for transportation services is very limited because there is no provision for “piggybacking” under the law.

According to the New York State Education Department on Pupil Transportation and in keeping with Education Law 3635:

“A shared service may exist when a neighboring school district has the need to send pupils to the same non-public school as another school district. Thus, school district B may contract with school district A to pay for their pupils to ride the bus that school district A owns and operates to transport their pupils to the same non-public school. Shared services may only exist when one of the school districts is actually providing the services.

A shared services agreement does not exist when school district B requests school district A to add a bus/child/route to an existing contract that school district A has with a pupil transportation services contractor. That would be considered “piggybacking,” which is not permissible under the law. School district B did not bid the services and has no legal authority to accept services from the contractor. They may not enter into a contract with school district A to permit their pupils to ride the contractor bus and make payment to school district A to cover the expense.”

PROPOSED RESOLUTION 14

Submitted by the *Freeport Union Free School Board (7/13/18)*

- 1 **RESOLVED, that the New York School Boards Association opposes shifting financial responsibility**
2 **for pre-school special education from counties to school districts.**

Rationale

Pre-school special education programs and services are mandated by federal and state regulations for those children meeting the criteria. These necessary services provide young children with the early intervention needed in order for them to make developmental milestones and access the world around them. While school districts make the determination of eligibility and any required services, funding for these services comes from the state and counties. Services are given through approved providers and rates are set based on reported costs to SED and must be in compliance with strict SED guidelines. Approximately 80,000 pre-school special education students receive services at an annual cost of about \$1.4 billion. The counties' share of the cost is 40.5 percent of this amounting to about \$567 million.

The federal government has never met their obligation to provide sufficient funding of IDEA. New York State has added additional requirements to special education in the Part 200 regulations that further increase the cost of providing proper programs and services to special education students. Shifting the financial responsibility for pre-school special education to the school districts would place another unfunded mandate on the districts creating a further burden on already tightened budgets. For districts with large or increasing enrollments, the number of pre-school students eligible for special education would represent a significant increase in expenditures. It is conceivable that districts would not be able to raise the additional needed funds and still remain within the tax levy cap.

Further consideration would be needed to review the current structure of providing pre-school special education services and programs. Currently, these are supervised by the counties who approve lists of providers. There is often a shortage of providers in the areas of occupational and physical therapy. Shifting this responsibility to the districts would place another burden on districts.

School districts already face numerous unfunded or under-funded mandates including special education unaccompanied minors, enrollment changes and English Language Learners mandates. Districts cannot afford to take on more financial responsibility without sufficient funding. The NYSSBA should oppose legislation to shift the financial responsibility of pre-school education from counties to school districts.

PROPOSED RESOLUTION 15

Submitted by the *DCMO BOCES Board (7/13/18)*

- 1 **RESOLVED, that the New York School Boards Association pursue an amendment to Penal Law**
2 **Article 240 entitled Falsely Reporting an Incident to criminalize falsely threatening use of a gun or**
3 **making threats of mass violence on public school property.**

Rationale

Currently, if an individual makes a bomb threat against a school, falsely reports a fire or other alarming incident, or threatens to release a hazardous substance on school grounds, the individual may be charged with a felony. When this law was adopted in 1999, it recognized the frightening trend of people making such threats of violence against our schools. Since that time, we have seen a broadening of the types of violence people threaten to inflict. But because current law specifically mentions only certain threats, other threats are only treated as a misdemeanor, resulting in much lesser penalties.

Threats of violence are dangerous, disruptive and costly for schools. Students, parents and teachers may feel their safety is at risk. In extreme circumstances, such disruption can result in long term emotional trauma. Such instances can also negatively impact attendance and as a result, state aid that a district would otherwise be eligible to receive is jeopardized. Making it clear that all threats of violence made against schools could result in a felony charge would allow law enforcement officials to charge any offenders with the appropriate crime at first occurrence. Districts and students are paying the price for such threats; the perpetrator should as well.

