

2024 Resolutions Committee Report

For the 2024 Delegate Assembly
on Saturday, November 23, 2024

SEPTEMBER 2024



2921 Baker Drive
Springfield, IL 62703
(217) 528-9688
Fax (217) 528-2831

One Imperial Place
1 East 22nd Street, Suite 310
Lombard, IL 60148-6120
(630) 629-3776
Fax (630) 629-3940

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

Delegate Assembly Registration & Credentials for Attending Delegates



Delegate Assembly

Saturday, November 23, 2024
10:30 a.m.

Regency A/B/C,
Hyatt West Tower

- All Delegate Assembly participants are strongly encouraged to pre-register. Online registration can be completed by your district's roster manager at www.iasb.com. If you have any questions regarding registration, please contact registrar@iasb.com.
- Delegate packet pickup, registrant changes, and last-minute registrations (if necessary), will take place in the IASB Info Center on Friday, November 22 as well as in front of Regency A/B/C of the Hyatt West Tower on Saturday morning, November 23.
- Credentials are required for delegates to be seated. Credentials will include the **2024 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 on Saturday morning.

Voting at Delegate Assembly

Physical clickers will be handed out to all delegates with proper credentials. 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

Thursday, October 31, 2024, 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 school board should select one individual board member to serve as its delegate. Join the IASB Governmental Relations team on Thursday, October 31 at noon for a webinar to learn more about the Delegate Assembly process and voting, the proposed resolutions, and to get your Delegate Assembly questions answered.

September 2024

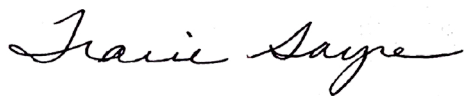
Board Presidents and Administrators,

This report outlines proposals to be acted upon at the annual meeting of the IASB Delegate Assembly on Saturday, November 23, 2024, 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 on the election of IASB officers, a Constitutional amendment, and adoption of IASB Position Statements on issues that reflect the interests of boards of education across the state.

Your board will choose one delegate and register that delegate online with IASB in advance. Please discuss with your board the topics that will come before the Delegate Assembly for action to prepare your district's delegate to vote on behalf of your board. I also want to highlight two new additions to this year's report, the "Local School Board Guidance for discussing IASB Resolutions" and "Local School Board Guidance for discussing IASB Constitutional Amendment." I hope these pages serve as a valuable resource for your board in preparing for this discussion. The decisions made by the Assembly will set the course for IASB's legislative initiatives.

We look forward to our work together in November.



Tracie Sayre, IASB Resolutions Chair and Vice President



TABLE OF CONTENTS

| | |
|--|----|
| 2024 IASB Resolutions Committee | 4 |
| Delegate Assembly Agenda | 5 |
| 2024 Delegate Assembly Business Rules | 6 |
| IASB Constitution, Article IX: Resolutions..... | 7 |
| Advocacy Core Values..... | 8 |
| Nominating Committee Report..... | 9 |
| IASB Constitutional Amendment..... | 10 |
| Consent Agenda Resolutions | 11 |
| Resolutions Eligible for Appeal..... | 14 |
| Resolutions Not Eligible for Appeal..... | 17 |
| Local School Board Guidance for Discussing IASB Resolutions..... | 20 |
| Local School Board Delegate Direction (Resolutions)..... | 21 |
| Local School Board Guidance for Discussing IASB Constitutional Amendment | 22 |
| Local School Board Delegate Direction (Constitutional Amendment)..... | 22 |

SERVICE OF THE FOLLOWING SCHOOL BOARD MEMBERS ON THE 2024 RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE IS ACKNOWLEDGED WITH SINCERE APPRECIATION



**CHAIR,
RESOLUTIONS
IASB Vice President**
Tracie Sayre



IASB PRESIDENT
Mark Harms



**IMMEDIATE PAST
PRESIDENT**
Simon Kampwerth Jr.



ABE LINCOLN
Amy Reynolds



BLACKHAWK
Julie Wagner



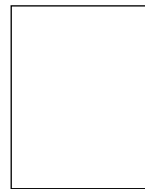
**CENTRAL ILLINOIS
VALLEY**
Jason Cowen



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
Noel Beard



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 Delegate Assembly Business Rules
4. President's Report, Mark Harms
5. Executive Director's Report, Kimberly A. Small, J.D.
6. Financial Report, Marc Tepper
7. Election of Officers
 - A. Nominating Committee Report, Simon Kampwerth, Nominating Committee Chair
8. Constitutional Amendment
9. Resolutions Committee Report, Tracie Sayre, Resolutions Committee Chair
 - A. Consent Agenda
 - B. New Resolutions
 - C. Amended Existing Position Statement
 - D. Appealed Resolutions
10. Adjournment



2024 DELEGATE ASSEMBLY BUSINESS RULES

1. **Business Procedures** — Robert’s Rules of Order Newly Revised shall govern in all cases to which they are applicable and in which they are not incompatible with the Constitution and any special rules the Association may adopt, provided those rules are in compliance with federal, state, and local laws.
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 provided written notice to the Resolutions Committee at least thirty (30) days prior to the Annual Meeting of the Delegate Assembly, 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.
12. **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.



IASB CONSTITUTION, ARTICLE IX: RESOLUTIONS

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.
4. **Annual Review** — (Article IX, Section 4) The Resolutions Committee shall annually review currently in force position statements and belief statements to determine whether they are consistent with the current positions or beliefs of Association members. The Resolutions Committee shall recommend that the Delegate Assembly amend or rescind any position statement or belief statement that is not consistent with the current positions or beliefs 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.



