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NATIONAL
EDUCATION
ASSOCIATION

nea.org

*Great Public Schools
for Every Student*

2019 Handbook

NEA Handbook 2018–2019

National Education Association
1201 16th Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20036

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Foreword

The *NEA Handbook* is published primarily as an e-book online at www.nea.org/handbook and on *InsideNEA*, NEA's Intranet site, for use by Association leaders, national and state staff, members, and other interested persons in the field of education.

The Association's key governance documents—including the Constitution, Bylaws, and Rules, and the Legislative Program, resolutions, NEA Policy Statements, and new business adopted for the current program year—are included in this volume. The handbook also provides general information on governance, program units and staff, strategic goals and core functions, and membership.

Questions and other comments related to the *NEA Handbook* may be emailed to Handbookeditor@nea.org.

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The National Education Association

Vision, Mission and Values

Adopted at the 2006 NEA Representative Assembly

The National Education Association

We, the members of the National Education Association of the United States, are the voice of education professionals. Our work is fundamental to the nation, and we accept the profound trust placed in us.

Our Vision

Our vision is a great public school for every student.

Our Mission

Our mission is to advocate for education professionals and to unite our members and the nation to fulfill the promise of public education to prepare every student to succeed in a diverse and interdependent world.

Our Core Values

These principles guide our work and define our mission:

Equal Opportunity. We believe public education is the gateway to opportunity. All students have the human and civil right to a quality public education that develops their potential, independence, and character.

A Just Society. We believe public education is vital to building respect for the worth, dignity, and equality of every individual in our diverse society.

Democracy. We believe public education is the cornerstone of our republic. Public education provides individuals with the skills to be involved, informed, and engaged in our representative democracy.

Professionalism. We believe that the expertise and judgment of education professionals are critical to student success. We maintain the highest professional standards, and we expect the status, compensation, and respect due all professionals.

Partnership. We believe partnerships with parents, families, communities, and other stakeholders are essential to quality public education and student success.

Collective Action. We believe individuals are strengthened when they work together for the common good. As education professionals, we improve both our professional status and the quality of public education when we unite and advocate collectively.



Winning for Public Education

In the last 200 years, our nation has experienced incredible economic, political, social, and technological change. And through it all, the one constant has been education, the engine that moves our country forward.

For almost two centuries, the National Education Association has embraced the vision that great public schools are where America's future takes shape. If we want that future to remain bright, we must continue to defend and support public schools and public school educators in their work to prepare students for a world that awaits them.

When we think about the promise of education today, we see the future leaders of our nation and the qualified educators who reach, teach and inspire them. We see classrooms with modern tools that help students prepare to make an impact on the world. We see students getting the support they need to thrive and educators having the support they need to serve. We see progress and hope.

But today we also see budgets being cut, overcrowded classrooms and outdated materials. We see educators working around the clock to make a difference in the lives of their students and standing up to lawmakers to ask for better pay and school funding. We're raising our voices together for our students, for our schools and for ourselves as educators.

That's why educators all over the country are #RedforEd.

There were several states that made deep cuts to education in the decade since the Great Recession. In 2018, however, lawmakers in these states boosted school funding. It's no coincidence, according to a new paper issued by the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, that these improvements came soon after educators launched successful strikes to protest the chronic underfunding of their public schools.

This movement has changed the conversation about the power of leadership and collective action. This momentum translated during the 2018 midterm elections, where

educators stepped up and said, “I can do better.” They found themselves asking, “Why not have an educator in that lawmaking decision seat?” And that’s exactly why they ran for office and voters elected them to serve.

As a result of the historic #RedForEd movement and the 2018 midterm election, educators have found their voice, and we must continue to hold lawmakers accountable. Our most cherished principles depend on the 2020 election.

This administration has worked to subvert public education. Secretary of Education, Betsy DeVos, has promoted the privatization of public schools through vouchers, called for deep cuts to federal funding, rolled back protections for vulnerable children, and shilled for the for-profit college industry that has defrauded countless students.

Our message to lawmakers in 2020 is very clear: You can either work with educators to address the needs of students and public education, or we will work to elect someone who will.

Go. Fight. Win.

En los últimos 200 años, nuestra nación ha experimentado cambios increíbles en materia económica, política, social y tecnológica. Y durante todo este tiempo, la constante ha sido la educación, el motor del progreso de nuestro país.

Por casi dos siglos, la Asociación Nacional de Educación ha adoptado la visión de que es en las grandes escuelas públicas donde el futuro de los Estados Unidos toma forma. Si queremos que ese futuro siga siendo brillante, debemos seguir defendiendo y apoyando a las escuelas públicas y a los educadores que trabajan en ellas para preparar a los estudiantes para el mundo que los espera.

Cuando pensamos sobre la promesa de la educación de hoy, vemos a los futuros líderes de nuestro país y los educadores calificados que llegan a ellos, los educan y los inspiran. Vemos aulas con herramientas modernas que ayudan a los estudiantes a prepararse para influir en el mundo. Vemos a estudiantes que reciben el apoyo que necesitan para triunfar y a educadores que tienen el apoyo que necesitan para atenderlos. Vemos progreso y esperanza.

Pero hoy, también vemos recortes en los presupuestos, aulas superpobladas y materiales anticuados. Vemos a educadores trabajando día y noche para marcar una diferencia en las vidas de sus estudiantes y enfrentándose a los legisladores para pedir una mejor paga y una mejor financiación para las escuelas. Estamos levantando nuestras voces juntos por nuestros estudiantes, por nuestras escuelas y por nosotros como educadores.

Es por eso que educadores de todo el país están #RedforEd (de rojo por la educación).

Hay varios estados que aprobaron importantes recortes en educación en la década posterior a la Gran Recesión. Sin embargo, en 2018, legisladores en estos estados aumentaron la financiación de las escuelas. Según un nuevo estudio publicado por el Center on Budget and Policy Priorities (El Centro de Prioridades Presupuestarias y Políticas), no

es coincidencia que esas mejoras hayan llegado al poco tiempo de que los educadores hayan lanzado huelgas exitosas en protesta contra la infrafinanciación crónica de sus escuelas públicas.

Este movimiento ha cambiado la conversación sobre el poder del liderazgo y la acción colectiva. Este impulso se concretó durante las elecciones a mitad del mandato de 2018, en las que los educadores dieron un paso al frente y dijeron: “puedo hacerlo mejor”. Se encontraron preguntándose a sí mismos, “¿Por qué no tener un educador en esa banca de legislador?” Y es exactamente por esa razón que se postularon como candidatos y los votantes los eligieron para que ocupen el puesto.

Como resultado del histórico movimiento #RedForEd y las elecciones de mitad del mandato de 2018, los educadores han encontrado su voz, y nosotros debemos seguir exigiendo que los legisladores rindan cuentas. Nuestros más preciados principios dependen de la elección de 2020.

Esta administración ha trabajado para debilitar a la educación pública. La secretaria de Educación, Betsy Devos, ha fomentado la privatización de las escuelas públicas a través de vales, propuesto importantes recortes a la financiación federal, anulado protecciones para niños vulnerables y sido cómplice de la industria de las universidades con fines de lucro que ha defraudado a un sinnúmero de estudiantes.

Nuestro mensaje para los legisladores en 2020 es muy claro: O trabajan con los educadores para abordar las necesidades de los estudiantes y la educación pública, o trabajaremos para elegir a alguien que lo haga.

Vaya. Luche. Gane.

Lily Eskelsen García, *president*



Putting Our Values To Work

The National Education Association is critical to this country's future. The work of our members—in the nation's public schools and public colleges and universities—strengthens classrooms, communities, and our democracy. Our work is something no one else is positioned or built to do.

In our current divisive culture, more and more people want to stand for something, they want to be active, and they want to associate themselves with a cause and an organization that is not only good, but has the infrastructure to make a real difference. And we are increasingly giving these activists a home with NEA.

Our Association is uniting the masses—not by ourselves or for ourselves. We are building long-term, large-scale coalitions to create systemic and necessary changes in our public schools. The #RedForEd movement has shown us that when educators, parents, community, and students stand together we are a formidable force, and together we can fight and win.

Reflecting on the past year I have come to realize that had we been marching by ourselves it's doubtful that we would have won the kind of victories we did. We need to be in deep relationships with people—talking one-on-one and cultivating new partners. We need to proudly share our values and ask them to join with us. Our mission compels us to unite our members and the nation.

We are proudly uniting with people who have been marginalized and silenced—our LGBTQ family, immigrants, women, our Muslim brothers and sisters, poor people, people of color, and our working families. Their movements are our movements—because equality and justice calls us to be better and do better. Their children are also our students—and we need to make our public schools beacons of hope and opportunity for every young person in this nation.

We can't shrink away from people or partners. Just the opposite. This is a time to lean in. This is a time to forge deep relationships with all who share our values, recognizing that our core values are timeless: Equal Opportunity, Collective Action, Professionalism, Democracy, Partnership, and A Just Society.

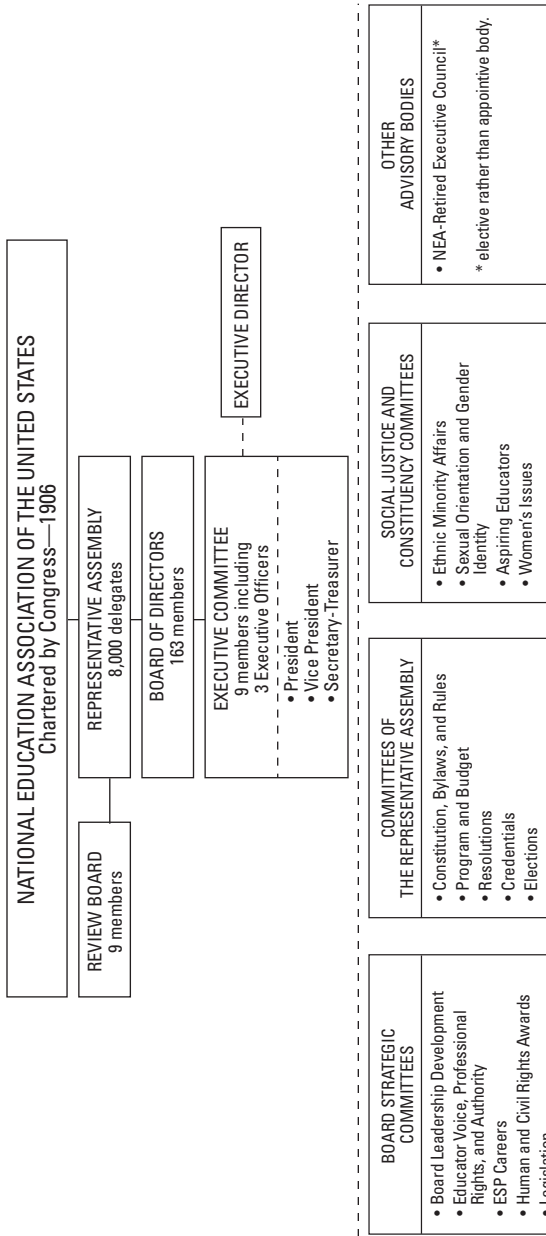
NEA has been at the forefront of some of this nation's most important movements: Abolition, Civil Rights, Women's Rights, Gay Rights. These movements helped shape who we are as an organization. And if we live by our values, our legacy will place us on the right side of history—whether it is immigration, gun violence, school funding, or economic justice.

Our union demanded an end to child labor and said that every child should be in school, not working in a factory. Our union put a stop to firing teachers when they became pregnant. And our union was the first union to have a comprehensive statement in support of same sex marriage. NEA is made from tough, righteous stuff. Our organization has a true calling and a clear purpose: to keep fighting and keep educating—for our students, for our union, and for our democracy.

Continuing on this audacious path will secure our place on the right side of history!

John C. Stocks, *executive director*

NEA Structure



Note: This chart does not include special committees established by NEA governance, and ad hoc internal committees of the Board of Directors and Executive Committee.

NEA Governance

Representative Assembly

The Representative Assembly is the primary legislative and policymaking body of the Association. It derives its powers from and is responsible to the membership. The Representative Assembly adopts the strategic plan and budget, resolutions, the Legislative Program, and other policies of the Association. Delegates vote by secret ballot on proposed amendments to the Constitution and Bylaws. Those delegates with full voting rights elect the executive officers, Executive Committee members, and at-large members of the NEA Board of Directors as appropriate.

The Representative Assembly consists of some 8,000 delegates representing local and state affiliates, Student members, Retired members, and other segments of the united education profession. Further information on the Representative Assembly is contained in Article III of the Constitution and in Bylaw 3.

Executive Officers

The executive officers of the Association are the president, vice president, and secretary-treasurer. They are elected by the Representative Assembly and are subject to the policies established by the Representative Assembly, Board of Directors, and Executive Committee. They derive their authority from Article IV of the Constitution and Bylaw 4. They have offices at NEA Headquarters in Washington, D.C., and travel extensively for the Association.

The president is the chief executive officer and official spokesperson of the Association. The president presides at meetings of the Representative Assembly, Board of Directors, and Executive Committee and performs other duties as defined in the Constitution and Bylaws.

The vice president acts for the president when the president is unable to perform the duties of the office. The vice president serves on the Committee on Program and Budget and performs such other duties as are stipulated in the Constitution and Bylaws or assigned by the president.

The secretary-treasurer receives all funds and is responsible for their safekeeping and accounting. The secretary-treasurer serves as chairperson of the Committee on Program and Budget and performs such other duties as are stipulated in the Constitution and Bylaws or assigned by the president. Information on the qualifications, election, terms, and powers and duties of the executive officers is contained in Article IV of the Constitution and Bylaw 4.

LILY ESKELSEN GARCÍA, *president*
(202-822-7479)

REBECCA (BECKY) PRINGLE, *vice president*
(202-822-7057)

PRINCESS MOSS, *secretary-treasurer*
(202-822-7478)

Board of Directors and Executive Committee

The Board of Directors and Executive Committee are responsible for the general policies and interests of the Association. The Board and Executive Committee are subject to policies established by the Representative Assembly and derive their authority from the Constitution and Bylaws.

The Board of Directors consists of at least one director from each association affiliated with NEA as a state affiliate plus an additional director for every 20,000 NEA Active members in the state, six directors for the Retired members of the Association, and three directors for the Student members of the Association.

The Board may also include at-large representatives of ethnic minorities, administrators, teachers in higher education, and Active members employed in education support professional positions. The Board meets four times per year, in accordance with NEA Bylaws.

The Executive Committee consists of nine members—the three executive officers and six members elected at large by delegates to the Representative Assembly. The executive officers and other members of the Executive Committee are ex officio members of the Board of Directors. The Executive Committee meets approximately seven times a year.

Detailed information on the composition, election, terms, meetings, and powers and duties of the Board of Directors and Executive Committee is contained in Articles V and VI of the Constitution and in Bylaws 5 and 6.

Board of Directors

Alabama

NASHASTA CRAIG POLLARD, Education Support Professional, Mobile County Public Schools Transportation; *Home*: Mobile [nlpollard@gmail.com] 2018–2021

TIFFENY HOWARD, Teacher, Business Education, Grades 11–12, Foley High School; *Home*: Daphne [tiffenyh@yahoo.com] 2016–2019

CHARLENE MCCOY, Teacher, Grade 7, Glencoe Middle School; *Home*: Gadsden [nancmc@bellsouth.net] 2013–2014 *interim*, 2014–2015 *partial*, 2015–2018, 2018–2021

Alaska

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Arizona

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Arkansas

BRENDA ROBINSON, Teacher, Grade 1, Daisy Bates Elementary School; *Home*: Little Rock [robinsonbrenk@gmail.com] 2018–2021

California

- ROBERT J. BECKER, Teacher, Science, Grade 6-7, Doty Middle School; *Home*: La Palma [rjbec@aol.com] 2018–2021
- LINDSAY S. BURNINGHAM, Teacher, Kindergarten, Local President, San Diego Education Association; *Home*: San Diego [lindsayburningham@gmail.com] 2017–2020
- MEL HOUSE, Teacher (elem.), Physical Education, United Teachers Los Angeles; *Home*: Pasadena [fizedd5@gmail.com] 2016–2019
- TARA JEANE, Teacher, English/Language Arts, Grades 11–12, Lincoln High School; *Home*: Sacramento [neatarajeane@gmail.com] 2017–2020
- DANNY R. KIVETT, Education Support Professional, Redlands ESPA/Citrus Valley High School; *Home*: Banning [kivettda@gmail.com] 2018–2021
- ROBERTA (ROBBIE) E. KREITZ, Teacher, Special Education, Grades 6-8, Wells Middle School; *Home*: Dublin [kreitzrobbie@hotmail.com] 2019–2020
- ELAINE R. MERRIWEATHER, Teacher, PreK, San Francisco United School District; *Home*: Richmond [elainemerr@aol.com] 2015–2018, 2018–2021
- KRISTA L. PATTERSON, Teacher, Kindergarten, Brook Knoll Elementary; *Home*: Aptos [kristapca@gmail.com] 2013–2016, 2016–2019
- KAREN RIDLEY, Teacher, English Language Arts, Grade 11, Loara High School; *Home*: Laguna Hills [kmridley@gmail.com] 2017–2018, 2018–2021
- KAREN R. SCHUETT, Teacher, Grade 3, Leo B. Hart; *Home*: Bakersfield [kschuett8@gmail.com] 2015–2018, 2018–2021
- TOBY L. SPENCER, Teacher, Science, Rio Americano High School; *Home*: Sacramento [tobyspencer73@gmail.com] 2017–2020
- KEN T. TANG, Teacher, K–8, Monterey Vista Elementary; Local President; *Home*: Temple City [3puttskenny@gmail.com] 2016 *interim*, 2016–2018, 2018–2021
- TRACY LEE TAYLOR, Teacher, Grade 5, Richard E. Haynes; *Home*: La Verne [tracylee88@verizon.net] 2015–2016, 2016–2019
- JULIUS B. THOMAS, Teacher (higher ed), Counseling, Rio Hondo College; *Home*: Riverside [jbtt123@gmail.com] 2015–2018, 2018–2021
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Alternative, Center for Alternative
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Independence [rebeka.mcintosh@
mnea.org] 2017–2020

Montana

GLEN T. SOUTHERGILL, Teacher, Higher
Education, Professional and Technical
Communications, Montana Tech;
Home: Butte [southerg@gmail.com]
2018–2019 *interim*, 2019–2021

Nebraska

LINDA L. FREYE, Teacher, Kindergarten,
Maxey Elementary School; *Home*:
Lincoln [lfrey62@gmail.com]
2017–2020

TRACY R. HARTMAN-BRADLEY, Teacher,
NA Specialist, Grades K–8, Prairie
Wind Elementary/Davis Middle
School; *Home*: LaVista [trhb1000@
hotmail.com] 2016–2019

Nevada

BRIAN FLICK, Teacher, Art, Grades K–5,
Cunningham Elementary School;
Home: Henderson [B.Flick_NSEA@
cox.net] 2013–2014 *partial*, 2014–
2017, 2017–2020

DANA GALVIN, Human Resources, Alternative Route to Licensure Program, Washoe County School District; *Home*: Reno [dana.galvin@nsea-nv.org] 2016–2019

New Hampshire

SHARON A. SPARKS, Education Support Professional, Paraeducator, Rye Middle School; *Home*: Rye [ssparks@sau50.org] 2017–2020

New Jersey

RICHARD F. D'AVANZO, Teacher, Math, Grade 5, Jefferson Elementary School; *Home*: Pittstown [rich2664@yahoo.com] 2018–2020

GAYLE FAULKNER, Teacher, Language Arts/Literacy, Grade 7, Bridgewater-Raritan Middle School; *Home*: Martinsville [gfaulkner@njea.org] 2013–2016, 2016–2019

ANITA L. KOBER, Teacher, West New York Middle School; *Home*: Little Ferry [alkober@msn.com] 2017–2020

ROBERT M. LA MORTE, Teacher, Math, Grade 6, Eisenhower Middle School; *Home*: Hasbrouck Heights [robrolamorte@gmail.com] 2018–2021

DEANNA J. NICOSIA-JONES, Teacher, Grade 5, Upper Deerfield Township Schools; *Home*: Clayton [nicosiajones@verizon.net] 2015–2018, 2018–2021

CHRISTINE SAMPSON-CLARK, Teacher, Intervention, Grades K–5, Jefferson Elementary School; *Home*: Trenton [cclark@njea.org] 2013–2016, 2016–2019

KIMBERLY SCOTT-HAYDEN, Education Support Professional, Maintenance/Clerical, Local President, East Orange Board of Education; *Home*: Union [kscott@njea.org] 2016–2019

ANN-MARGARET SHANNON, Teacher, Math, Union High School; *Home*: Union [ashannon@njea.org] 2013–2014 *partial*, 2014–2017, 2017–2020

MARILYN WEEKS RYAN, Teacher, Biology, Grades 10–12, East Brunswick High School; *Home*: Spotswood [mweeks-ryan@njea.org] 2015–2018, 2018–2021

New Mexico

ROSA LINDA RAMIREZ, Teacher, ESL, Grades K–5; Spanish, Grades 6–8, Loving Middle School; Local President; *Home*: Carlsbad [lr_48_hours@yahoo.com] 2017–2018 *partial*, 2018–2021

New York

SERENA L. KOTCH, Teacher, Spanish, Grades 9–12, Cleveland Hill UFSD, Local President; *Home*: Cheektowaga [cheaskotch@gmail.com] 2017–2018 *interim*, 2018–2021

THOMAS J. MCMAHON, Teacher, English, Grade 8, Mahopac Middle School; *Home*: Mahopac [mtathomas@gmail.com] 2018–2019 *partial*

North Carolina

JULIO J. MORALES, Teacher, Spanish and English as a Second Language, Grades 6–13, Mattamuskeet Early College High School; *Home*: Engelhard [jujomoqui@hotmail.com] 2016–2017 *interim*, 2017–2020

North Dakota

KAREN ASKEROOOTH, Teacher, Vocal/General Music, Grades K–3, Jefferson Elementary, Valley City Public Schools; *Home*: Luverne [karenaskerooth@yahoo.com] 2013–2016, 2016–2019

Ohio

ADRIENNE M. BOWDEN, Teacher, Science, Grade 7, Pickerington Lakeview Jr. High School; *Home*: Pickerington [bowden450@gmail.com] 2018–2021

DAN GREENBERG, Teacher, English, Grades 10–11, Southview High School; *Home*: Sylvania [dgreenberg1717@gmail.com] 2018–2021

KIM M. RICHARDS, Teacher, Art, Grades 9–12, Cardinal High School; *Home*: Novelty [poorartist@aol.com] 2016–2019

SOPHIA M. RODRIGUEZ, Teacher (sec.), Spanish, Coldwater Exempted Village Schools; *Home*: Celina [felix2@bright.net] 2015–2017, 2017–2020

ANGELA L. STEWART, Teacher, Kindergarten, East Elementary School; *Home*: Columbus [angela.stewart.oea@gmail.com] 2016–2019

VACANCY

Oklahoma

SHAWNA MOTT-WRIGHT, Teacher (sec.), Tulsa Classroom Teachers Association; *Home*: Tulsa [shawna@tulsacoxmail.com] 2018–2021

Oregon

ENRIQUE FARRERA, Education Support Professional: Academic Advisor, Clackamas Community College, Local President; *Home*: Portland [enfarrera@gmail.com] 2017 *interim*, 2017–2019

JOHN H. SCANLON, Teacher, English Language Arts, Grade 6, Sunridge Middle School; *Home*: Pendleton [johnscan@live.com] 2017–2018 *interim*, 2018–2021

JENNIFER L. BROAODUS-SCURLOCK, Teacher, AP English Language and Composition, Churchill High School; *Home*: Eugene [Jennifer.scurlock@gmail.com] 2016–2017 *interim*, 2017–2020

Pennsylvania

DAWN M. BLAUS, Teacher, Grade 5, Case Avenue Elementary; *Home*: Mercer [Dblaus913@windstream.net] 2018–2021

RUDOLPH BURRUSS, Education Support Professional, Special Education Paraprofessional, State College Area High School; *Home*: State College [rburruss@psea.org] 2015–2018, 2018–2021

KEVIN T. DEELY, Teacher, English, Grade 11, Easton Area Education Association; *Home*: East Texas [kdeely@psea.org] 2017–2020

DEBRA LEE, Teacher, Grade 2, Roslyn Elementary School; *Home*: Abington [dlee@psea.org] 2014–2017, 2017–2020

CHERYL S. MATTERN, Certified School Nurse/Professional Staff, Hayshire Elementary School; *Home*: York [csmattern@comcast.net] 2016–2019

MOLLIE MUMAU, Teacher, Advanced English, Grade 9; Public Speaking, Grades 9–12, General McLane High School; *Home*: Erie [mollie.mumau@yahoo.com] 2018–2019 *interim*

KIZZY L. NICHOLAS, Teacher, Special Education, Mount Nittany Middle School; *Home*: State College [knicholas@psea.org] 2012–2013 *interim*, 2013–2016, 2016–2019

STEPHANIE L. TOWLES, Teacher, Librarian, 16th and Haak Elementary School; *Home*: Reading [stowles@psea.org] 2018–2021

Rhode Island

AMY E. MULLEN, Teacher, Special Education, K–4, Pocasset Elementary School; *Home*: Portsmouth [neativerton@gmail.com] 2016–2019

South Carolina

BERNADETTE R. HAMPTON, Teacher, Mathematics, Grades 9–12, Battery Creek High School; *Home*: Beaufort [bernadettehampton1@gmail.com] 2018–2021

South Dakota

PAULA A. MCMAHAN, Teacher, Special Education, Grades 5–8, Elk Point-Jefferson School District; *Home*: Elk Point [bracepa3@hotmail.com] 2017–2020

Tennessee

KAREN T. ANDERSON, Teacher, Grade 2, Lake Ridge School; *Home*: Johnson City [andersonk02@yahoo.com] 2016–2019

TIFFANY T. REED, Teacher, Math and Science, Grade 4, Fox Meadows Elementary School; *Home*: Memphis [t_reed1920@yahoo.com] 2018–2021

Texas

ANGELA M. DAVIS, Teacher (elem.), Local President, NEA-Dallas; *Home*: Garland [adavis44941@verizon.net] 2013–2016, 2016–2019

LINDA L. ESTRADA, Education Support Professional, Campus Secretary, Runn Elementary School; *Home*: Donna [lestrada45_78537@yahoo.com] 2014–2017, 2017–2020

JESSICA L. POWELL-ALLBRIGHT, Cypress-Fairbanks ISD; *Home*: Spring [jessptsta@gmail.com] 2015–2018, 2018–2021

Utah

MICHAEL L. HARMAN, Counselor/Homeless Education Liaison, Washington Elementary School; *Home*: Salt Lake City [harman@xmission.com] 2016–2017 *interim*, 2017–2020

MINDY LAYTON, Teacher, Specialist,
Multilingual Learners, Grades 4–6,
Woodrow Wilson Elementary School;
Home: Bountiful [mindylayton@
gmail.com] 2018–2021

Vermont

MARY BOWERS, Teacher, Math and
Science, Grade 4, Barre Town Middle
and Elementary School; *Home*: Barre
[kotsukete@yahoo.com] 2018–2021

Virginia

CAROL D. BAUER, Teacher, All Subjects,
Grade 4, Grafton Bethel Elementary;
Home: Yorktown [cdbauer@mac.com]
2013–2016, 2016–2019

CHARLOTTE B. HAYER, Teacher, Business
and Information Technology, Grades
9–12, Richmond Community High
School; *Home*: Petersburg [charlotte.
hrea4u@gmail.com] 2018–2021

JAMES LIVINGSTON, Teacher, State
Association President, Virginia
Education Association; *Home*:
Richmond [jlivingston@veanea.org]
2019–2020 *interim*

Washington

PAM K. KRUSE, Teacher, Math and
Environmental Science, Grades K–12,
Franklin Pierce School District, Local
President *Home*: Olympia [pkruse@
washingtonea.org] 2016–2019

WILLIAM H. LYNE, Teacher, Higher
Education, African American
Literature, Western Washington
University; *Home*: Bellingham
[bill_lyne@hotmail.com] 2013–2016,
2016–2019

SHANNON J. MCCANN, Teacher, Special
Education, Grades 6–8, Local
President; *Home*: Seattle [smccann@
washingtonea.org] 2016 *partial*,
2016–2019

MARTHA D. PATTERSON, Teacher, Special
Education, Fairview Middle School;
Home: Silverdale [lattelady63@
yahoo.com] 2015–2018, 2018–2021

MIGUEL A. SALDANA, Teacher,
Mathematics, Pasco High School;
Home: Kennewick [msaldana@
washingtonea.org] 2016–2017 *interim*,
2017–2020

West Virginia

KIMBERLY A. BONNETT, Teacher, Title I,
Grades K–6, Leading Creek
Elementary School; *Home*: Cox Mills
[berlyteacher@aol.com] 2015–2018,
2018–2021

Wisconsin

SCOTT L. ELLINGSON, Teacher, Spanish,
Hudson High School; *Home*: Hudson
[ellingsonscott@hotmail.com]
2017–2018 *interim*, 2018–2021

LYNN M. GOSS, Education Support
Professional, Paraeducator,
Menomonie Middle School; *Home*:
Hammond [lynngoss849@gmail.com]
2012–2013 *interim*, 2013–2016 *interim*,
2016–2019

Wyoming

DIRK R. ANDREWS, Teacher, Looping
Classroom, Grade 1, Evansville
Elementary School; *Home*: Casper
[dirkus32@hotmail.com] 2018–2021

Aspiring Educator Directors

TORI E. MITCHELL, Kansas State University; *Home*: Manhattan, KS [torimitchell4895@gmail.com] 2018–2019

AMETHYST R. STEGBAUER, University of Minnesota Duluth; *Home*: Woodberry, MN [stegb003@d.umn.edu] 2017–2019

GAIL F. TROTTER, Wesley College; *Home*: Far Rockaway, NY [gftrotter.nea@gmail.com] 2018–2019

Retired Directors

ANITA GIBSON, *Home*: Rainsville, AL [aslgibson@yahoo.com] 2018–2021

ROBERT H. HOFFMANN, *Home*: Sioux Falls, SD [bobhhoffmann@gmail.com] 2014–2017, 2017–2020

BARB SCHRAM, *Home*: Lansing, MI [schram2468@gmail.com] 2018–2021

MAE H. SMITH, *Home*: Aurora, IL [msmith1921@aol.com] 2016–2019

JOANN SMITH-MASHBURN, *Home*: Odenville, AL [joannsmi@yahoo.com] 2014–2017, 2017–2020

MARILYN S. WARNER, FEA-Retired President, *Home*: Clearwater, FL [lmarilyn@tampabay.rr.com] 2016–2019

At-Large Directors

J. PHILIPPE ABRAHAM, Teacher (higher ed.), Career Counseling/Spanish/Latin American History, University at Albany, SUNY; *Home*: Slingerlands, NY [pabraham@albany.edu] 2016–2019

KAREN BARNES, Education Support Professional, Bus Driver Coordinator, Austin ISD; *Home*: Leander, TX [huskies444@hotmail.com] 2014–2017, 2017–2020

ANDREA L. BEEMAN, Education Support Professional, Paraeducator, Students with Severe Intellectual Disabilities, Maple Heights High School; *Home*: Maple Heights, OH [dahoopsgal@yahoo.com] 2016–2019

ELIZABETH DAVENPORT, Teacher, Higher Education, Educational Leadership, Florida A&M University; *Home*: Montgomery, AL [elizabeth.davenport99@gmail.com] 2016–2019

VALLERIE D. FISHER, Education Support Professional, Paraprofessional, Family Support Worker, Martin Luther King, Jr. Elementary School; *Home*: Seattle, WA [valleriefish@aol.com] 2014–2017, 2017–2020

JAMES R. FRAZIER, JR., Education Support Professional, Security Officer, Burnett Middle School; *Home*: Vauxhall, NJ [jfraz357@gmail.com] 2016–2019

CYNTHIA Y. HENDERSON, Administrator, Herndon Magnet School; *Home*: Shreveport, LA [cryhenderson@comcast.net] 2018–2019 *interim*

BRENDA L. JOHNSON, Education Support Professional, Transition Specialist, Stadium View School/JDC; *Home*: Minneapolis, MN [brendajohnsonholy@gmail.com] 2017–2020

ELLEN M. OLSEN, Education Support Professional, Paraeducator, Sign Language Interpreter, Focus Beyond Transition Services; *Home*: Saint Paul, MN [ellenolsen.espdirector@gmail.com] 2016–2019

TRACY Y. PHILLIPS, Education Support Professional, Paraeducator, Escobedo Middle School/Clark County School District; *Home*: Las Vegas, NV [speak2m2@yahoo.com] 2014–2017, 2017–2020

MARGARET N. POWELL, Education Support Professional, Office Professional, Northampton County Schools; *Home*: Jackson, NC [mpowellncae@gmail.com] 2017–2020

MATTHEW C. POWELL, Education Support Professional, Local President, Graves County Central Elementary; *Home*: Mayfield, KY [mpowell42066@gmail.com] 2015–2018, 2018–2021

LORETTA A. RAGSDALL, Teacher, Higher Education, English Composition, City Colleges of Chicago; *Home*: Oak Park, IL [lragdsdell@aol.com] 2016–2019

ASHANTI T. RANKIN, Education Support Professional, Paraprofessional, Lakeside Middle School; *Home*: Bridgeton, NJ [arankin@njea.org] 2015 *interim*, 2015–2016 *partial*, 2016–2019

MARY ANN RIVERA, Education Support Professional, Paraeducator, Local President, Lyons Township High School; *Home*: North Riverside, IL [ponceuno@comcast.net] 2016–2019

DEWAYNE T. SHEAFFER, Teacher, Higher Education, Counseling Professor, Long Beach City College; *Home*: Lakewood, CA [dtsheaffer@gmail.com] 2016–2019

SEQUANNA TAYLOR, Education Support Professional, Parent Coordinator, Milwaukee Public Schools, Local President; *Home*: Milwaukee, WI [sequanna4@yahoo.com] 2017–2020

DONNA L. WEST, Education Support Professional, CNP; *Home*: Hollywood, AL [neadirectorwest@gmail.com] 2014–2017, 2017–2020

HASHEEN WILSON, Education Support Professional, Information Technology, Youngstown State University; *Home*: Boardman, OH [wilsonh@ohea.org] 2015–2018, 2018–2021

Ethnic Minority Representatives

CHARMAINE M. BANTHER, Asian Pacific Islander Caucus, Teacher, AP Computer Science, James Logan High School; *Home*: Castro Valley, CA [cmbanther@gmail.com] 2015–2016, 2016–2017, 2017–2018, 2018–2019

CECILY A. MYART-CRUZ, Black Caucus, Teacher, English, Grade 6, United Teachers Los Angeles; *Home*: Inglewood, CA [cmyardcruz@utla.net] 2017–2018, 2018–2019

TUCKER QUETONE, American Indian/Alaska Native Caucus, Teacher, English/Special Education, Rochester Alternative Learning Center; *Home*: Rochester, MN [tucker.quetone@gmail.com] 2018–2019

CHRISTINE V. TRUJILLO-HEEKE, Hispanic Caucus, Teacher, Bilingual, Grade 4, Edgewater Elementary School; *Home*: Henderson, CO [yomevoy5@comcast.net] 2017–2018, 2018–2019

Honorary Director

JOHN HARDING LUCAS, Retired; *Home*: Durham, NC [jlucas59@nc.rr.com]

Executive Committee

LILY ESKELSEN GARCÍA, *president*, NEA Headquarters [leskelsen@nea.org] 2014–2017, 2017–2020

REBECCA (BECKY) PRINGLE, *vice president*, NEA Headquarters [bpringle@nea.org] 2014–2017, 2017–2020

PRINCESS MOSS, *secretary-treasurer*, NEA Headquarters [pmoss@nea.org] 2014–2017, 2017–2020

ERIC R. BROWN, Teacher, Biology, Grades 9–12, Evanston Township High School District #202; *Home*: Chicago, IL [erbrown@nea.org] 2015–2018, 2018–2021

KEVIN F. GILBERT, ED.D., Administrator, Director of Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion, Howard County Public School System; *Home*: Ellicott City, MD [kgilbert@nea.org] 2013–2016, 2016–2019

SHELLY C. MOORE KRAJACIC, Teacher, English and Drama, Grades 9–12, Ellsworth Community High School; *Home*: Kenosha, WI [skrajacic@nea.org] 2015–2018, 2018–2021

ROBERT V. RODRIGUEZ, Teacher (sec.), Special Education, Reading and Math, San Bernardino Teachers Association; *Home*: Riverside, CA [rrodriguez@nea.org] 2018–2019
partial

GEORGE SHERIDAN, Teacher, Grades 1–12, Black Oak Mine Unified School District; *Home*: Garden Valley, CA [gsheridan@nea.org] 2014–2017, 2017–2020

HANNA VAANDERING, Teacher, Physical Education; *Home*: Hillsboro, OR [hvaandering@nea.org] 2017–2020

Review Board

Subject to the conditions set forth in the Constitution and Bylaws, the Review Board has jurisdiction over alleged violations of the *Code of Ethics of the Education Profession*; censure, suspension, or expulsion of a member; impeachment of an executive officer or a member of the Executive Committee; and review of actions of governing bodies regarding consistent application of the Constitution and Bylaws.

The Review Board consists of nine members appointed by the president with the advice and consent of the Board of Directors. Detailed information on qualifications, appointment, terms of office, and powers and duties of the Review Board is contained in Article VII of the Constitution and Bylaw 7.

NEA Committees

NEA's committee structure provides for committees of the Representative Assembly, strategic committees of the NEA Board that are aligned with the Association's Strategic Plan and Budget and advance at least one of NEA's strategic goals; social justice, and constituency committees that make recommendations to NEA's governing bodies on matters of concern to the constituencies they represent; and other special and ad hoc committees. These committees report to the president, Board of Directors, and Executive Committee between meetings of the Representative Assembly.

Committees of the Representative Assembly

Committee on Constitution, Bylaws, and Rules

The Committee on Constitution, Bylaws, and Rules is authorized in Article III, Section 6 of the Constitution. The composition and duties of the committee are set forth in Standing Rule 2.

The committee initiates proposed amendments to the Constitution, Bylaws, and Standing Rules as appropriate; receives and processes proposed amendments; supervises the submission and processing of new business and legislative amendments; supervises and counts roll call votes at the Representative Assembly; provides advisory opinions on parliamentary questions upon the request of the presiding officer; and performs other duties as specified in the Rules or requested by the president.

Committee on Program and Budget

The Committee on Program and Budget is authorized in Bylaw 11-7. Its composition is described in Bylaw 11-7 and its duties with respect to budget development

are outlined in Bylaw 11-9. The secretary-treasurer of the Association is chairperson of the committee, and the vice president is a member of the committee.

Credentials Committee

The Credentials Committee is authorized in Standing Rule 1, which also describes the committee's composition and duties. The committee is responsible for the supervision of the accreditation of delegates and alternates to the Representative Assembly, the seating of delegates and members, and other appropriate duties as specified in the Standing Rules.

Elections Committee

The Elections Committee is authorized in Standing Rule 11. The committee's composition and duties are set forth in Standing Rule 11. The committee conducts the elections at the Representative Assembly, prepares and checks ballot(s) for accuracy, supervises the voting area, acts as judge and constable of the election(s), and performs

other appropriate duties as specified in the Standing Rules.

Resolutions Committee

The Resolutions Committee is authorized in Standing Rule 7. The committee consists of the five-member Internal Editing Committee appointed by the president, as many additional members and alternates from each state as there are directors for that state, and as many Retired and Student members as there are Retired and Student directors (i.e., six Retired members and alternates and three student members and alternates).

At-large representatives of ethnic minorities, administrators, classroom teachers in higher education, and Active members employed in education support professional positions are appointed by the president as necessary to ensure compliance with the requirements of Article V, Section 1(c), (d), (e), and (f) respectively. The state members and alternates are elected by the state's accredited delegates to the NEA Representative Assembly. The retired and student members and alternates are elected, respectively, by the accredited Retired and Student delegates. The five members of the Internal Editing Committee are members of the full Resolutions Committee.

The committee prepares and presents to the Representative Assembly proposed resolutions for adoption as specified in Standing Rule 7.

Board Strategic Committees

Board Leadership Development

The Board Leadership Development Committee reviews, assesses, and updates the Board curriculum, training model, and schedule to ensure all Board members receive appropriate training throughout their NEA Board service. The committee also reviews and updates, as needed, the onboarding materials and process for first-year directors who enter the cohort at different times of the year.

Educator Voice, Professional Rights, and Authority

The Educator Voice Committee examines and identifies specific mechanisms, policies, and collective bargaining agreement provisions that can be shared as best practices to increase educator voice around student-centered education and educator professional rights/authority.

The Committee also identifies affiliate structures and programs that can be shared as best practices to:

- support and promote educator voice;
- identify educators who want to or have become active on student-centered and professional rights/authority issues;
- collect and share success stories in elevating educator voice for student success and professional rights/authority; and
- build and support a public narrative around educator voice.

ESP Careers

The ESP Careers Committee identifies implementation strategies, resources, and meaningful professional learning opportunities aligned to the ESP Professional Growth Continuum. The committee also reviews the nomination submissions and recommends to the Executive Committee a recipient for the ESP of the Year.

Human and Civil Rights Awards

The Human and Civil Rights Awards Committee reviews the nomination submissions and recommends to the Executive Committee recipients for the Human and Civil Rights Awards. The committee also reviews the criteria, process, and forms for nomination of candidates for all Human and Civil Rights awards, and makes changes as needed, assists in the planning and execution of the awards ceremony, and makes recommendations for collaboration with HCR award winners to advance outreach to communities and partners in support of NEA's strategic goals within that year.

Legislation

The Legislative Committee reviews the NEA Legislative Program and gathers feedback from NEA members and leaders. The committee provides recommended modifications to the NEA Legislative Program to the Board of Directors and presents it for approval to the annual Representative Assembly. The committee conducts an open hearing in conjunction with the Annual Meeting to review the proposed

NEA Legislative Program and discuss relevant legislative issues with delegates. In addition, the committee works with staff to review legislative amendment submissions and determine the Committee's recommendation for each submitted amendment. The committee also reviews, assesses, and executes a plan to increase participation in Capitol Hill lobbying and back-home lobbying visits by NEA Board Directors.

Local President Release Time Grants

The Local President Release Time Grants Committee selects recipients of Local President Release Time Program (LPRTP) grants, monitors progress of projects, and reviews evaluations of selected locals. The committee also reviews and makes recommendations as needed related to the LPRTP guidelines, and reviews and reports on the LPRTP's annual training to ensure that grant recipients are provided the tools necessary to accomplish program objectives and advance a culture of organizing within the local.

Membership Organizing

The Membership Organizing Committee identifies specific ways in which staff and elected leaders can use NEA's year-round organizing programs to deepen, support, and enhance local and state efforts to engage members as professional practice leaders, racial justice in education activists, and advocates for the necessary tools and resources for every student to be successful.

Professional Standards and Practice

The Professional Standards and Practice Committee identifies the specific policies and practices necessary to support teachers' growth, development, and excellence throughout an entire career.

Read Across America

The Read Across America Committee reviews and provides feedback on the Association's work to "Celebrate a Nation of Diverse Readers" by highlighting diverse authors and books for an increasingly diverse student population across America.

UniServ Advisory

The UniServ Advisory Committee reports to the NEA Board of Directors on the structure, operation, and grants of the UniServ Program to ensure they are aligned to advance NEA's strategic objectives.

Other Board Committees

Annual Meeting Review

The Annual Meeting Review Committee reviews adopted and referred new business items addressing the conduct of the Representative Assembly and makes recommendations to the NEA Board of Directors on implementation. The committee also recommends to the Board dates and locations for future Annual Meetings.

Executive Officer Compensation

The Executive Officer Compensation Committee reviews the salaries and fringe benefit policies of the Executive Officers

and the financial policy package for members of the Executive Committee, and makes recommendations to the Board of Directors as appropriate.

Friend of Education

The Friend of Education Committee reviews the criteria, process, and forms for nomination of candidates for NEA Friend of Education, reviews nomination submissions, and recommends to the Board of Directors a recipient of the Friend of Education award.

Social Justice and Constituency Committees

Aspiring Educators

The Aspiring Educators Committee actively promotes and recommends strategies to increase Aspiring Educator membership and engagement on college campuses while creating a seamless path to active membership, with the goal of creating high quality education leaders and advocates in every school to ensure an exceptional educational experience for every student. In collaboration with the Ethnic Minority Affairs Committee, the committee assists in developing a framework to guide programming and organizing initiatives that support the recruitment and retention of talented individuals into the teaching profession, with a focus on communities of color and other underserved populations. The committee also provides input to the Aspiring Educator Conference Planning Team.

Ethnic Minority Affairs

The Ethnic Minority Affairs Committee (EMAC) identifies systemic patterns of inequity—racism and educational injustice—that impact educators and students and recommend partnerships and strategies for the organization to consider as opportunities in its racial justice in education work. In collaboration with the Aspiring Educators Committee, the committee assists in developing a framework to guide programming and organizing initiatives that support the recruitment and retention of talented individuals into the teaching profession, with a focus on communities of color and other underserved populations. The committee also provides input to the Racial and Social Justice Conference Planning Committee; reviews testimonies from the EMAC hearings and organizes the broad themes that will inform and enhance NEA’s Strategic Objectives; and review the goals and objectives for Bylaw 3-1(g) and other racial equity policies within NEA to create and enhance existing strategies to improve ethnic minority involvement at all levels across the organization.

Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity

The Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity Committee (SOGI) identifies specific strategies to enhance NEA’s

efforts to raise member and affiliate awareness of rights and protections available to LGBTQ students and staff and to counter widespread backlash against individuals who are lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender or questioning (LGBTQ). The committee also provides input to the Racial and Social Justice Conference Planning Team; and reviews testimonies from SOGI hearings and organizes the broad themes that will inform and enhance NEA’s Strategic Objectives.

Women’s Issues

The Women’s Issues Committee (WIC) identifies specific strategies that can be implemented in partnership with allies to address the challenges facing women/girls and the intersection of race, with particular focus on gender equity issues. The committee also gathers information and identifies specific strategies and partnerships to help address sexual harassment and intimidation issues in the education workforce that impact women and girls, i.e., #MeToo. The committee provides input to the national Racial and Social Justice Conference Planning Committee, reviews testimonies from WIC hearings, and organizes the broad themes that will inform and enhance NEA’s Strategic Objectives.

NEA-Retired Executive Council

The NEA-Retired Executive Council makes recommendations regarding the direction of NEA-Retired in addressing issues of concern to NEA-Retired members and strategies to involve NEA-Retired members in Association activities. It develops recommendations to enhance the recruitment of NEA-Retired members and utilize NEA-Retired members as a resource in advancing NEA strategic priorities.

The NEA-Retired Executive Council is an elective, not an appointive, body.

Symbol of the United Education Profession

This symbol, adopted by the NEA Executive Committee in 1966, combines the legacy of the past (π for $\pi \alpha \iota \delta \epsilon \iota \alpha$, the ancient Greek word for education) with new direction for the future (\blacktriangleright). The spherical triangle serving as the background represents the mutually supportive programs of local, state, and national education associations to advance education. In one sentence, then, the design symbolizes the forward thrust of education through a united profession.



2018–2020 Strategic Framework

Goal

To achieve our mission, and realize our vision of a great public school for every student, we, the NEA, will grow and strengthen our Association and promote quality public education by:

- Advancing opportunities that will identify, organize, and engage new and early career educators; amplify the voices of all educators; support our members' professional growth; and promote social justice for our students, our communities, and our nation;
- Securing a pro-public education environment for students, educators, and families; and
- Building the capacity of the local, state, and national union to ensure the success of public education.

Strategic Objectives

To grow and strengthen our union, we will organize our members around issues that impact teaching and learning and the lives of our students. In partnership with our affiliates, NEA will:

Increase Educator Voice, Influence, and Professional Authority: Develop and sustain effective structures, processes, and leaders to increase educator influence in decision-making at worksite, district, state, and national levels.

Recruit and Engage New and Early Career Educators: Identify, recruit, support, and engage new educators in our Association, and connect them with opportunities for professional learning, leadership, and advocacy.

Advance Racial Justice in Education: Support members in advancing racial justice in education and improving conditions for students, families, and communities through, awareness, capacity-building, partnership, and individual and collective action.

Provide Professional Supports: Build a system of Association-convened, educator-led professional learning and supports for all educators across their career continua to ensure student success.

Secure the Environment to Advance the Mission of the NEA and its Affiliates:

Use all available means, including organizing, legal, legislative, electoral, and collective action, to secure the environment necessary to protect the rights of students and educators, and the future of public education.

Enhance Organizational Capacity: Develop and leverage the collective organizational capacity across our Association that is necessary to advance the mission of the NEA and its affiliates, with particular focus on organizing, technology, fiscal health, leadership development, and internal and external partnerships.

Enterprise Operations

Ongoing functions across the enterprise that support the strategic objectives, build lasting strength, and sustain the organizational infrastructure.

NEA Program and Administration

The NEA staffing structure is designed to help realize the Association's strategic goals, as determined by governance. Most staff are based in program units, with each unit offering expertise in a particular area. Staff from these different program units work regularly together in teams that are assembled to advance the Association's priorities.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE

202-822-7000

The Executive Office houses the three elected officers (president, vice president, and secretary-treasurer), executive director, and staff who provide support and coordination for NEA-wide concerns.

ESKELSEN GARCÍA, LILY, *president*

KELLY, TERESA, *confidential assistant*

PRINGLE, BECKY, *vice president*

VACANT, *confidential assistant*

MOSS, PRINCESS, *secretary-treasurer*

VACANT, *confidential assistant*

Office of the Executive Director

202-822-7517

STOCKS, JOHN, *executive director*

WHITE, KAREN, *deputy executive director*

MALLARD, LISA, *confidential assistant*

BILAL-THREATS, DAAIYAH, *special assistant*

Strategic Alliances

The Office of Strategic Alliances is an office within the Office of the Executive Director. The purpose of this office

is to strengthen NEA's programs and the progressive movement in order to further NEA's mission. Strategic Alliances houses NEA's development work and oversees our external partnerships. The department collaborates across the entire NEA enterprise to cultivate new and leverage existing relationships and resources. This office also identifies opportunities to enhance existing NEA programs with philanthropic investment.

BILAL-THREATS, DAAIYAH, *director*

GALLOWAY, PAIGE

MERKIN, AARON

WICK-BANDER, LIBBY

Office of the Chief Financial Officer

202-822-7000

MCPHERSON, MICHAEL, *chief financial officer*

POLCHINSKI, GERARD, *director*

HARGROVE TIMOTHY, *manager*

ROUSSEAU, LORI, *confidential assistant*

BARTLEY, DEBORA

EDGEWORTH, SHERRY

LARREA, TAMMY (MIMI)

Business and Financial Services

202-822-7069

Business and Financial Services (BFS) manages all aspects of financial operations for NEA and related entities. Team members are responsible for the receipt, recording, and disbursement of all NEA Funds. The team utilizes the Financial Management System to gather and report financial information in support of the Association's strategic budget. BFS safeguards the assets of the Association, establishes and maintains effective internal controls, provides accurate financial reports in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles, collects membership dues, and coordinates the investment of Association funds. Accounting services are also provided for the NEA employee benefit plans; all NEA special purpose fund; NEA Councils; NEA Properties, Inc., NEA 360 LLC, NEA Advocacy Fund, and the NEA Fund for Children and Public Education. Team members are responsible for assuring compliance with Federal Election Commission, Internal Revenue Service, Department of Labor, and various state taxing agencies rules and regulations governing NEA and affiliates.

BFS team members coordinate services for NEA and state and local affiliates in financial matters to enhance the overall business operations, improve awareness and knowledge of pending issues, and implement best business/policy practices. They organize trainings for state business managers and affiliate leaders. They also publish the monthly NEA BFS Business Connection newsletter for

affiliate financial executives. BFS staff works closely with the Office of the Chief Financial Officer to monitor and analyze the results of the financial operations throughout the year. BFS directs, monitors and.

BFS Procurement Services manage and facilitate the NEA headquarters and the Enterprise's procurement services in a centralized and strategic way. Wherever practical and strategic, we need to leverage opportunities in order to create efficiencies and to strengthen NEA's business position.

O'FARRELL, KIM, *controller*
PURDY, PAULA, *manager*
BASURTO CESAR, *business manager*
ZAZAIAN, MICHAEL, *procurement manager*

AWRICH, HOWARD
GRINDLE, JOCELYN
GROMOVA, SVETLANA
GUEVARA, CHRISTINE
LANZA QUIÑONES, DEBORAH
LE, VI T.
LESTER-JOHNSON, DENISE
LI, CEN
MALETA, ROBERT
MORICE, JOSEPH
PARKER, JANICE
STREY, KULTHIDA R.
TAKACS, JOE
TAYLOR, SOLA
WANG, XIAOXUAN
YANG, JENNY

Office of General Counsel

202-822-7035

The Office of General Counsel provides advice and assistance to NEA governance, staff, and affiliates with regard to labor relations, individual rights, education reform, political activity, and other matters with legal or quasilegal implications. The Office of General Counsel serves as counsel to the Kate Frank/DuShane Unified Legal Services Program and The NEA Fund for Children and Public Education and is responsible for the operation of the National Organization of Lawyers for Education Associations, which is composed of attorneys who represent NEA and its affiliates. Through the Office of General Counsel, NEA participates in test cases and other significant litigation in federal and state courts. The General Counsel has primary responsibility for coordinating the legal activities of NEA's Office of General Counsel.

O'BRIEN, ALICE, *general counsel*
 WALTA, JASON, *deputy general counsel*
 LEHENY, EMMA, *senior counsel*
 ADAMS, CONSTANCE
 ALAM, LUBNA
 BROWN, KELLI
 BURRITT, JEFFREY
 HARRINGTON, ERIC
 HOLLAR, KRISTEN
 MCNETT, KEIRA

HUMAN RESOURCES

202-822-7600

The Human Resources (HR) Department is dedicated to attracting, developing, aligning, and retaining a high-performing,

mission-driven workforce to meet NEA's strategic goals and core functions in a collaborative environment. In the area of Employee and Labor Relations, HR develops and implements programs related to position control, workforce planning, recruitment, classification, the internship program, labor relations, performance management, employee wellness, culture and engagement, staff development, and the administration of NEA's professional development and tuition reimbursement programs. The department maintains interest-based working relationships with the three recognized employee staff unions, negotiating and administering the collective bargaining agreements. The HR Partners consult with departments on a wide range of personnel issues.

The Payroll, Benefits and HRIS Team delivers NEA's comprehensive benefits and payroll programs. The team monitors compliance with collective bargaining agreements; all federal, state, and local regulations; and the strategic objectives of the organization. The Benefits area designs and manages a broad benefits program for employees, retirees, and some affiliates that includes health and welfare benefits, a defined benefit pension plan, and 401(k), and ensures that the organization is in compliance with the laws and regulations. The Payroll area processes paychecks, oversees time reporting, manages leave accrual and balances, and ensures the timely filing and reporting of payroll taxes. The HR Information System (HRIS) leverages technology to support all of HR's business needs with the highest quality of data.

DONALDSON, CHAKA, *senior director*
KRISHNA, VIJAYA (VI), *manager, payroll,
benefits, HRIS*

SILLS, KEVIN, *manager, labor relations*
ZIMMERMAN, LISA, *manager, workforce
and professional development*

ADAMS, CONSTANCE

CHUNG, SOO

DEAN, SARA

DURANT, SHEALA

GROVES, JIM

JACKSON, THERESA

KUHR, LIESEL

MATTHEWS, HELENE

MULLER, ROXANNE

NORTHCUTT, AUDREY (FAYE)

PANGILINAN, AL

SMITH, MARQUITA

SMITH, NICOLE

TAYLOR, GLENDA

WALDEN, LOIS

Conference and Facilities Management

202-822-7680

Conference and Facilities Management (CFM) coordinates the internal and external conference planning of the Association; and oversees building operations, workspace planning, building security, and printing and mailing services. Staff also provides administrative oversight of the NEA café and catering services. Within Conference and Facilities Management, Conference and Travel Services staff schedules and helps plan more than 3,000 Conference Center meetings a year. Staff also arranges for airline and ground transportation, car rentals, and hotel reservations for governance leaders and staff.

External Meeting Services staff plans and coordinates approximately 200 meetings and conferences outside NEA, as well as the logistical and facilities coordination of the Annual Meeting. Facilities Services staff are responsible for all areas of building services, safety, maintenance, and appearance. Print Media Production staff provides printing, copying, and mailing services throughout the Association.

