

Encl. 8.5
Oct. 23, 2014



2014
Annual
Business Meeting

Proposed Bylaw Amendments & Resolutions
and Voting Delegates Guide



Painting their future



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ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING

MONDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1:00 PM, NEW YORK BALLROOM, 3RD FLOOR

DELEGATE ORIENTATION / ASK THE PARLIAMENTARIAN

MONDAY, OCTOBER 27, 8:45 – 10:00 A.M., CONFERENCE ROOM H, LOWER LEVEL

Join Jay Worona, NYSSBA's deputy executive director, general counsel and parliamentarian for the Annual Business Meeting, and Resolutions Committee Chair Elise Antonelli, for an orientation to acquaint voting delegates with the business meeting process and answer any questions regarding conduct of the meeting.



New York State
**School Boards
Association**

Better School Boards Lead to Better Student Performance

24 Century Hill Drive, Suite 200
Latham, New York 12110-2125
Tel: 518.783.0200 | Fax: 518.783.0211
www.nyssba.org

TO: School Board Members and Chief School Administrators
FROM: Elise Antonelli, Resolutions Committee Chair
DATE: August 2014

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 **Monday, October 27, 2014 at 1:00 pm in the New York Ballroom, 3rd floor.**

Within this report you will find the following:

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Voting delegates should bring this report and the *Amendments and Rebuttals* brochure, each electronically sent to districts in mid-August and September respectively, to the Annual Business Meeting. These will be the working documents used at the meeting.

Note that each resolution has a box in which your delegate can record the position taken by your board on the resolutions, as well as that taken by the delegates at the meeting.

PROPOSED ORDER OF BUSINESS

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

- Report of the Executive Director
- Report of the Treasurer

ADOPTION OF RESOLUTIONS

- Report of the Resolutions Committee
- Consideration of Expiring NYSSBA Positions Recommended for Adoption
- Consideration of Proposed Bylaw Amendment Recommended for Adoption
- Consideration of Proposed Resolutions Recommended for Adoption
- Consideration of Proposed Resolutions Not Recommended for Adoption

OTHER BUSINESS

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(2009 SUNSETTING RESOLUTIONS)**

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- 2. Bylaw Amendment: Article 2. Schedule of Membership Dues
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**EXPIRING NYSSBA POSITIONS RECOMMENDED FOR ADOPTION
(2009 SUNSETTING RESOLUTIONS)**

1. CULTURAL DIVERSITY

Submitted by the NYSSBA Board of Directors on June 7, 2014.

Originally submitted by the NYSSBA Board of Directors on June 6, 2009.

LOCAL	NYSSBA

- 1 **RESOLVED**, that the New York State School Boards Association take a
2 leadership role in encouraging school boards to develop successful
3 strategies for integrating respect for cultural differences into the
4 educational experience. In carrying out this mission, NYSSBA shall
5 encourage school boards to:
- 6 • Ensure that the importance of tolerance of others who are unique
7 and different because of racial, ethnic, gender, sexual
8 orientation, disability and religiously related reasons is part of
9 the curriculum.
 - 10 • Invite discussion among students, parents, staff and the
11 community regarding how hatred and bigotry based on race,
12 ethnicity, gender, sexual orientation, disability and religion
13 endangers the pluralistic and diversity principles for which this
14 nation stands.
 - 15 • Involve students, parents, staff and the community in developing
16 and supporting education which invites understanding and
17 acceptance of others' differences and which aims to eradicate
18 hatred and bigotry.

RATIONALE

The foundation of public education exists on ideals of pluralism and diversity. We must understand our differences to truly comprehend ourselves and our relationships to one another. Misunderstandings of our cultural differences continue to divide this nation and its educational system. New York State must lead the nation in ensuring that cultural diversity education is integrated into the public education system. Placing students in a position of understanding one another's differences will go a long way to eradicating decades of hatred and bigotry which have thrived on ignorance.

**A STATEMENT IN SUPPORT OF THE RESOLUTION
FROM THE RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE**

The Resolutions Committee believes that support for the resolution is thoroughly expressed in the rationale.

BYLAW AMENDMENT RECOMMENDED FOR ADOPTION

2. BYLAW AMENDMENT TO ARTICLE 2 – SCHEDULE OF MEMBERSHIP DUES

Submitted by the NYSSBA Board of Directors on June 7, 2014.

LOCAL	NYSSBA

NOTE: Language struck out (-----) and shaded represents proposed deletions to the existing bylaw and underlined language represents proposed additions to the existing bylaw.

- 1 **RESOLVED, that Article 2 of the bylaws of the New York State School**
- 2 **Boards Association be amended to allow school districts to join the**
- 3 **association and pay dues on an annual basis from the date upon which**
- 4 **initial or full payment is received and to delete the now outdated**
- 5 **language regarding the dues freeze that was in effect for years 2011 and**
- 6 **2012.**

As amended October 23, 2010

~~For current members, membership dues for the years 2011 and 2012 shall be frozen at the amount member boards paid in 2010.~~ Beginning in 2013 and continuing in years thereafter the annual dues shall be based upon the amount the member board paid in the previous year plus an adjustment limited to 4% or 120% of the Annual Consumer Price Index (CPI), whichever is lesser.