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 2024

The 2024 Nominating Committee proposes the following officer slate for Delegate Assembly consideration, 10:30 a.m., Saturday, November 23, 2024.

President Mark Harms

Flanagan-Cornell Unit District 74

Vice President Tracie Sayre

Triopia Community Unit School District 27

2024 Nominating Committee Membership

Simon Kampwerth

Immediate Past President

Chris Buikema

Director, Northwest Division

Lisa Irvin

Director, Egyptian Division

Mark Christ

Director, Southwestern Division

Linda Eades

Director, Kaskaskia Division

Bob Geddeis, Alternate

Director, Kishwaukee Division

IASB CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

The IASB Board of Directors presents the following IASB Constitutional Amendment to the Delegate Assembly.

The IASB Board of Directors passed a motion on August 24, 2024, to present this proposed IASB Constitutional Amendment to the Delegate Assembly. Since constitutional amendments are presented by the Board of Directors and as such are not recommendations made by the Resolutions Committee, this constitutional amendment will not be included on the consent agenda. It must receive a two-thirds vote of all delegates present and voting for adoption. The crossed-out portion of the proposed constitutional amendment is the proposed deletion to the IASB Constitution, and the underlined portion is the proposed amendment to the IASB Constitution.

Rationale for Amendment to Article XI, Section 5

While the current language references the use of Robert's Rules of Order, it does not specify how the Association should proceed if there is a conflict between Robert's Rules of Order and the Association's Constitution or special rules. This language would give IASB the authority to adopt constitutional language and special rules that may not conform to Robert's Rules of Order and specify that the Association's Constitution and special rules outrank Robert's Rules of Order, provided no federal, state, or local laws are violated.

Proposed IASB Constitutional Amendment:

XI. MISCELLANEOUS

Section 5. Parliamentary Practice – ~~Questions~~ of parliamentary practice shall be decided according to Robert's Rules of Order, most recent edition. The rules contained in the current edition of Robert's Rules of Order Newly Revised shall govern the Association in all cases to which they are applicable and in which they are not incompatible with the Constitution and any special rules the Association may adopt, provided those rules are in compliance with federal, state, and local laws.

CONSENT AGENDA RESOLUTIONS

For all of the below resolutions, numbered 1 through 6, the Resolutions Committee recommends **DO ADOPT**.

1. Dual Language
2. EBF Authorized Charter School Funding
3. Tax Increment Financing (TIF) Accountability
4. Faith's Law — Centralized State Agency for EHRs
5. Health Care Coverage
6. Polling Place— Amendment to Position Statement 7.08

The following resolutions all received a “Do Adopt” recommendation from the Resolutions Committee. When they are presented to the Delegate Assembly, they will be put forth on a consent agenda. Delegates will have the opportunity to pull any of the resolutions from the consent agenda for discussion on the floor about that resolution. Resolutions that are not pulled from the consent agenda will be put forth for a vote to approve all that remain on the consent agenda.

EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS


1. Dual Language

Submitting District: School District U-46

Statement of Resolution: Be it resolved that the Illinois Association of School Boards shall support legislation affirming that the attainment of the Illinois State Seal of Biliteracy satisfies the Illinois world language requirement for graduation.

District Rationale: U-46 has a large Dual Language program in grades K through 12. By high school many Dual Language students are bilingual and biliterate. While they may not take a world language course in high school, they may take other academic courses in Spanish, including Civics, AP US History, Psychology, Algebra I, Geometry, and others. In 2024, two hundred eighty-nine of U-46's recent graduates earned the Illinois State Seal of Biliteracy.

Resolutions Committee Analysis: The IASB Resolutions Committee determined that providing additional flexibility and allowing reasonable alternative qualifications, such as the Seal of Biliteracy, to meet the world language graduation requirement is a benefit for students.

 The Resolutions Committee recommends DO ADOPT.

FINANCING PUBLIC EDUCATION: STATE

2. EBF Authorized Charter School Funding

Submitting District: Woodland CCSD 50

Statement of Resolution: Be it resolved that the Illinois Association of School Boards shall urge the adoption of an Evidence-Based Funding (EBF) formula for State Authorized Charter Schools that aligns with the funding formula used for every other public school in the state of Illinois.

District Rationale: Illinois' EBF formula addresses a school district's funding allocation in many areas of student need, including, low income, special education, and English Learner Education. In the six years since its inception, EBF has done much to help close Illinois' drastic funding and achievement gaps between schools in property-rich and property-poor districts, as well as between schools in predominantly white communities and schools that serve predominantly students of color.

Rather than the current formula for funding State Authorized Charter Schools, which is based on the school district's average per pupil expenditure amount, an EBF approach that is based on the needs of the students enrolled in the State Authorized Charter School, would be more equitable to both the home district and Charter School and more accurately reflect funding levels commensurate with the amount of additional resources needed to ensure the success of all learners enrolled in the Charter School as well as the home district.

Resolutions Committee Analysis: The Committee agreed that the current method for funding State Authorized Charter Schools is inequitable. Since EBF was enacted to ensure that public schools receive state funding based on the unique needs of their student population, state charter school funding should reflect that same principle.

 The Resolutions Committee recommends DO ADOPT.

FINANCING PUBLIC EDUCATION LOCAL

3. Tax Increment Financing (TIF) Accountability

Submitting District: Skokie SD 69

Statement of Resolution: Be it resolved that the Illinois Association of School Boards shall advocate for the Illinois General Assembly and Governor to enact legislation that

reforms the TIF process in a manner that is sensible and responsible, keeps communities whole, and prioritizes greater accountability to taxpayers.