Under current law, Penal Code section 240.55 does not apply to false reports of gun violence, only the three enumerated threats within the statute: bombs, fires and hazardous materials. Since this resolution was first adopted in 2013, legislation that would address this inequity has been drafted and introduced, and passed the Senate multiple times. Reauthorizing this position would direct NYSSBA, our statewide advocacy organization, to continue working on this important issue until it passes the Assembly as well.

PROPOSED RESOLUTION 16

Submitted by the *Fayetteville Manlius Board of Education (July 16, 2018)*

- 1 **RESOLVED, that the New York School Boards Association supports state legislation that would allow**
2 **school districts, by vote of the school board, the option to hold their school district elections at publicly**
3 **accessible locations within their district boundaries based on security concerns.**

Rationale

New York State Education Law Section 2017 (B) states that school district elections are to "be held so far as may be possible in the public schoolhouses within any such election district". The law further states that "if the

schoolhouse shall not be accessible or adequate then the annual meeting and election shall be held at such a place as the trustees or board of education or the clerk shall designate in the notice". There is no current guidance to clarify "accessible or adequate". The current law does not allow school districts to consider the security risks associated with opening school buildings to the public as a reason for holding school elections at other public locations such as a town or village hall or other established voting locations.

Presently, school districts across New York State are reviewing their security measures to better control public access to school buildings and prevent violent acts on school property. Public access to school buildings during the school day presents a security risk. Hundreds and in some cases thousands of individuals will enter a school building to vote during periods of time that range from 8 to 14 hours. These periods of time include both the regular school day and afterschool activities. Many of these school buildings do not have metal detectors or security personnel. Those that do have these security resources are often forced to relocate those assets to the school buildings hosting the election to provide adequate security leaving other buildings without coverage. NYSSBA and its members are currently advocating for more funding for security resources.

It would stand to reason during this time of heightened awareness of violence on public school campuses and the need for additional security resources in schools that NYSSBA would advocate for legislation that allows school districts to move the elections to a publically accessible location other than a school building based on security concerns.

PROPOSED RESOLUTION 17

Submitted by the *Half Hollow Hills School Board (July 16, 2018)*

- 1 **RESOLVED, that the New York School Boards Association supports legislation that would**
- 2 **substantially increase the earning limitations for retired police and other law enforcement officers who**
- 3 **are serving as school resource or safety officers.**

Rationale

Recent events across the nation have emphasized the need to increase security at our schools. The presence of School Resource Officers/School Safety Officers would provide experienced law enforcement officers within the school community. These officers are retired members of the law enforcement community. Due to their training, background and experience; they are highly sought out to be hired by educational institutions for their unique role in preserving order and promoting safety within the school community. Currently, there is a cap of \$30,000/year on the annual earnings of School Resource Officers/School Safety Officers.

School Resource Officers/School Safety Officers are an effective asset when working collaboratively with the administration, staff, students and community. They provide improved safety and security in and around school grounds. Additionally, the School Resource Officers/School Safety Officers serve in another capacity. Besides the protection they provide, they are a beneficial resource for the administration, staff, students and community, as they foster positive relationships and build trust with all they come into contact with on a daily basis. They

are another familiar, consistent and trusted adult in the building for students. Furthermore, the School Resource Officers/School Safety Officers' duties are not limited to the actual school day. They are present before school, during after school extracurricular activities, evening performances and on the weekend, as well.

Keeping our school community safe and sound is a priority for us all. School Resource Officers/School Safety Officers are essential to creating a safe and secure learning environment, where students can thrive and reach their fullest potential. As stated, when School Resource Officers/School Safety Officers are integrated into the school community, the benefits for all the stakeholders are voluminous.

Rebuttal Submitted by – Kingston City School Board

Kingston City School Board of Education does NOT agree with the Resolutions Committee recommendation for this resolution and feels that the resolution is overstepping.

