

2023 Resolutions Committee Report

For the 2023 Delegate Assembly meeting
on Saturday, November 18, 2023

SEPTEMBER 2023



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**IASB** Illinois Association
of School Boards
Lighting the Way to Excellence in School Governance



Delegate Assembly

Saturday, November 18, 2023
10:30 a.m.

Regency A/B/C, Hyatt West
Tower

Delegate Assembly Registration & Credentials for Attending Delegates

- All participants are strongly encouraged to pre-register using the online registration. Online registration can be completed by your district registrar at www.iasb.com. If you have any questions regarding registration, please contact registrar@iasb.com.
- In-person registration will take place in the IASB Info Center on Friday, November 17 as well as in front of Regency A/B/C of the Hyatt West Tower on Saturday morning.
- Credentials are required for delegates to be seated. Credentials will include the **2023 Delegate pin** as well as a brightly colored sheet of cardstock with the word “Delegate” and your school district name on it. Credentials will be inside the delegate packet which can be picked up in the Info Center during Conference hours on Friday and in front of the Delegate Assembly location on Saturday morning. Once you have your credentials in hand, you can go directly into the Delegate Assembly.

Voting at Delegate Assembly

The same vendor as last year has been chosen for the voting portion of the Delegate Assembly. Physical clickers will be handed out to all delegates. The device will have a button to vote yes and a button to vote no. The delegate will receive confirmation that their vote has been counted once received.



Webinar Scheduled Prior to Conference

Tuesday, October 31, 2023, Noon

Description: The annual Delegate Assembly is the meeting where school board members vote on the proposals submitted by local school boards. Each school board that is a member of the Association is entitled to one voting delegate at the Delegate Assembly. Every member board is advised to select one individual board member to serve as its delegate, and to review proposed resolutions with the full board before determining its vote. Join the IASB Governmental Relations team on October 31 at noon for a webinar to learn more about the proposed resolutions to be voted on, and to get your Delegate Assembly process questions answered.

September 2023

Board Presidents and Administrators,

This report outlines proposals to be acted upon at the annual meeting of the IASB Delegate Assembly on Saturday, November 18, 2023, in Chicago. Through the Resolutions Process and Delegate Assembly, IASB member districts provide critical direction as IASB represents members' interests before state and national policymakers.

Every member district is entitled to one voting delegate. This year delegates will vote for the election of IASB officers and adoption of IASB Position Statements on issues that reflect the interests of boards of education across the state.

Please discuss with your board the topics that will come before the Delegate Assembly for action. Identify and prepare your district's delegate representative to vote on behalf of your board. The decisions made by the Delegate Assembly will set the course for IASB's legislative initiatives.

We look forward to our work together in November.

Sincerely,



Mark Harms, Resolutions Committee Chair



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SERVICE OF THE FOLLOWING SCHOOL BOARD MEMBERS ON THE 2023 RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE IS ACKNOWLEDGED WITH SINCERE APPRECIATION



**CHAIR,
RESOLUTIONS**
IASB Vice President
Mark Harms



IASB PRESIDENT
Simon Kampwerth Jr.



**IMMEDIATE PAST
PRESIDENT**
Thomas Neeley



ABE LINCOLN
Amy Reynolds



BLACKHAWK
Julie Wagner



**CENTRAL ILLINOIS
VALLEY**
Jason Cowen



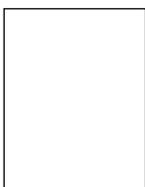
CORN BELT
Alex Williams



DUPAGE
James Blair



EGYPTIAN
Vacant



ILLINI
Vacant



KASKASKIA
Dan Nichols



KISHWAUKEE
Evelyn Meeks



LAKE
Odie Pahl



NORTH COOK
Anna Klimkowicz



NORTHWEST
Steve Snider



SHAWNEE
Vernon L. Stubblefield



SOUTH COOK
Wilbur Tillman



SOUTHWESTERN
Jeff Hewitt



STARVED ROCK
Carol Alcorn



THREE RIVERS
Chris Trzeciak



TWO RIVERS
Lisa Schwartz



WABASH VALLEY
Chad Weaver



WEST COOK
Jim Lima



WESTERN
Scott Vogler



DELEGATE ASSEMBLY AGENDA

1. Call to Order
2. Report of the Credentials Committee
3. Approval of the Delegate Assembly Business Rules
4. President's Report, Simon Kampwerth Jr.
5. Executive Director's Report, Kimberly Small, J.D.
6. Financial Report, Tim Custis
7. Election of Officers
 - A. Nominating Committee Report, Thomas Neeley, Nominating Committee Chair
8. Resolutions Committee Report, Mark Harms, Resolutions Committee Chair
 - A. Consent Agenda
 - B. New Resolutions
9. Adjournment