~~New members who join in 2013 and thereafter will be placed on the dues schedule, established in 2010 and remaining in effect (set forth below), according to the district's most recent general fund expenditures, as reported to the State Education Department. Their annual dues shall be based upon the amount member boards within the same general fund expenditure range paid in the previous year plus an adjustment limited to 4 percent or 120 percent of the Annual Consumer Price Index (CPI), whichever is lesser.~~

New members who join in 2013 and thereafter will be placed on the dues schedule, established in 2010 and remaining in effect (set forth below), according to the district's most recent general fund expenditures, as reported to the State Education Department. Their annual dues shall be based upon the amount member boards within the same general fund expenditure range paid in the previous year plus an adjustment limited to 4 percent or 120 percent of the Annual Consumer Price Index (CPI), whichever is lesser.

Membership dues are payable ~~by December 31~~ on an annual basis from the date upon which either initial and/or full payment is received ~~for the following calendar year~~ with a 30-day grace period.

GENERAL FUND EXPENDITURES STARTING RANGE	GENERAL FUND EXPENDITURES ENDING RANGE	ANNUAL DUES 2010
0	1,250,499	1,255
1,250,500	1,500,499	1,380
1,500,500	2,250,499	1,760
2,250,500	2,500,499	1,885
2,500,500	2,750,499	2,005
2,750,500	3,000,499	2,130
3,000,500	3,250,499	2,255
3,250,500	3,500,499	2,375
3,500,500	3,750,499	2,500
3,750,500	4,000,499	2,625
4,000,500	4,250,499	2,755
4,250,500	4,500,499	2,880
4,500,500	4,750,499	3,000
4,750,500	5,000,499	3,125
5,000,500	5,500,499	3,250
5,500,500	6,000,499	3,380
6,000,500	6,500,499	3,510
6,500,500	7,000,499	3,630
7,000,500	7,500,499	3,755
7,500,500	8,000,499	3,880
8,000,500	9,000,499	4,000
9,000,500	10,000,499	4,380
10,000,500	11,000,499	4,625
11,000,500	12,000,499	4,870

12,000,500	13,000,499	5,120
13,000,500	14,000,499	5,375
14,000,500	15,000,499	5,620
15,000,500	16,000,499	5,865
16,000,500	17,000,499	6,115
17,000,500	18,000,499	6,370
18,000,500	19,000,499	6,615
19,000,500	20,000,499	6,865
20,000,500	22,000,499	7,365
22,000,500	24,000,499	7,620
24,000,500	26,000,499	7,865
26,000,500	28,000,499	8,120
28,000,500	30,000,499	8,375
30,000,500	35,000,499	8,625
35,000,500	40,000,499	8,880
40,000,500	45,000,499	9,130
45,000,500	50,000,499	9,380
50,000,500	60,000,499	9,635
60,000,500	70,000,499	9,885
70,000,500	80,000,499	10,140
80,000,500	100,000,499	10,635
100,000,500	125,000,499	10,885
125,000,500	300,000,499	11,395
300,000,500	600,000,499	11,940
600,000,500	AND ABOVE	12,505

RATIONALE

Currently, NYSSBA membership dues are payable by December 31 for the following calendar year, with a 30 day grace period. The proposed language would allow a non-member school district to join the Association with its membership year being calculated from the date payment is first received by NYSSBA. This date will align with the period for which the district receives

member benefits. The proposed amendment will also have the beneficial effect of permitting school districts to be more in control of when they pay their membership dues and will ensure that their membership services and privileges will begin immediately upon paying such dues.

The amendment also seeks to remove the now outdated language regarding the dues freeze which the delegates to NYSSBA’s annual meeting had previously voted to put in place for the years 2011 and 2012. The dues schedule established in 2010 remains unchanged. The dues schedule establishes the general fund expenditure ranges used for calculation of annual membership dues. The formula adopted by the delegates for the calculation of dues remains the same, with an adjustment to the dues a member board paid in the previous year limited to 4% or 120% of the Annual Consumer Price Index (CPI), whichever is lesser.

**A STATEMENT IN SUPPORT OF THE RESOLUTION
FROM THE RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE**

The Resolutions Committee believes that support for the resolution is thoroughly expressed in the rationale.

RESOLUTIONS RECOMMENDED FOR ADOPTION

3. SUPPORTING RIC’S FOR DATA STORAGE

Submitted by the NYSSBA Board of Directors, on June 7, 2014, upon the recommendation of the Resolutions Committee, based on the results of the Member Resolutions Survey.

LOCAL	NYSSBA

- 1 **RESOLVED, that the New York State School Boards Association**
- 2 **support the use of Regional Information Centers (RIC’s) as student**
- 3 **data storage centers.**

RATIONALE

Increasingly, school districts have the need to store large amounts of student data, collected as a part of their general daily operations. At the same time, districts are asked to provide increasing amounts of information to the State Education Department. While some school districts have the capacity to store all their data in house on a server or some other storage system, others do not. In addition there are sometimes occasions where the districts need to allow many to access the data at a single point in time and others where the information is essentially untouched. These different needs and fluctuations mean that sometimes a single onsite server is not the best storage option. To

allow for a safe and secure alternative the state should invest in and support the development and promotion of BOCES RICs as premiere data storage facilities that can accommodate even the most technologically challenging needs. By designing the systems to grow in this way districts and other public entities will always have the option to utilize these public facilities for their data storage needs. BOCES is a proven and trusted partner. Currently there is a regular transfer of information between schools and BOCES.