DONALDSON, CHAKA, *senior director*

DOMINGUEZ, KIMBERLY, *director*

VACANCY, *facilities manager*

BASURTO, CESAR, *manager*

BRADLEY, ELLEN S., *manager*

VALENTIN, WILLIAM T., *manager*

AGUIRRE, MARTIN

ALSTON JR., CHARLES

ASIF, RIZWANA

BROWN, ANTHONY (TONY)

COBLE, DAVID

COOPER, JOHN

DAMALI-CATHIE, NZINGA

DIZON, DANIELLE J.

ENGLISH, TIFFANY

GOODE, JEFFREY L.

GOTIS, ANTONIO

HOWARD, ROBERT, JR.

LAPLACE, REMI

LEE, DANIEL J.

LUCAS, EVERETT B.

MARLETT III, JAMES

MCCOY, SEAN

MONTAJES, EDMON

MOSLEY, CHRISTINE ZEHENDER

OKOCHI, TOSHIE

PEREZ, DANIEL

PRICE, NINA

RAMOS, JOSÉ AGUSTIN

ROLLOCKS, MICHAEL
SPARKS JR., JAMES

EDUCATION POLICY AND PRACTICE

Education Policy and Practice (EPP) serves as NEA's primary policy and practice center on elementary, secondary, career technical, and higher education issues. EPP advocates for students to have great public schools and an affordable pathway to higher education, and for educators to have the resources, tools, and time necessary to support student learning. EPP regularly develops instructional resources related to a variety of issues, develops student-centered legislative and regulatory proposals, analyzes alternative proposals, as well as provides strategic advice and technical assistance to governance, affiliates, member-leaders, and other departments.

EPP leads the work of NEA's strategic priority of Increasing Educator Voice, Influence, and Professional Authority, including supporting state and local affiliates and members in the implementation of the federal k-12 education law, the Every Student Succeeds Act. EPP works to support educators by developing resources to support educators, schools, families, and communities to build opportunities for all students to succeed. The independent department also has resources and supports for schools identified for school improvement under ESSA, including a needs assessment and resources to understand the processes of school improvement.

EPP spearheaded the development of the Great Public Schools (GPS) Indicators

Framework to help answer the question of how to recognize the critical elements of a great public school. The department has a desk operation that aligns with several of the Great Public Schools criteria, such as school readiness, family and community engagement, learning conditions, testing and accountability, federal funding, and resource equity.

EPP staff have expertise in the following current issues facing our members: closing opportunity, equity, and access gaps for students, instructional leadership, special and gifted education, high school transitions/career technical education, higher education, vouchers/right wing attacks, and alternative public school options (including community schools, magnet schools, charters, magnets, and extended day/year). EPP also drives student-centered policy changes for reauthorizations of federal legislation and the implementation process for relevant statutes and regulations (Elementary and Secondary Education Act, Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, Higher Education Act, and the Perkins Career and Technical Education Act).

HARRIS-AIKENS, DONNA, *senior director*
SENER, ELIC, *manager*
BARNETT, STEPHANIE
CASTANON, ANGELICA
COUNCIL, THAIS
DONFRANCESCO, CHRISTINE
EUBANKS, SHYRELLE
FOLEY, MARY BETH
HOLMES, ALEXIS
MAYVILLE, MELISSA
NOGAN, SUSAN

RILEY, JOHN
SINGH, BIANCA
SMITH, MARK
TATE, ROBERT (BOB)
ZEMBAR, THOMAS

CENTER FOR GREAT PUBLIC SCHOOLS

The Center for Great Public Schools (CGPS) is the umbrella division for all NEA departments and work teams responsible for implementing the professional practice and quality components of NEA's Strategic Plan. Specifically, the center works to build a system of Association-convened, educator-led professional learning and supports for all educators across their careers. Center departments coordinate their work to develop and test new professional supports, identify and cultivate supports developed by affiliates and external organizations, sustain a system to track and disseminate these supports and partner with affiliates to scale and spread successful programs and resources.

CGPS staff are available to provide technical assistance to NEA affiliates. The Center works with partners to build an education system that values a quality, professionalized educator workforce. The Center administers several grant programs focused on supporting educator professional quality and student-focused innovative affiliate projects, including Great Public Schools (GPS) Fund grants and GPS state and local grants.

CGPS collaborates with George Washington University to support the NEA archives located in the Gelman Library.

(GWU Contact: Vakil Smallen (NEA Archivist): 202-334-1371, smallen@gwu.edu).

COONS, ANDY, *senior director*
BOYD, DAVID, *grants & special projects manager*
JARRETT, JOYCE, *business affairs manager*
BROOKS, DARLENE
FINDLAY, CHRIS
FLOYD, RICHARD
HOPKINS, BARBARA
JOHNSON, CHRISTOPHER
JOHNSON, KAREN
SCOTT, SHAWN
STEPHENSON, ALTAMEADE (MEADIE)
TENTION, TSHARRE
THOMAS, CHRISTOPHER

Education Support Professional Quality

The Education Support Professional Quality (ESPQ) department is committed to supporting the professional quality and growth of NEA's nearly 500,000 ESP members.

ESPQ works to elevate the ESP professions by developing, implementing, and promoting best practices and policies that enhance ESPs' effectiveness in meeting the needs of the whole student. ESPs, who make up one-third of the education workforce, meet the needs of the whole student by keeping students healthy, safe, engaged, supported, and challenged, ensuring positive educational outcomes. ESPQ provides programs and resources to help ESPs become empowered leaders, accomplished professionals, and critical members of a high quality education workforce.

The department services members and advances the ESP profession by:

- Supporting the implementation of the ESP Professional Growth Continuum (PGC) which defines the standards of professionalism for ESP across all nine career families.

- Developing and sharing programs and resources (e.g. webinars, micro-credentials, trainings and publications) that support ESP learning and professional growth. Important areas of focus include: mentoring, effective paraeducator-teacher teams, leadership, and protecting against privatization.

- Providing resources to state and local affiliates to develop innovative programs that promote ESP as vital partners in student success.

- Offering technical assistance and policy review, and developing new professional learning products and resources that enhance local and state affiliate capacity to serve the professional needs of ESP members.

- Supporting members who serve on standards and policymaking bodies, task forces, and boards that focus on the various segments of the ESP professional growth continuum.

PARKER, AMBER, *director*

BARCHAK, TIMOTHY

BRINKLEY, JESSICA

CONNOR, LISA

HWANG-FRIEDMAN, GRACE

VU, DOROTHY

YOUNG, JENNIE

Teacher Quality

The Teacher Quality (TQ) department is committed to the idea that quality teaching is a critical factor that affects student learning and seeks to help teachers achieve high standards of practice and maintain those standards throughout their careers.

Teacher Quality develops policies, products, services, and information that support the professional growth of NEA members, increase the diversity of the teaching workforce, and advance promising models of teacher recruitment, preparation, licensure, advanced certification, teacher leadership, and other forms of professional supports.

The department serves members and advances the profession by:

- Providing resources to state and local affiliates to develop innovative programs that promote teacher quality.

- Supporting NEA's Aspiring Educator program.

- Offering technical assistance and policy review, and developing new professional learning products and resources that enhance local and state affiliate capacity to serve the professional needs of members.

- Working with national partners on the development and promotion of rigorous standards and adequate support for the preparation, licensure, induction, advanced certification, teacher leadership, and quality professional learning of teachers.

- Providing access to information on effective practice, promising programs and strategies, teacher quality standards and support systems, and relevant, timely research.

- Supporting members who serve on standards and policymaking bodies, task forces, and boards that focus on the various segments of the teacher development continuum, such as: new teacher recruitment; preparation and accreditation; induction and mentoring; licensure; National Board Certification; continuing professional learning; teacher evaluation; teacher leadership; and quality educator workforce.

- Supporting local and state affiliates engaged in school improvement models like Community Schools.

PREJEAN, ANDREA, *director*

COFFMAN, ANN, *manager*

BIXLER, BRANDY

CAIN, TIFFANY

DAVIN, LINDA

DORRINGTON, ADRIANE

GIUNTA, ANDREA

GRIFFIN HENSON, BRANITA

HICKS, BARBARA

KHAN-BAKER, AMBEREEN

LOCKE, JENNIFER

MARTINEZ, LUIS-GUSTAVO

PATTERSON, RICHELLE

SERRETTE, KYLE

WEST, BLAKE

YILMAZ, SONIA JASSO

NEA Aspiring Educators Program

IMMERMAN, RACHEL, *chairperson*

The NEA Aspiring Educators Program operates under three core values: teacher quality, political action, and community service. The program helps NEA affiliates

strengthen services to Aspiring Educator members and coordinates efforts to attract diverse students to the teaching profession. Staff provide technical assistance to state affiliate organizers and other NEA departments on student issues as well as organizing Aspiring Educator members and developing student leaders. Staff administer the student grant program and deliver a combined Leadership and Professional Development Conference held prior to the NEA Representative Assembly. This conference is designed to build membership, develop leaders, and enhance teacher quality.

CENTER FOR ORGANIZING

202-822-7710

The goal of the NEA Center for Organizing is to partner with affiliates to promote a practice and habit of organizing to engage members and to identify and develop leaders at all levels of the Association to take active roles in advocating for our students and members. The Center is focused on growing membership and building sustainable capacity in local and state affiliates and provides support to the National Council of State Educators Associations as well as the National Council of Urban Education Associations. The Center administers a variety of programs to support state and local affiliates and delivers training to develop the organizing skills of our staff and leaders.

The Senior Director of the Center for Organizing is responsible for the overall management and coordination of NEA's organizing and affiliate relationships.

Management

TESTERMAN, JIM, *senior director*
 ISRAEL, TOM, *director, state affiliate growth and strategic field opportunities*
 ALLEN, NATHAN, *associate director, affiliate local growth and strength*
 SWOBODA, DEBRA, *director, national council of state education associations*
 NENTL-BLOOM, LISA, *associate director, state affiliate relations and growth—zone 1*
 KEE, PHADRA, *associate director, state affiliate relations and growth—zone 2*
 BURNS, JASON, *associate director, state affiliate relations and growth—zone 3*
 CASE, MELISSA, *associate director, state affiliate relations and growth—zone 4*
 BENNET, MATTHEW, *local growth manager*
 SCHOETTLE, MICHAEL, *local growth manager*
 CURTIS, YOLANDA, *manager for business affairs*

Field Staff

AFI, NAS I.
 ANDERSON, KIMBERLY
 ANTHONY, CASEY
 ARMSTRONG II, ELIJAH
 BALDWIN, AESHA
 BULL, BENJAMIN
 BYRD, SHARIZE
 BYRNE, KATRINA
 CAHOON, CECIL
 CARBAJAL, ERICK
 CASTANON LUNA, ANTONIO
 CONLON, JAMES
 COX, FLOYD
 CRENSHAW, TODD

DUPLISEA, BRIAN
 ESLINGER, EVAN
 FLEMING, DONNA
 FOISY, MICHELLE
 GUNDERSON, NATHANIEL
 GUTIERREZ, MICHELLE
 HASSE, CHARLES
 HEATH, EMILY
 HOLMES, ELLEN
 JOHNSON, LATOYA
 JULIO, NILKA
 KELLER, SHEILA
 LILYQUIST, CANDACE
 LINN, FRANCES
 MALARZ, MARILYN
 MANNY, LINDA
 MCCLUSKEY, TIMOTHY
 NILES, NICHOLAS
 O'BRIEN, MARALYN
 PADILLA, DOMINIC
 PICONE, ELIZABETH
 RIVERA, JORGE
 ROHLFING, PAUL
 ROLLO, CAITLIN
 ROSENQUIST, ERIC
 SETTLE JR., CHRISTOPHER
 SIMPSON, AMY
 SLEDGE, JAMES
 THOMPSON, RHONDA
 THORNTON, FRANK
 WILBORN, COREY
 WILK, VALERIE
 WITZLER, PETER

Program, Data, Financial, Digital, and Administrative Staff

ABRAHAM, DEBRA
 BARKLEY, TOCCARO
 BERRIAN, MARIE
 BROWN, EVETTE

CONLEY, JUSTIN
EARL, DENARD
HOLBROOK, SHARON
MEDINA, KARLA
MORENO, BARBARA
MONTGOMERY-ROBINSON, MAY
SMITH, KELVIN
SPENCER, ASHLEY
WILLIAMS, MELLISA
ZANDERS, PHILLIP

CENTER FOR ADVOCACY

The Center for Advocacy creates the structures and opportunities for our leaders and members to participate in decision-making about federal, state, and local education policy that advances student-centered teaching and learning, creates equity for students in public education, and elevates the education profession.

Areas of longstanding NEA advocacy work include supporting and advancing collective bargaining as a positive tool to improve the quality of public education and the respect, dignity, and professional status of NEA members' lives and livelihoods; advocacy at the state and federal levels to promote retirement and health care security; advocacy at the federal and intergovernmental levels to promote NEA's Legislative Program; providing advocacy tools to affiliates to elect pro-public education leaders and enact policies at the state and local level to strengthen public education; providing legal services and administering the NEA liability insurance programs; and monitoring trends and providing leadership regarding human and civil rights issues facing students of color, as well as

conducting joint advocacy with partner organizations around shared core values and advocacy priorities, particularly those priorities which impact poor students and their families, as well as marginalized student populations.

KUSLER, MARY, *senior director*
ROBILLARD, LISA, *manager for business affairs*

Financial and Administrative Staff

BARNES, SHADÉ
HAMILTON, MIKHAIL
KNIGHT, LAVERNE
MAYO, KATRINA
MONTAGUE, CYNTHIA
STEELE, TRICIA

Collective Bargaining and Member Advocacy

Collective Bargaining and Member Advocacy delivers programs and services that safeguard members' employment rights, protect members from professional liability, and support state affiliates on collective bargaining, compensation, health care, and retirement issues. The department also leads the Association's work on bargaining for the common good, student-centered bargaining, and advocacy.

The Collective Bargaining and Compensation staff provides support to state and local affiliates to preserve and expand collective bargaining rights for education employees and to improve members' compensation and benefits (including pension and health care benefits). Training, consultation, databases,

software applications, publications, and educational programs are provided to assist state affiliates. In addition, state and local grants are available to support student-centered bargaining/advocacy initiatives.

Legal Services Programs staff administers the Kate Frank/DuShane Unified Legal Services Program, which provides reimbursement of legal defense services to protect members' employment rights, and the Educators Employment Liability Program, which provides professional liability insurance for members who are sued for damages due to incidents arising out of their employment. Members may access either of these programs by contacting their local UniServ staff person or the legal services office of their state affiliate. Other legal services programs include the Fidelity Bond Program, which protects the Association at all levels from loss of funds due to theft or employee dishonesty, the Association Professional Liability Program, which protects local, state, and national Association officers and staff from personal financial liability when they are sued as a result of their work for the Association, and the Attorney Referral Program, which assists NEA members in obtaining personal (not employment-related) legal services at a reduced cost.

TEMPLETON, DALE, *director*
 BEALLOR, BRIAN
 BREAUX, BRANDON
 CROWLEY, SHARON
 GRANADOS, ANGELA
 HAIRSTON, MICHAEL

HASKINS, KAREEMA
 HOLMES, CHARLES
 JEWELL, ANDY
 MAGID, MARCY
 MUHAMMAD, AARON
 SOLOMON, JOEL

Government Relations

Government Relations (GR) supports the Association's efforts to strengthen early childhood education, public schools, colleges, and universities through federal legislation and policies. Lobbyists work with Congress to advance the NEA Legislative Program and address priorities of NEA members, who also engage Congress digitally and in back-home advocacy. The GR team also works with other national organizations that have a stake in the future of public education in order to support greater opportunities for all students regardless of zip code, counter attacks on public education, and influence education and social justice policy debates.

Federal Advocacy

Through its federal advocacy efforts, GR:

- Proactively lobbies for legislation that advances pro-public education and social justice policies and defends against anti-public education initiatives; works within the Center for Advocacy, Center for Great Public Schools, and the Center for Social Justice to draft legislation and analyze proposals; develops talking points for use on Capitol Hill; provides written support or opposition for key bills; identifies and helps to prepare pro-public education witnesses for hearings, etc.

- Works to build and strengthen relationships with key members of Congress on both sides of the aisle.
- Works in coalition with other numerous national organizations that share a stake in the future success of public education.
- Provide updates to and assists NEA members, governance, affiliates, and staff on federal legislative activity impacting educators, students, and public education.
- Creates annual Legislative Report Card rating members of Congress on their education-related votes and actions.
- Coordinates with Community Advocacy and Partnership Engagement (CAPE) and Human and Civil Rights (HCR) departments to educate and provide resources to national intergovernmental organizations on federal issues and NEA's perspective, and to leverage NEA's federal legislative policy agenda.

EGAN, MARC, *director*
TRINCA, KIMBERLY JOHNSON, *manager*
DRISCOLL, CHRISTIN
JOHNSON, SYLVIA
LAU, RONNY
MOLDAUER, BARBARA
REDDICK WHITE, PORTIA
STEWART, PHYZZELL
WILLIAMS, COREY

Campaigns and Elections

Campaigns and Elections (CE) is responsible for partnering with state affiliates and key allies to help create political conditions for policies that positively impact students, schools, and working families. CE staff, both in the field and

at headquarters, work with state affiliates in a variety of ways, including assisting in strategic and long-term campaign planning, analyzing state survey research results, and collaborating on the development of member engagement plans and in the development and implementation of strategies to support candidate elections, as well as legislative and issue campaigns important to NEA. CE tracks state-level activity of public education opponents, and providing access to a national collection of polling, cutting-edge campaign tools, and research data. Other staff duties entail reviewing ballot initiative campaign plans, vetting consultants and vendors, and recruiting member and non-member activists to advance Association priorities.

PUGH, CARRIE, *director*
ROGERS, KIM, *manager*
STOLTZ, GAIL, *manager*

Field Operations – Campaigns and Elections

Campaign staff works with affiliates on planning for legislative and electoral, state and local efforts, and focuses on strategies that cover multiple election and legislative cycles. They provide expertise and strategic counsel on ballot and candidate campaigns, campaign structure and tools, member engagement, state legislative campaigns, and issue advocacy at the state and federal level. The staff works directly with affiliates, Association members, strategic coalitions with national and state labor and progressive allies, as part of an integrated national team to

enhance effectiveness in grassroots political activities and legislative advocacy.

PUGH, CARRIE, *director*
 GARRAMONE-MASON, LYNNE
 HEDGEPEETH, LEE
 HILL, ROB
 HOLLAND, AMBER
 LEON, JASON
 MAHAFFEY, MEAGAN
 MENDIOLA, KATRINA
 PIROZZI, ANGELIQUE
 SALICE, DOMINIQUE
 SWEENEY, JAKE

Campaign Planning and Partnerships

The Campaign Planning and Partnerships unit engages in strategic planning and evaluation for campaigns and manages the key external political partnerships and funding for our work with allies in the political arena. The team shares information and resources with NEA and affiliate staff provided through national partnerships. The team also works to leverage important resources from key partnerships that provide necessary information and vehicles to our state affiliates, including coordination with organizations such as party committees (DNC, DSCC, DCCC, DGA, DAGA, DLCC), Progress Now, For Our Future, The Majority Institute, State Victory Fund, Youth Engagement Fund, Project New America, America Votes, and Atlas. The team helps build infrastructure and assesses the landscape for independent public campaigns.

ROGERS, KIM, *manager*
 STOLTZ, GAIL, *manager*

FARFAGLIA, RICK
 HARRIS, ADAM
 MCINERNEY, RAY
 NAVARRO, LUIS
 REILLY, DAN

NEA Fund for Children and Public Education/PAC

The PAC unit works closely with the campaign and member engagement team to grow and facilitate the voluntary membership and total dollars of The NEA Fund for Children and Public Education (NEA Fund) to ensure that NEA members have a strong voice in Washington, DC. Additionally, NEA's online fundraising program, a state-specific collaboration, facilitates greater member involvement and communication, and builds state and local PAC fundraising capacity. The work of the team includes fundraising, and PAC Council operations including PAC Guidelines, recommendations, and contributions, which are all housed here. The unit also works closely with the Government Relations lobbying team on federal candidate screening and requests.

ROGERS, KIM, *manager*
 COPPERSMITH, KARI

Ballot Measure/Legislative Crises (BMLC) Fund and Affiliate Defense

Staff who coordinate and oversee the work of the BMLC target legislative crisis and ballot measure assistance to support affiliates, and review and assess campaign plans and budgets as requests arrive. The staff works in coalition with key national partners to provide strategic guidance and

national campaign assistance as needed. Staff also regularly engages in strategic coalitions with national and state labor and progressive allies, such as the national state battles table and Ballot Initiative Strategy Center, to leverage resources and address common concerns.

STOLTZ, GAIL, *manager*

HARRIS, ADAM

MCINERNEY, RAY

STEINMETZ, RUTH

Member Engagement

This unit engages and builds our member activists and enhances NEA campaign infrastructure. Member-to-member engagement, application of data and research, cutting-edge campaign tools (e.g., Hustle), and online and offline campaign tactics are tested and measured. The campaign unit stays on top of and tests new campaign tools as well as historically proven tactics and is responsible for strategic and data-driven assessment of member activists. This team serves as the key to centralizing and building the concept of an Activist Continuum that moves member activists and prospects along a continuum around key issues and campaigns by measuring their type of action, frequency, and levels of engagement. The team also works closely with the Center for Organizing, Center for Communications, Government Relations, and partners with affiliates on member engagement.

ROGERS, KIM, *manager*

CABRAL, LINDA

COPPERSMITH, KARI

MAYEAUX, LAUREN

State Revenue Research (Tax Policy, Economic Policy, Funding for Education– TEF)

TEF developed as an idea to help state affiliates coordinate three areas of state policy: tax policy, economic policy, and school funding. The purpose of TEF is to help affiliates connect the three areas together for state legislatures and the general public, demonstrating that education funding has a positive impact on state resources, and that tax and economic policy have a direct effect on school funding. The TEF team works with state affiliates in a variety of methods. The primary goal is to help educate affiliates to educate their legislatures, affiliate leaders, and the general public on “Investing tax resources in the state services (education, public service, et al), benefits the economy and the community as a whole.” Such investment comes from strong tax policy decisions and economic policy decisions that do not allow public tax dollars to go into private hands without generating a strong ROI for the state. The TEF team works in a variety of ways. It provides training, research, resources, and other forms of support to state affiliates. The TEF team is available to help analyze tax and economic policies, speak to legislatures and government staff, train affiliates in how to train leaders and others in popular economics, and other projects related to the TEF structure. TEF also produces research and works with outside resources to assist state affiliates.

STOLTZ, GAIL, *manager*

HOLMES, DWIGHT

LOTKE, ERIC
 PETKO, MICHAEL

CENTER FOR SOCIAL JUSTICE

The Center for Social Justice continues the Association's proud legacy of, and ongoing passion for, advancing social justice advocacy, with a particular focus on racial justice in education. The Center aligns the work of NEA's Human and Civil Rights (HCR) and Community Advocacy and Partnership Engagement (CAPE) departments with that of the Center for Advocacy, Center for Organizing, the Office of General Counsel, and others to support state and local affiliates with advancing local action for social and racial justice to expand opportunity for our nation's students, their families, and the educators who support them.

The Center for Social Justice focuses on engaging our members, leadership, and community partners on a variety of social justice advocacy issues—including rooting out systemic racism in our society and institutions, upholding LGBTQ rights, dismantling the school-to-prison pipeline, defending voting rights, promoting environmental justice, and advancing culturally relevant education for all students to ensure that students from all backgrounds are equipped with the opportunities and resources they need to learn. The Center supports, uplifts, and resources direct member-led advocacy around racial and social justice through our online learning and engagement platform, www.neaedjustice.org.

The Center's departments provide specialized technical assistance and social justice advocacy tools to state and local affiliates through our leadership development programs, community organizing efforts, community partner alliances, member engagement, and professional development training. The Center seeks to support and advance grassroots social justice movements by 1) promoting individual and collective action, 2) lifting member voices, 3) supporting policies that serve marginalized students, their families, and their school communities, and 4) showcasing member engagement with families and organizations in school communities to improve equal access to a quality public education for students of color.

INCLÁN, ROCÍO, *senior director*
 RICHARDSON, ALEXANDRIA, *manager*
 BAIRES, ELIZABETH
 HAYNES, AISHA
 PÉREZ, FÉLIX

Community Advocacy and Partnership Engagement

202-822-7364

The Community Advocacy and Partnership Engagement Department (CAPE) focuses on fostering strategic partnerships and developing external relationships with communities and community organizations that share a common interest in positively and profoundly impacting public education. Through strategic partnerships, NEA aspires to develop and implement support, at every level (local, state, and national) for students in the public education system. We have many partners at

the national level, and we seek to connect those partners to our affiliates to pursue Great Public Schools for Every Student, as well as enhance the mutual capacity and advocacy effectiveness of our affiliates, members, and partners. We also provide full profiles and research to affiliates about potential partners, as well as provide technical assistance to affiliates that seek to expand their relationships and engagement with community organizations.

Through coordinated joint actions, CAPE seeks to increase and enhance the Association's rich history of advocacy for public education, racial justice, and social justice. We seek to garner community support for policies and other measures that will provide equal access to a quality public education, improve teaching and learning conditions, attract and retain the most talented and diverse career educators, secure adequate and equitable funding for schools, and advance a more just society through the activism of our members and joint advocacy with our partners. We maintain close working relationships with organizations at the national level that represent ethnic-minority constituencies, civil rights organizations, and intergovernmental organizations to jointly advocate policy priorities that are of concern to NEA members and our partners.

Through collective action, CAPE raises the voices of NEA members and communities of color to organize around progressive civic and social justice issues to ensure children of color access to a quality public education. In particular, we work collaboratively with other NEA departments and our Center for Organizing to identify opportunities to help our members and

local affiliates engage in community outreach and organizing to improve education opportunities and results for all students. We train NEA members to lead community engagement and organizing about public education, which often serves as the first step toward communities coming together to collaboratively plan strategies to improve opportunities for students and the quality of public education in the community. The department awards grants to state and local affiliates that seek to engage the community around raising student achievement and developing school improvement plans, as well as enhance our members' and the communities' social justice activism. We also guide affiliates in conducting community organizing scans to identify potential partners for advocacy efforts.

Additional information on CAPE tools and resources, NEA strategic partnerships, our community advocacy work, as well as information on CAPE Grants can be found at www.nea.org/mcop.

SCOTT, MERWYN, *director*
ARRIGO, DORRIE
CAHEE, BRANDON
GONZALES, MELODY
GRISSOM, STACEY
OLSSON, ELIZABETH
OSAHWEE, SEDELTA
THAMMARATH, MONICA

Human and Civil Rights

202-822-7700

Human and Civil Rights (HCR) understands that education advocacy, racial, and social justice go hand in hand as we work to support an increasingly diverse group

of students and educators who must feel welcome and valued in our public schools. To advance the call of equity for all and create inclusive, welcoming, and affirming school climates, HCR provides advocacy materials utilizing an online platform; and classroom tools and resources as well as training content for NEA members and affiliates on a range of education justice issues that impact students, communities, and educators. HCR issues include advocacy for English Language Learners, creating safe and welcoming school climates, countering the impact of child poverty, advocating for immigration reform, LG-BTQ rights, racial justice, environmental justice, and ending the school-to-prison pipeline. In partnership with state and local affiliates, HCR identifies and engages emerging leaders and activists within the Association and amplifies their voices via its online member engagement platform, NEA EdJustice (www.neaedjustice.org).

HCR also serves as the lead department to provide technical assistance and support to state and local affiliates as they engage on racial justice issues in education through training, strategic planning, and guidance.

Through its training programs, HCR:

- Focuses on members of color and women to prepare and support them on their journey to assume leadership roles within the Association.
- Expands the capacity of members to serve students from diverse cultural and ethnic backgrounds (cultural competence).
- Helps members embrace and take full advantage of diversity as an asset in classrooms and schools.

- Engages members in racial and social justice advocacy work.

The department supports the work of four NEA committees: Ethnic Minority Affairs (EMAC), Human and Civil Rights Awards, Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity (SOGI), and Women's Issues (WIC).

The department is responsible for coordinating and producing two events prior to the NEA Representative Assembly: the Conference on Racial and Social Justice and the Human and Civil Rights Awards Program to honor individuals and affiliates that stand up for racial and social justice and human and civil rights.

NEA Human and Civil Rights manages the following online resources:

- NEA EdJustice: www.neaedjustice.org
- Educators for Social Justice: www.nea.org/hcr
- NEA Human and Civil Rights Awards: www.nea.org/hcrawards
- NEA Conference on Racial and Social Justice: www.nea.org/racialsocialjustice
- CSJ Professional Development Website: www.neacsjpd.org

LAWSON, HARRY, *director*
 BENZON, HILARIO, *manager*
 BRISSON, ANTHONY
 DORSEY, AARON
 HARRIS, MAKEDA
 JONES, ROBIN
 LUONGO, STEPHANIE
 MANNING, TANISHA
 NEPHEW, SHANNON
 REDDY, SHILPA
 RIOS, PAMELA

CENTER FOR COMMUNICATIONS

202-822-7200

NEA's Center for Communications provides integrated, full-service communication services that support the work of the Association's strategic initiatives and engage and mobilize members and the public to serve the Association's mission. The Center aligns its programmatic work into tracks that support the major initiatives of the Association.

OLIVER, RAMONA, *senior director*

Track 1— CFA Comms: Political and Advocacy Campaigns

Campaigns and initiatives related to politics, elections, legislative and legal issues, and federal, state, and local advocacy.

MISTEREK, MICHAEL, *associate director*
MAIERS, STACI

Track 2 – GPS Comms: Empowered Educators for Successful Students

Campaigns and initiatives related to the Every Student Succeeds Act, ensuring members are aware and active in developing policies and programs that best help students succeed. This track promotes NEA and affiliate resources and programs that prepare members to be able to reach, teach, and inspire their students at every stage of members' careers.

SPEIGHT, ANITRÁ, *associate director*
BUSSER, CELESTE
CAMPOS, CHRISTIANA

Track 3 - SaGE Comms: State Affiliate and Governance Engagement

Campaigns and initiatives to support strategic engagement and capacity building for NEA affiliate and governance leadership development.

CARTER, RENÉ, *manager*
ALVAREZ, BRENDA
BUSSER, CELESTE
CHOVAN, MICHELLE
JORDAN, AMY

Track 4 - Organizing Comms: Communications for Growth and Strength Organizing

Campaigns and initiatives related to supporting national and local growth and issue organizing; also provides support to state and local affiliates to expand organizing communications capacity.

HOFTEIG, ERIN, *manager*
ALVAREZ, BRENDA
CONLEY, JUSTIN
MORENO, BARBARA
SMITH, ALLEN RICHARD
WASHINGTON, BRIAN

Track 5 – CSJ Comms: Racial and Social Justice Communications Campaigns

Campaign and initiatives related to racial and social justice that provide integrated internal and external communications on awareness, education, and activism around racism and educational injustice.

CHAVERS, STEPHEN, *associate director*
GONZALEZ, MIGUEL

In addition to the strategic campaigns the Center for Communications operates several key operational teams that provide core enterprise communication services.

Business Operations

Business Operations provides Center-wide management of business operations and administrative services. It is also responsible for the coordination of budget planning and implementation, programmatic work plans, and governance reporting.

SCOTT, TONYA, *manager*
 GRIFFIN, HEATHER
 OGEDENGBE, JOY
 SMITH, TONI
 TURNER, KIA

Creative Services

Creative Services provides creative strategies and art direction as well as full-service in-house design, print, digital, video, and audio design and production services and is responsible for managing the Association's brand standards.

CHIVERS, STEPHEN, *associate director*
 COSENZE, CHRIS
 GREEN, DARRIUS
 KEHS, CATY
 KIRBY, PARKS RAMONA
 LEWIS, ERIC
 POWELL, ASHLEY
 NUGENT, VANESSA
 ROBERTS, JEFF

Digital Engagement

Digital Engagement informs, engages, and mobilizes members and external audiences through digital communication—online, e-mail, social media, and mobile platforms—including the Association's website, nea.org.

KIESA, JESS, *manager*
 JORDAN, AMY
 LOGAN, REBECCA
 LOPEZ, CHRISTIAN
 REED, TIM
 SAMUELS, NATIEKA
 WAGNER, ERIN

Editorial and Publications

Editorial and Publications publishes *NEA Today*, the nation's largest education magazine (circulation over 3 million) and NEAToday.org, the Association's daily news site. Other print and online publications include *NEA Today for NEA-Retired*, *NEA Today for Aspiring Educators*, *The Advocate*, and *Thought and Action* (for Higher Education members), as well as e-newsletters such as *Works4Me* and *NEA Today Express*.

GRANT, STEVEN, *associate director*
 SPENCE, EARLINE, *manager*
 CHOVAN, MICHELLE
 FLANNERY, MICHELLE
 FUNDERBURK, TAMMY
 LEIGH, LISA
 LITVINOV, AMANDA
 LONG, CINDY
 ROSALES, JOHN
 ROWE, JUDY
 WALKER, TIM

Public Brand & Engagement

Public Brand and Engagement is responsible for message research (polling, surveys, and focus groups) message development, and message training for the Association. It also manages paid advertising for the association including the national brand campaign.

SPEIGHT, ANITRÁ, *associate director*
SEIFERT, ERICA
WELLS, ANNIE

CENTER FOR INNOVATION AND TECHNOLOGY

NEA's Center for Innovation and Technology (CIT) provides critical services and member support to NEA and its affiliates. CIT's general areas of responsibilities and critical services include, but are not limited to:

- Partnering with NEA leadership, determining long-term technology strategies and policies.
- Consulting with NEA Centers, affiliates, and departmental units to evaluate their IT requirements, capabilities, and requests.
- Strategic planning, management, and oversight of the IT infrastructure, resources, and services.
- Assisting NEA units and affiliates in the adoption, learning, and implementation of CIT-supported systems.
- Providing ongoing customer service support for Association systems.
- Supporting members through information technology, state affiliate business offices, and other NEA organizations regarding business process flow analysis,

system design, and business (including financial) applications software.

Enterprise Data and Information Strategies and Information Technology Services are the two departments within the Center for Innovation and Technology.

WHITE, KAREN, *deputy executive director*
GREENE, EMMANUELLA, *business operations manager*
WILLIAMS, RO'CHELLE, *executive confidential assistant*
GOODE, TORRIE
JACKSON, JEANNETTE

Enterprise Data and Information Strategies

Driven by a vision of adding value to the practice and professions of our members, the NEA Enterprise Data and Information Strategy (EDIS) department leads the enterprise strategy for the successful application of the new NEA360 technology. The department works in close collaboration with state affiliates and is responsible for the planning, management, and development of the platform. Simultaneously, EDIS leads the design and implementation of the adoption programs that will support NEA Centers and state and local affiliates in learning how to use the new system and leverage its applications to engage with members. EDIS directs analytics, strategy, and operations providing data analyses for affiliates while evolving the Association's capacity to deeply understand the interests and preferences of members. With input from across the NEA enterprise, EDIS will continually enhance

system quality through assessments of system users and through technical improvements. The department also provides training and facilitates dialogue across system users to share the ideas and successes that advance the organization's goals. The department's work covers NEA headquarters, state affiliates, and NEA-related organizations (NEA Member Benefits and the NEA Foundation).

GARCÍA, KRISTOFER (KRIS), *director*
 BURKE, ROBERT (BOB), *manager*
 SNOW, DOUGLAS (DOUG), *manager*
 WEXLER, NICOLE, *manager*
 BERTOCCI, KIMBERLY
 CHOI, JOANNA
 DEPP PURVIS, RITA
 FLAHERTY, JOHN
 FRATTINI-ADAMS, KELLI
 GARDNER, BONNIE
 HAMMOND, JOSEPH
 ICHWANTORO, KRISTINA (KRICKET)
 JONES, JAMES
 LEMUS CHAVARRIA, LINDA
 MITCHELL-GOODE, KRYSTAL
 PREM, UDAYAN
 RANGARAJAN, KAVITA
 ROGERS, JAN
 SARANAC, PAULA
 SENDER, NATHAN
 SUDHAKAR, CHAITRA
 YOUMANS, SHARON

Information Technology Services

202-822-7501

Information Technology Services (ITS) provides state-of-the-art information technology tools that help NEA and affiliates maximize the Association's resources to

promote their agenda, conduct day-today business, and leverages the Internet to recruit and serve members efficiently and effectively. ITS maintains a technical infrastructure of networks, servers, security, databases, systems software, Internet connectivity, and disaster recovery plans to support the operation of the information systems.

FUTCHKO, ROSE, *director*
 HARDEY, SUSAN, *manager*
 KILIAN, TOD, *manager*
 WILLIAMS, STEVEN, *manager*
 AGALA, ROBERT
 ASI, NASSER
 BLAKE, RICHARD
 BOPANA, KRISHNA
 BRINKLEY JR., HENRY
 CLARK, AARON
 COMPTON, STEVEN
 CONNER III, TROY
 COTTERILL, PETER
 GARRETT, SCHALOYN
 HUNTER, ALVIN
 HURLBURT, MICHAEL
 JIMENEZ, PIERRE
 JOHN, ANIL
 JOHNSON JR., ALFRED
 KALAHASTI, THULASI
 KANG, ANDREW
 KENDRICK, GORDON
 KOTHANDARAMAN, RAJAN
 KUZNESOV, ANNA
 LEWIS, DARVYN
 LIKAMBI, BISMARCK
 MAUER, ANDREW
 MCCORMICK, ARTHUR (MAC)
 MERWIN, THOMAS
 MORENO, LEONARDO
 NGUYEN, DANH K.

NICHOLS, HASHIM
PUDOTA, HARIKA
RACHAMALLU, BHAGYA
RAUL, ROBIN
ROMERO, RENATO
SHREFFLER, TIMOTHY
TATINENI, JAGADEEP
TRAN, TUAN (ANDY)
VAZQUEZ, MICHAEL
VESELKOVA, OLGA
WEBER, EMANUEL
WEITZEL, DEREK
WHALEN, R K.
WILLIAMS, IAN

CENTER FOR ENTERPRISE STRATEGY

The Center for Enterprise Strategy (CES) is the newly created Center encompassing information gathering, analytics, and application. The Center more closely aligns data and research in the analysis, articulation, and advancement of organizational strategy. CES also brings together the existing Strategy and Research departments to meet NEA's organizational needs for research and information-based strategy development and execution, and to continue to advance enterprise-wide innovation efforts. CES is focused on Association-wide integration efforts and leadership in using good information to make smart decisions.

Data and Analytics, Research, and Strategy are the three departments under the Center for Enterprise Strategy.

WRIGHT, JOHN, *senior director*
GREENE, EMMANUELLA, *business operations manager*
LAYE, RANDY

Data and Analytics

The Data and Analytics Team is made up of data experts previously assigned to other Centers now coming together in the interests of alignment, cohesion, and efficiencies to meet data and analytical needs for the entire enterprise.

BUNCH, IRA, *manager*
HOFFMAN, NATHAN
LANDEROS, JULIETTA (JULIE)
MAYHEW, GENEVIEVE (GENNY)

Research

The Research Department serves NEA and its affiliates by providing the research and analytic support necessary to inform strategic decision-making and achieve growth and strength. Specifically, NEA Research:

- Compiles, analyzes, and disseminates data from federal, state, and local agencies, including producing Rankings & Estimates and data products specific to ESP and higher education.
- Conducts surveys and develops datasets and models to inform program development and educator engagement strategies.
- Conducts program evaluations and collaborates around the development and tracking of metrics to determine program impacts on Association growth and strength.
- Synthesizes and evaluates education research conducted by external organizations and academic scholars.
- Supports local affiliates in conducting member surveys through the OpScan program.

- Consults with other NEA departments and state/local affiliates around research and data needs.

PELIKA, STACEY, *director*

BANERJEE, AMLAN

BLAIS, MARISSA

COSTANZO, REX

HERSHCOPF, MELISSA

KASPAR, MICHAEL

LARA, JULIA

TANG, TIM

TAYLOR, ERIKA

Strategy

The Strategy Department builds strategic systems to enhance leadership's ability to make decisions aligned with NEA's mission, vision, and core values. The department strives to align NEA's programs and services by engaging staff and managing resources to effectively advance the Association's goals and strategic objectives. The department conducts ongoing Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats (SWOT) analysis to examine the forces that affect NEA and public education to determine organizational opportunities and threats to achieve our vision and priorities. The Strategy Department supports all centers and departments in making strategic decisions and aligning work and resources.

WALKER, ANDREA, *associate director*

BUNCH, CARLIN

KENNEDY, LEIGH

WHITING, BROOKE

CENTER FOR GOVERNANCE

202-822-7000

The Center for Governance coordinates and supports a diverse array of Association programmatic and operational concerns and provides strategic counsel to leaders on priority initiatives as well as organization policies and protocols. The Center's six major areas of work include: policy development and implementation; governance and policy support and council business administration; executive correspondence, writing, and strategic scheduling; leadership development; national labor relations; and international relations.

TINES, SABRINA, *senior director*

TALLINGTON, PATRICIA, *manager*

WOFFORD, CORY, *manager*

Policy Development and Implementation

This unit facilitates governance policy-making and supports the deliberative work of the Representative Assembly, Board of Directors, Executive Committee, as well as standing and ad hoc committees. This unit also tracks and reports on governance actions; develops and implements official policy; and communicates Association policies and protocols through technical guidance and official publications.

TINES, SABRINA, *senior director*

BIRKMEIER, PAUL

HERETICK, MARY ALICE

LEWIS, CARRIE

O'BRIEN, NANCY

Governance and Policy Support and Council Business Administration

This unit provides confidential, financial, and administrative services in support of the NEA officers and Executive Committee. Additionally, this unit supports meetings of the Executive Committee, Board of Directors, and NEA's Representative Assembly, and provides business support to three constituent councils.

TINES, SABRINA, *senior director*
TALLINGTON, PATRICIA, *manager*
BARKER, CORRISA
BOWMAN, CELESTE
ELLIS, DONYE'
KELLY, TERESA
PADEN, TINA
SETTLE, ANGEL
WHITE, YVONNE

Executive Correspondence, Writing, and Strategic Scheduling

With the goal of facilitating strong and strategic Association leadership engagement, this unit coordinates and generates content and logistics support for NEA's executive leaders in the areas of speech-writing, scheduling, and also serves as the official correspondence office for the organization.

TINES, SABRINA, *senior director*
EVANS, THERMAN
USSERY, ERNESTINE

Leadership Development

This unit is responsible for developing and driving a strategy to create a distinctive

leadership brand for NEA that supports the development of members to lead in the Association and in their professions, which includes partnership with state and local affiliates; identifying appropriate orientation and skill development for NEA leaders at all levels; developing and maintaining NEA's leadership competency framework; and for the design and convening of NEA's National Leadership Summit.

TINES, SABRINA, *senior director*
WOFFORD, CORY, *manager*
BOYD, MICHELE
DAVIS-CALDWELL, KISHA
HANEY, LOUISA
WASHINGTON, DONALD

National Labor Relations

The Labor Outreach program advances the interests of NEA and its affiliates through outreach and collaboration with other labor organizations. To this end, it coordinates relationships with labor organizations on behalf of NEA and its affiliates; builds partnerships with other unions and organizations representing working men and women in order to advance NEA and affiliate interests; helps position NEA as a central force in the American labor movement; and assists in addressing the unique structure and circumstances of NEA's merged state and local affiliates.

TINES, SABRINA, *senior director*
HERETICK, MARY ALICE

International Relations

202-822-7488

The Office of International Relations manages NEA membership in Education International (EI), articulates NEA policy in international forums, and maintains communication with EI-affiliated national education unions around the world. The office analyzes international education experiences and incorporates learning relevant to NEA's strategic priorities. The office also monitors and works with the United Nations, intergovernmental agencies, and international nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) on issues that affect children, education, the education profession, women, and human and trade union rights.

BILAL-THREATS, DAAIYAH
CHRISTIANSOON, JILL
LI, HELEN

RELATED NEA ORGANIZATIONS

The NEA Foundation

202-822-7840

neafoundation.org

The NEA Foundation is a public charity founded by educators for educators to improve public education for all students. For 50 years, the NEA Foundation has been keeping the promise of public education by providing programs and resources to improve public education for all students. We believe that when educators unleash their own power, ideas, and voices, communities, schools, and students all benefit.

The NEA Foundation receives contributions from corporations, foundations,

and individuals, including educators. We take seriously our commitment to the public school educators and students we serve and our stewardship of the donors who contribute to our work. We are proud that we have received Charity Navigator's highest four-star rating on financial health, accountability, and transparency for the past nine years, a record that places us in the top two percent of all rated charities.

A dynamic public education system is more important than ever—students from all backgrounds rely on it to prepare for college, career, and beyond. Everything the NEA Foundation does is in service to students to provide them the excellent public education they deserve. We accomplish this through grants to improve classroom instruction, by supporting educators' professional growth, and by collaborating with groups, including unions, who share our goals.

To achieve our mission we invest in initiatives that support high-quality instruction and provide critical resources to boost student learning.

Award grants to educators. To improve student learning we provide grants to individual and teams of educators to support instructional practice and professional development across all subject areas and grade levels. By directly funding educator-conceived and led projects, the Foundation enables educators to chart their own courses to solve teaching and learning challenges. The Foundation gleans knowledge from these grants to share what works with the field and to inform our broader body of work. Since 2013, we have awarded more than \$2.2 million in grants,

reaching more than 39,000 educators and 627,000 students in 47 states.

Broaden educators' and students' perspectives by offering our Global Learning Fellowship. We lead an annual, cohort-based professional development program to provide educators with a blend of online, peer, and field-based learning opportunities to prepare themselves and their students for global citizenship. In fall 2018, we published *12 Lessons to Open Classrooms and Minds to the World*, a book with educator-tested, global lesson plans collaboratively developed by our 2018 Global Learning Fellows.

Recognize the extraordinary in public education. We present the Awards for Teaching Excellence at our annual gala to honor the critical work that public school educators do every day. In 2019, we celebrated 46 exemplary educators, all from different states, the kind of educators we want every student to have.

Grow high-quality STEM learning. Our grants increase access to and improve the quality of STEM education in underserved communities. The NEA Foundation invests in educator-led and union-supported STEM programming that encourages students to incorporate STEM learning in their daily lives, academic careers, and professional endeavors. We awarded two \$300,000 multi-year grants in Colorado and Tennessee to increase student engagement and motivation around STEM.

In Hamilton County, TN, the district is investing in the skills of educators through three interrelated initiatives that emphasize project-based STEM learning. These initiatives are enabling a cohort of

educators to act as leaders in schools that are expanding the use of maker spaces.

In Greeley, CO, educators have developed a K–12 framework for instruction, aligned to Next Generation Science Standards, to bring coherence to the way STEM is taught within and across schools. With the support of dedicated STEM teacher leaders, they are piloting this approach in eight schools, with the goal to scale it across the district. A local team of educators, principals, and district administrators designed the framework, which serves as a guide for educators seeking to develop cross-content collaborative lessons. Each of these sites will share best practices to inform educators in other communities.

Provide breakfast to students so they are nourished and ready to learn. We boost students' academic performance, health, and behavior by supporting the Breakfast in the Classroom initiative. During the 2017–18 school year, together with our Partners for Breakfast in the Classroom, we invested in 178 schools to provide breakfast to more than 22,734 underserved students.

Address the unique challenges of equity and access faced by educators and students in rural and remote communities. The Rural and Remote Opportunity Project is our emerging work in North Dakota, South Dakota and Wyoming. With Foundation support, NEA State Affiliates are designing and implementing programs that improve rural and remote students' access to high-quality teaching and learning experiences.

Support a newly established coalition, the Education Civil Rights (ECR)

Alliance, working to ensure schools serve, educate, empower and are safe for all students. The National Center for Youth Law houses the ECR Alliance. The Foundation's investment is being used to engage more educators as informants of the Alliance's work, and to develop resources and tools to help educators protect students' civil rights.

NEA Foundation Board of Directors

SHARON GALLAGHER-FISHBAUGH, *Chair*,
Former President, Utah Education
Association

KEVIN ANDERSON, *Vice-Chair*, SVP,
National Partnerships, Everfi

JOY WHITLOW, *Secretary-Treasurer*,
Chief Financial Officer, Association
of Motor Vehicle Administrators

NICK ARCHULETA, *Representative*,
National Council of State Education
Associations (NCSEA), and President,
North Dakota United

DAAIYAH BILAL-THREATS, Special
Assistant to the Executive Director and
Senior Advisor for Strategic Initiatives,
National Education Association (NEA)

DONNA BLACKMAN, Financial and
Strategic Planning Executive

CRYSTAL BROWN, Vice President
of Communications and Chief
Communications Officer, Howard
University

SEAN PATRICK CORCORAN, Associate
Professor of Economics and Education
Policy, New York University

PEDRO DEJESÚS, JR., Executive Vice
President, General Counsel and
Corporate Secretary, Tampico
Beverages, Inc.

CHRISTIAN DUFFUS, Founder and
Managing Director, LEAF College
Savings, LLC

JEFFREY FREUND, Senior Counsel,
Bredhoff & Kaiser, PLLC

LILY ESKELSEN GARCÍA, President,
National Education Association

PETER H. HECKMAN, Former President
& CEO, Horace Mann Educators
Corporation

JULIAN VASQUEZ HEILIG, Professor,
Educational Leadership and Policy
Studies and Director, Doctorate in
Educational Leadership, California
State University Sacramento

STACEY A. HERNDON, Senior Vice
President and Senior Institutional
Client Advisor, PNC Institutional
Asset Management

PAIGE JOHNSON, K12 Solutions, Amazon
VALERIA LASSITER, Founder and CEO,
Lassiter & Associates, LLC

SARA SNEED, President & CEO, The
NEA Foundation

KATHERINE UNDERWOOD,
Representative, National Council
of Urban Education Associations
(NCUEA), and Educator, Moreno
Valley (CA) Unified School District

SÄNDRA WALKER, *Representative*, NEA
Board of Directors, and Educator,
Lawrence, Kansas Public Schools

ERIC WAYNE, Vice President and Chief
Financial Officer, Consumer Reports

MARYANN WOODS-MURPHY, Gifted
and Talented Specialist (retired),
Nutley Public Schools, and Education
Consultant

CATHY D. ZIER, Executive Vice President,
Education, CareDox, Inc.

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SARA SNEED, President and CEO
ROBERT ADAMS, Senior Vice President of Programs
MEGHAN BERKA, Program Assistant
ANNELISE COHON, Program Manager
LIZ DUNNING, Senior Vice President of Programs
JESSE GRAYTOCK, Program Manager
ERIC JAMES, Chief Financial Officer
ALISSA PLATZ, Development Associate
MEG PORTA, Chief Operating Officer
KRISTEN SHANNON, Program Manager
MELISSA SLAUGHTER, Vice President of Development
ANNA SMITH, Database Coordinator
JESSICA WECHTER, Special Assistant to the President and CEO

NEA Member Benefits

900 Clopper Rd., Suite 300
Gaithersburg, MD 20878
800-637-4636
301-251-9600
neamb.com

NEA's Member Benefits Corporation (NEA Member Benefits), a wholly owned subsidiary of NEA, adds value to membership every day with resources that enrich all aspects of a member's personal and professional life. NEA Member Benefits helps more than a quarter of a million members each year through calls (800-637-4636), email, and online chat (*neamb.com/contact*), and through attending in-person presentations and training sessions given by Affiliate Relations specialists.

In addition, members can have the resources conveniently delivered through

e-newsletters (*neamb.com/newsletters*) and by following NEA Member Benefits on social media (*facebook.com/neadeals* and *twitter.com/neadeals*).

Becoming a Wise Money Manager

Whether buying a home, financing a college education, or managing debt, members look to NEA Member Benefits for money management strategies that will increase their buying power. *neamb.com/finance*

Planning for Retirement

In all phases of their life, members turn to NEA Member Benefits for guidance on retirement planning. The Online Retirement Center and online retirement calculator have helped many members determine how to wisely save. *neamb.com/retire*

Protecting Your Loved Ones

Members find the best ways to protect their families, their homes, their property, even their pets by using the numerous insurance programs offered through NEA Member Benefits. *neamb.com/insurance*

Getting the Most out of Life

Members know that the key to a happy life is through work-life balance, and often seek ways to enjoy their personal time through the discounts offered through NEA Member Benefits. From saving on clothing, books, tax preparation, weekend getaways, or longer well-deserved vacations, members stretch their money with the discount programs. *neamb.com/discounts* and *neamb.com/travel*

When the Unexpected Occurs

Members who experience non-renewals, job layoffs, and other financial challenges can find support through the Member Assistance Program (MAP). MAP provides information and tools, including a Job Layoff Checklist and job search advice. In addition, members who participate in NEA Member Benefit programs and who have been impacted by a major catastrophic disaster can look to NEA Member Benefits for special financial accommodations and personal assistance to members. neamb.com/assistance

Board of Directors

NEA Member Benefits is governed by an eight-person Board of Directors:

REBECCA S. PRINGLE, Chairperson,

Vice President, National Education Association, bpringle@nea.org

PRINCESS R. MOSS, Vice Chairperson,

Secretary-Treasurer, National Education Association, pmoss@nea.org

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ED RICHARDSON, Executive Director,

New Jersey Education Association,

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NEA Members Insurance Trust

The NEA Members Insurance Trust (NEA MIT), which exists solely for the benefit of NEA, provides a variety of high quality, low cost Life Insurance, Accidental Death and Dismemberment Insurance, Medicare Supplement and Group Part D (Pharmacy) Insurance to NEA members.

NEA MIT also provides the NEA Complimentary Life Insurance Plan at no cost to eligible members. Among other benefits, the Complimentary Life Plan offers a special \$150,000 unlawful homicide benefit for deaths that occur on the job. Members can register their beneficiary at neamb.com/complife.

In addition, new members who are in their first year of membership receive the NEA Introductory Life Plan at no cost. This plan provides \$15,000 of Term Life Insurance with a guaranteed issue conversion at the end of the first year. neamb.com/introlife

Members insured under a life or AD&D program and who reside in an area that has been adversely affected by a major FEMA-declared disaster may request to have their insurance premiums waived for one year.

Trustees

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BOSWELL, BRYAN

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Other Organizations

National Council for Education Support Professionals (NCESP)

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Northeast Reg. Dir.: KATHLEEN
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Southeast Reg. Dir.: FELICIA HAMPSHIRE,
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NCESP is a special-interest council whose general purpose is to represent its members in all matters relating to education support professionals (ESP). NCESP is committed to the following specific objectives: (1) to speak with a common voice on all matters affecting ESP; (2) to improve the structure of NEA in order to

ensure full and effective participation of all ESP; (3) to impact the development of ESP training and make recommendations as needed, using ESP members when appropriate; (4) to identify and support candidates for NEA offices who will actively work for implementation of NCESP-adopted programs and positions; (5) to provide the NEA president with a list of qualified candidates from NCESP membership and to actively promote the appointment of those members to appointed bodies; and (6) to fully integrate ESP members into all NEA programs. NCESP represents NEA education support professional members as an official observer at the NEA Executive Committee, Budget Committee, and NEA Board meetings and is committed to advancing the interests of education support professionals at the local, state, and national levels.

Individual membership in NCESP is open to active NEA/ESP members. Associate membership is open to any individual who is not currently an active ESP member. NCESP meets twice yearly, at the National ESP Conference and again prior to the beginning of the NEA Representative Assembly. Meetings are held to discuss all Council business, conduct Council elections, and vote on Constitution and Bylaw changes and new business items. The NCESP NETWORK newsletter is published at least four times annually to keep members informed about the issues and activities of the Council and its officers.

National Council for Higher Education (NCHE)

Pres.: DEWAYNE SHEAFFER, Long Beach City College, CA [*dt/sheaffer@gmail.com*]

Vice Pres.: ALEC THOMSON, PH.D., Schoolcraft College, MI [*alec_thomson@hotmail.com*]

Secy. Treas.: NANDI RILEY, Florida A&M University, FL [*nandi_riley@hotmail.com*]

Membership Chair: PHILIPPE ABRAHAM, Slingerlands, NY [*abraham4vpp@gmail.com*]

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Member-At-Large: SUZANNE SUBLETTE, PH.D., Gateway Technical College, WI [*sgsublette@uwalumni.com*]

Member-At-Large: VIVIAN ZIMMERMAN, Flossmoor, IL [*momzee2@comcast.net*]

Member-At-Large: MARCIA MACKEY, Ph.D., Central Michigan University, MI [*mmackey@mea.org*]

The National Council for Higher Education identifies and focuses the interests and concerns of NEA higher education members and NEA higher education affiliates, promotes NEA as the representative agent for higher education, and recommends programs within NEA to address the problems faced by higher education members. NCHE is committed to promoting academic justice and excellence.

Membership in NCHE is open to both individuals and organizations. Organizational membership is available for any higher education local or statewide affiliate. Any NEA member currently employed in a college or university, on leave from or seeking employment at such an institution, or who is a member of the NEA-Retired whose primary employment was in higher education can obtain an individual membership. Any K-12 NEA member or affiliate staff member who supports NCHE's purposes and activities can obtain an associate membership.