PROPOSED RESOLUTION 18

Submitted by the *Half Hollow Hills School Board (July 16, 2018)*

RESOLVED, that the New York State School Boards Association supports legislation that would require the Smart Schools Review Board ("SSRB") to meet monthly and promptly acknowledge, review and act on all school district submissions.

Rationale

The Smart School's Bond Act of 2014 ("Bond Act") was passed in a statewide referendum that authorized the issuance of \$2 billion for the improvement of educational technology and infrastructure to improve learning and opportunities for students throughout New York State by funding capital projects such as:

1. the installation of high-speed broadband/wireless connectivity for schools and communities;
2. the acquisition of learning technology equipment or facilities;
3. the construction, enhancement and modernization of educational facilities to accommodate pre-kindergarten programs; and/or
4. the installation of high-tech security features in school buildings and on school campuses.

Time is of the essence; essential district decisions often rely on an efficient review of these proposals. For some districts, the academic success of their students hangs in the balance. For others, the safety and security of their students are at risk.

All districts are required to submit a Smart Schools Investment Plan in order to demonstrate how Bond Act funds will be used to provide the educational tools and opportunities for students throughout New York State to succeed in the 21st century economy. Once a plan is received, the SSRB meets to determine whether it

adheres to the guidelines and to ensure that all criteria necessary for the long-term success of the Bond Act are included. When a plan is approved, the district project(s) will begin, and upon completion, the district will submit reimbursement request(s). Upon receipt of such reimbursement request(s), the SED/State will reimburse the district for the full amount spent, in accordance with obligations established in the Bond Act.**

Presently, districts across the state, which have followed all the guidelines and have submitted their plans in a timely manner, are paralyzed, waiting to hear back from the SSRB. Districts are provided with little, if any, information regarding the status of their applications, and in the interim, cannot plan for their future.

***Source: http://www.p12.nysed.gov/mgt/serv/smart_schools/*

PROPOSED RESOLUTIONS
NOT RECOMMENDED BY THE RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE FOR ADOPTION

PROPOSED RESOLUTION 19

Submitted by the *Shenendehowa Central School Board (7/11/18)* Endorsed by the *Hampton Bays Union Free School Board*

1 **RESOLVED**, that all school board members complete at least one required training session on
2 cultural competency, inclusive of, but not limited to, the examining of and strategizing about
3 formulating intentional actions to address disproportionality in the education workforce and in
4 student outcomes as it relates to diverse backgrounds.

Proposed Amendment – Submitted by Shenendehowa Central School Board

Strikeout:

1 ~~**RESOLVED**, that all school board members complete at least one required training session on~~
2 ~~cultural competency, inclusive of, but not limited to, the examining of and strategizing about~~
3 ~~formulating intentional actions to address disproportionality in the education workforce and in~~
4 ~~student outcomes as it relates to diverse backgrounds.~~

Insert:

1 **RESOLVED**, the New York State School Board Association (NYSSBA) shall take a leadership role in
2 raising awareness and understanding of the importance of all school districts leaders in understanding
3 and taking action to address disproportionality in the education workforce and in student outcomes as
4 it relates to diverse backgrounds. In carrying out this mission, NYSSBA shall:
5 • Develop training focused on cultural competency and diligently promote, encourage, and
6 facilitate access to all school boards;
7 • Encourage school boards to invite discussions with students, parents, staff and the board to
8 develop district action plans that address staffing, student outcomes and the school climate in a
9 manner that improves cultural competency, diversity and inclusivity; and
10 • Take an active role in collaborating with other groups, including but not limited to the New
11 York State Board of Regents, NYSCOSS, SAANYS, NYSUT and other members of the
12 Educational Conference Board to encourage them jointly promote such training and
13 conversations about their members and constituencies.

Rationale

The fundamental tenet of public education is being challenged by the simple, yet profound question: *Are we doing all we can to empower every child to learn?* The heart of the issue lies within our beliefs as educators, as supporters of systems and structures within schools.

