Be the voice of Texas public schools.
Seating on the Delegate Assembly floor is divided into the 20 TASB regions, each marked with signs. The placement of the TASB regions on the floor rotates each year to allow each region the opportunity to be placed near the front of the hall in some years. At any given time, more than 400 local boards are represented on the floor.

Seating is provided at the back of the hall for Delegates or alternates not on duty and others wanting to observe the Delegate Assembly's progress.
Welcome to the 2018 Delegate Assembly!

TASB is an association of many voices working together to develop a common vision—the best public schools we can provide for Texas schoolchildren. As our schools continue to be challenged each legislative session, it is increasingly important for local school board members to stand up for Texas public schools. The TASB Delegate Assembly is an opportunity for you to stand up and share your district’s perspective on legislative issues.

This year, you and your fellow trustees from across the state will lay the groundwork for how we tackle the tough advocacy issues for our schools in the upcoming legislative session.

We are excited to welcome Jimmie Don Aycock as our keynote speaker. As a former Texas state representative and a vocal defender of Texas public schools, he will offer an interesting perspective to help us prepare for next year.

In this Handbook, you will find details on the 2018 Assembly. Here are some key things to note:

- The agenda, which includes the locations of the regional caucus meetings, is under the About the 2018 Delegate Assembly tab.
- Throughout the book, the tabs include information on advocacy resources and opportunities for your board and district. Be sure to check those out!
- The Action Form for amendments to the proposed Bylaws changes, Advocacy Priorities, or Advocacy Resolutions is located at the back of the book. Copies of the form also will be available on site.

Also, for participating in this year’s Assembly, your district will earn free TASB Online Learning Center (OLC) courses for your board. Every district represented at the Assembly will receive a special pass for each of its trustees to complete an OLC course of their choosing for free. The access information will be sent to your district’s superintendent and administrative assistant. Please let them know to keep an eye out for it!

Thank you for your dedication to Texas public schools and for being an advocate for Texas students.

Teresa Flores
TASB President

James B. Crow
TASB Executive Director

Keynote Speaker:
Jimmie Don Aycock

Jimmie Don Aycock served in the Texas House of Representatives from 2007 to 2016 representing House District 54. During his tenure, he chaired the House Public Education Committee for two sessions and served on various committees. Before working in the Texas House, he was an active member of the Killeen-Harker Heights community, serving on the Central Texas College Board and Killeen ISD school board.

Aycock is a veterinarian and rancher who earned his bachelor of science and veterinary medicine degrees from Texas A&M University. When Aycock is not advocating for public schools across the state, he can be found either with his four grandchildren or in the mountains of Colorado.
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TEXANS FOR STRONG PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Last year, more than 16,000 advocates registered on the Texans for Strong Public Schools site, generating more than 49,000 letters to state legislators on vouchers and school funding. Join us in making an impact in the upcoming session. Subscribe to receive e-mail updates leading up to and during the 2019 Texas Legislative Session. Visit texansforstrongpublicschools.org/subscribe.
Agenda

2018 Delegate Assembly • September 29, 2018
Austin Grand Ballroom, Sixth Floor, Hilton Austin, Austin
President Teresa Flores, presiding

12:30–1:45 p.m.
Lunch and Regional Caucuses for Named Delegates and Alternates

All caucus rooms are on the Fourth Floor of the Hilton Austin.

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Final Call for Delegate Amendments, Pulls for Individual Consideration, or Primary Motions on Bylaws or Advocacy Items (where allowed by Delegate Assembly Rules). All must be submitted to the Bylaws/Advocacy Agenda Information Center on the Action Form before the Call to Order.

2 p.m.
Delegate Assembly Convenes (Austin Grand Ballroom, Sixth Floor)

A. Call to Order: Teresa Flores, President
B. Invocation
C. Adoption of Credentials Committee Report
D. Adoption of 2018 Delegate Assembly Rules
E. Adoption of Agenda
F. 2017 Delegate Assembly Minutes
G. Presentation of Service Awards
H. Report to Delegates (video)
I. Keynote Address: Jimmie Don Aycock, Former Texas State Representative
J. Report from Nominations Committee
  1. Election of Directors
  2. Election of Officers
K. Adoption of Proposed Changes to TASB Bylaws
L. Adoption of the Advocacy Agenda
  1. 2018–20 Priorities
  2. 2018–20 Resolutions Recommended for Adoption
M. Adjournment

TASB Region
(Active Member Count)

- President: Teresa Flores, Ingleside ISD
- President Elect: Charles R. Stafford, Denton ISD
- Immediate Past President: James de Garavilla, Silsbee ISD
- President: Patricia O’Caña-Olivarez, Mission CISD
- Region 1: Yoanela Cuellar, South Texas ISD
- Region 2: Moises Alfaró, Mathis ISD
- Region 3: Vacant
- Region 4: Rose Avalos, Aldine ISD
- Region 5: Nicholas Phillips, Nederland ISD
- Region 6: Jason Dohnalik, Cameron ISD
- Region 7: Ted Beard, Longview ISD
- Region 8: Thomas Darden, Cooper ISD
- Region 9: Lanny Evans, Henrietta ISD
- Region 10: Debbie Gillespie, Frisco ISD
- Region 11: Ann Calahan, Stephenville ISD
- Region 12: Mildred Watkins, La Vega ISD
- Region 13: Jayme Mathias, Austin ISD
- Region 14: Greg Welch, Clyde CISD
- Region 15: Raymond P. Meza, San Felipe Del Rio CISD
- Region 16: Cindy Spanel, Highland Park ISD-Potter County
- Region 17: Kay Alley, Crosbyton CISD
- Region 18: Lee Lenz-Edwards, Kermit ISD
- Region 19: Armando Rodriguez, Canutillo ISD
- Region 20: Karen Freeman, Northside ISD-Bexar County

Education Representative

Service voting ex officio

Center
Delegate Assembly Procedures

Schedule and Location

This year’s Delegate Assembly will be held Saturday, September 29, in the Austin Grand Ballroom, Sixth Floor, of the Hilton Austin. Delegates and alternates will meet at 12:30 p.m. for the TASB Regional Caucuses, located in assigned rooms on the Fourth Floor, to review Delegate Assembly issues with TASB Directors. Lunch will be provided. The Delegate Assembly will convene in the Austin Grand Ballroom at 2 p.m.

Delegate Assembly Agenda

The Delegate Assembly will include reports from various TASB committees; election of Directors and Officers; action on proposed Bylaws changes; and action on the 2018–20 Advocacy Agenda. Continuing education credit will be granted for the keynote address and participation in the action on the Advocacy Agenda at the caucuses and Delegate Assembly.

Members of the Delegate Assembly and Voting

The Delegate Assembly shall consist of (1) either the Delegate or alternate of TASB Active Members (only one voting representative for each TASB Active Member shall be allowed on the Delegate Assembly floor at any one time), (2) members of the TASB Board of Directors, and (3) the four Legislative Advisory Council members of the TASB Legislative Committee. Each member of the Delegate Assembly shall be entitled to vote on each action item presented to the Delegate Assembly (see Rule 11 in the 2018 Delegate Assembly Rules regarding voting methods).

Delegate Assembly Materials

Certified delegates and alternates will be sent credentials (region buttons and ribbons) and electronic materials in September. With these materials in hand, Delegates will go first to the TASB Regional Caucuses at 12:30 p.m. and then to the Delegate Assembly at 1:45 p.m. Paper copies of the Delegate Assembly Handbook will be available at the caucuses and in the Assembly hall.

Delegates or alternates who have forgotten or lost their materials or who need to make a change to the designated Delegate or alternate should consult with the Credentials Committee at the onsite Delegate/alternate registration. Onsite registration opens Saturday, September 29, outside of the Governor’s Ballroom (Fourth Floor), 9 a.m.–1:30 p.m., and in the Austin Grand Ballroom (Sixth Floor), noon–3 p.m. For more information on Delegate responsibilities, see Frequently Asked Questions on page 5.

The Delegate Assembly will include reports from various TASB committees; election of Directors and Officers; action on proposed Bylaws changes; and action on the 2018–20 Advocacy Agenda.

Delegate Nominations for TASB Directors and Officers

The process for Delegate (or “floor”) nominations for TASB Directors and Officers requires that a statement of the candidate’s intent and consent to run for a Director or Officer position from the floor shall have been received in the Association office by September 24, which is five days prior to the Delegate Assembly (TASB Bylaws, Article VI, Section 2D(7), and Article VII, Section 2E). Only those individuals who complied with the submission requirements in Article VI, Section 2D(2) (for Directors), and Article VII, Section 2B (for Officers), shall be eligible for nomination in this manner. Information regarding nominations can be found in the 2018 Nominations Committee Report.

Delegate Assembly Seating

Members of the Delegate Assembly shall be seated by TASB region (corresponding to current education service center regions). TASB staff members, holding red clipboards, are assigned to each area to assist Delegates. Special seating will be available for guests and Delegates and alternates not participating in the business meeting.
Q. What is the Delegate Assembly?

TASB’s Delegate Assembly is the once-a-year opportunity for Texas school boards to determine the leadership, advocacy positions, and overall direction of the organization.

Held annually on the Saturday of the TASA/TASB Convention, the Delegate Assembly is the foundation of TASB’s governance structure. Simply put, it is the annual business meeting for the Association in which Delegates vote on issues critical to TASB, such as:

1. Adopting TASB’s Advocacy Agenda—the legislative “roadmap” for issues critical to public education
2. Electing TASB’s leadership—the Officers and members of the TASB Board of Directors
3. Amending TASB’s Bylaws to ensure a responsive and effective association

Each Active Member may select a Delegate and an alternate to attend the Assembly. Your service as a Delegate or alternate ensures your district has a voice in TASB’s future.

Q. Who are my fellow Delegates?

Your fellow Delegates are also members of local school and education service center (ESC) boards. Each TASB Active Member is entitled to name a Delegate and an alternate. Each board’s Delegate and alternate may trade off time on the floor to permit one or the other to attend Convention sessions running concurrently. When you enter or leave the floor during the Assembly, check in with the TASB staff member assigned to your region; the staff member will be holding a red clipboard.

Seating is provided at the back of the Delegate Assembly hall for Delegates or alternates not on duty and others wanting to observe the Delegate Assembly’s progress.

Q. So, what can I expect at Delegate Assembly?

There are two main parts to Delegate Assembly: the regional caucuses and the actual Assembly meeting.

12:30–1:45 p.m.
TASB Regional Caucuses/Lunch for named Delegates and alternates (see the agenda for the list of rooms), Hilton Austin

Prior to the Assembly, you will meet with other representatives from your region, including your TASB Directors, to discuss the issues coming before the Assembly and clarify the Assembly processes.
A free lunch is provided. Your Delegate or alternate credentials will grant you access to the lunch and caucus.

2–4 p.m.
Delegate Assembly, Austin Grand Ballroom, Hilton Austin

At 1:45 p.m., Delegates and alternates will gather in the Assembly hall. You will be seated in the area designated for your region; signs inside the ballroom will assist you. At 1:50 p.m., the Chair will request that only one representative from each school board remain on the Assembly floor. The Credentials Committee, consisting of Delegates appointed by the President, assisted by TASB staff, will verify and report on the Delegate count for a quorum.

If you arrive late to the Assembly, proceed to the section of the Delegate Assembly floor reserved for your TASB region, where a TASB staff member holding a red clipboard will check you in.

Q. How can I prepare for the Delegate Assembly?

1. Review your 2018 Delegate Assembly Handbook, paying special attention to the Nominations Committee Report (under separate cover), proposed changes to the Bylaws, and the proposed 2018–20 Advocacy Agenda. You will be asked to act on each of these items.

2. Work with your fellow local trustees to determine how your board stands on these action items.

3. Study the Delegate Assembly procedures and rules, particularly those explaining the Advocacy Agenda adoption process. Familiarize yourself with the Action Form at the back of the Handbook.

4. Attend your regional caucus before the start of the Delegate Assembly.

Bring the credentials mailed to you: your ribbon and numbered button.

Paper copies of the Delegate Assembly Handbook will be available in the Assembly hall and at the regional caucuses.

Q. How do I propose amendments to issues the Delegate Assembly is considering?

You may use the Action Form at the back of the Handbook to amend a proposed change to the Bylaws, amend a proposed Advocacy Priority or recommended Resolution, request that a Bylaws change or Resolution be considered by the Delegate Assembly individually and not as part of the consent agenda vote, or move for the adoption of a Resolution NOT recommended for adoption.

The deadline for turning in the Action Form is before the Call to Order of the Delegate Assembly at 2 p.m.
Q. How do I vote?

Voting is handled several ways:

1. Voting for contested races for TASB Director and Officer positions will be by electronic keypads.

2. Voting on the Bylaws (requiring a two-thirds majority of the Delegates present and voting) and Resolutions (requiring a majority) also will be by electronic keypads.

3. All other votes will be by a show of Frisbees™. After scanning raised Frisbees, the Chair will declare whether a particular motion carries or fails. If the vote appears too close to call in this fashion, the Chair will ask for voting by electronic keypads.

Q. How is anyone heard or seen in such a large group?

There are four ways that ensure Delegates are heard: (1) strategically placed floor microphones, (2) a video projection system with cameras focused on each microphone and on the stage, (3) rules adopted by the Delegate Assembly itself, and (4) the cooperation of every Delegate and alternate in maintaining the tradition of decorum and fairness.

If you want to address the Delegate Assembly about an item under consideration, please move quickly to the floor microphone nearest you. When recognized by the Chair (by microphone letter), state your name and school district and deliver your message. Comments are limited to three minutes. A clock will be posted on the two screens on either side of the stage and will indicate the amount of time you have been speaking; a sound will be played by the timekeeper at the end of the three minutes.

Q. Let’s talk about continuing education credit. How much will I earn?

With this year’s keynote address, you may earn 1.5 hours of continuing education credit for participating in your regional caucus and Delegate Assembly. Board member continuing education credit may not be granted for organizational business. At the close of the Delegate Assembly, the Chair will announce the information that you will need to complete the board member continuing education credit form (found in your Convention registration materials or available at Delegate/alternate registration).

Looking for more information about the Advocacy Agenda?
It's right at your fingertips in your Handbook! Check the tabs for the sections on the Advocacy Agenda. If you have any questions, you have two resources at the Assembly: your TASB Director and the TASB staff at the Bylaws/Advocacy Agenda Information Center. Your TASB Director will lead your regional caucus and will be seated near you on the Delegate Assembly floor. The Bylaws/Advocacy Agenda Information Center, open from noon until the end of the Delegate Assembly, will be located near the main entrance to the Assembly floor.

Still have questions about Delegate Assembly? TASB staff is here to help! Contact Susan Tabbee at 800.580.8272 or susan.tabbee@tasb.org.

For questions specifically about the Advocacy Agenda, contact Dax Gonzalez at 800.580.4885 or dax.gonzalez@tasb.org.
EXCEPTIONAL GOVERNANCE (XG)

Have you heard about the XG Project? It’s sparking important conversations within school boards across Texas, promoting the idea that eXceptional Governance can make all the difference when it comes to student success. Here’s how you can be a part of the conversation:

• Attend the XG Summit, January 10–11, 2019, in Austin. Thought leaders from across the state and nation will examine practices and research on the relationship of school boards with student performance.

• Participate in the XG Board Development program. This five-session, whole-board learning experience strengthens essential perspectives, builds governance capacity, and equips boards to act confidently with a focus on improving student outcomes.

Visit XG.tasb.org for more information.
2018 Delegate Assembly Rules

The Delegate Assembly business meeting shall follow the rules in the current edition of Robert’s Rules of Order Newly Revised, along with the following standing rules recommended by the TASB Bylaws Committee and presented to the Delegate Assembly for adoption by a two-thirds affirmative vote:

**Rule 1.** The initial credentials report shall establish the presence of a quorum, and thereafter the total number of Delegate votes cast for each vote shall serve as the revised credentials report automatically.

**Rule 2.** A member of the Delegate Assembly shall speak from a microphone, state his or her full name and school district, and limit debate on a motion to three minutes.

**Rule 3.** In uncontested races for Director or Officer positions, the President may declare the individuals are elected by the Delegate Assembly.

**Rule 4.** In a contested Director or Officer position, each candidate shall be allowed three minutes to speak in person in support of his or her candidacy. Candidates for each position shall speak in alphabetical order, except the Nominations Committee’s recommended Director candidate and Board’s recommended Officer candidate shall speak last. The voting order of candidates for each election shall be listed alphabetically, except the Nominations Committee’s recommended Director candidate and Board’s recommended Officer candidate shall be listed first. Candidate elections are not subject to further discussion from the floor.

**Rule 5.** Except as provided otherwise, no member of the Delegate Assembly shall be recognized again on the same question until all others wishing to speak have had the opportunity to speak.

**Rule 6.** Primary amendments to proposed Bylaws changes shall be submitted to the Chair (or designee):

(a) On the Action Form provided at the end of the Delegate Assembly Handbook; and

(b) No later than the beginning (Call to Order) of the Delegate Assembly.

Secondary amendments may be offered from the floor by Delegates using proper motions and seconds. Any amendment that conflicts with the existing Bylaws not under proposed change will be ruled out of order.

**Rule 7.** Only the proposed 2018–20 Advocacy Agenda Priorities and Resolutions as printed in the Handbook shall be considered by the Delegate Assembly. Delegates shall not be permitted to propose new Cornerstone Principles, Priorities, or Resolutions during the Delegate Assembly.

All primary amendments to proposed Priorities or Resolutions for the 2018–20 Advocacy Agenda shall be submitted to the Chair (or designee):

(a) On the Action Form provided at the end of the Handbook; and

(b) No later than the beginning (Call to Order) of the Delegate Assembly.
Secondary amendments may be offered from the floor by Delegates using proper motions and seconds. Any amendment that conflicts with a component of the Advocacy Agenda previously adopted or that does not relate to the proposed item will be ruled out of order.

[A primary amendment to any proposed Priority or Resolution, as applicable, must be germane to the proposed item as printed in the Handbook. A secondary amendment must be germane to the primary amendment as submitted on the Action Form.]

**Rule 8.** Proposed Resolutions recommended for adoption will be handled as a group. However, individual consideration shall be given to any Resolution as to which:

(a) A primary amendment has been submitted in accordance with Rule 7; or

(b) A Delegate has requested the Resolution be pulled for individual discussion and action; or

(c) A Resolution NOT recommended for adoption has been changed to recommended for adoption by the TASB Resolutions Committee, following an appeal of the submitting board in accordance with the TASB Bylaws.

**Rule 9.** Resolutions NOT recommended for adoption by the TASB Board shall not be considered by the Delegate Assembly, in any form, unless any of the following occurs:

(a) A Delegate makes a motion to adopt the Resolution no later than the beginning (Call to Order) of the Delegate Assembly by submitting the completed Action Form, provided at the end of the Handbook, to adopt the Resolution as printed in the Handbook. The Action Form must be signed by that Delegate and a seconder.

(b) A primary amendment to a Resolution proposed pursuant to Rule 9(a) must be submitted no later than the beginning (Call to Order) of the Delegate Assembly by a Delegate completing the Action Form, provided at the end of the Handbook. The Action Form shall be signed by that Delegate and a seconder. [These individuals must be a different set of Delegates from those in Rule 9(a).]

Secondary amendments may be offered from the floor by Delegates using proper motions and seconds.

**Rule 10.** Resolutions that duplicate Cornerstone Principles or Priorities, as determined by the TASB Board, shall not be considered for discussion or action.

**Rule 11.** To the extent possible, and as applicable, voting shall be conducted as follows:

(a) Voting shall be by electronic keypad for the following actions:

1. Contested positions for TASB Directors and Officers;

2. Bylaws changes; and

3. Priorities and Resolutions.

(b) All other votes shall be by a show of Frisbees™. After scanning raised Frisbees, the Chair shall declare whether a particular motion carries or fails. If the vote appears too close to call by this method, the Chair shall take the vote by electronic keypads.
“Alone we can do so little; together we can do so much.”

Helen Keller
Call to Order. TASB President Charles R. Stafford called the 2017 Delegate Assembly to order at 2 p.m. Stafford welcomed Delegates and announced the Delegate Assembly will feature keynote speaker Evan Smith, CEO and co-founder of The Texas Tribune. President-Elect Teresa Flores gave the invocation. Stafford introduced TASB Immediate Past President Bret Begert, TASB Executive Director James B. Crow, and Parliamentarian Kirk Overbey. Stafford then introduced TASB past presidents: David Sublasky (1997–98), George McShan (1998–99), Katie Reed (2005–06), Robert Seward (2008–09), and Gary Inmon (2011–12).

Stafford announced that each Delegate should have the 2017 Delegate Assembly Handbook, the yellow Nominations Committee Report, a Frisbee™, and an electronic keypad for voting.

Stafford drew attention to the Stand Up for Texas Public Schools advocacy campaign.

Stafford also referred Delegates to pages 77–79 of the Handbook, which contains the names of individuals and school boards that contributed to the 2016–18 Advocacy Agenda process, and thanked them for their contributions.

Stafford announced that keypads would be used to vote on the Director and Officer elections, proposed changes to the Bylaws, and the proposed changes to the 2016–18 Advocacy Agenda, while the Frisbees would be used on a few routine items to save time. The Assembly tested the keypads with three practice questions. Stafford also announced that continuing education credit hours would only be granted for the keynote address and Advocacy Agenda portion of Delegate Assembly.

Credentials Committee. Stafford introduced members of the Credentials Committee: Chair Karina Davis (Keller ISD), George Fisher (Paris ISD), and Mary Wilson (Blanket ISD). Davis reported that there were 285 Delegates in attendance. Stafford declared that a quorum was present. He also noted that more Delegates might join the Assembly as the meeting progressed.

Teller Committee. Stafford introduced members of the Teller Committee: Chair Edward Godsey (Burkburnett ISD), Irene Jaquez (San Elizario ISD), and Suzanne Soto (Splendora ISD).

Delegate Assembly Rules Adoption. Stafford referred Delegates to pages 8–9 of the Handbook to review the 2017 Delegate Assembly Rules proposed by the Bylaws Committee of the TASB Board, which acts as the Delegate Assembly's Standing Rules Committee.

Stafford called for a vote by Frisbees on the 2017 Delegate Assembly Rules. The Rules as
presented were adopted by an affirmative vote of two-thirds of Delegates.

Stafford called special attention to the following adopted Delegate Assembly Rules: Rule 1 specifies that after receiving the initial credentials report, the total number of votes cast on an item will serve as the revised credentials report, and therefore, as long as the total number of votes is not below the quorum of 210 Delegates, the Assembly can conduct business; Rule 2 states that a member of the Delegate Assembly shall speak from a microphone, state his or her full name and school board, and limit debate on a motion to three minutes; and Rule 3 states that in uncontested races for Director or Officer positions, the President may declare the individual's elected by the Delegate Assembly.

Stafford introduced Brittany Thornberry of TASB staff who will serve as timekeeper and asked her to test sound the time indicator. Stafford said that the alert would be sounded when a speaker has exhausted the allotted time.

**Agenda Adoption.** Stafford called attention to the agenda of the 2017 Delegate Assembly. With no objections made, the agenda was adopted as printed.

**Minutes of the 2016 Delegate Assembly.** Stafford called the Delegates' attention to the 2016 Delegate Assembly minutes on pages 10–15 of the *Handbook*, which were approved by the TASB Board at its December 2016 meeting. No corrections were submitted by Delegates, so the minutes stood approved as presented.

**Service Awards.** With the assistance of Crow, Stafford presented service awards to former members of the TASB Board of Directors: Sylvia Atkinson (Brownsville ISD), 2017; Bret Begert (Fort Elliott CISD), 2005–17; Henry Dibrell (Katy ISD), 2016–17; Ruben Escobar (ESC Region 2), 2015–16, accepted by Ricardo Ramirez from ESC Region 2; Dori Fenenbock (El Paso ISD), 2015–17, accepted by Trent Hatch from El Paso ISD; and Robert Sheppard (Pleasant Grove ISD), 2007–16), accepted by Jason Smith from Pleasant Grove ISD. Stafford also acknowledged Gloria Casas (La Feria ISD), 2004–16), who was unable to attend.

Stafford referred Delegates to the TASB Board's standing committee reports in the *Handbook* on pages 64–68. Stafford presented a video on TASB's service to members over the past year, including advocacy activities throughout the 85th Legislature and the effects of Hurricane Harvey on coastal school districts in Texas.

Stafford introduced Evan Smith. Smith shared his insights on what occurred during the 85th legislative sessions and how the political landscape is affecting public schools.

**Nominations Committee Report.** Nominations Committee Chair Begert stated that the Delegate Assembly is responsible for electing TASB Directors and Officers according to TASB Bylaws, Articles VI and VII. Begert explained that a Director candidate receiving endorsements from a majority of the Active Members in the region is automatically elected to that position and
will take office at the end of the TASA/TASB Convention. This process includes large district positions because a large district is considered a region.