**A STATEMENT IN SUPPORT OF THE RESOLUTION
FROM THE RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE**

The Resolutions Committee believes that support for the resolution is thoroughly expressed in the rationale.

4. SUPPORTING STATE AID FOR PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Submitted by the NYSSBA Board of Directors, on June 7, 2014, upon the recommendation of the Resolutions Committee, based on the results of the Member Resolutions Survey.

LOCAL	NYSSBA

- 1 **RESOLVED, that the New York State School Boards Association**
- 2 **support a dedicated funding stream for professional development and**
- 3 **other supports associated with implementation of the Common Core**
- 4 **Learning Standards.**

RATIONALE

School districts have had varied experiences in trying to translate the Common Core Learning Standards into meaningful curriculum and lesson plans. Some educators have said that they have not been afforded sufficient time to gain a full mastery of the standards or the supports needed to teach them effectively. Meanwhile, due to drastically reduced education funding, professional development resources have been limited, and districts have fewer resources to overhaul curriculum and materials. Even in better-funded districts, the scarcity of quality materials available in the marketplace led many to wait on the promised state-created materials, which have been slow to arrive.

When the transition to Common Core-aligned grade 3-8 assessments began, for some it seemed a sudden and unpredicted change, while others took it as the next step in the implementation process. Even districts moving forward are struggling with inadequate resources to develop curriculum, provide professional development, and communicate with parents and communities. In addition, poor communication about the assessments exacerbated fear and uncertainty for students and their parents, especially after the anticipated first-year drop in grades 3-8 assessment scores.

While in general NYSSBA does not seek categorical aid, the breadth of the changes being enacted at this time requires special attention. School districts must have dedicated resources to prepare their staff, design their own curriculum or customize those materials provided by the state, and truly engage with parents and communities. It is not enough for the state to engage the public on these issues – districts must be the front line of communication and preparation for implementation to be successful. This cannot come at the expense of classroom resources.

**A STATEMENT IN SUPPORT OF THE RESOLUTION
FROM THE RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE**

The Resolutions Committee believes that support for the resolution is thoroughly expressed in the rationale.

5. SUPPORTING FULL-DAY KINDERGARTEN

Submitted by the NYSSBA Board of Directors, on June 7, 2014, upon the recommendation of the Resolutions Committee, based on the results of the Member Resolutions Survey

LOCAL	NYSSBA

- 1 **RESOLVED, that the members of the New York State School Boards**
- 2 **Association support legislation to provide and sustain funding for full-**
- 3 **day kindergarten for all school districts in New York State.**

RATIONALE

Educators and the public recognize the long-term benefits to students of participation in a full-day kindergarten program. In fact, the vast majority of school districts in New York State currently offer full-day kindergarten programs. According to State Education Department data for the 2011-2012 school year, only 16 school districts, not including special act school districts, reported having no enrollment in a full day kindergarten program. State law should similarly recognize the critical role of kindergarten for a student’s education by instituting in statute full-day kindergarten for all school districts.

Academic and Social Benefits of Full-Day Kindergarten

Significant public discussion has focused on the need for high quality early learning, including both prekindergarten and kindergarten programs. There is little dispute among the educational community or the public as to the positive impact on academic achievement of quality early childhood education programs. With the common core learning standards’ emphasis on critical thinking and analysis, student participation in high quality, full-day kindergarten can only benefit long-term academic success. A full-day program, versus a three-hour half day program, provides increased

instructional time and an opportunity for teachers to use additional teaching strategies with students and implement a comprehensive curriculum.

Just as importantly, participation in full-day kindergarten programs helps children's emotional development and their ability to interact socially with their peers. In addition to the instructional component, a full-day program allows more time for lunch, play and rest. The emotional and social development benefit of full-day programs is particularly important to students who did not participate in a prekindergarten program or do not have a home environment that supports and encourages such development.

Equity

Kindergarten opportunities are not equal across the state. Certainly, there will be variance among programs. However, regardless of district, parents should know definitively that their child has an opportunity to attend a kindergarten program and it is full-day. New York is one of only five states that do not at the very least require districts to offer a kindergarten program at all, according to Education Commission of the States data.

As a result, when districts are forced to make difficult budgetary decisions, eliminating kindergarten or reducing the program from full-day to half-day has been considered. The educational community understands the importance of early learning and its long-term benefits but when budget cuts are required, difficult decisions have to be made. For example, what would benefit students more - full-day kindergarten or a high-quality math program in higher grades with sufficient teaching staff? Unless full-day kindergarten is required and state supported, there will continue to be inequitable distribution of kindergarten offerings across the state largely dependent on the financial means of each district.

Moreover, for some students, kindergarten is their first school experience, depending on whether they had the opportunity to participate in a prekindergarten experience. Not all school districts offer universal prekindergarten or have sufficient space in their programs. Many parents are unable to send their child to prekindergarten programs even when available, due to practical concerns such as employment schedules or transportation.

Cost

There is no question that even with already existing transitional aid for conversion to a full-day program, unless the state allocates additional aid, districts would incur additional personnel, equipment and possibly building space costs associated with going from a half day kindergarten program to a full day program. Nevertheless, these additional costs will be offset in part by savings incurred from mid-day bus transportation runs to take half-day kindergarten students home. It should be noted to that while schools are not

daycare providers, half-day kindergarten programs are problematic for some families given parent employment schedules.