2023 DELEGATE ASSEMBLY BUSINESS RULES

1. **Business Procedures** — Robert’s Rules of Order Newly Revised shall govern.
2. **Credentials** — Delegates shall be registered with the Credentials Committee and must display their credentials.
3. **Delegate Seating** — Only those delegates seated in the reserved section will be permitted to participate in the business session.
4. **Recognition by Chair** — Delegates wishing to speak on a motion shall rise and be recognized by the Chair before speaking. They shall give their full name and the name of the board they represent.
5. **Debate on the Floor** — No delegate shall speak in debate more than twice on the same question and no longer than five minutes at one time. No delegate shall speak a second time on the same question until all persons have had an opportunity to speak at least once.
6. **Calls for the Question** — A delegate may “call for the question” to end debate on a motion. The delegate may not make such a motion if, immediately preceding the motion, he or she has engaged in discussion of the motion or otherwise participated in the debate. A motion, a second, and a 2/3 majority vote is required to end debate.
7. **Consent Agenda** — Use of a Consent Agenda to expedite the proceedings is authorized. Proposed resolutions which have been recommended “Do Adopt” by the Resolutions Committee may appear on a Consent Agenda.
8. **Appeals** — Those delegates wishing to appeal a “Do Not Adopt” recommendation of the Resolutions Committee, and have met the notice provisions required by Article IX, Section 5 of the IASB Constitution, shall have a period of time not to exceed five minutes in which to explain why the proposed action should be considered by the Delegate Assembly. Appeals shall only be accepted from the submitter of the proposed resolution that has received the negative recommendation of its proposal. Those proposed resolutions that have received a “Do Not Adopt” recommendation from the Resolutions Committee, and of which the committee has not received a timely written appeal of the negative recommendation from the submitting entity, will not be considered by the Delegate Assembly.
9. **Other Recognition** — Members of the Resolutions Committee and IASB staff shall be given the privilege of the floor at the discretion of the presiding officer.
10. **Voting** — The indications to signify voting shall be specified by the presiding officer.
11. **Nomination** — The consent of any nominee from the floor during the election of officers must be secured in writing prior to presentation to the Delegate Assembly, as required in Article IV, Section 1, of the IASB Constitution.