Specific measures include:

- Create a TIF approval process that empowers taxing bodies to ensure fairness.
- Authorize the Joint Review Board to approve or disapprove the creation of a TIF.
- Ensure the voting structure reflects the proportional impact of a proposed TIF.
- Require disclosure to taxpayers on the cost of a TIF to the community prior to its approval.
- Include information about the impact of a TIF on tax bills of all taxpayers impacted by the TIF, and
- Publish annual tax revenues from the TIF and make that information available to the community.

District Rationale: It has been almost 40 years since Position Statement 2.28 was adopted and 30 years since it was last amended. In that time, abuse of the TIF system has become rampant and uncontrolled. It has been 10 years since Position Statement 2.47 was adopted which addresses the escalating egregious abuse of the TIF system. Since 1986 Skokie School District 69 has suffered under the burden of continuous and multiple TIF districts that has diverted millions of dollars of school funding, much to the detriment of the children of the district. This TIF burden has created an unfair tax burden on the residents of our district, and diversion of school funding to non-education related village use. In addition, recent analysis of the impact of the cumulative effect of all the TIF districts on Cook County taxpayers estimates that the distributed burden results in at least a 10% increase in the property tax burden of the citizens of the county, who have no say in the implementation of many of the TIF districts.

IASB must take a stronger position on the deleterious effects of TIF under the current law and actively advocate for reform or elimination of the current system.

Resolutions Committee Analysis: The Committee determined that school districts face numerous challenges as it relates to TIFs, including the overuse of TIFs, the length of TIFs, and the fiscal impact of TIFs on taxpayers within the school district community. Given these challenges, taxing bodies most impacted by TIFs such as school districts should have a meaningful voice in the approval of a TIF and reform is needed.

 The Resolutions Committee recommends DO ADOPT.

BOARD OPERATIONS AND DUTIES

4. Faith's Law — Centralized State Agency for EHRs

Submitting District: Lake Forest CHSD 115 and Lake Forest SD 67

Statement of Resolution: Be it resolved that the Illinois Association of School Boards shall request that the Illinois Legislature require the Illinois State Board of Education (ISBE), or another appropriate entity, create a statewide database as a means to fulfill the Employment History Review (EHR) requirement of Faith's Law Employment History Review (EHR) (105 ILCS 5/22-94).

District Rationale: With the implementation of Faith's Law, Illinois must ensure that there is a streamlined, inclusive, and universal system for reporting and accountability to ensure that no alleged offender is overlooked by any school district. At present, school districts must complete multiple EHRs for applicants which is burdensome on districts.

Resolutions Committee Analysis: The Committee determined that requiring each school district to fulfill the requirements of the EHRs is burdensome on individual school districts. Creating a centralized entity responsible for EHRs would streamline the process and allow for more accurate and consistent completion of EHRs.

 The Resolutions Committee recommends DO ADOPT.

BOARD EMPLOYEE RELATIONS

5. Health Care Coverage

Submitting District: Tuscola CUSD 301

Statement of Resolution: Be it resolved that the Illinois Association of School Boards shall support changes that requires the Illinois Department of Central Management Services to create a unified health plan for school districts to opt into to provide equitable insurance coverage to all school staff across the state of Illinois.


District Rationale: The safety and well-being of our staff and students is the number one priority of every school. While strides have been made through the legislature to increase the safety of students and staff, health insurance is left to each district to find and secure. Insurance costs rise and fall based on the claim history of each school and/or school district. Attempts have been made to help mitigate the cost by creating insurance consortiums whether self-funded or through purchasing insurance from insurance companies. The Egyptian Trust is one of the self-funded groups that has seen a decline in membership as costs have soared.

By consolidating school districts into one plan/group, the number of employees covered would equal that of many large universities in the state and thus with large numbers would bring the risk down and thus the cost of insurance down. This will also prevent school districts from having to "shop" for insurance for their school district, thus saving time. Each school district would still be allowed to pay for all or a part of the insurance of its own employees, but the overall cost of insurance would be reduced due to the lower overall risk due to the number of insured. The school districts would also be able to offer less expensive insurance options to their members and families, which most small districts can't afford to do. Each school district would be able to offer a

multitude of policies based on what the Illinois Department of Central Management Service could negotiate. This is win-win for both the employees and the districts.

Resolutions Committee Analysis: The Committee determined that the high costs of providing high-quality health insurance to district employees and the limited

availability of insurance plans for school districts in multiple counties throughout the state is a serious problem. Providing school districts with the option to join Central Management Services would allow more health insurance choices for employees while decreasing costs for school districts.

 The Resolutions Committee recommends DO ADOPT.

RESOLUTION TO AMEND EXISTING POSITION STATEMENT

The following resolution to amend an existing position statement received a “Do Adopt” recommendation from the Resolutions Committee. The portion of the proposed resolution not underlined was previously adopted by the Delegate Assembly. The portion of the proposed resolution underlined is the proposed amendment to the existing Position Statement. This resolution will be present on the consent agenda along with the other five resolutions that received a “Do Adopt” recommendation.

DISTRICT ORGANIZATION AND ELECTIONS

6. Polling Place — Amendment to Position Statement 7.08

Submitting District: Lincolnshire-Prairie View SD 103; Diamond Lake SD 76; and Hawthorn CCSD 73

Statement of Resolution to Amend Existing Position Statement:


7.08 POLLING PLACES IN SCHOOLS (Adopted 2007; Amended 2009)

The Illinois Association of School Boards shall support legislation that amends the Election Code to allow a school district to refuse to be used as a polling place during elections for student safety reasons. If a school building is used as a polling place, the safety of the children and staff should not be compromised, and voters must be physically separated from students when the school is in session. School districts should not be mandated to close on Election Day if none of the buildings used by students within the district serve as polling places.

