



Phone: (603) 228-2061
or (800) 272-0653
Fax: (603) 228-2351

<http://www.nhsba.org>

Board of Directors

Jack Widmer
President, Gov. Wentworth Regional

Dr. Anthony Pastelis
1st Vice-President, Rochester

John Falconer
2nd Vice-President, Colebrook

Chris Lund
Immediate Past President, Mascenic Regional

To: NHSBA Member School Board Chairs
From: Ted Comstock, Executive Director and General Counsel
Date: November 25, 2013
RE: NHSBA Resolutions for 2014

I am pleased to enclose copies of the newly Proposed Resolutions for 2014, the Proposed Continuing Resolutions, and the NHSBA Policies, Resolutions, and Statements of Belief Manual. Here's a preview of the role that each will play in the 2014 Delegate Assembly.

2014 NHSBA Delegate Assembly

The Proposed Resolutions include Continuing Resolutions of the Association, which have been previously adopted, as well as newly proposed resolutions for 2014 submitted by member school boards. Please include these Proposed Resolutions as an item on your school board agenda to help your board's Delegate identify how to represent your school board at the NHSBA Delegate Assembly. This year's Delegate Assembly will be held on Saturday, January 11, 2014, from 9:45a - 3:00 pm at the Local Government Center in Concord. As the NHSBA Resolutions will guide the action of your Association as it represents school boards throughout the State during the 2014 Legislative Session, your local board's input is critical to this process.

The Policies, Resolutions and Statements of Belief Manual contains standing resolutions of the Association that have been adopted for at least three continuous years. This Manual has previously been sent to you when the "Call for Resolutions" went out in mid-September. We encourage you to review the Manual prior to the Delegate Assembly. The Manual can be accessed on the NHSBA website, www.nhsba.org, and will be available at the Delegate Assembly. There will be no action on any of the standing resolutions contained in the Manual unless specifically brought to the floor by action of the Assembly.

Registration information for the NHSBA 2014 Delegate Assembly is enclosed and is also posted on the NHSBA Web site (www.nhsba.org/calendar.asp). Also enclosed is the schedule for the day, which includes great morning sessions on the most critical and timely issues facing school boards in our State. Please register your Delegate early to attend this most important conference. I look forward to seeing you there!

Executive Director
Dr. Theodore E. Comstock
sklesq@aol.com
NH School Boards Association
25 Triangle Park Drive, Suite 101
Concord, NH 03301

cc: School District Superintendents



NHSBA DELEGATE ASSEMBLY

It is time again for the NHSBA Delegate Assembly. This annual meeting drives the NHSBA legislative advocacy efforts for the next year, and allows your Board an opportunity to vote on statewide issues. We need at least one delegate from each NHSBA member board to attend the Delegate Assembly. Alternate delegates are welcome and encouraged to attend as well. There is NO cost to attend this event!

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Date: Saturday, January 11, 2014*
Hot Topics: 9:45 am – 12:15 pm
Lunch: 12:15 – 1:15 pm
Delegate Assembly: 1:30 – 3:00 pm
Place: Local Government Center
25 Triangle Park Drive
Concord, NH 03301

You can register online @ www.nhsba.org/calendar.asp

Or complete the registration below and fax it to NHSBA, Attn: Terry by Monday, January 6th, 2014. The fax number is: 603-228-2351.

**Delegate Name:

District:

SAU:

Address:

City/State/Zip:

Phone:

Email:

**Alternate Delegate Name:

Phone:

Email:

The proposed resolutions were mailed to member boards and SAU offices on 11/25/13. We ask that each delegate review the resolutions prior to the Assembly.

Call 603-228-2061 with any questions.

We look forward to seeing you on January 11th!

*In case of weather emergency or cancellation the NHSBA Delegate Assembly will take place on Saturday, January 18, 2014 in the Auditorium at Pembroke Academy.