Begert announced individuals automatically elected by this process to three-year terms: Rhonda Skillern-Jones (Houston ISD, Region 4, Position D), Jim Rice (Fort Bend ISD, Region 4, Position G), Rose Avalos (Aldine ISD, Region 4, Position H), Christene Moss (Fort Worth ISD, Region 11, Position B), and Karen Freeman (Northside ISD-Bexar County, Region 20, Position B). George Scott (Katy ISD, Region 4, Position E) was elected to a two-year term.

Begert reported that members of the Committee interviewed candidates and reviewed nominations for other Director and Officer positions. He presented the Committee’s slate of nominees for consideration by the Delegate Assembly.

Nominees for Director positions of three-year terms were Charles Cunningham (Humble ISD, Region 4, Position B), Thomas Darden (Cooper ISD, Region 8), Donald Gant (DeSoto ISD, Region 10, Position D), Will Streit (Leander ISD, Region 13, Position B), Greg Welch (Clyde CISD, Region 14), Raymond P. Meza (San Felipe Del Río CISD, Region 15), and Rolinda Schmidt (Kerrville ISD, Region 20, Position A). The nominee for a Director position for a two-year term was Carrie Gregory (Gregory-Portland ISD, Region 2). The nominee for a Director position with a one-year term was Patricia O’Caña-Olivarez (Mission CISD, Region 1, Position A).

Pursuant to Rule 3 of the Rules, Stafford declared the individuals in uncontested races elected to the TASB Board.

In the contested race for Region 2, a two-year term, the Assembly heard candidate speeches from Moises Alfaro (Mathis ISD) and Gregory. Stafford called for a vote in the contested race, and Godsey reported the results to the Assembly: Gregory received 46.13 percent (161 votes), and Alfaro received 53.87 percent (188 votes). Stafford congratulated Alfaro on his election to the TASB Board.

Begert stated that at the close of Convention, Flores will assume the office of President by virtue of her election to the position of President-Elect at the 2016 Delegate Assembly, and Stafford will assume the position of Immediate Past President.

Begert announced the 2017–18 TASB Board nominees for Officer positions: James de Garavilla (Silsbee ISD), President-Elect; Lee Lentz-Edwards (Kermit ISD), First Vice-President; Jim Rice (Fort Bend ISD), Second Vice-President; and Ted Beard (Longview ISD), Secretary-Treasurer.

Pursuant to Rule 3 of the Rules, Stafford declared the individuals in these uncontested races elected to the Officer positions on the TASB Board.

Stafford congratulated these individuals on their new positions.

**Bylaws Committee Report.** Stafford introduced Bylaws Committee Chair Beard, who in turn
introduced Committee Vice-Chair Cindy Spanel (Highland Park ISD-Potter County). Together, they presented the Bylaws Committee report. The Committee presented proposed changes grouped as two proposals, shown on pages 16–19 of the Handbook:

Proposal 1: Establishes an earlier deadline of June 15 for Active Members to propose Resolutions, which will give staff sufficient time to prepare recommendations for consideration by the TASB Board at its summer meeting.

Proposal 2: Revises the deadline by which committee appointments are made to reflect actual practice. The proposal also clarifies that the President and President-Elect, who are ex officio members of all committees, are not counted in the maximum committee membership number of standing committees.

Stafford called for a vote on both proposals to the Bylaws as presented. Delegates voted and adopted the changes by a vote of 97.67 percent (Yes-335, No-8).

Beard thanked the TASB Directors who served on the Bylaws Committee.

Changes to Advocacy Agenda

Stafford referred Delegates to page 20 of the Handbook for an overview of the 2016–18 Advocacy Agenda. Referring to pages 77–79 of the Handbook, he invited all those who served on the TASB Legislative Advisory Council (LAC), which formulated the proposed changes to the Advocacy Priorities; all Delegates from school boards that proposed resolutions; and all Delegates who spoke up for public education to stand and be recognized.

Legislative Committee Report. Stafford introduced Legislative Committee Chair de Garavilla, who in turn introduced Committee Vice-Chair Moss. Together, they presented the Legislative Committee report. The LAC met June 17, 2017, in San Antonio, and Moss presented the proposed changes to the Advocacy Priorities for the 2016–18 biennium. The TASB Board recommends to the Delegate Assembly the proposed changes as presented in the Handbook. On page 22 of the Handbook, lines 20–22, a proposed change is to delete the words “per-student” from the Priority advocating for an increase in funding for the New Instructional Facilities Allotment. Two new Priorities are proposed on page 23 of the Handbook on line 51, “TASB opposes unfunded mandates,” and lines 53–54, “TASB supports working with stakeholder groups to increase informed voter participation with respect to education issues.”

Stafford called for a vote, and Delegates adopted the proposed changes to the Priorities by a vote of 97.66 percent (Yes-334, No-8).

De Garavilla recognized and thanked the TASB Directors and LAC members who served on the Legislative Committee.

Resolutions Committee Report. Stafford introduced Resolutions Committee Chair Vernagene Mott (Pflugerville ISD). Mott introduced Committee Vice-Chair Armando Rodriguez (Canutillo
ISD) to assist with presenting the Resolutions Committee report. Rodriguez reported that 20 individual school boards answered the call for resolutions, submitting 68 proposed resolutions. The proposals were considered by the TASB Resolutions Committee and the TASB Board at their July meetings.

Two resolutions were not recommended by the TASB Board. Resolutions that duplicated Advocacy Agenda Cornerstone Principles, Priorities, or Resolutions were removed. This resulted in 22 resolutions to be considered. Rodriguez directed Delegates to pages 24–32 of the Handbook for the text of the recommended resolutions and the rationales offered by the submitting school boards. The two not recommended appear on pages 33–34, and the duplicates appear on pages 35–40.

Consent Agenda. Stafford called for a vote on the resolutions recommended for adoption by the TASB Board through consent agenda. The Delegate Assembly approved by a vote of 97.61 percent (Yes-328, No-8) all resolutions recommended for adoption, with the exception of Resolutions 2, 9, 15, and 16, which were pulled for individual consideration.

Individual Consideration. Rodriguez presented recommended resolutions pulled for individual consideration by Delegates:

Resolution 2—Instructional Minutes and Educator Workdays (Clarksville ISD): “TASB supports district flexibility to adjust or eliminate the 187-workday requirement for a 10-month contract employee to align with the state requirement of 75,600 minutes of instruction.” The resolution was pulled for individual consideration by Lori Olson (Wimberley ISD). After discussion, the Assembly voted to adopt the resolution, as presented, by 74.23 percent (Yes-242, No-84).

Resolution 15—Human Sexuality Education (Del Valle ISD): “TASB supports policies that will allow districts to provide a medically accurate and age-appropriate curriculum in human sexuality education.” The resolution was pulled for individual consideration by Scott. After much discussion, the Assembly voted to adopt the resolution, as presented, by 88.49 percent (Yes-300, No-39).

Resolution 16—Nondiscrimination Legislation (Del Valle ISD): “TASB opposes legislation that would discriminate against any child and impede children’s access to a quality education that enables them to achieve their full potential.” The resolution was pulled for individual consideration by Scott. After much discussion, the Assembly voted to adopt the resolution, as presented, by 88.32 percent (Yes-295, No-39).

Rodriguez next presented the recommended resolutions pulled by Delegates for individual consideration along with proposed amendments (as shown in bold double underline and bold double strikethrough):

Resolution 9—Charter School Facility Funding (Crosby ISD, Huffman ISD, Lockhart ISD, and
Schertz-Cibolo-Universal City ISD: "TASB opposes charter school facility and facility maintenance funding." Motion to amend the resolution was made by Kristi Hassett (Lewisville ISD) and seconded by Michael Wright (Lockhart ISD). The Assembly voted for the resolution, as amended, by 92.33 percent (Yes-301, No-25).

Closing. Stafford called on Flores, the incoming President, and presented her with the gavel. Flores then presented Stafford with a personalized scrapbook.

Stafford made closing remarks and announced the training credit information.

Adjournment. The Assembly adjourned at 3:56 p.m.

APPROVED BY TASB BOARD:

[Signature]
Teresa Flores, President

[Signature]
Ted Beard, Secretary-Treasurer

Dec 1, 2017

Date

12/2/17

Date
**STUDENT VIDEO CONTEST**

Showcase your students’ creativity and tell the world what makes your school special in TASB’s Student Video Contest. First- and second-place prizes will be awarded in three categories: elementary, middle, and high school. First place wins $5,000, and second place receives $2,500. Prizes will be awarded to the school district to be used in the students’ classroom or campus.

There is no entry fee for the contest; however, only one entry per campus is allowed. Entries will be accepted beginning December 3; deadline to enter is January 18, 2019. Winners will be announced in spring 2019. Visit tasb.org/student-videocontest for contest rules and to see previous winners.
Delegate Assembly

Proposed Changes to TASB Bylaws

Proposed changes to the TASB Bylaws appear in legislative style. The proposed changes are organized topically as follows: Proposal #1, relating to the Advocacy Agenda and grassroots process (lines 4–123); and Proposal #2, relating to a Delegate nominee of a Director candidate (lines 125–157).

2018 Proposed TASB Bylaws Changes

Proposal #1, relating to the Advocacy Agenda and the Grassroots Process.

A. Article V. Delegate Assembly, Section 2. Powers of the Delegate Assembly

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Proposed Change</th>
<th>Rationale</th>
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<tr>
<td>E. Adopt the Association’s Advocacy Agenda consisting of:</td>
<td>Editorial changes made for internal consistency.</td>
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<tr>
<td>(1) Advocacy Agenda Cornerstone Principles derived through the process described defined in Article V, Section 9A;</td>
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<tr>
<td>(2) Advocacy Agenda Priorities derived through the G-grassroots process described Advocacy Process defined in Article V, Section 9B; and</td>
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<td>(3) Advocacy Agenda Resolutions derived through the Advocacy Agenda Resolution process defined described in Article V, Section 9C.</td>
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B. Article V. Delegate Assembly, Section 9: Advocacy Agenda

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<th>Proposed Change</th>
<th>Rationale</th>
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<td>B. Advocacy Agenda Priorities Grassroots Advocacy Process.</td>
<td>Clarifying and editorial consistency changes made, including clarifying that Legislative Advisory Council (LAC) members serving on the Legislative Committee of the TASB Board are subject to removal based on Board policy.</td>
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<tr>
<td>(1) In even-numbered years, G-grassroots A-advocacy meetings shall be held in each Association Region, in accordance with Board policy, for the purpose of identifying Advocacy Agenda Priorities.</td>
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<td>Eligible participants are the Board and trustees of Active Members.</td>
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At each regional meeting, participants shall formulate potential Advocacy Agenda Priorities and elect regional representatives to the LAC in accordance with Board policy, which shall include the following:

(a) The LAC shall meet and study the array of regional priorities and shall develop a list of priorities of a statewide nature consistent with the mission and resources of the Association. The LAC shall submit its recommendations for Advocacy Agenda Priorities to the Legislative Committee, or its designee, prior to July 1 of each even-numbered years.

(b) The LAC also shall elect from among its members four Active Member trustees from Active Members to serve as voting ex officio members of the Legislative Committee, in accordance with Board policy. These ex officio members shall serve for a two-year term, beginning at the close of the LAC meeting at which they are elected until an election for ex officio members is held during the next even-numbered year, or until the ex officio member is no longer a trustee of an Active Member governing board. The LAC shall also elect at least one an alternate ex officio member to fill any vacancy among in these four positions, and after the regional meetings, The President may appoint a trustee from the LAC to fill any ex officio vacancy if no elected alternate is available to serve for which an alternate is not available. The ex officio members shall be subject to removal based on Board policy.

(2) After the close of the regular Texas legislative Session, the LAC shall reconvene to review legislative action on the Association’s Advocacy Agenda and may offer changes (whether an amendment to a previously adopted Priority, the repeal of a previously adopted Priority, or a new Priority) to the Advocacy Agenda Priorities adopted the preceding year by the annual
Delegate Assembly. Changes shall be submitted to the Legislative Committee prior to the summer Board meeting.

(3) The Legislative Committee shall study the LAC recommendations, arising from the activities defined in Article V, Section 9B(1) and (2), and formulate Committee recommendations for the Board’s consideration. The Board shall have the right to affirm or change the Legislative Committee’s recommendations.

(4) The Board shall submit recommendations regarding Advocacy Agenda Priorities to the annual Delegate Assembly for approval. Adoption of Advocacy Agenda Priorities shall require a vote of two-thirds of the Delegates present and voting.

(5) Advocacy Agenda Priorities adopted in even-numbered years, subject to changes adopted in odd-numbered years, shall remain in effect for two years until the annual Delegate Assembly next convenes in an even-numbered year. Any change in the odd-numbered year shall remain in effect until the annual Delegate Assembly next convenes.
Proposal #2, relating to a Delegate Nominee of a Director Candidate.

Article VI. Board of Directors, Section 2. Qualifications, Nomination, Endorsement, and Election of Directors

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<th>Proposed Change</th>
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<td>D. Nominations and endorsements shall be accepted in accordance with the following requirements, in chronological order within the timeframes and deadlines set out in Board policy:</td>
<td>Proposed change requires a candidate for a position on the TASB Board of Directors to fully participate in the Nominations Committee evaluation process, including being interviewed by the Committee. This would prevent the potential of any candidate bypassing or rebuffing the evaluation process and running directly from the floor at Delegate Assembly. A similar interview requirement with the Nominations Committee is in place for an Officer candidate who intends to run from the floor at Delegate Assembly. (See Bylaws, Art. VII, Sec. 2E.)</td>
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<td>(7) Thereafter nominations may be made by the candidate’s Delegate, provided the following conditions are met:</td>
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<td>(a) The candidate’s nomination was submitted in compliance with Article VI, Section 2D(2), and</td>
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<td>(b) The candidate interviewed with the Nominations Committee, unless the Committee waived the need for an interview based on criteria set out in Board policy, and</td>
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<td>(c) The candidate’s intent and consent to run for the position by this alternate means is received in the Austin office of the Association five days prior to the annual Delegate Assembly.</td>
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Mark your calendar for the TASA/TASB Legislative Conference, February 26, 2019. During the conference, trustees and administrators will hear from Capitol insiders on the 86th Legislative Session. Association staff will provide updates on legislative happenings and proposed bills to prepare attendees to meet with legislators and their staffers later that day. After the conference, buses will be available to take attendees to the Capitol for appointments with legislators.

The conference is free; however, pre-registration is required. Registration will open in October. Watch gr.tasb.org for details.
This year’s Delegate Assembly will adopt the 2018–20 Advocacy Agenda that will guide the Association through the 86th Texas Legislative Session. The Advocacy Agenda serves as TASB’s plan of action during the legislative biennium and consists of three parts:

1. **Cornerstone Principles**: overarching beliefs that guide TASB’s advocacy efforts

2. **Priorities**: issues of greatest importance to the majority of Texas school boards as determined at local Grassroots Meetings in each education service center region

3. **Resolutions**: stances submitted by individual school boards that inform TASB staff when addressing issues that may arise during the biennium

Cornerstone Principles and Priorities require approval by at least two-thirds of the Delegates present and voting, while Resolutions require a simple majority.

The TASB Board recommends adoption of the Advocacy Priorities as presented on pages 22–23. The proposed Priorities are the result of almost 100 Legislative Advisory Council members discussing and drafting position statements based on local priorities adopted in each region during the 2018 TASB Grassroots Meetings.

Twenty-nine individual districts submitted 87 proposed resolutions prior to the June 15 deadline imposed by TASB Bylaws. The TASB Resolutions Committee and the TASB Board reviewed these submissions during their July meetings. The Board’s final recommendations and supporting rationales appear on pages 24–36.

**Please note:**

- A progress report on the 2016–18 Advocacy Agenda can be found on pages 75–83.

- The fall of the gavel beginning the Delegate Assembly is the deadline for submitting Action Forms (to amend an Advocacy Priority or Resolution or to pull an Advocacy Resolution for individual consideration). Further information, as well as the rules governing Assembly action, may be found on pages 8–9.

- TASB Advocacy Agenda development and adoption follows a two-year cycle. The 2018 Delegate Assembly will adopt the new 2018–20 Advocacy Agenda that will be in force for two years until the 2020 Delegate Assembly. The 2019 Delegate Assembly may adopt changes to the 2018–20 Agenda.

- Any questions regarding the Advocacy Agenda may be directed to the Bylaws/Advocacy Agenda Information Center, located near the entrance to the Delegate Assembly floor in the Austin Grand Ballroom. TASB staff members will be available in the center to answer questions on Saturday, September 29, from noon until the end of Delegate Assembly.
LEGISLATIVE NEWS

It’s easy to keep tabs on important legislative news and what is happening at both the state and national levels.

1. Read TASB’s Legislative Report. The e-newsletter is published weekly with daily updates during the legislative session. Contact Dax González, 800.580.4885 or dax.gonzalez@tasb.org, to be added to the distribution lists.

2. Join the School Board Advocacy Network (SBAN). SBAN members receive alerts on issues, including background information, suggested action steps, and resources for contacting legislators and other policymakers. To join the network, visit gr.tasb.org/sban.
The Cornerstone Principles guide TASB’s Advocacy Agenda and organizational conduct. The TASB Board did not propose any changes to the current Principles.

- Excellence in student achievement for all Texas students
- Locally elected trustees and locally governed and controlled public schools
- Rigorous accountability for academic progress
- Adequate and equitable funding levels to provide an exceptional education
- Efficient and effective school management
- Strong family and community engagement to create optimal opportunities for each child
- Fulfillment of public schools’ unique constitutional duty to educate every child by preventing the diversion of public funds through vouchers, tax credits, education savings grants, and other mechanisms
FACTS ABOUT SCHOOL FUNDING

Did you know?

- The state has decreased its per-student funding over the past 10 years.
- The state’s share of funding for public education has decreased from 45 percent in 2008 to 38 percent in 2017. Local property taxes have increased to make up for the deficit, from 45 percent in 2008 to 55 percent in 2017.
- Each year, Texas public schools welcome up to an additional 80,000 students. State funding for education hasn’t kept up.
- Texas ranks 42nd nationally in per-student spending.

Tell your legislators to support Texas public schools. Get involved at texansforstrongpublicschools.org.
Texas Public School Finance

1. TASB calls upon the Texas Legislature to modernize and simplify the school finance system to create a more transparent and equitable system to serve the 5.4 million Texas students in prekindergarten through grade 12.

2. TASB calls upon state legislators to share the costs of funding public schools by providing at least 50 percent of Foundation School Program formula funding to reduce overreliance on local property taxes. The state must resist supplanting the state’s prior-year contribution with increases in local property tax revenue.

3. TASB advocates for the modernization of school funding weights, allotments, and adjustments, such as the cost of education index, to support the true cost of educating Texas students.

Texas Accountability Rating System

4. TASB calls upon the Texas Legislature to adopt an accountability rating system that places more emphasis on local accountability plans that better reflect the vast diversity of Texas school districts and the values held by each community rather than the current misleading A–F school rating system.

5. TASB advocates for a legislative review through legislative committees and interim committees to oversee equal accountability for independent school districts and charters regarding student enrollment procedures, academics, and financial accountability with full enforcement of current law.

Student Safety

6. TASB calls upon the Texas Legislature to work with public school districts and their locally elected trustees to identify, fund, and implement measures—including increased support for counseling services and mental health programs and sufficient staff to fulfill those services—that increase student and staff safety on campus and recognize the unique characteristics of each district.

Unfunded Mandates

7. TASB calls upon the Texas Legislature to prohibit the implementation of legislation that is found by the Legislative Budget Board to impose a fiscal impact on any school district without corresponding funding or authority for affected districts to automatically increase local tax rates.

Texas Assessment System

8. TASB calls upon the Texas Legislature to eliminate state assessments not required by federal law and to prohibit state assessments from serving as the primary indicator of school, teacher, or student performance.

9. TASB advocates for the optional use of currently available, nationally recognized standardized tests in lieu of state assessments and for additional support for non-high-stakes alternatives, such as writing portfolios and adaptive exams.
TASB advocates for an assessment system that recognizes students who have successfully completed advanced coursework and prohibits the administration of state exams for courses completed in previous grades by those students.

TASB advocates for adding an accounting code that districts may use to submit all costs associated with the preparation and administration of STAAR exams to the Texas Education Agency.

**Privatization of Public Education**

TASB calls upon the Texas Legislature to prevent any transfer of public funds through the use of vouchers—to include education savings accounts, tax credit scholarships, and tuition grants for special populations—to private entities that do not follow the same transparency and accountability requirements governing independent school districts.

**Texas Essential Knowledge and Skills**

TASB calls upon the Texas Legislature to require that the State Board of Education streamline the Texas Essential Knowledge and Skills, limiting standards for each subject at each grade level to what can be taught prior to state-mandated tests within the given school year.

**Teacher Retirement System of Texas Healthcare Plans**

TASB calls upon the Texas Legislature to increase state funding of TRS-ActiveCare and TRS-Care so that the benefits for and contributions from district employees are equivalent to state employees under the Employees Retirement System of Texas.
TASB TALKS

The TASB Talks podcast features Texas education experts from across the industry talking about important and interesting education-related content, such as school finance, advocacy, good governance, districts of innovation, school security, and more. Check out all episodes of TASB Talks at tasbtalks.libsyn.com, and subscribe to it on Apple iTunes, Stitcher, or Spotify.
Delegate Assembly
Advocacy Resolutions Recommended for Adoption

Resolution 1—Tax Ratification Elections (Crosby ISD)

*TASB opposes legislation that curtails tax ratification election (TRE) and bond election dates from current law, increases ballot language requirements, or creates additional requirements for voter-approved TREs and bond elections, such as voter turnout thresholds.*

**District Rationale:** School districts need flexibility of election dates to meet the needed timing and optimum competitive pricing of projects. School districts are completely transparent with tax rate, debt, and financial information and exhaustively encourage voter turnout. Voter turnout and behavior cannot and should not be legislated.

The TASB Board recommends adoption. The state benefits from rising local property values even though property taxes are local and primarily controlled by school districts. However, a school district’s local authority to hold bond and tax ratification elections are continuously assaulted every legislative session. The restrictions on these types of elections sought by some legislators are intended to make it harder for the bond proposition or TRE to successfully pass. Districts provide myriad ways for citizens to get involved in the bond process and provide more than enough financial data regarding revenue, expenditures, and indebtedness. Local taxpayers know what is best for their communities and should be trusted to make those decisions.

Resolution 2—Notification of Charter School Openings (Crosby ISD)

*TASB advocates for legislation to provide better and timelier notification of charter school openings and to require TEA reporting of students transferring out of charter schools, as well as tracking of students on charter school waiting lists.*

**District Rationale:** None

The TASB Board recommends adoption. Charter schools are classified as public schools and, therefore, should fall under similar student tracking standards as independent school districts. By tracking

Resolution 3—School Security Fund (Archer City ISD, Fort Stockton ISD, and Henrietta ISD)

*TASB advocates for a school security fund fee to be collected on certain violations of Texas laws to be used by public schools to offset security costs.*

**District Rationale:** Security in our schools is necessary, important, and expensive. A fee associated with violations of the laws of the state, some of which contribute to security concerns for schools, could be used to help offset some of the costs.

The TASB Board recommends adoption. Governor Greg Abbott recently issued a list of 40 ideas to incorporate into school security protocols. Some of these recommendations would come at a cost, and it is incumbent upon the state to find solutions to pay for the costs associated with upgrading security procedures at school campuses. This resolution recommends attaching a fee to certain criminal convictions—some of which could contribute to security issues for schools. The fees collected would be used to cover the costs to help school districts make immediate changes to security procedures.

Resolution 4—Student Transfers (Boles ISD)

*TASB advocates for removing “transfer annually” from Texas Education Code Section 25.036 and adding language making school transfer agreements terminable at any time by either the district or parent.*

**District Rationale:** The district disputes the current interpretation of the phrase “transfer annually” in Texas Education Code Section 25.036:
Any child, other than a high school graduate, who is younger than 21 years of age and eligible for enrollment on September 1 of any school year may transfer annually from the child’s school district of residence to another district in this state if both the receiving district and the applicant parent or guardian or person having lawful control of the child jointly approve and timely agree in writing to the transfer.

The TASB Board recommends adoption. This issue comes up regularly and is based most recently on a commissioner of education decision for the Skidmore-Tynan Independent School District. While the commissioner has ruled that “transfer annually” means to transfer for a period of one year, districts would prefer to be given the flexibility to terminate a transfer agreement at any time for any legally permissible reason.

Resolution 5—Transportation Beyond District Boundaries (Boles ISD)

TASB advocates for supporting the passage of legislation amending Section 34.007(a) of the Texas Education Code to allow a school district to provide transportation beyond a school district’s boundaries.

District Rationale: This change in law could help many students in rural districts, whereby a student could transfer and attend a campus closer geographically than a student’s home school district. Also, it would promote school choice and more options for parents.

The TASB Board recommends adoption. According to the Texas Education Agency, there has been “a long-standing and widespread practice in the State of Texas of transporting transfer students without an interlocal cooperation contract.” Specifically, Texas Education Code Section 25.036 allows students to transfer from the district of residence to a district of choice as long as the receiving district accepts transfer students. The academic outcomes of students who rely on transportation from the receiving district could be harmed if the district of residence refused to enter into an interlocal agreement for transportation. Supporting an amendment to Section 34.007(a) would maintain preexisting transfer arrangements and promote school choice.