RESOLUTIONS PROCEDURES

1. **Types of Resolutions** — (Article IX, Section 1) Resolutions should be in the form of a position statement. Position statements address issues affecting or concerning local boards of education; they direct the Association's advocacy efforts
2. **Proposals** — (Article IX, Section 2) Resolutions for proposed position statements may be proposed by any Active Member, Association Division, the Association's Board of Directors, or the Resolutions Committee. Resolutions to be published and distributed to the Active Members must be submitted to the Resolutions Committee at least 150 days prior to the Annual Meeting of the Delegate Assembly.
3. **Presentation of Resolutions** — (Article IX, Section 3) The Resolutions Committee shall review all proposed resolutions, distribute a final draft of proposed resolutions to the membership not less than 45 days prior to the Annual Meeting of the Delegate Assembly, and may recommend the approval or disapproval of any resolution to the Delegate Assembly. The Resolutions Committee has the prerogative to determine which resolutions are to be presented to the Delegate Assembly; and whether they are presented as position statements. However, all resolutions that are timely submitted to the Resolutions Committee according to Section 2 above, must be distributed to Active Members not less than 45 days prior to the Annual Meeting of the Delegate Assembly. All proposals require a two-thirds affirmative vote by the Delegate Assembly for passage. Note, this Resolutions Committee Report fulfills Article IX, Section 3.
4. **Annual Review** — (Article IX, Section 4) The Resolutions Committee shall annually review currently in force position statements to determine whether they are consistent with the current positions of Association members. The Resolutions Committee shall recommend that the Delegate Assembly amend or rescind any position statement that is not consistent with the current positions of Association members. All position statements currently in force will be published annually and distributed to Active Members prior to the Annual Meeting of the Delegate Assembly.
5. **Appeals** — (Article IX, Section 5) Any Active Member, Association Division, or Association Board of Directors, that has submitted a proposal that has received a negative recommendation from the Resolutions Committee, shall have the right to appeal the decisions of the Resolutions Committee at the Annual Meeting of the Delegate Assembly. Notice of appeal must be submitted in writing to the Resolutions Committee. An appeal must be filed in accordance with the rules established by the Resolutions Committee and approved by the Board of Directors. All appeals require a two-thirds affirmative vote by the Delegate Assembly for consideration.
6. **Amendments to Resolutions** — (Article IX, Section 6) Any proposed amendment to a resolution that does not meet the time requirements as set in Section 3 above shall be immediately remanded to the Resolutions Committee for consideration.
7. **Late Resolutions** — (Article IX, Section 7), Resolutions which are not presented to the Resolutions Committee at least 150 days prior to the Annual Meeting of the Delegate Assembly may be considered only by the following procedure: Such resolutions may be proposed by an Active Member, Association Division, Association Board of Directors, or the Resolutions Committee and submitted in writing to the Resolutions Committee. Any resolution which is not submitted in the manner described above shall not be considered by the Delegate Assembly. Late resolutions shall be considered for approval by the Resolutions Committee. The Resolutions Committee may recommend approval or disapproval of the late resolution to the Delegate Assembly. Any such resolution disapproved by the Resolutions Committee may be appealed by a seventy-five (75) percent majority vote of the delegates present. Delegates seeking authority to present late resolutions at the Annual Meeting of the Delegate Assembly shall provide copies for all delegates present at the meeting, including rationale and relevant supporting documentation.
8. **Order of Resolutions** — Each resolution to be adopted will be considered in the following order of categories: Educational Programs, Financing Public Education, Legislative Activity, Board Operations and Duties, Board Employee Relations, Local State Federal Relations, and District Organization and Elections. Amendment or deletion of existing positions will be done with a single motion unless a delegate wishes a particular position or positions to be considered separately.



ADVOCACY CORE VALUES

The Advocacy Core Values, legislative priorities, and Position Statements guide the IASB Advocacy agenda in support of its membership and ensure a strong collective voice on the highest priority issues and concerns.

IASB is committed to an advocacy program that

- Supports locally elected, non-partisan, and volunteer school board members in providing excellence in local school board governance based upon the Association's Foundational Principles of Effective Governance.
- Supports and protects adequate and equitable funding necessary to provide all students with access to an excellent public education.
- Promotes excellence in student achievement for all Illinois students and fair accountability for academic progress.
- Advocates for legislation that supports the physical and emotional well-being of students and staff.
- Supports a safe and secure learning environment for all; including, but not limited to one in which all are free from bullying, harassment, discrimination, and violence.
- Supports the Association's commitment to educational equity for every student.
- Promotes non-partisan member engagement and provides the tools to enhance advocacy efforts.



NOMINATING COMMITTEE REPORT

AUGUST 2023

The 2023 Nominating Committee proposes the following officer slate for Delegate Assembly consideration, 10:30 a.m., Saturday, November 18, 2023.

President Mark Harms

Flanagan-Cornell Unit District 74

Vice President Tracie Sayre

Triopia Community Unit School District 27

2023 Nominating Committee Membership

Tom Neeley, Chair

Immediate Past President

Chris Buikema

Director, Northwest Division

Mark Christ

Director, Southwestern Division

Linda Eades

Director, Kaskaskia Division

Alva Kreutzer

Director, North Cook Division

Bob Geddeis, Alternate

Director, Kishwaukee Division

Lisa Irvin, Alternate

Director, Egyptian Division

NEW RESOLUTIONS

1. Industrial Construction
2. School Resource Officer Funding
3. Bus Driver Regulations
4. Employment History Review
5. Alternative Safe School Funding

LOCAL – STATE - FEDERAL RELATIONS

1. Industrial Construction

Submitting District: Pleasantdale School District 107

Statement of Resolution: Be it resolved that the Illinois Association of School Boards shall support and encourage legislation that prohibits the construction of industrial facilities near schools. Industrial facilities have negative consequences on schools that are three-fold:

- 1) The health and safety of all students, faculty, and staff,
- 2) The learning outcomes of students, and
- 3) The learning environment of students.