NCHE meets in conjunction with the NEA Representative Assembly to discuss issues of interest to higher education members and to prepare for the RA. It also meets prior to the annual higher education conference to conduct its business and to elect officers.

Throughout the year, NCHE works directly with the NEA Executive Committee, Board of Directors, Program and Budget Committee, and other standing committees to refine and expand NEA higher education policy and programs and to promote the concept of a preK through higher education organization.

NCHE encourages closer working relationships with both state and national associations and seeks to enhance the image of NEA as an organization for higher education faculty and staff.

The NCHE Newsletter is published at least two times a year to keep members informed on the issues and activities of the council and its officers.

National Council of State Education Associations (NCSEA)

Pres.: BRENDA PIKE, Executive Director, Virginia Education Association [bpike@veanea.org]

Pres.-elect: NOEL CANDELARIA, President, Texas State Teachers Association [noelc@tsta.org]

Vice-Pres. for Governance: STEPHANIE WINKLER, President, Kentucky Education Association [Stephanie.winkler@kea.org]

Vice-Pres. for Management: JEFF TASCHNER, Executive Director, Delaware State Education Association [jeff.taschner@dsea.org]

Executive Director: DEBRA SCHWOCH-SWOBODA, National Education Association [dswoboda@nea.org]

Regional Vice Presidents for Governance

Northeast: MEGAN TUTTLE, President, New Hampshire NEA [mtuttle@nhnea.org]

Mid-Atlantic: MARK JEWELL, President, North Carolina Education Association [mark.jewell@ncea.org]

Mid-West: NICK ARCHULETA, President, North Dakota United [nick.archuleta@ndunited.org]

Southeast: DEBBIE MEAUX, President, Louisiana Association of Educators [dmeaux@lae.org]

Western: ALICIA PRIEST, PRESIDENT, Oklahoma Education Association [Alicia.priest@okea.org]

Pacific: RUBEN MURILLO, JR., President, Nevada State Education Association [ruben.murillo@nsea-nv.org]

Regional Vice Presidents for Management

Northeast: JEFF FANNON, Executive Director, Vermont Education Association [jfannon@vea.org]

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Western: BRAD BARTELS, Executive Director, Utah Education Association [brad.bartels@myuea.org]

Pacific: JIM FOTTER, Executive Director, Oregon Education Association [jim.fotter@oregoned.org]

NCSEA assists officers and staff of NEA state affiliates in improving the organization, administration, and activities of state education associations. The council serves as a forum for communication and exchange of ideas among state and national leaders, provides guidance related to NEA policy and programs on behalf of state affiliates, and encourages and promotes cooperation of state leadership in policies, positions, and programs of NEA. It also helps bring about

a closer constructive working relationship between the state associations and NEA.

NCSEA exists to strengthen the state affiliates and NEA, foster collective action to benefit education employees and improve the quality of education in the United States. NCSEA facilitates discussions among the leaders and staff of state affiliates and between state leaders and staff and NEA; build on the strengths of state affiliates to advocate for their shared interests with NEA and partner with state affiliates and NEA to advance a jointly developed agenda; and provide or facilitate learning opportunities for executive directors, presidents, and other state affiliate leaders and staff.

NCSEA officers are elected for one-year terms, which begin immediately following the annual summer membership meeting held in association with the NEA Representative Assembly. A second membership meeting is held each fall.

National Council of Urban Education Associations (NCUEA)

Pres.: BRENT MCKIM, Louisville, KY
[brent.mckim@jcta.org]

Vice Pres.: SHANNON RASMUSSEN,
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Secy-Treas.: ALFONSO SALAIS, JR.,
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KAREN MCNAMARA [kmcnamara@washingtonea.org]

Ethnic Minority Director-At-Large:

KUMAR RASHAD [kumar.rashad@jcta.org]

Membership in NCUEA is made up of local education associations that have a potential membership of 1,000, or that are recommended for membership by a member association and approved by the NCUEA Executive Committee. Membership is also open to UniServ councils organized along similar lines. Each member association must be an affiliate of NEA. Dues are indexed with the NEA dues annually and are payable after September 1 of each year. Visit www.nea.org/ncuea to obtain dues rates. NCUEA conducts an annual Fall Conference and Summer Meeting designed to improve the effectiveness of individual member organizations and to make their programs more relevant in their communities. The Fall Conference is for the training of local leaders and to set the year's program through the adoption of new business items. The Summer Meeting is held just

prior to NEA's Representative Assembly to debate issues of special interest to urban educators and prepare for the Representative Assembly. Throughout the year the NCUEA officers monitor the NEA Executive Committee, Board of Directors, Program and Budget Committee, and UniServ Advisory Committee. The NCUEA officers lobby the appropriate NEA bodies during the year in order to gain acceptance of NCUEA programs. In addition, NCUEA has a seat on the NEA Fund for Children and Public Education. NCUEA News is published four times a year. It summarizes and interprets actions of NEA governing bodies and committees that are of particular interest to urban leaders. Additionally, NCUEA maintains a site in NEA edCommunities to converse important issues throughout the year.

NCUEA encourages closer working relationships with both state associations and NEA and seeks to act as a change agent in advocacy for members and the improvement of education for children.

NEA-Retired Organization

Pres.: SARAH BORGMAN, Wakarusa, IN
[whadyapple@frontier.com]

Vice Pres.: JEAN DOBASHI, Lihue, Kauai, HI
[jeandobashi@hotmail.com]

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LYNDA W. SMITH, Atlanta, GA
[lyndawsmith@aol.com]

NEA-Retired offers retired NEA members—and those anticipating retirement—an opportunity to remain active in programs important for both retirees and education. NEA members in several categories are eligible to join NEA-Retired as pre-retired subscribers and as lifetime members. The NEA-Retired conference and annual meeting address issues of concern to retirees as well as education professionals in general. Programs also address legislation, mentoring, intergenerational partnering, and collaboration with other retired organizations. NEA-Retired Executive Council members, which include the organization's officers, are elected by retired Representative Assembly delegates attending the NEA-Retired Annual meeting. The Executive Council is the elective body that makes recommendations regarding the direction of NEA-Retired in addressing issues of concern to NEA-Retired members and strategies to involve NEA-Retired members in Association activities. The Executive Council also develops recommendations to enhance the recruitment of NEA-Retired members and utilize NEA-Retired members as a resource in advancing the Association's strategic priorities.

The Education International (EI)

SUSAN HOPGOOD, *President*

DAVID EDWARDS, *General Secretary*

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NEA is a member affiliate of Education International (EI), an international organization of national education unions. NEA President Lily Eskelsen García serves as a Vice President to this global union federation, strategically ensuring that Education International, NEA, and all EI affiliates are the voice of public education reform to achieve quality education for all. The Education International gathers into one powerful organization national member affiliates of teachers and other education employees from all stages of education, with a view to enabling them to exert an influence to enhance quality free public education, labor rights, and human rights.

The aims of the organization are (a) to further the cause of teachers and education employees, their trade unions, and their professional rights; (b) to promote peace, democracy, social justice, and equality for all peoples; (c) to seek and maintain trade union rights; (d) to enhance the conditions of work, terms of employment, and professional status of education employees and to support member organizations and their representation

before the United Nations, its specialized agencies, and other intergovernmental organizations; (e) to support and promote professional freedoms of teachers and education employees and the right of their organizations to participate in the formulation and implementation of educational policies; (f) to promote the right to education for all persons in the world, without discrimination; (g) to foster education toward international understanding, good will, peace, freedom, and human dignity; (h) to combat all forms of racism, bias, or discrimination in education due to gender, marital status, sexual orientation, age, religion, political opinion, social or economic status, or national or ethnic origin; (i) to develop the leadership roles and involvement of women in society, in the teaching profession, and in organizations of teachers and education employees; (j) to build solidarity and mutual cooperation among member organizations; (k) to encourage, through member organizations, closer relationships among teachers and education employees in all countries and at all levels of education; (l) to promote and assist in the development of independent and democratic organizations of teachers and education employees; and (m) to promote unity among all independent and democratic trade unions, both within the educational sector and with other sectors.

The Education International was constituted on January 26, 1993, in Stockholm, Sweden, following the dissolution of the World Confederation of Organizations of the Teaching Profession (WCOTP) and

the International Federation of Free Teacher Unions (IFFTU). As the Global Union Federation (GUF), EI has a membership

of 396 national education unions, in 171 countries, representing over 30 million workers in education.

State Affiliates

Statewide professional associations in every state and commonwealth, and the Federal Education Association, are dedicated to advancing the cause of education and to improving the status of their members. Affiliation with NEA permits them to send delegates to the NEA Representative Assembly and to cooperate closely in advancing the goals of all public school employees. Further information on NEA State Affiliates is contained in Bylaw 8.

ALABAMA

Alabama Education Association

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Admin. Services-Governance: BRIANA MCKAY

OKLAHOMA
Oklahoma Education Association
323 E. Madison
P.O. Box 18485
Oklahoma City 73154
(405-528-7785) (FAX: 405-524-0350)
8:00 a.m.–5:00 p.m. Monday–Friday
C.S.T. with D.S.T.
www.okea.org

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Assoc. Exec. Dir.-Field Services: STACY BULLARD

Assoc. Exec. Dir.-Leg. & Pol. Org.:
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General Counsel: RICHARD WILKINSON

OREGON

Oregon Education Association
6900 SW Atlanta St.
Portland 97223-8598
(503-684-3300) (FAX: 503-684-8063)
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P.S.T. with D.S.T.
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Vice Pres.: REED SCOTT-SCHWALBACH;
reed.scottschwabach@oregoned.org
Exec. Dir.: JAMES FOTTER; *jim.fotter@oregoned.org*

PENNSYLVANIA

Pennsylvania State Education Association
400 N. 3rd St.
P.O. Box 1724
Harrisburg 17105-1724
(717-255-7000) (FAX: 717-255-7128)
8:00 a.m.–5:00 p.m. Monday–Friday
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Asst. Exec. Dir.-Field Operations: LISA
BUETTNER

General Counsel: LYNNE WILSON
Business Mgr.: JOE HOWLETT
Communications Mgr.: DAVID BRODERIC

RHODE ISLAND

NEA Rhode Island
99 Bald Hill Rd.
Cranston 02920
(401-463-9630) (FAX: 401-463-5337)
8:30 a.m.–4:30 p.m. Monday–Friday
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Pres.: LAWRENCE PURTILL; *lpurtill@neari.org*
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Deputy Ex. Dir.: JOHN LEIDECKER
Legal Counsel: JOHN DECUBELLIS
Business Manager: GREG BRENNICK
Dir.-Government Relations: PATRICK
CROWLEY
Dir.-Public Relations/Communications:
STEPHANIE MANDEVILLE

SOUTH CAROLINA

The South Carolina Education Association
421 Zimalcrest Drive
Columbia 29210
(803-772-6553) (FAX: 803-772-0922)
8:30 a.m.–5:00 p.m. Monday–Friday
E.S.T. with D.S.T.
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Pres.: SHERRY EAST; seast@thescea.org

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Business Manager: LAGINA WOMACK;
lwomack@thescea.org

SOUTH DAKOTA

South Dakota Education Association
411 E. Capitol Ave.
Pierre 57501
(605-224-9263)
8:00 a.m.–5:00 p.m. Monday–Friday
C.S.T. with D.S.T.
www.sdea.org

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Vice Pres.: STEVE O'BRIEN; sobrien302@aol.com

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Exec. Dir.: RICHARD KERN; richard.kern@sdea.org

General Counsel: ANNE PLOOSTER
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Dir.-Government Relations/Comm.:

SANDRA WALTMAN

TENNESSEE

Tennessee Education Association
801 Second Ave., N.
Nashville 37201-1099
(615-242-8392)
(Gen. FAX: 615-259-4581)
(Exec. Office FAX: 615-242-8964)
8:00 a.m.–4:30 p.m. Monday–Friday
C.S.T. with D.S.T.
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Pres.: BETH BROWN; bbrown@tnea.org

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Exec. Dir./Dir. of Organizing: CAROLYN CROWDER; ccrowder@tnea.org

Asst. Exec. Dir.-Instructional Advocacy & Administrative Operations:
TERRANCE GIBSON

Asst. Exec. Dir.-Legal Services & Advocacy Hotline: STEVE MCCLOUD

Asst. Exec. Dir.-Communications & Government Relations: JIM WRYE

TEXAS

Texas State Teachers Association
8716 N. Mopac
Austin 78759
(512-476-5355) (FAX: 512-469-0766)
8:00 a.m.–5:00 p.m. Monday–Friday
Member Advocacy Center
7:00 a.m.–7:00 p.m. Monday–Friday
C.S.T. with D.S.T.
www.tsta.org

Pres.: NOEL CANDELARIA; noelc@tsta.org

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Dir.-Legal Services: RUSSELL RAMIREZ
Dir.-Public Affairs: PORTIA BOSSE
Editor: CLAIRE MOORE
Dir.-Affiliate Devt.: PATRICK HARVEY
Leadership Devt. Spec.: BRYAN WEATHERFORD
Teaching/Learning Spec.: BRYAN WEATHERFORD
Higher Ed./TFA Exec. Dir.: PATRICK HARVEY
Governance Coord.: ANEZKA CARMONA

UTAH
Utah Education Association
875 E. Pontiac Drive, Suite 3
Murray 84107-5299
(801-266-4461) (FAX: 801-265-2249)
8:00 a.m.–5:00 p.m. Monday–Friday
M.S.T. with D.S.T.
www.myUEA.org

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Dir.-Comm./Public Relations: MIKE KELLEY
Dir.-Membership/Organizing: JENNY OKERLUND
Dir.-Policy Research/UniServ Coordinator: JAY BLAIN
Dir.-Ed Excellence/Gov. Relations: SARA JONES

Dir.-Information Technology: PAUL CHADWICK
UniServ Spec.: WILLIAM SPIEGEL

VERMONT
Vermont-NEA
10 Wheelock St.
Montpelier 05602
(802-223-6375) (FAX: 802-223-1253)
8:00 a.m.–4:30 p.m. Monday–Friday
E.S.T. with D.S.T.
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Pres.: DON TINNEY; *dtinney@vtnea.org*
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Business Mgr.: MARY GRAVES
Dir.-Communications: DARREN ALLEN
Dir.-Professional Programs: JULIETTE LONGCHAMP
Dir.-Member Benefits Programs: MARK HAGE
Gov. Relations: COLIN ROBINSON
Membership Organizer: CONOR CASEY

VIRGINIA

Virginia Education Association
Gamble's Hill, 116 S. 3rd St.,
Richmond 23219
(804-648-5801) (FAX: 804-775-8379)
8:15 a.m.–4:30 p.m. Monday–Friday
E.S.T. with D.S.T.
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Pres.: JAMES M. LIVINGSTON; *jlivingston@veanea.org*

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Dir.-Finance & HR/Treasurer: KEVIN F. SHAVER

Dir.-Legal Services: DENA ROSENKRANTZ

Dir.-Government Relations/Research:
KATHY BURCHER

Dir.-Communications/Marketing/IT:
JOHN O'NEIL

Dir.-Off. of Teaching/Learning:
DR. ANTOINETTE ROGERS

Dir.-Office of Human & Civil Rights:
NAILA HOLMES

Dir.-Office of Organizing and Field Support: BREANNE ARMBRUST

WASHINGTON

Washington Education Association
Mailing address: P.O. Box 9100
Federal Way 98063-9100
Physical address:
32032 Weyerhaeuser Way South,
Federal Way 98001
(253-941-6700)
(FAX: 253-946-7604, -4735)
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Monday–Friday
Summer: 8:00 a.m.–4:00 p.m.
Monday–Friday P.S.T. with D.S.T.
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Pres.: KIM MEAD; *kmead@washingtonea.org*

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WEST VIRGINIA

West Virginia Education Association
1558 Quarrier St.
Charleston 25311
(304-346-5315) (FAX: 304-346-4325)
8:00 a.m.–5:00 p.m. Monday–Friday
E.S.T. with D.S.T.
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Asst. Exec. Dir.: KYM RANDOLPH

Government Relations: DAVIN WHITE

WISCONSIN

**Wisconsin Education Association
Council**

33 Nob Hill Road

P.O. Box 8003

Madison 53708-8003

(608-276-7711) (FAX: 608-276-8203)

8:00 a.m.–5:00 p.m. Monday–Friday

C.S.T. with D.S.T.

www.weac.org

Pres.: RONALD “DUFF” MARTIN; *martinr@weac.org*

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Dir.-Operations: PAT LOGAN

Human Resources Coordinator: JILL HEIN

WYOMING

Wyoming Education Association

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Suite #1

Cheyenne 82001

(307-634-7991)

(Toll free: 1-800-442-2395)

(FAX: 307-778-8161)

8:00 a.m.–5:00 p.m. Monday–Friday

M.S.T. with D.S.T.

www.wyoea.org

Pres.: KATHY VETTER; *kvetter@wyoea.org*

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Secy.-Treas.: KIM AMEN; *kamen@wyoea.org*

Exec. Dir.: RON SNIFFIN; *rsniffin@wyoea.org*

DIRECT NEA AFFILIATES

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

**University of the District
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Faculty Association/NEA

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10:00 a.m.–5:30 p.m. Monday–Friday

E.S.T. with D.S.T.

udcfanea@udc.edu

NEA members in the District of Columbia are not served by a state-level affiliate, but are represented by the UDC Faculty Association.

Pres.: WILMER L. JOHNSON

Vice Pres.: BRENDA E. BROWN

UTAH SCHOOL EMPLOYEES ASSOCIATION (USEA)

864 East Arrowhead Lane

Murray, UT 84107

(801-269-9320) (FAX: 801-269-9324)

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M.S.T. with D.S.T

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bsprague@useaut.org

Government Relations/Field Services:

BRYAN L. SPRAGUE

Membership

Categories of Membership

Active. Active membership is open to any person (i) who is employed by or in a public school district, public or private preschool program, public or private college or university, or other public institution devoted primarily to education, regardless of the specific nature of the functions that the person performs at the work site and regardless of who actually employs the person; (ii) who is employed by a public sector employer other than a school district, college or university, or other institution devoted primarily to education but who is employed primarily to perform educational functions; (iii) who is on limited leave of absence from the employment described in items (i) and (ii) above; (iv) who is a member of a state affiliate in the state affiliate's Active (or equivalently designated) membership category; or (v) who is serving as an executive officer of the Association or of a state or local affiliate; or (vi) who is elected to serve as an Executive Committee member and whose employment as described in (i) or (ii) above is subsequently involuntarily terminated before the end of their current term. The Association allows Active membership to those Active members (i) who have been laid off due to a reduction in force for as long as such persons are eligible to be recalled, or for three (3) years, whichever is longer or (ii) who have been discharged for as long as a legal challenge to such discharge is pending. Unless otherwise provided in the

NEA Bylaws, a person who is an Active member of the Association pursuant to Bylaw 2-1.b(iv) may continue such membership only if they remain a member of the state affiliate in the Active (or equivalently designated) membership category. An Active member who is engaged in or on a limited leave of absence from professional educational employment shall hold or shall be eligible to hold a baccalaureate or higher degree or the regular teaching, vocational, or technical certificate required by their employment or shall be an exchange teacher who is regularly employed as a teacher in another country. Active membership is limited to persons who support the principles and goals of the Association and maintain membership in the local and state affiliates where eligible. NEA does not accept as Active members persons who are not eligible for active membership (or the equivalently designated membership category) in the state affiliate, unless the state affiliate (i) by action of its board of directors (or equivalent governing body) approves such acceptance and (ii) enters into an agreement with the Association pursuant to which the state affiliate agrees to function as the Association's agent for the delivery of Association services and programs to the members in question. Approval by and a service agreement with the state affiliate are not prerequisites to the Association's acceptance into Active membership of persons who are not eligible for active membership (or the

equivalently designated membership category) in the state affiliate if said persons are members of a local affiliate that (i) is comprised predominantly of persons who are not eligible for active membership in the state affiliate and (ii) was a local affiliate of the Association as of September 1, 1993.

The 2018–2019 dues of an Active member engaged in or on limited leave of absence from professional educational employment are \$192.00. (See Bylaw 2-7.a.)

The dues of an Active member who has left professional educational employment to serve as an executive officer of the Association or of a state or local affiliate shall be equal in amount to the dues of an Active member engaged in or on a limited leave of absence from professional educational employment.

The 2018–2019 dues of an Active member employed in an education support professional position are \$116.50. (See Bylaw 2-7.a.)

The dues of an Active member who has left an education support professional position to serve as an executive officer of the Association or of a state or local affiliate shall be equal in amount to the dues of an Active member employed in or on a limited leave of absence from an education support professional position.

The dues of persons who are Active members of the Association pursuant to Bylaw 2-1.b(iv) shall be equal in the amount of dues for similarly situated Active members who are either (i) engaged in or on limited leave of absence from professional education employment, or (ii) employed in or on limited leave of

absence from educational support positions, based on the categorization used by the state affiliate to determine the state affiliate's dues for such persons.

The dues of an Active member who is an exchange teacher from another country shall be waived if the exchange teacher continues to hold membership in a national teacher organization in their country of residence, if the national teacher organization grants full membership rights and a dues waiver to any NEA member who is an exchange teacher in that country, and if the state and local NEA affiliates grant full membership rights and a dues waiver to the exchange teacher.

The dues of an Active member employed 50 percent or less but over 25 percent the normal schedule for a full-time employee, who is not employed as a substitute, and who is not eligible for membership as a full-time employee through another local association are one-half the dues of an Active member as appropriate. Thus, in 2018–2019 the amounts for part-time Active members are as follows:

- An Active member engaged in professional educational employment pays dues of \$107.50.
- An Active member employed in an education support professional position pays dues of \$70.00.

The dues of an Active member employed 25 percent or less the normal schedule for a full-time employee, who is not employed as a substitute, and who is not eligible for membership as a full-time employee through another local association are one quarter the dues of an Active member as appropriate. Thus, in

2018–2019, the amounts for quarter-time Active members are as follows:

- An Active member engaged in professional educational employment pays dues of \$65.50.
- An Active member employed in an education support professional position pays dues of \$46.75.

The dues of Active members employed as substitutes are one quarter of the Active dues, as appropriate. For the 2018–2019 school year, those figures are as follows:

- An Active member employed in a professional substitute position pays dues of \$65.50.
- An Active member employed as a substitute in an education support professional position pays dues of \$46.75.
- An Active member who is on a leave of absence of at least six months from their educational position has two options with respect to membership:

1. They are eligible for Active membership with full voting and membership rights; or

2. They may join as a Reserve member, pay one-half the dues of an Active member (in 2018–2019, \$84.50 for Active members engaged in professional educational employment and \$47.00 for those employed in education support professional positions), and forgo voting and membership rights. (See Reserve membership.)

Active members are eligible to be voting delegates to the Representative Assembly and to hold elective and appointive positions in the Association.

Reserve. Reserve membership is open to any person who is on a leave of absence of at least six months from the employment that qualifies them for Active membership or who has held Active or Education Support Professional membership but whose employment status no longer qualifies that individual for such membership.

Dues of Reserve members in 2018–2019 are \$84.50 for those Active members engaged in professional educational employment and \$47.00 for those employed in education support professional positions).

Reserve members may not vote or hold elective or appointive positions in the Association.

Retired. Retired membership is open to any person who is at least forty-five (45) years of age or who is eligible to receive a pension from an educational employment retirement system (including Social Security), and who was employed for at least five (5) years in a position that qualified them for Active membership but who is no longer so employed or who retires and returns to either day-to-day or regular full- or part-time educational employment as part of an early retirement agreement with the local school district. Retired membership is limited to persons who support the purposes and programs of the Association. Retired members shall maintain membership in the state affiliate provided the affiliate has a membership category for retired members and provided the affiliate grants such members at

least the right to serve as delegates to its delegate assembly or equivalent body and to be counted toward the representation entitlement for such body.*

The dues of Retired members are established by the Board of Directors and payable either through the Retired membership for life program or on an annual basis. An individual may join as a Retired member for life in 2018–2019 by making a one-time, lump-sum payment of \$250.00. The 2018–2019 annual dues of Retired members are as follows: \$35.00 for any person who retired on or after September 1, 1973, and \$5.00 for anyone who retired prior to September 1, 1973.

All NEA Retired members are members of NEA-Retired, a special NEA program that provides economic, professional, and personal services to members. NEA-Retired consists solely of the Retired members of NEA.

NEA members may join the Retired membership for life program as preretired subscribers in advance of retirement. Preretired subscribers have no governance rights through NEA-Retired until retirement.

Retired members are eligible to be voting delegates to the Representative

*A state affiliate must require its retired members to be NEA Retired members if the affiliate has a membership category for retired members and grants such members governance rights. Upon the vote of the board of directors or equivalent body of the state affiliate, this requirement shall be waived for persons who were retired members of the affiliate during the 1984–85 membership year if such members had governance rights during 1984–85 or have been granted such rights subsequently.

Assembly, to hold other elective or appointive positions as described in the Constitution and Bylaws, and to be counted toward the representation entitlements for Retired members on the Board of Directors and in the Representative Assembly.

Aspiring Educator. Aspiring Educator membership is open to anyone (a) who is enrolled in a postsecondary program that is preparatory for employment in a position that would make them eligible for Active membership or (b) who is serving as chairperson of the NEA Advisory Committee of Aspiring Educators. A person who is eligible for Association membership in both the Aspiring Educator and Active membership categories may, with the approval of the Executive Committee, join the Association as an Aspiring Educator. Aspiring Educators shall be eligible to be voting delegates at the Representative Assembly. Aspiring Educators shall maintain membership in the state affiliate provided the affiliate has a membership category for Aspiring Educators. The dues of Aspiring Educators are established by the Representative Assembly in the program budget. Dues are \$15.00 in 2018–2019.

Aspiring Educators are eligible to be voting delegates to the Representative Assembly, to hold other elective and appointive positions as described in the Constitution and Bylaws, and to be counted toward the representative entitlements for Aspiring Educators on the Board of Directors and in the Representative Assembly.

Substitute. Substitute membership is open to any educational employee employed on a day-to-day basis who is eligible for Active membership unless (i) said employee is drawing educational retirement benefits and is eligible for NEA Retired membership; or (ii) said employee is included in a bargaining unit with full-time educational employees. In the latter case, the employee is eligible for Active membership at the reduced rate of one-fourth of the Active dues, as appropriate. The option to join the Association as a Substitute member is available only to an educational employee who is employed in a state in which the state affiliate has a substitute membership category and who maintains membership in the state affiliate's substitute membership category.

The dues of a Substitute member, established by the NEA Board of Directors, are \$15.00 in 2018–2019. Substitute membership entitles the member to the following benefits approved by the Board:

1. Receipt of NEA's every-member publication, *NEA Today*.
2. Coverage under the Educators Employment Liability (EEL) Program.
3. Eligibility for special services as applicable.

Substitute members do not have governance rights within the NEA.

Staff. Staff membership is open to any person employed full time by NEA or any of its affiliates in a staff position. Dues of Staff members are one-half the dues of Active members engaged in professional educational employment, or \$84.50 in 2018–2019.

Full-time staff are eligible only for Staff membership and may not hold elective or appointive positions at any level. Part-time staff are not eligible to serve on the NEA Board of Directors or Executive Committee.

Life Membership. The Life membership category was terminated in July 1973. Persons who were Active Life members as of July 1973 and continue to hold such membership have the same rights and privileges as annual Active members.

Benefits of Membership

NEA members receive a variety of timely and informative periodicals, including *NEA Today*, and publications for higher education, education support professionals, and other specialized constituencies.

NEA publications cover every aspect of education in the United States today and offer members tips and guidance on matters of professional and personal concern.

NEA offers many direct services to members. NEA Research studies professional problems and issues and provides information to state and local affiliates. NEA headquarters-based and field staff assists officers and staff of local and state affiliates in a variety of ways. NEA departments of the Center for Great Public Schools coordinate their work to craft a quality public policy to advocate at the bargaining table, in state legislatures, and in Congress. Human and Civil Rights provides a variety of programs and services, including assistance to affiliates implementing desegregation orders and

integration plans, the Minority Leadership Training Program, and the Women's Leadership Training Program.

The Kate Frank/DuShane Unified Legal Services Program (ULSP) is available to NEA members in accordance with NEA policies. The Educators Employment Liability (EEL) Program provides coverage for up to \$1 million in damages and additional payment for legal fees for most civil and some criminal lawsuits arising out of incidents occurring to students while members are teaching or supervising educational activities. The Association Professional Liability (APL) Program protects local, state, and national association officers and staff from personal financial liability in lawsuits resulting from their advocacy on behalf of NEA and its members.

Through the Attorney Referral Program (ARP), members have access to a national panel of NEA-approved attorneys for personal legal matters such as preparation of wills, house closings, divorce proceedings, and consumer complaints. Participating attorneys provide limited advice and consultation at no charge and discount their usual fees by 30 percent as a service to NEA members.

NEA Complimentary Life Insurance, provided by the NEA Members Insurance Trust, is intended to supplement other

insurance plans a member may have. It is available at no cost to all Active and Staff members, as well as Life members and Reserve members who are actively employed in the field of education. Coverage includes:

- \$200 per year of continuous membership up to a maximum benefit of \$1,000 for death due to natural causes.
- \$1,000 per year of continuous membership up to a maximum of \$5,000 for accidental death or dismemberment.
- \$50,000 if death is caused by an accident or assault while the member is on the job or on Association business in the capacity of Association Leader.
- \$150,000 for death caused by an unlawful homicide which occurs while the member is on the job.

NEA Introductory Life Insurance, also provided by the NEA Members Insurance Trust, is available at no cost to new Active members for the first twelve months of their membership. It pays \$15,000 in the event of death due to natural causes, accident, or homicide.

NEA Member Benefits programs are available to members in accordance with NEA policies. These programs include insurance, financial services, travel and discounts. For a complete listing of the programs, please refer to the NEA Member Benefits section under Program and Administration on pages 66–67.

The Charter of the National Education Association

1857–70

THE NATIONAL TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION

Organized August 26, 1857, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

PURPOSE — *To elevate the character and advance the interests of the profession of teaching and to promote the cause of popular education in the United States.* [The word “popular” was dropped in the 1907 Act of Incorporation.]

The name of the Association was changed at Cleveland, Ohio, on August 15, 1870, to the “National Educational Association.”

1870–1907

NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION

Incorporated under the laws of the District of Columbia, February 24, 1886, under the name “National Education Association,” which was changed to “National Educational Association,” by certificate filed November 6, 1886.

1907–

NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES

Incorporated under a special act of Congress, approved June 30, 1906, to succeed the “National Educational Association.” The Charter was accepted and Bylaws were adopted at the Fiftieth Anniversary Convention held July 10, 1907, at Los Angeles, California.

Act of Incorporation

An Act To Incorporate the National Education Association of the United States

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

List of Incorporators

Section 1. That the following-named persons, who are now officers and

directors and trustees of the National Educational Association, a corporation organized in the year eighteen hundred and eighty-six, under the Act of General Incorporation of the Revised Statutes of the District of Columbia viz.: Nathan C. Schaeffer, Eliphalet Oram Lyte,

John W. Lansinger, of Pennsylvania; Isaac W. Hill, of Alabama; Arthur J. Matthews, of Arizona; John H. Hinemon, George B. Cook, of Arkansas; Joseph O'Connor, Josiah L. Pickard, Arthur H. Chamberlain, of California; Aaron Gove, Ezekiel H. Cook, Lewis C. Greenlee, of Colorado; Charles H. Keyes, of Connecticut; George W. Twitmyer, of Delaware; J. Ormond Wilson, William T. Harris, Alexander T. Stuart, of the District of Columbia; Clem Hampton, of Florida; William M. Slaton, of Georgia; Frances Mann, of Idaho; J. Stanley Brown, Albert G. Lane, Charles I. Parker, John W. Cook, Joshua Pike, Albert R. Taylor, Joseph A. Mercer, of Illinois; Nebraska Cropsy, Thomas A. Mott, of Indiana; John D. Benedict, of Indian Territory; John F. Riggs, Ashley V. Storm, of Iowa; John W. Spindler, Jasper N. Wilkinson, A. V. Jewett, Luther D. Whittemore, of Kansas; William Henry Bartholomew, of Kentucky; Warren Easton, of Louisiana; John S. Locke, of Maine; M. Bates Stephens, of Maryland; Charles W. Eliot, Mary H. Hunt, Henry T. Bailey, of Massachusetts; Hugh A. Graham, Charles G. White, William H. Elson, of Michigan; William F. Phelps, Irwin Shepard, John A. Cranston, of Minnesota; Robert B. Fulton, of Mississippi; F. Louis Soldan, James M. Greenwood, William J. Hawkins, of Missouri; Oscar J. Craig, of Montana; George L. Towne, of Nebraska; Joseph E. Stubbs, of Nevada; James E. Klock, of New Hampshire; James M. Green, John Enright, of New Jersey; Charles M. Light, of New Mexico; James H. Canfield, Nicholas

Murray Butler, William H. Maxwell, Charles R. Skinner, Albert P. Marble, James C. Byrnes, of New York; James Y. Joyner, Julius Isaac Foust, of North Carolina; Pitt Gordon Knowlton, of North Dakota; Oscar T. Corson, Jacob A. Shawan, Wills L. Griswold, of Ohio; Edgar S. Vaught, Andrew R. Hickham, of Oklahoma; Charles Carroll Stratton, Edwin D. Ressler, of Oregon; Thomas W. Bicknell, Walter Ballou Jacobs, of Rhode Island; David B. Johnson, Robert P. Pell, of South Carolina; Moritz Adelbert Langer, of South Dakota; Eugene F. Turner, of Tennessee; Lloyd E. Wolt, of Texas; David H. Christensen, of Utah; Henry O. Wheeler, Isaac Thomas, of Vermont; Joseph L. Jarmon, of Virginia; Edward T. Mathes, of Washington; T. Marcellus Marshall, Lucy Robinson, of West Virginia; Lorenzo D. Harvey, of Wisconsin; Thomas T. Tynan, of Wyoming; Cassia Patton, of Alaska; Frank H. Ball, of Puerto Rico; Arthur F. Griffiths, of Hawaii; G. H. Maxson, of the Philippine Islands; and such other persons as now are or may hereafter be associated with them as officers or members of said Association, are hereby incorporated and declared to be a body corporate of the District of Columbia by the name of the "National Education Association of the United States," and by that name shall be known and have a perpetual succession with the powers, limitations, and restrictions herein contained.

Purpose and Departments

Section 2. That the purpose and objects of the said corporation shall be to elevate

the character and advance the interests of the profession of teaching and to promote the cause of education in the United States. This corporation shall include the National Council of Education and the following departments, and such others as may hereafter be created by organization or consolidation, to wit: The Departments, first, of Superintendence; second, of Normal Schools; third, of Elementary Education; fourth, of Higher Education; fifth, of Manual Training; sixth, of Art Education; seventh, of Kindergarten Education; eighth, of Music Education; ninth, of Secondary Education; tenth, of Business Education; eleventh, of Child Study; twelfth, of Physical Education; thirteenth, of Natural Science Instruction; fourteenth, of School Administration; fifteenth, of the Library; sixteenth, of Special Education; seventeenth, of Indian Education; the powers and duties and the numbers and names of these departments and of the National Council of Education may be changed or abolished at the pleasure of the corporation, as provided in its Bylaws.

Powers of Corporation

Section 3. That the said corporation shall further have power to have and to use a common seal, and to alter and change the same at its pleasure; to sue or to be sued in any court of the United States, or other court of competent jurisdiction; to make bylaws not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act or of the Constitution of the United States; to take or receive, whether by gift, grant, devise, bequest, or purchase, any real or personal

estate, and to hold, grant, transfer, sell, convey, hire, or lease the same for the purpose of its incorporation; to accept and administer any trust of real or personal estate for any educational purpose within the objects of the corporation; and to borrow money for its corporate purposes, issue bonds therefor, and secure the same by mortgage, deed of trust, pledge, or otherwise.

Property to Be Tax-Exempt[†]

Section 4. That all real property of the corporation within the District of Columbia which shall be used by the corporation for the educational or other purposes of the corporation as aforesaid other than the purposes of producing income and all personal property and funds of the corporation held, used, or invested for educational purposes aforesaid, or to produce income to be used for such purposes, shall be exempt from taxation; provided, however, that this exemption shall not apply to any property of the corporation which shall not be used for, or the income of which shall not be applied to, the educational purposes of the corporation; and, provided further, that the corporation shall annually file, with the Commissioner

[†] Section 4 of the NEA Charter is superseded by Public Law 105-277 enacted in 1988, which provides that: "Notwithstanding any provision of any Federally-granted charter or any other provision of law, beginning with fiscal year 1999 and for each fiscal year hereafter, the real property of the National Education Association located in the District of Columbia shall be subject to taxation by the District of Columbia in the same manner as any similar organization."

of Education of the United States, a report in writing, stating in detail the property, real and personal, held by the corporation, and the expenditure or other use or disposition of the same, or the income thereof, during the preceding year.

Members

Section 5. The qualification, classifications, rights, and obligations of members of said corporation shall be prescribed in the Bylaws of the corporation.

Officers

Section 6. (a) The officers of the corporation shall be a president, one or more vice presidents, a secretary, a treasurer, a Board of Directors, an Executive Committee, and such boards, councils, committees, and other officers as shall be prescribed in the Bylaws.

Additional Boards, Councils, Committees, and Officers

(b) Except as limited by this Act, as amended, the Bylaws of the corporation shall prescribe the powers, duties, terms of office, and the manner of election or appointment of the said officers, boards, councils, and committees; and the said corporation may by its Bylaws make other and different provisions as to the numbers and names of the officers, boards, councils, and committees.

[Section 7 has been deleted.]

Section 8. That the principal office of the said corporation shall be in the city of Washington, D.C.; *provided*, that the

meetings of the corporation, its officers, committees, and departments, may be held, and that its business may be transacted, and an office or offices may be maintained elsewhere within the United States, as may be determined in accordance with the Bylaws.

Acceptance of This Charter

Section 9. That the charter, constitution, and bylaws of the National Educational Association shall continue in full force and effect until the charter granted by this Act shall be accepted by such Association at the next annual meeting of the Association, and until new Bylaws shall be adopted; and that the present officers, directors, and trustees of said Association shall continue to hold office and perform their respective duties as such until the expiration of terms for which they were severally elected or appointed, and until their successors are elected. That at such annual meeting the active members of the National Educational Association, then present, may organize and proceed to accept the charter granted by this Act and adopt bylaws, to elect officers to succeed those whose terms have expired or are about to expire, and generally to organize the "National Education Association of the United States"; and that the Board of Trustees of the corporation hereby incorporated shall thereupon, if the charter granted by this Act be accepted, receive, take over, and enter into possession, custody, and management of all property, real and personal, of the corporation heretofore known as the National Educational Association incorporated as

aforsaid, under the Revised Statutes of the District of Columbia, and all its rights, contracts, claims, and property of every kind and nature whatsoever, and the several officers, directors, and trustees of such last-named Association, or any other person having charge of any of the securities, funds, books, or property thereof, real or personal, shall on demand deliver the same to the proper officers, directors, or trustees of the corporation hereby created. Provided, that a verified certificate executed by the presiding officer and secretary of such annual meeting, showing the acceptance of the charter granted by this Act by the National Educational Association, shall be legal evidence of the fact, when filed with the Recorder of Deeds of the District of Columbia; and provided further, that in the event of the failure of the Association to accept the charter granted by this Act at said annual meeting, then the charter of the National Educational Association and its incorporate existence shall be and are hereby extended until the thirty-first day of July, nineteen hundred and eight, and at any time before said date its charter may be extended in the manner and form provided by the general corporation of the District of Columbia.

Rights of Creditors

Section 10. That the rights of creditors of the said existing corporation, known as the National Educational Association, shall not in any manner be impaired by the passage of this Act, or the transfer of the property heretofore mentioned, nor shall any liability or obligation, or payment of

any sum due or to become due, or any claim or demand, in any manner, or for any cause existing against the said existing corporation, be released or impaired; and the corporation hereby incorporated is declared to succeed to the obligations and liabilities, and to be held liable to pay and discharge all of its debts, liabilities, and contracts of the said corporation so existing, to the same effect as if such new corporation had itself incurred the obligation or liability to pay such debts or damages, and no action or proceeding before any court or tribunal shall be deemed to have abated or been discontinued by reason of this Act.

Amendments to Charter

Section 11. That Congress may from time to time, alter, repeal, or modify this Act of Incorporation, but no contract or individual right made or acquired shall thereby be divested or impaired.

Creation of Representative Assembly

Section 12. That said corporation may provide, by amendment to its Bylaws, that the powers of the active members exercised at the annual meeting in the election of officers and the transaction of business shall be vested in and exercised by a representative assembly composed of delegates apportioned, elected, and governed in accordance with the provisions of the Bylaws adopted by said corporation.

Sections 1-11 were passed by Congress and approved by the President, June 30, 1906. They were accepted and adopted as

the Constitution of the National Education Association of the United States by the active members of the National Educational Association in annual session at Los Angeles, California, July 10, 1907.

Section 12 was passed by Congress and approved by the President of the United States, May 13, 1920, as an amendment to the original Act of Incorporation. It was accepted and adopted as an amendment to the Constitution of the National Education Association of the United States by the active members thereof in annual session at Salt Lake City, Utah, July 9, 1920.

Sections 5-8 were amended by Congress and approved by the President of the United States, June 14, 1937. These amendments were accepted as amendments to the Charter and adopted as amendments to the Constitution by the Representative Assembly of the National

Education Association of the United States at Detroit, Michigan, June 29, 1937.

Sections 3, 6, and 7 were amended by Congress and approved by the President of the United States in June 1969. In addition, Congress gave to the NEA Representative Assembly the power to make Section 7 of no further force and effect by permitting the Representative Assembly to make bylaw amendments affecting the administration of the property of the Corporation (see Article XI, NEA Bylaws*) and the selection of the secretary of the Association (see Article V, Section 3[i], NEA Bylaws†).

*This is a reference to the Bylaws that were in effect in June 1969. In the current Bylaws, the comparable provision is Bylaw 11.

†This is a reference to the Bylaws that were in effect in June 1969. In the current Bylaws, the comparable provision is Bylaw 10-1.

Constitution of the National Education Association of the United States

Preamble

We, the members of the National Education Association of the United States, in order that the Association may serve as the national voice for education, advance the cause of public education for all individuals, promote the health and welfare of children and/or students, promote professional excellence among educators, gain recognition of the basic importance of the teacher in the learning process and other employees in the educational effort, protect the rights of educational employees and advance their interests and welfare, secure professional autonomy, promote, support and defend public employees' right to collective bargaining, unite educational employees for effective citizenship, promote and protect human and civil rights, and obtain for its members the benefits of an independent, united education profession, do hereby adopt this Constitution.

Article I. Name, Goals, Objectives, and Authorities for Governance

Section 1. Name.

The name of this organization shall be the National Education Association of the United States.

Section 2. Goals and Objectives.

The goals of the Association shall be as stated in the Preamble. The Association shall have all power necessary and proper to take action for the attainment of these

goals. Nothing in this Constitution or in the Bylaws shall be construed to prevent the Association from pursuing objectives which are consistent with the stated goals of the Association.

Section 3. Governance.

The Association shall be governed by its Charter, this Constitution, the Bylaws, the Standing Rules, and such other actions as the Representative Assembly, the Board of Directors, and the Executive Committee may take consistent therewith.

Article II. Membership

Section 1. Categories of Membership.

Membership in the Association shall comprise a category of Active members and such other categories as may be provided in the Bylaws.

Section 2. Membership Eligibility: Provisions and Limitations.

a. Membership, as provided in the Bylaws, shall be open to persons who are: (i) engaged in the profession of teaching or in other educational work; or (ii) members of a state affiliate in the state affiliate's membership category that is equivalent to the Association's Active membership category. All members of the Association shall agree to subscribe to the goals and objectives of the Association and to abide by its Constitution and Bylaws.

b. Members engaged in teaching or in other educational work shall adhere to the *Code of Ethics of the Education Profession*.

c. An application for membership shall be subject to review as provided in the Bylaws.

d. The Association shall not deny membership to individuals on the basis of race, color, national origin, creed, gender, sexual orientation, age, handicap, marital status, or economic status, nor shall any organization which so denies membership be affiliated with the Association.

Section 3. Property Interest of Members.

All right, title, and interest, both legal and equitable, of a member in and to the property of the Association shall end upon the termination of such membership.

Article III. Representative Assembly

Section 1. Accountability.

The Representative Assembly, comprising members of the Association, derives its powers from and shall be responsible to the membership.

Section 2. Allocation of Delegates.

a. Except as otherwise provided in Subsection (c) below, allocation of delegate credentials to state affiliates shall be based on the ratio of 1:1,000 Active members of the Association within the state. No state shall receive fewer than fifteen (15) delegate credentials. Other delegate credentials shall be allocated as provided in the Bylaws.

b. Except as otherwise provided in Subsection (c) below, allocation of delegate credentials to local affiliates shall be based on the ratio of 1:150 Active members of the Association or major fraction thereof. Local affiliates within a state may similarly join together to form membership units for the purpose of representation. Allocation of delegate credentials for such clustered local affiliates shall be based on the ratio of 1:150 Active members of the Association or major fraction thereof.

c. The ratios to be used for the allocation of delegate credentials to state affiliates, dual-national state affiliates, and dual national local affiliates shall be proportionately adjusted to reflect the reduction in Association dues paid by Active members of such affiliates pursuant to Bylaw 2-7.m., provided that this Article III, Section 2 (c) shall not apply to Active members of a dual national local affiliate (i) in a state that does not have a dual-national state affiliate, and (ii) that became affiliated with the Association as a dual-national local affiliate prior to September 1, 1999.

d. The Bylaws shall define the term ethnic minority and shall seek to achieve ethnic-minority representation in the Representative Assembly.

Section 3. Election of Delegates.

a. Members of the Representative Assembly shall be elected in accordance with the one-person-one-vote principle. Specific exceptions to the application of this principle may be set forth in this Constitution and/or the Bylaws.

b. Election to the Board of Directors by the Active NEA members within the state shall constitute election to the Representative Assembly for all purposes.

Election to the Board of Directors by the Active NEA members elected to serve as delegates to the state representative body shall constitute election to the Representative Assembly for all purposes except voting in elections for Association officers.

Election to the Board of Directors as an at-large director or a retired or aspiring educator director shall constitute election to the Representative Assembly for all

purposes except voting in elections for Association officers.

Election to executive office or to the Executive Committee shall constitute election to the Representative Assembly for all purposes except voting in elections for Association officers.

Election to the presidency of a state affiliate by vote of members in the state who are eligible to vote in such election shall constitute election to the Representative Assembly for all purposes.

Election to the presidency of a state affiliate by the state representative body shall constitute election to the Representative Assembly for all purposes except voting in elections for Association officers.

Selection as chairperson of the Advisory Committee of Aspiring Educators shall constitute election to the Representative Assembly for all purposes except voting in elections for Association officers.

Election to the presidency of National Education Association-Retired shall constitute election to the Representative Assembly for all purposes except voting in elections for Association officers.

c. Election of delegates to the Representative Assembly shall be by secret ballot for each individual position. The NEA members within each membership group entitled to delegate allocations as set forth in the Constitution and the Bylaws shall be eligible to vote.

d. If the number of candidates for delegate positions is equal to or less than the number of positions to be filled, elections may be waived, and the candidates declared elected to the delegate positions in question.

Section 4. Seating of Delegates.

The Representative Assembly shall have jurisdiction over the seating of its delegates.

Section 5. Meetings.

The Representative Assembly shall meet at least annually. This stipulation shall apply except in cases of emergency.

Section 6. Committees.

All appointive bodies of the Association except the Review Board shall be designated by the term committee. A Committee on Constitution, Bylaws, and Rules shall be established by the Representative Assembly. All other committees shall be established or discontinued as provided in the Bylaws. All committees except the Advisory Committee of Advisory Educators shall be comprised of at least one (1) classroom teacher and one (1) education support professional. There shall be a minimum of twenty (20) percent ethnic minority representation on each committee.

Section 7. Functions.

The Representative Assembly shall:

- a. Establish Association policies and objectives;
- b. Elect the President, the Vice-President, the Secretary-Treasurer, the at-large members of the Board of Directors, and the members of the Executive Committee as provided in this Constitution and/or the Bylaws;
- c. Adopt the budget;
- d. Establish dues;

e. Approve or ratify the establishment of subsidiary corporate structures;

f. Exercise final authority in all matters of the Association;

g. Amend this Constitution and the Bylaws in accordance with Article IX hereof;

h. Adopt the rules and agenda governing its meetings; and

i. Enact such other measures as may be necessary to achieve the goals and objectives of the Association which are not in conflict with the Charter, this Constitution, or the Bylaws.

Section 8. Objectives.

The Representative Assembly may periodically establish specific objectives in the pursuance of the stated goals of the Association.

Section 9. Postponement of Annual Meeting.

In the event of an emergency, the Board may postpone the Annual Meeting as provided by the Bylaws. In the event of such postponement, all officers and members of boards and committees authorized by this Constitution and by the Bylaws shall remain in office until the Representative Assembly convenes. It shall then provide for their successors.

Article IV. Executive Officers

Section 1. Executive Officers.

The executive officers of the Association shall be the President, the Vice President, and the Secretary-Treasurer.

Section 2. Qualifications for Executive Officers.

All candidates for the office of President, Vice President, and Secretary-Treasurer shall have been Active members of the Association for at least two (2) years immediately preceding the election. All executive officers shall maintain Active membership in the Association.

Section 3. Elections, Terms, and Salaries.

a. The President, the Vice President and the Secretary-Treasurer shall be nominated at and elected by the Representative Assembly at the Annual Meeting in accordance with this Constitution, the Bylaws, and the Standing Rules.

b. In an election for President, Vice President, or Secretary-Treasurer, if there is only one (1) candidate for the position, the Chair shall declare such candidate elected.

c. The terms of the President, of the Vice President, and of the Secretary-Treasurer shall be three (3) years beginning September 1 following their election. Each executive officer shall remain in office through August 31 of the year in which a successor is elected, unless otherwise provided in this Constitution. An executive officer shall serve no more than two (2) terms in the office to which elected.

Section 4. Affirmative Action Procedure.

By December 1 of each membership year immediately preceding the next membership year in which a presidential election is to be held (i.e., approximately

18 months prior to the date of the election), appropriate information about the office of President and the electoral process, including all relevant timelines, shall be sent to each of the ethnic-minority special interest groups identified in Bylaw 12; and

During the membership year in which the aforesaid presidential election is to be held, a copy of this section of the Constitution, with an appropriate explanation as to its background and intent, shall be included in (a) an Association publication sent to all members by December 1 and (b) the material that is sent to the delegates to that year's Representative Assembly.

If, after any period of eleven (11) consecutive membership years a member of an ethnic-minority group has not served as President, the Association shall take such steps as may be legally permissible to elect a member of an ethnic-minority group.

Section 5. Succession and Vacancies.

Vacancies occurring by reason of death, resignation, incapacity, judgment of impeachment, or other disqualification shall be filled as follows:

a. A vacancy in the office of President shall be filled by the Vice President.

b. If, during the first or second year of a term a vacancy in either the office of Vice President or the office of Secretary-Treasurer occurs, such vacancy shall be filled by the Board of Directors, which shall elect a successor to serve until the next meeting of the Representative Assembly. The Representative Assembly shall then elect a successor for the remainder of the term. In the event a vacancy

occurs during the third year of a term, the Board of Directors shall elect a successor for the remainder of the term.

Section 6. Impeachment.

Executive officers of the Association may be impeached for violation of the *Code of Ethics of the Education Profession*, for misfeasance, for malfeasance, or for nonfeasance in office.

a. Impeachment proceedings against an executive officer shall be initiated by written petition submitted to the Review Board by at least fifteen (15) percent of the certified delegates to the Representative Assembly.

b. If, after a due process hearing, a two thirds (2/3) vote of the Review Board shall sustain the charge, the office shall become vacant.

c. The officer may appeal the decision to the Board of Directors.

Article V. Board of Directors

Section 1. Composition.

The Board shall consist of (a) at least one (1) director from each association affiliated with the Association as a state affiliate, (b) six (6) directors for the Retired members of the Association, and (c) three (3) directors for the Aspiring Educator members of the Association.

Except as otherwise provided below, each state unit shall be entitled to an additional director for each 20,000 Active members of the Association, provided that if the number of state directors reaches one hundred fifty (150), the number of directors to which the state units are entitled shall be

adjusted to prevent the total from exceeding one hundred fifty (150). The Board of Directors shall adopt rules for implementing this provision. The number of Active members of the Association that shall be required to entitle a state affiliate or a dual-national state affiliate to an additional director shall be proportionately adjusted to reflect the reduction in Association dues paid by such members pursuant to Bylaw 2-7.m, provided that this Article V. Section 1 shall not apply to Active members of a dual-national local affiliate (i) in a state that does not have a dual-national state affiliate, and (ii) that become affiliated with the Association as a dual-national local affiliate prior to September 1, 1999.

The executive officers and other members of the Executive Committee shall be members of the Board of Directors ex officio.

a. At least one (1) director elected within each state shall be a nonsupervisor and, if a state is entitled to more than one (1) director, at least one (1) shall be a classroom teacher. The total number of additional directors representing the members in each state affiliate after the first shall be on the basis of proportional representation by educational position of NEA members.

b. In the event that the first three (3) directors from a state or the first three (3) retired directors do not include at least one (1) ethnic-minority person, the state affiliate or the retired delegates to the Representative Assembly, as the case may be, shall take all legally permissible steps to elect a fourth director who is from an ethnic-minority group.

c. Members from ethnic minorities shall comprise at least twenty (20) percent of the Board. The Representative Assembly shall elect additional directors as appropriate to assure such ethnic-minority representation. If, between meetings of the Representative Assembly, ethnic-minority representation on the Board falls below twenty (20) percent, the Board shall elect additional directors as appropriate to assure the necessary ethnic-minority representation, provided that such an election can be held at a Board meeting prior to the meeting that takes place in connection with the Annual Meeting. Candidates for these positions shall be nominated by members of the Board and ethnic-minority caucus chairpersons, and any ethnic-minority person who otherwise is eligible to serve on the Board may be a candidate. The person(s) elected shall serve until an election can be held by the next Representative Assembly in accordance with this section.

d. Administrators shall be represented on the Board in proportion to their membership in the Association. If the percentage of administrators elected to the Board of Directors fails to achieve proportional representation, the Representative Assembly shall elect at large the number required to assure such representation. Candidates for these positions shall be nominated by the delegates at the Representative Assembly who are administrators.

e. Classroom teachers in higher education shall be represented on the Board at least in proportion to their membership in the Association. If the percentage of classroom teachers in higher education

elected to the Board of Directors fails to achieve such proportional representation, the Representative Assembly shall elect at large the number required to assure such representation. Candidates for these positions shall be nominated by the delegates at the Representative Assembly who are classroom teachers in higher education.

f. Active members employed in education support professional positions shall be represented on the Board at least in proportion to their membership in the Association. If the percentage of such members elected to the Board fails to achieve such proportional representation, the Representative Assembly shall elect at large the number required to assure such representation. Candidates for these positions shall be nominated by the delegates at the Representative Assembly who are Active members employed in education support professional positions.

g. In elections for at-large positions on the Board of Directors at the Representative Assembly, if the number of candidates nominated equals the number of positions to be filled, the Chair shall declare such candidates elected.

h. Aspiring educator and retired representation on the Board of Directors shall not be computed in determining the representation entitlements of administrators, classroom teachers in higher education, or Active members employed in education support professional positions.

Section 2. Terms of Office.

a. The terms of office of NEA state, at-large, and retired directors shall be three (3) years, except that a state director may

be elected for one year or two years to fill a vacancy or achieve a staggering of terms.

b. NEA state and at-large directors shall serve no more than two (2) terms. Prior service as an aspiring educator director shall not be counted toward the two (2) term limit for state and at-large directors.

c. Retired directors shall serve no more than two (2) terms. Prior service on the Board of Directors in a position other than a retired director position shall not be counted toward the two (2) term limit for a retired director.

d. All candidates for NEA state and at-large directors shall have been Active members of the Association for at least two (2) years immediately preceding the election. All state and at-large directors shall maintain throughout their terms of office Active membership in the Association.

e. Retired directors shall maintain Retired membership throughout their terms of office.

f. One (1) aspiring educator director shall serve a term of two (2) years and two (2) aspiring educator directors shall serve terms of one (1) year. No aspiring educator director may serve more than two (2) years. The directors shall be Aspiring Educator members of the Association.

Section 3. Functions.