The Education Trust- New York has done critical work in this area. In its recently released study, *See Our Truth* (October 2017), Ed Trust cites the statistics; that "across New York State, Latino and Black students together make up 43 percent of total enrollment, while Latino and Black teachers are 16 percent of the teacher workforce." The study further reminds us of the fact that a "diverse education workforce benefits all students, and White students across New York State also lack access to Latino and Black teachers. In fact, nearly half of all White students are enrolled in schools without a single Latino or Black teacher."

Grissom and Redding's work, "Discretion and Disproportionality: Explaining the Underrepresentation of High Achieving Students of Color in Gifted Programs," reinforces the importance of highly skilled, well- trained, and diverse educators in our sector. Studies indicate that for students of color, having a teacher of color in their educational experience can positively improve student performance in reading and math, increase the likelihood that students of color are identified as gifted, reduce suspension and dropout rates, and improve students' hopes of attending college.

School boards and system leaders are in a leveraging position to foster and facilitate change in this regard. By prioritizing the creation of culturally responsive districts and schools through policy and practice, the adverse impacts of an achievement gap between diverse groups and the socio-economic spectrum can be eliminated at the local level. This training session would help address structural barriers, policies, practices, or values that perpetuate bias, bigotry or racism, whether intentional or unintentional. School boards and governance teams have the responsibility and authority to make decisions that can support diversity and inclusion in schools to achieve the goal of an excellent education for all students.

There is a need to increase diversity among professional educators to reflect changing student demographics in New York State. School boards can garner strategies and emerging best practices to recruit and retain multiethnic and multiracial staff and build a sustainable pipeline for the future. When school boards support policies that prioritize the active recruitment of multiethnic and multiracial staff, support training that develops cultural competence, and develop culturally responsive interview protocols and competency requirements in job descriptions, increased equity in student achievement becomes the expected outcome.

Governance and administration must champion efforts that will yield increased equity in opportunities for students across subgroups. Local school boards and district leaders shall be those who create policies and oversee their implementation and foster positive outcomes. NYSSBA as an organization should engage in advocacy efforts to encourage the Board of Regents/NYSED to take an active role endorsing, but not mandating this effort.

Further, NYSSBA shall collaborate with other organizations and agencies such as NYSCOSS, SAANYS, NYSUT, and the Educational Conference Board. This work will ultimately lead to equity in outcomes for all New York students.

Statement of Support by the Hampton Bays Union Free School Board:

The Education Trust-NY recently released a study, See Our Truth (October 2017), and they cite the statistics; that "across New York State, Latino and Black students together make up 43 percent of total enrollment, while Latino and Black teachers are 16 percent of the teacher workforce." The study further reminds us of the fact that a "diverse education workforce benefits all students, and White students across New York State also lack access to Latino and Black teachers. In fact, nearly half of all White students are enrolled in schools without a single Latino or Black teacher."

Explanation of the Resolutions Committee

The Committee recognizes the importance of cultural competency and workforce diversity, and fully supports efforts by NYSSBA to provide information and training opportunities to advance members' knowledge about such matters. However, Committee members did not recommend the proposal that school board members statewide should be mandated to receive such training.

Rebuttal Submitted by – Kingston City School Board

Kingston City School District does NOT agree with the Resolutions Committee and believes that this resolution should be recommended for adoption.

PROPOSED RESOLUTION 20

Submitted by the *New York Mills Union Free School Board (7/12/18)*

- 1 **RESOLVED, that the New York State School Boards Association supports legislation that changes the**
- 2 **date that a student is eligible to attend kindergarten to September 1 of the school year the student turns**
- 3 **5, with the option for a superintendent waiver if the student will be 5 before September 15 of that**
- 4 **school year.**
- 5

Rationale

Students under the age of 5 are often not ready emotionally and/or academically for school before they reach their fifth birthday. Although parents have the option of holding the student back until the following year, many preschool programs (i.e. Headstart) are not available if the student is "eligible" to be in kindergarten.