District Rationale: The Illinois Election Code (10 ILCS 5) is periodically amended by the legislature to designate the national general Election Day as a legal school holiday under the School Code. Presently this mandate applies to all schools across Illinois, irrespective of whether any district buildings are utilized as polling places. Districts where buildings are not designated as polling places should have the option to remain open on Election Day. The rationale for this proposal is multi-faceted:

- Safety is not compromised in districts where buildings are not polling places.
- Closure on a Tuesday disrupts the school week and undermines learning continuity.
- Additional holidays extend the school year, either at its beginning or end.
- Given that a vast majority of employers do not observe this holiday, finding childcare for younger children poses a significant inconvenience and cost for parents.
- While the holiday grants staff and voting-age students a full day off to vote, existing accommodations already facilitate voter participation, such as:
 - o Polls open for an extended period on Election Day (i.e., a 13-hour window).
 - o Alternatives like vote by mail and early voting, including weekend hours.

Resolutions Committee Analysis: The Committee determined that if a school is not being used as a polling place, the safety of the students is not at risk. Therefore, it should be left up to local control as to whether the school district observes Election Day as a designated state holiday.

 The Resolutions Committee recommends DO ADOPT.

RESOLUTIONS ELIGIBLE FOR APPEAL

For all the below resolutions, numbered 7 through 10, the Resolutions Committee recommends **DO NOT ADOPT**.

- 7. Cellphone Usage
- 8. Office of Inspector General
- 9. Faith’s Law — EHRs for Current Employees
- 10. Criminal Background Check

The following resolutions all received a “Do Not Adopt” recommendation from the Resolutions Committee. With a “Do Not Adopt” recommendation, the following proposals may be appealed by the submitting district by October 23, 2024. If the resolution is appealed by the deadline, it requires a two-thirds affirmative vote by the Delegate Assembly for consideration.

BOARD OPERATIONS AND DUTIES

7. Cellphone Usage

Submitting District: Edwardsville CUSD 7

Statement of Resolution: Be it resolved that the Illinois Association of School Boards shall request that the Illinois legislature consider legislation that empowers school boards to adopt policy regarding the use of student owned wireless communications devices. Specifically, school districts will be required to create policy that states that students may not use wireless communication devices during instructional time, except in certain cases, e.g. monitoring a health condition or included in the individualized educational plan. A teacher or school administrator may designate a location for wireless devices, and such devices must be silenced and put away as directed.

Legislation would allow schools to prohibit use of wireless communication devices during lunchtime and transitioning between classes. In addition, the Illinois Association of School Boards shall request that the Illinois legislature consider legislation that requires every school district to adopt a policy that prohibits and prevents student access to social media on Internet access provided by the school district and district owned devices, except when expressly directed by a teacher for educational purposes.

District Rationale: Student access to cell phones in schools has the adverse effect of attention fragmentation in an academic environment and negatively impacts real social engagement. According to Gallup data, American teens spend five hours a day on social media (TikTok, YouTube). According to social psychologist Dr. Jonathan Haidt, author of “The Anxious Generation: How the rewiring of Childhood

is Creating an Epidemic of Mental Illness,” the phone is the greatest distraction device ever invented. In schools, he writes, phones need to be locked up in a locker or secure pouch.’ Florida and Indiana have passed legislation regarding the use of wireless communication devices in schools. Kentucky, Vermont, Tennessee, Virginia, and Kansas are considering similar laws. The U.K., Australia, Finland, and the Netherlands, and others, have mandated phone free schools. Researchers indicate overuse of smartphones leads to poor academic performance, negatively affects a child’s emotional stability and the laws reduce distractions in the classroom, cut down on bullying through social media and encourage social interaction.

Resolutions Committee Analysis: The committee agreed that cell phone usage during school is a growing concern, and that research shows that it can negatively impact instructional time and student mental health. However, the Committee did not support a statewide mandate and found that cell phone usage is best governed locally. Committee members determined that cell phone policies could pose safety, student discipline, and fiscal challenges for school districts. Given these challenges, this is best left to each local district. Last, there is a current IASB PRESS policy already available to districts. PRESS policy provides school boards with flexibility to create a cell phone usage policy specific to each district’s needs.

 The Resolutions Committee recommends **DO NOT ADOPT**.

BOARD OPERATIONS AND DUTIES

8. Office of Inspector General

Submitting Division: South Cook Division Executive Committee

Statement of Resolution: Be it resolved that the Illinois Association of School Boards shall support, request and encourage legislation that will develop a state funded Office of Inspector General and/or expand the state or counties Office of Inspector General’s jurisdiction to investigate allegations of waste, fraud, financial mismanagement, dereliction of duty and employee misconduct in local public schools for all employees, up to and including the

Superintendent and school board members. Legislation for an Office of Inspector General will support its primary functions to ensure integrity in the operations of local public-school districts, review of systems, practices, procedures to determine their efficacy in preventing waste, fraud, financial mismanagement, employee misconduct and dereliction of duty.

District Rationale: The establishment of an Office of Inspector General (OIG) for local public schools to ensure accountability, transparency, and the efficient use of public funds is necessary throughout the entire state.