Consistent with the goals and objectives and the existing policies of the Association, the Board of Directors shall act for the Association between meetings of the Representative Assembly and in addition shall have the sole responsibility for any matter expressly delegated to it by the Representative Assembly.

Article VI. Executive Committee

Section 1. Composition.

The Executive Committee shall consist of the three (3) executive officers and six (6) members who shall be officers of the Association.

a. The executive officers and the six (6) members of the Executive Committee shall be nominated and elected at large by the Representative Assembly by majority vote and by secret ballot for each individual office.

b. If the number of candidates for the Executive Committee equals the number of positions to be filled, the Chair shall declare such candidates elected.

c. Members from ethnic minorities shall comprise at least twenty (20) percent of the Executive Committee. The Representative Assembly shall elect additional Executive Committee members as appropriate to assure such ethnic-minority representation.

Section 2. Qualifications and Terms of Office.

a. Terms of the Executive Committee members shall be three (3) years beginning September 1 following the election. Such members of the Executive Committee shall not serve more than two (2) terms.

b. All candidates shall have been Active members of the Association for at least two (2) years immediately preceding the election. All Executive Committee members shall maintain throughout their terms of office Active membership in the Association.

Section 3. Functions.

Consistent with the goals and objectives and the existing policies of the Association, the Executive Committee shall act for the Association between meetings of the Board of Directors and in addition shall have the sole responsibility for any matter expressly delegated to it by the Representative Assembly and/or the Board of Directors.

Section 4. Impeachment.

Officers of the Association may be impeached for violation of the *Code of Ethics of the Education Profession*, for misfeasance, for malfeasance, or for nonfeasance in office.

a. Impeachment proceedings against an officer may be initiated by written petition submitted to the Review Board by at least fifteen (15) percent of the certified delegates to the Representative Assembly.

b. If, after a due process hearing, a two thirds (2/3) vote of the Review Board shall sustain the charge, the office shall become vacant.

c. The officer may appeal the decision to the Board of Directors.

a. The Review Board shall have original jurisdiction in the following cases:

1. Impeachment of an officer who is a member of the Executive Committee;

2. Alleged violations of the *Code of Ethics of the Education Profession*;

3. The censure, suspension, or expulsion of a member;

4. Review, upon request, of an action of the Executive Committee, Board of Directors, or Representative Assembly regarding consistent application of the Constitution or Bylaws of the Association.

b. The Review Board shall have the following powers subject to the conditions as herein outlined:

1. To impeach an officer. The officer shall have the right to appeal to the Board of Directors;

2. To censure, suspend, or expel a member for violation of the *Code of Ethics of the Education Profession* or other sufficient cause. The member shall have the right to appeal to the Executive Committee on procedural grounds only;

3. To vacate censure, lift suspension, or reinstate a member;

4. To review an action of the Executive Committee, Board of Directors, or Representative Assembly for consistency with the Constitution and Bylaws and to recommend to the appropriate governing body remedial action if necessary. Requests for review may be made only by the Executive Committee, Board of Directors, Representative Assembly, a local or state affiliate (by official action), or upon petition of ten (10) percent of the certified delegates of the Representative Assembly.

Article VII. Review Board

Section 1.

The judicial powers of the Association as described in this Article shall be vested in the Review Board.

Section 2. Powers.

The jurisdiction of the Review Board shall extend to cases as herein defined:

Section 3. Review Board Appointment.

The Review Board shall be appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Board of Directors.

Section 4. Review Board Prerogatives.

The Review Board shall establish its rules of procedure with the approval of the Board of Directors. Due process must be guaranteed in all its proceedings.

Section 5. Impeachment.

a. Members of the Review Board may be impeached for violation of the *Code of Ethics of the Education Profession*, for misfeasance, for malfeasance, or for non-feasance in office.

b. The process for impeachment of Review Board members shall be as follows:

1. Proceedings against a member of the Review Board shall be initiated by action of the Representative Assembly, or by official action of a local or state affiliate or upon petition of ten (10) percent of the certified delegates of the Representative Assembly under rules determined by the Board of Directors.

2. An affirmative vote of the Executive Committee shall be required to order an impeachment hearing on specified charges.

3. An affirmative vote of at least two thirds (2/3) of the members of the Executive Committee shall be required to sustain a charge following a due process hearing before the Committee and the position shall become vacant.

4. The member has the right to appeal the Executive Committee decision to the Board of Directors. No member of the Executive Committee shall be a party to the appellate procedure.

Article VIII. Affiliates and Special Interest Groups

Section 1. Affiliation.

Affiliation shall mean a relationship based on a reciprocal contractual agreement between the Association and an organization involved with or interested in education and shall continue until the affiliate withdraws or becomes disaffiliated.

Section 2. Ethnic-Minority Representation.

Affiliates of the Association shall take all reasonable and legally permissible steps to achieve on their elective and appointive bodies ethnic-minority representation that is at least proportionate to the ethnic-minority membership of the affiliate.

Section 3. Classes.

The classes of affiliates shall be governance, nongovernance, and such other affiliates as may be provided in the Bylaws.

a. The governance class shall comprise local and state affiliates exclusively.

b. The nongovernance class shall comprise all other affiliated professional and nonprofessional organizations.

Section 4. Rights of Active Members in Governance Affiliates.

Each governance affiliate shall guarantee its active members an open nomination procedure and a secret ballot except as otherwise provided in this Constitution or in the Bylaws. No governance affiliate shall discriminate against its active members in their right to vote, seek office, or otherwise participate in the affairs of the affiliate, of other governance affiliates, or of the Association.

Section 5. Standards and Procedures for Affiliation.

Affiliates which fail to comply with standards and procedures set forth in the Bylaws shall be subject to censure, suspension, or disaffiliation as prescribed in this Constitution.

Section 6. Special Interest Groups.

Any organized group of Association members having a common interest or purpose may be recognized as a Special Interest Group, provided such group is not eligible for any class of affiliation.

Article IX. Amendment of Constitution and Bylaws

Section 1. Proposal of Amendments.

Amendments to the Constitution or the Bylaws may be proposed to the Representative Assembly by one or more of the following methods:

a. By petition signed by at least one hundred (100) Active members from two (2) or more states and submitted to the

Committee on Constitution, Bylaws, and Rules for presentation to the Representative Assembly;

b. By petition signed by at least fifty (50) certified delegates and submitted to the Committee on Constitution, Bylaws, and Rules for presentation to the Representative Assembly;

c. By at least two (2) state delegations in the Representative Assembly whose concurrence in the proposed amendment is evidenced either by a majority vote of those delegates present and voting in each delegation at a regularly called meeting of the delegation held in connection with the Annual Meeting or by petition signed by a majority of the members of each delegation. Proposals shall then be submitted to the Committee on Constitution, Bylaws, and Rules for presentation to the Representative Assembly.

d. By majority vote of the NEA Board of Directors and submitted to the Committee on Constitution, Bylaws, and Rules for presentation to the Representative Assembly; or

e. By a majority vote of the Committee on Constitution, Bylaws, and Rules.

Section 2. Amendment of the Constitution.

a. A proposed amendment to the Constitution shall be presented in writing to the Committee on Constitution, Bylaws, and Rules and read by title to the Annual Meeting immediately prior to its proposed adoption. Documentation of timely submission of an amendment shall be the responsibility of the contact person for the amendment, provided that the time

of submission of an amendment that is proposed by a majority vote of the NEA Board of Directors shall be when the language of the amendment is approved by the Board of Directors.

b. The text of the proposed amendment shall be provided to all members at least sixty (60) days prior to its consideration through NEA printed or electronic media.

c. This Constitution may then be amended at the Annual Meeting by a two-thirds (2/3) vote of delegates present and voting.

Section 3. Amendment of the Bylaws.

a. A proposed amendment to the Bylaws shall be presented in writing to the Committee on Constitution, Bylaws, and Rules, postmarked no later than one hundred twenty (120) days preceding the Annual Meeting. Documentation of timely submission of an amendment shall be the responsibility of the contact person for the amendment, provided that the time of submission of an amendment that is proposed by a majority vote of the NEA Board of Directors shall be when the language of the amendment is approved by the Board of Directors.

b. The text of the proposed amendment shall be provided to all members at least sixty (60) days prior to its consideration through NEA printed or electronic media.

c. The Bylaws may then be amended at the Annual Meeting by a majority vote of the delegates present and voting.

Section 4. Voting on Amendments.

a. Voting on proposed amendments to this Constitution or to the Bylaws shall be by secret ballot.

b. Unless otherwise provided, all amendments shall take effect at the beginning of the fiscal year following their adoption.

Section 5. Withdrawal of Proposed Amendments.

Requests for withdrawal of proposed amendments shall be submitted in writing to the Committee on Constitution, Bylaws, and Rules. Such withdrawal shall be effective when approved by the Representative Assembly. Requests for withdrawal of proposed amendments to this Constitution or to the Bylaws may be granted by action of the Representative Assembly based on requests made in the following manner:

a. If originally proposed by petition of one hundred (100) or more members from two (2) states or fifty (50) or more delegates, the request shall be signed by at least two-thirds (2/3) of such members or delegates;

b. If originally proposed by two (2) state delegations, the request shall be signed by at least two-thirds (2/3) of the delegates from each state;

c. If originally proposed by the NEA Board of Directors, the request shall be made by a majority of the Board;

d. If originally proposed by the Committee on Constitution, Bylaws, and Rules, the request shall be made by a majority of the committee.

Bylaws of the National Education Association of the United States

1. Objectives

1-1. Specific Objectives.

The specific objectives directed toward the achievement of the stated goals of the Association shall be:

a. To improve the structure of the Association to ensure the full and effective participation of all members, thereby establishing and maintaining an independent, self-governing organization;

b. To promote continuous improvement of instruction and of curriculum;

c. To promote and to protect the rights and welfare of its members;

d. To advance professional rights and to enhance professional responsibilities to further the consistent development and improvement of the profession and its practitioners;

e. To work among the American people for broad support of education and for improved attitudes toward the profession;

f. To secure adequate financial support for public education;

g. To promote the rights and welfare of all students;

h. To assist each student in realizing his or her maximum potential;

i. To develop and provide leadership in solving social problems; and

j. To protect and support its members as employees in disputes with employers or with those acting on behalf of employers.

2. Membership

2-1. Categories.

a. There shall be six (6) categories of membership in the Association: Active, Student, Retired, Substitute, Reserve, and Staff.

b. Active membership shall be open to any person (i) who is employed by or in a public school district, public or private preschool program, public or private college or university, or other public institution devoted primarily to education, regardless of the specific nature of the functions that the person performs at the work site and regardless of who actually employs the person; (ii) who is employed by a public sector employer other than a school district, college or university, or other institution devoted primarily to education but who is employed primarily to perform educational functions; (iii) who is on limited leave of absence from the employment described in items (i) and (ii) above; (iv) who is a member of a state affiliate in the state affiliate's Active (or equivalently designated) membership category; or (v) who is serving as an executive officer of the Association or of a state or local affiliate; or (vi) who is elected to serve as an Executive Committee member and whose employment as described in (i) or (ii) above is subsequently involuntarily terminated before the end of their current

term. The Association shall continue to allow Active membership to those Active members (i) who have been laid off due to a reduction in force for as long as such persons are eligible to be recalled, or for three (3) years, whichever is longer; or (ii) who have been discharged for as long as a legal challenge to such discharge is pending.

Notwithstanding any other provision in these Bylaws, a person who is an Active member of the Association pursuant to Bylaw 2-1.b (iv) may continue such membership only if he or she remains a member of the state affiliate in the Active (or equivalently designated) membership category.

An Active member who is engaged in or on a limited leave of absence from professional educational employment shall hold or shall be eligible to hold a baccalaureate or higher degree or the regular teaching, vocational, or technical certificate required by his or her employment or shall be an exchange teacher who is regularly employed as a teacher in another country.

Active membership is limited to persons who support the principles and goals of the Association and maintain membership in the local and state affiliates where eligible. The Association shall not accept as Active members persons who are not eligible for Active membership (or the equivalently designated membership category) in the state affiliate, unless the state affiliate (i) by action of its board of directors (or equivalent governing body) approves such acceptance and (ii) enters into an agreement with the Association pursuant to which the state affiliate agrees to function as the Association's agent for

the delivery of Association services and programs to the members in question. Approval by and a service agreement with the state affiliate shall not be prerequisites to the Association's acceptance into Active membership of persons who are not eligible for active membership (or the equivalently designated membership category) in the state affiliate if said persons are members of a local affiliate that (i) is comprised predominantly of persons who are not eligible for active membership in the state affiliate and (ii) was a local affiliate of the Association as of the effective date of this amendment.

c. Aspiring Educator membership shall be open to any aspiring educator (i) who is enrolled in a postsecondary program that is preparatory for employment in a position that would make him or her eligible for Active membership or (ii) who is serving as chairperson of the NEA Advisory Committee of Aspiring Educators. An aspiring educator who is eligible for Association membership in both the Aspiring Educator and Active membership categories may, with the approval of the Executive Committee, join the Association as an Aspiring Educator member. Aspiring Educator members shall be eligible to be voting delegates at the Representative Assembly. Aspiring Educator members shall maintain membership in the state affiliate provided the affiliate has a membership category for aspiring educator members.

d. Retired membership shall be open to any person who is at least forty-five (45) years of age or who is eligible to receive a pension from an educational employment retirement system (including Social

Security), and who was employed for at least five (5) years in a position that qualified him or her for Active membership but who is no longer so employed or who retires and returns to either day-to-day or regular full- or part-time educational employment as part of an early retirement agreement with the local school district. Retired membership is limited to persons who support the purposes and programs of the Association. Retired members shall maintain membership in the state affiliate provided the affiliate has a membership category for retired members and provided the affiliate grants such members at least the right to serve as delegates to its delegate assembly or equivalent body and to be counted toward the representation entitlement for such body.

Retired members shall have the right to vote, to hold elective or appointive positions in the Association, and to be counted toward the representation entitlement for the Board of Directors and the Representative Assembly as provided in the Constitution and Bylaws.

Retired members shall be eligible to receive Educators Employment Liability Coverage and other benefits and services of the Association authorized by the Board of Directors.

Unless these Bylaws provide otherwise, a person who is eligible for Association membership in both the Retired and Active membership categories shall have the option to join the Association as a Retired or as an Active member.

An Active Life member who is eligible for Retired membership may join the Association as a Retired member while

retaining his or her Active Life membership, provided that during the period of such membership, he or she shall be counted for the allocation of delegate credentials, be eligible to participate in Association governance, be eligible to receive Association benefits and services, and be treated for all other Association purposes only as a Retired member.

e. Unless otherwise provided herein, an educational employee employed on a day-to-day basis who is eligible for membership in the Active category shall have the option of joining the Association as a Substitute member, unless said employee is eligible for NEA Retired membership. The option to join the Association as a Substitute member shall be available only to an educational employee who is employed in a state in which the state affiliate has a substitute membership category and who maintains membership in the state affiliate's substitute membership category. Substitute members shall receive Educators Employment Liability coverage and other benefits and services authorized by the Board of Directors. Educational employees employed on a day-to-day basis who are included in a bargaining unit with full-time educational employees shall be eligible only for Active membership.

f. Reserve membership shall be open to any person (i) who is on a leave of absence of at least six (6) months from the employment that qualifies him or her for Active membership or (ii) who has held Active or Education Support membership in the Association but whose employment status no longer qualifies that individual for such membership.

g. Staff membership shall be open to any person employed by the Association or any of its affiliates in a staff position.

h. Unless these Bylaws provide otherwise, a person who is eligible for more than one (1) membership category shall join the Association in the membership category that provides the greatest degree of participation in Association governance.

i. A member may appeal the assigned category of membership to the Executive Committee, which shall have authority to make the final determination in this regard.

2-3. Rights and Limitations.

a. Membership in the Association shall be determined by the local or state affiliate. Where Association membership is denied on the local level by virtue of educational position, the state may provide for such membership by vote of the state delegate assembly. Educational positions eligible for membership shall be determined through secret ballot in all local or state affiliates. Those local associations limited in membership to classroom teachers may be exempt from such determination.

b. The right to vote and to hold elective or appointive position shall be limited to Active members except as otherwise provided.

c. All members shall be eligible to receive special services, assistance in the protection of professional and civil rights, and reports and publications of the Association in accordance with the policies and procedures of the Association.

d. An individual who is a member of a negotiating team representing a school

board or representing a board of trustees of a higher education institution shall be denied membership if such denial is requested by a governing body of an Association affiliate in the school district or higher education institution in question. The Executive Committee shall adopt rules for implementing this Bylaw.

e. An individual who is expelled or suspended by a local or state affiliate for violation of the affiliate's code of ethics or other sufficient cause shall be expelled or suspended, as may be appropriate, by the Association, unless he or she was expelled or suspended by the affiliate without being accorded due process or for conduct in support of a goal, objective, or written policy of the Association.

f. Active Life members at the time of adoption of this document by the Representative Assembly shall continue to hold Active membership for life; Associate Life members shall continue to hold Associate membership for life. A past president of the Association shall hold Active membership for life. If the employment status of a past president does not meet the requirements of Bylaw 2-1.b, the educational position of said individual shall be category 2.

g. Any member, other than a Life member, whose profession or occupational position changes shall be transferred to the class of membership applicable to the new position; the member shall not remain in a class of membership for which the member is no longer eligible.

h. Membership shall be continuous unless terminated for sufficient cause, including but not limited to the unjust use of

administrative authority to break a strike, to lock out, to reduce in force, to fire, or to harass an NEA member. Sufficient cause, including “unjust use,” shall be decided by the Review Board on a case-by-case basis.

i. Members who fail to adhere to any of the conditions of membership as stated in Article II of the Constitution shall be subject to censure, suspension, or expulsion.

2-5. Membership Year.

a. The membership year shall be from September 1 through August 31. A person who is not a continuing member of the Association who joins the Association for a particular membership year shall become a member of the Association as of September 1 of that membership year, or the date on which he or she joined the Association, whichever is later.

b. If a person who is not a continuing member of the Association joins the Association for a particular membership year prior to September 1 of that membership year, and the school year that corresponds to the Association membership year begins for that person prior to September 1, he or she shall be eligible to receive the benefits and services of the Association authorized by the Board of Directors during the portion of the school year between the date that he or she joined the Association and September 1.

2-7. Membership Dues.

a. Dues of Active members engaged in or on limited leave of absence from professional educational employment shall be .00225 times the national average annual salary of classroom teachers

in the public elementary and secondary schools (rounded to the nearest dollar) plus .00055 of the national average annual salary of classroom teachers in the public elementary and secondary schools (rounded to the nearest dollar) to be allocated to UniServ grants according to the policy of the Board of Directors. The computation shall be based on salary data for the prior year as determined by NEA Research.

The dues of an Active member who has left professional educational employment to serve as an executive officer of the Association or of a state or local affiliate shall be equal in amount to the dues of an Active member engaged in or on a limited leave of absence from professional educational employment.

Dues of Active members who are employed in or on limited leave of absence from education support professional positions shall be determined in the same manner as the dues of Active members engaged in professional educational employment except that the national average annual salary of school employees in education support positions shall be used in the formula and the dues shall in no event be less than one-half (1/2) the dues of Active members engaged in professional educational employment. The portion of said dues allocated to UniServ grants shall be equal in amount to that allocated on behalf of Active members engaged in professional educational employment.

The dues of an Active member who has left an education support professional position to serve as an executive officer of

the Association or of a state or local affiliate shall be equal in amount to the dues of an Active member employed in or on a limited leave of absence from an education support professional position.

The dues of persons who are Active members of the Association pursuant to Bylaw 2-1.b (iv) shall be equal in amount to the dues of similarly situated Active members who are either (i) engaged in or on limited leave of absence from professional educational employment, or (ii) employed in or on limited leave of absence from educational support positions, based on the categorization used by the state affiliate to determine the state affiliate's dues for such persons.

Any person (i) who joins as an Active member for the first time after the commencement of the membership year, (ii) who becomes eligible for Active membership after the commencement of the membership year, or (iii) who returns to professional educational employment or to an education support professional position from a limited leave of absence after the commencement of the membership year shall be enrolled in full standing for the remainder of the membership year by paying the amount of annual dues which is commensurate with the remaining portion of the membership year.

b. The dues of an Active member who is an exchange teacher from another country shall be waived, provided that the exchange teacher continues to hold membership in a national teacher organization in his or her country of residence, the national teacher organization grants full membership rights and a dues waiver

to any NEA member who is an exchange teacher in that country, and the relevant state and local affiliates grant full membership rights and a dues waiver to the exchange teacher.

c. The Association shall allow credit to first-year Active members who join the Association during their first year of membership eligibility, the reduction of their dues being twenty dollars (\$20) per year for each year of their membership in Aspiring Educator NEA and/or for each year of their NEA Aspiring Educator membership up to four (4) years. The first-year Active member shall provide proof of membership in Aspiring Educator NEA to be eligible for credit, and the Association shall verify NEA Aspiring Educator membership.

d. The membership fee for persons eligible for Active membership who are regularly employed for fifty (50) percent or less, but greater than twenty-five (25) percent, of the normal schedule for a full-time employee, who are not employed as substitutes, and who are not eligible for membership as a full-time employee through another local association (as verified by the local association) shall be one half (1/2) of the Active dues, as appropriate. The membership fee for persons eligible for Active membership who are regularly employed for twenty-five (25) percent or less of the normal schedule for a full-time employee, who are not employed as substitutes and who are not eligible for membership as a full-time or part-time employee through another local association (as verified by the local association) shall be one-quarter (1/4) of the Active dues, as appropriate.

e. The membership fee for Active members who are employed as substitutes shall be one-fourth (1/4) of the Active dues, as appropriate.

f. The Association shall continue to allow Active membership to those education association members laid off due to a reduction in force with reduction in dues of fifty (50) percent. Such eligibility for Active membership shall continue as long as such persons are eligible to be recalled or for three (3) years, whichever is longer.

g. Annual dues of Aspiring Educator members shall be established by the Representative Assembly in the program budget.

h. Dues of Retired members shall be established by the Board of Directors and shall be payable (i) by a retired individual who joins the Association on an annual basis or (ii) through a Retired membership-for-life program as established by the Board of Directors.

i. Dues for Substitute members shall be established by the Board of Directors.

j. Dues of Reserve members shall be one-half (1/2) the dues of Active members, as appropriate.

k. Dues of Staff members shall be one half (1/2) the dues of Active members engaged in professional educational employment.

l. The Executive Committee may establish reduced membership dues for persons eligible for Active membership who are included in a group of employees (i) that is attempting to become an affiliate of the Association; (ii) for which an affiliate of the Association is attempting to become the recognized organization; (iii) for

which an affiliate of the Association is the recognized organization, but has not yet negotiated an initial collective bargaining agreement; (iv) in which a competing organization is attempting to solicit members by charging a lesser amount of dues; or (v) who are not eligible for membership in a state or local affiliate of the Association. The amount of the dues charged to such persons, and the Association services and benefits for which they are eligible, shall be determined by the Executive Committee on a case-by-case basis. The Executive Committee shall adopt rules for implementing this Bylaw.

m. (1) Except as otherwise provided in Bylaw 2-7.m (2) with regard to members of certain dual-national local affiliates, or in Bylaw 8-11.c with regard to persons eligible for Active membership in the Association pursuant to Bylaw 2-1.b (iv), members of a dual-national state affiliate shall maintain membership in the Association and the American Federation of Teachers where eligible, and the total combined national dues that such members pay shall be not less than the Association dues for members in the relevant membership category. If a member of a dual-national state affiliate is a member of the Association and the American Federation of Teachers, said member's total combined national dues shall be allocated between the two organizations in a manner that reflects the comparative number of members in the relevant membership category who were eligible for Association membership in the respective Association and American Federation of Teachers state affiliates during the membership year immediately preceding the date on which the

dual-national state affiliate came into existence as a legal entity (hereinafter “allocation percentage”), provided (a) if, during any of the first five (5) membership years following the affiliation of a dual-national state affiliate, the number of such members exceeds by more than three percent (3%) the number of such members during the immediately preceding membership year, each organization shall receive fifty percent (50%) of the total combined national dues of such excess members; (b) beginning with the sixth membership year following the affiliation of a dual-national state affiliate, if the number of such members during any membership year exceeds the number of such members during the immediately preceding membership year, each organization shall receive fifty percent (50%) of the total combined national dues of such excess members; and (c) the Association shall not receive pursuant to Section 2-7.m (1) (a) or 2-7.m (1) (b) above, more from any such member than the allocation percentage, or fifty percent (50%), whichever is appropriate as applied to Association dues for the relevant membership category. If the member is a member of the Association but is not eligible for membership in the American Federation of Teachers, the Association shall receive the full amount of said member’s total combined national dues.

(2) If a member of a dual-national local affiliate (a) that is in a state that does not have a dual-national state affiliate, or (b) that is in a state that has a dual-national state affiliate but is newly created and did not result from the merger of an Association local affiliate and an American

Federation of Teachers local affiliate, is a member of the Association and the American Federation of Teachers, each organization shall receive fifty percent (50%) of said member’s total combined national dues, provided that the Association shall not receive more than fifty percent (50%) of the Association dues for the relevant membership category. If the member is a member of the Association but is not eligible for membership in the American Federation of Teachers, the Association shall receive the full amount of said member’s total combined national dues.

The national dues of members in any merged local affiliate with 20,000 members or more in the membership year prior to the merger shall be determined in accordance with Bylaw 2-7m(1), not Bylaw 2-7m(2).

(3) The provisions of Bylaw 2-7.m shall take precedence over anything to the contrary in Bylaw 2-7.a through l.

n. Beginning with the 2007–08 membership year, the annual membership dues of Active members of the Association, as computed pursuant to Bylaw 2-7.a, shall be increased by ten dollars (\$10.00), with an additional increase of ten dollars (\$10.00) beginning in the 2011–2012 membership year. This dues increase shall be allocated to the Ballot Measure/Legislative Crises and Media Campaign Fund. The annual membership dues of Aspiring Educator members of the Association, as established pursuant to Bylaw 2-7.g, shall include one dollar (\$1.00) to be allocated to the Ballot Measure/Legislative Crises and Media Campaign Fund.

Sixty percent (60%) of the money allocated to the Ballot Measure/Legislative Crises and Media Campaign Fund during each membership year shall be available to assist state affiliates in dealing with ballot measures and legislative crises, and forty percent (40%) shall be available for national and state media campaigns to advance the cause of public education and publicize the role of the Association and its affiliates in improving the quality of public education.

Where necessary to avoid legal problems under state law, the Association and a state affiliate may, at the request of the state affiliate, enter into a written agreement providing that the money collected from members of that state affiliate shall not be used to deal with ballot measures, but shall be used only to deal with legislative crises and/or to fund national and state media campaigns. The Executive Committee shall develop guidelines to implement this Bylaw. These guidelines shall be submitted to the Board of Directors, and shall become effective when approved by the Board of Directors.

The NEA president shall make a report regarding the operation of the Ballot Measure/Legislative Crises and Media Campaign Fund, which shall include a financial statement, to each Representative Assembly.

o. Beginning with the 2002–2003 membership year: (1) Active members engaged in or on limited leave of absence from professional educational employment who pay annual dues as calculated pursuant to Bylaw 2-7.a (hereinafter “base annual dues”) shall pay an additional one

dollar (\$1) in annual dues; and (2) Active members who pay less than base annual dues, Reserve members, and Staff members shall pay an additional fifty cents (\$.50). These additional dues shall be allocated to the NEA Foundation for the Improvement of Education.

p. Beginning with the 2013-2014 membership year, the annual membership dues of Active members of the Association, as computed pursuant to Bylaw 2-7.a, shall be increased by three dollars (\$3.00). These dues increases shall be allocated to a Special Fund to help NEA affiliates advance the goal of great public schools for all students.

The Executive Committee shall develop guidelines to implement this Bylaw. These guidelines shall be submitted to the Board of Directors, and shall become effective when approved by the Board of Directors.

The NEA president shall make a report regarding the operation of the Special Fund, which shall include a financial statement, to each Representative Assembly.

2-9. Dues Transmittal and Enforcement Procedures.

a. The Association shall enter into contracts with state affiliates governing the transmittal of Association dues. State affiliates shall have the full responsibility for transmitting Association dues from local affiliates on a contractual basis. Local affiliates shall have the full responsibility for transmitting state and Association dues to state affiliates on a contractual basis. Standards and contracts for transmitting dues shall be developed between the state affiliate and each local affiliate.

b. A local shall transmit to a state affiliate and a state affiliate shall transmit to the Association at least forty (40) percent of the Association dues receivable for the year by March 15 and at least seventy (70) percent of the Association dues receivable for the year by June 1; the percentage shall be based upon the last membership count prior to January 15, and upon a membership year beginning September 1, unless the contracted transmittal schedule stipulates otherwise.

(1) A local or state affiliate which becomes delinquent in its contracted transmittal schedule by more than thirty (30) days shall be assessed a penalty of two (2) percent per month on the overdue balance.

(2) Except as otherwise provided in 2-9.b (3) or (4), the delegates representing a state affiliate that has not transmitted at least forty (40) percent of the dues receivable for the year by March 15 and seventy (70) percent of the dues receivable for the year by June 1 shall have no right to participate in the NEA Representative Assembly at the Annual Meeting other than to (i) participate in elections for Association officers and (ii) vote on increases in Association membership dues.

(3) Except as otherwise provided in 2-9.b (4), if a state affiliate informs the NEA in writing that a local affiliate has failed to transmit the Association dues in accordance with the dates set forth in 2-9.b and such information is verified by the executive director, the delegates of that local shall have no right to participate in the NEA Representative Assembly at the Annual Meeting other than to (i) participate in elections for Association

officers and (ii) vote on increases in Association membership dues. In this event, the delegates of the state affiliate shall have full right to participate in the NEA Representative Assembly at the Annual Meeting.

(4) The denial of participatory rights called for in 2-9.b (2) or (3) may be waived by the NEA Executive Committee if the state or local affiliate in question enters into a written contract with the NEA Executive Committee in which it agrees to transmit the delinquent dues on terms that are acceptable to the NEA Executive Committee, provided that the NEA Executive Committee shall not enter into such a contract with a local affiliate until after it has consulted with the relevant state affiliate. The NEA Executive Committee may terminate any waiver granted pursuant to this section if the affiliate fails to comply with the aforesaid contract.

3. Representative Assembly

3-1. Allocation of Delegates.

a. Allocation of delegate credentials to state and local affiliates shall be on the basis of Active membership in the Association as of January 15 of the calendar year in which the Representative Assembly convenes.

Representation from state and local affiliates which provide all-inclusive membership shall be on the basis of proportional representation by education position.

Representation from state and local affiliates which include in their membership more than one (1) of the three (3) job categories eligible for Association Active

membership (i.e., nonsupervisory Active members in prekindergarten through secondary instructional positions, education support positions, or higher education faculty positions) may, at the option of the state and local affiliates, be on the basis of proportional representation by job category. A delegate elected to represent an affiliate shall be a member of that affiliate, provided that if additional delegate positions are allocated to a state affiliate on the basis of Active members of the Association within a state who are not also members of the state affiliate, only the latter members of the Association may be elected to such additional delegate positions.

b. Article III of the Constitution shall provide for the allocation of delegate credentials to local affiliates.

c. Article III of the Constitution shall provide for the allocation of delegate credentials to state affiliates.

d. Except as otherwise provided in Bylaw 3-1.k, each state affiliate shall be allocated one (1) delegate credential for the first fifty (50) Aspiring Educator members of the Association. The state affiliate shall receive a second credential when Aspiring Educator membership in the state reaches seven hundred fifty (750) and an additional credential for each five hundred (500) Aspiring Educator members thereafter. The allocation shall be on the basis of Aspiring Educator membership in the Association as of March 15 of the calendar year in which the Representative Assembly convenes.

e. Except as otherwise provided in Bylaw 3-1.k, allocation of delegate credentials for Retired members of the

Association within each state shall be made to state affiliates based on the ratio of 1:50 for the first 50 Retired members and an additional delegate for each 1,000 Retired members thereafter.

f. Except as otherwise provided in Bylaw 3-1.k, allocation of delegates to school nurse members denied active membership in local affiliates shall be based on the ratio of 1:150 school nurse members so denied.

g. It is the policy of the Association to achieve ethnic-minority delegate representation at least equal to the proportion of identified ethnic-minority populations within the state. Prior to December 1 of each fiscal year, each state affiliate shall submit to the NEA Executive Committee for its approval a legally permissible plan which is designed to achieve a total state and local delegation to the Representative Assembly held that fiscal year which reflects these ethnic-minority proportions. If a state affiliate fails to submit such a plan, the NEA Executive Committee fails to approve a plan which is submitted, or a state affiliate fails to comply with an approved plan, the Representative Assembly may deny to the delegates from the state affiliate any right to participate in the NEA Representative Assembly at the Annual Meeting other than to (i) participate in elections for Association officers and (ii) vote on increases in Association membership dues. Local affiliates shall comply with the approved plan of the state affiliate, and if a local affiliate fails to do so, the right of its delegates to participate in the NEA Representative Assembly at the Annual Meeting may be limited as indicated above. The

failure of a state or local affiliate to comply with the provisions of this Bylaw shall in addition be grounds for censure, suspension, or expulsion pursuant to Bylaw 6-5.

h. Except as otherwise provided in Bylaw 3-1.k, allocation of delegates to higher education members denied active membership in local affiliates shall be based on the ratio of 1:150 higher education members so denied. The state affiliate shall determine the most appropriate unit for this purpose.

i. Except as otherwise provided in Bylaw 3-1.k, allocation of delegates to Active members employed in education support professional positions who are denied active membership in local affiliates shall be based on the ratio of 1:150 such members so denied.

j. Except as otherwise provided in Bylaw 3-1.k, allocation for category 2 delegates in local units which have all inclusive membership shall allow for clustering with category 2 members from other local units. In such local units, category 2 members shall not be counted in the allocation for category 1 delegates. Delegates for clustered category 2 members shall be based on the ratio of 1:150. This section shall apply only in those states where the state affiliate has determined that it shall be applicable.

k. The ratios to be used for the allocation of delegate credentials pursuant to Bylaw 3-1.d, e, f, h, i, and j for members of a dual-national state affiliate or a dual national local affiliate shall be proportionately adjusted to reflect the reduction in Association dues paid by such members pursuant to Bylaw 2-7.m, provided that this

Bylaw 3-1.k shall not apply to members of a dual-national local affiliate (i) in a state that does not have a dual-national state affiliate, and (ii) that became affiliated with the Association as a dual-national local affiliate prior to September 1, 1999.

3-3. Term.

Delegates shall be elected for a term not to exceed three (3) years. An individual elected to a multiyear term shall serve if he/she and the affiliate continue to qualify for the delegate position.

3-5. Meetings: Location.

No meeting shall be held in any location where any delegates are likely to experience discriminatory treatment.

3-9. Standing Committees: Establishment and Accountability.

Standing committees may be established and discontinued by the Representative Assembly. When that body is not in session, standing committees shall be accountable to the president, the Board of Directors, and the Executive Committee. Each committee chairperson shall submit periodic reports to the president and to the Board.

3-11. Special Committees: Establishment and Functions.

Special committees may be established by the Representative Assembly or by the Board of Directors or by the Executive Committee for the purpose of accomplishing a specific task within a limited period of time.

3-13. Committee Appointment, Qualifications, and Vacancies.

a. Appointments shall be made on the basis of individual expertise and ability to make substantial contribution in the specific areas of concern. Candidates for committees shall be recommended by state and local affiliates and by ethnic-minority special interest groups. The chairperson of the NEA Advisory Committee of Aspiring Educator Members shall recommend aspiring educator candidates for committees. Appointments to all committees shall be as provided by these Bylaws.

b. Absence of a member from two (2) consecutive meetings shall constitute resignation. A member shall vacate the seat held if a change in the member's educational position shall violate the constitutional requirement for at least seventy-five (75) percent classroom teacher committee membership. Each vacancy on a standing committee shall be filled for the remainder of the term.

3-15. Voting.

No signing of new business items can be conducted in the polling area and voting lines during voting.

4. Executive Officers

4-1. Powers and Duties of the President.

The president shall be the chief executive officer of the Association and its policy leader. The president shall:

a. Represent the Association as spokesperson on matters of policy or assign, at the president's discretion, responsibility for such representation;

b. Prepare the agenda for the governing bodies of the Association and the program for the Annual Meetings;

c. Appoint, except as provided in these Bylaws, all chairpersons and members of committees, with the advice and consent of the Board of Directors; such chairpersons and members to serve at the pleasure of the president, except where a term is fixed by these Bylaws;

d. Serve as member ex officio without vote on all committees authorized by the governing bodies;

e. Prepare, with the secretary-treasurer, the executive director, and the Committee on Program and Budget, a budget for submission to the appropriate policy-making bodies;

f. Review Association policies and recommend priorities to be considered by the Board of Directors;

g. Administer, through the executive director, the budget of the president's office and of the governing bodies;

h. Recommend an independent auditing agency to conduct an annual audit of all Association funds;

i. Meet regularly with the other officers of the Association and with the executive director;

j. Delegate duties to the officers and through the executive director to the staff of the Association; and

k. Perform the duties as stipulated in the Charter, in the Constitution, and in these Bylaws and such other duties as are customarily assumed by the chief executive officer of an association.

4-3. Powers and Duties of the Vice-President.

The vice-president shall:

- a. Act for the president when the president is unable to perform the duties of the office;
- b. Advise and assist the president and the Committee on Program and Budget in preparing the budget;
- c. Serve on the Committee on Program and Budget; and
- d. Perform such other duties as are stipulated by the Constitution, by these Bylaws, and by the president.

4-5. Powers and Duties of the Secretary-Treasurer.

The secretary-treasurer shall:

- a. Receive all funds and be responsible for their safekeeping and accounting;
- b. Serve as chairperson of the Committee on Program and Budget;
- c. Keep the official seal of the Association;
- d. Be responsible for preparing records of all official meetings and for distributing the minutes of all such meetings;
- e. Make annual financial reports as required by the Board of Directors; and
- f. Perform such other duties as are stipulated by the Constitution, by these Bylaws, and by the president.

5. Board of Directors

5-1. Election.

- a. A majority vote of those voting shall be necessary to elect an NEA director. Except as otherwise provided in Article V of

the Constitution, members of the Board of Directors shall be elected by secret ballot for each individual office (i) by the Active NEA members within each state or (ii) by the NEA members elected to serve as delegates to the state representative body, but only if all Active NEA members in the state who meet all other relevant requirements are eligible to vote for and serve as delegates to the state representative body. Retired directors shall be elected by secret ballot for each individual office by the duly elected retired delegates to the NEA Representative Assembly. Aspiring Educator directors shall be elected by duly elected aspiring educator delegates to the NEA Representative Assembly. In an election for NEA director, if there is only one (1) candidate for the position, the election may be waived, and the candidate declared elected.

- b. Nominations of directors shall be open, except where limitations are required to comply with the provisions of Article V.

- c. The Board of Directors shall adopt procedures for challenging the election of a director.

- d. Terms of the directors shall be staggered except for aspiring educator directors.

- e. If on May 31 of two (2) consecutive years the Active Association membership within a state unit is less than that required to establish and maintain the positions of its directors, the number of its additional directors shall be reduced according to the membership on the second of such two (2) consecutive years.

5-3. Vacancies.

Vacancies arising in the office of state directors held by persons elected within the state or as the result of a state's entitlement to an additional director pursuant to Article V, Section 1, of the Constitution, shall be filled upon recommendation of the state association by the Board of Directors when in session, or when not in session, by the Executive Committee. Vacancies arising in the office of directors held by persons elected by the Representative Assembly shall be filled by the Board of Directors when in session, or when not in session, by the Executive Committee, upon recommendation of the president. Persons filling vacancies, other than vacancies arising as the result of a state's entitlement to an additional director pursuant to Article V, Section 1, of the Constitution, shall be from the same education positions as the members being replaced. All persons filling vacancies shall serve until the first opportunity that a successor or additional director may be elected in accordance with the regular election procedure. Recommendations to fill vacancies in the office of retired or aspiring educator director shall be made by the NEA-R Executive Council or the Advisory Committee of Aspiring Educator Members respectively. Vacancies shall be filled by the Board of Directors when in session, or when not in session, by the Executive Committee. The individual(s) appointed shall serve until the first opportunity that a successor director may be elected in accordance with the regular election procedure.

5-5. Membership Restriction.

A director shall immediately relinquish the position held on the Board when such director ceases to be employed in the category represented.

5-6. Alternate Directors.

a. (i) A state or the retired or aspiring educator delegates to the NEA Representative Assembly may elect an alternate director to serve in the place of a state or retired or aspiring educator director, as the case may be, who is unable to attend a meeting of the Board of Directors. The number of alternate directors need not equal the number of directors in a state or representing NEA-R or the number of aspiring educator directors, but in no event shall any alternate director be designated to substitute for more than one (1) director at a meeting. An alternate director must be elected in accordance with the requirements set for the election of NEA directors.

(ii) If, pursuant to Article V, Section 1 of the Constitution, the Representative Assembly elects one or more at-large ethnic minority, administrator, classroom teacher in higher education, or education support professional directors, the Representative Assembly shall also elect one at-large alternate in a particular category to serve in an at-large director's place if he or she is unable to attend a meeting of the Board of Directors.

b. An alternate director shall be from the same educational position, or at-large category, as the case may be, as the director who is replaced.

c. Alternate directors shall be certified to the NEA president in the same manner and at the same time as directors.

d. Prior to the opening of a Board meeting, the president of the state affiliate or the president of NEA-R or the chairperson of the NEA Advisory Committee of Aspiring Educator Members, or the president of NEA in the case of an at-large alternate director, may request that the alternate director be seated by the Board of Directors if the director is to be absent from that meeting. Alternate directors shall have the right to vote and otherwise participate and shall assume all rights and privileges of the director replaced until the meeting is adjourned, except that they may not be elected to positions filled by and from the Board.

e. An alternate director shall not be a delegate to the NEA Representative Assembly by virtue of his/her seating as an alternate director at any meeting of the Board of Directors.

f. An alternate director temporarily may fill a vacancy in the office of state, retired, aspiring educator, or at-large director in accordance with requirements set forth in these Bylaws.

g. Service as an alternate director, whether prior to or following service as a state, at-large, aspiring educator, or retired director, shall not be counted toward the two-term limit for any director position.

h. Vacancies in the position of alternate director for a state shall be filled upon recommendation of the state association by the Board of Directors when in session, or when not in session, by the Executive Committee.

5-7. Functions.

The Board—

a. Shall implement policies established by the Representative Assembly;

b. Shall determine the time and place of the Annual Meeting and, in the event of an emergency, shall have the power to postpone the Annual Meeting by a two-thirds (2/3) vote;

c. Shall provide for ethnic-minority representation on all committees over which it has direct control;

d. Shall establish procedures and/or requirements for affiliation consistent with the standards as set forth in these Bylaws;

e. May establish a committee to review and to recommend recognition or withdrawal of recognition of a Special Interest Group;

f. Shall receive all reports of the executive director, of the secretary-treasurer, and of committees, and shall transmit with its recommendations such reports as may be appropriate to the Representative Assembly;

g. May authorize, upon recommendation of the Executive Committee, the establishment of contractual relationships between the Association and nonaffiliated groups whose policies or practices are not discriminatory. Such relationships shall exist to promote specific mutual objectives. Each relationship shall be reviewed at least annually to determine continuation;

h. Shall set the salaries of the executive officers except that the salaries shall not be increased or decreased during the terms of office for which these officers shall have been elected.

5-9. Fiscal Powers.

In even-numbered years, the Board shall propose a budget for two (2) fiscal years to the Representative Assembly. The Board shall discharge such other fiscal responsibilities as the Representative Assembly may delegate to it.

5-11. Meetings.

a. The Board shall meet four (4) times per year and at other times it deems necessary to conduct the business of the Association.

b. One (1) meeting shall be held in connection with the Annual Meeting.

c. The president or a majority of the members of the Board shall determine the time and place of meetings.

d. Due notice of all meetings shall be given.

e. The Board shall enact rules and procedures to govern the conduct of its meetings.

5-13. Recall.

a. Six (6) months after assuming office, an NEA state director shall be subject to recall in accordance with the provisions of this Bylaw.

b. Recall proceedings shall be instituted by the filing of a recall petition with the NEA executive director. The recall petition shall be in a form specified by the NEA and shall, among other things, contain (i) a statement of the specific grounds for the recall and (ii) the signatures of at least five (5) percent of the total number of NEA Active members in the state as of the close of the membership year immediately preceding the membership year in which the

petition is filed where NEA directors are elected by all NEA Active members of the state, or signatures of at least thirty-three (33) percent of the NEA Active members who are elected to serve as delegates to the state representative body in the year in which the petition is filed where NEA directors are elected by such delegates.

c. The NEA executive director shall determine whether the recall petition complies with the Association's filing requirements. If it does, the NEA executive director shall send a copy of the recall petition, including any documents filed in support thereof, to the director named in the petition. If the director contends that the attempted recall is based upon actions taken by him/her in support of the Constitution, Bylaws, and/or established policies of the NEA, he/she may request a review by the NEA Executive Committee. If two-thirds (2/3) of the total membership of the NEA Executive Committee sustains the contention of the director, the recall petition shall be dismissed. If the NEA Executive Committee fails to sustain the contention of the director, or if a request for review is not made, the NEA executive director shall direct the relevant state affiliate to conduct a recall election.

d. A recall election shall be conducted in accordance with rules of procedure adopted by the NEA Board of Directors, provided that (i) where NEA directors are elected by the NEA Active members of the state, all NEA Active members in the state as of the date of the recall election shall be eligible to vote or, where NEA directors are elected by the state representative body, all NEA Active members who are elected

to serve as delegates as of the date of the recall election shall be eligible to vote; (ii) the recall election shall be by secret ballot; and (iii) two-thirds (2/3) of the valid ballots cast shall be required for recall.

e. The pendency of recall proceedings shall have no effect upon the right of a director to function as a member of the NEA Board of Directors. If a director is recalled, the resulting vacancy shall be filled pursuant to Bylaw 5-3, provided that the recalled director shall not be eligible for appointment to the vacancy or such other vacancy as may occur in a director position from that state. The recall of a director shall not disqualify him/her from subsequent election to the NEA Board of Directors or other NEA office, nor shall it in any other way affect his/her rights as a member of the Association.

f. If a recall petition is filed when there is a pending NEA disciplinary proceeding against the director which could result in his/her removal from the NEA Board of Directors, the processing of the recall petition shall be stayed until the disciplinary proceeding is concluded.

g. The NEA Board of Directors shall adopt rules of procedure to implement the provisions of this Bylaw.

6. Executive Committee

6-1. Election.

a. The Executive Committee shall consist of nine (9) members: president, vice president, secretary-treasurer, and six (6) members elected at-large by the Representative Assembly. Two (2) of the six (6) at-large members shall be elected each year.

b. Nominations of candidates for any of the nine (9) positions on the Executive Committee shall be filed in writing with the NEA executive director no later than April 15 of the year in which the election is to take place. This deadline shall not apply to elections conducted to fill midterm vacancies.

c. The Board of Directors shall adopt procedures for challenging the election of a member of the Executive Committee.

6-3. Vacancies.

The Executive Committee shall be authorized to fill vacancies in its body until the next Representative Assembly.

In the event a vacancy occurs in the office of Executive Committee member within sixty (60) days prior to the start of the Representative Assembly, said vacancy shall be filled by direct election at the Representative Assembly.

6-5. Functions.

The Executive Committee shall have the power to make decisions consistent with the provisions of the Association's Constitution and Bylaws and actions of the Representative Assembly;

a. Shall, upon recommendation of the executive director, approve or reject for cause applications for membership and make assignments to membership classes;

b. Shall charter affiliates pursuant to standards established by the Representative Assembly and requirements or procedures consistent with such standards which may be adopted by the Board of Directors;

c. Shall have the power to censure, suspend, or expel an affiliate pursuant to procedures adopted by the Board of

Directors. An association may appeal such decision to the Board of Directors;

d. Shall have the power to reinstate an affiliate pursuant to procedures adopted by the Board of Directors;

e. Shall enter into contracts with state affiliates for dues transmittal as provided in Bylaw 2-9; and

f. Shall, upon recommendation of the executive director, approve or reject appointments of management personnel at the level of unit administrator or higher.

6-9. Fiscal Powers.

The Executive Committee shall:

a. Administer the Capital Improvement Fund;

b. Appoint annually an independent auditing agency with the recommendation of the president and transmit the report of the auditing agency to the Board of Directors;

c. Direct that adequate bonds be required of the executive director, of the secretary-treasurer, and of such other individuals as it shall determine;

d. Discharge such other fiscal responsibilities as the Representative Assembly and/ or the Board of Directors may delegate to it.

6-11. Meetings.

The Executive Committee shall enact rules and procedures to govern the conduct of its meetings.

7. Review Board

7-1. Review Board.

a. The Review Board shall comprise nine (9) members, at least two (2) of whom

shall be members of ethnic-minority groups, appointed for five (5) year staggered terms beginning September 1. No person shall be eligible for reappointment to a regular term.

b. Members of the Review Board shall have been Active and/or Retired members of the Association for five (5) consecutive years immediately prior to appointment. Time spent by an Active member in the education support professional membership category shall be counted for purposes of the five (5) year requirement. Members of the Review Board shall maintain Active or Retired membership.

c. A member of the Review Board shall hold no elective or other appointive position in the Association or its affiliates.

d. No executive officer or director shall be appointed to the Review Board within three (3) years following separation from such office.

e. The Association shall reimburse a member of the Review Board for any (i) expenses incurred and (ii) salary lost from his/her employment as a professional educator or other primary employment as a result of the performance of official Association business. Except as provided above, a member of the Review Board shall not accept an honorarium or any other payment from any source at the local, state, or national level of the Association.

f. The Review Board may assign less than a majority of its members to hear cases; however, a member so assigned shall not sit, should the Review Board hear the case on appeal.

g. The president annually shall select the chairperson with the advice and consent of the Board of Directors.

h. The Review Board shall have the discretionary authority, within its allocated budget, to employ consultants or legal counsel.

8. Affiliates and Special Interest Groups

8-1. Affiliates.

a. Affiliates of the Association shall be chartered by a majority vote of the Executive Committee.

b. Each affiliate shall conduct elections with open nominations and a secret ballot, except as may otherwise be provided in the Constitution, these Bylaws, or the Standing Rules. A secret ballot shall not be required in elections in which the number of candidates nominated does not exceed the number of positions to be filled.

8-3. Governance Affiliates.

a. A local affiliate, the basic unit of self-governance within the Association, may be organized in a manner which comprises any compatible group, meeting at least the minimum standards of affiliation.

b. An organization shall not be eligible for Association affiliation as a dual-national local affiliate unless:

1. The organization is from a jurisdiction:

i. which, by operation of law, has been created by combining, in whole or in part, other jurisdictions in which both Association and American Federation of Teachers local affiliates had representational status; or

ii. in which the Association membership and the American Federation of

Teachers membership were relatively equal (i.e., neither organization had more than sixty (60) percent of the combined membership); or

iii. in which, during the preceding six (6) years, both the Association local affiliate and the American Federation of Teachers local affiliate had been officially recognized as the employee representative; or

iv. in a state in which there is a dual-national state affiliate; and

2. The creation of the organization has been approved by at least a two-thirds (2/3) vote of the board of directors (or equivalent governing body) of the relevant state affiliate and by at least a two-thirds (2/3) vote of the board of directors (or equivalent governing body) of any pre-existing local affiliate of the Association that was a predecessor of the organization seeking to be a dual-national local affiliate.

c. A state affiliate shall be the association within each state or commonwealth and the associations representing the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Federal Education Association, and such other comparable associations that meet at least the minimum standards of affiliation.

8-5. Nongovernance Affiliates.

a. A professional organization shall comprise at least seventy-five (75) percent Association members with a common occupation or subject matter assignment who are organized to further specific educational objectives. Such organization shall meet at least the minimum standards for nongovernance affiliation.

b. A nonprofessional organization shall be an auxiliary or service organization comprising at least seventy-five (75) percent Association members with a common interest or occupation. Such organization shall meet at least the minimum standards for nongovernance affiliation.

8-6. NEA-Retired (NEA-R).

The NEA-Retired (NEA-R) shall be an organization comprised solely of the Retired members of the Association. The president of NEA-R shall be chosen by the retired delegates to the NEA Representative Assembly.

8-7. Standards for Local Affiliates.

The Association shall not affiliate a local association, including a dual-national local affiliate, unless it meets the following minimum standards:

a. Each affiliate shall apply the one-person–one-vote principle for representation on its governing bodies except that (i) the affiliate shall take such steps as are legally permissible to achieve ethnic-minority representation at least proportionate to its ethnic-minority membership and (ii) the affiliate may adopt a provision in its governing documents that would permit that local to allocate a minimum of one (1) representative or delegate to members at each work site of a school district or higher education institution within the jurisdiction of the affiliate.

Where an all-inclusive affiliate exists, it shall provide proportionate representation between its nonsupervisor members and its supervisor members;

b. The affiliate shall conduct all elections with open nominations and a secret ballot.

c. The affiliate shall require membership in the Association and in its state affiliate where eligible.

If an affiliate enrolls education support professionals in any membership category and as a matter of policy seeks to recruit and represent such members, the affiliate (i) shall grant them full rights of participation and (ii) shall require them to be members of the Association and its state affiliate where eligible;

d. The affiliate is comprised predominantly of persons who are eligible for active membership (or the equivalently designated membership category) in the state affiliate, unless the state affiliate by action of its board of directors (or equivalent governing body) approves such affiliation. This requirement shall not apply to any local association that was an affiliate of the Association as of the effective date of this amendment.

e. The affiliate shall be reviewed by the Association to determine compliance with minimum standards for affiliation at least once every five (5) years;

f. The affiliate shall have the same membership year as that of the Association;

g. The affiliate shall guarantee that no member of said affiliate may be censured, suspended, or expelled without a due process hearing, which shall include an appropriate appellate procedure; and

h. The affiliate shall deny membership to an individual while said individual is denied membership in the Association pursuant to Bylaw 2-3.d.

8-9. Local Affiliation by State.

A local association meeting the requirements for affiliation stipulated in the governing documents of the Association and of the state affiliate shall be granted affiliate status by the appropriate state affiliate.

8-11. Standards for State Affiliates.

The Association shall not affiliate a state association, including a dual-national state affiliate, unless it meets the following minimum standards:

a. Each affiliate shall apply the one-person–one-vote principle for representation on its governing bodies except that the affiliate shall take such steps as are legally permissible to achieve ethnic-minority representation at least proportionate to its ethnic-minority membership.

A state delegate body may adopt a provision to the governing documents of the state affiliate that would permit that state to allocate a minimum of one delegate credential to each local affiliate.

Where an all-inclusive affiliate exists, it shall provide proportionate representation between its nonsupervisor members and its supervisor members.

The state affiliate shall designate at least one of its NEA state directors to serve on the board of directors (or equivalent governing body) of the state affiliate with full rights of participation;

b. The affiliate shall conduct elections with open nominations and a secret ballot. In considering an application for affiliation of an organization in New York as a dual-national state affiliate, the Executive Committee may waive the requirement for a secret ballot election of the affiliate's

officers, provided that (i) in the membership year immediately preceding the effective date of merger, the active membership of the affiliate of the American Federation of Teachers was at least five (5) times the active membership of the affiliate of the Association, and (ii) the dual-national state affiliate has a procedure which allows local affiliates that wish to vote for officers of the dual-national state affiliate by a secret ballot to do so.

c. Except as otherwise provided below, the affiliate shall require membership in the Association and in its local affiliate where eligible.

If an affiliate enrolls education support professionals in any membership category and as a matter of policy seeks to recruit and represent such members, the affiliate (i) shall grant them full rights of participation and (ii) shall require them to be members of the Association and its local affiliate where eligible.

The affiliate shall require Aspiring Educator membership in the Association for its aspiring educator members.

The affiliate shall require Retired membership in the Association for its retired members provided the affiliate has a membership category for retired members and provided the affiliate grants such members at least the right to serve as delegate to its delegate assembly or equivalent body and to be counted toward the representation entitlement for such body. Upon the vote of the board of directors or the equivalent governing body of the affiliate, this requirement shall not apply to persons who were retired members of the affiliate during the 1984–85 membership year if such members (i) had

the aforesaid governance rights during the 1984–85 membership year or (ii) are granted the aforesaid governance rights subsequent to the 1984–85 membership year.

The affiliate shall require Substitute membership in the Association for its substitute members.