Explanation of the Resolutions Committee

Under current law, a student must turn five years old on or before December 1 of the year of enrollment in kindergarten, or the student must wait until the following year. However, parents are not required to enroll their child in school until he or she turns six years old. While the Committee acknowledged that there are challenges

associated with the current date, primarily around eligibility for prekindergarten programs, the Committee fears that the proposed change could replace one set of problems with another and eliminate an option for parents who feel their child is ready to attend school the fall that he or she turns five. In addition, the committee expressed concern about making the superintendent responsible for waivers, which could regularly call upon superintendents to decide who and why an exception is in order, and would almost certainly guarantee conflict with anyone who might disagree with a waiver decision.

AMENDMENTS, REBUTTALS AND LATE RESOLUTIONS

Proposed resolutions and bylaw amendments were submitted to NYSSBA by July 16th (and reviewed by the Resolutions Committee on August 6).

No additional bylaw amendments can be proposed at this time. However a member school board may propose an amendment or rebuttal to any resolution printed in this report. A member school board may also propose a late resolution.

Any additional amendments must be submitted in writing at the rostrum, moved, seconded and voted upon at the Annual Business Meeting. A majority of those voting is necessary to approve an amendment. Proposed amendments to the bylaws may not be amended on the floor.

Members may also wish to advance resolutions that were not considered by the resolutions committee. These “late” resolutions may be considered at the business meeting under “Other Business.” At that time a motion to suspend the bylaws for the purpose of considering a particular resolution may be offered. A motion to suspend the bylaws is required to be moved, seconded and adopted by a two-thirds vote for every resolution submitted from the floor. Once the motion to suspend the bylaws is adopted, the new resolution can be moved and seconded, and a simple majority of those present and voting is required to be approved. If the motion to suspend the bylaws fails, the resolution cannot be considered.

To ensure maximum efficiency at the business meeting, please submit any late resolutions or amendments to NYSSBA prior to the Business Meeting. Submissions should be sent to Danielle Grasso at:

- Email: danielle.grasso@nyssba.org

PRECEDENCE OF MOTIONS

Included here are those motions likely to be used in meetings of this Association.

While any motion on this list is under consideration, any other motion below it may be introduced.

1. Action on resolution
2. Postpone consideration of the resolution indefinitely
3. Amend resolution
 - a. by striking out designated words, or
by adding words at the end of the resolution, or
by inserting words somewhere within the resolution (specify where), or
by striking out certain words and **in the same place** inserting new words
 - b. amend above amendment of resolution – by any of the four methods above
4. Refer that resolution to a committee
 - a. amend above motion to refer
 - b. amend above amendment of motion to refer
5. Postpone consideration of a resolution to a specified time later in this meeting
 - a. amend time to which it is to be postponed
 - b. amend above amendment of motion to limit or extend debate
6. Limit or extend debate on any debatable motion
 - a. amend above motion to limit or extend debate
7. Close debate and vote immediately on any debatable motion
8. Lay the resolution on the table (in order to take it from the table later in the meeting)
9. Any “incidental” motion
 - a. a motion to withdraw a motion previously introduced
 - b. a request for information
 - c. call for division (i.e., for a show of hands or standing count when the result of any “yes” and “no” vote is in doubt)
 - d. a parliamentary inquiry
 - e. a point of order (be sure that it designates a parliamentary error by the president)
 - f. an appeal from any decision of the president
 - g. a quorum call
10. A request to raise a question of privilege
11. Recess
12. Adjourn

PROPOSED RULES OF CONDUCT FOR THE BUSINESS MEETING

The following rules are recommended for adoption by the delegates. Once adopted, all delegates will know the rules by which they will be bound. Following them will make for orderly progress.