Executive Director
Dr. Theodore E. Comstock
sklesq@aol.com
NH School Boards Association
25 Triangle Park Drive, Suite 101
Concord, NH 03301

**SCHEDULE FOR THE 2014 NHSBA
DELEGATE ASSEMBLY AND “HOT TOPICS” SESSIONS**

Saturday – January 11, 2014

Local Government Center

Concord, NH

9:45a-10:00a

Welcome/Overview of the Day

John Widmer, NHSBA President

Ted Comstock, NHSBA Executive Director

10:00a – 12:15p

“Hot Topics” Sessions:

Session 1- 10a-10:45a

Teacher Evaluation: Implications for local governance resulting from the ESEA Waiver, the State Evaluation Model, and HB 142 (the new statute concerning teacher evaluation).

Barrett Christina, NHSBA Staff Attorney/Policy Director

Session 2- 10:45a-11:30a

Best Practices In School Board Leadership:
Learn what the Pittsfield School Board, the 2013 NHSBA School Board of Excellence, does to focus a bright light on community engagement and student achievement.

Session 3- 11:30a-12:15p

Common Core Standards:

Learn what the standards are, what they cover/provide, and what a local school board’s responsibility is relative to implementation.

(panel of supt./school board teams)

12:15p - 1:15p

Working Lunch

Federal Incursion Into State and Local Education Policy Decision-Making- Implications for local school boards, and how we can respond effectively

Francisco Negron, Jr., General Counsel/Associate Executive Director, National School Boards Association

1:30p - 2:00p

NHSBA Business Meeting

2:00p -3:00p

2014 NHSBA Resolutions Adoption

New Hampshire School Boards Association
Proposed Continuing Resolutions for 2014
For consideration by the 2014 NHSBA Delegate Assembly – January 11, 2014

√Re-adoption Recommended by the NHSBA Board of Directors

Local Control and School District Autonomy:

1. NHSBA supports local boards and their responsibility for establishing the structure, accountability, advocacy and delivery of instruction within their local district. This includes statutory changes that affirm this managerial policy confided exclusively to public employers. Specifically, governing bodies have the right to determine standards for evaluation, compensation, selection, layoff and retention, discipline, assignment and transfer, and other traditionally accepted managerial rights so as to continue public control of governmental functions. (2013)

Accountability:

2. NHSBA supports legislation to amend the State Common Core Testing that will begin in the school year 2014-2015 to allow special education students be tested at their grade level ability rather than their placement of their current school grade. (2013)

New Hampshire School Boards Association

Proposed Resolutions for 2014

For Consideration by the 2014 NHSBA Delegate Assembly – January 11, 2014

Proposed Resolutions Submitted by Member School Boards

**Proposals include NHSBA Board of Directors
Recommendations To the NHSBA Delegate Assembly**

Each proposed resolution submitted by a member school board shows:

- The proposed resolution as submitted by the member school board;
- The rationale as submitted by the member school board;
- A brief description by NHSBA of the current situation;
- A brief statement by NHSBA on the impact of the proposed resolution;
- A brief review and analysis by NHSBA of the proposed resolution;
- A recommendation by the NHSBA Board of Directors. Possible Board of Directors recommendations are: Adopt the proposal as submitted, Not Adopt the proposal, or Adopt Alternative Amended Language as proposed by the NHSBA Board of Directors.

3. **RESOLUTION SUBMITTED BY SAU #29: KEENE SCHOOL DISTRICT**

Proposed Resolution:

The Keene Board of Education proposes that a resolution be adopted that would create legislation that would enable New Hampshire school districts to receive a percentage of adequacy funding for home education students who attend public schools in New Hampshire. The funding percentage would be prorated based on the percentage of the day that home education students are attending classes in public schools.

Rationale:

The justification for this proposal stems from the contention that home education students attending classes in public schools are accessing materials and instruction by classroom teachers in the same manner as fulltime enrolled students. The difference being that school districts receive adequacy aid based on the average daily membership (ADM) for full-time enrolled students. Currently, school districts do not receive adequacy aid for home education students who are enrolled part-time in public schools with the same access to instruction and materials as their full-time peers.