The affiliate shall require Active membership in the Association for its Active (or equivalently designated) members where eligible, provided that persons who, during the 2009–2010 membership year, were Active (or equivalently designated) members of the affiliate but were not eligible for Active membership in the Association shall be exempt from this requirement (“grandparented affiliate members”). The exemption for grandparented affiliate members may be waived by the board of directors (or equivalent governing body) of the affiliate. A waiver of the exemption for grandparented affiliate members, by action of the board of directors (or equivalent governing body) of the affiliate, shall be irrevocable.

d. The affiliate shall have an end-of-year audit conducted by an independent certified public accounting firm in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards at least every other year, and an end-of-year audit review for any year in which an audit is not conducted. This audit or audit review shall be presented to the board of directors (or equivalent governing body) of the state affiliate, and a copy of the complete audit or audit review report (including the auditor’s opinion letter and the financial statements and footnotes thereto), together with any management letter received from the auditor shall

be provided to the Association within twenty (20) days after it is presented to the board of directors of the state affiliate.

The affiliate shall submit a copy of its annual budget to the Association within twenty (20) days after it is adopted by the appropriate governing body of the state affiliate.

e. The affiliate shall have the same membership year as that of the Association;

f. The affiliate shall guarantee that no member of said affiliate may be censured, suspended, or expelled, and that none of its local affiliates may be censured, suspended, or disaffiliated, without a due process hearing, which shall include an appropriate appellate procedure;

g. The affiliate shall deny membership to an individual while said individual is denied membership in the Association pursuant to Bylaw 2-3.d; and

h. The affiliate shall be reviewed by the Association to determine compliance with minimum standards for affiliation at least once every five (5) years.

8-12. Trusteeships over State Affiliates.

a. The Association may establish a trusteeship over an affiliated state association for the purpose of (i) correcting corruption or financial malpractice or (ii) restoring democratic procedures.

b. If the Executive Committee determines, by a two-thirds (2/3) vote, that there is adequate cause under section (a) of this Bylaw to establish a trusteeship, it shall recommend to the Board of Directors that a trusteeship be established. As soon as possible after said vote, the

president shall send to the Board of Directors a copy of the recommendation of the Executive Committee, and shall include with said recommendation a written statement setting forth the basis for the Executive Committee's determination that there is adequate cause for the establishment of a trusteeship. The written statement shall be sufficiently specific so as to enable the state association to prepare a defense.

Any action taken by the state association to disaffiliate from the National Education Association after the Executive Committee has made an adequate-cause determination pursuant to section (b) of this Bylaw, or has established an immediate trusteeship pursuant to section (g) of this Bylaw, shall be of no effect.

c. A recommendation by the Executive Committee to establish a trusteeship shall be acted upon by the Board of Directors at its next regularly scheduled meeting or at a special meeting called for that purpose, occurring at least forty (40) days after the Board of Directors has received said recommendation.

At least thirty (30) days prior to the meeting of the Board of Directors at which the recommendation of the Executive Committee is to be acted upon, the President shall send to the state association a notice advising it of the recommendation of the Executive Committee and setting forth the date, time, and place of the meeting of the Board of Directors at which said recommendation shall be acted upon. The President shall include with said notice a copy of the written statement that was submitted to the Board of Directors pursuant to section (b) of this

Bylaw and a copy of the rules and procedures that shall be followed by the Board of Directors in acting upon the Executive Committee's recommendation.

A hearing shall be held before the Board of Directors, pursuant to rules and procedures adopted by the Board of Directors for such purpose to determine whether to establish a trusteeship. The Board of Directors may delegate to a committee consisting of not less than eleven (11) Board of Director members, none of whom may be members of the Executive Committee, the responsibility to receive evidence and hear arguments in the first instance, provided that the final decision regarding the establishment of a trusteeship shall be made by the full Board of Directors, and all interested parties shall have an adequate opportunity to present their views on the matter to the full Board of Directors before the final decision is made.

On the basis of the evidence and arguments presented at the hearing, the Board of Directors shall vote on the question of whether a trusteeship should be established. If more than one-third (1/3) of the members of the Board of Directors who vote on the question vote "no," the recommendation of the Executive Committee shall have been rejected. If two-thirds (2/3) or more of the members of the Board of Directors who vote on the question vote "yes," the recommendation of the Executive Committee shall have been accepted, in which event a trusteeship shall be established over the state association as of the announcement of the vote. As soon as possible after said vote, the Executive Committee shall appoint a trustee.

d. Subject to the control and direction of the Executive Committee, a trustee shall have the power to:

(1) conduct the affairs of the state association, including supervisory control over its officers, employees and other representatives;

(2) take possession of the books, records, funds, and other assets of the state association, to be held in trust for and used only in the proper conduct of its affairs;

(3) remove officers and staff of the state association, and replace them if deemed appropriate for the duration of the trusteeship; and

(4) take such other actions as in a trustee's judgment are necessary for the preservation of the rights and interests of the National Education Association and the members of the state association.

The Executive Committee shall have the right, with or without cause, to replace a trustee at any time.

Reasonable expenses incurred by a trustee in the performance of his or her functions shall be paid out of the funds of the state association, if available; otherwise, such expenses shall be paid by the National Education Association.

e. The Executive Committee shall terminate a trusteeship as soon as the cause for its establishment has been remedied. If the Executive Committee rejects a request from the board of directors (or equivalent governing body) of a state association to terminate a trusteeship, the state association shall have the right to appeal to the NEA Board of Directors, provided that no such appeal may be taken within three (3) months after the decision

of the NEA Board of Directors on a prior appeal.

Prior to the termination of a trusteeship, a trustee shall conduct an election, in accordance with the applicable provisions of the governing documents and policies of the state association and the National Education Association to fill, as of the date of such termination, officer positions vacated by removal or departure of former incumbents. As of the date of termination of a trusteeship, a trustee shall return control of the books, records, funds, and other assets of the state association to its appropriate officers. A trustee shall make a final accounting of a trusteeship, and submit copies to the Board of Directors and the state association.

f. No financial obligation or liability of the state association which may exist at the time a trusteeship is established, or which may be incurred during a trusteeship, shall be assumed by or become an obligation of the National Education Association.

g. Subject to the provisions of Section (a) of this Bylaw, in case of emergency, where the best interests of the state association and the National Education Association require, the Executive Committee may, by unanimous vote of all members of the Executive Committee (excluding any member who is or was a member of the state association in question), establish an immediate trusteeship over the state association without action by the Board of Directors. In such a case, the matter shall be submitted to the Board of Directors, which may affirm or reverse the action of the Executive Committee pursuant to the procedure set forth in section (c) of this Bylaw,

provided that if the Board of Directors does not take action within sixty (60) days following establishment of a trusteeship by the Executive Committee, said trusteeship shall automatically terminate.

h. If the Board of Directors establishes a trusteeship or refuses to terminate an established trusteeship, the state association shall have the right to appeal to the Representative Assembly, provided that written notice of such appeal is filed with the president by at least ten (10) percent of the active members in good standing of the state association or by a three-fourths (3/4) vote of the highest governing body of the state association within forty-five (45) days after the decision of the Board of Directors is made known to the state association. The Representative Assembly shall rule on the appeal at its first meeting occurring after the president receives the written notice of appeal.

Pending an appeal to the Representative Assembly, the decision of the Board of Directors shall remain in full force and effect.

i. The Board of Directors shall adopt such rules and procedures as may be necessary to implement this Bylaw.

8-13. Standards for Nongovernance Affiliates.

The Association shall not affiliate a nongovernance affiliate unless it meets the following minimum standards:

a. The affiliate shall have common interests with the Association;

b. The affiliate shall be a self-governing organization with governance documents compatible with those of the Association;

c. At least seventy-five (75) percent of the members of the affiliate shall be members of the Association;

d. The affiliate shall comprise at least one hundred (100) members;

e. The affiliate may assess its own dues;

f. The affiliate shall not duplicate Association services; and

g. The affiliate shall have the same membership year as that of the Association.

8-14. Standards for NEA-Retired (NEA-R).

The NEA-R shall operate in accordance with its bylaws, which shall be compatible with the Constitution and Bylaws of the Association.

The NEA-R shall conduct all elections with open nominations and a secret ballot.

8-15. Procedure for Affiliation.

a. A group or unit seeking governance affiliation shall file a written application including copies of its governance documents with the Executive Committee.

b. A group or unit seeking nongovernance affiliation shall file a written application including copies of its governance documents with the Executive Committee. The application shall be by petition signed by two hundred fifty (250) members of the Association from among at least twenty-five (25) state affiliates.

c. After action by the Executive Committee, the group or unit seeking affiliation shall ratify the granting of affiliate status.

8-17. Charter for Affiliation.

a. The Association shall charter no more than one (1) local affiliate within the

same jurisdictional boundaries, with the exception that local affiliates not competing for the same category of membership may be chartered. Where two (2) or more local affiliates of the same category of membership qualify for affiliation in the same jurisdictional boundaries, the Association shall charter the prospective local affiliate with the greater number of active members.

b. The Association shall charter no more than one (1) state affiliate within the same jurisdictional boundaries.

The Association and/or any successor organization shall not revoke the charter of, or take any other action against, an existing state affiliate for failure to merge or otherwise form a unified single state organization with an organization affiliated with the American Federation of Teachers (AFT) and/or the American Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL-CIO).

8-19. Special Interest Groups.

a. Any Special Interest Group may be recognized by a majority vote of the Board of Directors.

b. The terms and conditions of the relationship between the Association and the Special Interest Group shall be negotiated by the Board of Directors and the group seeking recognition.

8-20. Dual Affiliates.

Except as otherwise provided in Bylaw 8-17 of these Bylaws, the Association shall not create dual affiliates within the legal boundaries of any local, state, or other jurisdictional boundaries. Except for the association representing Association

members in the District of Columbia, there shall be no affiliation of any association representing Association members only in a city as a separate state affiliate.

10. Executive Director and Staff

10-1. Executive Director.

The Executive Committee shall employ an executive director who shall be the Association staff member with primary responsibility for implementing the policies of the Association. The executive director shall be responsible to the Executive Committee.

10-3. Executive Director: Functions.

The executive director shall:

a. Employ, direct, and supervise all Association staff. The employment of managerial personnel beginning at the level of unit administrator shall be with the approval of the Executive Committee;

b. Serve as a consultant to the governing bodies of the Association;

c. Advise the officers and governing bodies on all policy matters through appropriate reports and recommendations;

d. Represent the Association as spokesperson on matters of established policy at the discretion of the president;

e. Meet periodically with the president, the vice president, and appropriate staff to confer on Association policies and procedures;

f. Advise and assist the president, the secretary-treasurer, and the Committee on Program and Budget in preparing the budget, and administer the budgets

authorized by the governing bodies of the Association;

g. Co-sign with the secretary-treasurer all authorizations for disbursements from the Capital Improvement Fund;

h. Co-sign and/or authorize a designee to co-sign with the secretary-treasurer or the designee of the secretary-treasurer all authorizations for disbursements from the General Fund;

i. Notify state and local affiliates and other qualified organizations of the number of Representative Assembly delegates to which they are entitled;

j. Furnish each member appropriate evidence of membership; and

k. Perform such other duties as may be assigned by the Executive Committee.

10-5. Staff: Principles.

The following principles shall govern employment and functions of staff as agents of the Association:

a. Full-time local, state, and national staff shall be eligible only for Staff membership and shall not hold elective or appointive positions at any level; part-time staff shall not be eligible to serve on the NEA Board of Directors or Executive Committee;

b. The Association shall be an equal opportunity employer;

c. The Association shall, as vacancies arise, employ at all levels of service at least the same ratio of any ethnic minority as is that ethnic minority to the total population of the United States; and

d. The Association shall recognize the rights of its employees to organize for the purpose of collective bargaining.

11. General Finance

11-1. Fiscal Year.

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

11-3. General Fund.

a. The General Fund of the Association shall comprise all income received in the form of dues, interest, dividends, fees, earnings from advertising, sales of Association publications, payments for services, and funds received by gift, bequest, devise, or transfer to the Association which are not specifically designated for deposit in the Capital Improvement Fund.

b. All operating accounts and debt services shall be paid out of the General Fund.

c. If at the end of the fiscal year the audited General Fund balance is less than ten (10) percent of that year's budget, subsequent budgets must include an appropriation equal to one (1) percent of the current year's budget or the amount necessary to bring the General Fund up to ten (10) percent of the prior year's budget, whichever is less. The Representative Assembly may approve a budget without the required appropriation only by a two-thirds (2/3) vote. The Board of Directors may make appropriations which reduce the General Fund balance to less than ten (10) percent of the prior year's budget only by a two-thirds (2/3) vote of the Board and only when the Board has received a thirty (30) day notice of the proposed appropriation.

d. Disbursements from the General Fund shall be by check or by similar written orders to depositories, co-signed by

the secretary-treasurer and by the executive director or by their designees.

11-5. Capital Improvement Fund.

a. The Capital Improvement Fund shall comprise the properties and permanent investments of the Association, and other funds or properties received by gift, devise, bequest, or transfer for deposit in this fund.

b. Disbursement from the Capital Improvement Fund to acquire new properties or to provide for major long-term improvements in existing properties shall be authorized by a two-thirds (2/3) vote of the Board of Directors. Expenditures from this fund for any other purpose shall be authorized by a two-thirds (2/3) vote of the Representative Assembly.

c. Investment policies for the General Fund and for the Capital Improvement Fund shall be established by the Board of Directors.

d. Disbursements from the Capital Improvement Fund shall be by check or by similar written orders to depositories, cosigned by the secretary-treasurer and by the executive director or by their designees.

11-7. Committee on Program and Budget.

The Committee on Program and Budget shall comprise eight (8) members whose function shall be to prepare with the president, the secretary-treasurer, and the executive director the biennial budget. The vice president and the secretary-treasurer shall be members during their terms of office. The Board of Directors

shall elect at its first meeting following September 1 five (5) of its members for staggered two (2) year terms. The state affiliate presidents shall elect, following September 1, one (1) member to represent them for a two (2) year term. Members from ethnic minorities shall comprise at least twenty (20) percent of the committee. The Board shall elect additional members as appropriate to assure such ethnic-minority representation. A member elected by the Board of Directors shall serve only while a member of the Board. A member elected by the state affiliate presidents shall serve only while a state president. The secretary-treasurer shall serve as chairperson.

11-9. Budget.

a. The budget of the Association shall be designed to achieve the goals and objectives of the Association.

b. The president, with the secretary-treasurer, the executive director, and the Committee on Program and Budget, shall prepare the proposed budget for presentation to the Executive Committee for review prior to its transmittal to the Board of Directors. In even-numbered years the budget shall be recommended to the Board of Directors at least forty-five (45) days prior to the Annual Meeting. After reviewing and tentatively approving the budget, the Board shall direct its printing. The budget shall then be transmitted not later than thirty (30) days prior to the Annual Meeting to the presidents of state and local affiliates and to others as determined by the Board of Directors. The Committee on Program and Budget shall hold at

least one (1) open hearing on the proposed budget following the transmission of the budget. The delegates may give input and make recommendations to the committee for changes in the proposed budget. The Committee on Program and Budget shall meet following the hearings to consider any change which it may wish to make prior to final action by the Board of Directors. Following such open hearings, the Board shall meet to approve the budget for transmittal to the Representative Assembly.

c. The budget shall include an appropriation for contingencies of no less than one million dollars (\$1 million) and no more than one (1) percent of the budget.

d. Financial participation by the Association in activities of Special Interest Groups shall be limited to funds for projects or for short-term, special program contracts authorized in the budget.

e. In the second year of a biennial budget, adjustments as deemed necessary shall be recommended by the Board of Directors at a meeting held at least forty-five (45) days prior to the Annual Meeting and reported to the Representative Assembly. The Representative Assembly shall receive and act on the modifications recommended by the Board of Directors.

11-11. Financial Reports.

The secretary-treasurer shall prepare an annual report of the General Fund and the Capital Improvement Fund, including income and expenditures for the fiscal year.

The audit report received by the Executive Committee shall be transmitted to the Board of Directors and

printed in the annual financial reports to the Representative Assembly. A summary of the audit shall be printed in a publication distributed to all members.

12. Definitions

12-1. Definitions of Terms.

As used in the Charter, the Constitution, these Bylaws, and the Standing Rules, the Association adopts and adheres to the following definitions of terms:

a. State affiliate: (i) State affiliate shall mean the association within each state or commonwealth and associations representing the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Federal Education Association, and such other comparable associations which meet at least the minimum standards of affiliation. (ii) Dual-national state affiliate shall mean a state affiliate of the Association that is also a state affiliate of the American Federation of Teachers.

b. Dual-national local affiliate shall mean a local affiliate of the Association that also is a local affiliate of the American Federation of Teachers.

c. State director: State director shall mean a member of the NEA Board of Directors elected to represent Active members in a state, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, or the jurisdiction of the Federal Education Association.

d. Classroom teacher: Classroom teacher shall mean any person who is certified, where required, and a major part of whose time is spent in direct contact with students or who performs allied work which results in placement of the person on a local salary schedule for teachers.

e. Education position: Education position shall mean the following two categories: Category 1 shall include NEA Active members who are not supervisors; and category 2 shall include NEA Active members who are supervisors, NEA retired Life members, NEA staff Life members, and NEA Active members for life who are past presidents of the Association and who do not meet the requirements for membership set forth in Bylaw 2-1.b.

f. Supervisor and administrator: Supervisor and administrator shall mean any person who has continuing authority to hire, evaluate, transfer, discipline, dismiss, or otherwise direct employees or to effectively recommend any of the aforesaid actions. A person shall not be deemed a supervisor or administrator: (i) if the exercise of such authority is routine or clerical in nature and does not call for the exercise of independent judgment; (ii) solely because of the authority that he or she exercises in regard to a secretary, aide, or other employee specifically assigned to assist him or her; or (iii) solely because he or she participates in a peer review program or other program which involves said person on an occasional basis in the evaluation of employees.

g. Ex officio: Ex officio shall mean by virtue of office. This designation shall carry with it the right to vote except as otherwise provided.

h. Ethnic minority: Ethnic minority shall mean those persons designated as ethnic minority by statistics published by the United States Bureau of the Census. This designation shall specifically include American Indian/Alaska Native, Asian, Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander, Black, and Hispanic.

13. Parliamentary Authority

13-1. Robert's Rules of Order Newly Revised.

The most recent edition of *Robert's Rules of Order Newly Revised* shall be the authority in all matters of procedure at the NEA Representative Assembly and in the election of NEA directors and delegates to the NEA Representative Assembly, except as otherwise specified in the Charter, the Constitution, these Bylaws, or the Standing Rules.

13-2. Parliamentary Procedures for Affiliates.

An affiliate shall officially adopt any published parliamentary authority and may adopt special rules which supplement or substitute for that parliamentary authority provided that such procedures do not conflict with the Charter, the Constitution, these Bylaws, or the Standing Rules as these documents may be interpreted by the Representative Assembly, Board of Directors, or Executive Committee.

Standing Rules of the National Education Association of the United States

Rule 1. Delegates

A. Credentials Committee

1. Composition

The President shall appoint a chairperson and four (4) members of the Credentials Committee for rotating terms of three (3) years. The appointments shall be with the advice and consent of the Board of Directors. No individual shall serve more than two (2) terms as a member of the Credentials Committee.

2. Duties

The committee shall be responsible for the supervision of the accreditation and registration of delegates to the Representative Assembly. Any complaint or question regarding the issuance of credentials shall be submitted in writing to the committee no later than June 1. After June 1, the committee shall not entertain a challenge if it is based on information that was known or that reasonably should have been known prior to that date.

The chairperson of the Credentials Committee shall give a preliminary report at the first meeting of the Representative Assembly. The preliminary report shall include information concerning compliance

with all requirements required of delegations. Noncompliance by delegations will be specifically noted and reported. A final report will be given when the registration is complete.

The seating of a delegate, or delegates, may be challenged by means of a motion to amend such report. The action of the Representative Assembly, which has jurisdiction over the seating of its delegates, shall be final.

B. Certification of Delegates

1. Delegate Allocations

The Executive Director shall notify state and local affiliates, and other qualified organizations, of the number of delegates to which they are entitled after January 15 and no later than February 15 of the calendar year in which the Representative Assembly convenes. State affiliates shall be notified of the number of student delegates to which they are entitled after March 15 and no later than April 1.

2. Election and Verification of Eligibility

The president of each local affiliate to which delegates have been allocated shall forward to the state affiliate by April 10 a certificate of eligibility for each local

delegate and the term for which the delegate was elected on a form provided by the NEA.

By May 15, the president of each state affiliate shall forward to the NEA Executive Director a certificate of eligibility for each state association delegate and for each delegate elected pursuant to Bylaws 3-1.d, e, h, and i in that state, when appropriate, and the term for which the delegate was elected on a form provided by the NEA. The person designated by the President of the NEA to certify delegates pursuant to Bylaw 3-1.f. shall certify each school nurse delegate and the term for which the delegate was elected on a form provided by the NEA. Once certified, the delegate shall remain certified until the expiration of said delegate's term to fulfill such duties of a delegate as are appropriate between Annual Meetings.

Upon verification of eligibility, the Executive Director shall forward such material as to allow the delegate to effect registration, voting, and official seating.

3. Vacancies

The organization to which delegates have been allocated shall be responsible for filling vacancies that may occur when a delegate does not fulfill the term for which elected. The filling of vacancies must comply with the requirements of the Constitution and Bylaws for the election of delegates.

Successor delegates to fill possible vacancies should be elected at the same time delegates are elected. Those persons

filing delegate lists under the provision of B above shall file with the Executive Director, by May 15, lists of successor delegates that may have been elected, and a certificate of eligibility of each such successor delegate. Only those members who are so certified shall be eligible to serve as successor delegates.

A successor delegate shall serve for the remainder of the term of the delegate in whose place the successor delegate is serving. However, if a delegate is unable to attend one or more Annual Meetings by reason of uncontrollable circumstances, that delegate may resume service in the term of office to which the delegate was elected, commencing at the next Annual Meeting, provided that the delegate has submitted a statement to the Credentials Committee (no later than January 15 immediately preceding the Annual Meeting at which the delegate wishes to resume office) certifying that the delegate wishes to resume office and was unable to attend by reason of uncontrollable circumstances and the Credentials Committee concurs that such reason does in fact exist.

If a registered delegate leaves the Representative Assembly for an emergency reason, the elected successor delegate may be registered as a voting delegate during the absence of the originally registered delegate. A successor delegate registered in accordance with this provision shall be credentialed to serve as a voting delegate only until the adjournment of the Representative Assembly.

C. Registration

1. Registration Materials

Registration materials shall be sent by mail to all delegates prior to the time of the Annual Meeting.

2. Registration of Delegates

Registration of delegates, successor delegates, nondelegate members, and guests shall begin on the first day of the Annual Meeting. Registration of delegates and successor delegates shall be completed on the day prior to the first business meeting of the Representative Assembly.

3. Successor Delegates

Successor delegates filling vacancies shall present at registration the permanent credential originally sent to the delegate the successor is replacing and a signed statement from the person filing the original and successor delegate lists under the provision of Rule 1.B.2 identifying the delegate to be replaced.

4. Members Other Than Delegates

Members other than delegates shall present evidence of membership and shall be given appropriate badges. Guests shall also be given appropriate badges.

5. Supervision of Registration

Registration for the Annual Meeting shall be under the supervision of the Credentials Committee. Appeals shall be made to the same committee.

D. Seating Arrangements

1. Open to Members

Meetings of the Representative Assembly shall be open to members of the Association insofar as seating arrangements permit.

2. Seating Sections

The auditorium seating plan shall be arranged to provide sections for delegates, nondelegate members, guests, and staff.

3. Admittance to the Auditorium

Admittance to the auditorium shall be by badge. The type of badge will determine admittance to the proper section.

4. News Media

Members of the news media shall be given an appropriate badge and admitted to the area reserved for their use.

5. Staff

Staff members who need access to the floor of the Assembly shall wear an appropriate badge and an "official" ribbon. Staff members of state and local affiliates shall, upon designation by the chairperson of the delegation, be permitted to be seated in the section with their delegation.

6. Access to State Delegation Section

The chairperson and members of each delegation shall assume responsibility for permitting only certified delegates and designated staff to sit in their section.

E. State Delegations

1. First Meeting of State Delegations

The first meeting of state delegations shall take place before the first business meeting of the Representative Assembly with all accredited delegates duly notified.

2. Delegation Chair and Vice-Chair

Each delegation shall elect a chairperson and vice chairperson at its first meeting during the Annual Meeting unless previously elected by the NEA members within the state or the state representative assembly or the state's NEA Representative Assembly delegates at the state association's first caucus session prior to the Annual Meeting. The form certifying the election of the chairperson and vice chairperson shall be submitted to the Committee on Constitution, Bylaws, and Rules by the close of the first business meeting of the Representative Assembly.

3. Parliamentary Authority

Meetings of state delegations shall be governed by Robert's Rules of Order Newly Revised or such other officially recognized parliamentary authority as the state delegation may recognize.

4. Delegation Spokesperson

The chairperson of each state delegation, or the chairperson's authorized deputy, shall serve as spokesperson for the delegation on the floor of the Representative Assembly. Except when authorized, other members of the delegation may speak only as individuals in the Representative Assembly.

5. Individual Votes

No state delegation shall vote by unit rule in the Representative Assembly. Each individual delegate shall have one (1) vote.

Rule 2. Committee on Constitution, Bylaws, and Rules

A. Composition

The Committee on Constitution, Bylaws, and Rules shall consist of five (5) members appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Board of Directors. The President shall annually appoint a chairperson of the committee. Members shall serve rotating three (3) year terms beginning September 1. No member shall serve more than two (2) terms.

B. Duties

The committee shall initiate proposed amendments to the Constitution, Bylaws, and Standing Rules as appropriate; receive and process proposed amendments; supervise the submission and processing of new business and amendments to the Legislative Program; supervise and count roll call votes; provide advisory opinions to parliamentary questions upon the request of the presiding officer; and perform such other duties as are set forth in the Standing Rules or are requested by the President.

C. New Business vs. Legislative Program vs. Resolutions

The Committee on Constitution, Bylaws, and Rules shall supervise the submission and processing of items of new

business and amendments to the Legislative Program. The committee shall determine which are items of new business, which are legislative amendments, and which are resolutions.

Rule 3. Order of Business and Debate

A. Adoption of the Order of Business

The adoption of the order of business of the Representative Assembly shall be the first item of business at the first business meeting of the Assembly.

B. Documents Governing Representative Assembly

The annual session of the Representative Assembly shall be conducted in accordance with provisions of the NEA Constitution, Bylaws, and these Standing Rules. Matters not specifically governed in these documents shall be governed by *Robert's Rules of Order Newly Revised*.

C. Advisors to Presiding Officer

There shall be an official parliamentarian, to whom questions may be directed only through the presiding officer. If deemed advisable by the presiding officer, a question may be referred to the Committee on Constitution, Bylaws, and Rules for an advisory interpretation. The presiding officer rules; the parliamentarian and Committee on Constitution, Bylaws, and Rules may advise.

D. Scheduling of New Business Items (NBI)

Items of new business submitted in accordance with these Standing Rules shall be considered for at least one hour at the second business meeting and for at least 90 minutes at each subsequent meeting.

E. Display of Business

The content of debate on any items for debate shall be displayed on all screens, including projection screens, by real-time captioning.

The text of new business items will be shown on the screen. Amendments to new business items will be shown with additions inserted and underlined and deletions with a strikethrough.

F. Delegate Recognition and Speaking Time

Any delegate who is recognized by the chair shall give his/her name and state before speaking to a point under discussion. No member shall speak and/or be recognized in debate more than twice to the same question during the same meeting, nor longer than two (2) minutes at one time, unless permission is granted by majority vote of the Representative Assembly.

With the consent of the Representative Assembly, an NEA member who is not a delegate may address the Assembly.

G. Yielding Speaking Time

A member may yield the microphone or speaking time to another delegate only for the unused portion of his/her allotted

time, and only for the purpose for which the member was recognized.

H. Closing Debate

No member speaking on a question may move to close debate.

A motion to close debate shall apply to no more than the single question immediately before the Representative Assembly.

Before a motion to close debate will be considered, the Chair will recognize at least one speaker in support and one speaker in opposition if speakers have called in on the motion on the floor.

I. Roll Call Vote

A roll call vote (the counting of delegates by state delegations) shall be taken only after approval, by a standing vote, of one-third (1/3) of the delegates present. The doors shall be closed while a count is being taken. Supervision and counting of roll call votes shall be in the charge of the Committee on Constitution, Bylaws, and Rules.

If a roll call of state delegations is made in the Representative Assembly, the chairperson of each state delegation shall be responsible for taking an accurate poll of delegates present at the time of the vote and for transmitting a report to the Committee on Constitution, Bylaws, and Rules.

J. Length of Remarks

Except for the keynote address by the President of the Association, and any address by the President of the United States, speakers delivering prepared speeches to the Representative Assembly should be advised that their remarks should be limited to 15 minutes.

K. Motions Submitted in Writing

At the request of the presiding officer and/or a majority of the delegates, any amendment or main motion shall be in writing.

L. Object to Consideration

The object to consideration motion shall be in order only immediately after the maker of the motion has had the opportunity to speak to it. A legislative amendment shall be subject to the motion to object to consideration as if it were a main motion.

M. Motion to Refer

The vote on a motion to refer shall be in order only after the maker of the original motion has been given the opportunity to speak to the referral.

When a motion is made to combine or bundle new business items for referral to committees, the chair shall ask the makers of each NBI if they support referral. The maker of each NBI shall be given one minute to explain whether they support or oppose referral.

N. Suspension of a Standing Rule

By a motion from the floor, a Standing Rule may be suspended or amended without notice by a two-thirds (2/3) vote of those present and voting.

O. Breaks

The NEA president will call for a one hour break on the second and third day of the Representative Assembly.

P. Contact E-Mail Address

Whenever a proposed Representative Assembly action is published, it shall

include the name, state, and, with the express written consent of the contact person, the email address of said contact person.

Rule 4. Reports

A. Report Format

Reports of committees shall be in a format, prescribed by the President, which provides for a separation of explanatory, background, or introductory report information from any recommendations the Assembly is to act upon.

B. Availability

Copies of each report by a committee of the Association or of the Representative Assembly shall be made available to each member of the Assembly before or at the time of the presentation of such report.

C. Action

The adoption or acceptance of committee reports does not include approval of any requested appropriation.

D. Report of the Committee on Program and Budget

Appropriation requests shall be considered by the Representative Assembly at the time of the adoption of the budget. The adoption of the budget shall be by vote of the Representative Assembly.

E. Presentation of Report

Any person, chairperson, or member who is presenting a committee report shall not speak more than five (5) minutes unless permission is granted by majority vote of the Representative Assembly.

Rule 5. Amendments to the NEA Constitution, Bylaws, and Standing Rules

A. Amendments to Constitution

Proposed amendments to the Constitution shall be submitted to the Committee on Constitution, Bylaws, and Rules in writing and in accordance with Article IX, Sections 1 and 2 of the Constitution not later than the close of the seventh business meeting of the Representative Assembly. Documentation of timely submission shall be the responsibility of the contact person for the amendment.

1. Presentation by Title

These amendments shall be presented by title by the chairperson of the committee to the Representative Assembly immediately preceding the Representative Assembly at which they are to be voted upon.

2. Printing and Distribution

The Committee on Constitution, Bylaws, and Rules shall arrange proposed amendments to the Constitution so that they are sequential by article of the Constitution. Titles and texts of proposed amendments to the Constitution along with the name and state of the contact person shall be available upon request to any NEA member no later than ninety (90) days following adjournment of the Representative Assembly. The text of the proposed amendments shall be printed in an official publication sent to all members at least sixty (60) days prior to its consideration.

B. Amendments to Bylaws

Proposed amendments to the Bylaws shall be submitted to the Committee on Constitution, Bylaws, and Rules in writing and in accordance with Article IX, Sections 1 and 3 of the Constitution. Documentation of timely submission shall be the responsibility of the contact person for the amendment.

1. Printing and Distribution

The Committee on Constitution, Bylaws, and Rules shall arrange proposed amendments to the Bylaws sequentially by bylaw.

The text of proposed amendments to the Bylaws, along with the name and state of the contact person, shall be printed in an official publication sent to all members at least sixty (60) days prior to its consideration.

2. Bylaw Amendments Contingent on Adoption of Amendments to the Constitution

A proposed amendment to the Bylaws which is dependent upon adoption of a proposed amendment to the Constitution shall be deemed to have failed unless the proposed amendment to the Constitution is adopted.

C. Amendments to Standing Rules

1. Proposal of Standing Rule Amendments

Amendments to the Standing Rules may be proposed to the Representative Assembly by one or more of the following methods:

(a) **Petition of Delegates** – petition signed by at least fifty (50) certified delegates and submitted to the Committee on Constitution, Bylaws, and Rules for presentation to the Representative Assembly.

(b) **State Delegation** – a state delegation in the Representative Assembly whose concurrence in the proposed amendment is evidenced either by a majority vote of those delegates present and voting in such delegation at a regularly called meeting of the delegation held in connection with the Annual Meeting or by petition signed by a majority of the members of such delegation. Proposals shall then be submitted to the Committee on Constitution, Bylaws, and Rules for presentation to the Representative Assembly.

(c) **NEA Board of Directors** – majority vote of the NEA Board of Directors and submitted to the Committee on Constitution, Bylaws, and Rules for presentation to the Representative Assembly.

(d) **Committee on Constitution, Bylaws, and Rules** – a majority vote of the Committee on Constitution, Bylaws, and Rules.

2. Time for Submission and Notice

(a) **Deadline** – a proposed amendment to the Standing Rules shall be presented in writing to the Committee on Constitution, Bylaws, and Rules, postmarked and/or received by electronic communication, no later than one hundred twenty (120) days preceding the Annual Meeting.

(b) **Submission Responsibility** – documentation of timely submission shall be the responsibility of the contact person for the amendment.

(c) **Publication** – the text of the proposed amendment along with the name and state of the contact person shall be printed in an official publication sent to all members at least sixty (60) days prior to its consideration.

(d) **Adoption** – the Standing Rules may then be amended by the Representative Assembly by a majority vote of the delegates present and voting, by voice vote.

3. Adoption of a Standing Rule After Vote on Amendments to Constitution and/or Bylaws

Any amendment to the Standing Rules which is dependent upon adoption of a pending amendment to the Constitution and/or Bylaws and which was previously submitted pursuant to Standing Rule 5.C shall be designated for vote following adoption of the contingent amendment to the Constitution and/or Bylaws.

4. Withdrawal of Proposed Amendments to Standing Rules

By motion of the contact person, an amendment to the Standing Rules may be withdrawn. Without objection, the chair shall rule that the amendment is withdrawn. If there is objection, a majority vote of the delegates shall be required for withdrawal of the amendment.

D. Editing, Titles, and Discussion

1. Editing

Amendments to the Constitution and Bylaws shall be reviewed and, if necessary, edited by the Committee on Constitution, Bylaws, and Rules.

The editing responsibilities of this committee shall include:

(a) combining two or more amendments of a similar intent into a single amendment, if the final amendment is agreed to by the contact person for each group making the original amendments involved;

(b) printing identical amendments as a single amendment with the contact persons of each listed with the amendments; and

(c) dividing an amendment at the discretion of the committee and with the consent of the contact person to enable the component parts of an amendment to be voted upon independently of each other.

2. Amendment Titles

Titles of amendments to both the Constitution and Bylaws shall summarize the intent of the amendment, including the significance of the deletions as well as the changes and/or additions. The titles shall be posted outside the voting area on the day the amendments are voted upon.

3. Open Hearing on Amendments to Governing Documents

The Committee on Constitution, Bylaws, and Rules shall hold an open hearing on proposed amendments to the Constitution and Bylaws at a time and place to be announced in the printed program. A representative of the petitioners shall be requested to attend the open hearing to explain the intent of a proposed amendment. The Representative Assembly shall discuss the proposed amendments prior to voting.

Rule 6. New Business Items (NBI)

New business relating to substantive policies or programs for the Association shall be specific in nature and terminal in application.

The adoption of a new business item shall not include approval of any appropriations.

A. Submission

New business items shall be submitted to the Committee on Constitution, Bylaws, and Rules no later than 12 noon on the second day of the Representative Assembly and shall be submitted by:

(a) **Petition of Delegates** – petition of at least fifty (50) delegates;

(b) **State Delegation** – a majority vote of those present and voting at a state delegation at a regularly called meeting of the delegation in connection with the Annual Meeting;

(c) **Governance Body** – a governance body of the NEA or a state or local affiliate; or

(d) **Committee on Constitution, Bylaws, and Rules** – the Committee on Constitution, Bylaws, and Rules pursuant to Rule 7.E.

B. Format

Each new business item shall be printed accompanied by the name of the submitting NEA, state, or local group and shall be accompanied by the name and state of the contact person. Whenever a proposed Representative Assembly action is published, it shall include the name, state and, with the express written consent of the contact person, the email address of said contact

person. New Business Items may include a separate rationale/background statement of no more than 40 words. Any new business item that contains an acronym or abbreviated term shall include the complete name for the acronym followed by the acronym in parentheses when it is first used in that new business item.

C. Distribution

1. Submitted Before the Representative Assembly

New business items submitted prior to May 1 shall be sent to the president and executive director of each state affiliate as soon as possible. Those items submitted after May 1 but prior to June 15 shall be included in the delegate packets given to delegates at registration.

2. Submitted at the Representative Assembly

Submitted new business items shall be made available to the chairperson of each delegation on the following morning prior to the beginning of the Representative Assembly. Such material shall include a brief written rationale for each new business item.

D. Duplicate New Business Items

When a new business item is submitted and the concept or action is being implemented or duplicates previous new business item positions approved by the Representative Assembly, the maker of the motion shall be advised where the duplication exists prior to the introduction on the floor of the Representative

Assembly. The decision to submit or withdraw the new business item shall remain with the maker of the motion.

E. Relating to Federal Legislation

Any new business item relating to federal legislation for the consideration of the Representative Assembly shall be treated as an amendment to the Legislative Program and shall be marked in the order received as legislative amendment 1, 2, and so forth.

F. Submitted by the NEA Board of Directors

New business of the Association presented at the direction of the Board of Directors may be debated and acted upon at any business meeting of the Representative Assembly.

G. Boycotts and Sanctions

New business relating to a boycott or sanction shall be referred to the Executive Committee. Prior to further action, NEA shall communicate with the state affiliate and local affiliate in which the affected company headquarters, organization, or governmental entity is located.

Affected state affiliates that do not concur with the recommendations of the Executive Committee regarding a boycott will be allowed to file a rebuttal position paper that will be circulated to the Board of Directors together with the report of the Executive Committee. Further, the state president of any affected affiliate will be allowed time to address the Board of Directors before a vote is taken.

The Board of Directors shall act on the report of the Executive Committee or

transmit it to the Representative Assembly. In making such referral, the Representative Assembly may take a position for or against the action proposed in the new business item. The Board shall implement this position unless, after consideration of legal and other relevant factors, it deems by two-thirds (2/3) vote that such implementation would not be in the best interest of the Association. If the Representative Assembly takes a position on the new business item, the Board of Directors shall act on it at its initial meeting of the new fiscal year. Information and rationale regarding the boycott or sanction shall be provided to the affected affiliate(s) prior to public notification.

H. Cost Estimates

A five (5) member committee shall be established to review new business items prior to and during the Representative Assembly. The committee shall consist of the secretary-treasurer, one (1) member of the Board of Directors elected by and from the Board, and three (3) delegates to the Representative Assembly appointed by the President. The committee shall review each new business item submitted and, without changing or eliminating any, shall (1) make a preliminary estimate of the cost of each item and (2) determine whether the item is covered in the program budget.

I. Duration

A new business item adopted by a Representative Assembly shall remain in effect (1) until a specified expiration date, or (2) until it is implemented, or (3) until

it is rescinded by a subsequent Representative Assembly.

J. Editing

The text of a new business item adopted by a Representative Assembly may be edited with the approval of the President provided no substantive changes are made and the final text is approved in writing by the mover and the seconder. This would include replacing references to K-12 or PreK-12 with PreK-Graduate School.

K. Implementation

During the program year of implementation, the mover of a new business item adopted by the Representative Assembly shall be advised about the steps being undertaken to accomplish its implementation.

L. Impacting Regional Conferences

Any proposed new business item that impacts the planning and organizing of an annual regional conference shall automatically be forwarded to the appropriate conference planning committee for consideration. The planning committee shall not be required to implement the new business item.

M. Impacting the Representative Assembly

New business items which impact the conduct of subsequent Annual Meetings shall be processed as follows:

(a) **Rejected** – if the Representative Assembly rejects the new business item, no further action shall be taken.

(b) **Adopted** – if the Representative Assembly adopts the new business item, it shall be referred to the Annual Meeting Review Committee. The Annual Meeting Review Committee shall implement the new business item, unless, after consideration of legal, financial, and other relevant factors, it concludes that such implementation would not be in the best interest of the Association. In that event, the Annual Meeting Review Committee shall make a recommendation to the Board of Directors regarding implementation of the new business item at or before the Board's February meeting, and the Board shall take such action as it deems appropriate. The action taken by the Board with regard to the new business item shall be reported to the next Representative Assembly, and the Representative Assembly shall take such action as it deems appropriate.

(c) **Referred** – if the Representative Assembly refers the new business item to the Annual Meeting Review Committee without taking a position for or against the new business item, the Annual Meeting Review Committee shall assess the new business item. Following such assessment, the Annual Meeting Review Committee shall make a recommendation to the Board of Directors regarding implementation at or before the Board's February meeting, and the Board shall take such action as it deems appropriate. The action taken by the Board with regard to the new business item shall be reported to the next Representative Assembly, and the Representative Assembly shall take such action as it deems appropriate.

Rule 7. Resolutions Committee and Procedure

A. Definition of Resolutions

Resolutions are formal expressions of opinion, intent, belief, or position of the Association. They shall set forth general concepts in clear, concise language, shall be broad in nature, shall state the positions of the Association positively and without ambiguity, and shall be consistent with the goals of the Association as stated in the Preamble of the Constitution.

B. Resolutions Committee

1. Composition

The Resolutions Committee shall consist of an Internal Editing Committee of five (5) members and at least as many additional members from each state affiliate as the affiliate has NEA state directors, from among the retired delegates to the NEA Representative Assembly as the Retired members have NEA directors, and from among the Student members of the Association as the Student members have NEA directors. The chairperson, vice-chairperson, and secretary of the Internal Editing Committee shall serve as chairperson, vice-chairperson, and secretary of the full Resolutions Committee.

2. Duties

The Resolutions Committee shall prepare and present to the Representative Assembly proposed resolutions for adoption. Proposed resolutions shall be printed and made available to delegates before action is scheduled thereon by the Representative

Assembly. The form and text of each resolution shall be approved by the majority vote of the Resolutions Committee before presentation to the Representative Assembly provided, however, that a minority report may be presented to the Representative Assembly upon a one-third (1/3) favorable vote of the total Resolutions Committee's eligible voters.

Such minority report shall be printed with the majority report and shall be presented by the chairperson of the Resolutions Committee concurrently with the majority report. The chairperson of the Resolutions Committee shall present the report of the committee, together with any minority report, to the Representative Assembly for consideration at the time and place designated in the official program.

3. Membership on the Resolutions Committee

(a) **State Delegations** – the registered delegates to the Representative Assembly from each state shall elect as many members and alternates to the Resolutions Committee from among the state and local delegates in the state delegation as each state has NEA state directors.

(b) **NEA-Retired** – the retired delegates to the NEA Representative Assembly shall elect as many members and alternates to the Resolutions Committee from among the retired delegates as the number of retired directors.

(c) **NEA Students** – the student delegates to the NEA Representative Assembly shall elect as many members and alternates to the Resolutions Committee as the number of student directors. Nominations

of student members to the Resolutions Committee shall be open to all eligible NEA student members.

(d) **At-Large** – at-large members of the Resolutions Committee shall be appointed by the President as may be necessary to assure compliance with the requirements set forth in Article V, Section 1(d), (e), and (f) and that ethnic minorities comprise at least twenty (20) percent of the committee.

4. Term of Office

The terms of members of the Resolutions Committee shall commence September 1. The terms of state, at-large, and retired members of the Resolutions Committee shall be for one (1) year, two (2) years, or three (3) years, and no person shall serve more than six (6) years as a state member, as an at-large member, or as a retired member. The terms of student members of the Resolutions Committee shall be for one (1) year, and no person shall serve more than two (2) terms as a student member. Service as a Resolutions Committee member prior to September 1, 2008, shall count toward the six (6) year and two (2) year term limits. A state, at-large, or retired member of the Resolutions Committee shall immediately relinquish his or her position when such member ceases to be a delegate to the NEA Representative Assembly.

5. Election Procedure

Elections shall be by secret ballot. Voting shall be by those delegates present and shall take place at the third business meeting of the state delegations and

by the retired and student delegates at the time and place designated in the annual program by the President of the Association except as may otherwise be approved in advance by the Committee on Constitution, Bylaws, and Rules. If the number of candidates for Resolutions Committee positions is equal to or less than the number of positions to be filled, elections may be waived, and the candidates declared elected to the positions in question. The report of election results shall be submitted on the proper form to the Committee on Constitution, Bylaws, and Rules before the close of the fifth business meeting of the Representative Assembly.

6. Challenge of an Election

A challenge to the election of a Resolutions Committee member shall be made to the Committee on Constitution, Bylaws, and Rules within twenty-four (24) hours after the challenger knew or reasonably should have known the basis for the challenge.

7. Vacancies Between Representative Assemblies

The procedure for filling vacancies on the Resolutions Committee between meetings of the Representative Assembly shall be as follows: If the number of vacancies exceeds the number of alternates elected to fill vacancies, additional alternates shall be appointed by the governing board of the state affiliate or by the NEA Advisory Committee of Student Members, if feasible, or appointed by the president of the state affiliate or the chairperson of the NEA Advisory Committee

of Student Members. Retired member vacancies shall be filled as provided in the bylaws of NEA-Retired.

8. Eligibility to Serve

The members elected from each state shall meet the requirements set forth in Article V, Section 1(a). Nominations of such state members shall be open except where limitations are required to comply with the provisions of Article V, Section 1(a). In the event that the first three (3) members from a state or the first three (3) retired members do not include at least one (1) ethnic minority, the fourth member shall be from an ethnic-minority group.

9. Continuing Membership

A member of the Resolutions Committee shall immediately relinquish the position held on the Resolutions Committee when such member ceases to be employed in the category represented.

C. Internal Editing Committee

1. Composition

The Internal Editing Committee shall be appointed by the president with the advice and consent of the Board of Directors for rotating terms of three (3) years. No person shall serve more than two (2) terms as a member of the Internal Editing Committee. The President shall annually appoint a chairperson from the Internal Editing Committee. Members of the Internal Editing Committee shall serve at the pleasure of the President. The Internal Editing Committee shall select annually a vice-chairperson and a secretary from

among its own membership. It shall meet prior to the opening meeting of the Representative Assembly to draft proposed resolutions.

2. Duties

The functions of this committee shall be:

(a) To submit verbatim to the Resolutions Committee the resolutions adopted by the previous Representative Assembly. Changes or amendments to these resolutions may be offered by this committee. Such changes will appear separately, attached to the original resolution.

(b) To collect and categorize new resolutions. If clarification of a resolution seems necessary, the committee may make such changes. The committee shall synthesize related resolutions into a common resolution where possible. In the event of either of the above procedures, the committee will send the final resolution plus all resolutions from which it was prepared to the Resolutions Committee and the original drafter(s). Controversial issues may have more than one (1) resolution sent to the full Resolutions Committee.

(c) To draft new proposed resolutions.

(d) To apply the definition of resolution set forth in Rule 7.A above to proposed amendments to resolutions and to new resolutions.

(e) To review regularly the adopted resolutions of the Association to assure, among other things, their timeliness and internal consistency. The committee shall report its recommendations to the full Resolutions Committee for action.

(f) To make such changes in the adopted resolutions of the Association as may be

necessary to accommodate the positions taken in policy statements adopted by the Representative Assembly. Such changes shall be made promptly after the policy statements have been adopted and shall be reported to the Resolutions Committee for information at its winter meeting.

D. Procedures for Submitting Resolutions

Resolutions from delegates or members designated for consideration by the Resolutions Committee at its winter meeting shall be submitted to the Executive Director or the chairperson of the Resolutions Committee or the members of the Resolutions Committee from their states.

The committee shall hold at least one (1) open hearing on proposed resolutions at a time and place to be announced in the printed program. The Resolutions Committee shall meet on a day prior to the open hearing and shall meet following the open hearing to consider any changes (additions, deletions, and/or amendments) it may wish to make in its report to the Representative Assembly.

The Resolutions Committee shall recommend a body of resolutions in its annual report to the Representative Assembly. These resolutions shall be presented for vote en masse.

The submission of all new resolutions and amendments to resolutions shall be submitted to the Committee on Constitution, Bylaws, and Rules no later than 12:00 noon on the second day of the Representative Assembly. After 12:00 noon on the second day, only amendments

to new resolutions or to resolutions amendments that have been properly submitted to the Committee on Constitution, Bylaws, and Rules shall be in order.

All new resolutions to be submitted from the floor for consideration after timely advance submission to the Committee on Constitution, Bylaws, and Rules must have a majority of the vote to be placed on the agenda (heard) and a two-thirds (2/3) vote to pass.

Resolutions submitted for consideration by the Representative Assembly shall be in writing on the forms provided, signed by the maker and the seconder of the motion.

The consideration of the NEA resolutions shall commence with the goal area containing the final resolution debated at the preceding Representative Assembly. Resolutions adopted by a Representative Assembly shall continue in force until the next Representative Assembly acts upon the report of the Resolutions Committee.

All resolutions adopted by the NEA Representative Assembly shall be publicized as official NEA resolutions.

E. Submission of Resolution as New Business

Between Representative Assemblies, any current resolution in whole or in part that is jointly determined to be a new business item by the Committee on Constitution, Bylaws, and Rules and the Internal Editing Committee shall be submitted for vote to the next Representative Assembly.

Rule 8. Amendments to the Legislative Program

Legislative amendments shall be considered as amendments to the main motion on the Legislative Program and shall be discussed at the time that the Representative Assembly acts on the Legislative Program.

A. Submission

Legislative amendments shall be submitted to the Committee on Constitution, Bylaws, and Rules no later than 12 noon on the second day of the Representative Assembly and shall be submitted by:

- 1. Petition of Delegates** – petition of at least fifty (50) delegates;
- 2. State Delegation** – a majority vote of those present and voting at a state delegation at a regularly called meeting of the delegation in connection with the Annual Meeting; or
- 3. Governance Body** – a governance body of a state or local affiliate.

B. Format

Each legislative amendment shall be printed accompanied by the name of the submitting state or local group and shall be accompanied by the name and state of the contact person.

C. Distribution

1. Submitted Before the Representative Assembly – legislative amendments submitted prior to May 1 shall be sent to the president and executive director of each state

affiliate as soon as possible. Those amendments submitted after May 1 but prior to June 15 shall be included in the delegate packets given to delegates at registration.

2. Submitted at the Representative Assembly – submitted legislative amendment material shall be made available to the chairperson of each delegation on the following morning prior to the beginning of the Representative Assembly. Such material shall include a brief written rationale for each legislative amendment.

Rule 9. Policy Statements

A. Purpose

A policy statement shall set forth NEA's positions with regard to a particular subject, and may include expressions of opinion, intent, or belief; may call for actions that are specific in nature and terminal in application; and may indicate support for or opposition to federal legislation.

B. Submission and Consideration of Proposed Policy Statements

A proposed policy statement may be submitted to the Representative Assembly only by the Board of Directors. The proposed policy statement, together with the committee report upon which it is based, shall be sent to delegates in the advance mailing for the Annual Meeting. Committee reports, including proposed policy statements and other recommendations, shall be sent to the Committee on Legislation and the Resolutions Committee at the same time they are sent to the Board of Directors.

A proposed policy statement shall be presented to the Representative Assembly for consideration at the time designated in the official program.

C. Effect of Adopted Policy Statements

If a policy statement is adopted by the Representative Assembly, any resolution, new business item, or provision in the Legislative Program that deals with the subject addressed in the policy statement shall be editorially changed to accommodate the positions taken in the policy statement. Any resolution, new business item, or provision in the Legislative Program that deals with a subject addressed in an adopted policy statement shall be accompanied by a notation indicating that NEA's position with regard to the subject in question is set forth in full in the policy statement and that the policy statement is controlling and supersedes all other NEA pronouncements dealing with that subject.

An adopted policy statement shall continue in force unless and until further action is taken with regard to that policy statement by a subsequent Representative Assembly.

D. Amending Adopted and Proposed Policy Statements

The Executive Committee shall review all adopted policy statements each year to assure that they continue to serve the contemporary needs and interests of NEA. In conducting this review, the Executive Committee may seek input from NEA members, affiliates, and constituency groups.

The Executive Committee shall report the results of its review, including any recommendations that the Executive Committee may wish to make for amending the adopted policy statements, to the Board of Directors at the Board's May meeting. Any amendments to the adopted policy statements approved by the Board of Directors shall be submitted to the Representative Assembly for action. The Committee on Legislation and the Resolutions Committee shall submit to the Board of Directors in advance of the Board's May meeting any proposed amendments to adopted or proposed policy statements adopted pursuant to their regular committee work, including regular open hearings at which members of the Association may submit proposed amendments to policy statements.

A Preliminary Report on Policy Statements, including a copy of all adopted and proposed policy statements, including any amendments approved by the Board of Directors for submission to the Representative Assembly, shall be sent to delegates in the advance mailing for the Annual Meeting.

Amendments to adopted and proposed policy statements may be submitted to the Committee on Constitution, Bylaws, and Standing Rules after the opening of the Representative Assembly until noon on the second day of the Representative Assembly by (1) petition of at least fifty (50) delegates, (2) a majority vote of those present and voting at a state delegation at a regularly called meeting of the delegation in connection with the Annual Meeting, (3) a governance body of a state or local affiliate, or (4) the Committee on

Legislation and the Resolutions Committee. These amendments will be distributed in writing to the delegates prior to consideration of policy statements by the Representative Assembly.

If a new business item, an amendment to the Legislative Program, or an amendment to a resolution that is submitted to the Committee on Constitution, Bylaws, and Standing Rules would have the effect of changing a position taken in an adopted or a proposed policy statement, the Committee shall treat the submission as an amendment to the policy statement, and it shall be acted upon when policy statements are being considered by the Representative Assembly.

Amendments to adopted and proposed policy statements shall be considered by the Representative Assembly at the time designated in the official program. The Representative Assembly shall deal with proposed policy statements first, and then shall deal with amendments to adopted policy statements. In this latter regard, the Representative Assembly shall deal with each adopted policy statement separately, acting first on any amendments to the policy statement in question submitted by the Board of Directors, and then acting on any other amendments to that policy statement.

Rule 10. Elections for State, Retired, and Student Directors

A. Reporting Campaign Expenses

The following procedure shall apply in regard to elections for NEA office that do not take place at the Representative Assembly: Using forms provided by the

Committee on Constitution, Bylaws, and Rules, each candidate for state, retired, or student director shall file a final report of campaign revenues and expenses with the state association president, the President of NEA-Retired, or the Chairperson of the NEA Advisory Committee of Student Members, as the case may be, or his or her designee. Such report must be filed no later than thirty (30) days following certification of the result of the election, and a copy of the report shall be submitted to NEA together with the notice of certification of the result of the election.

B. Certification of Election of NEA Director

On a form provided by the NEA, the president of a state affiliate shall certify by May 20 the election of any director elected to assume office the following September 1. The president of a state affiliate shall certify the election of a person elected to complete an unexpired term on the NEA Board of Directors as soon as possible after such election. In the event the certifying officer is in fact the elected NEA Board member, the next ranking state officer shall certify the election report.

Rule 11. Elections Conducted at the Representative Assembly

A. Elections Committee

1. Composition

The Board of Directors, on the basis of recommendations from the state affiliates, shall appoint a chairperson and at least twenty (20) members of an Elections

Committee. The chairperson and members shall serve at the pleasure of the Board of Directors.

2. Duties

The committee shall be responsible for the conduct of elections and any other items on which votes are taken by printed ballots.

B. Procedures

1. Filing

Each candidate for election at the Representative Assembly must file with the executive director no later than at the time of nomination a certificate of eligibility, and the executive director shall verify such certification. Distribution and display of campaign literature shall be restricted to the year of the nominee's candidacy.

2. Advance Publicity

Candidates for executive office or membership on the Executive Committee may file their intention in writing with the executive director of the NEA, along with a picture and candidate statement. The executive director of the NEA shall publish in an NEA publication sent to Active members the picture and candidate statement of each candidate who has filed and presented such statement by March 15. The eligibility of such candidates shall be verified prior to publication.

The Association shall mail to all delegates a brochure, no larger than 8 1/2 by 11 inches, for each candidate for executive

office or membership on the Executive Committee with the candidate's approval. Subject to legal requirements, the content of the brochure shall be determined by the candidate, who shall provide the Association with camera-ready art for the brochure. Such artwork shall be received at the NEA headquarters building no later than May 1. The Association shall pay printing, mailing, and handling costs for such brochure.