Resolution 6—Online Advising Tool (Greenville ISD)

TASB advocates for the creation of a statewide online advising tool to help students decide on courses they need to earn vocational certifications and/or postsecondary degrees.

District Rationale: This is an idea that has already found some support from legislators. During the 85th Texas Legislative Session, two bills were filed that would have helped accomplish this resolution. House Bill 3730 would have implemented a tool with an individualized career pathway generator that would track courses leading to a certification. House Bill 2131 would have created a tool to assist postsecondary students with course selection for undergraduate degrees and certifications. This resolution, however, is focused on assisting high school students.

The TASB Board recommends adoption. Public schools do their part to prepare students for postsecondary success by providing guidance counselors to help students choose the appropriate courses to achieve their goals. A statewide advising tool would assist students with this process and would be of particular use in school districts that do not have full-time counselors on site. Ensuring that students have the correct and most current information possible—to guarantee they are taking the appropriate courses to earn either a vocational certification or a postsecondary degree—is critical to the future of our state.

Resolution 7—Districts of Innovation (Dripping Springs ISD)

TASB advocates for the expansion of options available to school districts designated as Districts of Innovation.

District Rationale: The 85th Texas Legislature focused on expanding funding for charter schools, ostensibly to provide options for students that are not available through traditional public schools. Of the approximately 25 bills introduced last session that address Districts of Innovation (DOI) in some manner, almost all focused on something other than how students are educated (e.g., first and/or last day of school, accountability mandates, posting plans on district websites). Whether we are speaking to decreasing government mandates or championing public education, why not free public schools
to provide even more options by expanding DOI parameters? We are in the 18th year of the 21st century but continue to constrain schools with a 19th-century framework.

The TASB Board recommends adoption. More than three-quarters of Texas public school districts have chosen to become Districts of Innovation—allowing local school district leaders to identify various flexibilities afforded to Texas open-enrollment charter schools that would benefit the students in their communities. Anecdotally, the most sought-after flexibilities include those associated with school calendars (specifically school start dates), class size limits, and teacher certification requirements (usually involving career and technical education courses). With districts and the state facing significant financial challenges in the upcoming year, legislators should work with school leaders to provide as much flexibility as possible to allow districts to continue to offer exceptional educational programs.

Resolution 8—Chapter 41 Transportation Funding (Austin ISD and Coppell ISD)

*TASB advocates for Chapter 41 school districts being eligible to receive state allotment dollars for student transportation through a reduction in their recapture payments by the amount of their calculated transportation allotment.*

District Rationale: The Legislature has historically provided funding assistance to school districts that provide student transportation. Basic funding is for home-to-school or school-to-home transportation provided to regular eligible students who live more than two miles from their campus of regular attendance and for special-needs students who require special transportation to attend school.

Chapter 41 districts that pay recapture have not received funding for transportation because the Texas Education Agency interprets the statute, Texas Education Code Section 42.155, as not permitting payment of the allotment to Chapter 41 districts. The transportation allotment statute was enacted in 1984, prior to the enactment of the recapture statute in 1995. Two allotment statutes that were enacted after the enactment of the recapture statute, the New Instructional Facilities Allotment (NIFA) and the High School Allotment, permit a credit in the amount of the allotments to which the district is entitled against the total amount of recapture required. The addition of a similar credit in the transportation allotment statute would fairly distribute transportation funds to all districts.

Chapter 41 districts are already paying recapture; therefore, these districts are further penalized by not being eligible for transportation dollars.

The TASB Board recommends adoption. Current law already recognizes several circumstances where special allotments are deducted from recapture payments so that Chapter 41 districts can benefit from the allotment to the same extent as Chapter 42 districts. In fact, it is fair to say that the way the transportation allotment is currently treated is an anomaly and adds to the inequity of the current system.

Resolution 9—Tax Ratification Elections (Allen ISD, Austin ISD, and Coppell ISD)

*TASB advocates for flexibility to allow local school districts to lower tax rates with the authority to return to the previously voter-approved rates without another election.*

District Rationale: This flexibility would allow districts to reduce their tax rates and lighten the property tax burden shouldered by district residents. Current law requires a school district that adopts a tax rate above the district's rollback rate to hold an election in which the voters must approve or disapprove the higher rate. If the voters reject the higher rate, the district's tax rate may be set no higher than its rollback rate. However, this can create a disincentive for districts that had approved a higher tax rate to reduce it for a short period of time because doing so would require them to have an election to reauthorize the current tax rate.

Locally elected school boards desire the authority to save their taxpayers money by lowering the district maintenance-and-operations (M&O) tax rate when property values rise but to have the ability to raise the tax rate back to a previously voter-approved level when considered measures warrant it. Elections are costly and challenging to administer, and there is always an element of risk that a current tax rate will not be approved. This measure would permit school boards to judiciously determine when they might lower the property tax rate with the opportunity to go back to the previously voter-approved rate if the economy or other circumstances so dictate.

Accordingly, school districts need flexibility to lower and raise the M&O tax rate in subsequent years after a successful tax ratification election (TRE) to never exceed the M&O tax rate approved in the TRE.
The TASB Board recommends adoption. Under the current school finance system, school districts that wish to raise the property tax rate above $1.04 must conduct a TRE to secure a rate higher than $1.04. These elections are expensive. Districts that have passed such elections are reluctant to lower rates when fiscal circumstances improve because of the anticipated expense and the uncertainty in having a second successful TRE. Authorization elections solve this problem by asking voters to approve a maximum tax rate and letting the district adjust the rate up and down below the maximum approved rate. This results in savings to the school and also gives the district the ability to return surplus tax dollars to the district’s taxpayers.

**Resolution 10—Funding for Eighth-Grade CTE Students (Austin ISD)**

**TASB advocates for funding for career and technical education programs for eighth-grade students.**

**District Rationale:** Career and technical education (CTE) programs give students the exposure to practical training in their chosen field and application in real-world sector jobs. The ability for eighth graders to participate in CTE programs is essential for the success of many students. Eighth-grade students who take introductory courses can prepare to focus their studies once they get to high school. With the introductory courses complete before high school, students can obtain more certifications and higher-level practicums later in their studies.

**The TASB Board recommends adoption.** The state has recognized the additional costs that are incurred when a school makes CTE classes available to its students through having a weight for such classes in the school finance formulas. However, except in certain limited circumstances, this weight is only available to high school students. This discourages schools from making certain courses available to students who may have already shown both the focus and the desire to take and benefit from such courses. Indeed, it is state policy that all students be college or career ready upon graduation. However, this policy goal cannot be realized if college readiness begins in kindergarten but career readiness can only start occurring once the student has entered ninth grade.

**Resolution 11—Full-Day Pre-K Funding (Austin ISD, Denton ISD, and Northside ISD-Bexar County)**

**TASB advocates for operational and facilities funding for full-day prekindergarten.**

**District Rationale:** Currently, Texas provides school districts with funding for half-day prekindergarten for at-risk 4-year-olds. Children need high-quality early education in order to be successful in the K–12 system. Full-day pre-K is essential to providing our most economically disadvantaged children with instruction that will give them a strong academic foundation to build upon. Investing in quality early education saves money on remediation costs, special education referrals, and the retention of students who enter kindergarten and elementary school unprepared. Funding for facilities must be considered in any discussion about the expansion of pre-K. Many districts could, with adequate funding, find the staff to provide full-day pre-K but do not have adequate facilities to house the program.

**The TASB Board recommends adoption.** Research demonstrates that children who participate in full-day prekindergarten programs are more successful academically. It is essential to provide our most economically disadvantaged children the instruction they need to compete and be successful in the K–12 system. Currently, the state does provide funding for pre-K, but it is not enough for districts to develop and implement a full-day program and does not provide any funding for facilities that some districts need in order to expand. Half-day programs, while beneficial, often provide logistical problems for working parents that may prevent them from enrolling their children.

**Resolution 12—Public Notice Publishing Alternative (Austin ISD)**

**TASB advocates for providing districts an option to use alternative means of public notification other than publication in a newspaper.**

**District Rationale:** Several statutes require school districts to publish notices in newspapers, while other statutes permit notifications to be provided on districts’ websites or by posting on districts’ bulletin boards used for general circulation in the district. Some school districts spend more than $100,000 to publish a notice. For communities that are accustomed to robust district websites, mandated notices may be published on district websites rather than in costly newspapers, thereby freeing up limited
resources for student resources. Districts should have the option of providing notification in a manner that has the broadest reach to their communities.

The TASB Board recommends adoption. School board members do not want to stand in the way of providing required notices and other required written information to the public. School boards would appreciate flexibility regarding how to provide such required information to their communities. Therefore, school boards want to be able to choose the method of providing notice that best meets local circumstances in terms of both cost to taxpayers and effectiveness in reaching the desired audience.

Resolution 13—Toll Exemptions for School Buses (Austin ISD)

TASB advocates for legislation that exempts public school buses from paying tolls for use of toll roads operated by the state and regional mobility authorities or their contractors.

District Rationale: Many public school buses do not use toll roads because tight budgets make it prohibitive to pay tolls. If public school buses were allowed to use toll roads without charge, it would allow school districts to design more efficient routes, shortening times students are on a bus and saving school districts fuel costs. Additionally, shorter routes may result in more students riding the bus, potentially keeping multiple cars off the road, thus reducing traffic congestion and fuel consumption. There is precedent for toll exemptions. The Central Texas Regional Mobility Authority Board has exempted by policy public transportation vehicles owned or operated by the Capital Metropolitan Transportation Authority and the Capital Area Rural Transportation System. The Texas Department of Transportation provides free use of its toll roads for disabled veterans, as well as Purple Heart and Legion of Valor recipients.

The TASB Board recommends adoption. Utilizing toll roads in the daily transportation of students provides for an efficient and faster form of transportation. This past session (85th Texas Legislative Session), Representative Gina Hinojosa filed House Bill 2683 that would exempt school-district-owned buses from paying toll fees. The bill was based on current exemptions afforded to local transportation authorities and to certain veterans by the regional mobility authority. An exemption from paying toll road fees could leave funds available for other purposes.

Resolution 14—Funding for Dual-Credit Support (Austin ISD)

TASB advocates for state formula funding for programs in which public school students are enrolled and receive credit in college courses.

District Rationale: Texas has launched 60x30TX, the new higher education strategic plan which aims to position Texas among the highest-achieving states in the country and maintain its global competitiveness. The overarching goal of 60x30TX is that 60 percent of young adults (25–34) in Texas will hold some type of postsecondary credential by 2030. It also proposes that these graduates will have marketable skills regardless of major and that, statewide, students will not graduate with debt exceeding 60 percent of their first-year wages.

Public school districts offer dual-credit courses, and many high schools have been designated by the commissioner of education as Early College High Schools (ECHS), innovative high schools that allow students least likely to attend college an opportunity to earn a high school diploma and 60 college credit hours. In addition, the Legislature recently passed Senate Bill 22 (85th Texas Legislative Session) establishing the Pathways in Technology Early College High School (P-TECH) program to provide students with opportunities for work-based education programs and to earn associate degrees and work credentials. Increased burdens on school districts coupled with no additional funding from the state threaten the expansion of these programs and thus the opportunity to attain the 60x30TX goal.

The TASB Board recommends adoption. Meeting the 60x30TX goal of achieving postsecondary credentials and doing it without a burdensome student debt load will be impossible without school districts taking a prominent role. Dual-credit programs in which courses count for both high school graduation and college credit clearly reduce the number of classes needed to receive a college degree and, therefore, the overall expense of college. While ECHS performs the same function for a specific student population, the new P-TECH program can result in credentialing in industrial and work certifications before a student graduates high school. If Texas is serious about the 60x30TX agenda, funding for these programs is essential.
Resolution 15—Teacher Recruitment/Retention (Friendswood ISD, Galena Park ISD, and Presidio ISD)

TASB advocates for state programs and funding to attract and retain people in the Texas teaching profession, including poor, rural districts.

District Rationale: Attracting quality individuals to the teaching profession continues to be most difficult for school districts, large and small. Improved salaries, health benefits, loan forgiveness programs, and other hiring incentives are needed to attract the “best and brightest” to the field of education. Poor, rural districts have a particularly hard time attracting and retaining teachers due to the lack of cultural and modern conveniences and resources, low pay, and housing.

The TASB Board recommends adoption. Public school enrollment in Texas increases by about 80,000 students every year. In order to meet this growth, thousands of teachers need to be hired every year. Failure to identify and hire educators leads to increased class sizes, less individualized student attention, and even reduced electives and class offerings if subject area experts cannot be found. Rural districts, specifically, are finding it hard to attract teachers from more populated areas to move and stay in their districts. Some rural districts in areas with booming oil and gas economies have said it is difficult to bring back teachers who graduated from their districts because of the lack of affordable housing.

However, there are ways to attract and retain teachers into the profession through the use of a variety of tools that could include tuition/loan forgiveness, salary increases, and other incentives. In support of this concept, the commissioner of education is currently promoting a plan to increase teacher retention through incentive programs, including increased salaries and merit awards.

Resolution 16—Charter School Accountability (Daingerfield-Lone Star ISD)

TASB advocates for legislation that holds open-enrollment charter schools to the same accountability standards to which traditional public schools are held.

District Rationale: Any educational facility that receives Texas public funds should be held to the same level of accountability.

The TASB Board recommends adoption. There is a perception that Texas public charter schools are not held to the same level of accountability as Texas independent school districts (ISDs). While Texas statute does hold charter schools to the same level of accountability regarding state assessments, there are practices within some open-enrollment charter schools that call into question how comparable charter school accountability really is to ISDs—such as enrollment caps, retention policies, requested fees, and mandatory additional instructional time. These practices have led many to wonder if charters are truly serving all students or just those who meet their requirements.

Resolution 17—Equitable Accountability System (Hooks ISD)

TASB advocates for an accountability system that is equitable to small, rural districts that lack access to the same types of resources as larger districts in regards to the career and technical education coherent course sequence.

District Rationale: The elimination of CTE coherent course sequence in favor of industry certifications in the college/career readiness indicator puts small, rural districts at a disadvantage. Many of the industry certifications are not applicable in rural areas and do not take into account local needs and resources.

The TASB Board recommends adoption. After the adoption of House Bill 5 by the Texas Legislature, many students chose to follow the CTE coherent course sequence as their pathway to graduation. Students under HB 5 graduation plans are just now graduating from high school and are not in a position to change pathways and still graduate on time. Unfortunately, the Texas Education Agency has now chosen to adopt rules that favor CTE programs that lead to an industry certification. Districts with students in those courses are given maximum credit under the accountability system, while districts with students still in the CTE coherent course sequence are at a disadvantage. TEA has not taken into account that small or rural districts have limited access to programs that lead to industry certifications and that many of those programs are impractical for high school students for other reasons as well. For example, some certifications cannot be earned until a student is 21 years old.
Resolution 18—Study on Recapture Growth (North East ISD)

*TASB advocates for a study on the growth in recapture payments and recapture districts since implementation to determine if the system should be capped at a maximum percentage of districts, students, and/or wealth.*

**District Rationale:** Since 2009–10, recapture payments have grown 148 percent. Current estimates show 229 districts paying more than $2.5 billion in recapture for 2018–19. This equates to 26 percent of students statewide residing in recapture districts. We do not believe the original intent of “Robin Hood” was to create a recapture threshold that is only 50 percent higher than the state average wealth per weighted average daily attendance (WADA).

The TASB Board recommends adoption. Having a state-endorsed study on the effects of recapture since its inception will give it a legitimacy that other studies produced in the private/nonprofit sector won’t have. It doesn’t hurt to have a more up-to-date study on recapture, especially if it is performed jointly between TEA and the Legislative Budget Board (LBB).

Resolution 19—Candidate Background Checks (North East ISD)

*TASB advocates for criminal background checks for school board candidates to confirm candidate qualifications and to support the disqualification standard of a candidate that has been convicted of a felony.*

**District Rationale:** If a school district board candidate with an “unhireable” offense on his/her criminal history record is elected, then the school district may be compelled to chaperone the trustee at all school- and district-sponsored events or may have to limit access to certain events depending on the particular offense.

The TASB Board recommends adoption. School boards are in a unique position because their elected members not only oversee governance of public schools, but they often spend time visiting with students on campus. There are numerous provisions in state law that prevent those with certain criminal convictions from working at a public school or entering a campus. This proposal would help enforcement of the current board candidate qualification standards.

Resolution 20—Oversaturation of Charter Schools (North East ISD)

*TASB advocates for a review and approval process to prevent an oversaturation of charter schools in particular geographic areas.*

**District Rationale:** A concentration of charter schools located in high-performing traditional public school districts creates duplicate costs and an inefficient use of taxpayer dollars. For example, if a charter school moves in and takes 100 students from nearby traditional elementary schools, the schools losing enrollment are not able to reduce costs equivalent to the loss of average daily attendance revenue since students do not leave in perfect groups of 22.

The TASB Board recommends adoption. The state is obligated to provide a free and adequate education for children in Texas but must do so with limited resources. As the state’s share of funding for public education continues to decline, resources must be wisely allocated to educational programs that will help all students meet state standards. Opening multiple schools, especially those that only draw down a higher percentage of state funding (charters are 100 percent funded by the state) and do not generate local tax revenue, in areas where students are already achieving at high levels, puts a strain on state resources that might be better used to help schools serving struggling students.

Resolution 21—Training for Counselors Regarding LGBTQ Students (Del Valle ISD)

*TASB supports additional funding to allow public school counselors to receive the proper training and resources to adequately provide counseling to LGBTQ students.*

**District Rationale:** Public school counselors have an ethical obligation to advocate for and affirm all students, including LGBTQ students. By understanding the unique struggles of LGBTQ students—such as higher suicide rates, higher absenteeism, lowered educational aspirations, and lower psychological well-being—counselors can help to mitigate and minimize negative statistics. Public schools must promote a culture of respect and denounce harassment and hostility towards LGBTQ students.

The TASB Board recommends adoption. Funding for additional training and support for public school counselors is critical at this time for many reasons, including having a better understanding
of the issues facing LGBTQ students. The LGBTQ community is a unique student population with very specific issues. Having counselors who are properly trained to address their concerns would be extremely beneficial. This would be especially true for many of our small and rural districts that have to share counselors and have little time to focus on concerns that go beyond academics.

Resolution 22—Legally Updated Health and Safety Course Materials (Del Valle ISD)

*TASB advocates for a review of the Texas Health and Safety Code to ensure legally updated and constitutional instruction and course materials.*

**District Rationale:** Currently, Health and Safety Code Section 85.007(b) and Section 163.002, which both reference educational programs and instructional elements, are unconstitutional. The Health and Safety Code references Section 21.06 of the Penal Code, an outdated statute stating that homosexuality is a criminal offense, which was ruled unconstitutional by the US Supreme Court in 2003. It is imperative that Texas public schools provide accurate information to our students to ensure a proper education. Failure to update these laws and codes that apply to public schools does a disservice to all students, especially our LGBTQ students.

The TASB Board recommends adoption. This resolution supports the belief that all students should enjoy a respectful, nondiscriminatory, and safe learning environment. Although Education Code 28.004(e), addressing the required content in schools of course materials and instruction relating to human sexuality, does not include a reference to the Penal Code provision ruled unconstitutional by the US Supreme Court in *Lawrence v. Texas*, 539 U.S. 558 (2003), the requested changes would improve consistency between the Health and Safety and Education Codes.

Resolution 23—Funding For Facilities (Northside ISD-Bexar County)

*TASB advocates for legislation that improves funding for facilities to include a higher percentage of students and so that funding is provided for fast-growth districts.*

**District Rationale:** The original formulas for the Existing Debt Allotment (EDA) and the Instructional Facilities Allotment (IFA), which have not changed since adoption, covered over 90 percent of Texas public school students. That number now stands below 50 percent. The partnership established under this formula now shifts a disproportionate share of facilities funding to local school district taxpayers.

The TASB Board recommends adoption. Districts that were covered under the IFA and EDA accounted for 90 percent of public school students when the programs were initiated; that number is down to 50 percent now. Additionally, the fixed costs of constructing new facilities, managing those facilities, and the ongoing costs of maintaining physical school facilities are a cost that is often outside of the control of the school district. Finally, this will give a greater benefit to schools that are growing at exponential rates and need more(0,5),(998,993) and updated facilities. This is an area that impacts all school districts, and increasing access will benefit a large swath of our members.

Resolution 24—Charter School Transparency (Northside ISD-Bexar County)

*TASB advocates for legislation that holds open-enrollment charter schools and boards of charter schools to the same transparency standards to which traditional public schools are held.*

**District Rationale:** The operation of publicly funded schools, regardless of whether they are part of an independent school district or a charter network, should be open to public disclosure of enrollment data, financial status, and governance decisions in compliance with the Public Information Act. Further, board membership, meeting times, location, and agendas should be readily available for public view in compliance with the Open Meetings Act. Independent school districts are held to a higher standard of transparency than open-enrollment charter schools. Several laws govern the disclosure of information to the public, including the Public Information Act and the Open Meetings Act. In fact, several provisions of both acts require that certain information be placed on a school district’s website. However, if the public were to inquire about information from an open-enrollment charter school, they would experience a substandard level of disclosure, especially if the charter is operated by a private management group. Even when meeting
information is made available, the meetings can be held in locations that are not easily accessible for parents and other community members.

**Resolution 25—Charter School Enrollment (Northside ISD-Bexar County)**

*TASB advocates for legislation that forces charter schools to adopt true open-enrollment practices and to comply with the elements of Texas Education Code Chapter 37.*

**District Rationale:** Just like traditional public schools, charter enrollment practices should be consistent with the notion of “open enrollment” and should not silently discourage those who are economically disadvantaged or have special needs by failing to provide programs, such as transportation, charging additional fees, or failing to participate in the national free lunch program. In addition, charter enrollment practices should not dismiss students who display academic need or fail to comply with attendance or code of conduct expectations from their system.

The TASB Board recommends adoption. There is a perception that, and some documented instances in which, charter operators discourage certain students from attending their schools or expel students for not following codes of conduct that seem to set a higher bar than what would be allowable in an independent school district. Charter operators should be discouraged from instituting barriers that impact students who are economically disadvantaged or have special needs by failing to provide programs, such as transportation, charging additional fees, or failing to participate in the national free lunch program. Because charters are provided state funding, they should adhere to the enrollment and expulsion standards of school districts and not institute de facto admissions or “behave to play” practices. All students should be treated equally and disciplined similarly whether attending a traditional public school or an open-enrollment charter school.

**Resolution 26—Funding for IMA (Northside ISD-Bexar County)**

*TASB advocates for legislation that adequately funds the Instructional Materials Allotment (IMA) to ensure districts are able to meet increasing costs and adequately fund required materials adoptions, including instructional technology. Legislation should also be explored that would serve to tie funding under IMA to the State Board of Education proclamations that are issued. Finally, the statute governing IMA should be revised to include an element of permanency as the current language leaves funding to the whim of each Legislature.*

**District Rationale:** Texas significantly modified its method of allocating resources for instructional materials. We urge the state to devote sufficient resources to ensure districts are able to deliver high-quality content aligned with state standards, including the need to provide technology-related resources to students.

The TASB Board recommends adoption. Better aligning the IMA with State Board of Education proclamations allows for more timely disbursement of funds to meet board expectations, and school districts will be able to better prepare students with instructional materials that meet designated standards. While the addition of digital textbooks into the IMA created a level of appreciated flexibility in school districts, the amount of money for those programs hasn’t increased greatly since. Even with the increased flexibility, the restrictions on the percentage that must be spent on different mediums of resources results in a one-size-fits-all model that limits the discretion of each school district. Lastly, even though the IMA has been funded in some form since its creation, having a fixed fund would give some normalcy to the fund and lead to easier budget planning for districts.

**Resolution 27—School District Consolidation (Northside ISD-Bexar County)**

*TASB advocates for legislation that leaves decisions about school consolidation to local boards of trustees.*

**District Rationale:** Studies have shown that consolidation does not necessarily improve schools or lead to better academic results—spending on education does not decrease and parental and community engagement decrease. Further, there is no mechanism in the law that would allow the Texas Education Agency to force consolidation on otherwise financially and educationally viable school districts. Therefore, studies of consolidation merely serve to waste precious financial resources.

The TASB Board recommends adoption. School district consolidation has long been perceived as an avenue to improve the efficiencies of public schools. However, there has been little evidence
that consolidation controls costs or improves academic achievement. Forced consolidation, whether of large urban schools or of small rural schools, removes the ability of local communities to decide what is best for their schools and their students. Legislators should look to proven methods of improving efficiency and reducing costs, such as shared service agreements, to consolidate functions without merging organizations.