The health consequences and educational barriers associated with industrial zones near schools including, but not limited to pollution, noise, and hazardous diesel exhaust, are well-documented and can have serious long-term effects on the health and well-being of students, faculty, and staff. Furthermore, the presence of industrial zones near schools can negatively impact the quality of education by creating distractions and disruptions. Finally, learning outcomes also have shown to suffer as a result of industrial facility proximity to schools. We urge policymakers and stakeholders to take immediate action to ensure that schools are located in safe environments free from the risks posed by industrial facilities.

District Rationale: Numerous studies have proven that school proximity to industrial zones directly impacts student health risks, academic outcomes, and impedes the learning environment.^{1, 2}

Specifically, studies have shown that schools located closer to highways and industrial facilities had higher risks of respiratory and neurological diseases than those located farther away.³

The health and safety of students, faculty, and staff as well as the promotion of an enriching, distraction-free learning environment is at the core of IASB advocacy. This proposed resolution meets two of the IASB Advocacy Core Values. It advocates for legislation that supports the physical well-being of students and staff. It also supports a safe and secure learning environment for all. In 2011, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (“EPA”) published, “School Siting Guidelines” that confirms, “The overriding

purpose of a school building is provide a safe, healthy and supportive environment in which children can learn.”⁴

This environment includes both indoors and out. The EPA specifically lists industrial pollutants as a contaminant that should be avoided in proximity to a school in principles 1.4, 2.2, 4.3.1, 5.2, 5.6.2, 5.7.2, 6.4, 8.11, 9.6 and refers to sites in close proximity to industrial facilities as “incompatible land” for a school location site. The potential hazards identified included air pollution, soil contamination, ground water contamination, surface water contamination, accidental releases/spills of hazardous chemicals, odors, and heavy vehicular traffic.⁵

Noise distraction due to high-traffic roads or roads with heavy diesel truck traffic were also cited as potential hazards regarding the siting of a school and the EPA recommended distancing schools from such distractions.⁶

Finally, studies have shown that performance rates of schools near industrial facilities also suffer.^{7,8}

The negative impact of industrial facilities is well-documented by both academics and government agencies. The need to protect the health, safety, performance and environment of our students, faculty and staff is great and we ask for the IASB’s support. Additional sources available upon request.

1. Kweon, B. S., Mohai, P., Lee, S., & Sametshaw, A. M. (2018). Proximity of public schools to major highways and industrial facilities, and students’ school performance and health hazards. *Environment and Planning B: Urban Analytics and City Science*, 45(2), 312-329. [Sage Journals](#)
2. [School Siting Guidelines](#). United States Environmental Protection Agency. Office of Children’s Health Protection.
3. Kweon, B. S., Mohai, P., Lee, S., & Sametshaw, A. M. (2018). Proximity of public schools to major highways and industrial facilities, and students’ school performance and health hazards. *Environment and Planning B: Urban Analytics and City Science*, 45(2), 312-329. [Sage Journals](#)
4. [School Siting Guidelines](#). United States Environmental Protection Agency. Office of Children’s Health Protection.
5. Id.

6. Id. at 57.
7. Kweon, B. S., Mohai, P., Lee, S., & Sametshaw, A. M. (2018). Proximity of public schools to major highways and industrial facilities, and students' school performance and health hazards. *Environment and Planning B: Urban Analytics and City Science*, 45(2), 312-329. [Sage Journals](#)
8. Mohai, P., Kweon, B. S., Lee, S., & Ard, K. (2011). Air pollution around schools is linked to poorer student health and academic performance. *Health Affairs*, 30(5), 852-862.

Resolutions Committee Analysis: The committee discussed how industrial construction does not affect most IASB members and some small communities depend on income from industrial facilities with space only available near schools, which would ultimately harm small communities that want the facilities. This should remain under local control. The committee also noted that if it is truly a health concern for children, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) should be brought in to deliberate zoning.

 The Resolutions Committee recommends DO NOT ADOPT.