In the event a candidate chooses to have printed his or her brochure for distribution to all delegates in the one-time mailing, the brochure shall be one (1) page, no larger than 8 1/2 by 11 inches; shall be supplied in sufficient number for all delegates; and shall be received at NEA Headquarters by May 15. There shall be no charge to such candidates for inclusion in the mailing.

3. Campaign Materials

No campaign materials may be distributed, posted, or displayed within the seating area of the auditorium or where they are visible from the seating area while the Representative Assembly is in session, provided that this prohibition shall not apply to the wearing of T-shirts, hats, pins, buttons, and the like.

No campaign materials or materials promoting passage or defeat of any Constitutional or Bylaw amendment, including T-shirts, hats, pins, buttons, and the like, shall be distributed, posted, or displayed at the polling places or where they are visible from the polling places on election day.

4. Campaign Expenses

(a) **Prohibitions** – no money or resources of NEA, an NEA affiliate, a labor organization, an employer, or an entity created or controlled by any of the above, shall be used to promote the candidacy of any individual for an NEA office.

(b) **Reporting** – the following procedure shall apply in regard to elections for NEA office that take place at the Representative Assembly: Using forms provided by the Committee on Constitution, Bylaws, and Rules, each candidate shall file a preliminary report of campaign revenues and expenses, including projected revenues and expenses, with the committee prior to the opening of nominations at the Representative Assembly. A final report, on the forms provided by the committee, must be filed with the committee no later than thirty (30) days following certification of the election results. The committee shall report to the Representative Assembly, prior to any nominations or elections, whether any candidate has in any manner violated the election rules and regulations. The final report of campaign revenues and expenditures shall be made available for inspection by any member by means of an appropriate NEA electronic or printed publication.

5. Notification of NEA At-Large Director Positions

Prior to June 1, notification of the number and type of at-large positions necessary to fulfill the requirements of Article V, Section 1 of the NEA Constitution shall be sent to the executive officers, Executive Committee, Board of Directors, state

presidents, state executive directors, members of the Minority Affairs Committee, and individuals who have notified NEA of intention to run for those positions.

6. Nominations

At the first business meeting of the Representative Assembly, nominations shall take place, as appropriate in each year, for the elections provided for by Article IV, Section 3; Article V, Section 1; and Article VI, Section 1 of the Constitution.

(a) Nominations, as appropriate in each year, shall be made in the following order:

- i. president;
 - ii. vice president;
 - iii. secretary-treasurer;
 - iv. members of the Executive Committee;
 - v. at-large representatives of classroom teachers in higher education on the Board of Directors;
 - vi. at-large representatives of administrators on the Board of Directors;
 - vii. at-large representatives of Active members employed in education support professional positions on the Board of Directors;
 - viii. at-large representatives of ethnic minorities on the Board of Directors.
- The time of nominations of at-large ethnic-minority candidates, if necessary to achieve twenty (20) percent ethnic-minority representation on the Executive Committee as provided for by Article VI, Section 1(c) of the Constitution, shall be announced by the President contingent upon other nominations and/or balloting for Executive Committee positions.

(b) Nominations for each category shall be made in an order determined by a drawing by the candidates or their designees.

(c) Consistent with the requirements set forth in Rule 11.B.7, each candidate shall be nominated from the floor by motion of a delegate to the Representative Assembly. When all nominations have been made, each candidate or designee shall have an allotment of time to address the Representative Assembly. Candidates for the office of president shall be given five (5) minutes for this purpose. Candidates for vice-president, secretary-treasurer, and the Executive Committee shall be given three (3) minutes. Candidates for at-large positions on the Board of Directors shall be given two (2) minutes.

(d) Candidates or their designees shall speak in an order determined by a drawing by the candidates or their designees.

(e) If the number of candidates nominated equals the number of positions to be filled, the chair shall declare such candidates elected.

(f) The Committee on Constitution, Bylaws, and Rules shall be in charge of timing all speakers. Each speaker shall be given a one (1) minute warning before the time has elapsed, and the timekeeper shall stand at the end of the allotted time.

7. Voting Procedures

Elections shall be by printed ballot by the delegates to the Representative Assembly.

(a) The names of the candidates shall be placed on the first ballot in the order determined by lottery by the candidates or their designees immediately following

the close of nominations at the Representative Assembly; on subsequent ballots the order also shall be determined by lottery by the candidates or their designees. The candidates or their designees, no later than thirty (30) minutes after the nomination and acceptance speeches have concluded, shall assemble at a place designated by the chairperson of the Committee on Constitution, Bylaws, and Rules. The lottery shall be held under the supervision of the chairperson of the Elections Committee and in the presence of the chairperson of the Committee on Constitution, Bylaws, and Rules or designee. In the event that a candidate or designee fails to appear at the appointed time and place, the chairperson of the Elections Committee shall draw for that candidate. The order of the lottery shall be as follows: For placement on the first ballot, the candidates shall draw in order determined alphabetically by the states of the candidates. For placement on a runoff ballot, the candidates shall draw in order of the highest number of votes received on the previous ballot.

(b) Elections on the first ballot shall be on the second day of the Representative Assembly. Polls for voting on the first ballot shall be open from 8:30 a.m. to 12 noon on election day at such place or places as the President may designate. On the first ballot, delegates shall vote for positions as follows:

i. Executive officers (as appropriate for that year);

ii. Members (as appropriate for that year) to serve on the Executive Committee;

iii. Representatives of classroom teachers in higher education, if necessary, on the Board of Directors;

iv. Representatives of administrators, if necessary, on the Board of Directors;

v. Representatives of Active members employed in education support professional positions, if necessary, on the Board of Directors; and

vi. Representatives of ethnic minorities, if necessary, on the Board of Directors.

(c) Runoff elections shall be held as necessary until there is an election for each position by a majority vote. Notice of runoff elections shall be given by the chairperson of the Elections Committee from the platform during a regularly scheduled business meeting of the Representative Assembly. The chairperson of the Elections Committee shall set, subject to approval by the Representative Assembly, the hours for all runoff elections. The chairperson of the Elections Committee shall authorize a runoff election by mail ballot of the certified delegates, if it becomes necessary, to assure elections by majority vote.

(d) Administrators shall be nominated by administrator delegates and elected by majority vote of all delegates if necessary to achieve administrator representation on the Board of Directors as provided for by Article V, Section 1 of the Constitution.

(e) Classroom teachers in higher education shall be nominated by such delegates and elected by majority vote of all delegates if necessary to achieve classroom teachers in higher education representation on the Board of Directors

as provided by Article V, Section 1 of the Constitution..

(f) Active members employed in education support professional positions shall be nominated by such delegates and elected by majority vote of all delegates if necessary to achieve such representation on the Board of Directors as provided for by Article V, Section 1 of the Constitution.

(g) Ethnic-minority persons shall be elected by majority vote of all delegates if necessary to achieve at least twenty (20) percent ethnic-minority representation on the Board of Directors as provided by Article V, Section 1(c) of the Constitution. The number of positions to be voted upon shall be equal to the number required to assure a minimum of twenty (20) percent ethnic-minority representatives on the Board of Directors (excluding the ex officio members) without counting the number of ethnic-minority persons who may be elected at large in the same year to achieve the required proportion of administrators, classroom teachers in higher education, and Active members employed in education support professional positions on the Board.

(h) Ethnic-minority persons shall be elected by majority vote of all delegates if necessary to achieve twenty (20) percent ethnic-minority representation on the Executive Committee as provided for by Article VI, Section 1(c) of the Constitution.

(i) Polls for voting on amendments shall be open from 8:30 a.m. to 12 noon on the day and at such place or places as the President shall designate.

(j) The chairperson of the Elections Committee shall present the report of

each balloting by vote tally to the Representative Assembly. In the event that each of two or more incompatible amendments receives the required number of votes, the amendment receiving the greatest number of votes shall prevail.

(k) As soon as the results of an election are certified, all business of the Representative Assembly shall be suspended until the results are reported to the Representative Assembly.

(l) Following the oral report of the results of balloting to the Representative Assembly, the certified results shall be posted at the voting booths, displayed electronically to the Assembly hall, and printed in the next edition of the Representative Assembly newspaper.

(m) The Representative Assembly shall not recess until the results of the election are certified and presented to the Assembly on the day of an election.

8. Tenure

Officers chosen shall continue in office through August 31 of the final year of the term for which they were elected, or until their successors are chosen in accordance with the Constitution and Bylaws.

Rule 12. Operating Procedures

A. Distribution of Materials

General distribution of any type of printed material in the auditorium and adjacent lobbies (within one hundred [100] feet) of the auditorium in which the Annual Meeting is held shall require clearance with the chairperson of the Committee on

Constitution, Bylaws, and Rules. Identification of source and sponsorship shall be printed on such materials. Clearance is not required for official NEA reports or for distribution of materials by the chairperson of a state delegation to his/her own delegates.

B. Exhibit and Fundraising Areas

The following rules shall apply to the use of exhibit and fundraising areas at the NEA Annual Meeting:

(a) NEA affiliates, delegates, and caucuses shall be permitted to use the exhibit and fundraising areas to distribute material or disseminate information related to the Association's agenda, including material or information that is contrary to or advocates a change in NEA policy. The material distributed or information disseminated may be prepared by the affiliates, delegates, and caucuses themselves, or the affiliates, delegates, and caucuses may distribute material or disseminate information prepared by groups external to the Association.

(b) Groups external to the Association shall be permitted to use the exhibit area to distribute material or disseminate information related to the Association's agenda, provided that such material is not contrary to or does not advocate a change in NEA policy.

(c) Groups that do not adhere to NEA policies and resolutions on nondiscrimination shall not be permitted to use the exhibit area to distribute material or disseminate information of any kind.

(d) The Association may prohibit the distribution of any material or the dissemination of any information that is disruptive or offensive (i.e., obscene or in bad taste).

C. Prohibitions

1. Smoking

There shall be no smoking in the Representative Assembly or in any area or line where delegates are required to be in order to carry out their responsibilities.

2. Alcoholic Beverages

There shall be no consumption of alcoholic beverages in the Representative Assembly.

3. Drawings or Giveaways

There shall be no drawings or giveaways conducted during the Annual Meeting in which delegates must be present to win except for those designed to motivate delegates to attend business meetings or properly scheduled caucuses.

Rule 13. Definition of Terms

The following terms, when used in the Constitution, Bylaws, and/or Standing Rules, shall have these definitions:

A. Open Nomination Procedure

Open nomination procedure shall mean a procedure by which every eligible NEA member shall have the opportunity to nominate any NEA member who meets the qualifications for the elective position; subject, however, to any limitations required in the NEA Constitution and Bylaws and also to any other reasonable restrictions uniformly imposed.

B. Secret Ballot

Secret ballot shall mean a procedure for voting on slips of paper (or via a

voting machine) on which the voter may mark the vote in secrecy.

C. One-Person—One-Vote

One-person—one-vote principle shall mean a voting procedure by which the vote of each member of the constituency has equal weight, so that in the elected governing body each delegate represents approximately the same number of constituents as each and every other delegate.

D. Election by Secret Ballot by Individual Position

Election by secret ballot for each individual position shall mean that slate voting shall not be permitted.

E. Runoff Elections

Runoff elections shall mean a voting procedure as follows: In an election by the Representative Assembly, if a sufficient number of candidates has not achieved a majority of the valid ballots cast, another election shall be held and the runoff ballot shall list those unsuccessful candidates who, arranged in decreasing order of votes received, obtained a majority of the votes cast in the previous election. In the event that this procedure would not provide at least one more candidate than the number of remaining positions to be filled, then the runoff ballot shall list those candidates who, in descending order, received the highest number of votes on the previous ballot (though not elected), listing one more candidate than the number of positions to be filled.

F. Valid Ballot

In the case of elections at the Representative Assembly, a valid ballot shall be a ballot (1) cast by a credentialed delegate for a person nominated for the office, (2) cast for no more than the maximum number of positions to be filled, and (3) cast in a manner that clearly indicates the voter's choice. In the case of a vote by the Representative Assembly on any issue placed on a ballot, a valid ballot shall be a ballot clearly cast for or against this issue.

G. Campaign Materials

Campaign materials shall mean any document, electronic transmission, object, or other material that has the purpose or effect of promoting the candidacy of an individual for NEA office, and shall include, by way of illustration and without limitation, billboards, newspaper advertisements, audiotapes, videotapes, emails, brochures, position papers, buttons, pins, articles of clothing, candy, and posters.

2018–2019 NEA RESOLUTIONS

A. SERVE AS THE NATIONAL VOICE FOR EDUCATION

PUBLIC PERCEPTIONS OF EDUCATION

- A-1. Public Education
- A-2. Educational Opportunity for All
- A-3. Shared Responsibility for Support of Public Education
- A-4. Collaborative Partnerships
- A-5. Parental Involvement
- A-6. School Boards
- A-7. Business Support for Public Education
- A-8. American Education Week
- A-9. U.S. Department of Education
- A-10. Historically Black Colleges and Universities
- A-11. Use of Closed Public School Buildings
- A-12. School Accountability
- A-13. Appointments by the President of the United States

FINANCING OF PUBLIC EDUCATION

- A-14. Financial Support of Public Education
- A-15. Federal Financial Support for Education
- A-16. School Trust Lands
- A-17. Financial Support for Postsecondary Education
- A-18. Higher Education Research and Study Grants

- A-19. Public Education/National Defense
- A-20. Federal Impact Aid
- A-21. Educational/Economic Stability of States
- A-22. Tax Reform
- A-23. Privatization and Subcontracting Programs
- A-24. Voucher Plans and Tuition Tax Credits
- A-25. Educational Bureaucracy
- A-26. For-Profit Schools
- A-27. Funding for Extracurricular Programs
- A-28. Local Education Foundations

QUALITY EDUCATION

- A-29. School Improvement Process
- A-30. Improving and Maintaining Educational Facilities
- A-31. Charter School Accountability
- A-32. Takeover of Public Schools or Public School Districts
- A-33. Federally or State-Mandated Choice/Parental Option Plans
- A-34. School Restructuring
- A-35. District Consolidation/Deconsolidation
- A-36. Media Utilization
- A-37. Community Education
- A-38. Rural Education
- A-39. Urban Development
- A-40. U.S. Federal Schools

B. ADVANCE THE CAUSE OF PUBLIC EDUCATION FOR ALL INDIVIDUALS

LIFELONG LEARNING

- B-1. Early Childhood Education
- B-2. Independent Reading Skills
- B-3. Effective Communication
- B-4. Middle School and Junior High School Programs
- B-5. Student Attendance
- B-6. Transfer of Student Records
- B-7. Dropout Prevention
- B-8. Expanding Student Graduation and Promotion Options
- B-9. High School Diploma/Equivalency
- B-10. Adult Education
- B-11. Higher Education

EDUCATIONAL EQUITY

- B-12. Class Size
- B-13. Diversity
- B-14. Racial Diversity Within Student Populations
- B-15. Racism, Sexism, Sexual Orientation, and Gender Identity Discrimination
- B-16. American Indian/Alaska Native Education
- B-17. Hispanic Education
- B-18. Asian and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander Education
- B-19. Micronesian Education
- B-20. Black American Education
- B-21. Discriminatory Academic Tracking
- B-22. Equal Opportunities for Women and Ethnic Minorities Through Mathematics and Science Education
- B-23. Left-Handed Students

- B-24. Students with Color Vision Deficiencies
- B-25. Student Peer Mentoring Programs
- B-26. Education of Refugee and Undocumented Children and Children of Undocumented Immigrants
- B-27. Education of Migrants
- B-28. Communication Between Educators and Non-English Speaking Parents, Guardians, and Caregivers
- B-29. Equity for Incarcerated Persons

SPECIFIC PROGRAMS FOR INDIVIDUALS

- B-30. Gifted, Talented, and Creative Students
- B-31. Educational Programs in Support of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, and Questioning Students
- B-32. Alternative Programs for At-Risk and/or Students With Special Needs
- B-33. Educational Programs for English Language Learners
- B-34. Speakers of Nonstandard English
- B-35. Education for All Students with Disabilities
- B-36. Educational Programs for Adolescent Parents
- B-37. Homebound Instruction
- B-38. Youth and Adult Training Programs
- B-39. Education Through Service Learning and Community Service
- B-40. Junior Reserve Officer Training Corps
- B-41. Driver Education

CURRICULUM CONTENT

- B-42. Multicultural Education
- B-43. Global Education
- B-44. Multiple World Language Education
- B-45. Arts Education
- B-46. Journalism Education
- B-47. Vocational, Career, and Technical Education
- B-48. Career and Technical Student Organizations
- B-49. School-to-Work/Career Education
- B-50. Family and Consumer Sciences Education
- B-51. Physical Education
- B-52. Family Life Education
- B-53. Health Education
- B-54. Sex Education
- B-55. HIV/AIDS Education
- B-56. Science Education
- B-57. Environmental Education
- B-58. Metric System
- B-59. Accurate United States and World Maps
- B-60. Democracy and Citizenship Education
- B-61. Education on Peace and International Understanding
- B-62. Genocide
- B-63. The Holocaust
- B-64. Labor Movement Education

LEARNING ISSUES NOT RELATED TO SPECIFIC DISCIPLINES

- B-65. Standards for Student Learning
- B-66. Individual Learning, Growth, and Development
- B-67. Social Emotional Learning
- B-68. Assessment of Student Learning
- B-69. Standardized Testing of Students

- B-70. Student Assessment Programs in Higher Education
- B-71. Character Education
- B-72. Conflict Resolution Education
- B-73. School Library Media Programs
- B-74. Media
- B-75. Technology in the Educational Process
- B-76. Fair and Equal Access to Technology
- B-77. Internet Access
- B-78. Communication Using Social Media and Technology
- B-79. Digital Learning
- B-80. Communication Between Hearing and Deaf/Hard of Hearing People
- B-81. Classroom Use of Animals
- B-82. Home Schooling

C. PROMOTE THE HEALTH AND WELFARE OF CHILDREN AND/OR STUDENTS**HEALTH, WELFARE, SAFETY**

- C-1. Health Care for All Children
- C-2. Vaccinations
- C-3. Communicable Disease Prevention
- C-4. Nutrition
- C-5. Adequate Rest
- C-6. Physical Activity and Recess
- C-7. Learning Through Play
- C-8. Comprehensive School Health, Social, and Psychological Programs and Services
- C-9. Student Stress and Anger
- C-10. Complex Trauma
- C-11. Suicide Prevention Programs
- C-12. Student Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity
- C-13. Safe Schools and Communities

- C-14. School Emergency Plans
- C-15. Discipline
- C-16. Substance Abuse
- C-17. Tobacco/Vaping Products
- C-18. Drug or Alcohol Testing of Students
- C-19. Advertising of Alcoholic Beverages and/or Tobacco Products

FAMILY, SCHOOL, COMMUNITY WELFARE

- C-20. Community and School Violence
- C-21. Family/Domestic Violence
- C-22. Extremist Groups
- C-23. Reduction of Gang-Related Crime
- C-24. Juvenile Offenders
- C-25. Family Stability for Children
- C-26. Dependent Children of Military Personnel
- C-27. Standards for Family/Domestic Crisis Care
- C-28. Child Abuse, Neglect, and Exploitation
- C-29. Out-of-Home Placement of Children and Youth
- C-30. Protection of Infants with Disabilities
- C-31. Prevention of Child Abduction
- C-32. Missing Children
- C-33. Effect of Poverty on Children and Youth
- C-34. Effect of Homelessness on Children and Youth
- C-35. Child Care
- C-36. Programs Before and After School
- C-37. Youth Camp Safety

- C-38. School Facilities: Design, Construction, and Function
- C-39. Environmentally Safe Schools
- C-40. School Transportation

STUDENT RIGHTS/CONCERNS

- C-41. Student Rights and Responsibilities
- C-42. Optimizing Students' Time To Learn
- C-43. Media, Games, Products, and Children
- C-44. Student Use of Electronic Social Media
- C-45. Extracurricular Participation
- C-46. Gender Equity in Athletic Programs

D. PROMOTE PROFESSIONAL EXCELLENCE AMONG EDUCATORS

PROFESSIONAL PREPARATION

- D-1. The Teaching Profession
- D-2. Teacher Preparation Programs: Recruitment and Promotion of the Field
- D-3. Teacher Preparation for Education Support Professionals
- D-4. Teacher Preparation Programs: Admissions
- D-5. Teacher Preparation Programs: Affiliate Participation
- D-6. Teacher Preparation Programs: Content and Evaluation
- D-7. Teacher Preparation Programs: Clinical Practice
- D-8. Hiring Policies and Practices for Teaching Positions

- D-9. Teacher Induction
- D-10. Mentor Programs
- D-11. Educator Career Paths
- D-12. Peer Assistance Programs and Peer Assistance and Review Programs
- D-13. Administrator Preparation

APPROPRIATE STAFFING

- D-14. Supervision of Extracurricular Activities

PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT

- D-15. Professional Development for Education Professionals
- D-16. Professional Development for Education Support Professionals
- D-17. Professional Development Resource Services

COMPETENCY

- D-18. Professional Development in Behavior Management, Discipline, Order, and Safety
- D-19. Neurological Disorder Awareness
- D-20. Teacher Exchange Programs
- D-21. Education Employee Evaluation
- D-22. Competency Testing of Licensed Teachers
- D-23. Evaluation and Promotion in Higher Education
- D-24. Promote the Retention of Experienced Education Professionals

E. GAIN RECOGNITION OF THE BASIC IMPORTANCE OF THE TEACHER IN THE LEARNING PROCESS AND OTHER EMPLOYEES IN THE EDUCATIONAL EFFORT

ACADEMIC FREEDOM

- E-1. Instructional Excellence
- E-2. Educator-Led Schools
- E-3. Time To Teach
- E-4. Selection and Challenges of Materials and Teaching Techniques
- E-5. Development of Curriculum
- E-6. Development of Materials
- E-7. Cultural Diversity in Instructional Materials
- E-8. Academic and Professional Freedom
- E-9. Professional Discretion in the Classroom
- E-10. Intellectual Property and Access to Copyrighted Materials
- E-11. Education Support Professionals in the Learning Environment
- E-12. Impact of Federal and State Legislative Mandates

F. PROTECT THE RIGHTS OF EDUCATION EMPLOYEES AND ADVANCE THEIR INTERESTS AND WELFARE, AND PROMOTE, SUPPORT AND DEFEND PUBLIC EMPLOYEES' RIGHT TO COLLECTIVE BARGAINING

PAY EQUITY/COMPARABLE WORTH

- F-1. Nondiscriminatory Personnel Policies/Affirmative Action
- F-2. Pay Equity/Comparable Worth
- F-3. Tax Deductions for Professional Expenses

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING PROCESS

- F-4. Collective Bargaining Rights
- F-5. Collective Bargaining and Grievance Procedures
- F-6. Strikes

BARGAINING ISSUES

- F-7. Basic Contract Standards
- F-8. Salaries and Other Compensation
- F-9. Additional/Enhanced Compensation Models
- F-10. School Cancellation Policies and Compensation
- F-11. Benefits
- F-12. Education Professionals Outside the Traditional PreK–12 Schools
- F-13. Faculty Reward Structures in Higher Education
- F-14. Contingent Faculty and Professional Staff Protection
- F-15. Graduate Assistant Protection
- F-16. Economic Welfare

- F-17. Constitutional and Civil Rights—Employment Protection
- F-18. Continuing Employment and Fair Dismissal Practices
- F-19. Reduction in Force
- F-20. Mandated Training/Retraining
- F-21. Protection of Education Employees
- F-22. Personnel Policies and Procedures
- F-23. Site-Based Decision Making
- F-24. Faculty-Staff Governance in Higher Education
- F-25. Job Sharing
- F-26. Intern Programs
- F-27. Student Workers in Educational Institutions
- F-28. Education Support Professionals in the Classroom
- F-29. Summer School Alternative Calendars, Extended School Day/Year, and Year-Round Schools

PROTECTION OF EDUCATION EMPLOYEES

- F-30. Education Employees Injured on the Job
- F-31. Unemployment/Disability Compensation
- F-32. Subcontracting/Contracting Out
- F-33. Confidentiality of Employee Records
- F-34. Right to Privacy for Education Employees
- F-35. Privileged Communications
- F-36. Protection of Education Employee Advocates
- F-37. Protection of Education Employees from Workplace Bullying
- F-38. Protection of Education Employees from Age Harassment

- F-39. Protection of Education Employees from Disability Harassment
- F-40. Employee Rights Pending Court Action
- F-41. Allegations Against Education Employees
- F-42. Health Examinations
- F-43. Drug or Alcohol Testing
- F-44. HIV/AIDS Testing of Education Employees
- F-45. Employees with HIV/AIDS
- F-46. Hepatitis Vaccinations
- F-47. Health Care Issues Awareness
- F-48. Color Vision Deficient Employees
- F-49. Stress Management and Wellness Programs
- F-50. Medication and Medical Services in Schools
- F-51. School Nurses
- F-52. Education Employee Liability
- F-53. Protection of Individuals in Clinical Practice Programs
- F-54. Transportation Liability Insurance
- F-55. Part-Time or Temporary Education Employees
- F-56. Volunteers in Public Schools
- F-57. Substitute Teachers
- F-58. Substitute Education Support Professionals
- F-59. Education Employees and Active Duty Service
- F-60. Employment in Federal Schools
- F-61. Education in Correctional and Rehabilitation Agencies

RETIREMENT/SOCIAL SECURITY

- F-62. Defined Benefit Retirement Plans
- F-63. Funding of Retirement Plans

- F-64. Participation into Retirement Systems
- F-65. Characteristics of Retirement Plans
- F-66. Investment of Retirement System Assets and Protection of Earned Benefits
- F-67. Boards of Trustees
- F-68. Social Security
- F-69. Medicare

G. SECURE PROFESSIONAL AUTONOMY

PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS, CERTIFICATION, LICENSURE

- G-1. State Professional Standards Boards
- G-2. National Board Certification
- G-3. Licensure
- G-4. Other National Professional Certifications

ACCREDITATION

- G-5. Accreditation in Higher Education
- G-6. Accreditation of Teacher Preparation Institutions

H. UNITE EDUCATION EMPLOYEES FOR EFFECTIVE CITIZENSHIP

CITIZENSHIP RIGHTS

- H-1. U.S. Constitution
- H-2. The Education Employee as a Citizen
- H-3. The Right To Vote
- H-4. The Role of the Press in a Democracy
- H-5. Participation in Professional Associations

- H-6. Member Involvement in Community Organizations
- H-7. The Right To Know
- H-8. Economic Fairness in a Democracy
- H-9. National Health Care Policy
- H-10. Statehood for the District of Columbia

CITIZENSHIP RESPONSIBILITIES

- H-11. Environmental Responsibility
- H-12. Energy Programs
- H-13. Historic Preservation

I. PROMOTE AND PROTECT HUMAN AND CIVIL RIGHTS

INTERNATIONAL RIGHTS

- I-1. Peace and International Relations
- I-2. International Court of Justice
- I-3. International Criminal Court
- I-4. Covert Operations and Counterintelligence Activities
- I-5. Nuclear Freeze/Cessation
- I-6. Nuclear Facilities, Radioactive/Chemical Pollutants, and Waste Incineration
- I-7. Global Environmental Restoration
- I-8. World Hunger
- I-9. Sustainability
- I-10. Global Climate Change
- I-11. International Consumer Protection

HUMAN AND CIVIL RIGHTS

- I-12. Human Rights
- I-13. Civil Rights
- I-14. Human and Civil Rights of Children and Youth
- I-15. Private Prisons

- I-16. Human Relations in the School
- I-17. Displaced Workers
- I-18. The Right To Organize
- I-19. Use of Union-Made Products and Services

RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS

- I-20. Freedom of Creative Expression
- I-21. Right to Privacy
- I-22. Freedom of Religion
- I-23. Marriage Equality
- I-24. Fair Housing
- I-25. Family Planning
- I-26. Governmental Support for Public Welfare
- I-27. Immigration
- I-28. Migrant Workers

PROTECTION FROM VIOLENT ACTS

- I-29. Victims of Crime
- I-30. Bullying
- I-31. Traffic Safety
- I-32. Gun-Free Schools and the Regulation of Deadly Weapons
- I-33. Violence Against Females Worldwide
- I-34. Sexual Assault
- I-35. Human Trafficking

OBSERVANCES

- I-36. Martin Luther King, Jr. Day
- I-37. César Chávez Day
- I-38. Veterans Day

RIGHTS OF SPECIFIC GROUPS

- I-39. Self-Determination of Indigenous People
- I-40. Protection of Senior Citizens

- I-41. Protection of People Living with Human Immunodeficiency Syndrome/AIDS and Hepatitis
- I-42. Disabilities Awareness
- I-43. Accessibility for Persons with Disabilities
- I-44. Protection of Persons with Cognitive Disabilities
- I-45. Care and Protection of Persons with Mental Health Disorders
- I-46. Care and Protection of Military Veterans

OPPOSITION TO ALL FORMS OF DISCRIMINATIONS

- I-47. Elimination of Discrimination
- I-48. Institutional Discrimination
- I-49. Discrimination by Organizations
- I-50. White Supremacy Culture
- I-51. Racial Justice
- I-52. Hate-Motivated Violence
- I-53. Civility in Public Discourse
- I-54. Use of Prejudicial Terms and Symbols
- I-55. Right of Redress for Descendants of Slaves
- I-56. Deprivation of Human Rights of Indigenous People
- I-57. Repatriation of American Indian/Alaska Native Remains
- I-58. Violence Against and Exploitation of Asians/Pacific Islanders
- I-59. Internment/Containment Policies Based on Race, Ethnicity, and/or National Origin
- I-60. Linguistic Diversity
- I-61. Inclusive Medical Studies
- I-62. Sexual Harassment
- I-63. Equal Opportunity for Women

- I-64. Personal Relationships in Higher Education
- I-65. Businesses Owned by Minorities and/or Women

INTEGRATION AND DESEGREGATION

- I-66. Integration in the Public Schools
- I-67. Ethnic-Minority Educators

J. OBTAIN FOR ITS MEMBERS THE BENEFITS OF AN INDEPENDENT, UNITED EDUCATION PROFESSION

STRONG EFFECTIVE ASSOCIATIONS/AFFILIATES

- J-1. Strong Professional Associations
- J-2. Supporting Locals in Jeopardy

MEMBERSHIP PARTICIPATION

- J-3. Membership Participation in the Association
- J-4. Minority Participation in the Association
- J-5. Aspiring Educator Member Participation
- J-6. Retired Member Participation
- J-7. Promotion of Teaching as a Career Choice

GLOBAL EDUCATION PROFESSION

- J-8. Universal Education Employee Rights
- J-9. Organizations of Other Nations

Resolutions Document

A. SERVE AS THE NATIONAL VOICE FOR EDUCATION

PUBLIC PERCEPTIONS OF EDUCATION

A-1. Public Education

The National Education Association believes that continued success of the United States as a participatory democracy and as a world leader is dependent upon a shared national, state, community, and individual commitment to excellence in public education.

The Association also believes that public education is the cornerstone of our social, economic, and political structure and is of utmost significance in the development of our moral, ethical, spiritual, and cultural values. The Association further believes that excellence in public education requires that students achieve mastery of learning so that they have the ability to use what has been taught and have command of subjects sufficient for problem solving, decision making, and further educational growth. The Association supports high standards for teaching and learning in which students become active participants in the mastery process.

Therefore, each state must maintain a system of public education that prepares its citizens to—

a. Achieve functional proficiency in English, with emphasis on the development of basic reading, writing, speaking, and listening skills

b. Compute effectively to procure and/or dispense services and materials

c. Use critical thinking, creative thinking, and problem-solving skills

d. Exercise attitudes of good citizenship, societal productivity, and global awareness

e. Care for the environment

f. Appreciate the aesthetic and moral qualities of life

g. Formulate values that lead to continual growth and self-fulfillment

h. Recognize and appreciate cultural, social, political, and religious differences

i. Use leisure time effectively and develop sound physical health habits

j. Develop knowledge and skills through experiences in the practical/vocational and fine arts

k. Use a variety of technology effectively. (1969, 2017)

A-2. Educational Opportunity for All

The National Education Association believes that each student has the right to a free public education suited to the needs of the individual and guaranteed by state constitutions and the United States Constitution. Public educational opportunities for every American must be preserved and strengthened. Access to, and opportunities for, postsecondary education should be widely available, and no qualified student should be denied such opportunities because of financial considerations.

The Association also believes that all schools must be accredited under uniform

standards established by the appropriate agencies in collaboration with the Association and its affiliates, and that the accreditation process must provide sufficient flexibility to enable individual schools to achieve educational excellence and respond to the needs of their students and community. The development of a periodic review of locally established programs should involve community members, parents/guardians, students, teachers, and education support professionals. (1969, 2017)

A-3. Shared Responsibility for Support of Public Education

The National Education Association recognizes its responsibility to promote an understanding of the history and continuing importance of public education and to support public education and public education employees. The Association encourages wide community and parental participation in achieving and maintaining educational excellence. The Association believes that school boards and other stakeholders also have a responsibility to promote public understanding of the importance of public schools.

The Association also believes that public education should be publicly and democratically controlled, without undue influence in decision making on the part of any private interests, including, but not limited to, business concerns and philanthropic organizations. (1969, 2017)

A-4. Collaborative Partnerships

The National Education Association believes that families, schools, communities, and other willing partners at the

local, state, and national levels are fundamentally and positively interconnected.

The Association also believes that building and sustaining collaborative partnerships among families, schools, communities, and willing partners is integral to ensuring every student great public schools. Critical strategies for effective partnerships should include—

- a. Agreeing on core values
- b. Using data to set priorities and focus strategies
- c. Providing relevant training to facilitate ongoing partnerships
- d. Using targeted outreach to focus on areas of mutual concern
- e. Building one-to-one relationships between families and educators that are linked to learning
- f. Setting, communicating, and supporting high and rigorous expectations
- g. Addressing cultural differences
- h. Connecting students to the community. (2012)

A-5. Parental Involvement

The National Education Association believes that a community engaged in the life of its public schools is paramount to the future of public education. Parents/guardians who are active participants in the education of their children increase the likelihood of the achievement of educational excellence. In coordination with other stakeholders, parents/guardians must set high expectations for student behavior and academic success and provide the encouragement and support for each student to achieve his or her full potential.

The Association also believes that laws which circumvent authentic parental and community involvement are detrimental to the partnership between parents and educators.

The Association further believes that innovative programs should be developed and resources committed to promote and increase family and community involvement in public schools and to promote and increase the involvement of education employees in the community. The Association encourages its affiliates to work collaboratively with the community in establishing such programs and finding the resources necessary to make the programs successful.

The Association believes that parents/guardians should be encouraged to visit their children's schools and communicate with their children's teachers and other education employees with whom the children have daily contact. In addition, schools should communicate with parents/guardians in their native language. The Association also believes that parents/guardians, students, community members, teachers, other education employees, and school board members should promote the collaborative successes between the school and the community. (2001, 2017)

A-6. School Boards

The National Education Association believes that it is the responsibility of school boards to provide a quality education to each student within a school district. The Association also believes that school boards must provide resources and

support so that each school in a district meets standards for educational excellence. The Association further believes that school boards must promote public understanding of the importance of public education and the schools and programs within their school districts.

The Association believes that the composition of school boards must be representative of the population within the school district, including minority groups; that board members must be elected by the voters in the school district; and that board members must be elected from representative districts. The Association opposes federal, state, and local takeovers of public schools, public school districts, and their governing boards. The Association also believes that the closing of schools by school boards to avoid legislative corrective action is not in the best interest of students, parents, or school employees. The Association further believes that provisions should be made for parents/guardians of students who are attending school in a district other than their home district as part of a court-ordered interdistrict busing plan to have substantive influence on board actions and policies. The Association believes that school boards must have the authority to decide the location of public schools and privately-managed charter schools within their districts.

The Association also believes that student participation in a school board's deliberative process should be encouraged, and that student input in the voting process should be advisory only. Wherever a school board includes student members, they should be excluded from

participating in discussions, receiving information, and voting on issues dealing with education employees and items contained in negotiated agreements.

The Association further believes that school board meetings must be held at times and places that allow education employees, local affiliates, and the community to participate in educational decision making. (1980, 2018)

A-7. Business Support for Public Education

The National Education Association believes that the business community and the Association should work cooperatively in promoting, planning, implementing, and evaluating school-community-business partnerships in the support of public education.

The Association welcomes from the business community supplementary activities such as cooperative programs, resource assistance, release of employees for parent-teacher conferences, funding for scholarships, and the donation of specialized equipment.

The Association also believes that the use of programs that involve the marketing and/or promoting of products that exploit students and/or institutions should be prevented. (1984, 1996)

A-8. American Education Week

The National Education Association believes that American Education Week is an important observance during which positive attention should be focused on the contributions of public education and education employees. (1997, 2006)

A-9. U.S. Department of Education

The National Education Association believes that the U.S. Department of Education must be a viable force for the maintenance and improvement of public education. The Association also believes that Association members must be fully involved in establishing goals and planning programs with the Department.

The Association further believes that internal and external attempts to dismantle and to erode the effectiveness of the Department of Education through the federal budgetary process are detrimental to the public interest. (1980, 1988)

A-10. Historically Black Colleges and Universities

The National Education Association recognizes that Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs) continue to play a vital role in helping Americans in their efforts toward building a truly pluralistic society.

The Association believes that the programs of HBCUs should continue to be reviewed and updated so that they maintain diverse and quality faculties and student bodies.

The Association urges its affiliates to be in the forefront of all efforts that seek to support, maintain, and promote these invaluable institutions, their programs, and their full participation in the mainstream of education. The Association also believes that closing, downgrading, or merging HBCUs is not in the best interest of the educational community. (1980, 2016)

A-11. Use of Closed Public School Buildings

The National Education Association believes that closed public school buildings that have been deemed safe can be used effectively for public preschool, day care, job training, and adult and higher education centers. The Association also believes that closed public school buildings should be sold or leased only to those organizations that do not provide direct educational services to students and/or are not in direct competition with public schools. (1982, 2000)

A-12. School Accountability

The National Education Association supports effective and fair school accountability systems. The Association believes that these systems must promote student excellence and growth that reflect meaningful, high quality learning and ensure that the best teaching practices are supported and utilized. The Association also believes that the focus of the accountability system must be on the school, not on individual stakeholders, as the unit for evaluation and improvement of student learning. Development and implementation of the accountability system must ensure that the stakeholders at the school, district, state, and national levels share the responsibility for establishing clear goals, adopting high expectations for student learning, demonstrating multiple methods of student success, and providing adequate and equitable funding and support systems.

The Association further believes that a school accountability system must—

- a. Promote educational excellence
- b. Ensure the alignment of standards, assessments, and curricula
- c. Balance its focus on school context, process, and student performance
- d. Set high standards for student learning, levels of support by each stakeholder, and clearly defined goals for the school as a unit
- e. Provide for the development and implementation of a valid methodology for use as an assessment tool to determine the required funding necessary to enable all students to achieve educational excellence
- f. Provide professional development for all education employees prior to implementation of the system
- g. Use multiple assessment tools that are universally designed and sources of data that are meaningful, relevant, valid, and reliable
- h. Include necessary accommodations and modifications to maximize the success of all students
- i. Include measures to improve school accountability
- j. Identify how the school as a unit achieves its goals
- k. Identify and address the internal and external factors that impact student learning and development
- l. Provide for the timely dissemination of assessment results to all stakeholders
- m. Be applied in a fair and equitable manner
- n. Include periodic evaluation and modification of the system
- o. Provide for the development of a school improvement plan

p. Include a formal appeals process for every school that is being targeted with academic sanctions or any other form of takeover. (1971, 2015)

A-13. Appointments by the President of the United States

The National Education Association believes that the need for quality education demands that criteria for presidential appointments in the field of education shall include a commitment to public education and significant contributions to the education community. Education employees should be included in such appointments. (1970, 1990)

FINANCING OF PUBLIC EDUCATION

A-14. Financial Support of Public Education

The National Education Association believes that every state should ensure its students a quality education by providing the funding needed to enable all students to achieve educational excellence. Such an education requires adequate and equitable funding from public tax sources for schools to obtain the resources (e.g., personnel, programs, materials, buildings, and technology) to meet the needs of all students. The Association also believes that—

a. An increasing portion of public funds should be for direct instruction of students.

b. The amount of aid must be generally predictable for long-range planning and specifically predictable for year-to-year planning.

c. Present programs of specific aid must be expanded and improved by consolidation and simplification of administration.

d. Tax revision favorable to public education should be encouraged and continually reviewed at every governmental level.

e. Local governing boards must be fiscally independent, and restrictive limits must not be imposed on their budgets or long-term borrowing.

f. The state and local share of finance must be derived from a tax system that is balanced and complementary in nature, includes all broad-based taxes, reduces the excessive reliance on property taxes, and protects subsistence income.

g. Provisions must be made for research, development, implementation, continuation, and improvement in education practices. Funding must be included for resources such as personnel, time for staff planning, training and professional development, facilities, equipment, and materials.

h. State and federal mandates affecting public education programs must be accompanied by adequate and equitable funding.

i. School trust lands must be administered with the generation of funds for public education as a primary goal and in a manner that ensures the sustainable use of those lands by current and future generations. State school trust funds should be fairly compensated by the federal government for school trust lands included in national parks, monuments, or wilderness areas.

j. Efforts should be made at the state and federal levels to ensure stable, adequate, and equitable funding of public

schools historically receiving revenues derived from state and federal lands and natural resources. These efforts should include, but not be limited to, ensuring the sustainable use of these public lands and resources by current and future generations.

k. Additional funding must be provided to cover the cost of achieving the goals of raising student performance, implementing new programs, and raising standards of student learning.

l. Funding should be greater for students facing social, economic, and/or education challenges.

m. Funds must be provided for programs to alleviate race, gender, and sexual orientation discrimination and to eliminate portrayal of race, gender, sexual orientation, and gender identity stereotypes in the public schools.

n. Public funds must not be expended for any materials used to promote race, gender, or sexual orientation and gender identity stereotypes and/or biases.

o. Public funds must not be expended in institutions where either specific programs or the institution has been found guilty of discrimination.

p. Categorical funding must be assured in areas such as special education, bilingual/English as a second language, class size reduction, the economically/ educationally disadvantaged, and adult education.

q. Any institution, agency, or individual receiving financial aid from federal, state, or local governments must adhere to all applicable state and federal laws, rules, and regulations.

r. Full-day, every day kindergarten programs should be fully funded.

s. Federal, state, and, as appropriate, local governments should provide funds sufficient to make prekindergarten available for all three- and four-year-old children.

t. It is inappropriate to support the educational programs of a public school by the sale of non-nutritious foods and beverages to students during the school day.

u. Public funds should be based on student enrollment rather than student attendance

v. Tax revenue should be appropriated for the maximum benefit of public education, and public banking options should be considered to avoid private banking fees that reduce education funding.

The Association opposes providing any public revenues to preK through 12 schools for sectarian instruction. The Association also opposes providing such revenues to sectarian and nonsectarian preK through 12 private schools or to non-public school students in preK through 12 education, unless such revenues are used for educational services that are not available in public schools to which students have reasonable access. (1997, 2018)

A-15. Federal Financial Support for Education

The National Education Association believes that the federal government has a legitimate and proper concern and responsibility for the quality of public education provided to its citizens.

The federal government should—

a. Ensure equity and adequacy of educational opportunity for all

b. Collect basic data to be used in public schools and to engage in research, development, and consultation activities that support quality state and local education programs

c. Grant supplemental aid to states that are not able to raise adequate funds to provide all students with a high-quality education and to provide funding to support state and local government efforts in pursuit of national interests in public education.

Federal funding formulas should reflect the most current and accurate accounting of the public school population; measurements of poverty; and the state's ability to raise adequate funds. The Association also believes that funding for federal programs should be substantially increased, not merely redistributed among states or other federal initiatives.

The Association further believes that there should be federal support for education whereby—

a. The federal government assumes a full partnership role with local school districts by providing significant levels of federal funding for elementary and secondary education through a program of general aid and categorical assistance along with the mandatory full funding of mandated federal programs.

b. Federal education funding is clear and identifiable within the federal budget.

c. Federally funded instructional programs have maximum teacher involvement in their development at the federal level and must be implemented at the local level only after the involvement and approval of the recognized bargaining agent or local affiliate.

d. Advisory committees for federally funded programs reflect the ethnic make-up of local communities and maintain a gender balance to ensure accountability and equity. Parents/guardians, students, and educators should be included as members of these committees

e. The amount of aid is generally predictable for long-range planning and specifically predictable for year-to-year planning.

f. Federal legislation complies with civil rights statutes and is consistent with the constitutional provision respecting the establishment of religion and provides for judicial review as to its constitutionality.

g. Categorical funding is assured in areas such as special education, bilingual/English as a second language, and the economically/educationally disadvantaged.

The Association believes that federal monies budgeted for preK through adult education must be equitably and adequately expended for public education. The Association opposes any federal legislation, laws, or regulations that provide funds, goods, or services to sectarian schools. The Association also opposes providing such funds, goods, or services to nonsectarian private schools or nonpublic school students in preK through adult education, unless those funds, goods, or services are used for educational services that are not available in public schools to which students have reasonable access. The Association condemns and deplors federal policies and programs that serve to undermine America's historical commitment to free public education. (1983, 2007)

A-16. School Trust Lands

The National Education Association believes in providing support to states with school trust lands to ensure that they are an important source of funding for public education. The Association supports providing such states with the assistance and guidance necessary to ensure the trust lands and permanent funds generate the maximum revenue possible for public education consistent with the sustainable use of those lands by current and future generations.

The Association also believes that, to maximize educational dollars available to states and ensure a quality education system, revenue from trust lands should be used to supplement, not supplant, revenue for general fund education budgets. (2008)

A-17. Financial Support for Postsecondary Education

The National Education Association supports the maintenance and expansion of funding for postsecondary education, including programs of institutional and scholar support, research grants, support for historically Black and developing institutions, and student financial assistance to assure access and choice for all qualified students—regardless of personal financial means—who wish to pursue postsecondary education. The Association believes that student need and enrollment should be criteria for funding postsecondary education. The Association also believes that need-based student financial assistance should be available only through fully accredited postsecondary

education institutions and governmental agencies. (1986, 2015)

A-18. Higher Education Research and Study Grants

The National Education Association believes that both the governmental and private sectors should provide research and study grants to higher education faculties in all academic areas. Such grants should be awarded on the basis of merit without discrimination. The dissemination of grants should not be used to influence university decisions and policies.

The Association also believes that the process of study and research grants provided should not influence undergraduate or graduate curricula until such time as the research is completed and systematically integrated into the curricula.

The Association further believes that our national economic well-being is dependent upon the expansion of the highest quality research and training in our professional and graduate schools as well as the recruitment and training of a diverse and highly skilled workforce.

The Association believes that academic freedom applies to research and the dissemination of research results. (1985, 2001)

A-19. Public Education/National Defense

The National Education Association believes that maintenance of a strong system of public education is paramount to maintaining a strong national defense. Whenever there is a redirection of resources from military purposes, the Association supports a policy of economic

conversion to facilitate the orderly redirection of such resources to alternative civilian uses, with public education being one of the highest priorities. (1985, 2007)

A-20. Federal Impact Aid

The National Education Association supports funding to maintain quality education for students in school districts impacted by federal policies, lands, activities, and installations. The Association believes that a permanent solution to the financial problems of severely impacted school districts must be developed. (1970, 2015)

A-21. Educational/Economic Stability of States

The National Education Association believes that the educational well-being of the country depends upon the economic health of each of the regions, states, and localities.

The Association supports efforts to alleviate the effects of unemployment and supports retraining and appropriate job-creation legislation.

The Association also supports efforts to correct policies that contribute to the particular economic difficulties of individual regions, states, and localities. (1981, 1993)

A-22. Tax Reform

The National Education Association supports tax reform and believes that it should—

a. Increase tax fairness and raise revenue necessary to finance quality public education and other public services

b. Eliminate regulations that shift the tax burden to the less affluent

c. Prevent excessive reliance on property tax or any other single tax

d. Reflect the findings of comprehensive studies of the total individual and corporate tax burden

e. Assure a tax burden distribution that reflects the ability to pay and that safeguards family subsistence

f. Assure that statewide uniformity in property tax effort be required

g. Provide funding for public education that ensures adequacy and equity of resources

h. Not be used to place arbitrary maximum limits on any state or local government's ability to spend or tax, particularly since such limits have a negative impact on the full funding of schools

i. Eliminate tax laws and rulings that are harmful to education employees and educational needs

j. Attract expatriated business and investment to return to benefit our American economy

k. Encourage penalties to corporations that move their interests abroad to avoid tax liabilities

l. Provide for public funding of national political campaigns to enable greater equity in access to the political process

m. Restructure the alternative minimum tax (AMT) by indexing it to inflation at the AMT's original level. (1978, 2009)

A-23. Privatization and Subcontracting Programs[†]

The National Education Association believes in promoting the importance of quality public education, the principle of separation of church and state, the economic security of public education employees, and racial integration in the public schools.

The Association opposes any privatization or subcontracting arrangement that—

a. Has the potential to reduce the resources that otherwise would be available to achieve and/or maintain a system of quality public education or the potential to otherwise negatively impact on public education

b. Allows public funds to be used for religious education or other religious purposes or that

otherwise weakens the wall of separation between church and state

c. Places the economic security of public education employees at risk, without regard to individual job performance, so that the services in question can be performed by private sector employees

d. Replaces services that are, or could feasibly be, provided by the public schools

e. Has the purpose or effect of causing or maintaining racial segregation in the public schools

f. Has not been agreed to by the affected affiliate. (2000)

[†] See the Policy Statement on Privatization and Subcontracting adopted by the 2000 Representative Assembly, which sets forth the Association's full position dealing with this subject.

A-24. Voucher Plans and Tuition Tax Credits

The National Education Association believes that voucher plans, tuition tax credits, or other funding/financial arrangements that use tax monies to subsidize preK through 12 private school education can undermine public education; reduce the support needed to adequately fund public education; cause racial, economic, and social segregation of students; and threaten the constitutional separation of church and state that has been a cornerstone of American democracy.

The Association opposes voucher plans, tuition tax credits, or other such funding arrangements that pay for students to attend sectarian schools. The Association also opposes any such arrangements that pay for students to attend nonsectarian preK through 12 private schools in order to obtain educational services that are available to them in public schools to which they have reasonable access.

The Association also believes that any private school or agency that receives public funding through voucher plans, tax credits, or other funding/financial arrangements must be subject to all accountability measures and regulations required of public schools. The Association believes tax-exempt status should be denied to those institutions whose policies and/or practices prevent the integration of the institutions. (1970, 2014)

A-25. Educational Bureaucracy

The National Education Association believes that expanding the educational

bureaucracy severely limits optimal classroom instruction. Affiliates should work toward a teacher-led educational system that will reduce bureaucracy. (1977, 1996)

A-26. For-Profit Schools[†]

The National Education Association believes that there is an inherent conflict between serving the needs of children and serving the needs of stockholders in an educational setting, and opposes education for profit. (2000)

A-27. Funding for Extracurricular Programs

The National Education Association believes that every public school student must have an opportunity to participate in school-sanctioned and funded extracurricular programs.

The Association urges that equitable funds for transportation, facilities, equipment, and remuneration of staff be provided for all school-sanctioned extracurricular activities. Funding should be equitably distributed between athletic and nonathletic extracurricular activities. The Association also believes that extracurricular fundraising is not an acceptable substitute for district funding of extracurricular activities. (1975, 2001)

A-28. Local Education Foundations

The National Education Association believes that local education foundations

(LEFs) can strengthen the educational objectives of a school system by supporting programs that will enhance the approved school curriculum. LEFs are nonprofit organizations whose boards represent local community and education leaders. Each LEF is unique in its operation with the purpose of generating resources for local public education programs.

The Association also believes that LEFs should be separate from the local board of education and district administration and must not supplant local budgets. The Association further believes that education employees in positions within an LEF-funded program must be a part of an existing collective bargaining unit or, in nonbargaining jurisdictions, must be subject to the existing legislation, employer policy, and/or other sources that establish the terms and conditions of employment. The Association believes that projects and programs developed by LEFs must not replace current educational programs offered by the district and must not displace members from assignments held in the district. The district must be reimbursed for the use of facilities, resources, or services at the full rate.

The Association also believes that LEFs should grant awards to education employees in a fair, equitable, and non-discriminatory process. LEFs should establish, publish, and implement clear guidelines for granting awards.

The Association further believes that education employees included in LEF grant programs must be protected from reproach by school and/or community members. (2006, 2007)

[†] See the Policy Statement on Privatization and Subcontracting adopted by the 2000 Representative Assembly, which sets forth the Association's full position dealing with this subject.

QUALITY EDUCATION

A-29. School Improvement Process

The Association believes that any school improvement process must, at a minimum—

- a. Involve all school staff as active partners in the development of the plan
- b. Provide the additional funding, resources, and assistance necessary to accomplish the plan
- c. Identify the responsibilities of each stakeholder—students, education employees, parents/guardians, community members, government, policymakers, social agencies, and taxpayers—in the implementation of the plan
- d. Provide time for planning, implementation, and reassessment
- e. Be consistent with education employees' rights and responsibilities as set forth in laws, contracts, policies, and/or local agreement processes. (1971, 2014)

A-30. Improving and Maintaining Educational Facilities

The National Education Association believes that many educational facilities are in a state of decay, neglect, and/or deterioration. The Association supports funding to modernize, expand, replace, and/or maintain these facilities in order to provide a safe, healthy, and effective teaching and learning environment for students and education employees.

The Association also believes that the community, parents/guardians, students, and education employees must be effectively involved in the development of plans to modernize, expand, and/or replace facilities.

The Association further believes that preventive maintenance in all facilities is equally important in achieving this goal.

The Association believes that all students deserve classrooms that are contained in a permanent physical plant and that such classrooms should be appropriately equipped for optimal teaching and learning. The Association also believes that temporary or portable structures such as trailers are inherently inadequate substitutes for permanent structures. (1969, 2009)

A-31. Charter School Accountability[†]

The National Education Association acknowledges the value set forth in the original conception of charter schools as innovators within local public school districts, provided such charter schools are authorized by and held accountable to local democratically elected school boards or their equivalent, and meet certain basic procedural and substantive safeguards that apply to public schools. These basic safeguards protect schools in our communities as well as our nation's commitment to a free public education system that is accessible to all.

The Association believes that the competitive market model of charter schools promising school improvement simply by way of introducing competition into local school systems is a failure, and that basic accountability to the community is

[†] See the Policy Statement on Charter Schools adopted by the 2017 Representative Assembly, which sets forth the Association's full position dealing with this subject.

the only way to ensure options that are high quality and demonstrate sustainable student growth. The Association also believes that handing over the education of our students to privately managed, largely unaccountable charter schools that do not answer to locally elected school boards or their equivalent jeopardizes student success, undermines the public education system, and harms our students and educators, particularly in communities of color.

The Association further believes that all educators deserve the right to a collective voice through bargaining and representation, and that an organized workforce is a better guardian of quality standards for students and educators alike. Educators in public charters therefore must be allowed to organize and fully participate in the union.

The Association supports both communities organizing for quality public education and educators working together to improve and hold accountable charter schools while supporting state and local efforts to preserve public school funding and services by eliminating such funding and services from unaccountable privately managed charters that do not comply with those basic safeguards and standards. (1993, 2017)

A-32. Takeover of Public Schools or Public School Districts

The National Education Association believes that the locally elected school board should govern the school district to provide an educational program designed to meet the needs of all students in the district. School boards of public school

districts undergoing a program improvement process should maintain their authority over school district business as duly elected officials of the school district.

The Association also believes that if a takeover of a public school or a public school district occurs, current collective bargaining agreements and due process rights must be maintained. Employees of these public schools and public school districts should remain bargaining unit members of local, state, and national affiliates.

The Association further believes that federal, state, and local support should be given to public schools and public school districts undergoing a program improvement process. Support should also be provided by local and state affiliates, as well as the Association.

The Association believes that if charter schools are created to replace public schools that have been taken over, they must follow all current laws regarding charter schools and comply with the Association's criteria for acceptable charter schools. (2006)

A-33. Federally or State-Mandated Choice/Parental Option Plans

The National Education Association believes that federally or state-mandated parental option or choice plans compromise free, equitable, universal, and quality public education for every student. Therefore, the Association opposes such federally or state-mandated choice or parental option plans.

The Association also believes that local districts, in partnership with state

and federal governments, must provide a quality education for every student by securing sufficient funding to maintain and enhance excellence in each local public school district.