**Resolution 28—Charter Access to PSF Bond Guarantee (Northside ISD-Bexar County)**

*TASB advocates for legislation that prevents the use of the Permanent School Fund to back charter school bonds with a low underlying rating.*

**District Rationale:** Over $1 billion in the Permanent School Fund (PSF) Bond Guarantee Program is set aside to guarantee charter school bonds. In order to qualify for the PSF Guarantee, a charter need only show a "BBB-" rating from one nationally recognized rating agency. "BBB-" is the lowest investment grade rating. The guarantee secures a charter’s bond payments for the entire repayment period. We have seen many charters revoked in recent years for either academic or financial performance. A charter revocation is equivalent to a bond default that would fall to the taxpayers of the state of Texas.

**The TASB Board recommends adoption.** Charter schools were sold to citizens as laboratories of innovation that could deliver better education at a lower cost. Since the passage of the law creating charter schools, these same schools have abandoned that pitch and now receive, on average, more maintenance-and-operations money per student than independent school districts. Charter schools are now asking for additional facilities funding after being granted access to the Permanent School Fund Bond Guarantee Program. The eligibility for charters has been set low—they only require a "BBB-" rating from one established agency. Most troubling, however, is that more than 150 charter campuses have closed in the last six years—whether for financial or academic reasons, lack of enrollment, or merger—and taxpayers would be responsible for paying for those facilities if they were guaranteed by the PSF.

**Resolution 29—Local Control over Compensation Spending (Northside ISD-Bexar County)**

*TASB advocates for legislation that requires that local boards of trustees have discretion over the spending of any additional funding dedicated to compensation of district staff.*

**District Rationale:** School district needs vary widely across Texas, and locally elected trustees and superintendents are in the best position to determine how best to compensate staff to maximize student achievement.

**The TASB Board recommends adoption.** This resolution points to an issue of overregulation at the state level mandating what school districts should spend for personnel. During the 85th Special Session, the Texas Senate attempted to pass a bill that would have forced districts to increase educator salaries by $1,000 with no corresponding increase in state funds for the pay raises. Districts put a lot of thought and effort into teacher salaries, and a one-size-fits-all salary increase—especially without corresponding state funding—does nothing but forces districts to reallocate tightly budgeted resources that could lead to cuts in other parts of district budgets, perhaps even reductions in personnel.

**Resolution 30—TRS-ActiveCare Opt Out (Arlington ISD and Bonham ISD)**

*TASB advocates for legislation that allows districts to opt out of TRS-ActiveCare.*

**District Rationale:** TRS-ActiveCare premiums have more than doubled, and benefits have decreased dramatically since the program’s inception in 2002, yet the state’s contribution has remained unchanged at $75 per month per employee. Employees pay 35–70 percent of their gross medical premiums, leaving many with unlivable wages. The Teacher Retirement System of Texas (TRS) plan designs are far inferior to the Employees Retirement System of Texas (ERS). Districts that have the desire to seek better coverage for their employees should be allowed to opt out of TRS.

It is also frustrating to see such a lack of parity between health insurance available to ERS active participants and TRS active participants. The current TRS-ActiveCare program was meant to address the lack of parity but has not. With the current benefit levels now offered, it has created an even wider gap between the programs. We encourage TASB to take active steps to increase the parity between the two state programs.

Since Bonham ISD has 350 employees, we currently MUST offer TRS as our health insurance. Bonham ISD is not allowed the opportunity to select an
affordable insurance program with increased benefits for our employees under current policy. Many employees who take the (cheapest) high-deductible plan continue to see decreasing take-home pay, even when receiving annual raises, as insurance premiums have increased by 5–7 percent a year for the past several years. Bonham ISD simply wants to be allowed to shop for the insurance we want to offer our employees.

The TASB Board recommends adoption. It has become frustrating to certain school districts to see such a lack of parity between health insurance available to ERS active participants and TRS active participants. The current TRS-ActiveCare program was meant to address the lack of parity but has not, and with the current benefit levels now offered, it has created an even wider gap between the programs. Being able to utilize the insurance marketplace would afford school districts the opportunity to change healthcare plan providers if they are unhappy with a plan. However, with TRS as the provider, school districts do not have this option. Potentially, school districts could find plans that are more beneficial than the one offered by TRS either in terms of cost, service, and/or where the insurance is accepted. This would help to reduce the financial burden on educators, and the reduced healthcare costs could also serve as a recruitment and retention tool for districts.

Resolution 31—Oil and Gas Royalty Investments (Arlington ISD)

TASB advocates for legislation that grants public school districts flexibility to invest surplus oil and gas royalties in accordance with the Texas Trust Code.

District Rationale: House Bill 1472 (85th Texas Legislature) permits junior college districts to invest oil and gas revenues in accordance with the Texas Trust Code. That same discretion would provide school districts greater latitude with regard to securities acquisition for oil and gas revenues. This could potentially provide a district with a higher rate of return that can be used for special projects and to supplement instructional budgets.

The TASB Board recommends adoption. Community colleges in Texas can now take oil and gas royalties from land they own and turn them into a trust that is invested in publicly traded stocks similar to that of the PSF or the University Trusts. Allowing school districts another opportunity to gain a larger return on investment in a very small portion of overall property revenues and separating that out of the other revenue sources can create a protected fund that can add additional funds for cash-strapped districts without increasing the tax burden or relying on the state.

Resolution 32—Hurricane Harvey Funding (Friendswood ISD)

TASB advocates for full funding of Hurricane Harvey hold-harmless requirements administered by TEA without a corresponding reduction in funds to public education in the 2019 legislative session.

District Rationale: TEA is required to hold districts harmless from loss of revenue related to Hurricane Harvey. The additional funding should be in addition to the state’s funding of public schools and not a reallocation of existing funds.

The TASB Board recommends adoption. Hurricane Harvey wreaked absolute havoc on local schools that lay in its path. Even today, districts continue to contend with damaged facilities and less-than-expected revenue from school closures during the early days after the hurricane. Financial resources continue to be needed if impacted districts are to return to their pre-hurricane financial status. Accordingly, it is absolutely vital that the state not compound this tremendous disaster by doing anything less than holding districts harmless from the financial impact of Hurricane Harvey.

Resolution 33—No Recapture To Cover Disaster-Related Expenses (Friendswood ISD)

TASB advocates for the elimination of recapture payments on temporary increases in maintenance-and-operations tax rate under Texas Tax Code 26.08(a) to cover disaster-related expenses.

District Rationale: Districts opting to exercise the one-time option to increase their M&O tax rate to cover disaster-related expenses should not have to pay recapture on this one-year increase. The districts are already burdened with excess costs, and shifting money away to the state further burdens districts and their taxpayers who already are suffering under a federal disaster.

The TASB Board recommends adoption. Under the Tax Code, a district may increase its tax rate in response to a disaster in order to pay for extraor-
ordinary disaster-related expenses without having to hold a tax ratification election. This indicates that there is already a recognition of the unusual and severe nature of the calamity such that the normal order is suspended. Yet, such districts may find themselves sending these extra funds, taken from a community already under stress from a disaster, to the state for the general support of the education system. This is clearly an oversight and should be corrected to allow that district to retain those funds for the purpose of repairing all damage related to the disaster.

Resolution 34—Accountability Weights (Mineola ISD)

**TASB advocates for the modification of the current accountability system to increase the weight of the community-based measures for district and campus ratings.**

**District Rationale:** The measure and rating of a campus or district is more than a test score. The STAAR assessments do not accurately reflect the educational system provided to students on a daily basis and are not used by employees or institutions of higher education.

**The TASB Board recommends adoption.** House Bill 22 (85th Texas Legislative Session) eliminated the community-and student-engagement indicators of our state accountability system. This resolution would support schools’ responsibility for elements important to their local communities, such as fine arts, digital learning, second language acquisition, UIL participation, and other programs that engage both students and parents. Most see these community-based measures as equal indicators of a district’s success, if not more important than a standardized test. Adding these indicators back into the accountability system would be beneficial to both districts and students.

Resolution 35—Assessments for Special Education Students (Bonham ISD)

**TASB advocates for a compliant state accountability system for students governed by individualized education programs.**

**District Rationale:** State assessments given to students should align with their instructional levels and individualized education program (IEP) goals, not be solely based on the grade in which they are enrolled. Testing accommodations do not “level the playing field” for many students—especially those students who have below average IQ’s or severe learning or cognitive abilities.

**The TASB Board recommends adoption.** Not all children are the same. Students in special education have special needs. The state assessment system needs to focus on the growth and progress students are making based upon their individual situations, particularly in the case of children receiving special education. Given this, returning to a modified assessment system would be in the best interest of these students. Assessments aligned with these students’ individualized education plans will ensure that academic goals are being reached and that these children are receiving the best education possible for their needs.

Resolution 36—Greater Transparency of District Tax Revenue (Carroll ISD)

**TASB advocates for greater transparency of district tax revenue by creating a separate line item in each taxpayer’s bill that shows the portion of district maintenance-and-operations tax revenue recaptured by the state under Chapter 41.**

**District Rationale:** School district taxes are the largest portion of a taxpayer’s bill. Yet in Chapter 41 districts, taxpayer’s often do not understand that a significant portion of school district taxes collected are recaptured by the state and redistributed to property-poor districts. In an effort to continually educate the public about school finance and add transparency to the process, we would like to see a new line item added showing the estimated portion of the M&O tax that will be recaptured by the state for Robin Hood.

**The TASB Board recommends adoption.** Under the current school finance system, districts that are determined to be property rich have a portion of their funds recaptured by the state for redistribution to property-poor districts. Some districts send 90 percent of funds raised to the state. Austin ISD will send $670 million back to the state—nearly matching the school’s budget of $775 million and earning the distinction of writing the largest recapture check to the state. All taxpayers see, however, is a large amount of money being sent to their local school district without commensurate educational services being provided by the district. These taxpayers direct their anger and frustration at the school district when the cause of this circumstance and the solution for this circumstance lies with the Texas
Legislature and the governor. Taxpayers deserve to know who receives the taxes they pay and for what purpose.

**Resolution 37—Oppose Super-Majority Vote (Carroll ISD)**

**TASB opposes any requirement for a super-majority vote to pass new school bonds.**

**District Rationale:** Requiring a bond to pass with a super-majority vote will hurt all school districts in Texas. A simple majority should be sufficient rather than give the power to a smaller portion of the voters who opt to vote against a bond. If the majority of voters support the bond, the bond should pass. Moreover, you will put districts in the position of using limited financial resources to run bond elections multiple times, which ultimately will hurt the students as school facilities deteriorate and overcrowding persists.

**The TASB Board recommends adoption.** Generally, citizens have four conduits in which they have a say in a bond’s passage or failure. First, citizens vote for those who will represent them to be on the board. Second, boards usually appoint citizen boards to review and make recommendations on any bond packages that may be placed before the voters. Third, when a bond referendum seems likely, boards conduct public hearings where they gather public input in order to tailor a package desired by the local taxpayers. Fourth, there is a vote where the citizens can come out and vote the bond package up or down. Placing a super-majority requirement on passing a local bond after these steps and more are taken is merely a way to make bonds difficult to pass and will result in a greater failure of the very buildings and facilities that are needed to replace aging ones or to accommodate fast growth. If the state really believes this is sound policy, it should follow suit and implement the same requirement for state bonds.

**Resolution 38—Mental and Behavioral Health Services Network (Denton ISD)**

**TASB advocates for a state-funded organizational framework designed to create a network of effective support in our public schools and community-based services to address the mental health needs and school safety of our children.**

**District Rationale:** According to the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), those at greatest risk of serious emotional disturbances and/or mental illness are children and adolescents who have been involved in a traumatic event at a young age. Students must feel safe and be mentally healthy in order to learn and meet their full potential. Students are experiencing greater anxiety, fear, and depression, and a lack of coping skills. Additionally, school counselors, social workers, and school psychologists across the nation are seeing an increase in suicide ideation. The academic needs of students cannot be separated from the social, emotional, and behavioral needs of students and vice versa.

**The TASB Board recommends adoption.** Districts are often called upon to provide students with more than just an education. Many children come to school with moderate to severe mental and behavioral issues and are in need of health services. The lack of these services often leads to poor academic performance and disciplinary problems. The availability of in-district counselors and other mental health professionals is severely lacking in many areas, and the state can help alleviate this problem by creating and supporting a network of community-based services to get these students the help they need.
Resolutions NOT Recommended for Adoption
“Act as if what you do makes a difference. It does.”
William James
Resolution 39—Charter Facilities Funding Study (Crosby ISD)

*TASB advocates for a study of the facilities funding inequities between the per-student amount for charters and traditional districts.*

District Rationale: With the advent of the state providing facilities funding to charter schools, there needs to be a clear understanding regarding the differences between state funding for charter schools and state funding for traditional districts.

The TASB Board does NOT recommend adoption. A study is not needed to determine the facility funding inequities between the per-student amount for charters and traditional school districts. The first year that charters receive facilities funding money will be after the 2019–20 school year. After the completion of that school year, data will be reported by TEA for this program that can be compared to what school districts receive statewide per student or that any particular district would receive from the state for its facility needs. Basic comparisons between the programs can be made as part of a TASB white paper.

Resolution 41—Addition of Social Emotional Learning to TEKS (Austin ISD)

*TASB advocates for the development of Texas Essential Knowledge and Skills for social emotional learning.*

District Rationale: Social and emotional learning (SEL) enhances students’ capacity to integrate skills, attitudes, and behaviors to deal effectively and ethically with daily tasks and challenges. SEL helps students recognize and manage emotions, develop caring and concern for others, establish positive relationships, make responsible decisions, and handle challenging situations constructively and ethically. While some districts in Texas have developed SEL programs, no TEKS exist to help guide other districts in establishing and successfully implementing this program that is essential to providing students with the necessary skills that form the proper base for learning.

The TASB Board does NOT recommend adoption. While TASB recognizes the importance of instructing students on personal social and emotional learning (SEL), requiring a specific set of TEKS for the topic is overburdening and will tie the hands of school districts that do not consider this instruction to be an educational priority. Even if the TEKS created for an SEL curriculum are not part of the core TEKS, they will add to an already lengthy list of standards and, ultimately, may end up in STAAR exams, compounding the problem of mile-wide, inch-deep TEKS criticisms. It would benefit Texas schools if TASB promoted this type of curriculum, allowing each individual school board the opportunity to use the curriculum at its own discretion. Any SEL curriculum and standards should be permissive and not codified in the TEKS. This resolution also contradicts a proposed priority calling for a reduction of the TEKS.
Resolution 42—Small District Penalty (Mineola ISD and Paradise ISD)

*TASB advocates for the elimination of the financial penalty against districts with fewer than 1,600 students and less than 300 square miles within their boundaries and to fund these districts at the same rate as every other district in the state.*

District Rationale: Mainly because of the fact that this factor of .00025 for funding for these districts is capricious and arbitrary with the intent being to close these schools or to consolidate them. For Paradise ISD, this means a loss of revenue of $800,000–1,000,000.

The law penalizing districts under 300 square miles is antiquated and negatively impacts small rural districts by reducing the per-student allotment. This penalty reduces the amount of maintenance-and-operations funds available to meet the same needs as districts over 300 square miles.

The TASB Board does NOT recommend adoption.

Resolution 44—Eliminate Recapture on FSP Enrichment Pennies (Friendswood ISD)

*TASB advocates for the elimination of recapture payments on maintenance-and-operations tax rates above $1.06.*

District Rationale: If the local taxpayers agree to go above $1.06 on maintenance and operations, there should not be an additional recapture expense. The local taxpayers have determined that they want to support additional funds for local education, and these additional taxes should not be confiscated by the state for redistribution.

The TASB Board does NOT recommend adoption. Allowing districts to retain all the revenue generated in the enrichment tier would harm equity in the public education system. Decreasing equity is against longstanding TASB Cornerstone Principles and, additionally, runs against the trend over the past decade where we’ve seen increasing equity as a result of the repeal of Additional State Aid for Tax Reduction (ASATR). Theoretically, if Tier 1 of the Foundation School Program (FSP) adequately funded a basic education program, there might be some justification for eliminating recapture in the enrichment tier. Currently, however, more than 400 districts tax at the $1.17 maintenance-and-operations maximum just to maintain basic education programs.

Resolution 43—Support for Texas Education Code 34.007 (Tornillo ISD)

*TASB advocates for support of Texas Education Code 34.007 and the Texas attorney general opinion regarding ceasing the crossing of district boundaries to transport students into their own district without interlocal agreements.*

District Rationale: None

The TASB Board does NOT recommend adoption. Texas Education Code § 34.007 authorizes a school district to operate a public school transportation system outside of district boundaries with an interlocal cooperation contract. The Texas attorney general (AG) issued an opinion (KP-166) in October 2017 interpreting the statute to require an interlocal agreement for a receiving district to provide transportation to transfer students.

The statute authorizing student transfers does not allow districts of residence to object to transfers as long as the receiving district could accept them.

However, the AG opinion empowers districts of residence to effectively prevent transfer students without transportation options from transferring to another district. This creates a potential disparity, wherein students with parents who can afford to drive them to school on a daily basis would still transfer out, but those who relied on district transportation could lose out on educational opportunities. Furthermore, following the attorney general’s interpretation of Texas Education Code § 34.007, the Texas Education Agency issued a Letter to the Administrator acknowledging the “long-standing and widespread practice in the State of Texas of transporting transfer students without an interlocal cooperation contract.”

Resolution 45—Chapter 41 Districts (Carroll ISD)

*TASB advocates allowing Chapter 41 districts with superior ratings on two or more financial accountability rating systems for three consecutive years to have the opportunity to balance their budgets prior to submitting their recapture payments.*

The TASB Board does NOT recommend adoption. Allowing districts to retain all the revenue generated in the enrichment tier would harm equity in the public education system. Decreasing equity is against longstanding TASB Cornerstone Principles and, additionally, runs against the trend over the past decade where we’ve seen increasing equity as a result of the repeal of Additional State Aid for Tax Reduction (ASATR). Theoretically, if Tier 1 of the Foundation School Program (FSP) adequately funded a basic education program, there might be some justification for eliminating recapture in the enrichment tier. Currently, however, more than 400 districts tax at the $1.17 maintenance-and-operations maximum just to maintain basic education programs.
**District Rationale:** Chapter 41 districts with sound fiscal practices should have the opportunity to operate budget balanced. Far too many Chapter 41 districts are relying on their fund balance to pay for staffing and operational needs due to increasing recapture payments. In light of increasing student needs and accountability measures, Chapter 41 districts should be incentivized and/or rewarded for using limited resources well based on consecutive superior ratings on financial accountability rating systems, such as Financial Integrity Rating System of Texas (FIRST), and two or more stars under the Texas Comptroller of Public Account’s Transparency Stars Program.

**The TASB Board does NOT recommend adoption.** State actors are not going to willingly allow districts to increase the state’s obligation to public school finance. This would have a disqualifying effect on the school finance system and would negatively impact Chapter 42 districts if the state did not increase overall formula funding. Equity is a TASB Cornerstone Principle.
THANK YOU, TASB MEMBERS!

For the 29th consecutive year, TASB is proud to call all 1,026 Texas public school districts and 20 education service centers members of the Association. In addition, TASB has 100 percent membership of Texas community colleges. Thank you for your commitment to the Association. Your combined voice creates a powerful and effective force for Texas public education.
Resolution 46—A–F Ratings, Equity, Teacher Shortage (Highland Park ISD-Potter County)

TASB advocates for equitable access for students through additional school funding, continued monitoring of the A–F accountability and state assessments, and improvements to teacher compensation, benefits, and retirement.

District Rationale: First, all students do not have equitable access to similar high-quality programs due to the current school finance system. Second, the changes to the accountability system and structure of state assessments should be continually monitored to ensure academic success for the children of Texas. Third, Texas has a high-quality teacher shortage and must take action to attract the best and brightest into the profession with a competitive salary, benefits, and retirement package.

This resolution is duplicative of proposed priorities.

Resolution 47—School Facilities Funding (Crosby ISD)

TASB advocates for increasing state support for school facilities funding.

District Rationale: The peak of state support for the Existing Debt Allotment (EDA) and Instructional Facilities Allotment (IFA) programs was 45 percent in 2000–01. State support of these programs has now dwindled to less than 7 percent. Increasing state funding for these programs, by current law, will provide property tax relief for property taxpayers.

This resolution is duplicative of a proposed priority.

Resolution 48—Increase NIFA Funding (Crosby ISD)

TASB advocates for the state to fund and increase the appropriation for the New Instructional Facilities Allotment (NIFA).

District Rationale: NIFA provides operating funds for the first two years of a new campus. This program is subject to appropriation every biennium, while the state continues to grow rapidly in student enrollment. NIFA funds help offset the operating startup costs for the new ISD and charter school campuses.

This resolution is duplicative of a proposed priority.

Resolution 49—Repeal of A–F Ratings (Splendora ISD)

TASB advocates for legislative action to create and implement a community-based accountability system to replace the flawed A–F system.

District Rationale: The board feels that the current A–F accountability system does not and cannot adequately measure student learning, growth, or performance. Its heavy reliance on standardized testing does not reflect true learning and instead hinders teachers from designing relevant, meaningful instruction that would provide deep learning and valuable experiences for students. Further, districts and campuses should be held accountable by their local communities, who are increasingly carrying the lion’s share of public school funding through rising property taxes.

This resolution is duplicative of a proposed priority.

Resolution 50—All Property Taxes Returned to Education (Austin ISD)

TASB advocates keeping all local property taxes in public education and returning state funding to at least 50 percent of the cost of maintaining and operating the public schools.
District Rationale: The state’s share of funding education from All Funds has decreased from 48.5 percent in 2008 to an estimated 38 percent in 2019, while local property tax dollars that fund public education have increased from 51.5 percent in 2008 to an estimated 62 percent in 2019.

This resolution is duplicative of a proposed priority.

Resolution 51—Accurate Cost of Education Index (Austin ISD)

*TASB advocates for a cost of education index (CEI) that accurately reflects increases in the cost of education and cost of living and that is updated at regular intervals.*

District Rationale: Currently, the state system of public school finance in Texas utilizes a CEI that was adopted by the Foundation School Fund Budget Committee in 1991. This index was based on research conducted by the Legislative Education Board (LEB) and the Legislative Budget Board (LBB). This index attempts to adjust for varying economic conditions across the state, based mainly on the size of the district, the teacher salaries of neighboring districts, and the percentage of economically disadvantaged students in the district for the 1989–90 school year. The CEI has not been updated since.

Since the time of the CEI adoption more than 27 years ago, the percentage of economically disadvantaged students in the state has risen dramatically. This reality, coupled with the high cost of living in many areas of the state, the need for some districts to compete with rising teacher compensation in surrounding districts, and increased health care costs, have widened the gap between the current CEI and what it should be, given current data.

This resolution is duplicative of a proposed priority.

Resolution 52—Funding for Mental Health Services (Austin ISD)

*TASB advocates for state policies and funding to support campus-based mental and behavioral health services for students.*

District Rationale: Mental illness in children and adolescents, if not properly diagnosed and treated, increases the likelihood of significant health issues for them as adults and greatly limits their ability to become productive members of society. For adolescents, the first signs of mental illness or emotional distress can emerge in the school environment. Mental and behavioral health issues, such as anxiety, depression, and disruptive disorders, often are the root causes of poor academic performance, disciplinary issues, and truancy.

Providing mental health and behavioral health services early is crucial to getting students the help they need to get and stay on the right track and be successful in life. Investing in them early saves money in the long run, as the cost of incarceration and inpatient mental or behavioral care is far more expensive.

School partnerships with campus-based comprehensive community mental health organizations provide an invaluable support to students, teachers, and families. Services are available to youths yearround, beyond the academic school year and during breaks when support for children and youths can be limited. Furthermore, providing such services on campus is efficient, cost effective, limits the time a student misses classes, and ensures availability when a student is in acute need of services.

This resolution is duplicative of a proposed priority.

Resolution 53—Reduction of High-Stakes Testing (Presidio ISD)

*TASB advocates for an end to high-stakes state testing in prekindergarten through eighth grade.*

District Rationale: Cookie-cutter testing does not indicate the differences in population and individual student needs as they develop. The end result at graduation is the true measure of a district’s effectiveness.

This resolution is duplicative of a proposed priority.

Resolution 54—Unfunded Mandates (Hooks ISD)

*TASB advocates for the elimination of unfunded mandates.*

District Rationale: Unfunded mandates place an unfair burden on school districts. Many times these mandates begin as “grants” that come with strin-
gent requirements. When the grant period ends, the funding ceases, but the stringent requirements do not.

This resolution is duplicative of a proposed priority.

Resolution 55—Adequate Funding of Special Student Populations (Northside ISD-Bexar County)

TASB advocates for legislation that would fund student enrollment growth and adjust the basic allotment and/or special program weights to adequately fund the educational needs of special populations to include those with limited English proficiency or factors that qualify them as at risk, special needs, or economically disadvantaged.

District Rationale: Funding for enrollment growth is not automatic and formulas for providing adequate resources for special populations have not changed to address the changing needs and higher costs of supporting the education of these students.

This resolution is duplicative of a proposed priority.

Resolution 56—Limit Assessments to Federal Requirements (Northside ISD-Bexar County)

TASB advocates for legislation that reduces testing in grades 3–8 in concert with federal requirements and supports the allowance of multiple measures for students to provide mastery of standards.