BOARD-EMPLOYEE RELATIONS

School Resource Officer Funding

Submitting District: Homer CCSD 33C

Statement of Resolution: The Illinois Association of School Boards shall request that the Illinois legislature consider legislation providing educational funding to all school districts to offset the cost of a school resource officer.

District Rationale: The safety of our students and staff is the number one priority of every school and an expectation of all parents who send their children to school each day. According to Education Week, there were 51 school shootings last year in K-12 institutions across the nation which resulted in injuries or deaths. This is an increase from the previous four years with 35, 10, 24 and 24 school shootings, respectively. Illinois school districts are mandated to practice lockdown drills twice a year. One of those drills is required to be in conjunction with local law enforcement. Many schools take additional steps to ensure their buildings are secure and safe such as installing secured vestibules, security cameras, shatter-resistant film on doors and windows, and panic buttons to contact police in an emergency. Some schools have incorporated school shooting training such as ALICE or Run Hide Fight.

All of the above safety measures are important ways to deter or impede a school shooter. In many cases, these measures are not enough. A school resource officer on site who is trained in tactical measures is a critical measure to save lives. Unfortunately, the costs associated with resource officers prohibit schools from implementing this safety measure. If we all want to make safety a top priority, the state and federal governments should provide educational funding to allow schools to hire resource officers.

Resolutions Committee Analysis: The committee agreed that the presence of a School Resource Officer (SRO) helps protect the safety of the children and that there needs to be more funding to help offset the cost of hiring the SROs. Even with grant money to help cover the cost, school districts are left to pick up the remaining cost of the SRO and could use additional funding.

 The Resolutions Committee recommends DO ADOPT.

BOARD-EMPLOYEE RELATIONS

Bus Driver Regulations

Submitting District: Mercer County SD 404

Statement of Resolution: The Illinois Association of School Boards shall support changes to the Federal and State school transportation regulations that return licensing requirements and driver trainer liability back to pre-February 2023 levels at minimum; allow LOCAL training and testing for bus driver candidates; and increase the transportation reimbursement rate from the State of Illinois to 100%.

Regulations that need to be changed, improved, or eliminated altogether include:

1. Local (in-district or ROE) "Behind the Wheel" and classroom required hours should be accepted, not just those from nationally recognized trainers that are only available in commercial driving programs.
2. Remove liability that is borne by new driver trainers concerning the drivers they certify.

District Rationale: School transportation is an issue that varies widely across our state as well as the nation. Some districts are not required to offer bus transportation to their students, while others must transport most of theirs. Those districts who are very large in terms of square miles shoulder a huge physical and financial burden that others do not. Problems with school transportation disproportionately affect rural districts with a large geographic area. The most common problem facing transportation in school districts is the shortage of drivers.

Mercer County School District is the 5th largest district by area in the state of Illinois. Our buses travel 1,931 miles per day on average, totaling 337,965 miles per year. Driving that many miles can take you around the circumference of the earth 13.5 times! In order to get our routes completed by the start of the school day, we often have buses with their first pick-ups at 6:20 to 6:30 a.m. Those students are leaving home a full hour and a half before the first bell even rings. Why are our routes so long in miles and time? Because we cannot hire enough drivers.

Buses and equipment are not the issue. Our recent switch from owning buses to a leasing program has been extremely beneficial. If it was possible to recruit more drivers, we would simply increase the number of bus leases and shorten our routes that way. As most of you may know, there is a nationwide shortage of drivers, with one state going so far as

BOARD-EMPLOYEE RELATIONS

Employment History Review

Submitting District: Unity Point School District 140

Statement of Resolution: Be it resolved that the Illinois Association of School Boards shall request the Illinois legislature consider using the Illinois Department of Child and Family Services (IL-DCFS) Child Abuse and Neglect Tracking System (CANTS) as a means to fulfill the Employment History Review (EHR) (105 ILCS 5/22-94) of Faith's Law.

District Rationale: As it will apply, Faith's Law will require a district to contact employers listed in the EHR form and conduct a review for sexual misconduct allegations. This approach to hiring may prove time consuming and financially limiting for some districts, requiring the addition of personnel, or utilizing outside firms to complete the process. With no findings provided toward this end, another option needs to be considered. At this point there is no guidance on the due diligence process that will be completed for a district to have confidence they are approving an applicant for all employees, contractors, substitutes, and all those with direct contact with students. This lack of guidance could leave districts open for lawsuits based on an individual human resource officer's choice to proceed or deny employment based on the verbal response of a prior employer.