**A STATEMENT IN SUPPORT OF THE RESOLUTION
FROM THE RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE**

The Resolutions Committee believes that support for the resolution is thoroughly expressed in the rationale.

6. SUPPORTING INCREASED FUNDING FOR PRE-KINDERGARTEN

Submitted by the NYSSBA Board of Directors, on June 7, 2014, upon the recommendation of the Resolutions Committee, based on the results of the Member Resolutions Survey.

LOCAL	NYSSBA

- 1 **RESOLVED, that the New York State School Boards Association**
- 2 **support additional funding earmarked for pre-kindergarten programs.**

RATIONALE

The state must provide districts with additional funding for prekindergarten programs so that all students regardless of district or family wealth have an opportunity for a solid educational foundation. There is little dispute among the educational community or the public as to the positive impact on long-term academic achievement of quality early childhood education programs. Participation in prekindergarten also can benefit students' emotional and social development. Additionally, prekindergarten programs can level the playing field for all students. This is particularly important to students who do not have a home environment that supports and encourages child development and early learning.

Increased state funding for prekindergarten would make such programs more affordable for school districts. Districts have had back to back years of reduced state aid, decreased federal funding and a property tax cap limiting their ability to raise local revenue. As a result, districts have been forced to cut personnel and educational programming. Without increasing state funding for prekindergarten, some districts may make cuts to their prekindergarten programs to sustain the quality of their K-12 program.

**A STATEMENT IN SUPPORT OF THE RESOLUTION
FROM THE RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE**

The Resolutions Committee believes that support for the resolution is thoroughly expressed in the rationale.

7. OPPOSING EDUCATOR BONUSES

Submitted by the NYSSBA Board of Directors, on June 7, 2014, upon the recommendation of the Resolutions Committee, based on the results of the Member Resolutions Survey.

LOCAL	NYSSBA

- 1 **RESOLVED, that the New York State School Boards Association oppose**
- 2 **state funded and designed educator bonus programs.**

RATIONALE

Current law makes no provision for a state pay scale or bonuses for educators in New York State. Instead, salary and benefits are considered terms and conditions of employment and are the subject of collective bargaining. Determining base pay, as well as step and lane increases, bonuses and what criteria might be used to award said bonuses should be addressed only in the context of such negotiations. Allowing the state to essentially offer bonuses or salary enhancements directly to district employees circumvents that process. When employees, and their authorized representatives have the option to negotiate and alter a fundamental aspect of their employment such as total compensation, employers are placed at an inherent disadvantage in their own negotiations.

Moreover, state funds should flow directly to school districts, to be incorporated into their budgets, thus allowing locally elected school boards to determine how best to use state resources to serve their entire community.

**A STATEMENT IN SUPPORT OF THE RESOLUTION
FROM THE RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE**

The Resolutions Committee believes that support for the resolution is thoroughly expressed in the rationale.

8. SUPPORTING CAP RELIEF FOR DISTRESSED DISTRICTS

Submitted by the NYSSBA Board of Directors, on June 7, 2014, upon the recommendation of the Resolutions Committee, based on the results of the Member Resolutions Survey.

LOCAL	NYSSBA

- 1 **RESOLVED, that the New York State School Boards Association**
- 2 **support allowing fiscally distressed school districts to exceed the**
- 3 **property tax cap with a simple majority vote.**

RATIONALE

The property tax cap (enacted in 2011) was accompanied by the expectation that increases in state school aid would be made available to cover the increasing costs of providing a quality public education. This expectation was based on the experience of other states (most notably our geographic neighbor, Massachusetts) that had implemented various local tax levy restrictions. It was also accompanied by promises of reduced costs through "significant mandate relief."

Since the enactment of the tax cap in New York State, however, the level of state school aid has not kept pace with the rising costs of public education even though, ironically, many of these costs have been driven by state mandates. The fiscal pressures on local tax levies have not been relived. Local funding is turned to as the only way to stave off programmatic cuts created by the shortfall of state funding. Over seventy percent of school districts statewide received less state funding in 2013-14 than they received in 2008-09. The Gap Elimination Adjustment (GEA) which remains at 1.6 billion dollars is a reflection of the reduced annual funding level provided by the state.

The New York State Comptroller in 2014 identified eighty-seven school districts that are in some form of fiscal distress. Through no fault of their own, these districts have been severely impacted by inadequate state funding and/or a shrinking tax base, while incurring the costs of new educational standards and requirements. Additional flexibility to raise educational funding during these difficult times is helpful to those districts that have been objectively identified as fiscally distressed.

The ability to raise tax levy above the formulated tax cap amount has proven to be most difficult. Of the small percentage of school districts that proposed a budget above the cap (4.1%) last year only 25 percent garnered the required supermajority for approval. Allowing fiscally distressed districts to exceed the cap with a simple majority would provide these fiscally vulnerable districts with a greater likelihood of receiving the funds that they truly need to recover their financial viability.

A STATEMENT IN SUPPORT OF THE RESOLUTION FROM THE RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE

The Resolutions Committee believes that support for the resolution is thoroughly expressed in the rationale.

9. SUPPORTING COMMON CORE TEACHER CERTIFICATION ALIGNMENT

Submitted by the NYSSBA Board of Directors, on June 7, 2014, upon the recommendation of the Resolutions Committee, based on the results of the Member Resolutions Survey.