1. **CREDENTIALS.** The credentials of all voting delegates shall be displayed where they may be easily recognized.
2. **PARLIAMENTARIAN.** There shall be an official parliamentarian to whom questions may be directed only through the chair.
3. **FLOOR ACCESS.** All voting delegates shall be seated on the convention floor. Voting delegates shall be permitted full access to the floor including the right to speak on proposed bylaw amendments, resolutions and nominations. All nonvoting members in attendance shall be seated in locations designated by the chair. Seats on the floor shall be designated for the resolutions committee as well as the board of directors and non-board members serving as tellers. Such members shall not be permitted to speak on bylaw amendments and resolutions unless they are also the voting delegate for their district; with the exception of the members of the resolutions committee who may address the delegates if called upon by the chair or chair of the resolutions committee; and members of the board of directors who may speak on bylaw amendments and resolutions submitted by the board of directors if they have been designated to do so.
4. **NOMINATIONS.** Pursuant to Article 7 of the Association's bylaws, the chair, or his or her designee, shall announce the nominations from the Board of Directors for the offices of President, First Vice President, Second Vice President, and Treasurer. As set forth in Rule No. 8, once the nominee's consent has been secured, that individual shall have the right to address the delegates for not more than two minutes, after nominations are closed and prior to debate by the delegates as set forth in Rule No. 8. The order in which such nominees are asked to address the delegates will be determined by the drawing of lots.

If there are nominations from the floor, consistent with Article 7 of the Association's bylaws, such vote shall be by ballot. If more than two individuals are nominated for any office, the individual or individuals securing the greatest number of votes cast will be elected. If there are no such nominations from the floor, the vote shall be by a showing of hands.

If the chair of the meeting is nominated for any office in which other individuals are also nominated, the chair will call upon a Vice President, who has not also been nominated for such office, to chair the meeting during the time that the election for such office occurs. In the event that both vice presidents are also nominated for the same office for which the chair has been nominated, the chair will call upon another officer of the Association's Board of Directors, who has not been nominated for such office, to chair the meeting during the time that the election for such office occurs.

5. **BYLAW AMENDMENTS AND RESOLUTIONS.** All bylaw amendments and resolutions will be considered in the order printed in the corresponding year's *Voting Delegate Guide – Proposed Bylaw Amendments and Resolutions*. Resolutions recommended for adoption by the Resolutions Committee require no second (Robert's Rules of Order, Newly Revised).
6. **PRESENTATION OF BYLAW AMENDMENTS AND RESOLUTIONS.** The Resolutions Committee chair, or his or her designee, shall move resolutions recommended by the committee and such motions shall not require a second.
- 6A. **RESOLUTIONS ON CONSENT.** Existing NYSSBA positions that have been resubmitted and recommended for adoption by the Resolutions Committee may be considered first, on consent, as a single motion. Any delegate wishing to remove a resolution from the consent agenda (and thus have it debated by the delegates) may do so by simply requesting that action when the consent agenda is called. If a resolution is removed from the consent agenda, it will be considered under "Recommended Resolutions" and needs no second.
7. **RECOGNITION BY CHAIR.** A voting delegate or designated member of the board of directors wishing to speak from the floor shall rise and secure recognition of the chair before speaking. The delegate shall give his or her name in full and the name of the board he or she represents.
8. **DEBATE ON THE FLOOR.** No voting delegate or member of the board of directors shall speak in debate more than twice on the same question or nomination, with the first presentation limited to two minutes and the second limited to one minute. No voting delegate or member of the board of directors shall speak a second time on the same question or nomination until all other voting delegates have had an opportunity to speak once.

Discussion on nominations for officers shall be limited to five minutes per nominee. If more than one individual is nominated for any office and accepts, each such individual nominated will be permitted to address the delegates for no more than two minutes, which shall not be subtracted from the total time allotted for discussion of nominations described above.

In the event that there are two or more nominees for any office, the chair shall recognize delegates wishing to speak from the floor in support of particular nominees on a rotating basis at microphones designated for each candidate.

Discussion on a proposed amendment to the bylaws shall be limited to 15 minutes.

Discussion on a proposed resolution shall be limited to 10 minutes.

Debate on any amendment to a resolution shall be limited to five minutes. Such time is not to be counted in the time allotted to debate on the resolution itself. Amendments shall be considered and voted upon in the order presented. Amendments to a resolution should be voted upon prior to

consideration of a second amendment. “Amendments to the amendment” should be avoided.