Alternatively, the DCFS CANTS system is an established system that is currently required within the standard FBI and IL State police background checks for all DCFS background checks. The CANTS system would provide an unbiased system to examine allegations of sexual misconduct, giving districts a clear answer on prior misconduct. Additionally, this system could have documented cases outside of employment history, potentially providing a more thorough look into the applicant as a whole. Lastly, as this is a statewide database, employees and contractors that work in multiple districts will not have to reapply through the Illinois State Board of Education's employment history check with each district they will work in. This could alleviate the time constraints that are anticipated with the EHR process.

Resolutions Committee Analysis: The committee understood and agreed that finding a way to help districts implement Faith's Law is important, but they felt this was not the right system to use to fix the issue.

 The Resolutions Committee recommends DO NOT ADOPT.

to assign their National Guardsmen to driving a bus route for their local schools. Why is this happening across the country? What can the Federal and State government do to alleviate the problem?

Driving a school bus is an unusual career. The work is not year-round, and the hours are early but split into two shifts in one day. Between finishing a route in the morning and starting the drop off route in the afternoon doesn't really allow time for a second job. Attracting people to this position requires a decent wage and a licensing process that isn't insurmountable. Since February of this year, the process for licensing bus drivers has become MORE difficult.

Licensing is determined primarily at the federal level. Changes were implemented in February that required additional behind the wheel hours from nationally recognized trainers typically only available through commercial driving programs. This has not only affected bus drivers, but also the entire trucking industry as well. In the past, our Transportation Supervisor was able to give potential drivers their behind the wheel hours and work with them to learn and practice. That is no longer the case. We have been forced to seek out trainers who fulfill these new 2023 requirements outside of our district. With the increased liability placed on new driver trainers, many are hesitant to train candidates who they do not know well or can vouch for personally. Many ROE trainers have quit working with other districts due to this increased liability that makes them personally liable for any driver who trained with them and then has an accident in the future. Why, when there is a national shortage of bus drivers, are we making the process for licensing them much more complicated and out of reach for schools?

As for the transportation reimbursement rate issue also listed above - since the state requires school districts to transport any student living 1.5 miles away from their school building, it should also pay for 100% of the costs associated with bussing them. Busing in the school districts of Illinois varies wildly across the state. Many have \$0 in transportation expenses, while others like Mercer County accrue costs in millions (\$1.4 million at Mercer County in the 2022-2023 school year). Since the transportation burden is so vastly different between districts, and the requirements for such are mandated by the state of Illinois, the transportation costs should be the responsibility of the state as well.

Resolutions Committee Analysis: The committee agreed that the bus driver shortage is affecting most school districts and trying to find a way to help alleviate that is important. The committee felt that helping to ease the requirements and training to become a bus driver will help to improve the shortage that districts are facing.

 The Resolutions Committee recommends DO ADOPT.

FINANCING PUBLIC EDUCATION - LOCAL

Alternative Safe School Funding

Submitting District: Geneseo CUSD 228

Statement of Resolution: Be it resolved that the Illinois Association of School Boards shall advocate for additional funding to be provided for regional alternative safe schools to allow for an elementary-appropriate program, additional funding and approved certification programs for board certified behavior analysts (BCBA) in school districts, and additional flexibility with student discipline to help local districts provide the safest learning environment possible. We also ask that the state legislature review SB100 and make any necessary changes to allow for more local control as it relates to student discipline post-Covid, especially at the elementary and middle school levels.

District Rationale: Area school districts are observing an increase in immature and aggressive behavior in students,

especially at the elementary and middle school levels post-COVID. Local districts are doing the best they can with the resources available but are not equipped to handle the rise in these student characteristics. The state has increased funding, awareness, and resources to address Social Emotional Learning (SEL) but has not done the same for these specific student characteristics or concerns.

Resolutions Committee Analysis: The committee discussed the current IASB Position Statement 2.33 that already states IASB will advocate using Evidence-Based Funding (EBF) to support funding for alternative schools. Members also discussed a possible review of SB 100, which encouraged limiting student suspensions and expulsions and established a parent-teacher advisory committee that would develop, with the school board, policy guidelines on pupil discipline.