LOCAL	NYSSBA

- 1 **RESOLVED, that the New York State School Boards Association**
- 2 **support changes in the certification examinations for teachers in New**
- 3 **York State to align with the Common Core Learning Standards.**

RATIONALE

Since the adoption of the Common Core Learning Standards we have asked our students to move toward proficiency on these more rigorous standards. At the same time we have asked that teachers already in the field adapt their content knowledge and teaching practices on the job to accommodate new content and skills. As more teachers are being trained and certified by the state of New York, we should be expecting no less from our prospective teachers.

When hiring a certified teacher in New York, boards of education should be confident that their certification is confirmation that candidates have demonstrated the content knowledge and pedagogical skills needed to properly teach their students.

Moreover, some teacher preparation programs have expressed reluctance to update their own courses and approaches to directly address the changes required by Common Core aligned instruction. So long as candidates can successfully achieve certification and therefore employment (without addressing these changes) some programs will likely remain unmotivated to change; and districts will struggle to find teachers prepared to teach to the new standards.

Altering New York's certification exams to align with the Common Core would benefit school districts by increasing the pool of teachers prepared to master these standards in the classroom. At the same time, such a change would help ensure that new teachers are getting the education they need and deserve by incentivizing teacher preparation programs to properly prepare their student to pass the new certification exams and then be successful in the classroom.

**A STATEMENT IN SUPPORT OF THE RESOLUTION
FROM THE RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE**

The Resolutions Committee believes that support for the resolution is thoroughly expressed in the rationale.

10. SUPPORTING THE USE OF STUDENT PERFORMANCE IN APPR

Submitted by the NYSSBA Board of Directors, on June 7, 2014, upon the recommendation of the Resolutions Committee, based on the results of the Member Resolutions Survey.

LOCAL	NYSSBA

- 1 **RESOLVED, that the New York State School Boards Association**
- 2 **support the continued use of student performance data in the Annual**
- 3 **Professional Performance Reviews.**

RATIONALE

In 2010, legislation was enacted that fundamentally changed the way that educator and principal evaluations are conducted in this state. Rather than a two tier scale with little ability for feedback and real examination of effectiveness, the state adopted a 4 tier system that increased observations, feedback and incorporated a measure of student performance. Since the enactment of this law, opponents have fought relentlessly to roll back the new evaluations and revert to the old system which did not include a student performance measure.

School districts have long sought more sophisticated measures of performance for their employees. Having a tool that allows them to assess the most important factor of a educator's job performance, their ability to demonstrate growth of student performance year over year is one of the most valuable additions they could make. This information allows districts to identify the areas in which each educator excels and where educators may need some additional assistance. This information will help districts identify those educators and principals who are best suited to take on leadership and mentorship roles. Incorporating student performance is the key to the validity of this information, as it provides an objective measure that gives context to the subjective measures inherent in observations.

There is no responsibility of a school and its employees that is more central to the mission of the organization than to ensure that students are learning. Allowing districts to measure and review that growth is a critical tool that will allow them to better accomplish this goal.

**A STATEMENT IN SUPPORT OF THE RESOLUTION
FROM THE RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE**

The Resolutions Committee believes that support for the resolution is thoroughly expressed in the rationale.

RESOLUTIONS NOT RECOMMENDED FOR ADOPTION

11. AFFORDABLE CARE ACT

Submitted by the Shenendehowa School Board on July 23, 2014.

LOCAL	NYSSBA

- 1 **RESOLVED, that the New York State School Boards Association shall**
- 2 **seek modification of the Affordable Care Act to eliminate penalties**
- 3 **imposed on employee health insurance when the premiums exceed a**
- 4 **threshold established by the law.**

RATIONALE

Beginning with 2018, current federal law implements a forty percent penalty on all employee provided health insurance coverage that exceeds set premium thresholds. The penalty payable by employers adds to the cost of operating private sector businesses and providing public services. While employers may seek to negotiate reductions in health coverage to avoid incurring this penalty, there is scant likelihood that negotiating reductions in coverage will be successful. Since the penalties are paid by the employer, employees have little motivation for agreeing to such reductions. Further, employers out of genuine concern for their employees' health or enlightened self-interest may be reluctant to reduce the quality of health coverage offered to their employees.

The Affordable Care Act provides a "grandfather clause" that allows exemption to the penalty for pre-existing and unchanged coverage that may otherwise exceed the penalty threshold. However, employers seeking to reduce the impact of increasing health insurance premiums have negotiated or otherwise implemented cost-saving changes. Employers who took steps to reduce costs, whether to remain competitive or as good stewards of public resources, will ironically be penalized for their efforts by loss of their grandfather protection; thus they will be subject to the penalty.

**A STATEMENT IN OPPOSITION TO THE RESOLUTION
FROM THE RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE**

For school districts, the excise tax creates an important rationale for restrained health care plan costs. Districts that have been tied for years to overpriced plans as a result of an unwillingness to adjust health care plans by staff bargaining units, can now correctly claim that remaining tied to these plans will cost the district additional and needless overpayments of federal excise tax. These excise tax funds would be better suited to instructional purposes. Districts should use the existence of the excise tax to negotiate less costly plans with bargaining units, freeing up savings from the plan and the avoided tax to improve student learning.