District Rationale: The federal Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA) recommendations should be mirrored in Texas thus eliminating and returning to school districts decisions over what other subjects to test.

This resolution is duplicative of a proposed priority.

Resolution 57—A–F Ratings (Northside ISD-Bexar County)

TASB advocates for legislation that repeals the notion of rating schools or districts on an A–F scale.

District Rationale: A letter grade rating is overly simplistic to describe the work that happens in a school or at an independent school district. In addition, a “low grade” serves to punish a struggling school and will likely serve to enhance the difficulty in attracting high-quality faculty and retaining involved parents. Further, A–F ratings have been attempted in other states and frequently abandoned for a variety of reasons.

This resolution is duplicative of a proposed priority.

Resolution 58—Local Control over Security Spending (Northside ISD-Bexar County)

TASB advocates for legislation that requires that local boards of trustees have discretion over the spending of any additional funding dedicated to school safety and security.

District Rationale: School district needs related to safety and security vary widely across Texas, and locally elected trustees and superintendents are in the best position to determine, in partnership with local law enforcement, how to best secure our schools.

This resolution is duplicative of a proposed priority.

Resolution 59—State/Local Share of Education Funding (Arlington ISD)

TASB advocates for a school finance system reflecting current costs and in which the state is an equal partner in educating students to meet state accountability standards.

District Rationale: The school finance system is broken, making it even more difficult to provide basic services, let alone invest in new programming. Funding formulas do not reflect current costs, and the burden of educating students is shifting more each year to local property owners. The state share of funding public education will drop to 38 percent in 2018–19. Left unattended, the result will be bad for Texas—taxpayers will bear a heavier tax burden, schools will have to limit offerings, and the state will not produce the skilled workforce necessary to attract and retain businesses.

This resolution is duplicative of a proposed priority.
Resolution 60—Local Accountability Assessments (Friendswood ISD)

**TASB advocates for the increased local development of accountability systems.**

**District Rationale:** With over 1,200 school districts in Texas, a one-size-fits-all accountability system does not reflect the true accomplishments and shortcomings of school districts. Local school boards need the flexibility to provide a tailored system that fits the expectations of their respective communities.

This resolution is duplicative of a proposed priority.

Resolution 61—Funding for Security and School Resource Officers (Mineola ISD)

**TASB advocates for the support and funding to provide for increased best-in-class security measures on campus, including staff such as school resource officers, to benefit all students and for local governance over safety issues.**

**District Rationale:** It is a challenge to upgrade security measures with the limited resources and funds available to small, rural schools. Our buildings are 30-to-50-years-old and were constructed before the current needs. Adding security personnel, such as school resource officers, is a challenge as well.

This resolution is duplicative of a proposed priority.

Resolution 62—Increase in School Funding and Weights (Galena Park ISD)

**TASB advocates for an increase in public school funding coupled with increased funding weights for students who require extra resources, such as those with disabilities, low-income students, and those with language barriers.**

**District Rationale:** Students who need the most resources are usually those found in programs with the greatest cost. To continue to offer the best programs for those most in need, increased weighted funding for economically disadvantaged, disabled, and students with language barriers should be implemented. The numbers of these students continue to increase across the state.

This resolution is duplicative of a proposed priority.

Resolution 63—Assessment and Accountability (Galena Park ISD)

**TASB advocates for a meaningful assessments and accountability system.**

**District Rationale:** The current assessment system for Texas students should mirror the requirements as outlined by federal regulations. Assessments should not be the only gauge for student and school success. The accountability system should be easy to understand by all constituents.

This resolution is duplicative of a proposed priority.

Resolution 64—A–F Ratings (Bonham ISD)

**TASB advocates for legislation to make changes to the A–F accountability standards, including requiring an equitable approach be taken into account for the variances in socioeconomic status between districts.**

**District Rationale:** The grading system currently relies on achievement results measured by STAAR at the elementary and middle school levels. High schools have an advantage over their district counterparts. Also, external influences such as poverty levels are not taken into account in each domain, making the results predictable that schools with a wealthier clientele will score higher than schools with high poverty levels.

This resolution is duplicative of a proposed priority.

Resolution 65—Assessment and Accountability (Denton ISD)

**TASB advocates for an assessment and accountability system that values student growth and achievement over standardized, high-stakes, one-day testing.**

**District Rationale:** A system designed to rank and sort schools is not accountability, nor does it demonstrate growth in student learning. Denton ISD advocates for the establishment of a comprehensive accountability system that looks beyond high-stakes, multiple-choice exams to meaningful...
assessments that have value for students, parents, and teachers, as well as measures what each community deems important in promoting college and career readiness. Oppose A–F campus and district ratings.

This resolution is duplicative of a proposed priority.

Resolution 66—Equitable School Finance System (Denton ISD)

TASB advocates for the recognition of the needs of rapidly growing districts and districts in areas of the state with low property values and supports the Legislature in designing a school finance system to provide adequate and equitable resources.

District Rationale: Specifically, the population of students enrolled in public education has increased by more than two million over the last 20 years. Denton ISD is categorized as a destination, fast-growth school district. Eighty percent of students new to Texas enroll in approximately 80 school districts across Texas. The construction cost index and state and local building codes have increased significantly during this time; however, the funding formula weights in the Existing Debt Allotment and Instructional Facilities Allotment formulas have remained frozen. Districts have large amounts of deferred maintenance due to the cumulative impact of the inadequate school finance and debt funding formulas.

This resolution is duplicative of a proposed priority.

Resolution 67—State Funding for TRS-ActiveCare and TRS-Care (Denton ISD)

TASB advocates for increased state funding to assist with increased health care costs associated with TRS-ActiveCare and TRS-Care.

District Rationale: Advocates for the continuation of the current defined benefit pension program for TRS members.

This resolution is duplicative of a proposed priority.

Resolution 68—Reduction of STAAR Tests (Ben Bolt-Palito Blanco ISD)

TASB advocates for changes in the state accountability system to reduce the number of state assessments required in grades 3–8.

District Rationale: The current assessment system should ensure that state-mandated testing is not excessive by decreasing the number of tests to no more than required under federal law. The current STAAR tests are more than required under federal law. Schools in Texas have become testing centers instead of places for teaching and learning. End-of-course (EOC) tests were reduced from 12 to five. However, STAAR tests for grades 3–8 were not reduced.

This resolution is duplicative of a proposed priority.

Resolution 69—School Funding (Presidio ISD)

TASB advocates for school funding with local control at its core.

District Rationale: A school funding system with property values as the driver does not meet a constitutional test. A rural, property-poor school needs the same funding as a wealthy metro school.

This resolution is duplicative of a TASB Cornerstone Principle.

Resolution 70—Local Election of School Board Members (Northside ISD-Bexar County)

TASB advocates for legislation that provides the popular election for all boards of public schools.

District Rationale: With the exception of independent school districts solely located within the boundaries of a military installation, appointed boards disenfranchise Texas taxpayers and essentially create a situation that provides for taxation without representation.

This resolution is duplicative of a TASB Cornerstone Principle.
Resolution 71—Oversight of Local Campuses (Northside ISD-Bexar County)

*TASB advocates for legislation that allows local districts to oversee the operation of all schools, including those labeled “low performing.”*

**District Rationale:** There is no indication that a statewide school system would be effective in the “turnaround” of a low-performing school. In addition, the notion of an “achievement” or “recovery” school district would serve to decrease efficiency in the system by hiring more employees and possibly decreasing funding to local public schools. Finally, this idea removes the control of schools from locally elected trustees and locally hired administrators and teachers.

This resolution is duplicative of a TASB Cornerstone Principle.

Resolution 72—Local Governance over School Districts (Overton ISD)

*TASB advocates for the Legislature and the Texas Education Agency to allow each district to have local control over its own governance according to each district’s individuality.*

**District Rationale:** Each school district has its own unique needs that can only be addressed locally.

This resolution is duplicative of a TASB Cornerstone Principle.

Resolution 73—Opposition to Vouchers (Denton ISD)

*TASB adamantly opposes the diversion of public funds for vouchers, tax credits, education savings grants, or any other funding mechanisms diverting funds to private schools.*

**District Rationale:** Denton ISD currently offers many choices for students and parents to consider within the current school choice framework. Students and parents often have the ability to choose among public schools. In addition, Texas should consider applying public accountability and transparency provisions to charter schools allowing for a more efficient and equitable public charter school system in compliance with the Texas Constitution.

This resolution is duplicative of a TASB Cornerstone Principle.

Resolution 74—Education Funding (Denton ISD)

*TASB advocates for legislation making public education funding a priority.*

**District Rationale:** For more than 30 years, the Texas school finance formula has remained substantially unchanged. It is the recommendation of Denton ISD (DISD) that the state make appropriate budget adjustments to the school finance system by developing a simplified and sustainable plan, which provides resources promoting educational excellence for all Texas students. DISD further advocates for truth in taxation as it relates to the implications of rising property values and the corresponding decline in state funding for public education. In addition, DISD expects that the state shall not engage in any tax cuts until it has fully funded the infrastructures of the state—specifically, funding public education.

This resolution is duplicative of a TASB Cornerstone Principle.

Resolution 75—Local Control of School District (Denton ISD)

*TASB supports governance allowing for local control of the school district.*

**District Rationale:** Local control allows decision making to occur in collaboration with local communities and constituents. Given the transition to the Every Student Succeeds Act, DISD advocates for increased opportunities for school districts to implement local initiatives, such as Districts of Innovation, and prevention of measures that reduce or remove governance of districts from locally elected school boards. DISD advocates for innovations in school district taxing authority allowing local school trustees more flexibility to raise and lower taxes within a voter-approved limit.

This resolution is duplicative of a TASB Cornerstone Principle.
Resolution 76—Funding for School Safety
(Carroll ISD)

TASB advocates for legislation to fund the implementation of best-in-class safety measures and protocols for all school districts to benefit all students.

District Rationale: School districts across the state are considering enhanced measures to improve school safety and will require financial resources to implement them. We ask the Texas Legislature to make funding for best-in-class school safety measures available for all students regardless of whether the district is property rich or property poor.

This resolution is duplicative of a proposed priority.
truthaboutschools.org Find out the truth about vouchers, school funding, and other topics on truthaboutschools.org. Check the site often for new posts. More importantly, share the site with others—friends, neighbors, coworkers, reporters—so we can spread the truth about Texas schools.

If you have questions or would like to share information about public schools, e-mail questions@truthaboutschools.org.
Appendix A

TASB Mission Statement

(As adopted by the TASB Board of Directors in its strategic planning process on December 2, 1995, and by the Delegate Assembly on September 28, 1996)

The Texas Association of School Boards promotes educational excellence for Texas schoolchildren through advocacy, visionary leadership, and high-quality services to school districts.

Appendix B

Statement of Beliefs

(Adopted by the TASB Delegate Assembly, September 2007)

• We believe the survival and success of public schools are essential to our society.
• We believe public schools must have adequate and equitable funding to provide a high-quality, well-rounded education.
• We believe all school districts should be safe and secure learning environments.
• We believe increased student academic achievement must be a top priority in Texas.
• We believe local control by school boards is the best method to govern public schools.
• We believe good governance practices result in efficient and effective school district operations and strong student academic performance.
• We believe parental and community involvement creates optimal opportunities for each child.
• We believe, as good citizens, the law must be obeyed and any changes in the law should be through advocacy and the democratic process.
“It is not enough to know, we must also apply; it is not enough to will, we must also do.”

Johann Wolfgang von Goethe
Appendix C

Bylaws of the Texas Association of School Boards, Inc.
(As last amended on October 7, 2017)

ARTICLE I. NAME AND LOCATION

SECTION 1. NAME. The name of this corporation is the TEXAS ASSOCIATION OF SCHOOL BOARDS, INC. (Association).

SECTION 2. LOCATION OF OFFICES. The principal office of the Association shall be located in Texas. The Association may have such other offices, either within or without the State of Texas, as the Board of Directors of the Association (Board) may determine or as the affairs of the Association may require.

ARTICLE II. MISSION AND PURPOSES

SECTION 1. MISSION. The Association promotes educational excellence for Texas schoolchildren through advocacy, visionary leadership, and high-quality services to school districts.

SECTION 2. PURPOSES. The purposes of the Association shall be as set forth in the Articles of Incorporation, Bylaws, and other corporate documents and shall include the following:

A. To work for the adequate and equitable financial support of the Texas public schools.

B. To conduct, independently or in cooperation with others, seminars, conferences, conventions, courses, research, and other projects in the various aspects of public education.

C. To identify and provide those services that governmental units need and desire thereby lessening the burden of government.

D. To bring about a spirit of cooperation among professional groups in providing superior educational opportunities for all children in Texas and the United States.

E. To work for the advancement of public education in Texas and the United States and to increase public understanding of the function of school boards and board members in the public educational system.

F. To encourage efficient and effective management and governance of the public schools and to provide a forum within which individual school boards may seek solutions to problems in public education.

G. To provide current information concerning public education, including changes in school law, and developments in educational programs.

H. To inform school boards about proposed legislation to promote a better working relationship between local boards and the federal and state governments.

I. To encourage and provide services to relieve the burden of government by enhancing sound management and fiscal responsibility for the school districts and other governmental units of Texas, as well as school districts and other governmental units of other states in the United States.

J. To do such other things as the Delegate Assembly or the Board may deem appropriate for the accomplishment of these and other purposes to improve public education.
ARTICLE III. MEMBERS

SECTION 1. MEMBERS. The Association shall have three classes of members. The designation and qualification of such membership classes are as follows:

A. ACTIVE MEMBERS.

(1) School boards that pay annual dues are Active Members. Active Members participate in the governance of the Association through an annual Delegate Assembly, in accordance with Article V. Active Member trustees may hold office in the Association except as provided in Article VI, Section 4. Active Members shall be subject to Board policy and these Bylaws.

(2) The term “school board” as used in these Bylaws shall include all Texas (a) boards of education of independent, common, municipal, or special-purpose school districts, (b) county boards of education, and (c) regional education service center (ESC) boards. Where allowed under Board policy, “school board” may further include any other Texas public school entity whose board is elected by the public or appointed by one or more public officials.

B. ASSOCIATE MEMBERS. Educational cooperatives, public community colleges, and central appraisal districts that pay annual dues are Associate Members. Associate Members and their representatives are not eligible to hold office in the Association or participate in the Delegate Assembly. Associate Members shall be subject to Board policy and these Bylaws.

C. AFFILIATE MEMBERS. The Board may establish one or more categories of Affiliate Members through Board policy, which shall be subject to and consistent with these Bylaws. Affiliate Members and their representatives are not eligible to hold office in the Association or participate in the Delegate Assembly.

SECTION 2. SUSPENSION.

Membership of a member whose annual dues are 90 days past due shall be suspended. Memberships suspended for nonpayment of annual dues may be reinstated upon payment of the current year’s dues.

SECTION 3. TERMINATION.

A. An Active Member’s membership may only be terminated upon a recommendation adopted by a two-thirds vote of the Directors present and voting at a Board meeting and ratified by a majority of the Delegates present and voting at the annual Delegate Assembly.

B. An Associate or Affiliate Member’s membership may be terminated upon a two-thirds vote of the Directors present and voting at a Board meeting.

SECTION 4. REINSTATEMENT FROM TERMINATION.

A. An Active Member’s membership may be reinstated only upon a recommendation adopted by a two-thirds vote of the Directors present and voting at a Board meeting and ratified by a majority of the Delegates present and voting at the annual Delegate Assembly meeting.

B. An Associate or Affiliate Member’s membership may be reinstated upon a two-thirds vote of the Directors present and voting at a Board meeting.
ARTICLE IV. ANNUAL DUES AND FEES

SECTION 1. ANNUAL DUES.

A. The Board will recommend to the Delegate Assembly for action the amount, or formula for calculating the amount, of annual dues for Active Members. Upon adoption by the Delegate Assembly, the dues amount or formula shall continue until such time as it may be changed by the Delegate Assembly. The Board, however, may authorize reductions or suspensions of dues for any one year. In addition, the Board shall establish the annual dues for Associate and Affiliate Members.

B. The dues year of the Association shall be January 1 through December 31.

C. The Association shall mail a dues statement to each member on or before the first day of the dues year. Annual dues shall be paid on or before January 31.

D. By providing a petition showing need, an Active Member may request that the Board allow partial payment when billed and the balance to be paid at a specified later date within the dues year. Such a request shall be submitted to the Board in writing no later than the 45th day after the beginning of the dues year. The Board shall have the sole discretion to determine whether the extension shall be granted, and the Board, or its designee, shall advise the Active Member of the action taken.

SECTION 2. FEES. Each member shall pay such fees for elective meetings, services, activities, and materials as may be determined by the Executive Director, or designee.

ARTICLE V. DELEGATE ASSEMBLY

SECTION 1. GOVERNING BODY. The general governing body of the Association is the Delegate Assembly.

SECTION 2. POWERS OF THE DELEGATE ASSEMBLY. The Delegate Assembly shall:

A. Elect the Officers and Directors, except as provided by Article VI, Section 2D (5) and Section 9.

B. Approve the termination of an Active Member’s membership, as provided in Article III, Section 4A.

C. Approve the annual dues for Active Members, as provided in Article IV, Section 1.

D. Adopt beliefs pertinent to the mission and purposes of the Association, as provided in Article V, Section 8.

E. Adopt the Association’s Advocacy Agenda consisting of:

   (1) Advocacy Agenda Cornerstone Principles defined in Article V, Section 9A;

   (2) Advocacy Agenda Priorities derived through the Grassroots Advocacy Process defined in Article V, Section 9B; and

   (3) Advocacy Agenda Resolutions derived through the Advocacy Agenda Resolution Process defined in Article V, Section 9C.

F. Amend these Bylaws, as provided in Article XVII.
G. Delegate to the Board any of its powers except:

(1) Election of Officers and Directors, except as provided by Article VI, Section 2D(5) and Section 9.

(2) Amendment of these Bylaws.

(3) Termination of Active Member’s membership.

(4) Adoption of beliefs [Article V, Section 8] and Advocacy Agenda Cornerstone Principles, Priorities, and Resolutions derived through the Advocacy Agenda Process [Article V, Section 9].

SECTION 3. COMPOSITION. Delegates of the Delegate Assembly shall include Active Member delegates, or in their absence their alternate delegates, the Board, and the Legislative Advisory Council (LAC) members of the Legislative Committee (Delegates). Each Delegate shall be entitled to one vote on any action item coming before the Delegate Assembly.

SECTION 4. CERTIFICATION OF DElegates. The Executive Director, or designee, shall notify Active Members of the date before which certification of Delegates shall be made. The officials of Active Members shall certify to the Association’s office the name of their Delegate and alternate delegate before the designated deadline for such certification. After the deadline, Delegates and alternate delegates shall be certified subject to Board policy.

SECTION 5. MEETINGS.

A. The Delegate Assembly shall convene at least annually, in conjunction with the annual convention of the Association. The Delegate Assembly may also be convened by the Board at such other times and places within Texas as may be determined and for such purposes as warrant the call of special meetings.

B. At least 20 days before the annual convention, the Association shall mail or electronically transmit notice of the date, place, and time of meeting of the annual Delegate Assembly to Active Members. The notice for a special meeting shall be made at least ten days before the meeting date.

C. Copies of the agenda and related materials for the meeting shall be published at least 20 days preceding the annual Delegate Assembly.

D. If, due to emergency circumstances, it is not feasible to schedule the Delegate Assembly in conjunction with the annual convention, the Delegate Assembly shall be scheduled as soon as practical or necessary votes may be taken outside of a meeting by any of the alternative methods permitted by these Bylaws. Notice of the meeting or vote to be taken outside of a meeting will comply with state law. In these circumstances, all actions that ordinarily would become effective at the close of the annual convention under these Bylaws shall become effective at the close of the Delegate Assembly meeting or five days after the Delegate Assembly votes outside of a meeting. If a candidate is elected to a Director position by an Association Region, as provided in these Bylaws, and the Delegate Assembly does not meet in conjunction with the annual convention, then such candidate will take office as of the date established by the Board, which shall be no later than November 30.

SECTION 6. VOTING.

A. A Delegate shall have the right to vote on each action item coming before the Delegate Assembly. No proxy votes shall be permitted.

B. A quorum for the transaction of business shall exist when Delegates from one-fifth of the Active Members are present at the meeting.

Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in these Bylaws, the Board may authorize Delegates to vote on one or more action items coming before the Delegate Assembly by mail, facsimile, or electronic
message, or by any combination of these alternative methods. The required majority on any vote shall be determined by the number of votes cast.

Voting by any of these alternative methods shall require the following:

1. The certification of Delegates by Active Members, as provided by Article V, Section 4;
2. The Board establishing a deadline for the receipt of votes;
3. Each vote stating the date of the Delegate's signature or transmission;
4. A record of Delegates' votes by alternative methods being included in the Association's corporate records; and
5. All Active Members being provided with written notice of any action authorized by the vote within 20 days.

SECTION 7. OFFICERS OF THE DELEGATE ASSEMBLY. The Officers of the Association shall be the Officers of the Delegate Assembly.

SECTION 8. BELIEFS DEVELOPMENT.

A. Proposals for changes to the beliefs of the Association shall be submitted in writing on or before July 1 to the Planning and Development Committee, or its designee. Proposals for changes to the beliefs may be submitted by the Active Members, Delegates to the annual Delegate Assembly, or members of the Board.

B. The Planning and Development Committee shall study all proposals received on or before July 1 and shall prepare a report of its recommendations for the Board.

C. Proposals for additions or changes to the beliefs that are not submitted in accordance with this section shall not be considered by the annual Delegate Assembly unless two-thirds of the Delegates present and voting elect to consider such late proposals.

D. The adoption of additions or changes to the beliefs shall require a two-thirds vote of the Delegates present and voting.

SECTION 9: ADVOCACY AGENDA.

A. Advocacy Agenda Cornerstone Principles

1. Advocacy Agenda Cornerstone Principles guide the Association's advocacy efforts, including the development of the Advocacy Agenda. The Legislative Committee shall conduct a routine review of the Cornerstone Principles in every even-numbered year. Any proposed amendment or change to the Cornerstone Principles, whether in an even-numbered year or odd-numbered year, must be submitted to the Legislative Committee, or its designee, by July 1 before the annual Delegate Assembly. The Legislative Committee shall evaluate proposed amendments or changes received by July 1 and shall formulate a recommendation to the Board. The Board shall have the discretion to affirm, change, or reject the Legislative Committee's recommendation and to present the resulting proposed amendment or change, if any, to the Delegate Assembly.

2. Adoption of Advocacy Agenda Cornerstone Principles, including any changes, shall require a two-thirds vote of the Delegates present and voting at the annual Delegate Assembly.

B. Grassroots Advocacy Process.

1. In even-numbered years, Grassroots Advocacy meetings shall be held in each Association Region, in accordance with Board policy, for the purpose of identifying Advocacy Agenda Priorities. Eligible participants are the Board and trustees of Active Members. At each regional meeting, participants shall formulate Advocacy Agenda Priorities and elect regional representatives to the LAC.
The LAC shall meet and study the array of regional priorities and shall develop a list of priorities of a statewide nature consistent with the mission and resources of the Association. The LAC shall submit its recommendations to the Legislative Committee, or its designee, prior to July 1 of even-numbered years.

The LAC also shall elect from among its members four Active Member trustees to serve as voting ex officio members of the Legislative Committee, in accordance with Board policy. These ex officio members shall serve for a two-year term beginning at the close of the LAC meeting at which they are elected, or until the ex officio member is no longer a trustee of an Active Member governing board. The LAC shall also elect an alternate ex officio member to fill any vacancy in the four positions. The President may appoint a trustee from the LAC to fill an ex officio vacancy for which an alternate is not available.

(2) After the close of the regular Texas legislative session, the LAC shall reconvene to review legislative action on the Association’s Advocacy Agenda and may offer changes (whether an amendment to a previously adopted Priority, the repeal of a previously adopted Priority, or a new Priority) to the Advocacy Agenda Priorities adopted the preceding year by the annual Delegate Assembly. Changes shall be submitted to the Legislative Committee prior to the summer Board meeting.

(3) The Legislative Committee shall study the LAC recommendations, arising from the activities defined in Article V, Section 9B(1) and (2), and formulate committee recommendations for the Board’s consideration. The Board shall have the right to affirm or change the Legislative Committee’s recommendations.

(4) The Board shall submit recommendations regarding Advocacy Agenda Priorities to the annual Delegate Assembly for approval. Adoption of Advocacy Agenda Priorities shall require a vote of two-thirds of the Delegates present and voting.

(5) Advocacy Agenda Priorities adopted in even-numbered years, subject to changes adopted in odd-numbered years, shall remain in effect for two years until the annual Delegate Assembly next convenes in an even-numbered year. Any change in the odd-numbered year shall remain in effect until the annual Delegate Assembly next convenes.

C. Advocacy Agenda Resolution Process

(1) Except as provided in this section, new Advocacy Agenda Resolutions or changes to previously adopted Advocacy Agenda Resolutions proposed for consideration by the annual Delegate Assembly shall be submitted in writing by June 15 to the Bylaws and Resolutions Committee, or its designee. Only submissions proposed by the Board or Active Members shall be considered by the Bylaws and Resolutions Committee.