Below are instances where an OIG has been beneficial, along with additional facts supporting the rationale for adopting this resolution. Instances of OIG Benefits:

1. CPS Assistant Principal Embezzlement — An investigation by the CPS Inspector General revealed that an assistant principal stole \$273,000 from an after-school program. This discovery highlights the importance of having an OIG to uncover and address financial misconduct in schools.
2. Waste and Mismanagement in Tech Device Tracking — The CPS Inspector General identified significant waste and mismanagement due to a flawed system for tracking technology devices. This finding underscores the need for an OIG to ensure proper resource management and prevent wasteful expenditures.
3. Record High Government Ethics Complaints — A report indicated that ethics complaints in Illinois government reached a new record in 2022. An OIG can help address and reduce such complaints by providing oversight and ensuring ethical conduct in public schools.

Facts about Illinois' Public Schools

1. Student Demographics and Enrollment — As of 2022, Illinois public schools serve approximately 1,925,415 students across 3,840 schools and 852 school districts. Around 49% of the student population is identified as low income, highlighting the need for equitable resource allocation and oversight to support these students effectively.
2. Financial Expenditure — In 2023, the Illinois Comptroller expended approximately \$14.69 billion on public education, with appropriations at approximately \$20.5 billion. Illinois spends an average of \$17,293 per pupil, significantly higher than the US average of \$13,494.
3. Instructional and Operational Spending — In FY2022, Illinois school districts spent \$10,638 per pupil on instruction and \$17,952 per pupil on operations.
4. Academic Performance — Only 35% of students are proficient in English Language Arts (ELA), and 27% are proficient in Math. Out of 1,925,415 students enrolled in Illinois public schools, 1,251,519 are failing ELA and 1,405,552 are failing Math. An OIG can

identify areas where resources are not being utilized effectively to enhance student performance.

5. Funding Sources — Illinois school districts rely on 63% local funds, 24.2% state funds, and 12.3% federal funds. The diverse funding sources necessitate robust oversight to ensure accountability and proper use of funds from all levels of government.

States with Office of Inspector General in School Districts: Several states and large school districts have already established Offices of Inspector General, demonstrating their effectiveness in ensuring accountability and transparency:

1. City of Los Angeles Unified School District — The L.A. Unified School Dist. (LAUSD) has an established OIG to conduct audits, investigations, and reviews to ensure accountability and integrity in the use of public funds.
2. Florida Dept. of Education — The Florida Department of Education has an OIG responsible for promoting accountability, efficiency, and effectiveness through investigations and audits.
3. Detroit Michigan Public Schools — Detroit Public Schools Community District (DPSCD) has an OIG to investigate fraud, waste, and abuse and to provide oversight to improve operations.
4. Philadelphia School District — The School District of Philadelphia has an OIG to conduct investigations and audits, ensuring the integrity and accountability of district operations.

Conclusion: Establishing an OIG for local public schools in Illinois is essential to ensure accountability, transparency, and the efficient use of public funds. By addressing financial misconduct, waste, and mismanagement, an OIG can significantly improve the quality of education and ensure that resources are used effectively to benefit all students.

Resolutions Committee Analysis: While Committee members agreed that oversight and accountability for public schools is of the utmost importance, the Committee identified many laws and processes currently in place that already apply. Thus, legal remedies already exist to hold school districts accountable and expanding or creating a new state agency is not necessary.

 The Resolutions Committee recommends **DO NOT ADOPT.**

BOARD EMPLOYEE RELATIONS

9. Faith's Law — EHRs for Current Employees

Submitting District: Lake Forest CHSD 115 and SD 67

Statement of Resolution: Be it resolved that the Illinois Association of School Boards shall request that the Illinois Legislature revise Faith's Law (105ILCS 5/22-94) to permit

individual school districts to conduct Employment History Reviews (EHRs) for current employees as well as new hires.

District Rationale: Faith’s Law currently applies to new hires only. Since the purpose of the law is to protect children, it would be appropriate for school districts to be granted the ability to require current employees to comply with the self-disclosure and employment history review requirements as well.

Resolutions Committee Analysis: Committee members determined that conducting EHRs for current employees could cause confusion and pose legal and collective bargaining challenges for school districts. Given these challenges, these employment decisions are best left to each local district and its attorneys.

 The Resolutions Committee recommends
DO NOT ADOPT.

DISTRICT ORGANIZATION AND ELECTIONS

10. Criminal Background Check

Submitting District: Joliet THSD 204

Statement of Resolution: Be it resolved that the Illinois Association of School Boards shall require all school board candidates to have a criminal background check before they submit their petition. It is each candidate’s responsibility to get a criminal background check from the regional office of education. It will be the candidate’s responsibility to contact the ROE to make the appointment

and acquire the paperwork needed. It is up to the Regional Office of Education to get the results of the background check for the candidate. The background check may be emailed, picked up, or mailed to the candidate. It may be the ROE decision on how they distribute the result. It is the candidate’s responsibility to turn in the background check to their prospective clerk at the same time they turn in their signatures. It is on the prospective clerk to make sure that the candidate has no infamous crimes on their report before they are put on the ballot. Infamous crimes include felony, bribery, perjury, domestic violence, and sex offender. Now therefore it will be resolved on how criminal background checks are performed on school board members.

District Rationale: There is a current law that states that no school board member can be convicted of an infamous crime. However, there is no oversight that is making sure that this is completed. Our resolution makes sure that there is oversight on this law.

Resolutions Committee Analysis: The Committee agreed that it is critical that school board members maintain the highest ethical standards. However, Committee members determined that background checks for school board candidates create a different election standard for school board members as compared to other elected officials. Also, it could cause financial and procedural challenges for potential school board members. These challenges could deter qualified candidates from running for a school board.

 The Resolutions Committee recommends
DO NOT ADOPT.