Current Situation:

In the first semester of the 2013-2014 school year, Keene High School had six (6) home education students enrolled in two (2) or more courses. These students spent time in Keene High School classrooms for one or two blocks with three (3) students spending a full day at the high school despite technically considered homeschooled. In addition, the Keene School District has home schooled students participating in classes at the elementary and middle school level. Despite this access to the public school, home-schooled students, even those taking a few courses at a public school, are not included in the student count for purposes of calculating the cost of an adequate education. Based on RSA 189:1-d, ADM pupil data refers to full-time participation in a program of instruction under the direction of a teacher employed by the school district.

Resolution Impact:

The proposed resolution would benefit school districts by providing a level of funding to support the services provided to home educated students within the public school setting. School districts are funding supplies that are utilized by the students who participate in classes and classroom teachers are grading assignments and differentiating the instruction provided to all students in their classes including those who are enrolled part-time as home school students. At the high school level, guidance staff dedicates substantial time coordinating schedules and including home-schooled students in course scheduling.

Review and Analysis:

The issue of providing services to home school students within public schools will likely increase as a result of recent changes in legislation that allow scholarship money to home education students as well as reduced requirements for home education programs. The state is obligated to provide all public elementary and secondary students with the opportunity to acquire an adequate

education. Furthermore, any regulations to attend public schools may not be more restrictive for home-educated students than they are for students enrolled in the school district. Therefore, school districts should receive a portion of adequacy funding for home education students who are also enrolled in public school classes.

✓ **Alternative Adoption Recommended by NHSBA Board of Directors**

NHSBA supports the state funding of a percentage of adequacy aid for home education students who attend public schools in New Hampshire. The funding percentage should be prorated based on the percentage of the day that home education students are attending classes in public schools.

4. **RESOLUTION SUBMITTED BY NHSBA BOARD OF DIRECTORS**

Proposed Resolution:

NHSBA supports state and federal legislation that affirms the responsibility for education resides with the states, which have delegated to local school boards the power and authority to adopt policies, establish priorities, and provide accountability to direct the operation of the schools, including the school system's mission and goals, organization, budget, program, curriculum and services, all essential to the daily operation of schools, consistent with state laws and regulations.

Rationale:

The failure of Congress to act on reauthorizing ESEA has resulted in an expanded role of the nation's executive branch, notably the U.S. Department of Education. This is apparent in various initiatives such as Race to the Top and granting NCLB waivers to states. It has created an adverse impact on local policies and operations, resulting in an erosion of local school board authority and flexibility. Whether by regulations, rules, grant conditions, or other formats, many requirements have emanated from the federal government that are viewed as unnecessary limits on the flexibility of LEAs to best address local conditions. In addition, these requirements either directly or indirectly carry significant costs in dollars, staff time, and local program decisions that impact local resources needed to support the education program.

NHSBA believes in strengthening local school district capacity, re-affirming the role of local school boards, and encouraging state and federal governmental agencies to refrain from adopting requirements, for State or local educational agencies, that would conflict with the basic authority of a school district, or impose administrative costs that are not fully funded.

Current Situation:

Examples of such expansion include the U.S. Department of Education regulations and guidelines as well as the N.H. Department of Education Model Educator Support and Evaluation System. This model was developed by a NH DoE-established Effective Teacher Task Force and contains various "domains and principals" that must be included in a teacher's evaluation.

Resolution Impact:

Elected lawmakers should address the expanding role of both federal and state Departments of Education's expanding role in establishing policy through the regulatory process. The legislative branch must execute its proper role and not allow regulatory waivers and expansion of initiatives to be a substitute for ESEA reauthorization.

Review and Analysis:

Regardless of which party is in the White House, the U.S. Department of Education should not be able to overreach beyond the requirements of the authorizing legislation nor promote preferred programs.