Further, the excise tax is an important component of the Affordable Care Act as it provides a mechanism to generally curb the dramatic rise in health care costs in the United States. Employees with generous health insurance plans often “overuse” such benefits, as they are shielded from the true cost of care. The excise tax also helps provide the additional revenue necessary to grow the number of people across the country with access to health coverage. In addition, recognizing the fact that high-cost does not always bring greater benefits, the excise tax threshold adjusts for plans that have high-costs generated by older workers, women or employees in high-risk jobs. Elimination of the excise tax starves the program from needed revenue to expand health care coverage, as well as the incentive to restrain costs.

12. ANNUAL SCHOOL BUDGET ELECTION AND VOTE

Submitted by the Elmsford Union Free School Board on August 1, 2014.

LOCAL	NYSSBA

- 1 **RESOLVED, that the New York State School Boards Association shall**
- 2 **seek legislation that establishes procedures for public school districts**
- 3 **to move the annual school board and budget election to November and**
- 4 **eliminates the public vote on school budgets for such public school**
- 5 **districts that remain at or below the tax levy cap. Public school districts**
- 6 **wishing to exceed the tax levy cap and/or put forward separate**
- 7 **proposals to spend above the cap will hold public elections as per**
- 8 **current state law.**

RATIONALE

The Elmsford Union Free School District Board of Education believes that providing public school districts with the option to move the annual school board election to the general election in November, while eliminating a vote on proposed school budgets that fall within the tax levy cap, is a critical opportunity to save money and provide stability for local public schools. This

proposal would prove to be a valuable cost saving method for public school districts, which often spend upwards of \$10,000 to hold separate elections each spring. As public school districts work to maintain transparency and fiscal restraint, unfunded mandates and new requirements abound from Albany.

With an unwillingness to alleviate these onerous and expensive requirements, this proposal would undoubtedly save districts thousands of dollars while providing relief from the burdens of the government's unfunded requirements. The adoption of the proposed resolution would bring public school districts and their local boards of education in line with the present election and voting requirements. To be sure, school districts would continue to be held to a higher standard as proposals above the tax levy cap would continue to require public electoral support.

It should be noted, this resolution seeks to provide an option for public school districts to move their elections and thus eliminate a qualified budget vote, not to mandate by law a change in election dates. Further, similar measures have been considered and/or adopted with success. We believe that this proposal will prove to be beneficial for the health, longevity and financial stability of school districts throughout the Empire State while equalizing the electoral requirement among governing bodies and deploying resources strategically to save tax dollars.

A STATEMENT IN OPPOSITION TO THE RESOLUTION FROM THE RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE

Shifting the school board and budget vote to November is likely to cause a number of unintended consequences. Coordinating elections with county Boards of Elections would lead to legal complexities, as both entities are governed by different areas of state law. What might at first seem to be a less complicated process, might in the end lead to additional and more stringent election rules that schools would be subject to. Presenting this change as an option could confuse voters, as some districts would still be holding their vote in May while others may have shifted to November.

Additionally, moving the vote date by 6 months will make the budget development process even more difficult than it already is. School districts would either be acting on their budget 7 months before or 4 months after the start of the fiscal year. This fact is complicated by the fact that they would also be acting 6 months before or after the State budget is enacted. As a result districts would not have official state aid projections to use and tax cap figures could not be calculated as currently prescribed by law.

Finally, holding votes at the same time as state and federal elections would likely further politicize school budgets and board positions. The local school vote remains one of the few elections that do not operate within traditional political spheres. Judicial elections, many of which are ostensibly nonpartisan have become increasingly politicized as a result of the placement on the ballot with partisan elections. Moving the election date to November could further compromise the integrity of the process.

The school district is an integral part of the community. Public votes on budgets allow residents to have a real voice in the direction of their schools, something that is unique in the world of local governments in this state. Voters do not only get to approve the amount, but can influence the way money is spent. Requiring a budget vote only when a district proposes to exceed the tax cap would severely weaken the public's involvement with their schools. Additionally, this would put even more pressure on a school district to propose a budget below their tax cap. Schools already operate in an environment with the threat of contingency budgets and the burden of the tax freeze. Requiring a budget vote only when a district proposes to exceed the tax cap could further disincentivize schools from proposing the best budget for the district and its students.

13. MEDICARE PREMIUM REIMBURSEMENT UNDER NYSHIP

Submitted by the Manhasset Public School Board on August 1, 2014.

LOCAL	NYSSBA

- 1 **RESOLVED, that the New York State School Boards Association seek**
- 2 **legislation exempting school districts from the New York Civil Service**
- 3 **requirement that school districts reimburse school district retirees for**
- 4 **the Income Related Medicare Adjustment Amounts, known as IRMAA.**

RATIONALE

Section 167-A of the NY Civil Service Law requires that school districts reimburse retirees for their monthly Medicare premiums. IRMAA is the Income-Related Monthly Adjustment Amount applied to Medicare premiums for Medicare beneficiaries who have high incomes. Individual incomes greater than \$85,000 and family incomes greater than \$170,000 are subject to IRMAA. IRMAA adds additional cost to the school district retiree's monthly Medicare premiums. Although not contemplated specifically by Section 167-A, NYS has interpreted this statute to include reimbursement of IRMAA premiums as part of school districts' Medicare premium reimbursement requirement.