(2) Submissions received by June 15 shall be studied by the Bylaws and Resolutions Committee. The Bylaws and Resolutions Committee shall formulate recommendations to the Board. The Board shall have the right to affirm or change Bylaws and Resolutions Committee recommendations and to amend submissions for presentation to the annual Delegate Assembly, provided the amendment does not change the intent of the original submission and the amendment is approved by the submitting Active Member.

(3) Active Member submissions received after June 15 and five days before the Delegate Assembly convenes shall be accompanied by a statement of the nature of the emergency preventing timely submission. They shall not be presented to the annual Delegate Assembly unless the Board affirms that the submission is of an emergency nature. The Bylaws and Resolutions Committee and/or the Board shall have the right to amend submissions granted emergency status before their presentation to the annual Delegate Assembly, provided such amendment does not change the intent of the original submission. Amendments approved by the Board shall be communicated to the submitting Active Member, if time permits.
(4) The Board shall have the right to submit new Advocacy Agenda Resolutions or Advocacy Agenda Resolutions proposing changes to previously adopted Advocacy Agenda Resolutions before publication of the meeting materials for Delegates. Advocacy Agenda Resolutions submitted by the Board after this deadline require approval by a vote of two-thirds of the Delegates of the annual Delegate Assembly present and voting.

(5) If the Board does not recommend for adoption a resolution that was timely submitted by an Active Member, the Active Member may appeal the Board’s decision. Notice of appeal is timely if provided to the Association in writing, no later than five days before the Delegate Assembly meeting. The Bylaws and Resolutions Committee shall convene before the beginning of the Delegate Assembly to hear the appeal and shall have the authority to sustain the Board’s decision or reverse and render a revised recommendation to the Delegate Assembly.

(6) The Board shall submit its recommendations regarding Advocacy Agenda Resolutions to the annual Delegate Assembly for approval. Adoption of Advocacy Agenda Resolutions shall require a majority vote of Delegates present and voting.

(7) Advocacy Agenda Resolutions adopted by the annual Delegate Assembly in even-numbered years shall remain in effect for two years, subject to changes adopted in odd-numbered years. Any change in the odd-numbered year shall remain in effect until the annual Delegate Assembly next convenes.

(8) No Advocacy Agenda Resolution may be adopted that is in conflict with any Advocacy Agenda Cornerstone Principle or Priority established in accordance with Article V, Section 9A and B.

ARTICLE VI. BOARD OF DIRECTORS

SECTION 1. ASSOCIATION REGIONS.

The Association Regions shall correspond to the ESC region boundaries.

SECTION 2. QUALIFICATIONS, NOMINATION, ENDORSEMENT, AND ELECTION OF DIRECTORS.

A. Each voting Director shall be a trustee of the governing board of a school district that is an Active Member, except as provided below:

(1) The President and the Immediate Past President, and

(2) The ESC ex officio Director, in accordance with Article VI, Section 4F.

B. No Active Member shall have more than one candidate running for a Director position, even if more than one Director position is subject to an expiring term or vacancy within the Active Member’s Region. No person shall be a candidate for more than one Director position.

C. For purposes of this section, an Active Member school district with an Average Daily Attendance (ADA) meeting the requirements of Article VI, Section 4C(1) shall be treated as an Association Region and referred to in these Bylaws as a Large District.

D. Nominations and endorsements shall be accepted in accordance with the following requirements, in chronological order within the timeframes and deadlines set out in Board policy:

(1) Active Members in any Association Region in which there are expiring terms or vacancies in Director positions shall be notified, by the date established through Board policy, that the Active Member may nominate one of its trustees as a candidate for a Director position in which the term is expiring or a vacancy exists within the Active Member’s Region.
(2) The Nominations Committee’s chair, or designee, shall have received the following in writing in the Austin office of the Association by the deadline established through Board policy:

(a) The Active Member’s nomination, in such form as required by the Association, which shall include a verification by the Active Member’s board president or other board officer as to the date of board action; and

(b) Candidate information required by the Association, which shall include (i) the candidate’s written confirmation of his or her intent to be nominated as a candidate and willingness to serve if elected, (ii) biographical information, and (iii) responses to the questionnaire(s) developed by the Association.

(3) A listing of all candidates running for Director positions shall be sent to the superintendent and board president of each Active Member in each Association Region in which there are any expiring terms or vacancies in Director positions by the date established through Board policy. The candidate listing shall also be posted on the Association’s Web site. Candidates, Directors, Delegates, and Active Members shall be subject to any campaign protocols or regulations established through Board policy.

(4) Active Member endorsements of candidates shall be received in the Austin office of the Association by the deadline established through Board policy in order for such endorsements to be considered. An Active Member may endorse only one candidate for each open Director position within its Association Region. Only candidates who have complied with the requirements of Article VI, Section 2D(2), may be endorsed. Endorsements adopted by an Active Member before the Association sends the list of candidates pursuant to Article VI, Section 2D(3), or endorsements that are not on the endorsement form provided by the Association in a given year shall not be accepted. An Active Member’s nomination of one of its trustees [Article VI, Section 2D(2)] shall be considered the Active Member’s endorsement for that Director position.

(5) If a majority of the Active Members in an Association Region endorses the same candidate, that candidate shall be elected to the Director position and shall take office at the completion of the final official session of the annual convention during the year in which the Director was elected.

(6) If no candidate receives endorsements from a majority of the Active Members in the candidate’s Association Region [Article VI, Section 2D(4)], the official annual Delegate Assembly list of nominees shall include the following:

(a) Candidates nominated by the Nominations Committee [Article VIII, Section 2H] and

(b) Candidates receiving endorsements from at least 25 percent but less than a majority of the Active Members in an Association Region.

(7) Thereafter nominations may be made by the candidate’s Delegate, provided the following conditions are met:

(a) The candidate’s nomination was submitted in compliance with Article VI, Section 2D(2), and

(b) The candidate’s intent and consent to run for the position by this alternate means is received in the Austin office of the Association five days prior to the annual Delegate Assembly.

E. Except for a Director position filled in accordance with Article VI, Section 2D(5), the official annual Delegate Assembly list of nominees shall be prepared by the Nominations Committee as provided in these Bylaws [Article VIII, Section 2I]. The election shall comply with these Bylaws and any rules and procedures adopted by the Delegate Assembly at the start of the meeting. Such rules and procedures may allow uncontested nominees to be deemed elected without a vote.
F. If there is more than one nominee for a Director position, the nominee receiving the majority of the votes of the Delegates present and voting shall be elected. If no nominee receives a majority vote of the Delegates, a run-off election shall be conducted between the two nominees receiving the greater numbers of votes, and the election shall be repeated for that position as many times as necessary to obtain a majority.

SECTION 3. DUTIES. The Board shall supervise, control, and direct affairs of the Association in accordance with the Articles of Incorporation, Bylaws, beliefs, and Advocacy Agenda approved by the annual Delegate Assembly. The Board shall:

A. Actively promote the mission, beliefs, and purposes of the Association.

B. Adopt the Association's budget and have discretion in the disbursement of the Association's funds.

C. Receive any devise, bequest, donation, or otherwise, either real or personal property, or both, and hold the same absolutely or in trust, and invest, reinvest, and manage the same, and apply said property and the income arising there from to the mission, beliefs, and purposes of the Association.

D. Establish such Board policies, as it deems appropriate in fulfilling its responsibilities under these By-laws.

E. Appoint such agents as it may consider necessary.

SECTION 4. COMPOSITION.

A. The Association's governing body shall be composed of Directors from Large Districts or Association Regions. No Active Member shall have more than one individual serving on the Board.

B. All Directors shall represent their respective Association Regions, except the President, President-Elect, and the Immediate Past President.

C. By virtue of student enrollment, individual Active Members or Association Regions may be eligible for a Director position as follows:

1. (a) Not more than 14 Active Members shall be entitled to Large District Director positions. To qualify for a Large District Director position, the Active Member shall have had at least 1.25 percent of the total state ADA for two consecutive years. If more than 14 Active Members qualify for Large District Director positions under this provision, the 14 Active Members with the largest ADA shall qualify.

(b) If the Active Member's ADA falls below 1.25 percent of the total state ADA for two consecutive school years, or if an Active Member has qualified for a Large District Director position and that Active Member is no longer one of the 14 school districts with the ADA required under Article VI, Section 4C(1)(a), the Active Member's entitlement to a Large District Director position shall end with the expiration of the current representative's term.

2. (a) An Association Region shall be entitled to Regional Director positions for each 4.25 percent or fraction thereof of the total state ADA contained within the Association Region for two consecutive years, and after the ADA of each Active Member qualifying for a position by virtue of Article VI, Section 4 C(1), has been subtracted. Notwithstanding the foregoing, an Association Region shall be entitled to no more than three Regional Director positions.
(b) If an Association Region becomes entitled to multiple positions by this provision and, subsequently, for two consecutive years, fails to sustain sufficient ADA for the entitlement, a Regional Director position shall be eliminated as follows:

i. If a vacancy exists in the Regional Director position, that position shall be eliminated, or
ii. If there is more than one vacancy in the Regional Director positions, the vacant position with the first expiring term shall be eliminated, or
iii. If there is no vacancy in the Regional Director positions, the existing position with the first expiring term within the Region shall be eliminated at the end of that term, or
iv. If there is no vacancy and more than one Regional Director position having the first expiring term in the same year, the position being held by the individual with the least tenure as a Regional Director shall be eliminated at the end of that term, or
v. If there is no vacancy and more than one Regional Director position having the first expiring term in the same year and being held by individuals with the same tenure, there shall be a drawing of lots to determine which Regional Director position shall be eliminated at the end of the term.

D. All calculations under this section shall be based on ADA data furnished by the Texas Education Agency available as of April 1 preceding the annual Delegate Assembly.

E. The Executive Director shall be a nonvoting *ex officio* Director and shall not be counted in the quorum of the Board.

F. The ESC boards shall be represented by one voting *ex officio* Director selected by a process and for a term prescribed by guidelines established by the ESC boards, but shall not be counted in the quorum of the Board.

SECTION 5. DURATION OF OFFICE.

A. The term of office of each Director shall be three years and shall begin at the completion of the final official session of the annual convention during which the Director was elected by the annual Delegate Assembly.

B. Terms of Directors shall be staggered to allow, to the extent possible, for the election of one-third of the Directors each year. New Director positions shall be assigned to terms to retain this balance; however, if this is not possible, the assignment of terms shall be decided by drawing of lots.

C. Upon election to a three-year term, a Director may be reelected to no more than three additional terms. For purposes of determining a Director term limit, service time attaches to the individual and not the Association Region with which the Director is associated.

D. Upon election or succession to the office of President-Elect, the Director position previously held shall be declared vacant and a successor elected, except as provided in Article VI, Section 4A. Once elected President-Elect, the term limit that applies to a Director position shall no longer apply and shall not prevent the individual from completing the term of one year as President-Elect, one year as President, and one year as Immediate Past President.

SECTION 6. RESIGNATION AND REMOVAL.

A. A Director may resign by submitting a letter of resignation to the President. The resignation shall become effective upon receipt by the President.

B. A Director who is absent from three consecutive regularly scheduled Board meetings or from three consecutive regularly scheduled standing committee meetings may be removed from the Director position by a majority vote of all of the Directors. A Large District Director removed pursuant to this section shall be ineligible to serve for the remainder of the term to which the Director was elected.
C. Any Director may be removed by a two-thirds vote of the Board when, in the Board's judgment, the best interests of the Association would be served by removal.

SECTION 7. MEETINGS.

A. A Board year or annual period commences at the official close of the annual convention and ends after the same event in the next year. The Board shall hold at least four regular meetings that shall be spread throughout the year, with one taking place during the summer and the last meeting taking place during the week of the annual Delegate Assembly. The Executive Committee of the Board shall determine the dates and locations of the meetings for the upcoming Board year and report the meeting schedule to the Board before the Board year commences. The Board also shall be given 30 days’ notice before each regular meeting by electronic means, or by any other means accessible to the Directors.

B. Additional meetings of the Board may be called by the President or by the written request of a majority of the Board, provided that a written notice is sent to each Director at least 10 days before the meeting.

C. A meeting of the Board or a committee may be conducted in person or by alternate means, such as teleconference, videoconference, the Internet, or any other means by which each participant can communicate with all other participants.

SECTION 8. QUORUM AND VOTING.

A. A quorum shall consist of a majority of the Board.

B. Unless otherwise specifically provided by these Bylaws, a majority vote of those present and voting shall govern. No proxy voting shall be permitted.

C. Any action required to be taken at a meeting of Directors, or any action which may be taken at a meeting of the Directors or any committee, may be taken without a meeting if a consent in writing, setting forth the action to be taken, shall have been signed or executed by the number of Directors or committee members as would be necessary to take that action at a meeting at which all of the Directors or members of the committee were present and voted. The Board, by policy or resolution, may increase the number of votes required for an action taken by written consent. A written consent shall be signed or executed and dated by each Director or committee member, and consent may be provided in multiple counterparts. Directors or committee members may provide written consent by facsimile, email (from the email address of record), or any other form of writing which comes from the Director or committee member.

SECTION 9. VACANCIES. By majority vote of those present and voting, the Board may fill vacancies that occur in Director positions by electing an individual to fill the vacancy until the next annual Delegate Assembly, in accordance with Board policy. At that time, a candidate shall be elected by the annual Delegate Assembly to fill the unexpired term in accordance with Article VI, Section 2D.

ARTICLE VII. OFFICERS

SECTION 1. TITLES. The Officer positions of the Association shall consist of President, President-Elect, First Vice-President, Second Vice-President, Secretary-Treasurer, and Immediate Past President.

SECTION 2. QUALIFICATIONS, NOMINATION, AND ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

A. Each Officer shall be a duly elected Director [Article VI, Section 2A]. The President shall be a trustee of an Active Member governing board at the time of succession to the office of President but shall be permitted to succeed to the office of Immediate Past President even if he or she vacates service on such Active Member governing board.
B. In accordance with Board policy, Officer nominations shall be submitted by Directors to the Nominations Committee and the Committee shall determine which candidates will be interviewed for Officer positions. Candidates, Directors, Delegates, and Active Members shall be subject to any campaign protocols or regulations established through Board policy.

C. The Nominations Committee shall recommend to the Board at its regular summer meeting a candidate for each Officer position to be filled. The Board shall approve candidates from among recommendations of the Nominations Committee or others interviewed in accordance with Article VII, Section 2B, and Board policy.

D. Candidates approved by the Board shall be presented to the annual Delegate Assembly to fill each Officer position in which an expiring term or a vacancy exists.

E. Thereafter nominations for any Officer position subject to election by the annual Delegate Assembly, shall be made by the candidate's Delegate, provided the following conditions are met:

   (1) The candidate was interviewed for an Officer position by the Nominations Committee in the current year's process in accordance with Article VII, Section 2B, and

   (2) The candidate’s intent and consent to run for the position by this alternate means is received in the Austin office of the association five days prior to the annual Delegate Assembly.

F. The Nominations Committee shall prepare the official list of Officer nominees as provided in these Bylaws [Article VIII, Section 2I]. The election shall comply with these Bylaws and any rules and procedures adopted by the Delegate Assembly at the start of the meeting. Such rules and procedures may allow uncontested nominees to be deemed elected without a vote.

G. If there is more than one nominee for an Officer position, the nominee receiving the majority vote of the Delegates present and voting shall be elected. If no nominee receives a majority vote of the Delegates, a run-off election shall be conducted between the two nominees receiving the greater numbers of votes, and the election shall be repeated for that position as many times as necessary to obtain a majority.

SECTION 3. DURATION OF OFFICE.

A. The Officers shall be elected each year for terms of one year by the annual Delegate Assembly except for the President-Elect, who shall be elected to serve for a term of one year as President-Elect, one year as President, and one year as Immediate Past President.

B. The term of office of each Officer position shall begin at the completion of the final official session of the annual convention during which the Officer was elected. Each Officer shall serve until a successor is elected. No Officer shall serve for more than one full elected term in the same office. An Officer’s eligibility to serve a full elected term in an office is unaffected by any time served in that office under the conditions specified in Article VII, Section 5.

SECTION 4. RESIGNATION AND REMOVAL.

A. An Officer may resign by submitting a letter of resignation to the Board. The resignation shall become effective upon receipt by the Board.

B. Any Officer of the Association may be removed by a two-thirds vote of the Board whenever in its judgment the best interests of the Association would be served.
SECTION 5. VACANCIES.

A. If there is a vacancy for any reason in the office of President, the President-Elect shall succeed to the office immediately and shall have all the powers and perform all the duties of the office. If, at the annual Delegate Assembly, the office of President-Elect is currently filled by an Officer pro tempore, the position of President shall be considered vacant and the position shall be filled by an election by the annual Delegate Assembly.

B. If there is a vacancy for any reason in any other Officer position, upon recommendation by the Nominations Committee, the Board may elect an Officer pro tempore from the Board to perform the duties of the vacated office until the office is filled by an election of the annual Delegate Assembly.

C. If the vacancy occurs in the office of Secretary-Treasurer, the duties of that office, except the right to vote and chair the Budget and Finance Committee, are delegated to the Executive Director until the Board elects a pro tempore or the current term of office expires.

SECTION 6. PRESIDENT.

A. The President shall preside at all Delegate Assembly and Board meetings and perform duties as provided in these Bylaws and as assigned by the Board.

B. The President or the President’s representative shall attend the annual convention of the National School Boards Association and shall be one of the Association’s voting delegates at the convention.

C. The President shall be the official representative of the Association at state and national meetings. If the President is unable to attend such meetings, then the President’s designee shall represent the Association.

D. The President shall make all appointments with due consideration given to representation by school district size and geographic location.

E. The President shall annually convene the Executive Committee for the purposes of reviewing the Board’s evaluation of the performance of the Executive Director and recommending appropriate compensation for the Executive Director to the Board for consideration.

F. The President shall serve as a voting ex officio member of all committees, but shall not be counted in the quorum of any committee.

SECTION 7. PRESIDENT-ELECT.

A. The President-Elect shall serve as chair and voting member of the Planning and Development Committee and shall be counted in the quorum of the Planning and Development Committee.

B. In the event of the President's absence, the President-Elect shall temporarily perform the duties of the President. In the event of the President’s inability or refusal to act, the President-Elect may be asked, by unanimous consent of all members of the Executive Committee (other than the President) to temporarily perform the duties of the President until such time as the members of the Executive Committee (other than the President), unanimously consent to withdraw the temporary authorization. When thus acting, the President-Elect shall have the powers of and be subject to all restrictions placed upon the President. The President-Elect shall perform other duties as provided in these Bylaws and as assigned by the President or the Board.

C. Except as provided in Article VII, Section 7A, the President-Elect shall serve as a nonvoting ex officio member of all committees and shall not be counted in the quorum of the committee.
SECTION 8. VICE-PRESIDENTS. The First and Second Vice-Presidents shall perform duties as provided by these Bylaws, Board policy, or other Board action, and as assigned by the President.

SECTION 9. SECRETARY-TREASURER.

A. The Secretary-Treasurer shall serve as chair of the Budget and Finance Committee.

B. The Secretary-Treasurer shall make a report to the annual Delegate Assembly and other reports as requested by the Board.

C. The Secretary-Treasurer shall perform duties as provided in these Bylaws and as assigned by the President or the Board.

SECTION 10. IMMEDIATE PAST PRESIDENT.

A. The Immediate Past President shall serve as a voting Director and Officer and as voting member of committees as assigned and shall be counted in the quorums, unless otherwise specified in these Bylaws.

B. The Immediate Past President shall serve as a member and the chair of the Nominations Committee and shall be counted in the quorum.

C. The Immediate Past President shall perform all other duties as assigned by the President or the Board.

ARTICLE VIII. COMMITTEES

SECTION 1. STANDING COMMITTEES. Except as otherwise provided in these Bylaws and before the close of the annual convention each year, the Executive Committee shall appoint the chair, vice-chair, and members of the following Standing Committees: Budget and Finance Committee, Bylaws and Resolutions Committee, Legislative Committee, Member Services Committee, and Planning and Development Committee. Committee members shall be appointed from the Board. Each Standing Committee shall have no fewer than seven nor more than 13 members. The quorum of each Standing Committee shall be one-third of the committee membership but no fewer than four. In making committee appointments, the Executive Committee shall ensure continuity of committee operation, in accordance with Board policy.

No individual shall serve on more than two Standing Committees at one time. Standing Committees shall hold at least one meeting during the year and report to the annual Delegate Assembly. The chairs, or designees, shall prepare reports of all meetings. In the event that a chair or vice-chair is absent from a meeting, the President will appoint another member of the Committee to serve in his or her place for the meeting.

Except as provided otherwise in these Bylaws, the President, President-Elect, and Executive Director shall serve as ex officio members of all Standing Committees but shall not be counted in their quorums or maximum committee membership limits.

A. BUDGET AND FINANCE COMMITTEE. The Budget and Finance Committee shall be chaired by the Secretary-Treasurer and shall:

1. Prepare recommendations on the annual budget for the Board.

2. Submit to the Board a report and analysis of the finances of the Association.

3. Recommend an investment policy and monitor the investment of Association funds.

4. Present an annual financial report.
(5) Study the financial implications of expanding or renewing services, programs, service agreements, or administrator contracts for recommendation to the Board.

(6) Prepare recommendations on the annual audit for the Board.

(7) Participate in other activities in accordance with Board policy.

B. BYLAWS AND RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE. The Bylaws and Resolutions Committee, at the discretion of the Executive Committee, may be divided into two committees for the purpose of concentrated effort on particular tasks as assigned by the President. The Bylaws and Resolutions Committee shall:

(1) Recommend to the Board for submission to the annual Delegate Assembly any proposed amendment to these Bylaws, as provided in Article XVII.

(2) Recommend to the Board for submission to the annual Delegate Assembly Advocacy Agenda Resolutions in accordance with Article V, Section 9C.

(3) Consider and recommend to the Board resolutions for purposes not associated with Advocacy Agenda Resolutions.

(4) Recommend to the Board proposed Board policies or changes to existing Board policies.

(5) Participate in other activities in accordance with Board policy.

C. LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE.

The Legislative Committee shall be composed of not more than nine Directors, appointed by the Executive Committee, and four voting _ex officio_ members appointed by the LAC, in accordance with Article V, Section 9B(1). The Legislative Committee shall:

(1) Monitor legislative and regulatory activities at the state and federal level.

(2) Coordinate the development of the Association’s Advocacy Agenda Cornerstone Principles and Priorities in accordance with Article V, Section 9A and B.

(3) Coordinate the implementation of the Association’s Advocacy Agenda in accordance with Article V, Section 9.

(4) Participate in other activities in accordance with Board policy.

D. MEMBER SERVICES COMMITTEE. The Member Services Committee shall:

(1) Review and monitor activities associated with the current services and programs available to Texas school districts.

(2) Develop and coordinate recognition and awards programs.

(3) Coordinate planning for Association and national conventions.

(4) Monitor school board education activities.

(5) Participate in other activities in accordance with Board policy.
E. **PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE.** The Planning and Development Committee shall be chaired by the President-Elect and shall:

1. Review, analyze, and recommend to the Board new programs and services.
2. Review, analyze, and recommend building and equipment needs.
3. Annually review, update, and report on an annual basis Association goals and priorities.
4. Monitor the enhancements of programs and services.
5. Review the evaluation of existing programs and services.
6. Recommend to the Board for submission to the annual Delegate Assembly any proposed changes in the beliefs of the Association, as provided in Article V, Section 8.
7. Review and coordinate the activities of the Board and its committees in accordance with Board policy.
8. Monitor and evaluate the Association’s relationship with other associations and entities.
9. Participate in other activities in accordance with Board policy.

**SECTION 2. NOMINATIONS COMMITTEE.**

A. The Nominations Committee shall be composed of eleven voting Directors, including the President. An additional nine Directors shall serve as alternates, who shall fill committee vacancies in a designated order. The alternates shall serve in the order and manner as provided in Board policy. Reasonable efforts shall be made to have 11 voting Directors participating; however, six shall constitute a quorum.

B. Nominations Committee members shall be elected by the Board at the meeting the week of the annual Delegate Assembly and assume their duties at the completion of the final official session of the annual convention.

C. In the election of the Nominations Committee, the Board shall give due consideration to representation by school district size, geographic location, and wealth per student.

D. The Immediate Past President shall serve as a member and the chair and shall be counted in the quorum of the Nominations Committee.

E. The President shall serve as a voting *ex officio* member and vice-chair of the Committee; the President-Elect shall serve as a nonvoting *ex officio* member of the Nominations Committee. Neither the President nor the President-Elect shall be counted in the quorum of the Nominations Committee.

F. In accordance with Board policy, the Nominations Committee shall meet prior to the regular summer Board meeting to nominate a candidate for each Officer position with an expiring term or vacancy. Nominations shall be submitted to the Board for approval.