✓ **Adoption Recommended by NHSBA Board of Directors**

5. **RESOLUTION SUBMITTED BY NHSBA BOARD OF DIRECTORS**

Proposed Resolution:

NHSBA supports legislative affirmation of the management right associated with teacher evaluation that is an integral component of the requirement that school boards adopt a teacher evaluation policy. Further, NHSBA supports involving teachers and principals by allowing a reasonable opportunity to comment on draft school board evaluation policy, understanding that the school board has the sole prerogative to adopt a local policy it deems appropriate.

Rationale:

The law enacted last year, HB 142, requires school boards to “adopt a teacher performance evaluation system, with the involvement of teachers and principals, for use in the school district.” This statutory amendment has created concerns and questions statewide relative to bargaining requirements and management rights. NHSBA believes that “involvement of teachers and principals” is met by providing teachers and principals a reasonable opportunity to comment before the school board adopts a teacher evaluation policy or teacher evaluation system that it deems reasonable and appropriate. Current statutes state that, “Elected school boards shall be responsible for establishing the structure, accountability, advocacy, and delivery of instruction in each school operated and governed in its district”, as well as, “School boards shall have a teacher performance evaluation policy.” In addition, Education Rule 303, Duties of School Boards, requires school boards to, “Adopt policies necessary and desirable to control and effectuate the recruitment, employment, evaluation and dismissal of teachers and other employees...” NHSBA believes that “involvement” does not specifically mean that any school board evaluation policy is automatically subject to mandatory bargaining under any provision of the collective bargaining statutes.

Current Situation:

NH statutes required local boards to adopt a teacher evaluation policy, giving boards the sole and exclusive authority. The Department of Education asserted that a statutory revision (HB 142), implementing inclusive language requiring “involvement” of teachers and principals, was necessary for the State to be granted a waiver from NCLB requirements. Given the uncertainties in interpreting and applying this new law, there may be collective bargaining implications, with state teacher unions taking the position of an expanded role and authority of teachers.

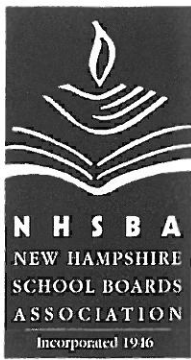
Resolution Impact:

The resolution seeks to affirm the exclusive managerial role of school boards as the policy-maker of the district.

Review and Analysis:

NHSBA has a long history of supporting local control and the ability of local boards to determine not only their compensation plans, but other management rights as well.

✓ **Adoption Recommended by NHSBA Board of Directors**



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To: NHSBA Member Boards
From: Theodore Comstock, NHSBA Executive Director
Date: November 26, 2013

In RE: Suggested Modifications to Align Existing Policies
contained in the Policies, Resolutions and Statement
of Belief Manual With Current Day

At the 2013 NHSBA Delegate Assembly, there was discussion and direction to update, where necessary and appropriate, the existing resolutions to reflect actions/changes that have occurred since they were first adopted. In response, the NHSBA Board and Staff reviewed all policies and resolutions in the Statement of Belief Manual, and are suggesting (on the pages that follow this cover sheet) modifications to several of the resolutions in order that they reflect current reality. These suggested modifications are largely editorial in nature, leaving the core intent of the existing resolution(s) unchanged.

Delegates at the 2014 NHSBA Delegate Assembly will be asked to affirm the recommended changes. If affirmed, the modified resolutions will continue in the NHSBA Policies, Resolutions, and Statements of Belief Manual.

Please feel free to contact me with any questions.

Executive Director
Dr. Theodore E. Comstock
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NH School Boards Association
25 Triangle Park Drive, Suite 101
Concord, NH 03301

Policies, Resolutions and Statements of Belief Manual

Resolutions Proposed to Remain/Keep

I School Choice: I:A I:B
 II Education Funding: II:A II:B II:E II:F II:J II:K II:M
 III Health Care Funding: III:A
 IV Charter Schools: IV:A IV:B
 V Local Control and School District Autonomy: V:A V:B V:D V:E V:F V:H
 VI School Safety: VI:A VI:B
 VII Accountability: VII:A VII:B VII:C
 VIII State Board of Education: VIII:B VIII:C VIII:D VIII:F VIII:G VIII:H VIII:J
 IX Federal Legislation – Keep all, move IX:C and IX:D to II Education Funding