IRMAA is an unpredictable obligation because it is subject to change on a yearly basis. In addition, whether a district retiree is subject to IRMAA can also change from year to year because the additional payment is based upon

the retiree's annual income. For example, Retiree A receives a pension in the amount of \$80,000. Retiree A has no additional income in years 1, 2 and 3, however, in year 4 Retiree A takes a part time job earning \$25,000 resulting in total annual retiree income of \$105,000 in year 4. The additional income from Retiree A's part time job triggers IRMAA and requires an additional unanticipated monthly reimbursement from the school district to Retiree A. This is true regardless of whether that part-time income used to calculate this obligation is related to Retiree A's tenure at the school district or not.

The obligation to reimburse IRMAA premiums for retirees earning greater incomes is an unlimited liability and another unfunded mandate which is wholly beyond a school district's control. Moreover, the incremental obligation to reimburse IRMAA premiums forces school districts to divert funds which would otherwise be used for educational purposes to reimburse retirees who are in a high income bracket and able to absorb the additional payment mandated by the federal government. This unpredictable obligation creates more budgetary havoc and uncertainty in a "2% tax cap" environment where limited resources must be tightly accounted for and controlled. IRMAA premiums should be exempt from reimbursement by school districts.

A STATEMENT IN OPPOSITION TO THE RESOLUTION FROM THE RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE

IRMAA is a supplemental Medicare premium higher income earners must pay. Civil Service Law Section 167-a requires employers participating in the New York State Health Insurance Plan (NYSHIP) to reimburse retired employees who have reached the age of Medicare eligibility for their Medicare premium. This has been interpreted to include IRMAA. (See Matter of United Univ. Professions v State of New York, 36 AD3d 297 (2006).)

Participation in NYSHIP is voluntary. While districts must act in accordance with their collective bargaining agreement, or negotiate changes to that agreement, state law does not require participation in the state insurance plan. Whatever company a district chooses to contract with, that company will have rules and policies that the consumer must comply with to maintain the contract. It is also possible that comparable coverage would be more expensive, not less, if districts used another provider that did not have this reimbursement requirement.

According to the New York State Department of Civil Service, 156 school districts currently participate in NYSHIP's Empire Plan. While the inclusion of IRMAA in the definition of Medicare premium for reimbursement purposes is a cost increase, it's one that all participants in NYSHIP are being required to pay. Should school districts seek to have special status and not comply with the same rules as other participants, districts are left open to the very real possibility that they might lose the option to participate in the state plan at all.

DEADLINES FOR AMENDMENT AND REBUTTALS

Proposed resolutions were submitted to NYSSBA by August 1 and reviewed by the Resolutions Committee on August 18. No additional bylaw amendments or resolutions can be proposed at this time (Association Bylaw Article 17). A member school board may, however, propose an amendment to any resolution printed in this report by mailing the proposed amendment to each member board at least 30 days prior to the Annual Business Meeting – this year, on or before **September 26, 2014**.

To facilitate the amendment process, NYSSBA publishes an Amendments and Rebuttals brochure which is electronically transmitted to every school board member and superintendent. **Amendments and rebuttals to the proposed resolutions in this report must be received in NYSSBA's offices by 5:00 p.m. on Friday, September 19, to be included in the booklet.** This booklet will be electronically mailed following the **September 19** deadline.

If a member board transmits a proposed amendment or rebuttal to NYSSBA by the September 19 deadline it does not need to be transmitted to other boards.

Amendments to resolutions printed in the Amendments and Rebuttals brochure and any other amendments mailed to all member boards before **September 26** need not be submitted in writing at the rostrum of the Annual Business Meeting, but must be moved and seconded from the floor to be considered.

Any amendments not mailed to NYSSBA by **September 19** or to the membership by **September 26**, either as part of the Amendments and Rebuttals brochure or by a member board, will have to 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. Pursuant to Article 17 of the Association's Bylaws, proposed amendments to the bylaws may not be amended on the floor.

Following adoption of the proposed Order of Business, the proposed resolutions and bylaw amendments will be considered in the order printed in this report. The items have been categorized into four categories: Existing NYSSBA positions that are recommended for adoption on consent, bylaw amendments, recommended resolutions and not recommended resolutions. Those resolutions which the Resolutions Committee has recommended for adoption will be moved by the Committee Chair, no second being needed. Those resolutions not recommended for adoption will be considered only if they are moved and seconded by voting delegates from the floor.

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 a request for information
 - b. call for division (i.e., for a show of hands or standing count when the result of any “aye” and “no” vote is in doubt)
 - c. a parliamentary inquiry
 - d. a point of order (be sure that it designates a parliamentary error by the president)
 - e. an appeal from any decision of the president
 - f. a quorum call
10. A request to raise a question of privilege
11. Recess
12. Adjourn

PROPOSED RULES OF CONDUCT FOR THE ANNUAL 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. **SEATING.** All voting delegates shall be seated on the convention floor, or in the case of the Resolution Committee Chair, on the platform. All nonvoting members in attendance shall be seated in other locations designated by the chair.

4. **NOMINATIONS.** Pursuant to Article 7 of the Association's Bylaws, the chair 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 a show of hands. 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 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. **RESOLUTIONS.** All resolutions will be considered in the order printed in the 2014 Proposed Resolutions booklet. Resolutions recommended for adoption by the Resolutions Committee require no second (Robert's Rules of Order, (4)).