The Resolutions Committee recommends DO NOT ADOPT.

DO NOT PRESENT

1. Delegate Assembly Mail-In Voting
2. Schools As Polling Place Choice
3. Fully Fund IDEA
4. Suicide Prevention Education

Per the IASB Constitution that has been approved by the IASB Board of Directors, the Resolutions Committee has the authority to recommend Do Adopt, Do Not Adopt or Do Not Present a Resolution. The following Resolutions were recommended as Do Not Present at the Resolutions Committee meeting in August and will not be presented at Delegate Assembly. They are included in this report as informational only.

Delegate Assembly Mail-in Voting

Submitting District: Fremont SD 79

Statement of Resolution: Be it resolved that the Illinois Association of School Boards shall support and amend that all delegates from all the school boards that are members of the Association are represented every year at the Delegate Assembly either by being in person or by their official signed ballots.

Resolutions Committee Analysis: The committee agreed that having more districts attend at the annual Delegate Assembly meeting is very important, but they had concerns about the proposed timeline to get the votes in, along with concerns that hearing floor discussion at the meeting could change some districts votes. Casting the vote before the meeting would not allow for the districts participating in mail-in ballots to hear deliberation in those discussions.

There was concern from the committee regarding the timeline proposed to receive the mail-in ballots along with concerns about solidifying quorum and validating the registered delegate is casting the vote for their corresponding district. Other concerns include how quorum would be established and the uncertainty of validating who was voting virtually. It was noted that it is not clear how many districts cannot afford to send a delegate to vote. The only way to make a change to Delegate Assembly voting would be through a Constitutional amendment.

⊗ The Resolutions Committee recommends DO NOT PRESENT.

Schools as Polling Place Choice

Submitting Districts: Wilmette SD 39 and Wheeling CCSD 21

Statement of Resolution: Be it resolved that the Illinois Association of School Boards shall work to request that the Illinois General Assembly amend Illinois Compiled Statute 10 ILCS 5/11-4.1 (from Ch. 46, par. 11-4.1) such that school districts will have the right to refuse to have their schools used as polling places during any election cycle.

Resolutions Committee Analysis: While the committee agreed and understood that it should be up to the schools whether their facilities are used as polling places, the committee pointed out that IASB already has Position Statement, 7.08, stating that IASB will support legislation that allows school districts to refuse to be used as a polling place.

⊗ The Resolutions Committee recommends DO NOT PRESENT.

Fully Fund Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA)

Submitting District: Naperville CUSD 203

Statement of Resolution: The Illinois Association of School Boards will strongly advocate for increased federal funding for the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA), and full funding of IDEA in the next ten years.

Resolutions Committee Analysis: The committee agreed that more funding for IDEA is needed but they did not feel that having a time constraint of ten years was feasible. The committee felt that the current IASB Position statement, 2.04, that already advocates for adequate funding for IDEA made this resolution redundant.

⊗ The Resolutions Committee recommends DO NOT PRESENT.

Suicide Prevention Education

Submitting District: Warren THSD 121

Statement of Resolution: Be it resolved that the Illinois Association of School Boards (IASB) shall advocate for the adoption of state legislation to strongly encourage and fund district suicide prevention education measures including but not limited to:

- Legislation strongly encouraging and funding school district provision of education materials to K-12 families on safe gun storage and suicide prevention.
- Legislation strongly encouraging and funding schools and police authorities to provide no-cost or low-cost gun storage solutions to the community.

Resolutions Committee Analysis: The committee agreed that education on suicide prevention is important, but they do not feel that advocating for gun storage should be included in the language of this resolution.

⊗ The Resolutions Committee recommends DO NOT PRESENT.

MY BOARD'S RECOMMENDATION

Agree	Disagree	NEW RESOLUTIONS
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1. Industrial Construction (Do not Adopt)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2. School Resource Officer Funding (Do Adopt)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	3. Bus Driver Regulations (Do Adopt)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	4. Employment History Review (Do not Adopt)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	5. Alternative Safe School Funding (Do not Adopt)

Click [here](#) for link to current Position Statements



Illinois Association
of School Boards

Lighting the Way to Excellence in School Governance

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