RESOLUTIONS NOT ELIGIBLE FOR APPEAL

For all the below resolutions, numbered 1 through 3,
the Resolutions Committee recommends **DO NOT PRESENT**.

1. Constructional Change - Mail-in Voting
2. Constitutional Change — Finance Section
3. Faith's Law — CANTS

The following resolutions all received a “Do Not Present” recommendation from the Resolutions Committee. With a “Do Not Present” recommendation, the proposals are not subject to appeal and will not be presented at the Delegate Assembly. They are included in this report for informational purposes only.

1. Constructional Change - 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 their Constitution so that all member school districts can have the opportunity to vote at the Delegate Assembly. The last sentence of Article III Delegate Assembly and Annual Conference, Section 2 Delegate Assembly in the Constitution of the Illinois Association of School Boards shall be amended to read:

“Voting shall be done by the respective delegate or alternate either in person at the assembly or email ballot due by noon on the Friday prior to the assembly.”

District Rationale: This is a revised resolution from 2023 of the proposal to have all, not just some of the school districts in Illinois, represented at the Delegate Assembly during the Joint Annual Conference. Out of over 850 school districts that are IASB members, only 409 delegates in 2022 and 417 in 2023 were in person to actually vote and have a voice for their district.

In 2023, the original resolution ended up as Do Not Present because it created too many questions about how it would be implemented and what changes would have to be made. The Resolution Committee had (1) concerns about the proposed timeline to get the votes in; (2) validating registered delegate is casting; (3) not hearing floor discussions during assembly; (4) solidifying quorum; and finally (5) if absent districts truly can't afford to send delegate. The following are answers to those concerns:

1. The timeline of when to get the email votes in can be up to the Resolution Committee depending on how much time is enough time to count the ballots before the assembly. We suggest, as is in the Statement of Resolution, that all email ballots be turned in by noon on the Friday before the assembly meeting. Any ballots

turned in after that deadline will not be counted and not be included in the voting at the assembly.

2. Validating that ballots come from a registered district delegate would be very simple to identify since the ballots are all emailed in. As long as the email address it is being sent from is an official board address, each district will have just one email ballot to turn in. Once a district has sent in their votes for that assembly event, their voting privilege is done.
3. In September, the Resolution Committee Report goes out to each member district where then the delegate reviews the document with their Board to see how they as a group want the delegate to vote in November at the assembly. The delegate takes with them to the assembly the decision of how their Board wants them to vote, so the floor discussions shouldn't change how the delegates vote anyway. The delegate is voting on the Board's behalf. They're voting on their Boards' decisions, not their own.
4. In the Constitution of the IASB, it states in Article III Delegate Assembly, Section 6 Quorum: “A quorum of the Delegate Assembly for the purpose of transacting business shall consist of a simple majority of the number of delegates present when the Assembly is first convened.”

It won't matter how many non-present delegates vote during the meeting because the quorum is always based on how many delegates are in-person in the room.

The assembly has no set magical number like a regular Board meeting does with a majority of the seven members having to be present. The Delegate Assembly quorum is just whoever happens to be there when it starts. The email ballots should not have any bearing on the assembly's quorum.
5. When this resolution was presented to the Resolution Committee last year, it is true that there wasn't any evidence that some districts didn't have delegates at the assembly because of costs, but this year, we have done some research. Of the over 800-member school districts in the state, emails were sent out to 100 districts in eight divisions in southern Illinois asking whether they send a delegate to the assembly. Of those who don't send one, it was asked if it is because it's

not in their budget to do so. Out of that sample group that were contacted, a quarter of them responded, and half of those confirmed that they could not afford to send their delegates to the assembly. True, it is not an overwhelming result, but it does show that some districts are never able to participate in voting.

This resolution is not a substitute or alternative for districts to not attend the conference or the assembly; rather it's an option and opportunity for districts that are just not able to attend to still be able to participate in some way in our legislative event and to have a voice in our process.

Resolutions Committee Analysis: The Committee determined that the proposal is a proposed Constitutional amendment and not a resolution. As stated in the IASB Constitution, proposed amendments to the Constitution shall be submitted to the Board of Directors. This resolution was provided to the Board of Directors.

⊗ The Resolutions Committee recommends
DO NOT PRESENT.

2. Constitutional Change — Finance Section

Submitting Board: South Cook Division Governing Board

Statement of Resolution: Be it resolved that the IASB shall support a constitutional change to the finance section to include the following provision under its finance section:

- a. **Dues Invoicing:** The IASB shall adopt a policy to ensure that the invoicing of annual dues for Active, Affiliate, Associate, and Service Associate Members includes detailed itemization of charges, a clear description of services provided, disclosure and details of any unique multipliers used, and is formatted in a user-friendly and easy-to-read manner.
- b. **Annual Increase Notification:** The IASB shall establish policies and procedures to inform member school boards of any potential annual increase in dues. This shall include providing a clear rationale for such increases, outlining the factors contributing to the adjustment, and ensuring that members have adequate opportunity to review and provide feedback on proposed changes.
- c. **Implementation:** This amendment shall take effect immediately upon its adoption by the Illinois Association of School Boards. The Board of Directors of the Illinois Association of School Boards shall be responsible for implementing the policies and procedures outlined in this amendment, including the revision of invoicing practices and the establishment of communication protocols regarding dues increases.

District Rationale: The concern of transparency, accountability and communications are currently being debated in almost every sector throughout the country. The proposed constitutional amendment to the Finance section will help improve transparency, accountability,

and communication regarding membership dues. This amendment includes provisions for detailed invoicing, notification of annual increases, and immediate implementation of these policies. Below are the supporting statements and rationale for this resolution.