Resolutions Proposed for Modification

•Building Aid - Resolutions II:C and II:L – Replace with:

II:C• NHSBA supports Building Aid at a level of no less than 55% for all School Districts in the State for bonds. (2000)

II:L• The NHSBA supports the full and traditional funding, by the NH Legislature and the Governor, of State Building Aid, a program that has effectively created local and state partnerships in financing school building improvements that benefit all students of New Hampshire, and which should be considered a significant part of fulfilling the State’s Constitutional duty to provide an adequate education to all children. (2010)

Proposed:

NHSBA supports the appropriation of at least \$50 million each fiscal year to fully fund, per RSA 198:15-a, IV, the state’s Building Aid Program. This program has effectively created local and state partnerships in financing school building improvements that benefit all students of New Hampshire, and which should be considered a significant part of fulfilling the State’s constitutional duty to provide an adequate education to all children. (*First Adopted in 2000 – Revised in 2014*)

Discussion:

The former (traditional) Building Aid Program no longer exists. The new program was adopted in 2012, and allows the state to control its total financial commitment. The new program prioritizes new projects based on conditions, enrollments and fiscal capacity. The eligible amount of state aid will be 30-60% of the total cost, based on local property and income wealth. Aid is to be paid in two payments: 80% of the estimated eligible amount “up front” upon approval, and the balance upon completion of the project. Current law calls for funding “up to \$50,000,000” annually, with payments first allocated to prior commitments for projects originating prior to 2013, with balance remaining

available for new projects. A moratorium on funding new projects was established in 2010 and remains in effect through FY 2015.

•Adequacy Aid Funding - Resolutions II:D, II:E and II:G – Replace with:

II:D• NHSBA resolves that the New Hampshire Legislature solve the educational funding crisis in a fair and equitable manner throughout the state and that all education monies so raised be distributed to school districts for the purpose of educational funding. (2001)

II:G• NHSBA urges the Legislature to utilize the resources of the NH Department of Education, including the Department's statistical data, to define a curriculum that comprises an "adequate education" in the State of NH, and further to calculate the actual cost of an "adequate education," and to develop an Adequate Educational Funding distribution formula which is consistent with the spirit of the Claremont decisions. (2005)

Proposed:

NHSBA supports a continual review of all costs associated with providing the opportunity for an adequate education, including costs associated with facilities, and increasing the state commitment to reflect actual costs incurred. Any additional revenue raised by the state to meet this obligation shall be dedicated solely for the purpose of fully funding a constitutionally adequate education for all students in the state. (*First Adopted in 2000 – Revised in 2014*)

Discussion:

NHSBA commends the legislature for defining an "adequate education" and establishing the corresponding cost, as well as developing a distribution formula consistent with the spirit of the Claremont decisions. The 2007 legislature defined "Adequacy" with HB 927, setting forth the substantive educational content of an adequate education based on school approval standards defined in rules in several areas. The 2008 legislature determined the per pupil cost of the opportunity for an adequate education in SB 539. This included additional targeted aid distributed to schools based on the number of pupils receiving certain specialized services. In 2009, the legislature adopted SB 180, establishing an accountability system to ensure the opportunity for an adequate education. The base cost of adequacy was set at \$3,450 and remained at that level until fiscal year 2013-14, when a COLA adjustment increased it to \$3,498. Additional stipends are allocated as follows: special education students, \$1,882; students eligible for Free/Reduced meals, \$1,749; English language learners, \$684; 3rd grade students not testing at proficient or above on the state reading assessment, and not eligible for any other stipends, \$684.

The state average *operating* cost per pupil, in FY 2011-2012, was \$13,159.15. The state obligation to share in local costs should reflect these actual expenditures.