G. As soon as feasible after the August 29 deadline for Active Member endorsements and prior to the annual Delegate Assembly, the Nominations Committee shall meet and shall nominate one or more candidates for each Director position to be filled and shall report the nominations to the President and the Executive Director.
H. The slate of nominations shall be prepared as follows:

(1) At least 20 days before the annual Delegate Assembly, or as soon thereafter as feasible, the Executive Director shall provide Active Members and Delegates with the Board's slate of nominees for Officer positions and the Nominations Committee's slate of nominees for each Director position with pertinent biographical information on each nominee.

(2) In the event a Director nominee becomes unable to serve, the Nominations Committee, at the call of its chair, shall select an alternate nominee and notify Active Members and Delegates of the amended report as soon as feasible, but no later than the opening of the annual Delegate Assembly.

(3) In the event an Officer nominee becomes unable to serve, the Board, at the call of the President, shall select an alternate nominee from among the Officer candidates interviewed by the Nominations Committee pursuant to Board policy at the regular summer Board meeting and notify Active Members and Delegates of the amended report as soon as feasible, but no later than the opening of the annual Delegate Assembly.

I. An official list of the names of all Officer and Director nominees up for election shall be prepared before the opening of the annual Delegate Assembly, as provided and applicable in Article VI, Section 2D(6)-(7); Article VII, Sections 2D and E; and Article VIII, Section 2H. No person may be a candidate for more than one Director position and no person may be a candidate for more than one Officer position on this list.

SECTION 3. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

A. The Executive Committee shall be composed of the Officers. The Executive Director shall serve as a nonvoting ex officio member of the Committee.

B. The Executive Committee shall have only the authority given by these Bylaws or such authority that is granted to the Executive Committee by specific Board action.

SECTION 4. SPECIAL COMMITTEES. Upon Board approval, the President may create special committees to properly perform or more effectively carry out the mission and purposes of the Association, in accordance with Board policy. The Executive Committee shall appoint the members of such committees. Unless the Board has authorized otherwise, such committees shall cease to exist at the completion of the final official session of the annual convention held during the year the special committees were created.

ARTICLE IX. EXECUTIVE STAFF

SECTION 1. EMPLOYMENT. An Executive Director shall be employed by the Board.

SECTION 2. DUTIES.

A. The Executive Director shall manage, supervise, and direct the operations of the Association within the authority delegated by the Board. The Executive Director shall be a nonvoting ex officio member of the Delegate Assembly, Board, Executive Committee, and all standing and special committees and shall not be counted in the quorums.

B. The Executive Director, or designee, shall be the custodian of the records and proceedings of the Association and Board and shall see that all notices are duly given as provided in these Bylaws or as required by law.

C. Other executive staff and personnel as may be employed shall undertake such duties, responsibilities,
and authority as may be delegated by the Executive Director and shall be responsible to the Executive Director. The Executive Director, or designee, is authorized to employ, supervise, and discharge all personnel.

D. The Executive Director shall sign all authorized contracts and other obligations and undertakings in the name of or on behalf of the Association unless specifically prohibited by these Bylaws or by further resolutions, Board policies, rules, or regulations as may be adopted by the Board. At the discretion of the Board, the Executive Director may be designated to perform the duties of Secretary-Treasurer, except the right to vote or chair the Budget and Finance Committee.

SECTION 3. VACANCY. If there is a vacancy for any reason in the position of Executive Director, the President with the unanimous consent of all other members of the Executive Committee may designate an Acting Executive Director to serve until an Executive Director shall be employed by the Board. The Acting Executive Director shall have all the power and perform all the duties of the Executive Director.

ARTICLE X. FISCAL AND LEGAL PROCEDURES

SECTION 1. FISCAL YEAR. The fiscal year of the Association shall be September 1 through August 31.

SECTION 2. NONCOMPENSATION.

A. No individual acting in the capacity of an Officer or Director shall receive compensation for services rendered. In accordance with Board policy, the Association may reimburse certain expenses incurred by Officers or Directors in attending to the business of the Association and may pay for personal use of Association-provided equipment, either of which may be characterized as “compensation” to Officers and Directors for federal tax purposes.

B. No Officer or Director shall serve for compensation as an employee, consultant, or independent contractor of the Association.

SECTION 3. CONTRACTS. Except as otherwise provided in these Bylaws, the Board may authorize any Officer or agent to enter into contracts and to execute or draw any instruments on behalf of the Association.

SECTION 4. LOANS. No loan shall be contracted on behalf of the Association, and no negotiable paper other than checks shall be issued in its name, except as authorized by the Board.

SECTION 5. DEPOSITS.

A. All funds of the Association shall be deposited to the credit of the Association in such depositories as the Board may select or as may be selected by an Officer or agent designated by the Board.

B. All funds of the Association, except for investment accounts, shall be in depositories covered by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and shall be withdrawn in accordance with procedures specified by the Board.

SECTION 6. INCOME. All Association income shall be collected by an Officer or agent designated by the Board.

SECTION 7. DISBURSEMENTS. All bills, drafts, acceptances, checks, endorsements, or other evidence of indebtedness shall be signed by the Officer or agent designated by Board resolution.

SECTION 8. INVESTMENTS. Funds of the Association may be invested and reinvested in a manner and for purposes in accordance with law and policy.
SECTION 9. DISPOSITION OF SURPLUS FUNDS. Any surplus in excess of normal operating requirements, and in excess of reasonable reserves to be determined by the Board, shall be used to further the purposes of the Association. The Budget and Finance Committee or Planning and Development Committee shall make recommendations to the Board for specific allocations of such funds.

SECTION 10. ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT. The Executive Director, or designee, shall provide annually to the Board a report of all receipts and disbursements of Association funds. Subsequently an annual financial report shall be published.

SECTION 11. INCURRING INDEBTEDNESS. No Officer, Director, committee, committee member, or employee of the Association shall incur any indebtedness in the name of the Association or make any commitment involving the Association unless authorized by Board action.

SECTION 12. FIDELITY INSURANCE. At Association expense, fidelity insurance coverage shall be secured for the Secretary-Treasurer, Executive Director, and any other Officers or agents of the Association as determined by the Board or Executive Director.

SECTION 13. LEGAL COUNSEL. The Board may retain outside legal counsel to advise it in the legal affairs of the Association.

SECTION 14. AUDIT. The Board shall designate an independent certified public accountant to audit the financial records of the Association and to submit an annual audit report.

SECTION 15. FINANCIAL BOOKS AND RECORDS. Any member of the Association, upon written request, stating the purpose of the request, shall have the right to examine and copy, in person, or by agent, accountant, or attorney, at any reasonable time, for any proper purpose, the financial books and records of the Association relevant to that purpose, at the expense of the member.

SECTION 16. SEAL. The Association may have a seal of such design, as the Board shall adopt.

ARTICLE XI. LIMITATIONS OF LIABILITY AND INDEMNITY

SECTION 1. LIMITATIONS OF LIABILITY.

No Director shall be personally liable to the Association for monetary damages for any act or omission in the Director's capacity as a Director; provided, however, that the foregoing provision shall not eliminate or limit the liability of a Director for (1) a breach of Director's duty of loyalty to the Association, (2) an act or omission not in good faith or that involves intentional misconduct or a knowing violation of the law, (3) a transaction from which the Director received an improper personal benefit, whether or not the benefit resulted from an action taken within the scope of the Director's office, or (4) an act or omission for which the liability of a Director is expressly provided by statute. Any amendment or repeal of this Article shall be prospective only and shall not adversely affect any limitation on the personal liability of a Director existing at the time of such amendment or repeal. A Director is entitled to any protections from liability set out in Texas statutes.

SECTION 2. INDEMNIFICATION.

The Association shall defend and indemnify its Board, Officers, and employees to the greatest extent permitted by law.

The Association may purchase insurance providing coverage for the Officers, Directors, and employees. Nothing herein shall be deemed to prevent settlement of any litigation where the settlement is deemed advisable in order to prevent greater expense or cost in the defense or prosecution of such litigation.
Indemnification for any damages or expenses of any Officer, Director, or employee by way of this Article shall apply only to such amounts that are not paid by the errors and omissions insurance (E&O) provider pursuant to the terms and conditions of the E&O insurance policy purchased in favor of the Association, its Officers, Directors, and employees. The indemnification provided by this Article shall not be deemed to be exclusive of any other rights to which any person indemnified may be entitled under any regulation, agreement, or otherwise. The indemnification provided by this Article shall not be deemed exclusive of any other power to indemnify or right to indemnification that the Association or any person referred to in this Article may have or acquire under state or federal laws. Indemnification shall continue and inure to the benefit of the heirs, executors, successors, and administrators of persons entitled to indemnification under this Article.

In a criminal proceeding, the person may be indemnified only if he or she had no reasonable cause to believe that the conduct was unlawful. The Association shall not indemnify a person who is found liable to the Association or is found liable to another on the basis of improperly receiving a personal benefit from the Association.

ARTICLE XII. COUNCILS

SECTION 1. FORMATION OF COUNCILS. The Board may create Councils to study and advise on specific aspects of public education. The objective of a Council within its specific area of concern shall be to gather and share information and develop and implement recommendations.

SECTION 2. ELIGIBILITY. The Board may determine eligibility for participants in any Council that may be created.

SECTION 3. GOVERNING BODY. Each Council shall have a representative governing body. When appropriate, the Board shall seek to have its President and the Association’s Executive Director, or their designees, serve as non-voting ex officio members of the Council’s governing body but not counted in that governing body’s quorum.

SECTION 4. ADMINISTRATION. The governing body of each Council shall administer, through its chair, the business of the Council; shall be responsible for its programs, progress, and activities, and shall establish policies for the conduct of its business, provided that actions of the Council are consistent with the Association’s Bylaws and Board policy.

SECTION 5. ASSOCIATION PARTICIPATION. The Board may withdraw the Association’s further participation whenever it determines that such participation would not be in the Association’s best interests.

SECTION 6. FINANCES.

A. The Executive Director, or designee, may determine fees and charges incurred through a Council’s use of Association staff and facilities.

B. Each Council may establish charges for the meetings and individual activities of the Council.

C. All funds relating to the operation and activity of each Council shall be administered through the general fund of the Association and shall be governed by these Bylaws and as may be determined by the Board.

SECTION 7. STAFF LIAISON. The Executive Director shall assign staff to provide assistance and serve as liaison in Council operations and in the coordination of Association and Council activities.
ARTICLE XIII. FOUNDATIONS, TRUSTS, AND OTHER ENTITIES

SECTION 1. ESTABLISHMENT OF FOUNDATIONS, TRUSTS, AND OTHER ENTITIES. The Board may create entities, or facilitate the creation of entities, to serve as vehicles for delivering specialized services that support the mission and purposes of the Association.

SECTION 2. GOVERNING BOARDS. The governing body of each entity, if any, shall be a board appointed in accordance with the bylaws of that entity.

Each board shall be responsible for business affairs of the entity.

When appropriate, the Board shall seek to have its President and Executive Director serve as nonvoting ex officio members of the entity's board but not counted in that board's quorum.

SECTION 3. ASSOCIATION PARTICIPATION. The Board may condition the Association's participation, such as the use of the Association's name, good will, and resources, on the receipt of consideration (monetary or non-monetary), and may withdraw the Association's participation whenever it determines that continued participation would not be in the Association's best interests.

ARTICLE XIV. COOPERATIVE ORGANIZATIONS

The Board may organize and participate in nonprofit associations or other legal entities whose mission and bylaws the Board determines to be consistent with Association beliefs, mission, and purposes, and these Bylaws. The Board may withdraw from further participation whenever it determines that further participation would not be in the Association's best interest.

ARTICLE XV. DISSOLUTION OF THE ASSOCIATION

In the event of dissolution of the Association, dissolution shall be in accordance with the provisions of the Internal Revenue Code Section 501(c)(3), the Articles of Incorporation, and Texas law. Notwithstanding anything contained herein to the contrary, upon dissolution of the Association, assets shall first be used to pay all debts and obligations; remaining funds shall be distributed for Internal Revenue Code Section 501(c)(3) of the public purposes through pro rata distributions to such Association Active Members, which are school districts of the State of Texas as have contributed to the Association and which are Association Active Members for the year(s) of dissolution. The precise formula for distributions and the timing thereof shall be determined by the Board.

ARTICLE XVI. MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

SECTION 1. RULES. All proceedings shall be conducted in accordance with the latest edition of Robert's Rules of Order as most recently revised and other rules of procedure consistent with these Bylaws.

SECTION 2. INTERPRETATION.

A. The Board shall be the final authority on the interpretation of these Bylaws. If any Bylaws provision is rendered invalid, illegal, or unenforceable in any respect, the invalidity, illegality, or unenforceability will not affect the remaining provisions and, to the greatest extent possible, the Bylaws will be construed as if they had not included the offending provision.

B. In the event the Association fails to comply with a required date or deadline or carry out a required action set out in these Bylaws due to impossibility of performance, mistake, inadvertence, or other reason, the Board shall be authorized to remedy such failure to the extent possible. The remedy shall
give effect to the intent and purpose of the non-observed Bylaws requirement and attempt to mitigate any harm as much as possible.

SECTION 3. TIME PERIODS. If the conclusion of any time period provided for in these Bylaws falls on a weekend or a federal holiday, the conclusion of such time period shall be deemed to be extended until the next business day. Otherwise, references to time periods measured by days shall mean calendar days unless business days are specifically designated.

SECTION 4. NOTICE AND DELIVERY.

A. Any notice required or permitted by these Bylaws to be given to any Member, the Board (or a committee thereof), or any person may be given by U.S. mail, express courier service, facsimile, e-mail, or other transmission commonly used in commerce when sent to the address or portal of record with the Association. If sent by first-class U.S. mail with postage prepaid, notice is deemed delivered three days after mailing. If sent by express courier service, notice is deemed delivered on the date confirmed by the courier. If sent by facsimile transmission, notice is deemed delivered when printed confirmation of receipt is obtained from the facsimile mechanism. If sent by e-mail or other electronic transmission, notice is deemed delivered at the moment it is sent.

B. Any notice or record required or permitted by these Bylaws to be received in the Austin office of the Association shall be deemed received if transmitted electronically through the portal or mechanism designated by the Association for such action.

ARTICLE XVII. AMENDMENTS

SECTION 1. DELEGATE ASSEMBLY. These Bylaws may be amended at the annual Delegate Assembly by a vote of two-thirds of the Delegates present and voting. Proposed amendments may be submitted by Association staff, Board, or Active Members and shall be submitted in writing to the Bylaws and Resolutions Committee, or its designee, by July 1 prior to the annual Delegate Assembly. Proposed amendments received by July 1 shall be studied by the Bylaws and Resolutions Committee. The Bylaws and Resolutions Committee shall formulate recommendations to the Board. The Board shall have the right to affirm or change Bylaws and Resolutions Committee recommendations and to amend the recommendations for presentation to the annual Delegate Assembly.

SECTION 2. CONFORMING AND STYLISTIC CHANGES. Upon amendment of the Bylaws by the Delegate Assembly, the Board shall have the authority to make conforming changes to the Bylaws, in order to fully implement the amendments adopted by the Delegate Assembly. The Board also shall have the authority to make non-substantive, stylistic changes to the Bylaws in order to enhance their grammatical quality. The Bylaws and Resolutions Committee shall make all such conforming and stylistic recommendations to the Board for its approval.
GOOD NEWS ABOUT TEXAS PUBLIC SCHOOLS

The annual “Good News about Texas Public Schools” edition of Texas Lone Star magazine hit the mail in July. The issue highlights the achievements and innovations happening every day in public schools. This year, the magazine features “Proud Products of Texas Public Schools”—graduates who have attained greatness in their fields, from medicine to music, from space exploration to screenwriting, and everything in between.

Help spread the good news by reading the issue and sharing it with your colleagues, friends, neighbors, and local news outlets. The issue is available online at texasonestaronline.org/july2018.
Appendix D

Budget and Finance Committee
Oversees the financial health of the Association.

Major Work 2017–18

• **Budget and Financial Statements**
  During the year, the Committee reviewed interim financial statements and monitored actual activities as compared to the budget at each of its regularly scheduled meetings. The Committee also reviewed and recommended approval of the 2018–19 budget in a special meeting coordinated with the timing of TASB’s Summer Leadership Institute and reviewed and recommended approval of amendments to the 2017–18 budget during the year.

• **Investments**
  The Committee reviewed quarterly investment reports to monitor performance of the portfolio and compliance with TASB's investment policy.

• **Annual Financial Audit**
  The Committee reviewed TASB’s annual financial statement and audit for 2016–17 with the independent auditor and recommended approval.

• **Internal Controls and Data Security**
  The Committee reviewed and monitored progress on implementing recommendations from previous internal control reviews. The Committee also monitored progress of TASB’s Data Security Assessment and TASB’s response to data security issues and recommendations.

• **Affiliated Entity Agreements**
  Agreements and annual fee amounts were reviewed and recommended for approval for several affiliated entities, including the TASB Risk Management Fund, TASB Legal Assistance Fund, TASB Benefits Cooperative, and TASB Energy Cooperative.

• **Designation of Net Assets**
  The Committee reviewed TASB’s plans for anticipated future significant building repairs and improvements to TASB’s headquarters building and recommended the designation of net assets for such future significant repairs and improvements.

Committee Members
Ted Beard (Chair)
Charles Cunningham (Vice-Chair)
Tony Hopkins
Jayme Mathias
Christene Moss
Rolinda Schmidt
George Scott
Cindy Spanel
Will Streit
Mildred Watkins
Greg Welch
Teresa Flores
(voting *ex officio*)
James de Garavilla
(nonvoting *ex officio*)
James B. Crow
(nonvoting *ex officio*)
Bylaws and Resolutions Committee

Recommends revisions to TASB’s Articles of Incorporation and Bylaws and recommends new or revised Board policy. Reviews and recommends new or revised Advocacy Agenda Resolutions.*

*When considering resolutions, the Committee convenes separately with the same committee membership, but different committee members serve as chair and vice-chair.

Major Work 2017–18

• T ASB Bylaws
  The Committee considered and recommended several revisions to the TASB Bylaws, which were approved by the TASB Board for submission to the 2018 Delegate Assembly (see pages 16–19).

• Board Policy
  The Committee considered and recommended several revised TASB Board policies, including policies relating to the following:
  — Legislative Advisory Council (LAC) members serving on the Legislative Committee and how their expense reimbursement and attendance issues are handled
  — NSBA Advocacy Institute stipend program and how alternates are identified and selected
  — Commitments and expectations for TASB Directors, including a duty to respond to surveys and engage in other requested activities

• Advocacy Agenda Resolutions
  The Committee reviewed the 87 resolutions submitted by Active Members by the deadline of June 15 and made recommendations to the TASB Board.

• Other Activities
  The Committee, serving as the Standing Rules Committee for the Delegate Assembly, proposed the 2018 Delegate Assembly Standing Rules (see pages 8–9).
Legislative Committee
Monitors legislative and regulatory activities at the state and federal level and coordinates the development and implementation of the Association’s Advocacy Agenda.

Major Work 2017–18

• **2018–20 Advocacy Agenda**
  The Committee assisted in the creation of the 2018–20 Advocacy Agenda by reviewing and making recommendations regarding Advocacy Priorities and advising the Resolutions Committee on recommendations for Advocacy Resolutions.

• **2018 Grassroots Meetings**
  Committee members oversaw the planning and implementation of TASB’s 2018 Grassroots Meetings that provided the regional priorities used by the Legislative Advisory Council to develop the proposed 2018–20 Advocacy Priorities. Directors also engaged local trustees to help encourage attendance at the meetings.

• **Texas Commission on Public School Finance**
  Committee members provided guidance to TASB staff regarding official input and recommendations TASB made to the Texas Commission on Public School Finance on improvements to the way schools are funded in the state.

• **Senate Bill 1566**
  The Committee monitored development of new board training required by Senate Bill 1566 (85th Legislative Session) and development of rules governing its implementation by the Texas Education Agency (TEA). Committee members provided TASB staff with guidance and feedback on the implementation rules.

• **National School Boards Association Advocacy Institute Stipend Program**
  The Committee discussed methods to increase trustee interest in the Advocacy Institute and the stipend program. A stipend subcommittee vetted applicants and proposed a slate of districts to which stipends should be awarded for granting to trustees. Attendance at the 2018 Advocacy Institute was strong, with 70 Texas school leaders traveling to Washington, DC.

Committee Members
Sandy Hughey (Chair)
Armando Rodriguez
(Vice-Chair)
Yolanda Cuellar
Thomas Darden
Lanny Evans
Dan Micciche
Georgan Reitmeier
Rhonda Skillern-Jones
Robert Westbrook
Tracy Fisher (LAC Member, voting ex officio)
Page Rander (LAC Member, voting ex officio)
Becky St. John (LAC Member, voting ex officio)
David Stasny (LAC Member, voting ex officio)
Teresa Flores (voting ex officio)
James de Garavilla (nonvoting ex officio)
James B. Crow (nonvoting ex officio)
Member Services Committee
Reviews, provides feedback, and, as needed, makes recommendations regarding the Association’s programs to ensure that they are responsive to member needs.

Major Work 2017–18

• **Member Services**
  Based on its two-year matrix, the Committee heard program overviews from the following TASB program areas: First Public, Cooperative Purchasing, Forecast5 (affinity partner), Gibson Consulting (affinity partner), Policy Service, Legal Services, and Communications/PR.

• **Training**
  The Committee received regular reports on the TASA/TASB Convention, approved the new class and scholarships for Leadership TASB, and heard timely news about recent and upcoming training at each meeting. These discussions included Summer Leadership Institute, Winter Governance and Legal Seminar, Spring Workshops, TASB Risk Management Fund Members’ Conference, and others. The Committee also monitored the development of the new XG Board Development training, new mandatory training required by Senate Bill 1566, and TASB Online Learning Center.

• **Superintendent of the Year**
  The Committee oversaw the entire selection process—announcing the call for nominees, establishing selection protocols, interviewing 19 regional winners, selecting five finalists and interviewing them a second time, and choosing the 2018 Superintendent of the Year.

• **Additional Member Services Committee Topics**
  — TASB established Governance Research Scholarships and awarded the first three to encourage new research to support school governance in Texas.
  — The Committee heard reports on the in-house development of social media advocacy and the Texans for Strong Public Schools website in preparation for the next legislative session.
  — Each year, TASB encourages districts and their communities to appreciate the service of locally elected board members. In January 2018, School Board Recognition Month used the theme “Soaring to Success” to honor the more than 7,000 locally elected trustees for their generous dedication.
  — Each fall when HR Services completes its Superintendent Salary Survey, highlights of the results are shared with the Committee.
Planning and Development Committee  
*Oversees efforts to strategically position the Association for the future.*

**Major Work 2017–18**

- **Strategic Plan**
  The Committee monitored progress on TASB’s 2016–20 Strategic Plan. The plan is a rolling five-year plan that provides overarching goals for the Association and guidance to TASB staff as they develop and update their divisions’ five-year business plans.

- **Organization Scorecard**
  The Committee reviewed the results of TASB’s Organization Scorecard. The scorecard, which is divided into four quadrants and is based upon a balanced scorecard methodology, is used to assist the TASB Board and staff in measuring and assessing TASB’s annual overall performance. In 2017, TASB met or exceeded 13 of its 14 scorecard targets.

- **Internal Initiatives**
  The Committee received reports on key internal initiatives, including activities to improve TASB’s technology and technological applications and provide an exceptional member experience through increased cross-divisional collaboration.

- **Member Survey**
  The Committee reviewed the results of the annual TASB Member Survey. In addition to informing TASB about its members, their needs, and their attitudes, certain measures from the survey are incorporated into TASB’s Organization Scorecard.

- **TASB School Safety Services**
  The Committee reviewed programs the Association provides to address school safety in districts. Of particular interest was the work of TASB Legal Services and the TASB Risk Management Fund.

- **New Programs or Program Enhancements**
  The TASB Facility Services and Special Education Solutions programs reported to the Committee on their efforts to conduct comprehensive reviews of the services offered in the areas. The programs are looking at how and by whom services are delivered and what additional services or products TASB might want to bring members in the future. Additionally, the Committee received reports on the creation of a Community College Services Department housed under TASB Legal Services to better serve community college members.

- **Additional Planning and Development Committee Topics**
  - Former TASB President and current National School Boards Association (NSBA) Director Viola Garcia reported throughout the year on NSBA activities and federal education initiatives.
  - The Committee approved waivers of notification for The Local Government Purchasing Cooperative regarding various by-laws changes.
  - The Committee reviewed the results of the TASB Board Self-Evaluation. Annually, the TASB Board conducts a self-assessment of its performance to ensure improvements are continually being made to the TASB governance process.
“You may have to fight a battle more than once to win it.”
Margaret Thatcher
## Status Report: 2016–18 TASB Advocacy Agenda
Reflecting new laws passed by the 85th Legislature

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TASB Advocacy Priorities</th>
<th>Legislation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. TASB advocates for a transformational, top-to-bottom reform of the school finance system by developing a simplified and sustainable plan that provides for resources that promote educational excellence for all Texas students.</td>
<td>The Legislature failed to pass meaningful school finance reform. <strong>HB 21 (85-R)</strong>, which would have begun the process of reforming the system, did not pass after the Senate attached a voucher program for children with special needs to the bill.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. TASB supports a sustainable, equitable school finance system that provides substantially equal access to similar revenue per student at similar tax effort, adjusting for disparate property values throughout Texas.</td>
<td>The Legislature failed to make the school finance system more equitable. In fact, school finance will increasingly rely on local property taxpayers, throwing into doubt its long-term sustainability. <strong>HB 21 (85-1)</strong> dedicates $41 million to reversing the small school district penalty. This bill also creates a school finance commission to study school finance reform, including the appropriate level of funding to implement a public school system and the policy changes necessary to adjust for student demographics and geographic diversity in the state.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 3. TASB advocates for additional support, to include adjustment of weights and allotments, for educationally disadvantaged students, English language learners, and other students at risk of dropping out. | The Legislature failed to address the issue of providing more support for educationally disadvantaged students, English language learners, and other students at risk of dropping out. **HB 21 (85-R)**, which did not pass, included an additional weight for students with dyslexia and increased the existing weight for English language learners. 