Rationale:

- o **Transparency:** Detailed itemization and clear descriptions of services provided will enhance transparency, allowing members to understand exactly what they are paying for.
- o **Accountability:** By disclosing any unique multipliers used, the IASB can ensure fairness and accountability in its dues calculations.
- o **User-Friendly:** A user-friendly and easy-to-read format will help members quickly comprehend their invoices, reducing confusion and increasing trust in the IASB's financial processes.
- o **Communication:** Timely and clear communication about potential dues increases will foster a collaborative relationship between the IASB and its members.
- o **Rationale for Increases:** Providing a clear rationale and outlining contributing factors will help members understand the need for adjustments, promoting acceptance and reducing resistance.
- o **Member Feedback:** Allowing members to review and provide feedback on proposed changes ensures that the IASB considers their perspectives and addresses any concerns before implementing increases.

Conclusion: Amending the Finance section of the IASB Constitution to include provisions for detailed dues invoicing and annual increase notification is essential for promoting transparency, accountability, and effective communication. These changes will enhance member trust and collaboration, ensuring that the IASB operates in a fair and open manner. Immediate implementation of these policies will provide timely benefits, reinforcing the IASB's commitment to serving its members with integrity and transparency.

Resolutions Committee Analysis: The Committee determined that the proposal is a proposed Constitutional amendment and not a resolution. As stated in the IASB Constitution, proposed amendments to the Constitution shall be submitted to the Board of Directors. This resolution was provided to the Board of Directors.

⊗ The Resolutions Committee recommends
DO NOT PRESENT.

3. Faith's Law — CANTS

Submitting District: Unity Point SD 140

Statement of Resolution: Be it resolved that the Illinois Association of School Boards shall request the Illinois legislature consider using the ILL-DCFS (Illinois Department of Child and Family Services) CANTS (Child Abuse and Neglect Tracking System) as a means to fulfill

the Employment History Review (EHR)(105 ILCS 5/22-94) of Faith's Law.

District Rationale: The Application of Faith's Law has required districts 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. At this point, there's no guidance on the due diligence process that will be completed for a district to have confidence in approving an employee, an applicant as an employee, contractor, substitute, or any of those with direct contact with students. This lack of guidance could lead 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. With no funding for this end, another option must be considered.

Alternatively, the DCFS CANTS system is an established system that is currently required alongside the standard FBI and IL State Police background checks for all DCFS facilities. Additionally, this system is already designed to be used in non-DCFS daycare spaces, including by the University of Illinois, for all applicants at their University

and other entities in the State. The CANTS system would provide an unbiased system to examine sexual misconduct allegations, giving districts a clear answer on prior misconduct.

Lastly, as this is a statewide database, employees and contractors who work in multiple districts will not have to reapply through the ISBE's employment history check with each district they will work in. This would allow for the quick approval of new hires, contractors, and volunteers, saving schools valuable time and money. Again, we urge the IASB to ask the Illinois legislature to join these other entities in utilizing the CANTS system to screen employees as an alternative to the Employment history Review.

Resolutions Committee Analysis: The Committee determined that EHRs are burdensome and that a statewide centralized solution is needed. However, it did not support CANTS as an appropriate substitute. Additionally, this resolution is substantially similar to a resolution submitted in recent years that was not adopted.

 The Resolutions Committee recommends
DO NOT PRESENT.

LOCAL SCHOOL BOARD GUIDANCE FOR DISCUSSING IASB RESOLUTIONS

This guidance is published for informational purposes only and is not a substitute for legal advice. For legal advice or a legal opinion on a specific question, please consult the board attorney.

Open Meetings Act

Resolutions of the Illinois Association of School Boards (IASB) are likely considered public business and subject to the Illinois Open Meetings Act (OMA) (5 ILCS 120/). OMA requires school boards to discuss district business only at properly noticed board meetings. Other than during a properly noticed board meeting, a majority or more of a board-quorum (or in the case of a five-person board, a quorum or more) may not engage in contemporaneous interactive communication, which includes electronic communication, to discuss district business, including IASB resolutions. IASB does not monitor for OMA compliance or investigate claims of OMA violations. Members are responsible for their own compliance with OMA requirements.

Freedom of Information Act

Resolutions of IASB and related information are likely subject to the Illinois Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) (5 ILCS 140/). Because of this, the resolutions and related information are likely subject to disclosure under FOIA, unless a specific exemption applies. Members with specific questions should contact their board attorney.

Discussion of Resolutions by the School Board

IASB recommends that as a best practice each school board discuss the proposed resolutions from IASB and come to a consensus regarding whether to vote in support of or against each resolution at the 2024 IASB Delegate Assembly. Board members may consider entering an agenda item on the agenda of a publicly scheduled board meeting to do this. A sample agenda item is as follows:

Discussion and Action on Proposed Illinois Association of School Boards (IASB) Resolutions for Consideration at the 2024 IASB Delegate Assembly and Appointment

of [INSERT SCHOOL DISTRICT NAME] Delegate to the 2024 IASB Delegate Assembly

Next, at the board meeting, board members should discuss the proposed IASB resolutions to come to a consensus on how the delegate will vote on each resolution and determine who will represent them as a delegate at the 2024 IASB Delegate Assembly. A sample motion for appointment of a delegate may read as follows:

Appointment of Delegate

1. I move that [INSERT NAME] be appointed the 2024 IASB Delegate to the 2024 IASB Delegate Assembly on behalf of [INSERT DISTRICT NAME].