If continuation of a debate on a proposed amendment to the bylaws or a resolution is desired, a motion may be passed by a majority vote to extend the debate for no more than five minutes. A separate motion is required for each such extension of debate time.

If continuation of a debate on such a proposed amendment to the bylaws or a resolution is desired after the time has already been extended once, a motion may be passed by a majority vote to extend the debate time for no more than two minutes. A separate motion is required for each such extension of debate time.

9. **WRITTEN SUBMISSION OF RESOLUTIONS.** No late resolution may be introduced until it has been submitted in writing at the rostrum. A late resolution shall be considered under “Other Business.” Such resolution shall be submitted by a motion to suspend Article 9, Section 2, of the Association’s bylaws. Such motion shall identify the subject matter and purpose of the resolution, shall require a second, be debatable, and shall require a two-thirds vote of the voting delegates present and voting.
10. **WRITTEN SUBMISSION OF AMENDMENTS.** No amendment to a resolution may be introduced until it has been submitted in writing at the rostrum.
11. **PRIVILEGE OF THE CHAIR.** The chair may call upon the Parliamentarian, Association staff members, members of the Board of Directors, and members of the Resolutions Committee to provide delegates with essential information regarding resolutions, bylaws and procedures. Time allotted for such requested explanations shall not be deducted from the total time allotted for discussion of the resolution.
12. **RECORDING AND APPROVAL OF MINUTES.** The Secretary shall be responsible for recording the minutes of the Annual Business Meeting. The Board of Directors is authorized to review and approve the minutes of the Annual Business Meeting at the first regular meeting of the board subsequent to the Annual Business Meeting.

INFORMATION FOR THE VOTING DELEGATES

The voting delegates at the Annual Business Meeting vote on a slate of officers for the Association, including a President, a First Vice President, a Second Vice President and a Treasurer. They debate and vote on changes to the Association's bylaws; and debate and vote on resolutions that will establish the Association's position on various legislative and policy matters.

CHECK-IN PROCEDURE

NYSSBA's bylaws require that a quorum of 200 voting delegates be present at the Annual Business Meeting in order for any business to be conducted. **The 2018 meeting starts promptly at 8:00 a.m., Saturday, October 27.** There is a check-in/check-out procedure for Business Meeting delegates. Each delegate must wear a delegate button to be admitted to the delegate floor where he or she will be issued a voting paddle. To ensure a quorum is present throughout the meeting, each delegate will be issued a number. This number will be on the voting paddle. The voting paddle must be turned in each time a delegate leaves the floor. This procedure will allow NYSSBA to ensure only voting delegates are voting. If a delegate's alternate takes over during any part of the meeting, the alternate must follow the same procedure.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

The Order of Business for the Annual Business Meeting (page 4) is the agenda for the meeting. It sets forth the items of business which are scheduled to be accomplished during the course of the meeting.

The meeting will begin promptly at 8:00 a.m. with several procedural items. First, the Association President, who presides throughout the meeting, announces the presence of a **quorum**.

Following the announcement of a quorum, the President calls for a **motion to adopt the Order of Business**. The President also calls for a **motion to adopt the Proposed Rules of Conduct** for the meeting. These rules were prepared to be consistent with the Association's bylaws. The rules describe how delegates must conduct themselves during the meeting, such as setting out the time allotted for discussion of certain items. Delegates can find a summary and clarification of the Proposed Rules of Conduct on pages 26 through 28.

THE BUSINESS MEETING

Next, the President will announce the winners of this year's Area Director Elections, which was conducted locally in each of the designated areas. According to NYSSBA's bylaws, Area Directors serve for two-year terms. Election of Area Directors in Areas 1, 3, 5, 7, 9 and 11 occur in odd-numbered years. Election of Area Directors in Areas 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 occur in even-numbered years. This year, election results will be announced for Areas 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12.