**HB 21 (85-1)** provides $40 million in grant funding for groups of districts and charters that implement specialized programs for students with autism or dyslexia.

**HB 1886** requires ESCs to retain dyslexia specialists and TEA to provide training to support schools in educating children with dyslexia. |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>4. TASB advocates for an updated transportation funding formula to address the current and increasing costs of transportation and maintaining vehicles to increase student safety.</strong></th>
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<tr>
<td>The Legislature passed <strong>HB 195</strong> to provide transportation funding to additional students within a two-mile radius of a school. However, <strong>HB 21 (85-R)</strong>, which did not pass, eliminated transportation funding ostensibly in lieu of a higher basic allotment.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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<tr>
<th><strong>5. TASB advocates for a study of and funding formula change for the true cost of educating a child to postsecondary readiness that takes into account the geographic, demographic, and size diseconomies of scale among Texas school districts.</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>HB 21 (85-1)</strong> calls for the creation of a commission to study school finance reform, including the appropriate level of funding to implement a public school system and the policy changes necessary to adjust for student demographics and geographic diversity in the state.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TEA Budget Rider 73 (Public Education State Funding Transparency)</strong> calls for TEA to study state aid provided to districts through the Foundation School Program. TEA will study and compare state aid per average daily attendance and state aid per weighted average daily attendance. Then, TEA will compare state aid with the rate of inflation and other factors that impact school district costs.</td>
</tr>
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<tr>
<th><strong>6. TASB advocates for the increase of the guaranteed yield for the Existing Debt Allotment and Instructional Facilities Allotment programs and an increase in per-student funding for the New Instructional Facilities Allotment (NIFA).</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>HB 1081</strong> increases the maximum NIFA allotment from $250 to $1,000 for each student in average daily attendance at an eligible facility. If appropriated funds are insufficient to support all NIFA funding requests, the amount of funding per student will be prorated.</td>
</tr>
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<tr>
<th><strong>7. TASB advocates for an assessment and accountability system that values student growth and achievement over standardized, high-stakes testing. The system should:</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| • Focus on measuring and rewarding student growth rather than punitive sanctions;  
• Reduce the emphasis on high-stakes tests, especially for grades 3–8;  
• Be developmentally appropriate;  
• Reduce testing redundancy;  
• Provide a fair and understandable system for illustrating school performance that does not rely on simple labels such as A through F |
| **HB 22** reduces the accountability domains from five to three, lowers the overall weight of state exams to near 50 percent of ratings, and allows for local accountability plans for eligible schools. The bill does not significantly change the A–F rating system. |
| **HB 657** limits the retesting of students receiving special education services who fail state exams. |
| **HB 2130** calls for a study on the impact of state exams on students receiving special education services. |
8. Given the transition to the Every Student Succeeds Act, TASB advocates for increased opportunities for school districts to implement local initiatives, such as Districts of Innovation, and prevention of measures that reduce or remove governance of districts from locally elected school boards.  

Aside from an amendment to **SB 1566** mandating the posting of DOI plans, no bills passed that would have limited the flexibility of Districts of Innovation.

9. TASB advocates for increased state support of or flexibility in selecting active and retired teacher healthcare programs.

**HB 3976** increases state, district, and retiree contributions to healthcare plans. **SB 1** includes funds to address the TRS-Care shortfall.

10. TASB advocates for innovations in school district taxing authority that allow school boards more flexibility to raise and lower taxes within a voter-approved limit.

The House passed **HB 486** allowing tax authorization elections, but the Senate did not consider it.

11. TASB advocates for a comprehensive evaluation of the costs and related benefits of potential legislation that identifies the total cost burden on local taxpayers and state funding to fully support mandates.

**TEA Budget Rider 73 (Public Education State Funding Transparency)** calls for TEA to study state aid provided to districts through the Foundation School Program. TEA will study and compare state aid per average daily attendance and state aid per weighted average daily attendance. Then, TEA will compare state aid with the rate of inflation and other factors that impact school district costs.

12. TASB advocates for strict adherence to the Texas Constitution’s mandate for a system of public free schools, which precludes the funneling of public tax dollars to private institutions or individuals by means of vouchers, tax credits, education savings accounts, and/or any other mechanism.

Vouchers, in the form of education savings accounts, were passed by the Texas Senate but soundly rebuffed by the Texas House by a 2-to-1 margin. No voucher legislation passed.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>TASB Advocacy Resolutions</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Legislation</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. TASB supports the creation of the official state definition and tracking of long-term English language learners.</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. TASB supports granting local districts flexibility in determining which bilingual/English language learner program structures are best for each individual student as long as the program is evidence-based.</td>
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<tr>
<td>12. TASB supports a sunset review of bilingual teacher certification requirements.</td>
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<tr>
<td>13. TASB supports permanent replacement of the current federal Windfall Elimination Provision with a fair formula.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. TASB supports a public school finance system with an updated cost of education index.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. TASB supports funding to eliminate the financial consequences for districts that are scheduled to lose Additional State Aid for Tax Reduction (ASATR).</td>
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<tr>
<td>16. TASB supports the elimination of the small district adjustment (SDA) penalty for districts under 300 square miles and recommends the SDA be made uniform at .0004.</td>
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<tr>
<td>17. TASB supports funding for education service centers that is sufficient to avoid program reductions and cost increases to districts that use their services.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. TASB supports a requirement for excess proceeds to the Economic Stabilization Fund (ESF) to be dedicated to public education.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. TASB supports state funding for full-day prekindergarten.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. TASB supports legislation that provides for funding of prekindergarten facilities.</td>
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<td>21. TASB supports enhanced funding for the high-quality prekindergarten grant program.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>22.</strong> TASB supports additional resources and flexibility to assist districts in successful implementation of House Bill 5 (83rd Session).</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>23.</strong> TASB supports additional transportation funding for intradistrict schools of choice.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>24.</strong> TASB supports additional funding for middle school career and technical education (CTE).</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>25.</strong> TASB supports legislation that adequately funds the Instructional Materials Allotment (IMA) to ensure districts are able to meet increasing costs and adequately fund required materials adoptions, including instructional technology. Legislation also should be explored that would serve to tie funding under IMA to the state board proclamations that are issued. Finally, the statute governing IMA should be revised to include an element of permanency as the current language leaves funding to the whim of each legislative session.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>26.</strong> TASB supports a study on the use of local property taxes to fund public education and its effects on educational quality and on Texas taxpayers.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>27.</strong> TASB supports the return of revenues generated through annual property growth back to local school districts while ensuring that all students have access to quality public schools.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>28.</strong> TASB supports changing legislative fiscal notes to include all public funds instead of stopping at the state budget.</td>
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<td><strong>29.</strong> TASB supports a fair accountability system that provides parents with accurate information about school quality and recognizes the diversity of the state.</td>
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<tr>
<td>30. TASB supports a reduction in the number of STAAR tests by providing exemptions to annual testing requirements in mathematics and reading in grades 3–8 for students who have demonstrated prior mastery.</td>
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<td>31. TASB supports transition to a Texas Community School model as a campus turnaround plan option available to the commissioner under Subchapter E, Chapter 39, Texas Education Code.</td>
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<tr>
<td>32. TASB supports the availability of state assessments in Spanish through secondary for recent immigrant students.</td>
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<td>33. TASB supports the elimination of state assessments unaffiliated with federal requirements.</td>
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<tr>
<td>34. TASB supports legislation that provides a state assessment system for special education students that measures progress and growth instead of meeting a grade-level passing standard.</td>
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<tr>
<td>35. TASB supports limits to the scope and breadth of the Texas Essential Knowledge and Skills.</td>
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<td>36. TASB supports flexibility in assessing student eligibility/readiness for dual-credit coursework.</td>
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<td>37. TASB supports permitting a student’s individualized education program (IEP) team to determine the level of participation in statewide assessments.</td>
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<td>No.</td>
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BUSINESS RECOGNITION PROGRAM

With the school year well under way, districts have a new opportunity to recognize the businesses and other organizations that support your schools and students. TASB’s 2018–19 Business Recognition Program provides a way to shine a light on the groups that are sharing time and resources to make your schools successful.

Districts may submit as many businesses and organizations as they choose to recognize. For each name submitted, TASB will send a special presentation packet.

Learn more at tasb.org/standingup.
Appendix F

Many voices, a common good, a consistent message...

Those three ideas are the foundation upon which the Texas Association of School Boards builds and executes its Advocacy Agenda, a two-year action plan focusing the efforts of the TASB Board of Directors, Association staff, and the more than 1,000 boards that compose TASB.

Two developmental paths come together with the adoption of the Advocacy Agenda by the TASB Delegate Assembly for the legislative biennium:

- Development of the proposed 2018–20 Advocacy Priorities began in January 2018 with regional Grassroots Meetings involving hundreds of board members throughout the state. Participants formulated regional priorities and elected representatives to the Legislative Advisory Council (LAC). The LAC met twice in San Antonio to meld these agendas into specific, statewide Advocacy Priorities to which the Association will pledge resources and energy. These priority statements were considered by the TASB Legislative Committee (which includes four voting ex officio members elected by the LAC), the TASB Board of Directors, and now by the 2018 Delegate Assembly.

This is the first year of the biennial TASB Advocacy Agenda. The proposed Priorities, if adopted, will remain in effect until the end of the 2020 Delegate Assembly. The proposed Priorities may be found on pages 22–23.

The following trustees were elected to the LAC during the 2018 Grassroots Meetings:

**Region 1**
Grace Camargo—South Texas ISD  
Katie Johnson—La Feria ISD  
Velinda Reyes—San Isidro ISD  
Miguel Salinas—Lasara ISD  
Michael Vargas—San Benito CISD  
Jesse Vela—Pharr-San Juan-Alamo ISD  
Jimmy Vela—Point Isabel ISD  
Isidoro Nieto—Weslaco ISD (Alternate)

**Region 2**
Jane Bell—Corpus Christi ISD  
Carrie Gregory—Gregory-Portland ISD  
Liz Gutierrez—West Oso ISD  
Billy Lerma—Tuloso-Midway ISD  
Catherine Susser—Corpus Christi ISD (Alt)

**Region 3**
Patrick Brzozowski—Edna ISD  
Will Johnson—Karnes City ISD  
Pamela Remmers—Nordheim ISD  
Steven Roberts—Wharton ISD  
Deborah Kneese—Yorktown ISD (Alt)

**Region 4**
Winford Adams Jr.—Spring ISD  
Hal Biery—Texas City ISD  
Donald Davis—Spring ISD  
Steven Dennis—Channelview ISD  
Grayle James—Fort Bend ISD  
Deborah Jensen—Spring ISD  
Nancy Morrison—Humble ISD  
Page Rander—Clear Creek ISD*  
Steve Szczuk—Klein ISD  
Laura DuPont—Clear Creek ISD (Alt)

**Region 5**
Andrew Brooks—Hardin-Jefferson ISD  
Ruth Hancock—West Orange-Cove CISD  
Janis Holt—Silsbee ISD  
Rebecca Rutledge—Bridge City ISD  
Marcus Wernig—Orangefield ISD (Alt)

**Region 6**
Amy Jarvis—Navasota ISD  
Scott Moore—Conroe ISD  
David Stasny—Bryan ISD*  
Douglas Wunneburger—Bryan ISD  
Audrey Young—Apple Springs ISD

**Region 7**
Shan Bauer—Longview ISD  
Pam Fitch—Nacogdoches ISD  
David Proctor—Overton ISD  
Pamela Raney—Overton ISD  
Will Sudweeks—West Rusk County CISD  
Helen Warwick—Marshall ISD  
Ted Huffhines—Marshall ISD (Alt)  
Jean Williams—Henderson ISD (Alt)
Region 8
Tony Aguilar—Cumby ISD
Jason Hudson—Cumby ISD
Fred Meisenheimer—Pleasant Grove ISD
Jerry Stoermer—Daingerfield-Lone Star ISD

Region 9
Terry Klipp—Burkburnett ISD
Susan Robertson—City View ISD
Martha Salmon—Jacksboro ISD
Tom Scott—Vernon ISD

Region 10
Nancy Cline—Carrollton-Farmers Branch ISD
Archimedes Faulkner—Mesquite ISD
Tracy Fisher—Coppell ISD*
Barbara Jo Green—Forney ISD
John Hawkins—Red Oak ISD
Nancy Humphrey—Plano ISD
John Kelso—Greenville ISD
John Montgomery—Allen ISD
Stephanie O’Dell—McKinney ISD
Andrea Walton—Midlothian ISD
Eric Fort—Royse City ISD (Alt)
Candace Valenzuela—Carrollton-Farmers Branch ISD (Alt)

Region 11
Rick Beall—Springtown ISD
Julie Cole—Hurst-Euless-Bedford ISD
Raul Gonzalez—Mansfield ISD
Kristi Hassett—Lewisville ISD
Ruthie Keyes—Keller ISD
Michelle Moore—Carroll ISD
Mia Price—Denton ISD
Lonzetta Smith-Allen—Everman ISD
Becky St. John—Grapevine-Colleyville ISD*
Mindy McClure—Grapevine-Colleyville ISD (Alt)
Katherine Sells—Lewisville ISD (Alt)

Region 12
Jennine Jarolik—Troy ISD
Sue Jordan—Belton ISD
Jesus Mejia—Rogers ISD
JoAnn Purser—Killeen ISD
William Woody—Lorena ISD
Lovie Whyte—Teague ISD (Alt)

Region 13
Trish Bode—Leander ISD
Julie Cowan—Austin ISD
Ann Heuberger—Del Valle ISD
Renae Mitchell—Pflugerville ISD
Edward Navarette—Florence ISD
Jennifer Salas—Eanes ISD
Beth Walterscheidt—Elgin ISD
Tony Hanson—Pflugerville ISD (Alt)
Julia Webber—Eanes ISD (Alt)

Region 14
Jason Freeman—Roscoe Collegiate ISD
Sam Snyder—Moran ISD
Wesley Williams—Roscoe Collegiate ISD

Region 15
Ed Hernandez—Brady ISD
Michael McClure—Paint Rock ISD
Ami Mizell-Flint—San Angelo ISD
Krista Wilde—Veribest ISD
Linda Alastuey—Paint Rock ISD (Alt)
Gerard Gallegos—San Angelo ISD (Alt)

Region 16
James Allen—Amarillo ISD
Logan Hudson—Miami ISD
Carolyn Waters—Hereford ISD
John Betancourt—Amarillo ISD (Alt)

Region 17
Corey Ayers—Whiteface CISD
Matthew Dolle—Abernathy ISD
Connie Maxwell—Olton ISD
Jessica Kelly—Shallowater ISD
Matt Patterson—Whiteface CISD (Alt)

Region 18
Judy Briones—Marathon ISD
Billy Espino—Fort Stockton ISD
Mary McCallister—Alpine ISD
Alan Swinford—Crane ISD
Bob Dillard—Fort Davis ISD (Alt)
Oscar Sanchez—McCamey ISD (Alt)

Region 19
Marlene Bullard—Tornillo ISD
Gary Gandara—Socorro ISD
Sandra Licon—San Elizario ISD
Jesus Placencia—Anthony ISD
Connie Woodruff—Ysleta ISD
Cynthia Ramirez—Anthony ISD (Alt)

Region 20
Florinda Bernal—Southwest ISD
Ryan Bippert—Floresville ISD
Bobby Blount—Northside ISD-Bexar County
Stella Camacho—Edgewood ISD-Bexar County
Amy Driesbach—Schertz-Cibolo-Universal City ISD
Joseph Treviño—North East ISD
Willie White—Fort Sam Houston ISD
Richard Sena—Boerne ISD
Eustace Lewis—Fort Sam Houston ISD (Alt)
Timothy Payne—Edgewood ISD-Bexar County (Alt)

* Indicates a TASB LAC member elected to serve on the TASB Legislative Committee for the 2018–20 biennium
Advocacy Resolutions guide TASB’s response to issues that may arise before the Texas Legislature and various regulatory authorities during the biennium. Advocacy Resolutions follow a different pathway to adoption by the Delegate Assembly. Each spring, TASB invites individual member boards to propose resolutions for the Advocacy Agenda. The TASB Resolutions Committee and the TASB Board study all submissions received in accordance with TASB Bylaws. The Board then votes on whether to recommend adoption of each new Advocacy Resolution and refers them to the Delegate Assembly. The resulting recommendations appear on pages 24–36. If adopted by a majority vote of Delegates, an Advocacy Resolution will be included in the 2018–20 Advocacy Agenda. The Delegate Assembly will not consider resolutions that duplicate Cornerstone Principles or Priorities.

The following 29 member school boards proposed resolutions:

- Allen ISD
- Archer City ISD
- Arlington ISD
- Austin ISD
- Ben Bolt-Palito Blanco ISD
- Boles ISD
- Bonham ISD
- Carroll ISD
- Coppell ISD
- Crosby ISD
- Daingerfield-Lone Star ISD
- Del Valle ISD
- Denton ISD
- Dripping Springs ISD
- Fort Stockton ISD
- Friendswood ISD
- Galena Park ISD
- Greenville ISD
- Henrietta ISD
- Highland Park ISD-Potter County
- Hooks ISD
- Mineola ISD
- North East ISD
- Northside ISD-Bexar County
- Overton ISD
- Paradise ISD
- Presidio ISD
- Splendora ISD
- Tornillo ISD

The Association is deeply indebted to all those involved in the development of the Advocacy Agenda:

- Local board members participating in the 2018 Grassroots Meetings
- Local board members representing their regions on the Legislative Advisory Council
- The four LAC members serving on the TASB Legislative Committee
- Local boards taking the initiative to formulate and propose Advocacy Resolutions

Development represents only part of the challenge.

The Advocacy Agenda guides TASB staff in representing to the Legislature and regulatory agencies the Priorities and Resolutions of Texas school boards as adopted by the Delegate Assembly. TASB staff will pursue legislation to fulfill the Priorities and, when legislative and regulatory deliberation permits, will express positions defined by Resolutions approved by the Assembly.

Activities in Austin may be important, but there is no power like—or substitute for—board members interacting with their elected representatives at the federal and state levels to advocate their districts’ interests. One poll shows that communication from constituents (particularly face-to-face contact and insightful, thoughtful letters) and opinions expressed in the local media are the top two influences on how a legislator votes. Individual trustees fulfill this role by joining TASB’s School Board Advocacy Network (SBAN), encouraging local community involvement in support of legislation favorable to public schools, establishing networks of community leaders in support of public schools, and eliciting the commitment of lawmakers in promoting key legislation.

Further information about SBAN and your role in fulfilling TASB’s Advocacy Agenda may be found at gr.tasb.org/sban. In addition, you may contact TASB Governmental Relations at 800.580.4885.
“Unless someone like you cares a whole awful lot, nothing is going to get better. It’s not.”

_The Lorax_, Dr. Seuss
Appendix G

Financial Report

In accordance with Article X, Section 14, of the Bylaws, the financial statements of the Texas Association of School Boards (TASB) for the fiscal year 2017 were audited by Moss Adams LLP, Certified Public Accountants, Dallas, Texas. The final report was reviewed by the Budget and Finance Committee and approved by the TASB Board of Directors on December 1, 2017. The complete report, including notes to the financial statements, is on file at TASB Headquarters in Austin, and copies are available on request.

TASB Fiscal Year 2017
Statement of Financial Position
As of August 31, 2017

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<tr>
<th>Assets</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash and cash equivalents</td>
<td>$ 4,614,179</td>
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<tr>
<td>Investments</td>
<td>$ 33,479,877</td>
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<tr>
<td>Accounts receivable, net</td>
<td>$ 3,436,997</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accounts receivable from related organizations</td>
<td>$ 33,261</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prepaid expenses and other assets</td>
<td>$ 1,815,760</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fixed assets, net</td>
<td>$ 22,998,047</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Assets</strong></td>
<td><strong>$ 66,378,121</strong></td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Liabilities and Net Assets</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Accounts payable</td>
<td>$ 1,949,452</td>
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<tr>
<td>Accrued liabilities</td>
<td>$ 5,079,173</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deferred revenue</td>
<td>$ 3,527,094</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capital lease obligations</td>
<td>$ 79,822</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mortgage payable</td>
<td>$ 9,178,906</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Liabilities</strong></td>
<td><strong>$ 19,814,447</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Board designated net assets                 | $ 15,632,773 |
| Undesignated net assets                     | $ 30,930,901 |
| **Total Unrestricted Net Assets**           | **$ 46,563,674** |

| **Total Liabilities and Net Assets**        | **$ 66,378,121** |
Statement of Activities  
For the Year Ended August 31, 2017

**Unrestricted Revenue**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TASB membership fees</td>
<td>$3,979,921</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Risk Management Services</td>
<td>26,859,841</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First Public</td>
<td>5,065,902</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business Services</td>
<td>14,843,634</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Governance Services</td>
<td>12,354,020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communications</td>
<td>163,943</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organization and Planning Services</td>
<td>534,573</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sponsorships and royalties</td>
<td>2,885,462</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>541,986</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Unrestricted Revenue</strong></td>
<td><strong>67,229,282</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Expenses**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expense</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Employee compensation and benefits</td>
<td>47,652,160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purchased and contract services</td>
<td>8,033,759</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supplies and materials</td>
<td>1,251,604</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other operating</td>
<td>6,536,151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depreciation and amortization</td>
<td>2,764,180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Expenses</strong></td>
<td><strong>66,237,854</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Change in Unrestricted Net Assets**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Excluding Investment Income</td>
<td>991,428</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investment income, net</td>
<td>2,577,765</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Change in Unrestricted Net Assets</strong></td>
<td><strong>3,569,193</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Unrestricted Net Assets, Beginning of Period**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>42,994,481</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Unrestricted Net Assets, End of Period**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$46,563,674</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
FACTS ABOUT SCHOOL VOUCHERS

Did you know?
• Studies show school vouchers, or education savings accounts, have no consistent, positive impact on student achievement.
• Special education students who take advantage of vouchers lose most of their protections under the federal Individuals with Disabilities Education Act.
• “School choice” doesn’t really mean parents can send their child to any school, because private schools can pick and choose their students. Public schools welcome all children.

Tell your legislators to support Texas public schools. Get involved at texansforstrongpublicschools.org.
Appendix H – Action Form

1. Pull for Individual Consideration (so that the item may be discussed and acted upon individually):
   (a) Bylaws Proposal Number __________
   (b) Resolution Number __________ recommended for adoption

   Requested by ___________________________  ___________________________
   District  Delegate/Alternate (Print)  Region

   Please use a separate form for each item pulled from group consideration. If you submit an amendment for this item, there is no need to also pull the item because amendments will be considered individually.

2. Amend Bylaws or Priorities
   (a) _____ Amend Bylaws Proposal Number ___________ /Line numbers ______________________
   (b) _____ Amend proposed Priorities/Line numbers _________________________________________

   Write your proposed amendment below.
   ________________________________________________________________________________
   ________________________________________________________________________________
   ________________________________________________________________________________

   Submitted by ___________________________  ___________________________
   District  Delegate/Alternate (Print)  Region

   Second by ___________________________  ___________________________
   District  Delegate/Alternate (Print)  Region

3. Resolutions
   (a) _____ Amend Resolution Number ______________ that is recommended for adoption
   (b) _____ Move for Adoption of Resolution Number ______________ that is not recommended for adoption*
   (c) _____ Amend Resolution Number ______________ that is not recommended for adoption**

   If amending, write your proposed amendment below.
   ________________________________________________________________________________
   ________________________________________________________________________________
   ________________________________________________________________________________

   Submitted by ___________________________  ___________________________
   District  Delegate/Alternate (Print)  Region

   Second by ___________________________  ___________________________
   District  Delegate/Alternate (Print)  Region

*When the Chair calls the Resolution for consideration, the Delegate submitting the motion via this Action Form shall rise and address his or her motion to adopt the Resolution as printed in the Handbook.

**Before any amendment of a Resolution formerly not recommended for adoption can be considered by the Delegate Assembly, a Delegate other than the Delegate submitting the amendment shall move to adopt the Resolution as described in item 3(b) of this Form.
See you next year in Dallas!
2019 Delegate Assembly
September 21, 2019
Dallas, Texas

Be the voice of Texas public schools.