Finally, board members will need to take action to determine how the district's delegate should vote at the Delegate Assembly. For example, the board may have two options:

Motion to Direct Delegate Votes at the Delegate Assembly

1. The appointed delegate may only vote in accordance with the consensus reached at the district's board meeting. In that case, a sample motion might read as follows:

I move that [INSERT NAME OF DELEGATE] be granted the authority to vote on the IASB resolutions at the 2024 Delegate Assembly solely in accordance with the consensus of the [INSERT DISTRICT NAME] School Board on [INSERT DATE].

2. The delegate may vote keeping in mind at the Delegate Assembly the consensus at the board table and any discussion or debate raised at the 2024 IASB Delegate Assembly.

I move that [INSERT NAME OF DELEGATE] be granted the authority to vote on the IASB resolutions at the 2024 IASB Delegate Assembly with their independent discretion based on the consensus of the [INSERT DISTRICT NAME] School Board on [INSERT DATE] and any discussions had on each resolution at the 2024 IASB Delegate Assembly.

LOCAL SCHOOL BOARD DELEGATE DIRECTION (RESOLUTIONS)

Resolutions that received a “Do Adopt” Recommendation from the IASB Resolutions Committee

All the below resolutions will be placed on a consent agenda for a vote during the IASB Delegate Assembly. If any are removed from the consent agenda, what is your board’s direction as to whether the following resolutions should be adopted by the IASB Delegate Assembly?

| Yes | No | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 1. Dual Language |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 2. EBF Authorized Charter School Funding |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 3. Tax Increment Financing (TIF) Accountability |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 4. Faith’s Law — Centralized State Agency for EHRs |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 5. Health Care Coverage |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 6. Polling Place — Amendment to Position Statement 7.08 |

Resolutions that received a “Do Not Adopt” Recommendation from the IASB Resolutions Committee

The below resolutions may be appealed by the submitting district. Any resolution that is appealed requires a two-thirds vote at the Delegate Assembly to be reconsidered. If a “Do Not Adopt” resolution is appealed, what is your board’s direction to its delegate as to whether the following resolutions? a) Should be reconsidered by the IASB Delegate Assembly; and b) if reconsidered, should be adopted by the IASB Delegate Assembly.

| Yes | No | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 7a. Cellphone Usage — should be reconsidered |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 7b. If reconsidered, should be adopted by the Delegate Assembly |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 8a. Office of Inspector General — should be reconsidered |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 8b. If reconsidered, should be adopted by the Delegate Assembly |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 9a. Faith’s Law — EHRs for Current Employees — should be reconsidered |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 9b. If reconsidered, should be adopted by the Delegate Assembly |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 10a. Criminal Background Check— should be reconsidered |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 10b. If reconsidered, should be adopted by the Delegate Assembly |

LOCAL SCHOOL BOARD GUIDANCE FOR DISCUSSING IASB CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

This guidance is published for informational purposes only and is not a substitute for legal advice. For legal advice or a legal opinion on a specific question, please consult the board attorney.

Discussion of IASB Constitutional Amendment by the School Board

IASB recommends that as a best practice each school board discuss the proposed IASB Constitutional Amendment and come to a consensus regarding whether to vote in support of or against the amendment at the 2024 IASB Delegate Assembly. Board members may consider entering an agenda item on the agenda of a publicly scheduled board meeting to do this. A proposed agenda item is as follows:

Discussion and Action on Proposed Illinois Association of School Boards (IASB) Constitutional Amendment for Consideration at the 2024 IASB Delegate Assembly

Next, at the board meeting, board members should discuss the proposed IASB Constitutional Amendment to come to a consensus on how the previously appointed delegate should vote on the constitutional amendment at the 2024 IASB Delegate Assembly. A sample motion for appointment of a delegate may read as follows:

Motion to Direct Delegate Vote on the IASB Constitutional Amendment at the Delegate Assembly

- 1) The appointed delegate may only vote in accordance with the consensus reached at the district's board meeting. In that case, a sample motion might read as follows:

I move that *[INSERT NAME OF DELEGATE]* be granted the authority to vote at the 2024 IASB Delegate Assembly solely in accordance with the consensus of the *[INSERT DISTRICT NAME]* School Board on *[INSERT DATE]* on the proposed IASB Constitutional Amendment.

- 2) The delegate may vote keeping in mind at the Delegate Assembly the consensus at the board table and any discussion or debate raised at the 2024 IASB Delegate Assembly.

I move that *[INSERT NAME OF DELEGATE]* be granted the authority to vote at the 2024 IASB Delegate Assembly with their independent discretion based on the consensus of the *[INSERT DISTRICT NAME]* School Board on *[INSERT DATE]* and any discussions had on the proposed IASB Constitutional Amendment at the 2024 IASB Delegate Assembly.

LOCAL SCHOOL BOARD DELEGATE DIRECTION (CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT)

IASB Constitutional Amendment presented by the IASB Board of Directors

The IASB Board of Directors presents the following constitutional amendment to the Delegate Assembly. Because constitutional amendments are presented by the Board of Directors and as such are not recommendations made by the Resolutions Committee, this constitutional amendment will not be included on the consent agenda. It must receive a two-thirds vote of all delegates present and voting for adoption. What is your board's direction as to whether the following constitutional amendment should be adopted by the IASB Delegate Assembly?

Yes

No



Article XI, Section 5 - Parliamentary Practice



Illinois Association
of School Boards

Lighting the Way to Excellence in School Governance

2921 Baker Drive
Springfield, IL 62703
(217) 528-9688
Fax (217) 528-2831

One Imperial Place
1 East 22nd Street, Suite 310
Lombard, IL 60148-6120
(630) 629-3776
Fax (630) 629-3940