The Association supports alternative programs for specific purposes in the public schools. (1989, 2001)

A-34. School Restructuring

The National Education Association believes that prior to consideration of school restructuring efforts, the school must have had access to adequate resources to implement school improvement plans. All school restructuring plans must employ an open democratic process that meaningfully involves local associations and other stakeholders in all decision making. Such efforts must—

- a. Adhere to collectively bargained labor agreements
- b. Comply with all appropriate school board policies
- c. Exhaust all viable evidence-based internal school improvement plans that address the needs of the whole child
- d. Identify, analyze, and evaluate the impact of restructuring and its funding
- e. Deliberate restructuring proposals in open meetings and public hearings
- f. Develop procedures and criteria that support and attract staff transfers to/from restructured schools.

The Association also believes that education services in restructured schools should continue to be provided by public entities and public employees. (2006, 2012)

A-35. District Consolidation/Deconsolidation

The National Education Association believes that any proposal that calls for the consolidation/deconsolidation of districts should be brought forth by locally elected school boards of affected districts.

The Association also believes that district consolidation/deconsolidation must employ a democratic process that meaningfully involves local associations and other stakeholders in all decision making.

The Association further believes that if districts undergo consolidation/deconsolidation, all education employees in the new district(s) should be treated equitably with no reduction in the salary, benefits, protections, bargaining rights, or due process rights of the employees. Employees of these public school districts should remain bargaining unit members of local, state, and national affiliates. (2008)

A-36. Media Utilization

The National Education Association believes that the broadcasting industry must serve the public interest and educational process. The Association encourages the creative and innovative use of media for improving instruction. It is essential that teachers or their designees have the right to record programs off the air and play them back on a delayed basis sufficient to meet the needs of effective teaching.

The Association also believes that the Public Broadcasting Service (PBS), National Public Radio (NPR), and expanding cable television (CATV) should provide communication services for

education. Federal regulations should guarantee the reservation of at least 20 percent of the channel capacity of CATV systems for public school access and other public purposes.

The Association urges its affiliates to become involved in the program development and utilization of each of these media resources. The Association also urges continued local, state, and federal financial support for public broadcasting. (1981, 1996)

A-37. Community Education

The National Education Association believes that the concept of community education encourages schools to provide leadership in solving community problems.

The Association urges its state affiliates to become involved in the promotion, expansion, and implementation of community education programs in their states. (1977, 1986)

A-38. Rural Education

The National Education Association supports a strong rural educational system and the preservation of the community infrastructure in rural America.

The Association believes that rural areas contain a range of conditions that make them unique and supports the development of programs that recognize and deal with rural needs. The Association recognizes that equal per pupil funding may not provide equal education. The Association also believes in equal educational programs and the equitable funding

of such programs, and that neither should be dependent on geographical location, density of population, or consolidation of rural schools. (1976, 1997)

A-39. Urban Development

The National Education Association believes that professional organizations should be concerned about the quality of life in our cities and should advocate policies or programs concerning land use, zoning, urban development, economic growth, plant closings, mass transit, rent subsidy, or other issues vitally affecting patterns of community development and subsequently the quality of education in our schools. (1974, 1988)

A-40. U.S. Federal Schools

The National Education Association believes that all federal schools, except those under the control of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, should come under the auspices of the U.S. Department of Education.

The Association also believes that all dependents of U.S. government employees in Department of Defense Education Activity (DoDEA) schools should be afforded the opportunity to attend such schools and opposes any attempt by Congress to privatize these federal schools. (1980, 2002)

B. ADVANCE THE CAUSE OF PUBLIC EDUCATION FOR ALL INDIVIDUALS

LIFELONG LEARNING

B-1. Early Childhood Education[†]

The National Education Association champions early childhood education programs in the public schools for children from birth through age eight. The Association also supports a high-quality program of transition from home and/or preschool to the public kindergarten or first grade. This transition should include communication and cooperation among parents/guardians, the preschool staff, and the public school staff. The Association believes that such programs should be held in facilities that are appropriate to the developmental needs of these children. The Association also believes that early childhood education programs should include a full continuum of services for parents/guardians and children, including child-care, child development, developmentally appropriate and diversity-based curricula, special education, and appropriate bias-free screening devices. Early childhood education programs also must be sensitive to and meet the physical, social, mental, and emotional health and nutritional needs of children.

The Association further believes that early childhood education programs should maintain small group size with

appropriate staff/child ratios for each age level. These programs must be staffed by the appropriate ratio of teachers, administrators, and support staff who are prepared in early childhood education and child development. When two half-day sessions are taught by one teacher, the total class load for both sessions should not exceed the number of students in a first-grade class. Males should be encouraged and recruited to enter and be actively involved in early childhood education. Preparation programs for staff should lead to credentials consistent with the educational standards in each state.

The Association recognizes the value of quality early childhood education programs in preparing young children to enter school ready to learn. High quality early childhood programs should be staffed by teachers, administrators, and education support professionals who possess a deep understanding of child development and specialized training in early childhood education. To provide the quality of early education and care necessary to prepare children for success in school, we recommend that—

a. All teachers working in publicly funded preschool programs hold a bachelor's degree in child development and/or early childhood education

b. All instructional assistants working in publicly funded preschool programs hold an Associate's degree in child development or early childhood education

c. Lead teachers in private child care centers hold a minimum of an Associate's degree in child development or early childhood education

[†] See the Policy Statement on Kindergarten and Prekindergarten adopted by the 2003 Representative Assembly, which sets forth the Association's full position dealing with this subject.

d. All teaching assistants in private child care centers hold a minimum of a Child Development Associate (CDA) or a state-issued certificate that meets or exceeds CDA requirements.

States should develop incentives and supports to enable teachers and education support professionals currently working in early childhood programs to obtain the recommended credentials without compromising the quality of education and care that children receive and without substantially increasing the cost of care to parents.

The Association also recognizes the importance of parental involvement in a child's development. The Association further supports the provision of training programs that prepare parents/guardians to take an active role in the child's education. These programs should provide an awareness of the expectations that will be placed on the child as well as familiarization with new policies and procedures that the child will experience in the new environment.

The Association believes that federal legislation should be enacted to assist in organizing the implementation of fully funded early childhood education programs offered through the public schools. These programs must be available to all children on an equal basis and should include mandatory kindergarten with compulsory attendance.

The Association supports regulations requiring children starting kindergarten to have reached age five at the beginning of a kindergarten program.

The Association advocates the establishment of fully funded early childhood special education programs. These

programs and necessary services should be readily accessible for children with disabilities and staffed by certified/licensed teachers, qualified support staff, and therapists. (1975, 2017)

B-2. Independent Reading Skills

The National Education Association believes that it is critical that students become independent readers to succeed in school and life. Reading instruction, with appropriate intervention, especially in the early grades, is essential for learning in all content areas and for achieving high standards. Students at all levels should have access to independent reading choices through school libraries in their buildings that are staffed by certified school library teachers. Teachers at all levels should be encouraged to use certified school library teachers' expertise to address the diverse needs of students.

The Association also believes that the acquisition of the primary language spoken within the home is the foundation for reading skills development. Emerging literacy skills begin with the interaction and communication between children and adults. An increased number of words spoken to a child during language development increases future reading proficiency. The Association further believes that schools and communities should work together in raising awareness of the link between language development and reading skills acquisition.

The Association believes that teachers' efforts to value and promote reading should be supported by parents/guardians, school library media specialists, other

education employees, and communities. (1998, 2017)

B-3. Effective Communication

The National Education Association believes that it is critical that students become effective communicators in school and in life through all forms of expression. Communication instruction is essential for learning in all content areas and for achieving high standards.

The Association also believes that educators' efforts to value and promote effective communication should be supported by parents/guardians, administrators, other education employees, and communities. (2009, 2017)

B-4. Middle School and Junior High School Programs

The National Education Association recognizes the academic, personal, and special needs of the early adolescent or middle school learner.

The Association encourages development of a curriculum that establishes realistic academic challenges that include character development; career, vocational, and technical exploration; and self-awareness that fosters positive self-esteem.

The Association also encourages the development of guidance and counseling programs that stimulate parental and community involvement, and promote health services. (1976, 2017)

B-5. Student Attendance

The National Education Association believes that consistent student attendance in school is vital to academic success. The

Association supports the ongoing efforts of schools and educators to minimize tardiness, truancy, and other attendance issues. (2013, 2017)

B-6. Transfer of Student Records

The National Education Association supports the development of an effective process for the transfer of student records. To expedite the confidential information exchanges between schools when students transfer, the process should follow a national format designed by educational and legal professionals. This process must protect the rights of students and should facilitate the continuity of their education.

The Association believes that school and education employees must receive information that indicates—

- a. Educational plans, goals, specialized programs, and/or services
- b. Assessment data
- c. Attendance and cumulative records
- d. Immunizations and health needs
- e. Legal stipulations/restrictions
- f. History of disciplinary incidents and violence-related behavior. (1980, 2004)

B-7. Dropout Prevention

The National Education Association believes high school graduation must be a federal, state, and local priority.

The Association also believes that education systems should collaborate with parents/guardians and the broader community. Together, they should provide intervention, social/emotional and legal support, academic assistance, and career programs to ensure that preK through 12 students remain in school through the

completion of high school graduation requirements.

The Association further believes that the disaggregation of graduation rate data is essential to identify and to target for appropriate interventions highly impacted groups for high school completion. (2008, 2010)

B-8. Expanding Student Graduation and Promotion Options

The National Education Association believes that public high schools should employ multiple graduation and promotion options and create partnerships with colleges, alternative schools, and vocational, career and technical programs. These options also serve as valid indicators of readiness for postsecondary opportunities. (2008, 2017)

B-9. High School Diploma/Equivalency

The National Education Association supports the concept of a high school education for all and believes that every student should earn a high school diploma or its equivalent. The Association also believes in the value of academic preparation, school attendance, and social interaction for meeting the requirements of high school graduation.

The Association recognizes that in some instances the use of high school equivalency tests is acceptable when the best interests of the students are served. The Association also believes that high school equivalency testing can be misused and can have a negative impact.

The Association believes that any state or district plan to use equivalency testing

as the basis for qualification for a high school diploma should be developed cooperatively by classroom teachers, certified/licensed specialized instructional support personnel, administrators, and governing boards. (1976, 2015)

B-10. Adult Education

The National Education Association supports adult education programs that provide lifelong educational and career opportunities. Adult education is the practice of educating adults through non-college credit classes. The Association recognizes the importance of high school completion, English language acquisition, parenting education, career training, and other adult education programs that provide students with an opportunity to become productive, effective, and responsible parents, citizens, and community members.

The Association believes that to have access to adult education programs, adult education students with minor children should have child care available at their educational sites during class time. (2006, 2013)

B-11. Higher Education

The National Education Association supports higher education from fully accredited institutions as an essential part of the education process. Higher education is postsecondary education that provides college credit and/or certification/licensure. The Association believes that postsecondary education serves an invaluable function for intellectual development, research and scholarship, career preparation, and preparation for life.

The Association also supports access to postsecondary programs for all qualified students without regard to age, gender, sexual orientation, gender identity, disability, race, military registration status, or ability to pay. The Association also believes that postsecondary institutions should not penalize degree-holding students who return to upgrade or develop new skills.

The Association further supports fully funded, guaranteed student loan and grant programs, including fully funded health care insurance. Guaranteed loans should be made available for all students. Criteria for grants should include the total financial situation of the family, other family members currently enrolled in institutions of higher education, and parents'/guardians' ability to contribute financially.

The Association further believes that clear admission and graduation standards, careful student counseling, tutorial and other support services, the right to complete coursework during or after the quarter/semester missed due to documented extended illness, active participation of students in their own learning, and a thoughtfully articulated curriculum can significantly help increase the number of students successfully completing their degrees.

The Association believes that all courses must be offered with sufficient frequency and with a sufficient number of sections to enable students to graduate within the time prescribed for each program.

The Association urges the nation's colleges and universities to develop, in cooperation with the Association, a uniform formula to evaluate credit hours. (1980, 2015)

EDUCATIONAL EQUITY

B-12. Class Size

The National Education Association believes that excellence in the classroom can best be attained by small class size.

Class size maximums must be based on the type of students, grade level, subject area content, and physical facilities. The Association also believes in optimal class sizes in regular programs and a proportionately lower number in programs for students with exceptional needs. Weighted class size formulas should be implemented to reflect the inclusion of exceptional students. The Association further believes in establishing workload maximums for all curricular areas, not to exceed the recommendations of their respective national organizations. The Association believes that state departments of education should, on a yearly basis, collect and report class size data that reflect the class size experienced by most students. (1982, 2013)

B-13. Diversity

The National Education Association believes that a diverse society enriches all individuals. Similarities and differences among race, ethnicity, color, national origin, language, geographic location, religion, gender, sexual orientation, gender identity, age, physical ability, size, occupation, and marital, parental, or economic status form the fabric of a society. Education should foster a vibrant, pluralistic society that authentically reflects diverse populations and cultural perspectives.

The Association further believes in the importance of observances, programs, and curricula that accurately portray and recognize the roles, contributions, cultures, and history of diverse groups and individuals.

The Association encourages affiliates and members to become part of programs and observances that may include cultural and heritage celebrations and/or history months. (1995, 2015)

B-14. Racial Diversity Within Student Populations

The National Education Association believes that a racially diverse student population is essential for all elementary/secondary schools, colleges, and universities to promote racial equality, improve academic performance, and foster a robust exchange of ideas. The Association also believes that a racially diverse student population may not be achieved or maintained in all cases simply by ending discriminatory practices and treating all students equally regardless of race. Strategies should be encouraged to enhance equity in the education of our students.

The Association further believes that, to achieve or maintain racial diversity, it may be necessary for elementary/secondary schools, colleges, and universities to take race into account in making decisions as to student admissions, assignments, and/or transfers. (1999, 2015)

B-15. Racism, Sexism, Sexual Orientation, and Gender Identity Discrimination

The National Education Association believes in the equality of all individuals. Discrimination and stereotyping based on such factors as race, gender, sexual orientation, gender identity, disability, ethnicity, immigration status, occupation, and religion must be eliminated.

The Association also believes that plans, activities, and programs for education employees, students, parents/guardians, and the community should be developed to identify and eliminate discrimination and stereotyping in all educational settings. Such plans, activities, and programs must—

a. Increase respect, understanding, acceptance, and sensitivity toward individuals and groups in a diverse society composed of such groups as American Indians/Alaska Natives, Asians, Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islanders, Blacks, Hispanics, women, gays, lesbians, bisexuals, transgender persons, and people with disabilities

b. Eliminate discrimination and stereotyping in curricula, textbooks, resource and instructional materials, activities, etc.

c. Foster the dissemination and use of nondiscriminatory and nonstereotypical language, resources, practices, and activities

d. Eliminate institutional discrimination

e. Integrate an accurate portrayal of the roles and contributions of all groups throughout history across curricula,

particularly groups that have been under-represented historically

f. Identify how prejudice, stereotyping, and discrimination have limited the roles and contributions of individuals and groups, and how these limitations have challenged and continue to challenge our society

g. Eliminate subtle practices that favor the education of one student over another on the basis of race, gender, sexual orientation, gender identity, disability, ethnicity, or religion

h. Encourage all members of the educational community to examine assumptions and prejudices, including, but not limited to, racism, sexism, and homophobia, that might limit the opportunities and growth of students and education employees

i. Offer positive and diverse role models in our society, including the recruitment, hiring, and promotion of diverse education employees in our public schools

j. Coordinate with organizations and concerned agencies that promote the contributions, heritage, culture, history, and special health and care needs of diverse population groups

k. Promote a safe and inclusive environment for all.

The Association encourages its affiliates to develop and implement training programs on these matters. (1996, 2015)

B-16. American Indian/Alaska Native Education

The National Education Association recognizes that the complex and diverse needs of American Indian/Alaska Native children require the direct involvement

of parents/guardians, Native educators, tribal leaders, and other Native groups in developing programs that preserve the rich heritage of their cultures.

The Association believes that funding for American Indian/Alaska Native education must provide for improvements. The Association supports the movement toward self-determination by American Indians/Alaska Natives provided that such programs are voluntary. Any termination of federal support as either a direct or an indirect result of efforts to extend self-determination is opposed.

The Association also believes in efforts that provide for—

a. Involvement and control of the education of American Indian/Alaska Native students by their parents/guardians, communities, and educators

b. Opportunities for higher education for all American Indian/Alaska Native students through direct governmental assistance in graduate and undergraduate programs

c. Involvement of American Indians/Alaska Natives in lobbying efforts for federal programs

d. Protection and maintenance of the integrity of American Indian/Alaska Native families and their tribal cultures so that, if a child has to be removed from his or her home, placement should be determined by the child's tribe

e. Recognition of American Indian/Alaska Native educators as role models

f. Involvement of American Indians/Alaska Natives in professional development programs dealing with cultural pluralism and Native values

g. American Indian/Alaska Native involvement in developing multicultural learning centers at higher education institutions

h. English proficiency programs that are designed to meet the language needs of American Indian/Alaska Native students

i. Instruction in treaty rights and traditional hunting, fishing, and gathering practices by American Indians/Alaska Natives

j. Assistance to affiliates in meeting the educational needs of American Indian/Alaska Native students

k. Coordination with American Indian/Alaska Native organizations and concerned agencies that promote the values, heritage, language, culture, and history of American Indian/Alaska Native peoples

l. Dissemination of information and programs that include the values, heritage, language, culture, and history of American Indians/Alaska Natives

m. Control of Native lands by American Indians/Alaska Natives

n. Protection of undergraduate and graduate ethnic studies programs at universities and community colleges, and course offerings at the high school level. (1976, 2011)

B-17. Hispanic Education

The National Education Association recognizes that the complex and diverse needs of Hispanic children require the direct involvement of Hispanic educators, parents/guardians, and community leaders in developing programs that meet the cultural, language, and learning characteristics of these children.

The Association believes in efforts that provide for—

a. Programs establishing appropriate educational opportunities for Hispanic students

b. Grants and scholarships for higher education that will facilitate the recruitment, entry, and retention of Hispanics

c. Recognition of Hispanic educators as role models

d. Hiring, promotion, and retention of Hispanic educators at all levels of the education profession

e. Recruitment, training, employment, and retention of bilingual, bicultural, and culturally competent teachers, counselors, and other professional and support staff to meet the needs of Hispanic students

f. English proficiency programs that are designed to meet the language and cultural needs of Hispanic students

g. Dissemination of information and programs that include the values, heritage, language, culture, and history of Hispanics

h. Assistance to affiliates in meeting the educational needs of Hispanic students

i. English proficiency programs that are designed to meet the needs of Hispanic students

j. Involvement of Hispanics in lobbying efforts for federal programs

k. Involvement of Hispanic educators in developing educational materials used in classroom instruction

l. Coordination with Hispanic organizations and concerned agencies that promote the values, language, culture, and history of Hispanics

m. Involvement of Hispanics in professional development programs dealing with cultural pluralism and Hispanic values

n. Opposition to the resegregation of the public schools through overrepresentation in special education programs and underrepresentation in gifted programs

o. Opposition to the resegregation of the public schools through overrepresentation and/or underrepresentation in charter schools

p. Programs that address the alarming dropout rates of male students and the disproportionate teen pregnancy rate of Hispanic female students and encourage continuing education

q. Protection of undergraduate and graduate ethnic studies programs at universities and community colleges, and course offerings at the high school level.

The responsibility for developing and implementing programs for Hispanic children should be realized by state and local agencies, regardless of the availability of federal funds. (1972, 2013)

B-18. Asian and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander Education

The National Education Association recognizes that the complex and diverse needs of Asian and Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander children require the direct involvement of Asian and Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander educators, parents/guardians, and community leaders in the development of programs that preserve the rich heritage of their cultures.

The Association believes in efforts that provide for the—

a. Preservice and continuing education of teachers

b. Development of curriculum and instructional materials and programs, including English proficiency programs that are designed to meet the language needs of Asian and Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander students

c. Education of Asian and Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander adult refugees

d. Dissemination of programs and information that include the values, heritage, language, culture, and history of Asian and Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islanders

e. Recognition of Asian and Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander educators as role models

f. Protection of undergraduate and graduate ethnic studies programs at universities and community colleges, and course offerings at the high school level.

The Association encourages opportunities to preserve, promote, and perpetuate Asian and Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander heritage and culture. (1979, 2011)

B-19. Micronesian Education

The National Education Association recognizes that the complex and diverse needs of Micronesian children require the direct involvement of Micronesian island educators, parents/guardians, and community leaders in the development of programs that meet the cultural, language, and learning characteristics of these children.

The Association believes in efforts that provide for—

a. Programs establishing appropriate educational opportunities for Micronesian students

b. Development of curriculum and instructional materials and programs, including English proficiency programs that are designed to meet the language needs of Micronesian students

c. Development of relationship-building and culturally cohesive frameworks designed to meet the needs of Micronesians in the school, home, and work environment

d. The recruitment, training, and employment of Micronesian island educators as role models, bilingual teachers, counselors, and other professional and support staff to meet the needs of Micronesian students

e. Involvement of Micronesian educators in developing educational materials for classroom instruction, as well as the dissemination of information and programs that include the values, heritage, language, culture, and history of Micronesians

f. Assistance to affiliates in meeting the educational needs of Micronesian students

g. Opportunities for higher education for all Micronesian students through direct and indirect governmental assistance in graduate and undergraduate programs

h. Protection of undergraduate and graduate ethnic studies programs at universities and community colleges, and course offerings at the high school level.

The Association encourages opportunities to preserve, promote, and

perpetuate Micronesian heritage and culture. (2008, 2011)

B-20. Black American Education

The National Education Association recognizes that the complex and diverse needs of Black American children require the direct involvement of Black American educators, parents/guardians, community leaders, and groups to assure the development of adequate and equal educational programs.

The Association believes that the infusion of Black studies and/or Afrocentric curricula into the instructional program acknowledges the contributions of African Americans to history and Africa as an integral part of world history. The Association also believes that these curricula must show a correlation among social, historical, political, and economic developments and events regarding Africa, African-Americans, Europeans, and their descendants worldwide.

The Association further believes in efforts that provide for—

a. The preservation of Black heritage and culture

b. Funding of scholarships to facilitate the entry of Black students into the teaching profession

c. Recognition of Black educators as role models

d. Recruitment, hiring, retention, and promotion of Black educators, especially Black males at all levels of the education profession

e. Involvement of Black educators in developing educational materials used in classroom instruction

f. English proficiency programs in the regular instructional process for those Black students experiencing difficulty with standard English

g. Programs that address the alarming dropout rate among Black male students and the disproportionate teen pregnancy rate among Black female students and encourage continued education, thereby increasing their participation in the work force

h. Development of athletic programs that promote educational excellence, not just athletic power

i. Opposition to the resegregation of the public schools through special classes, or through overrepresentation in special education programs and underrepresentation in gifted programs

j. Opposition to the resegregation of public schools through overrepresentation and/or underrepresentation in charter schools

k. Dissemination of information and programs that include the values, heritage, language, culture, and history of Black Americans

l. Protection of undergraduate and graduate ethnic studies programs at universities and community colleges, and course offerings at the high school level. (1981, 2011)

B-21. Discriminatory Academic Tracking

The National Education Association believes that the use of discriminatory academic tracking based on socioeconomic status, ethnicity, race, gender, gender identity, or special needs must be eliminated in all public school settings. The

Association urges its affiliates to oppose these practices. (1988, 2017)

B-22. Equal Opportunities for Women and Ethnic Minorities Through Mathematics and Science Education

The National Education Association believes that mathematics and science education provide women and ethnic minorities access to equal opportunities and equitable treatment for employment in mathematics and science-related careers.

The Association supports the development and maintenance of gender-free and culturally unbiased mathematics and science programs. The Association encourages the recruitment of females and ethnic minorities to enroll and participate actively in mathematics and science courses and/or to become professionals in those fields. (1992, 2017)

B-23. Left-Handed Students

The National Education Association believes that the needs of left-handed students should be met and that appropriate governing agencies should provide materials and instruments necessary for left-handed students.

The Association recommends that education employees receive professional development as appropriate that present strategies for handwriting instruction to left-handed students. (1979, 2017)

B-24. Students with Color Vision Deficiencies

The National Education Association believes that the needs of students with

color vision deficiencies must be met. All educational materials that use color coding for referencing information should be accompanied by an alternate method of identifying these items of information such as numbering or labeling the names of each color.

The Association strongly recommends that education employees working with students with color vision deficiencies receive preservice preparation and staff development that sensitize staff to students' needs. (2004, 2017)

B-25. Student Peer Mentoring Programs

The National Education Association supports student peer mentoring programs that provide the opportunity for academic and social support for all students. The Association believes that student peer mentoring programs should be supervised by appropriate staff. Such programs should be student-based and ongoing. (2004, 2017)

B-26. Education of Refugee and Undocumented Children and Children of Undocumented Immigrants

The National Education Association believes that, regardless of the immigration status of students or their parents, every student has the right to a free public education in an environment free from harassment. The Association also believes that all parents should have equal access to all services provided by the school system regardless of their immigration status.

The Association opposes Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) operations on school property. The Association supports access to higher education for undocumented students and access to financial aid and in-state tuition to state colleges and universities in the states where they reside. The Association also believes that neither educational systems nor their employees are responsible for the determination and enforcement of legal residency status.

The Association further believes that students who have resided in the United States for at least five years at the time of high school graduation should not be held responsible for decisions they were not legally able to make but rather should be granted legal residency status, and allowed to apply for U.S. citizenship, and that legalization not be used as an incentive for or be dependent on military service. (1980, 2014)

B-27. Education of Migrants

The National Education Association believes that migrant workers and their children are entitled to educational opportunities that address their diverse and unique educational needs.

The Association advocates the implementation of bilingual/bicultural and remedial instructional programs that address the individual instructional needs of migrant students in the United States, regardless of the availability of federal and state funds to support such programs. (1975, 1996)

B-28. Communication Between Educators and Non-English Speaking Parents, Guardians, and Caregivers

The National Education Association believes that meaningful communication between educators and parents, guardians, and caregivers who lack English language proficiency is necessary to assist in their children's development and the family's integration into United States society. Such communication is especially important when communicating educational plans for students with special needs.

The Association also believes that school districts should compile a directory of individuals fluent in specific languages who could be available to translate when necessary.

The Association further believes that educators who fulfill the role of translator beyond the scope of their normal duties should be compensated at their equivalent hourly rate. (2005)

B-29. Equity for Incarcerated Persons

The National Education Association believes that incarcerated persons, regardless of gender, age, or citizenship, are entitled to equal access to medical and mental health services as well as educational, recreational, and rehabilitative programs within all correctional systems.

The Association also believes that when a student is incarcerated and has been identified as having a disability by standards of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act or a 504 plan,

the plans for the student should be implemented during the duration of the incarceration. (1990, 2011)

SPECIFIC PROGRAMS FOR INDIVIDUALS

B-30. Gifted, Talented, and Creative Students

The National Education Association believes that there must be educational programs and services for gifted, talented, and creative students, and supports federal and state funding for the education of these students. The Association also believes that there must be well-developed criteria and guidelines for identifying and teaching these students. Such identification must be culturally sensitive and must not discriminate on any basis other than the exceptionality being identified.

The Association further believes that culturally responsive professional development programs in gifted and talented education must be provided for all appropriate education employees.

The Association urges its affiliates to promote the development and implementation of services and support for gifted children and their educators. (1980, 2017)

B-31. Educational Programs in Support of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, and Questioning Students

The National Education Association supports appropriate and inclusive educational programs that address the unique needs and concerns of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and questioning

(LGBTQ) students. The Association also supports efforts and contributions by educators, parents/guardians, community leaders, organizations, and partners in the development of these programs. Specific programs should provide—

a. Acknowledgement of the significant contributions of diverse LGBTQ persons in American history and culture

b. Involvement of educators knowledgeable in LGBTQ issues in the development of educational materials that integrate factual information about the history, social movements, and current events of LGBTQ people

c. Developmentally appropriate local, state, and national resources. (2015)

B-32. Alternative Programs for At-Risk and/or Students With Special Needs

The National Education Association recognizes that there must be increased development and maintenance of alternative programs to meet the needs of at-risk and/or students with special needs, preK through adult. The Association recommends early access to intervening services and appropriate identification and placement of these students. Teachers, related service providers, and administrators should receive necessary training in diagnostic processes and alternative methods of teaching and learning, including culturally responsive teaching practices. Appropriate training should also be provided to education support professionals. In addition, parents/guardians, school security personnel, and other school community members should be

encouraged to acquire the training to effectively meet the needs of these students.

Programs should include appropriate monitoring of student progress and emphasize a broad range of approaches for addressing students' differing behavioral patterns, interests, needs, cultural backgrounds, and learning styles. These programs must be evaluated on stated objectives and standards. Teachers in these programs must have a major role in designing the objectives and evaluations and working with appropriate school and community personnel to execute these objectives and evaluations.

The Association believes that at-risk students who are assigned to an alternative placement due to disciplinary issues should be required to exhibit regular attendance and adequate academic and behavioral progress, in accordance with planned interventions for the students' individual needs, prior to their return to a regular educational setting.

The Association also believes that the rights of students who are protected under the provisions of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act and Americans with Disabilities Act must be preserved.

The Association urges its affiliates to seek adequate compensation, planning time, materials, and facilities for all education professionals involved in these programs.

The Association supports affiliate efforts that advocate for teachers seeking additional certification and the recruitment of teachers with certifications supporting at-risk youth.

In higher education settings, faculty and education support professionals who

are working with students with special needs should be provided with appropriate resources to accommodate these students' special requirements.

The Association encourages its state affiliates to seek legislation that would require any person offering services to remediate, correct, or ameliorate reading, speech, language, behavioral, emotional, or learning disabilities, or related problems to be licensed under regulations of each state's department of public instruction or other appropriate agency. (1977, 2018)

B-33. Educational Programs for English Language Learners

The National Education Association believes that English Language Learners (ELLs) must have programs available to them that address their unique needs and that provide equal opportunity to all students, regardless of their primary language. Programs for ELLs should emphasize English proficiency while concurrently providing meaningful instruction in all other curriculum areas. In planning a comprehensive program for ELLs, age, academic needs, individual differences in language acquisition abilities, environmental factors, and best teaching practices must be considered.

The Association also believes that ELLs should be placed in bilingual education programs to receive instruction in their native language from qualified teachers until such time as English proficiency is achieved. If no bilingual programs are available, these students should be taught in language acquisition and development programs designed to meet

their specific needs. Students should be in classes that are limited in size. Methods such as weighted formulas should be used. Additional staffing, modified scheduling, and/or curriculum designed to accommodate the demands of each ELL should be provided in order to meet state and local educational expectations. Students should not be enrolled in special education classes solely because of linguistic difference.

The Association further believes that model bilingual education programs in which language minority students demonstrate an increase in English language acquisition and success throughout the grade levels should be promoted and supported at the federal, state, and local levels. The Association advocates full funding of all instructional materials, resources, and programs for ELLs as well as professional development programs for education employees who work with these students. The school district or other appropriate agency should provide release time for the training of teachers who instruct ELLs.

Educators, through a bargaining or other bilateral decision-making process, must be fully involved in the development and implementation of programs serving ELLs, including the assignment of teachers and the terms and conditions of their employment. Teachers should be compensated at the teacher's hourly rate of pay for any additional time spent in training. They should also be reimbursed for the cost of tuition, textbooks, and travel incurred in such training.

The Association values bilingual and multilingual competence and supports

programs that assist individuals in attaining and maintaining proficiency in their native languages before and after they acquire proficiency in English. (1981, 2010)

B-34. Speakers of Nonstandard English

The National Education Association believes that students who enter school as speakers of nonstandard English are learners with unique needs, and these needs must be provided for in the overall program in each local school district. The Association also believes that programs for these students must provide equal opportunity, should emphasize proficiency in standard English that provides them the opportunity to succeed in all aspects of daily life, and should concurrently provide meaningful instruction in all other curriculum areas. The Association advocates programs that begin with the linguistic proficiencies demonstrated by entering students, and build a program from that starting point.

The Association further believes that, in all cases, the students' linguistic and/or cultural backgrounds must be respected within the school setting. Students who speak nonstandard English must not be enrolled in special education classes solely because of linguistic differences. (1997, 2017)

B-35. Education for All Students with Disabilities

The National Education Association supports a free, appropriate public education for all students with disabilities in a least restrictive environment, which is determined by maximum teacher and

parent/guardian involvement. There must be a full continuum of placement options and services/delivery models available to students with disabilities. In order to implement federal special education legislation effectively, the Association recognizes that—

a. A fully accessible educational environment, using appropriate instructional materials, support services, and pupil personnel services, must match the learning needs of both students with and students without disabilities.

b. Student placement must be based on individual needs rather than on available space, funding, or local philosophy of a school district. Student placements must be examined on a regular basis to ensure appropriateness whereby all needed services and support will be provided and should not be made disproportionately by ethnicity or gender. Necessary building/staff modifications must be provided to facilitate such placement.

c. General and special education teachers, pupil personnel and related service providers, and education support professionals who work with the student, and administrators, parents/guardians, and the student, as appropriate, should have input in the development of the individualized education program (IEP) and must have access to the IEP.

d. General and special education teachers; pupil personnel and related service providers; education support professionals; and administrators, parents/guardians, and students, as appropriate, must share in implementing the IEP. Prior to implementation, all necessary educational materials,

professional development, and supportive services must be provided.

e. Students with physical disabilities and/or medical needs requiring nursing procedures must have their medical needs met by certified/professional school nurses.

f. All impacted staff members must have an appeal procedure regarding the implementation of the IEP, especially in terms of student placement. The procedure must include the right to have the dissenting opinion recorded and attached to the IEP.

g. Suspension and expulsion policies and practices used by local education agencies must be applied consistently to both students with and students without disabilities where misconduct is shown to be unrelated to either the disabling condition or to improper placement.

h. A plan recognizing individual differences must be used in a systematic evaluation and reporting of program development.

i. Students with special needs must have appropriate testing options matching the processing disorders, motor skills, and/or academic developmental levels or language proficiency of those students to measure individual progress and proficiencies.

j. Limitations must be made in class size, caseloads, and/or work load of designated education and service providers, using methods such as weighted formulas, modified scheduling, and/or curriculum design to accommodate the demands of each IEP.

k. All teachers who serve students with disabilities must have scheduled

access to resource personnel, instructional assistants, paraprofessionals, co-teachers, and special education teachers.

l. The student's IEP should not be used as criteria for the evaluation of education employees.

m. Communications must be maintained among all involved parties.

n. Staff must not be reduced.

o. All school personnel, including substitutes, must be adequately prepared for their roles, including addressing the identified individual needs of students, through appropriate licensing and/or ongoing professional development.

p. Incentives for participation in professional development activities should, as mandated by law, be made available for education employees.

q. Education employees, as mandated by law, must be appointed to local and state advisory bodies on special education.

r. Education employees must be allowed to take part in the U.S. Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services on-site visits to states. Education employees should be invited to these meetings.

s. Local affiliates and education employees must be recruited, trained, and involved in monitoring school system compliance with federal special education legislation.

t. Adequate release time or funded additional time must be made available so that teachers can carry out the increased demands placed upon them by federal special education legislation, including the development and administration of alternate forms of assessment.

u. Collective bargaining and other means should be used to minimize the potentially severe impact on staff that results from the implementation of special education legislation.

v. Benefits for staff working with students with disabilities must be negotiated through collective bargaining agreements and must be honored.

w. Full funding must be provided by local, state, and federal governments.

x. Students are better served if the person working with them is prepared to accommodate their needs. Substitute employees should be made aware that the assignment offered is a special needs program. (1978, 2009)

B-36. Educational Programs for Adolescent Parents

The National Education Association believes that school districts must meet the educational needs of adolescent students who are parents or who are about to become parents. Such students should not be discriminated against or denied equal educational opportunities.

The Association recommends programs for these students that include—

a. Flexible scheduling and attendance policies

b. Appropriate guidance in continuing/alternative education programs and productive employment

c. Career development skills

d. Development of self-esteem

e. Promotion of sound health practices regarding nutrition, substance abuse, exercise, family planning, and parenting skills

f. On-site preschool and child care services

g. Free transportation. (1987, 2005)

B-37. Homebound Instruction

The National Education Association believes that homebound students, those educated in the home because of individualized student needs determined by established local school procedures, must receive instruction that follows the regular curriculum. This instruction must be implemented, documented, monitored, and assessed by a licensed teacher. The Association also believes that credits earned through such homebound instruction should be accepted toward promotion and/or graduation requirements. (1988, 2002)

B-38. Youth and Adult Training Programs

The National Education Association believes that public schools should be involved as an equal partner with government, labor, business, agriculture, and community-based groups in youth and adult employment and training programs. The Association also believes that these programs should supplement, and not supplant, the vocational, career, and technical education programs provided in public schools.

The Association further believes that the use of funds for and the duration of these programs should be flexible in order to accommodate the differing learning needs of students. The amount of funding should be predictable in order to facilitate year-to-year planning. These programs

should provide opportunities for women, persons with disabilities, and ethnic minorities in nontraditional occupations. (1980, 2006)

B-39. Education Through Service Learning and Community Service

The National Education Association believes that learning through voluntary community service should be encouraged as an integral part of a student's education. Participation by students in community service and service learning programs may be required for high school graduation or made available for elective credit. The Association also believes that school districts should work with community groups to provide students with the opportunity to participate in such programs.

Education employees who supervise students involved in these programs should be given appropriate compensation, planning time, program support, recognition, and time to evaluate the service and learning goals. Participation of education employees in such programs should be on a voluntary basis. (1990, 1997)

B-40. Junior Reserve Officer Training Corps

The National Education Association believes that the Junior Reserve Officer Training Corps programs, which exist within the public schools, must meet all local and state educational standards and policies, including the employment of fully licensed teaching personnel. Such programs should be subject to and conform to the provisions of the collective bargaining agreement. Any programs

that currently do not meet said conditions should be brought into compliance. (1997, 1998)

B-41. Driver Education

The National Education Association believes that driver education courses that include both classroom and behind-the-wheel experiences should be part of the education of all students and should be taught by teachers licensed in driver education. (1980, 1998)

CURRICULUM CONTENT

B-42. Multicultural Education

The National Education Association believes that multiculturalism is the process of valuing differences and incorporating the values identified into behavior for the goal of achieving the common good. The Association also believes that multicultural education is a way of helping students perceive the cultural diversity of the United States so that they may develop pride in their own cultural legacy and awaken to the ideals embodied in the cultures of their neighbors. Multicultural education should promote the recognition of individual and group differences and similarities in order to reduce racism, homophobia, ethnic and all other forms of prejudice, and discrimination and to develop self-esteem as well as respect for others.

The Association further believes that multicultural education encompasses at least three things: an idea or concept, an educational reform movement, and a process. As an idea or concept, multicultural

education assumes that all students can learn. As an educational reform movement, multicultural education seeks to develop an entire school environment that is inclusive of cultural considerations (e.g., curriculum, instructional materials, learning and testing, respect for cultural differences, etc.). As a process, the development of a multicultural school environment is ever evolving and ongoing. (1981, 2001)

B-43. Global Education

The National Education Association believes that global education increases respect for and awareness of the earth and its peoples. Global education imparts information about cultures and an appreciation of our interdependency in sharing the world's resources to meet mutual human needs.

The Association also believes that curriculum and instruction about regional and international conflicts must present a balanced view, include historical context, and demonstrate relevancy and sensitivity to all people. The achievement of this goal requires the mastery of global communication and development of an appreciation of the common humanity shared by all peoples.

The Association further believes that the goal of appreciation for and harmony with our global neighbors depends on a national commitment to strengthening the capability of the educational system to teach American children about the world. (1995, 1998)

B-44. Multiple World Language Education

The National Education Association believes that the acquisition of multiple world languages is a vital part of the educational experience and that those who leave school speaking more than one language will be more competitive in the global marketplace. The Association also believes that the cumulative hours of exposure to the target language during a student's educational career is the most important determinant leading to fluency and proficiency in a second language. Students should have the opportunity to acquire age-appropriate world language skills from an integrated curriculum throughout the preK through higher education experience.

The Association further believes that educational software may be used to improve or enhance the effectiveness of teacher instruction as a supplementary resource and must not be used to supplant teacher instruction.

The Association supports the maintenance of current programs and the further encouragement and development of world language instruction and international studies at all educational levels.

The Association recognizes the need for teacher preparation programs for world language teachers and supports teacher and student exchange programs. (1981, 2012)

B-45. Arts Education

The National Education Association believes that artistic expression is essential to an individual's intellectual,

aesthetic, and emotional development. The Association also believes that visual and performing arts transcend cultural barriers, foster multicultural understanding, and enhance critical thinking skills. The Association therefore believes that preK through 12 curricula must include a balanced, comprehensive, and sequential program of visual and performing arts instruction for all students. The arts are defined as visual art, music, drama, dance, and media arts. These students must be taught by teachers licensed in arts in a facility or room designed and equipped for that purpose. Resources must be provided to maintain and upgrade materials and provide for emerging technologies.

The Association urges its state affiliates to become involved in the promotion, expansion, and implementation of an academic visual and performing arts program in curricula and as a requirement for high school graduation. The Association also urges its state affiliates to advocate for equal access to high-quality visual and performing arts programs, regardless of geographic location. (1980, 2015)

B-46. Journalism Education

The National Education Association believes that freedom of speech and press are fundamental principles in our democratic society granted by the First Amendment of the United States Constitution, and these freedoms provide all people, including students, with the right to engage in robust and uninhibited discussion of issues in student media. (2008)

B-47. Vocational, Career, and Technical Education

The National Education Association believes that preparation of students for vocational, career, and technical jobs should be the responsibility of secondary, adult, and higher education in collaboration with labor and business. Educational programs that ensure equal opportunity for occupational development and encourage students to consider nontraditional vocations should be developed for all students at all levels. Vocational, career, and technical education should provide a comprehensive program of lifelong learning for the training, advancement, and promotion of all students.

The Association supports vocational, career, and technical education as a major component of education and advocates that every student have the opportunity to enroll in such classes without restrictions. To be effective, vocational, career, and technical education should be preceded by career awareness and exploration programs. These vocational, career, and technical education courses should be coordinated and integrated with traditionally academic courses. These integrated programs should be combined, when appropriate, with cooperative efforts on the part of educators and industrial and business leaders to provide school-to-work experiences for students. Organized vocational, career, and technical education programs offer a sequence of courses that are directly related to the preparation of individuals in paid or unpaid employment in current and emerging occupations.

Such programs shall include competency-based applied learning that contributes to an individual's academic knowledge, higher-order reasoning and problem-solving skills, work attitudes, interpersonal and collaborative skills, general employability skills, and the occupational-specific skills necessary for economic independence as a productive and contributing member of society.

The Association also believes that adequate resources must be provided for educators to maintain, enhance, and expand quality vocational, career, and technical education programs; to procure up-to-date equipment and materials for those programs; and to prepare students for a highly technical work environment. The Association further believes that the involvement of education employees, private sector employment and training program personnel, and the labor and business communities is essential to the development of quality vocational, career, and technical education programs. The Association believes such resources should be substantially increased, not merely redistributed among states or other federal initiatives.

The Association supports vocational, career, and technical courses as an option for all students. The Association also believes that placement into vocational, career, and technical programs should be voluntary. (1976, 2010)

B-48. Career and Technical Student Organizations

The National Education Association believes that career and technical student

organizations are integral components of quality vocational, career, and technical education programs. Career and technical student organizations provide students opportunities for leadership development, career preparation, and community involvement. Active participation in a career and technical student organization at the local, state, and national levels encourages students to prepare for the adult roles of wage earner, community leader, and family member. (2001, 2017)

B-49. School-to-Work/Career Education

The National Education Association believes that a goal of public education is to provide all individuals, preschool through adult, opportunities to become effective, responsible, productive citizens. To achieve this goal, career education must be interwoven into the total educational system and should include programs in gender-free career awareness and exploration to aid students in career course selection. These programs should be combined with cooperative efforts on the part of educators and leaders from labor, business, and the community to provide school-to-work experiences that meet rigorous academic standards and are accorded the same level of accreditation as other education programs.

The Association also believes that educational programs for all students should offer a variety of exploratory career experiences that are developmentally appropriate. In addition, these programs should enhance self-esteem and assure equal opportunity for career development

and equal access to college and university admissions. (1976, 2001)

B-50. Family and Consumer Sciences Education

The National Education Association believes that family and consumer sciences education programs prepare students to manage, with reason and creativity, the challenges across the life span of living and working in a global society.

The Association also believes that family and consumer sciences education programs should—

a. Follow national standards as set forth by the appropriate professional organizations

b. Be developmentally appropriate

c. Be cooperative in nature and culturally sensitive. (2005)

B-51. Physical Education

The National Education Association believes that physical activity and exercise are essential for good health and must be encouraged during the developmental years of students. The Association also believes that a comprehensive program of physical education should be provided daily in grades preK through adult in or on facilities designed for that purpose. Physical education programs and curricula should follow national standards as set forth by the appropriate professional organizations; should be developmentally appropriate, sequential, cooperative in nature, and culturally and gender sensitive; and should—

a. Emphasize physical activity, fitness, exercise, and good health; skills of

sports, games, dance, and basic movement; and related concepts and knowledge

b. Assess students, including physical fitness testing, as a culmination of preparatory activities, and develop a fitness plan that is tracked for progress

c. Include instruction in basic lifesaving techniques

d. Provide for the special needs of students with low fitness, physical disabilities, or learning disabilities

e. Be taught by teachers licensed in physical education

f. Be taught with the same student/teacher ratio as other grade-level class sizes and be provided the same amount of planning time

g. Provide staff training on policies and procedures that address issues of sexual orientation, gender identity, and gender expression. (1991, 2016)

B-52. Family Life Education

The National Education Association recognizes the myriad family structures in society and the impact of these family structures and other close personal relationships on the quality of individual lives and upon society. The Association also recognizes the importance of education in the maintenance and promotion of stable, functional, healthy families and the emotional, physical, and mental health of people within these families.

The Association believes that programs should be established for both students and parents/guardians and supported at all educational levels to promote—

a. The development of self-esteem and positive self-concept in individuals of all ages in various family roles

b. Learning and practicing positive interpersonal communication skills and conflict resolution

c. Education in human growth and development

d. Positive parenting techniques that include strategies to deal effectively with violent behavior

e. An understanding of societal issues and problems related to children, spouses, parents/guardians, domestic partners, older generation family members, and other family members.

The Association also believes that education in these areas must be presented as part of an anti-biased, culturally sensitive program. (1994, 2001)

B-53. Health Education

The National Education Association believes that, to promote health and well-being, all students preK through adult should have access to health curricula. Licensed and certified professional personnel should develop, implement, and coordinate health curricula.

The Association also believes that health education programs in the schools should provide a planned, sequential health education curricula for preK through adult education that—

a. Promotes sound nutrition and that includes education concerning the health risks associated with obesity and eating disorders

b. Integrates various health topics (such as drug abuse, violence, safety

issues, universal precautions, sex education, HIV education, and the dangers of performance-enhancing dietary herbal supplements)

c. Enables students to develop the essential knowledge and skills to maintain personal, family, and community health. (2016)

B-54. Sex Education

The National Education Association believes that the developing child's sexuality is continually and inevitably influenced by daily contacts, including experiences in the school environment. The Association recognizes that sensitive sex education can be a positive force in promoting physical, mental, emotional, and social health and that the public school must assume an increasingly important role in providing the instruction. Educators and health professionals must be qualified to teach in this area and must be legally protected from censorship and lawsuits.

The Association urges that formal sex education should include parent/guardian orientation and be planned and implemented with careful attention to developmental needs, appropriateness to community settings and values, and respect for individual differences.

The Association also believes that to facilitate the realization of human potential, it is the right of every individual to live in an environment of freely available information and knowledge about sexuality and encourages affiliates and members to support appropriately established sex education programs. Such programs should include information on—

a. Sexual abstinence, birth control, family planning, prenatal care, parenting skills, the effects of substance abuse during pregnancy, and the issues associated with pre-teen and teenage pregnancy

b. Diversity of culture and diversity of sexual orientation and gender identity

c. Sexually transmitted diseases including HIV and HPV, incest, sexual abuse, sexual harassment, and homophobia

d. Age-appropriate, medically accurate information including lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and questioning (LGBTQ) issues. This should include but not be limited to information on sexuality, sexual orientation, and gender expression

e. Sexual violence and affirmative consent, being defined as sexual activity deemed consensual if both parties clearly declare their willingness to participate through a voluntary, conscious, and affirmative agreement. (1969, 2018)

B-55. HIV/AIDS Education

The National Education Association believes that educational institutions should establish comprehensive human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) and acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) education programs as an integral part of the school curriculum. HIV/AIDS education must include education about all means of transmission, including unprotected sex and unsanitary methods of tattooing, body piercing, and intravenous drug use. Information on prevention options must include abstinence and medically accepted protective devices. Instruction in decision-making skills to assist students in correlating health information and personal behavior is essential.

The Association also believes that proper implementation of these programs requires education employee training and input. These programs should be presented by properly licensed/trained personnel and should be planned with the input of parents/guardians and other community representatives. (1987, 2000)

B-56. Science Education

The National Education Association believes that the content in science education must be based on scientific theory that incorporates empirically collected evidence, scientific methodology, and other accepted scientific processes. This entire process leads toward scientific consensus. The Association also believes that content and curriculum must be based on the National Science Education Standards of the National Research Council (NRC) and/or the Benchmarks for Science Literacy of the American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS). (2005, 2017)

B-57. Environmental Education

The National Education Association believes that the environment must be protected. The Association urges the establishment and maintenance of federal wilderness areas, recreational areas, refuge areas, and designated local green areas. The Association supports educational programs that promote—

a. The concept of the interdependence of humanity and nature

b. An awareness of the effects of past, present, and future population growth patterns on world civilization, human survival, and the environment

c. The protection of endangered, threatened, and rare species

d. The protection of the Earth's finite resources

e. Solutions to environmental problems such as nonrenewable resource depletion, pollution, global warming, ozone depletion, and acid precipitation and deposition

f. The use of reusable and recyclable products and discourage the use of disposable products

g. An understanding of energy, alternative energy sources, and energy conservation

h. The use of disposal methods that do not contaminate the environment

i. The recognition of and participation in such activities as Earth Day, Arbor Day, and Energy Education Day

j. The understanding of the value of the world's ecosystems and of sustainable practices

k. The integration of outdoor education into preK through 12 curricula. Outdoor education should include a component that occurs in the outdoor environment

l. Student preparation for careers in the green jobs sector.

The Association also believes that it should model in its policies and practices the environmental concepts and education programs it supports. The Association also urges its affiliates to model and support environmental programs in school systems and educational institutions and supports legislation and local policies that ensure a safe and healthy environment. (1973, 2013)

B-58. Metric System

The National Education Association believes in the adoption of the International System of Units (SI metric system). The Association advocates that the SI system be taught at all educational levels. (1969, 1996)

B-59. Accurate United States and World Maps

The National Education Association believes that all visual representations using maps of the United States should depict all fifty states and Puerto Rico in their correct geographic location and relative size. The Association also believes that maps of the world should accurately depict national boundaries and names of countries. (1995, 2005)

B-60. Democracy and Citizenship Education

The National Education Association believes that education about democracy and the rights and responsibilities of citizens is essential for the survival of American democracy. The cornerstone of such education should be the United States Constitution and the Bill of Rights.

The Association also believes that democratic ideals should be practiced as part of the total education process. The following concepts should be an integral part of the curriculum within public schools and other educational institutions:

a. The dignity and worth of the individual

b. Due process of law

c. Rule of the majority tempered by respect for minority rights

- d. Individual responsibility
- e. Equal justice under the law
- f. Civil liberties as guarantors of individual rights
- g. One-person—one-vote
- h. Active citizen participation in all aspects of public affairs
- i. Freedom of religion, speech, the press, petition, and assembly.

The Association encourages educators, lawyers, court personnel, and others to work together to develop appropriate materials, including information about the justice system and constitutional issues, in order to teach students to be responsible citizens. (1984, 2018)

B-61. Education on Peace and International Understanding

The National Education Association believes that the United States and the other nations of the world should promote peace and international understanding. Educational strategies for teaching peace and justice issues should include the role of individuals, social movements, international and nongovernmental organizations in the peaceful resolution of conflict, and the use of fact finding and reconciliation processes to help with the healing of wounds caused by conflicts.

The Association also believes that educational materials should include activities dealing with peaceful resolution of conflict, the effects of nuclear weaponry and other weapons of mass destruction, strategies for disarmament, methods to achieve peace, historical examples of fact finding and reconciliation processes, and consideration of current situations where

such processes could be of value. Such curricular materials should also cover major contributing factors to conflict, such as economic disparity, demographic variables, unequal political power and resource distribution, and the indebtedness of the developing world. (1982, 2005)

B-62. Genocide

The National Education Association deplors any act of genocide, which is the deliberate and systematic eradication of members of any group based on culture, ethnicity, national origin, political affiliation, race, religion, and sexual orientation/gender identity. Acts of genocide must be acknowledged and taught in order to provide insight into how such inhumanity develops, prevent its occurrence, and preclude its recurrence. (1993, 2005)

B-63. The Holocaust

The National Education Association believes that a way to prevent events that have caused great human misery, such as the Holocaust, is to teach all students about the Holocaust not only as an historical event but also as a means of providing insight into how inhumanity of this magnitude develops. The Holocaust must be taught so that never again can doubt of its occurrence be raised and never again can like action occur. (1981, 1993)

B-64. Labor Movement Education

The National Education Association believes that the struggles of working men and women to establish unions and the influence of the labor movement on the growth of the United States should be

an integral part of the curriculum in our schools.

The Association urges educators, curriculum committees, and authors to include material that accurately presents the important contributions to our country's history and growth that have been provided by the unions involved in the labor movement and the individuals who led that movement. (1988, 2018)

LEARNING ISSUES NOT RELATED TO SPECIFIC DISCIPLINES

B-65. Standards for Student Learning

The National Education Association believes in high standards that describe clear expectations for what students should know and be able to achieve. Throughout the implementation of content and performance standards, all students must be provided the instructional opportunities and learning conditions necessary to attain the standards. The Association supports the development and use of a variety of assessments that are appropriate to the standards. The Association also believes that there should be no financial incentives or consequences linked to the development, adoption, or implementation of national standards.

The Association further believes that state and local affiliates must participate in the planning, development, implementation, and refinement of standards, conditions, and assessments to ensure that—

a. Students, parents/guardians, education employees, community members, and governmental officials are involved and share the accountability

b. Education employees are afforded release time and/or compensation in order to have opportunities to work with colleagues on a regular basis throughout the school year on how to teach and assess student proficiency in the standards

c. Full funding and resources are provided

d. Curriculum includes, but is not limited to, required standards. Standards are introduced into the curriculum at a rate that allows education employees opportunities to adapt their practice, work with each other, and pilot the work in a concerted fashion

e. Appropriate attention is given to each student's progress toward attaining the standards and to his or her needs and developmental level

f. Age appropriate placement, when used, includes appropriate interventions designed to support meaningful, challenging, and developmentally appropriate learning for each student

g. Professional development is provided for all education employees to help align their practices to the standards

h. Education employees participate in the review and refinement of standards and assessments

i. Achievement gaps are eliminated. (1997, 2008)

B-66. Individual Learning, Growth, and Development

The National Education Association believes that learners grow and develop at different rates and in different ways. Individual learning progresses in a highly complex manner that includes periods of

rapid growth and periods of intellectual consolidation.

The Association also believes that individuals learn best in caring, challenging, and inclusive environments that support and engage each learner. Individual students require learning opportunities that are differentiated and responsive to their needs, interests, and learning styles.

The Association further believes in the use of developmentally appropriate instructional practices. Grade level labels do not accurately define our students. Such labels misinterpret student learning as primarily linear, sequential, and easily standardized. (2008, 2009)

B-67. Social Emotional Learning

The National Education Association believes that students must learn the social emotional skills of self-awareness, self-management, social awareness, decision-making, and relationship management. The development of these competencies is necessary in the learning process to provide pathways for both academic success and achievement.

The Association supports the utilization of evidence-based instructional methods and adequate staffing of specialized instructional support personnel (school counselors, social workers, mental health workers, nurses, and/or psychologists) to provide services designed to develop and promote healthy social and emotional skills in all students for their lifelong learning process. (2015)

B-68. Assessment of Student Learning

The National Education Association supports ongoing comprehensive assessment of student growth. A student's level of performance is best assessed with authentic measures, including but not limited to extended curricular activities and opportunities, directly linked to the lessons taught and materials used by teachers.

The Association believes that the primary purposes of assessment of learning both inside and outside the classroom are to—

- a. Assist students and their parents/guardians in identifying the students' strengths and needs
- b. Encourage students to become life-long learners
- c. Measure a program's effectiveness, communicate learning expectations, and provide a basis for determining instructional strategies
- d. Develop appropriate learning experiences for students.