ELECTION OF THE NYSSBA OFFICERS

Next item on the Order of Business, each June the Board of Directors, which acts as the nominating committee for the delegates to the Annual Business Meeting, nominates a slate of officers who stand for election at the Annual Business Meeting. These individuals are automatically placed in nomination.

Once this occurs, the President, or his or her designee, calls for other nominations from the floor. If there are no such nominations, the vote is taken by hand at the time. If there is a nomination from the floor, the vote is also taken by ballot after such individual accepts the nomination. The President then announces the winner.

PRESENTATIONS

A series of reports from the following individuals and committees will be given next:

- President Elect (when applicable)
- Executive Director
- Treasurer

ADOPTION OF RESOLUTIONS

The next item is the Report of the Resolutions Committee. The Resolutions Committee is a standing committee of the Association created by Article 9 of the Association's bylaws. The committee chair reports directly to the delegates rather than the Board of Directors. The Resolutions Committee is appointed by the President upon recommendation of the Area Directors. The committee has one member from each Association area and one representative from the Conference of Big 5 School Districts.

The chair is designated by the President from among those appointed to the committee. In accordance with Robert's Rules of Order, once the chair moves adoption of a bylaw amendment or resolution recommended for adoption by the Resolutions Committee, no second is required.

The Resolution Committee Chair first moves recommended bylaw amendments. Each recommended bylaw amendment will be debated and voted on separately. *Any amendment to the bylaws must have the approval of a two-thirds majority of those present and voting.* In accordance with Article 17 (2) of the bylaws, bylaw amendments may not be proposed or amended from the floor of the business meeting. Thus, all proposed bylaw amendments had to be submitted by July 16 and all amendments to the bylaws must be sent to each member board by a date that will allow each member board time to review them in advance of the Annual Business Meeting.

The Resolutions Committee Chair next moves those existing NYSSBA positions that have been recommended for adoption. This may be done under a consent agenda. These previously approved resolutions are established NYSSBA positions that are scheduled to sunset if they are not renewed. Because these resolutions have been previously approved by voting delegates, these resolutions can be moved on consent (where several resolutions may be voted on en masse). Delegates may remove any resolution from a consent agenda simply by making a request at the time the resolution is called for consideration. No second

or vote is required. Resolutions removed from the consent agenda are considered under the “Resolutions Recommended for Adoption” portion of the meeting.

After the consent agenda has been considered and voted upon, delegates will next be asked to address newly recommended resolutions individually. The Resolutions Committee Chair moves each resolution recommended for adoption by the committee. Each recommended resolution is presented and voted upon separately. The Resolutions Committee Chair will move those resolutions recommended by the committee for adoption; a second is not needed. Resolutions require approval by a simple majority of those present and voting for passage. Any resolution submitted to the Resolutions Committee may be amended from the floor. All information on how to offer amendments from the floor, as well as the length of debate, can be found in the Proposed Rules of Conduct on pages 26 through 28.

Following consideration of the report of the Resolutions Committee consisting of those bylaw amendments and resolutions recommended for adoption, the President shall provide voting delegates the opportunity to move any of the “not recommended” bylaw amendments and resolutions. (Since the Resolutions Committee Chair will not move items that were not recommended, each motion requires a second by a voting delegate).

OTHER BUSINESS

At the end of the Annual Business Meeting, the President will open the floor to Other Business. **Other Business** may include a motion to suspend the rules for the purpose of considering a particular resolution submitted from the floor. This motion requires a second and a two-thirds majority vote of the delegates before the resolution may be considered. A two-thirds majority is required because this type of motion calls for suspending the bylaws. A motion to suspend the bylaws is required to be moved, seconded and adopted for each and every resolution submitted from the floor. Once the motion to suspend the bylaws is adopted, the new resolution can be moved and seconded, and a simple majority of those present and voting is all that is required to adopt a resolution proposed under **Other Business**. If the motion to suspend the bylaws fails, the resolution cannot be considered.