•Kindergarten Requirement – Resolutions II:H and VIII:E – Replace with:

II:H• NHSBA urges the State to fully fund any minimum standards which require districts to offer kindergarten. (2005)

VIII:E• NHSBA proposes that the New Hampshire State Board of Education require that kindergarten be established as a minimum standard for New Hampshire public schools. (2003)

Proposed:

NHSBA supports a required kindergarten program as part of a comprehensive K-12 curriculum offering, with concurrent state kindergarten funding. (*First Adopted in 2003 – Revised in 2014*)

Discussion:

Kindergarten is now offered throughout New Hampshire. It was included in the definition of Adequacy adopted in 2007. State support was provided to aid those districts without kindergarten, supplying schools with 75% of the cost to create space for kindergarten. This support is now coming to a close with the final appropriation for FY 2014 in this year's state budget. New Hampshire was the last state to universally offer kindergarten: the law does not require children to attend kindergarten, but does require districts to offer the program.

•Labor Relations, Evergreen Clause – Resolution V:G – Replace with:

V:G• NHSBA opposes the 2008 change in statute implementing an "Evergreen Clause" in all negotiated contracts. This new requirement mandates the continuation of any pay plan after the expiration of a contract when a successor agreement has not been reached. Such provision exceeds previous standards and usurps local control, significantly tipping the balance of negotiations. NHSBA calls for the repeal of this new requirement, RSA 273-A:12, VII. (2009)

Proposed:

NHSBA opposes any change in statute implementing an "Evergreen Clause" in all negotiated contracts. Evergreen clauses mandate the continuation of any pay plan after the expiration of a contract when a successor agreement has not been reached. Any such provision exceeds previous standards and usurps local control, significantly tipping the balance of negotiations. (*First adopted in 2009 – Revised in 2014*)

Discussion:

Repeal of the mandatory "Evergreen Clause" was accomplished in 2011 with the adoption of SB 1, eliminating the requirement that the terms of a collective bargaining agreement automatically continue if an impasse is not resolved at the time of the expiration of such agreement. The proposed amendment reflects the Association's continued opposition to any such requirement.

•Local Control, School Calendar – Resolution V:I – Replace with:

V:I• NHSBA urges the NH Legislature to make changes in the language of NH RSA 189:1 and NH RSA 189:24 that will allow local school districts the authority to make their own decisions in defining a school calendar that complies with both the spirit and the letter of the law. The recommended changes are as stated below:

189:1 Days of School. – The school board of every district shall provide standard schools for at least 180 days in each year, or the equivalent number of hours ~~if approved by the commissioner of the department of education~~ **as required by the New Hampshire Department of Education Regulations**, at such places in the district as will best serve the interests of education and give to all the pupils within the district as nearly equal advantages as are practicable.

189:24 Standard School. – A standard school is one approved by the state board of education, and maintained for at least 180 days in each year, or the equivalent number of hours ~~if approved by the commissioner of the department of education~~ **as required by the New Hampshire Department of Education Regulations**, in a suitable and sanitary building, equipped with approved furniture, books, maps and other necessary appliances, taught by teachers, directed and supervised by a principal and a superintendent, each of whom shall hold valid educational credentials issued by the state board of education, with suitable provision for the care of the health and physical welfare of all pupils. A standard school shall provide instruction in all subjects prescribed by statute or by the state board of education for the grade level of pupils in attendance. (2009)

Proposed

NHSBA supports local control provided in NH statutes and rules that allow local school districts the authority to make their own decisions in defining a school calendar that complies with both the spirit and the letter of the law. (*First adopted in 2009 – Revised in 2014*)

Discussion:

This resolution was achieved in 2011 when the legislature adopted HB 112, providing that the number of days in the school year may be defined by the department of education in rules that specify an equivalent number of hours. Department of Education rules (Ed 306.18) stipulate the requirement for a school year: 450 hours of instructional time in each kindergarten; 945 hours of instructional time in each elementary school; 990 hours of instructional time in each middle and high school. School districts may satisfy the school year requirement by meeting the statutory requirement (180 days) or the alternative number of hours required by rules.