5A. **RESOLUTIONS ON CONSENT.** Existing NYSSBA positions that have been resubmitted and recommended for adoption by the Resolutions Committee will be considered first, on consent. 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.

6. **PRESENTATION OF 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.

7. **RECOGNITION BY CHAIR.** A voting delegate 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 shall speak in debate more than twice on the same question or nomination, with the first presentation limited to two minutes and the second to one minute. No voting delegate 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 resolution shall be limited to 10 minutes.

Debate on any amendment to any resolution shall be limited to five minutes. Such time is not to be counted in that 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 on a resolution is desired, a motion may be passed by a majority vote to extend debate for no more than five minutes. A separate motion is required for each such extension of discussion time.

If continuation of debate on such an amendment to the bylaws or on a resolution is desired after time has already been extended once, a motion may be passed by a majority vote to extend debate time for no more than two minutes, with a separate motion 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 approve the minutes of the Annual Business Meeting at the first regular meeting of the board subsequent to the Annual Business Meeting.

VOTING DELEGATE'S GUIDE

The voting delegates at the Annual Business Meeting vote on a slate of officers for the Association, including a president, a first vice president, 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 2014 meeting starts promptly at 1:00 p.m., Monday, 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 1) 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 1:00 p.m. with several procedural items. First, the Association President, who presides throughout the meeting, will announce the presence of a **quorum**.

Following the announcement of a quorum, the president will call for a **motion to adopt the Order of Business**. The president will also call 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 23 and 24.

THE BUSINESS MEETING. Next, the president will announce the winners of this year's Area Director election, 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 is the 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 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 hand after such individual accepts the nomination. The president when announces the winner.

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

- Executive Director
- Treasurer

ADOPTION OF RESOLUTIONS. The next Order of Business 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.

VOTING DELEGATE'S GUIDE

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.

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 must be submitted by August 1 and all amendments to bylaw amendments must be mailed to each member board at least 30 days prior to the day of the Annual Business Meeting.

Following consideration of the recommended bylaw amendments, voting delegates are given the opportunity to move any of the "not recommended" bylaw amendments since the Resolutions Committee Chair will not move bylaw amendments that were not recommended. Each motion requires a second by a voting delegate from another school board.

After the bylaws are completed, the delegates turn to the proposed resolutions. The Resolutions Committee Chair first moves those existing NYSSBA positions that have been recommended for adoption. 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 are moved on consent (where several resolutions may be voted on en masse). Delegates may remove any resolution from the 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, delegates 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 of 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 23 and 24.

Following consideration of all of the resolutions recommended for adoption, the delegates may choose to consider any of the **resolutions not recommended** by the Resolutions Committee. To be considered by the delegates, a resolution that was not recommended must be moved by a voting delegate and seconded by a delegate from another school board. If a delegate plans to move a resolution that was not recommended, he or she should arrange for a delegate from another board to second the motion. This will ensure that the resolution is considered. If the resolution fails to receive a second, it will not be considered by the delegates.

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.

Cathy Sutton

From: Ralph Marino
Sent: Monday, August 25, 2014 2:49 PM
To: Cathy Sutton
Subject: Fwd: Voting Delegate Guide - Annual Business Meeting

Sent from my iPhone
Dr. Ralph Marino, Jr.
Superintendent of Schools
Horseheads Central School District

Begin forwarded message:

From: Penny Martiniano <penny.martiniano@nyssba.org>
Date: August 25, 2014 at 1:59:59 PM EDT
To: "rmarino@horseheadsdistrict.com" <rmarino@horseheadsdistrict.com>
Subject: Voting Delegate Guide - Annual Business Meeting



August 25, 2014

Dear Member:

Below is a direct link to the Proposed Resolutions and Voting Delegate's Guide for the Annual Business Meeting. The Annual Business Meeting will be held Monday, October 27, 2014 beginning 1:00 p.m. in New York City Convention Center.

PROPOSED RESOLUTIONS AND VOTING DELEGATE'S GUIDE

The guide is being distributed electronically to school board members, member superintendents, district clerks and COLSBA executive directors and presidents. We ask that superintendents ensure their school attorneys get a copy of the guide. The guide is also posted on the NYSSBA website.

Voting delegates are urged to bring this report as well as the Amendments and Rebuttals brochure to the Annual Business Meeting to be used as a working document during the meeting. Both documents were electronically sent in mid-August and September respectively.

SOME THINGS TO KEEP IN MIND:

DEADLINE DATES FOR AMENDMENTS AND REBUTTAL STATEMENTS TO RESOLUTIONS

- Statements must be received in the office by 5 p.m. on Friday, September 19 in order to be included in NYSSBA's 2014 Amendments and Rebuttals brochure.
- The brochure will be distributed electronically to all member boards no later than September 26.

VOTING DELEGATE CARD

- The Voting Delegate card will be mailed to District Clerks the first week of September.
- The voting delegate is to bring the card with them to New York City – **DO NOT** mail the card back to NYSSBA.

If you have any questions, please contact me at 518-783-0200 or david.little@nyssba.org, or Penny Martiniano, Governmental Relations Coordinator penny.martiniano@nyssba.org.

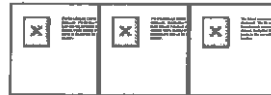
David A. Little
Director of Governmental Relations



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The New York State School Boards Association
24 Century Hill Drive, Suite 200 Latham, New York 12110-2125
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