•State Board of Education, Teacher Training – Resolution VIII:A – Replace with:

VIII:A • NHSBA supports the State Board of Education’s focus on Attracting and Retaining Quality Educators in New Hampshire, as highlighted in its recommendations reported May 2001. *NHSBA* urges the State Board to continue this effort as well as monitoring all New Hampshire teacher-training programs to ensure that an adequate supply of new and highly qualified educators is available in New Hampshire. (1998)

Proposed:

NHSBA calls on the State Board of Education to continuously monitor all teacher training programs at New Hampshire colleges and universities to assure that such institutions are offering quality and relevant training programs preparing individuals for careers as teachers and/or administrators in New Hampshire’s public schools. (*First adopted in 1998 – Revised in 2014*)

Discussion:

First adopted in 1998, this resolution addresses NHSBA’s concern to maintain a supply of professional and skilled teachers. The proposed amendment updates the language to reflect the Association’s continued support of reviewing the state’s teacher education programs.

•Compulsory Attendance, Age 18 – Resolution VIII:I – Replace with:

VIII:I • NHSBA supports legislation raising the age of compulsory attendance in school for children who have not graduated from age 16 to age 18. Such change in statute shall also require the establishment, and funding, per NH Constitution, Part Two, Article 28-a, of programs to support students at risk, including dropout prevention programs and other alternative options that allow students to continue a program of study to complete their high school education. (2006)

Proposed:

NHSBA supports a compulsory attendance age of eighteen (18), along with flexibility to utilize alternative options that allow students to continue a program of study to complete their high school education. (*First adopted in 2006 – Revised in 2014*)

Discussion:

First adopted in 2006, this resolution addresses NHSBA’s concern to lower the number of dropouts and ensure that all students can complete their high school education for a productive life. In 2007, with the support of NHSBA, SB 18 was adopted, increasing the age for compulsory school attendance from 16 to 18, and providing a procedure for a pupil who is at least 16 years of age to obtain an attendance waiver from school. The proposed amendment updates the language to reflect this ongoing challenge.

Resolutions Proposed to Delete

•Unfunded Mandates – Resolution II:I

II:I• NHSBA opposes legislation that would directly or indirectly divert state costs or responsibilities to local school districts. (2006)

Discussion:

This resolution was re-written and adopted in 2011, affirming the intent and expanding the scope. It remains as a resolution of the Association, specifically #1 of the 2013 Resolutions (provided here):

NHSBA opposes legislation that would directly or indirectly divert state costs or responsibilities to local school districts, including unfunded state aid programs (e.g. catastrophic aid and building aid), and the state share of retirement contributions. (2011)

•Labor Relations, PELRB – Resolution V:C

V:C• NHSBA urges the legislature to review the practices, decisions, and potential bias against public employers by the PELRB. (2000)

Discussion:

This resolution dates back to perceived potential bias during the 1990s. Administration of the PELRB has changed and relations have improved. It is a neutral office that promotes cooperative relations between public employers and their employees and protects the public by encouraging the orderly and uninterrupted operation of government.

Resolutions Proposed to Remain/Keep

I School Choice: I:A I:B

II Education Funding: II:A II:B II:E II:F II:J II:K II:M

III Health Care Funding: III:A

IV Charter Schools: IV:A IV:B

V Local Control and School District Autonomy: V:A V:B V:D V:E V:F V:H

VI School Safety: VI:A VI:B

VII Accountability: VII:A VII:B VII:C

VIII State Board of Education: VIII:B VIII:C VIII:D VIII:F VIII:G VIII:H VIII:J

IX Federal Legislation – Keep all, move IX:C and IX:D to (II Education Funding)

Resolutions Proposed to be Modified/Amended

II Education Funding: II:C II:D II:E II:G II:H II:L

V Local Control and School District Autonomy: V:G V:I

VIII State Board of Education: VIII:A VIII:E VIII:I

IX Federal Legislation – Keep all, move IX:C and IX:D to II Education Funding

Resolutions Proposed to be Deleted

II Education Funding: II:I

V Local Control and School District Autonomy: V:C