The Association also believes that no one measure should be used to determine a student's performance. Teachers should utilize a variety of measures to accurately assess student growth. All methods of assessment shall provide the necessary accommodations, modifications, and exemptions, and be free of cultural, racial, and gender biases.

The Association further believes that classroom teachers must be involved in the development of assessment systems and are best qualified to determine the

criteria for assessment of students and dissemination of results. Instruments used to communicate student progress must be accurate and meaningful to students, parents/guardians, and other stakeholders.

The Association believes that the type and the amount of homework assigned should be determined by the classroom teacher and be appropriate to a student's developmental level. (1981, 2016)

B-69. Standardized Testing of Students

The National Education Association believes that standardized tests and/or assessments should be used only to improve the quality of education and instruction for students.[†] Standardized tests, whether norm-, criterion-, or standards-referenced, can validly assess only a limited range of student learning. Therefore, they should be only an adjunct or supplement to information obtained through school- and classroom-based assessment conducted by teachers for purposes of supporting and strengthening instruction as well as for summarizing and evaluating student learning. Standardized tests are most useful when designed by the education professionals closest to the classroom and integrated with assessment information specific to local programs. Affiliates should advocate for, and states and test designers should employ, a variety of developmentally appropriate assessment

techniques that allow for universal design, necessary accommodations, modifications, and exemptions and are bias-free, reliable, and valid. When a test and/or assessment is mandated at the local, state, or national level, it should be reviewed by a panel of appropriate subject area specialists and teachers to ascertain the relevance of the test to the subject area and be used only to evaluate a program's effectiveness toward meeting local, state, or national standards and/or goals.

The Association also believes that, in order for standardized achievement tests and/or assessments to support quality education—

a. Standards must be prioritized to support effective curriculum, instruction, professional development, and assessment.

b. Stakeholders must determine high priority standards. These standards must be clearly and thoroughly described so that the knowledge and skills students need to demonstrate are evident.

c. Valid results of assessment of high-priority standards must be reported standard-by-standard for each student, school, and district.

d. The breadth of the curriculum must be monitored to ensure that attention is given to all standards and subject areas, including those that are not assessed.

e. Progress should be continually monitored to ensure that assessments are appropriate for the purposes for which they are intended.

f. Students with special needs and/or limited English proficiency should have appropriate alternative options to

[†] See the Policy Statement on Teacher Evaluation and Accountability adopted by the 2011 Representative Assembly, which sets forth the Association's full position dealing with this subject.

standardized testing to measure individual progress and proficiencies.

g. English language learners (ELLs) should be able to demonstrate an advanced understanding and application of academic language proficiencies in listening, speaking, reading, and writing in English prior to being required to take high stakes assessments.

The Association opposes the use of standardized tests and/or assessments when—

a. Used as the criterion for the reduction or withholding of any educational funding

b. Results are used to compare students, educators, programs, schools, communities, and states

c. Used as a single criterion for high-stakes decision making, such as graduation requirements or grade promotion

d. The results lead to sanctions or other punitive actions

e. Arbitrary standards are required

f. They do not match the processing skills, motor skills and/or academic developmental levels or language proficiency of the student

g. Student scores are used to determine compensation

h. Programs are specifically designed to teach to the test

i. Testing programs or tests limit or supplant instructional time

j. Every student is required to be tested every year

k. Students and parents/guardians are not provided with a complete report of the individual student's test results

l. Time required to administer the test exceeds reasonable and appropriate limits for the age of the student

m. Test preparation impedes or discourages learning, constrains the curriculum in ways that threaten the quality of teaching and learning for students, or limits and/or curtails future educational opportunities of learners

n. Scores are used to track students

o. Students with special needs or limited English proficiency are required to take the same tests as regular education students without modifications and/or accommodations

p. Non-English-proficient students' scores adversely affect the evaluation of a school based on federal and state guidelines.

The administration of a standardized test and/or assessment includes the responsibility to educate the stakeholders about the purpose of the test, the meaning of the test results, and the accurate interpretation of its conclusions. The Association further believes that students, parents/guardians, educators, administrators, schools, and school districts should not be penalized for parents/guardians exercising their legal rights to exempt their children from standardized tests and/or assessments. The Association believes that states should be encouraged to make test items public after they are no longer used. (1978, 2018)

B-70. Student Assessment Programs in Higher Education

The National Education Association believes that student assessment programs in higher education, properly designed

and administered, can be crucial tools for diagnosing student and institutional needs, improving instruction and counseling services, and designing long-range plans. The Association also believes that such student assessment programs in higher education should—

a. Be designed institutionally rather than by the state

b. Be planned, designed, implemented, and evaluated by faculty

c. Be implemented in accordance with collective bargaining contracts where such contracts exist

d. Be sufficiently flexible to accommodate the cultural, economic, and linguistic diversity among students

e. Provide tests appropriate for students with identified learning disabilities

f. Provide faculty with information to improve individual student learning styles and aptitude.

The Association supports student assessment programs in higher education only if—

a. They are accompanied by adequate funding for remedial programs and advisement

b. Remedial programs are designed and provided to meet the deficiencies identified through assessment

c. Advisement is designed and provided to link the remediation of individual students to the completion of their degrees, certificates, or other appropriate courses of study.

The Association strongly opposes—

a. The use of student assessment programs to deny access to, or exclude students from, educational opportunities

b. The use of any single test to deny access to regular credit classes

c. The use of student assessment programs for the purpose of evaluating faculty, academic programs, or institutions. (1995, 2001)

B-71. Character Education

The National Education Association supports the adoption and use, at all educational levels, of best practice character education strategies, materials, and activities by school districts. The Association believes that character education should include activities that encourage participation of education employees and parents/guardians. The Association also believes that character education is the intentional effort that a school takes to promote students' understanding of, capacity to critically reason about, motivation for, and ability to act in accordance with ethical values and principles. (2010)

B-72. Conflict Resolution Education

The National Education Association supports the adoption and use, at all educational levels, of proven conflict resolution strategies, materials, and activities by school districts, education employees, students, parents/guardians, and school security personnel as well as the school community to encourage nonviolent resolution of interpersonal and societal conflicts.

The Association recognizes the importance of students having the appropriate social skills necessary to participate in a democratic society. Programs that teach the skills of positive social interaction

should be incorporated into academic programming. (1986, 2007)

B-73. School Library Media Programs

The National Education Association believes every student must have a comprehensive school library media program within his or her educational setting. This program should include a full-time certified/licensed school library media specialist and qualified education support professionals in every school; a variety of print, nonprint, and electronic resources to supplement and complement curricular, personal, and leisure needs; relevant technology; and instruction in library research and information skills. The Association believes that school library media programs are negatively impacted if a media specialist does not have a substitute during his or her absence.

The Association encourages increased funding for school library media programs from federal, state, and local governments as well as other sources such as public and/or private partnerships. (1980, 2017)

B-74. Media

The National Education Association believes that the media has a significant effect on the education of the public. The Association also believes that the media has an obligation to provide full, constructive, balanced, and accurate presentations to the public. The Association further believes that the concentration of media ownership within a limited number of individuals or corporate entities is not conducive to the presentation of divergent views and opinions.

The Association supports the media's right to protect information and sources of information from mandated disclosures and search and seizure.

The Association believes that media should be accessible to all. Visual media should include closed captioning for the deaf/hard of hearing and read-along captions on children's commercial and educational programs. (1969, 2004)

B-75. Technology in the Educational Process[†]

The National Education Association believes that technology in the educational process improves learning opportunities for students, quality of instruction, effectiveness of education employees, and provides opportunities to reduce educational inequities.

The Association supports increased federal, state, and local resources, along with public/private partnerships, to fully fund equipment purchases/leases/upgrades, maintenance, technical support, training, evaluation, and staffing to support the full use of technology in public schools, public colleges, and public universities.

The Association also believes that—
 a. Education employees must have access to necessary technology for managing and advancing instruction. Such technology must be compatible with and on at least the same level as technology

[†] See Policy Statement on Digital Learning adopted by the 2013 Representative Assembly, which sets forth the Association's full position dealing with this subject.

in general use outside education. Further, education employees should be provided training, encouragement, time, and resources to experiment with and to research applications of technology in order to integrate technology into all curricula as a regular part of the instructional day.

b. Education employees, including representatives of the local affiliate, must be involved in all aspects of technology utilization, including planning, materials selection, implementation, and evaluation. Additional preparation time and ongoing technological support must be granted to teachers using technology to enrich their instruction. Further, classroom teachers, higher education faculty, and library/media specialists must have collaborative planning time.

c. Teacher preparation in instructional technology, including the development of effective materials, and appropriate instructional strategies must be included in college and university programs.

d. Ongoing professional development must be provided for education employees in the use, integration, and applications of technologies to enhance instruction.

e. Instructional technology should be used to support instruction and must be directed by a certified/licensed teacher.

f. Instructional technology should be used to improve the learning opportunities for students, the quality of instruction, and/or the effectiveness of education employees, rather than to reduce positions, hours, or compensation.

g. The evaluation of education employees in any technological program should be conducted openly, be tailored to

the medium, and meet the requirements of the local collective bargaining agreement or evaluation policy.

h. The impact of technology and digital learning on education employees should be subject to local collective bargaining agreements.

i. Education employees' participation in digital learning must be mutually established in employer policies, locally negotiated agreements, and/or other sources that establish the terms and conditions of employment for education employees.

j. Education employees should own the copyright to materials that they create in the course of their employment. (1981, 2017)

B-76. Fair and Equal Access to Technology

The National Education Association believes students must have access to and instruction in technology, and the responsible use of technology. Further, students should have access to the Internet as well as equity in training, funding, and participation to ensure their technological literacy.

The Association also believes equity and freedom of access to information unimpeded by geographic, economic, social, or cultural constraints is essential.

The Association further believes that Internet access and activities should be age appropriate and monitored and should foster critical use. Any documentation material produced as a result of Internet access should be properly cited and comply with copyright laws. (2015)

B-77. Internet Access

The National Education Association believes that every school classroom, office, teacher workroom, and library/media center should have affordable, high-speed, seamless, and equal access to the Internet.

The Association also believes that education employees are essential to the development of an acceptable use policy (AUP) and to the appropriate use of the Internet. Filtering of Internet web sites must maintain a balance between the protection of students and the open flow of information.

The Association further believes that an AUP that requires the signatures of parents/guardians and students must be in place before allowing student access. (1993, 2012)

B-78. Communication Using Social Media and Technology

The National Education Association believes that guidelines for the use of social media and technology for communications related to school activities should be collaboratively developed by school employees and employers. Communication between education employees and parents/students should be limited to district-sanctioned means of communication. Such guidelines should promote professionalism, safety, respect for privacy, intellectual integrity, and a positive learning environment. (2006, 2012)

B-79. Digital Learning[†]

The National Education Association believes that quality digital learning can create or extend learning opportunities but cannot replace traditional education which allows for regular face-to-face interaction among students, peers, and instructors.

The Association also believes that students who participate in digital learning should receive the preparation and support necessary to enable them to function effectively in an online environment, which at a minimum should include—

- a. Supervision and instruction provided by fully qualified, certified, and/or licensed educators
- b. Appropriate services, equipment, technical support, libraries, and laboratories
- c. Accurate course descriptions and clear expectations prior to enrollment
- d. Reasonable student to instructor ratios that allow for individualized interaction with instructors
- e. Opportunities for appropriate student-to-student interaction
- f. Curriculum approved courses comparable to similar courses delivered by traditional means and approved by the state education agency
- g. Courses that are transferable from school to school or for graduation requirements. (1997, 2017)

[†] See Policy Statement on Digital Learning adopted by the 2013 Representative Assembly, which sets forth the Association's full position dealing with this subject.

B-80. Communication Between Hearing and Deaf/Hard of Hearing People

The National Education Association believes that the lack of communications between hearing and the deaf/hard of hearing has detracted from the potential of a broadly distributed group to contribute fully to our total society.

The Association recommends that instruction be given to hearing students, staff, and administrators that will help them understand the unique needs of all deaf/hard of hearing people and will help hearing students, staff, and administrators communicate with deaf/hard of hearing people.

The Association also believes that children who are deaf or hard of hearing should have the legal right to certified American Sign Language instructors and interpreters/transliterators when appropriate to prevent linguistic deprivation.

The Association further believes that American Sign Language should be offered as a foreign/world language elective credit at both high school and college levels.

The Association believes that educational sign language interpreters/transliterators must be qualified professionals who are licensed, state credentialed, or nationally certified. (1974, 2016)

B-81. Classroom Use of Animals

The National Education Association believes that educators at all levels should implement guidelines concerning the humane use of animals in the classroom.

The Association urges that educators encourage compassion and respect for all living things. (1989, 2018)

B-82. Home Schooling

The National Education Association believes that home schooling programs based on parental choice cannot provide the student with a comprehensive education experience. When home schooling occurs, students enrolled must meet all state curricular requirements, including the taking and passing of assessments to ensure adequate academic progress. Home schooling should be limited to the children of the immediate family, with all expenses being borne by the parents/guardians. Instruction should be by persons who are licensed by the appropriate state education licensure agency, and a curriculum approved by the state department of education should be used.

The Association also believes that home-schooled students should not participate in any extracurricular activities in the public schools.

The Association further believes that local public school systems should have the authority to determine grade placement and/or credits earned toward graduation for students entering or re-entering the public school setting from a home school setting. (1988, 2006)

C. PROMOTE THE HEALTH AND WELFARE OF CHILDREN AND/OR STUDENTS

HEALTH, WELFARE, SAFETY

C-1. Health Care for All Children

The National Education Association believes that every child should have direct and confidential access to comprehensive health care.

The Association also believes that such health care should be provided by properly licensed physicians and by other properly licensed health professionals.

The Association further believes legislation should be adopted to maintain and expand comprehensive health care for all children. (1990, 2015)

C-2. Vaccinations

The National Education Association believes that vaccines are essential medical tools in preventing infectious diseases. The Association acknowledges that vaccines must be pervasive to be effective.

The Association also believes that parents/guardians should follow vaccination guidelines from the American Academy of Pediatrics and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. The Association further believes that state legislatures should establish clear guidelines for waivers that minimize the numbers of unvaccinated students to those necessary due to documented medical conditions. Evidence-based vaccination campaigns are integral in maintaining student and community health. (2015, 2016)

C-3. Communicable Disease Prevention

The National Education Association believes that, for all employees, school districts and educational institutions, working in collaboration with school nurses and local health authorities, should initiate professional development about communicable diseases and their prevention. This information should be disseminated to all students, parents/guardians, and staff as appropriate. (2010, 2016)

C-4. Nutrition

The National Education Association believes that proper nutrition is essential to child development and student success. The Association also believes that proper nutrition must be a part of prenatal care and must continue throughout life. The Association further believes that the marketing of foods and beverages should reinforce proper student nutrition.

The Association supports programs within the education framework that promote understanding and teaching of proper nutrition. In addition, the Association advocates efforts to develop uniform labeling and symbols that make clear to consumers which food and beverage choices promote good nutrition.

The Association believes school food service programs must be nutritionally sound, appealing, and affordable. Portions and/or serving sizes should be appropriate for various age groups within a school. A choice of nutritious beverages and plant-based foods should be available. The Association also supports nutrition programs that are regulated by uniform standards,

readily accessible, medically correct for students and employees who have special, documented dietary needs, and are supported by public funds. The Association also believes that no student shall be denied the opportunity of a school meal or be publicly identified or stigmatized for needing free or reduced lunch or the inability to pay a school meal debt.

The Association further believes that any changes in the way public funds are allocated for school food service programs must maintain quality and appropriate levels of service as well as support additional funding, given projected increases in population and need. The Association supports fundraising efforts, sponsorships, and mascots promoting healthy food guidelines. (1990, 2018)

C-5. Adequate Rest

The National Education Association believes that overall health and performance are best achieved with adequate rest on a regular basis. The Association supports school schedules that follow research-based recommendations regarding the sleep patterns of age groups. The Association further supports programs within the education framework that promote understanding of the importance of adequate rest. (2011)

C-6. Physical Activity and Recess

The National Education Association believes that regular physical activity provides an active form of learning that encourages a healthy lifestyle and promotes physical, mental, and emotional wellness. This physical activity should be provided

through physical education classes, recess, and movement activities scheduled throughout the day.

The Association also believes that recess allows students to develop interpersonal and problem-solving skills and that it is not a substitute for a comprehensive physical education program.

The Association further believes that withholding recess should be implemented sparingly and at the discretion of the classroom teacher. (2010, 2016)

C-7. Learning Through Play

The National Education Association believes that ample time for student-driven, unstructured play must be included among the essential learning experiences in the education of our students. Beyond physical activity, these experiences include imaginative play, creative/constructive play, and games with rules. Student engagement in undirected, freely chosen activities is an essential component of healthy human development as well as a necessity for social/emotional, physical, and cognitive growth of children.

The Association also believes that play increases student abilities in the areas of critical thinking, problem solving, creativity, executive functioning, communication skills, empathy, and self-regulation.

The Association further believes that a lack of ample time for undirected, self-chosen play/activities contributes to mental health problems such as rising rates of stress, anxiety, depression, and child suicide, and therefore should be treated as an important provision in the scheduling of student time.

The Association believes that ample amounts of time for play and/or freely chosen activities are necessary for healthy development and should be provided during the school day. (2016)

C-8. Comprehensive School Health, Social, and Psychological Programs and Services

The National Education Association believes that to promote health and well-being every student, preK through higher education, should have direct and confidential access to comprehensive health, social, and psychological programs and services. Such programs and services can be effective with ongoing communication and coordinated partnerships between social, school, home, and community resources.

The Association also believes that all health, social, and psychological services must be provided only by the appropriately licensed and certificated professional personnel. The Association further believes that education employees, parents/guardians, students, and personnel from community agencies providing services to students must be involved in the development, implementation, and coordination of these services.

The Association believes that, to provide effective physical and mental health services in the school setting, the following are essential:

b. Health services, provided by a licensed school nurse, promoting the health of students through prevention, case finding, early intervention, and remediation of specific health problems, with a

nurse-to-student ratio at each site that is at least one school nurse to every 750 students, with adjustments to safely accommodate students with special health needs and chronic illness

c. School psychological services promoting the mental health of students through prevention, identification, early intervention, and remediation of specific mental health issues that interfere with the learning process and providing crisis intervention of traumatic events and mental health counseling, with a psychologist-to-student ratio of at least one to every 500–700 students, adjusting to adequately accommodate students with serious emotional disabilities

d. School social work services providing crisis intervention, individual and group counseling, behavior management, and coordination with student families and community resources, with a maximum social worker/student ratio of 1:250

e. Other specialized clinicians who identify, diagnose, and accommodate learning disabilities and other conditions adversely affecting the ability to learn and succeed in a school setting

f. Family-planning counseling and access to birth control methods with instruction in their use, if deemed appropriate by local choice

g. A healthful psychological climate and a safe physical environment at the building, classroom, and individual levels.

The Association urges its affiliates to support legislation to provide comprehensive care to all children and supports community, state, and national efforts to coordinate these services. (1969, 2016)

C-9. Student Stress and Anger

The National Education Association believes that increasing mental, emotional, and environmental pressures can significantly impact students' health and success, resulting in drug and alcohol abuse, violence, vandalism, school drop-outs, self-injuring behaviors, and suicide among children and youth.

The Association also believes stress and anger management programs, including follow-up support, that address the needs of children within both school and community settings, should be provided. Professional development to prepare education employees and training for parents/guardians are necessary to help students deal with stress and anger.

The Association further believes that schools must work collaboratively with the community, local, state, and national agencies to ensure that these children and young adults receive comprehensive interventions and services that support their physical and psychological well-being, and that these interventions and services should be made available to all children and young adults beginning at preK. (1980, 2008)

C-10. Complex Trauma

The National Education Association believes that complex trauma impacts the brain development of children. Complex trauma causes systemic and individualized educational barriers that interfere with children's emotional and physical health and impedes access to education.

The Association recognizes the risks of secondary trauma faced by those who

support these children and that they themselves may need support.

The Association understands that trauma crosses all segments of society and is often compounded by the effects of poverty, institutional racism, and other adverse childhood experiences.

The Association also believes that school districts should provide complex trauma training for education employees, and programs to address the effects of trauma. (2016)

C-11. Suicide Prevention Programs

The National Education Association believes that evidence-based suicide prevention programs must be developed and implemented. The Association urges its affiliates to ensure that these programs are an integral part of the school program. These programs must be developed in consultation with the school community, school-employed mental health professionals, and suicide prevention experts. The programs must address, at a minimum, guidelines for suicide prevention, intervention, and postvention. (1989, 2018)

C-12. Student Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity

The National Education Association believes that all persons, regardless of sexual orientation or gender identity, should be afforded equal opportunity and guaranteed a safe and inclusive environment within the public education system. The Association also believes that, for students who are struggling with their sexual orientation or gender identity, every school district and educational

institution should provide counseling services and programs—staffed by trained personnel—that deal with high suicide and dropout rates and the high incidence of teen prostitution. The Association further believes that therapies designed to alter a student’s orientation or identity are harmful to the emotional development of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and questioning (LGBTQ) students.

The Association believes that all transgender students should be able to use the bathroom or locker room of their choice. (1988, 2017)

C-13. Safe Schools and Communities

The National Education Association believes that a safe school climate is the right of all students and school employees. The Association also believes that communities must develop policies and practices that promote safe schools. The Association further believes that it is in the best interest and safety of all students if education employees are immediately informed of students with known serious behavior problems or violence-related potential. Students and education employees must be safe from physical, verbal and psychological violence, and all forms of harassment. Plans and procedures regarding discipline and/or harassment must include due process.

The Association believes that plans and procedures must be consistently enforced for the safe and orderly conduct of school activities and events.

The Association also believes that school security personnel must be properly trained to respond to potentially violent

situations. In addition, all staff should be provided with appropriate training on how to maintain a safe school climate. The Association further believes that training qualified school mental health professionals, law enforcement officers, and other personnel in restorative justice practices will also foster a safe school community.

The Association believes that all school buildings should have controlled access. School design should incorporate technologies which facilitate safety.

The Association also believes that students must be taught strategies and skills, including conflict resolution, that develop respect, self-discipline, and self-control. Students must learn to distinguish between their own rights and responsibilities and the rights and responsibilities of others. Appropriate services and placement within education programs and/or with state and/or community agencies must be provided for students who disrupt the learning environment or who are dangerous to other students, education employees, and themselves.

The Association further believes that appropriate school behavior begins and is reinforced in the home. Programs that provide assistance and training in child development, effective parenting skills, and strategies for dealing with disruptive students must be available for parents/guardians. Schools can be instrumental in identifying and recommending strategies that can assist parents/guardians. (1994, 2018)

C-14. School Emergency Plans

The National Education Association believes in the safety of all students and

staff. The Association also believes that schools, school districts, and school transportation systems must have written plans that delineate procedures that include, but are not limited to, emergencies, lock-downs, violence, evacuations, and weather-related conditions. Plans must include rapid reaction criteria and procedures coordinated with on-campus, community, and other appropriate first responders. Emergency plans for each school site must be developed by school personnel and parents/guardians in partnership with the community. The Association further believes that for these plans to be effective they must be practiced and updated on a regular and consistent basis. Adequate training of all school staff is vital to the success of any school emergency plan. Plans must include stress management/counseling strategies as follow-up care for students and staff when appropriate. (2007, 2015)

C-15. Discipline

The National Education Association believes that a safe and nurturing environment in which students are treated with dignity is the right of every student. Effective disciplinary procedures enhance high expectations for quality instruction and learning.

The Association promotes study, development, and funding for a variety of effective discipline procedures. The Association also believes that governing boards, in conjunction with local affiliates, parents/guardians, students, education employees, community members, and other stakeholders, should develop

proactive policies, procedures, standards, and professional development opportunities that provide the necessary administrative support to education employees for the maintenance of a positive, safe school environment. The Association further believes that corporal punishment, or the threat of it, has no place in public education.

The Association believes that policies promoting educational processes which emphasize prevention, effective interventions, and rehabilitation will decrease the use of out-of-school suspensions, expulsions, in-school arrests, and the practice that is commonly called the “school-to-prison pipeline” that can lead to future incarcerations. The Association supports collaborative efforts of school personnel and law enforcement in the use of fair and effective discipline practices. Collaborative efforts are also essential whenever school-based arrests are necessary.

The Association encourages implementation and funding of programs to provide continued nondiscriminatory educational opportunities for those students who are removed from their educational setting for disciplinary reasons following due process. (1975, 2018)

C-16. Substance Abuse

The National Education Association opposes inhalant abuse and drug abuse, including alcohol and tobacco dependency.

The Association supports—

- a. Standardization of drug laws, including the sale and distribution of drugs
- b. Prohibition of the production, sale, and distribution of drug paraphernalia

c. Improvement of drug prevention and rehabilitation programs

d. Mandated drug rehabilitation programs for any violation or conviction, whether civil or criminal, resulting from the possession or use of a controlled substance

e. Research on the genetic and neurological damage done to children through parental substance abuse and the impact on student learning and behavior

f. Appropriate educational experiences to educate students about the serious consequences of participating in any aspect of the illegal drug trade

g. Testing and regulation of performance-enhancing dietary herbal supplements.

The Association also opposes the illegal use of drugs and substances and believes that severe penalties for illegal production, distribution, and sale should be strictly enforced.

The Association also supports strict enforcement of the legal drinking age and the laws governing the sale of alcoholic beverages in each state and supports federal legislation to establish a uniform legal drinking age of 21.

The Association further supports strict enforcement of laws governing the sale of tobacco and vaping products and believes that federal legislation should be established to create a uniform age of 18 for purchase, possession, or use of tobacco products. (1972, 2017)

C-17. Tobacco/Vaping Products

The National Education Association believes that education employees should play a key role in nationwide efforts to

educate young people about the dangers of tobacco use and secondhand smoke, and the use of vaping products.

The Association also believes that all governmental promotion of, subsidies for, and involvement in production and distribution of tobacco and vaping products should cease.

The Association further believes that all places of public accommodation should be smoke-free and that taxes on tobacco and vaping products should be increased. (1994, 2016)

C-18. Drug or Alcohol Testing of Students

The National Education Association believes that mandatory drug or alcohol testing of students without probable cause is an unwarranted and unconstitutional invasion of privacy and opposes such testing.

The Association also believes that schools must immediately notify parents/guardians of students suspected of abusing drugs, alcohol, and/or performance-enhancing dietary herbal supplements and must provide information about support services. (1987, 2017)

C-19. Advertising of Alcoholic Beverages and/or Tobacco Products

The National Education Association believes that all forms of advertising of alcoholic beverages, tobacco, and/or vaping products should be eliminated. The Association also believes that individual performers and organizers of concerts and sporting events should refrain from advertising and/or endorsing alcoholic

beverages, tobacco, and/or vaping products. (1990, 2017)

FAMILY, SCHOOL, COMMUNITY WELFARE

C-20. Community and School Violence

The National Education Association believes that children who are exposed to community and school violence are also its victims. Witnessing violence profoundly affects children's abilities to function at school, develop and maintain emotional stability, and establish healthy relationships within the community.

The Association also believes that children who are bystanders to violence must receive the appropriate counseling and support from school and community resources. (2001, 2015)

C-21. Family/Domestic Violence

The National Education Association condemns any form of family/domestic violence and the tolerance thereof and believes the cycle of violence has a detrimental effect on students' well-being. School districts and communities should provide preventive training and educational programs for education employees, students, and parents/guardians. The Association supports adequate funding and staffing of existing family services and the creation of additional support systems and shelters.

The Association believes social services and the criminal justice system should continue to intervene actively in the cycle of family/domestic violence. (1978, 2000)

C-22. Extremist Groups

The National Education Association condemns the philosophy and practices of extremist groups and their efforts to recruit young people and urges active opposition to all such movements that are inimical to the ideals of the Association. (1980, 1993)

C-23. Reduction of Gang-Related Crime

The National Education Association believes that families, schools, communities, businesses, and law enforcement agencies have critical roles in reducing gang-related crime. The Association supports collaboration among these groups in an effort to reduce such crime.

The Association also supports educational programs that promote positive self-image and academic success—such as dropout prevention/intervention, before- and after-school programs, and job training—particularly for at-risk students in areas where there is a high degree of gang activity.

The Association also believes that federal, state, and local governments, including but not limited to business and law enforcement agencies, should develop and implement education and youth employment programs in helping to reduce illegal activities by gangs. (1988, 2015)

C-24. Juvenile Offenders

The National Education Association believes that juvenile offenders who are convicted of serious crimes and who are contained in detention centers should be provided a healthy environment conducive to positive social change.

The Association also believes that these juveniles, while in this environment, should be provided with education programs and other support services that will enable them to become contributing members of society. Teachers of these youths must be prepared to provide instruction in life skills and learning skills.

Juvenile offenders who pose a threat to the health and safety of others and who are not placed in these centers should be provided educational services in an appropriate alternative setting rather than the regular public school setting.

The Association supports the placement of juveniles who are not charged with any offense or those who are status offenders in separate facilities from those persons who are charged with criminal offenses.

The Association also supports adequate funding for programs that provide alternatives to incarceration, discourage recidivism, and engage juveniles in positive behavior management activities and community-based rehabilitation that include counseling and community services. (1988, 2004)

C-25. Family Stability for Children

The National Education Association believes that it is in the best interest of all children to live in a secure and stable family environment. Every effort should be made to provide a family with the supportive services it needs to allow it to stay together and care for the child in a safe, nonabusive, and nurturing environment.

The Association also believes that legal adoption through certified state, national,

and international agencies can provide a secure and stable family environment.

In the case of custodial and noncustodial parents, the Association recognizes the vital role both parents can play in the development of their children. The Association encourages the judicial system to recognize the crucial role both parents can play in that development when legally appropriate.

The Association supports efforts of parents and local, state, and federal agencies to establish and enforce adequate child support guidelines and to improve the effectiveness of collecting court-designated child support.

In consideration of these roles, the placement of children should be determined by a number of qualitative and quantitative standards that are both measurable and without regard to either parent's gender.

If a child's immediate family and/or extended family is unable to care for him or her, the Association also believes that the child may need temporary foster care while, at the same time, efforts are made to work with the family toward reunification with the child.

The Association further believes that parents who place children in foster care must be accountable for their efforts to rehabilitate themselves and indicate, through their actions, that they are working toward the return of the child to the home.

The Association believes that, if it becomes clear that a family is not able to make a home for a child and is unable to resume parenting, efforts should be made for the legal release of the child for adoption. (1984, 2010)

C-26. Dependent Children of Military Personnel

The National Education Association believes that parents serving in the military should have adequate services provided to ensure that their dependent children are cared for and an uninterrupted education is provided in the event of mobilization of the parent(s)/guardian(s). The Association also believes that counseling should be available for military dependents and their guardians before, during, and after the military personnel's deployment overseas. (1991, 2005)

C-27. Standards for Family/ Domestic Crisis Care

The National Education Association supports a full range of assistance from interventions to shelters for families experiencing domestic violence.

The Association advocates—

- a. Services that include protection, counseling, and therapy for these children and families
- b. Adequate financial support
- c. Screening and training of potential foster families and shelter personnel
- d. Immediate temporary foster care for children who are being abused, neglected, or exploited
- e. Continued training, supervision, and evaluation of foster families and shelter personnel
- f. Appropriate ongoing communications of pertinent information between social service agencies and education employees
- g. Mandated counseling for persons committing physical and/or psychological violence. (1992, 1999)

C-28. Child Abuse, Neglect, and Exploitation

The National Education Association believes that all children should be protected from the psychological and physical aspects of child abuse, neglect, and exploitation.

The Association urges its affiliates to—

- a. Seek clear legal definitions of what constitutes child abuse, neglect, and exploitation
- b. Encourage the development of programs that stress the identification of, reporting procedures for, legal responsibilities for, and techniques for dealing with abused, neglected, and exploited children
- c. Cooperate with community organizations to increase public awareness and understanding of the prevalence as well as the causes, prevention, and treatment of child abuse, including neglect, exploitation, incest, and physical abuse
- d. Encourage the development and use of materials to increase student awareness of child abuse, neglect, and exploitation
- e. Require education employees to report to appropriate authorities instances of suspected child abuse, neglect, and exploitation while providing those employees with immunity from legal action
- f. Encourage development of legislatively funded provisions for dealing with the abusive child, adult, or institution as well as processes, protective options, and coping provisions for the abused, neglected, and exploited child
- g. Encourage enactment of legislation for protection of children from parents/guardians who demonstrate neglect by leaving them unattended/unsupervised

h. Encourage positive action from the marketing and media professions in eliminating exploitation, commercialization, and glamorization of physical, emotional, and sexual child abuse

i. Protect children from exploitation via multimedia and electronic devices. (1974, 2015)

C-29. Out-of-Home Placement of Children and Youth

The National Education Association believes that when children and youth are removed from the home by social services or the juvenile justice system either for their own protection or for the commission of a status offense and are placed in the custody of group homes, foster homes, or other custodial facilities, the rights of both the child or youth and the community must be protected. These facilities must be licensed, be operated by trained and licensed personnel, meet appropriate health and safety codes, and provide counseling and ancillary services for the child or youth.

The impact of facilities on the public schools should be taken into account by licensing agencies and zoning authorities.

The Association also believes that once a child or youth is removed from a home by social services or the juvenile justice system—

a. Copies of all comprehensive school records, which may include but not be limited to discipline history and current special needs plans, shall be transferred to the child or youth's current educational placement in a timely manner as prescribed by law.

b. Each child or youth shall be allowed to maintain a copy of his or her personal and educational file, which must include but not be limited to a birth certificate, a social security card, current special needs plans, transcripts, a medical card, and immunization records.

c. Each child or youth shall be allowed to maintain a valid state identification card. (1992, 2009)

C-30. Protection of Infants with Disabilities

The National Education Association believes that infants born with mentally and/or physically disabling conditions are entitled to receive medically necessary treatments and services that are appropriate and consistent with the patient's needs and that, in accordance with accepted standards of practice, cannot be withheld without adversely affecting the patient's condition or the quality of the care. These treatments and services should be accompanied by the appropriate rehabilitation and life learning skills. (1985, 2004)

C-31. Prevention of Child Abduction

The National Education Association believes that all children should be protected from abduction. Programs to prevent abduction should be provided to education employees, students, parents/guardians, and the community. School districts should have policies and procedures for the prevention of abduction. The Association also believes that the voluntary fingerprinting of children should be conducted in a nonthreatening environment and that

completed fingerprint cards should be given to the parent/guardian. (1984, 2000)

C-32. Missing Children

The National Education Association believes that all available means must be utilized to locate missing children. The Association also believes that local and state affiliates should work cooperatively with local programs and/or authorities to raise the public's consciousness about the missing-children crisis. (1981, 2000)

C-33. Effect of Poverty on Children and Youth

The National Education Association believes that poverty affects a child's ability to develop necessary academic and life skills. Society must provide high quality educational opportunities for all children. The Association also believes that local, state, and federal governments must provide adequate and equitable resources, including transportation as needed, and funding to support educational programs for students affected by poverty.

The Association further believes that the basic right to a living wage for parents/guardians would ease the effects of poverty on our students. The Association supports efforts to compensate workers in a manner that meets their basic needs.

The Association believes that all education professionals play a crucial role in providing high quality educational experiences. For educators to empower students to experience optimal results, social programs that alleviate poverty in our communities must accompany educational programs. (1988, 2015)

C-34. Effect of Homelessness on Children and Youth

The National Education Association believes that homelessness creates educational challenges that interfere with the ability of children and youth to access education and to progress academically. Homelessness can limit the knowledge of, and access to, services such as education, housing, jobs, health care; and other human service agencies.

The Association also believes that schools need to work collaboratively with the community; local, state, and federal agencies; and higher education to create opportunities to enhance student success.

The Association further believes that society has the responsibility to lessen the effect of homelessness by assisting children and youth to develop necessary life skills, to learn new concepts, and to function successfully in diverse settings. (2007)

C-35. Child Care

The National Education Association believes that all child care centers should have adequate facilities, affordable payment options, proper supervision, appropriate education programs, and qualified, screened, and trained personnel. Child care centers should be examined and monitored on a continuous basis, and additional legislation should be sought as necessary to maintain the highest quality child care.

The Association encourages school districts and educational institutions to establish on-site child care for preschoolers, students, the children of students, and the children of staff members. (1984, 1995)

C-36. Programs Before and After School

The National Education Association believes that all children need adequate and appropriate adult supervision and guidance before and after school hours.

The Association also believes that children who have limited or no adult supervision before or after school need local, state, and/or national programs, developed and staffed by qualified and trained personnel, which include opportunities to participate in study-skill sessions, counseling, and guidance in addition to recreational activities. (1983, 1995)

C-37. Youth Camp Safety

The National Education Association believes that all youth camps must provide proper supervision and instruction as well as secure facilities that meet current safety and health standards.

The Association urges its members to support legislation establishing guidelines that require that all camp personnel be qualified and trained for their areas of responsibility. (1976, 1987)

C-38. School Facilities: Design, Construction, and Function

The National Education Association believes that school facilities must be conducive to teaching and learning. The physical environment must allow for a variety of needs, including the number of students, physical characteristics of students, changes in teaching methods, presentation of instruction, and an increased use of school facilities. The Association also believes that all school facilities must be well

constructed, safe, energy-efficient, aesthetically pleasing, accessible, functional, and adaptable to persons with disabilities.

The Association believes that the community, parents/guardians, and education employees must be involved through site-based, shared decision making in designing these facilities. Construction designs should incorporate original art.

The Association also believes that stable and sufficient funding must be provided for the design, construction, adequate and ongoing maintenance, and operation of the school facility. (1992, 2009)

C-39. Environmentally Safe Schools

The National Education Association believes that all educational facilities must have healthy indoor air quality, be smoke-free, be safe from environmental and chemical hazards, and be safe from hazardous electromagnetic fields.

School districts should conduct periodic testing for harmful water and airborne particles/agents that are detrimental to the health of students and education employees and shall report the results publicly. Further, school districts must complete corrective actions to eliminate the problems and report results in a timely manner.

The Association also believes that it is incumbent on local education providers to be forthcoming with information regarding mold infestation and other indoor environmental hazards in school facilities. The Association supports facility designs with the use of nontoxic materials that promote healthy indoor air quality through properly designed, installed, and maintained heating, ventilation, and

air conditioning (HVAC) systems. The Association further believes that the use, installation, and maintenance of building materials in school facilities must be appropriate and comply with established local, state, and federal guidelines.

Additional health hazards should not be created when facilities are altered or repaired.

The Association believes in the establishment and enforcement of standards of the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), including temperature and humidity recommendations, to ensure health and safety. The Association also believes that pesticide use should be minimized and, if used, advance notice given of location and date of application.

The Association supports ongoing training and certification of education employees who work in potentially hazardous situations. This training must include proper handling, storage, and disposal of hazardous materials and instruction on Safety Data Sheets (SDS).

The Association further believes that school districts must post SDS and OSHA standards. Students and/or their parents/guardians, education employees, and the public should be notified of actual and potential hazards. All stakeholders should be involved in developing a plan for corrective action. The Association believes in the development and enforcement of health and safety standards specifically for children. (1989, 2015)

C-40. School Transportation

The National Education Association believes that free transportation should be

provided for all public school students residing beyond a reasonable and safe walking distance from their assigned schools, and that local school districts should provide students with transportation for all school-related activities.

The Association strongly believes that all school bus personnel who are utilized to transport students should be publicly employed.

The Association also believes that, if necessary for the safety of the students, paid bus assistants should be provided. Qualified substitute drivers and/or bus assistants must be provided to transport students in the absence of members of the regular transportation staff. When traveling to all school related activities, the group's sponsor or chaperone should not be the group's bus driver.

The Association further believes that rules, regulations, and procedures must be developed, enforced, and continually reviewed and revised to ensure safe and orderly transportation of students. In addition to an annual bus inspection, the proper agencies should also conduct random bus inspections. Buses that transport students, especially preschool-aged students and/or students with disabilities, should be equipped appropriately. (1977, 2006)

STUDENT RIGHTS/CONCERNS

C-41. Student Rights and Responsibilities

The National Education Association believes that basic student rights include the right to safe and stable school environments; free inquiry and expression;

freedom of the press; due process; gender equity; freedom of association; freedom of peaceful assembly and petition; participation in the governance of the school, college, and university; freedom from discrimination; freedom from commercial exploitation, including the payment of subminimum wages; and equal educational opportunity.

The Association also believes that randomly searching students without reasonable suspicion is a violation of their Constitutional freedoms and is detrimental to school safety, restorative justice, student morale, instructional time, and nurturing learning environments.

The Association further believes that each basic student right carries with it a comparable responsibility. Student responsibilities include regular school attendance, conscientious effort in classroom work and assessments, and conformance to school rules and regulations that do not abrogate these rights. Students share with the administration and faculty a responsibility to develop a climate within the school that is conducive to wholesome learning and living. No student has the right to interfere with the education of other students. It is the responsibility of each student to respect the rights of each person involved in the educational process.

The Association believes that in order to protect the safety of students it is necessary to protect the confidentiality of student information and data. The Association opposes the collection and dissemination of student data by any external organization, company,

or institution without the express written consent of the student and/or parent/guardian.

The Association also believes that student rights must be safeguarded when students are involved in commercial premium campaigns and fundraising activities. (1969, 2018)

C-42. Optimizing Students' Time To Learn

The National Education Association believes that time to learn is essential in promoting optimum success in the schools.

The Association also believes that—

a. Student absences from school have adverse effects on program continuity, academic success, learning, and mastery by the student. The Association urges its affiliates to work with school districts, parent groups, other appropriate community groups, and public agencies to develop programs to reduce student absences.

b. Excessive or unusual working hours are detrimental to a student's attention span, academic success, and learning. The child labor laws, as structured by the Fair Labor Standards Act, must be monitored, enforced, and strengthened by local, state, and national governing bodies. (1979, 2007)

C-43. Media, Games, Products, and Children

The National Education Association believes that children are an especially vulnerable and easily exploited audience who must be protected from exposure to violence, prejudice, sexual content, and stereotyping by mass media, the

Internet, and products that are accessible to children.

The Association is committed to working cooperatively with media producers, advertisers, and manufacturers in developing products that protect the interests of children. The Association encourages the producers of mass media to select and use age-appropriate subject matter in their products targeted at children. The Association also encourages all radio and television programming executives, when determining the appropriateness of program subject matter and the development of broadcasting schedules, to consider children's ages. The Association further encourages advertisers and media professionals to use standard grammar and correct spelling and to refrain from the use of stereotypical and/or discriminatory terminology and profanity.

The Association encourages the producers of games and toys to make explicit to consumers, prior to purchase, the nature of a product's content through specific labeling. The Association also believes that regulations restricting the purchase of games and toys based on age appropriateness should be developed and enforced. The Association deplors exposing children as consumer-test groups to violent interactive games and products in order for manufacturers to determine how to increase or refine the violent content for the express purpose of increasing sales.

The Association further believes that, through media literacy education, education employees, parents/guardians, and children must become critical users of mass media, the Internet, and

other products accessible to children. The Association also encourages its affiliates to establish media study committees to monitor media activities and promote positive educational programming. (1969, 2015)

C-44. Student Use of Electronic Social Media

The National Education Association recognizes the popularity and accessibility of electronic social media, including personal websites, blogs, text messages and social networking sites. The Association believes that students should be informed of the possible dangers of posting personal information electronically. Students should be encouraged to report incidents of cyberbullying and other inappropriate communications received using electronic social media. (2010)

C-45. Extracurricular Participation

The National Education Association believes that the successful completion of an academic program is the first priority for all students.

The Association also believes that all schools, colleges, universities, and parents/guardians must accept their educational responsibilities to student athletes and participants in other extracurricular activities. These students should not be exploited for economic and/or personal gain.

The Association further believes that there should be fair and equitable eligibility requirements for student participation and student progress should be monitored frequently. (1984, 2000)

C-46. Gender Equity in Athletic Programs

The National Education Association believes that at all educational levels female and male students must have equal opportunity to participate in athletic programs.

The Association urges that athletic funds for facilities, equipment, and remuneration of staff be allocated equally between female and male programs. (1974, 1993)

D. PROMOTE PROFESSIONAL EXCELLENCE AMONG EDUCATORS

PROFESSIONAL PREPARATION

D-1. The Teaching Profession

The National Education Association believes that the teaching profession is a cornerstone of society.

The goal of the profession must be to provide the highest quality of education to all students. Therefore, the profession must be composed of individuals meeting the highest standards which are established, maintained, and governed by members of the profession and must apply to recruitment, teacher preparation, induction, professional development, evaluation, practice, and accountability. Members of the teaching profession must assume leadership roles and must have the time, resources, and decision-making authority to provide the highest quality of learning for each student.

A quality teacher—

a. Designs and facilitates instruction that incorporates the students'

developmental levels, skills, and interests with content knowledge

b. Develops collaborative relationships and partners with colleagues, students, families, and communities focused on meaningful and deep learning

c. Provides leadership and advocacy for students, quality education, and the education profession

d. Demonstrates in-depth content and professional knowledge

e. Participates in ongoing professional learning as an individual and within the professional learning community

f. Utilizes multiple and varied forms of assessments and student data to inform instruction, assess student learning, and drive school improvement efforts

g. Establishes environments conducive to effective teaching and learning

h. Integrates cultural competence and an understanding of the diversity of students and communities into teaching practice to enhance student learning

i. Utilizes professional practices that recognize education as vital to strengthening our society and building respect for the worth, dignity and equality of every individual

j. Strives to overcome the internal and external barriers that impact student learning. (1998, 2016)

D-2. Teacher Preparation Programs: Recruitment and Promotion of the Field

The National Education Association believes that strong programs of teacher recruitment are necessary to maintain and enhance the teaching profession. The

Association and its state and local affiliates should promote and support the establishment of organizations involving students of all ages interested in the field of education as a profession and encourage members to serve as advisers. Such programs should emphasize the recruitment of underrepresented candidates, should include a policy of affirmative recruitment, and should encourage incoming teachers to engage in the work of the Association. Preteaching programs and recruitment efforts should be developed at high schools and community/junior colleges in conjunction with institutions of higher education with teacher preparation programs. These efforts should include the active participation of practicing preK through adult education teachers.

The Association also believes that individuals interested in teaching as a career should attend institutions accredited by the Council for the Accreditation of Educator Preparation (CAEP). Counselors and advisers should inform students of the advantages of attending CAEP-accredited institutions.

Federally financed loan and grant programs should be established to encourage students to become professional educators. Progressive forgiveness of the loan should be based upon the equivalent amount of professional service.

Grants should be secured from both public and private sources to assist students planning to pursue a career in education. (1990, 2017)

D-3. Teacher Preparation for Education Support Professionals

The National Education Association believes that education support professionals are an integral part of the student's learning process and, therefore, would make excellent candidates for teacher preparation programs.

The Association also believes that affiliates should support programs, resources, and funding to assist education support professionals who wish to fulfill the requirements necessary to become licensed classroom teachers.

The Association encourages licensed colleagues to act as a support system for such programs. (1999, 2017)

D-4. Teacher Preparation Programs: Admissions

The National Education Association believes that requirements for admission into teacher preparation programs must be based upon standards established and maintained by the profession. These requirements must be rigorous yet flexible enough to allow admittance to those who demonstrate potential for effective practice. The requirements and the selection process must be nondiscriminatory.

The Association also believes that admission to teacher preparation programs should be based on multiple considerations, such as recommendations of faculty, grade-point average, personal interviews, portfolio reviews, and recommendations of persons in related fields. Standardized achievement test scores must not be the sole basis for admission.

The Association urges appropriate state agencies to monitor projected needs by certification areas and to inform teacher preparation institutions of those needs on a continuing basis. Teacher preparation institutions should counsel and prepare prospective teachers in numbers consistent with projected needs. (1970, 2000)

D-5. Teacher Preparation Programs: Affiliate Participation

The National Education Association believes that its affiliates and members should be involved in teacher education preparation and accreditation at the local, state, and national levels. The Association also believes that its affiliates and licensed educators with content-specific teaching experience should participate at the college/university level in the design, implementation, and improvement of teacher education programs. (1970, 2001)

D-6. Teacher Preparation Programs: Content and Evaluation

The National Education Association believes that teacher preparation programs must—

a. Involve all stakeholders in the design, implementation, evaluation, and improvement of teacher preparation programs. These stakeholders include licensed preK through adult education teachers and teacher educators who are practicing in their field of expertise and demonstrate practical knowledge of schools and classroom teaching as well as students preparing to teach

b. Include tests, reports, student teaching, portfolio reviews, and other measures of performance designed to assess

progress in acquiring the knowledge and skills necessary for effective teaching

c. Require courses in the liberal arts, subject or grade-level specialty, reading, methodologies for the instruction of students with limited English proficiency, and professional studies that include learning theories, curriculum design, classroom management, behavior management, discipline, student assessment, school accountability, school law, and teaching techniques

d. Include instructional content and experience that address our multicultural, multi-ethnic diversity, recognize the contributions of ethnic and other minorities, and provide strategies and techniques for teaching and interacting with culturally diverse students

e. Include instructional content and experiences that address how economic and/or housing status affect a child's readiness and ability to learn and function in a school setting and that provide specific techniques for teachers who teach children of poverty

f. Engage students in identifying and addressing internal and external biases

g. Include instructional content and experience in research and information skills, group processes, shared decision making, strategic planning, the dynamics of intergroup communications, peace and conflict resolution, human growth and development, the changing role of the family, exceptional behaviors, and human relations

h. Provide a variety of field experiences, including the appropriate use of technology for managing and advancing

instruction, throughout the preparation program, culminating in clinical practice

i. Include accurate instructional content on the evolution of professional teacher organizations and the advances in the areas of job contracts, salary schedules, benefit programs, and working conditions

j. Include instruction and practical experiences in the processes, strategies, realities, responsibilities, and challenges of shared decision making, problem-solving, and strategic planning

k. Include instruction in educational programs of all special education areas recognized by federal law

l. Provide access to professional and preprofessional organizations related to the education profession and areas of certification

m. Provide teacher candidates with resources and practice opportunities to prepare for performance assessments for licensure/certification

n. Promote involvement in an NEA Aspiring Educator Program local chapter to increase opportunities for community outreach, professional development, and political action

o. Be evaluated by the Council for the Accreditation of Educator Preparation (CAEP) and funded at a level that ensures accreditation is achieved and maintained

p. Use multiple measures to determine teacher readiness, with evidence and feedback from program faculty and cooperating teachers. (1970, 2018)

D-7. Teacher Preparation Programs: Clinical Practice

The National Education Association believes that clinical practice is essential to provide prospective teachers with the experiences necessary to enter the profession and be prepared to teach. Clinical practice contributes to enhanced student learning by fostering the development of a reflective practitioner.

The Association also believes that clinical practice should include a supervised student teaching experience/internship and a post-hiring residency of one year for a prospective teacher to achieve full licensure. Clinical practice provides formal support, instruction, and guidance by a faculty member in a teacher preparation program and by an experienced, licensed preK through 12 teacher in the same field of practice.

The Association further believes that prospective teachers completing clinical practice should demonstrate—

a. Comprehensive understanding of the central concepts and structure of the disciplines that they teach

b. Knowledge of and ability to provide differentiated learning opportunities that support the intellectual, social, physical, and personal development of individual students

c. A variety of instructional strategies that encourage students to develop critical thinking skills, problem-solving techniques, positive social interaction, and active engagement in learning

d. Ability to plan instructional strategies based upon knowledge of the subject matter, the students, the community, and the curriculum goals

e. Effective use of formal and informal assessment strategies to evaluate and ensure the continuous intellectual, social, physical, and personal development of individual students

f. Use of active inquiry and collaboration between and among colleagues.

The Association believes that clinical practice experiences provide opportunities to establish essential relationships with other education employees, parents/guardians, and agencies in the community to support students' learning and well-being. (1998, 2018)

D-8. Hiring Policies and Practices for Teaching Positions

The National Education Association believes that nondiscriminatory hiring policies and practices that actively recruit a highly qualified, diverse teaching staff provide the highest quality of education for students.

The Association also believes that candidates for teaching positions must have completed a teacher education program meeting the Council for the Accreditation of Educator Preparation (CAEP) standards and be licensed in the field of the specific teaching assignment. Selection criteria for all teaching positions must be based on the needs of the students and faculty, the goals of the school district, and the philosophy of the school.

The Association further believes that teachers must have an active role in the development of selection criteria, job descriptions, and interview instruments, and must participate in the interview and selection process. (1999, 2016)

D-9. Teacher Induction

The National Education Association believes that teacher induction is an integral part of an ongoing systemic approach to examining teaching in relation to student learning. It facilitates the transition of new teachers into the profession, promotes the retention of successful teachers, and provides a system of support for veteran teachers experiencing a change in grade level, type of assignments, job site, or cultural environment. The Association also believes that an effective induction process is based upon exemplary teaching practices, an understanding of adult and student learning, and a professional environment that encourages collaboration and inquiry through formal and informal systems of collegial support.

The Association further believes that the induction process includes critical analysis and cognitive and reflective activities that support the development of exemplary teaching practices and enhances professional development. The induction process for new teachers must be mandatory, be at least two years in duration, and include a mentoring program. The induction process for veteran teachers must be flexible and provide support based upon changes in their professional assignments.

The Association encourages its affiliates to be involved in the development of standards for teacher induction and in the design and implementation of the process. (1999, 2014)

D-10. Mentor Programs

The National Education Association believes that mentor programs are a means of enhancing the professional expertise of

employees and retaining quality educators. The Association also believes that the planning, implementation, and evaluation of such programs must be negotiated or cooperatively developed and maintained by the school district and the local affiliate.

The Association further believes that the duties and responsibilities of all parties must be clearly defined and uniformly administered. Mentors must be selected through a defined process with articulated criteria, be properly trained and compensated, and be provided with adequate time to fulfill their responsibilities. The state or local authority has the obligation to provide hold-harmless protection.

The Association believes that any documentation that results from the mentoring process must be confidential and the sole property of the person mentored and must not be included in the participant's personnel file. The Association also believes that any verbal conversations that result from the mentoring process must also remain confidential. (1988, 2004)

D-11. Educator Career Paths

The National Education Association believes that an educator's primary responsibility is student learning and that leadership by educators is essential to serving the needs of students, schools, and the education profession. The development of well-designed career paths can promote and nurture effective instruction. Career paths should—

a. Be developed through collective bargaining or in nonbargaining jurisdictions be developed collaboratively by Association members and local boards

b. Be adequately funded and sustainable

c. Be voluntary

d. Be fair and equitable with transparent criteria, based on professional standards

e. Include compensation that recognizes additional responsibilities, knowledge, and/or skills

f. Include ongoing professional development

g. Allow educators to move between paths without penalty and support these transitions with programs, resources, and funding wherever possible

h. Contain a comprehensive evaluation system that includes an appeal procedure. (2012, 2016)

D-12. Peer Assistance Programs and Peer Assistance and Review Programs

The National Education Association believes that high standards within the teaching profession and continuous improvement in professional practice are cornerstones of the profession. Some local affiliates may conclude that, under certain circumstances, a peer assistance or a peer assistance and review program is an appropriate mechanism for achieving these objectives.

The primary purpose of any such program should be to provide "assistance" to improve professional practice, retain promising teachers, and build professional knowledge to improve student success. A local affiliate may, at its option, also decide to include a "review" component in the program involving the evaluation

of performance. If a local affiliate takes either position, the program should—

a. Be developed through collective bargaining or through a joint association/school district agreement in nonbargaining states

b. Be governed by a board composed of an equal number or a majority of representatives appointed by the local affiliate

c. Be supported by stable and sustainable funding

d. Acknowledge that the school district makes the final decision to retain or seek nonrenewal or termination, but that recommendations forwarded by the joint governing body are routinely accepted and acted upon by the district

e. Ensure that only teachers who are deemed by their peers to be highly skilled practitioners are selected for the role of consulting teacher, that the consulting teacher's area of expertise is the same as or closely related to that of the participating teacher, and that the consulting teacher is chosen by the program governing bodies

f. Seek consulting teachers who reflect the diverse population of the teaching staff

g. Provide that consulting teachers are properly compensated and provided adequate time to fulfill their responsibilities

h. Provide that consulting teachers receive extensive and ongoing training in mentoring/coaching skills, district initiatives and resources, and current education instructional methods

i. Establish guidelines for the referral of teachers as well as safeguards to prevent unwarranted referrals and to allow participating teachers the selection and/

or approval of their assignment to a consulting teacher

j. Establish and convey to all consulting and participating teachers clear rules on allowable uses of documents, products, and communications arising from the program

k. Require extensive documentation based on ongoing assessments of each participant

l. Require that rigorous and extensive assistance be provided over an appropriate period of time to help the participating teacher attain the requisite standard of proficiency before any effort is made to counsel the participating teacher into alternative career choices either within or outside the education profession or a recommendation to initiate nonrenewal or termination proceedings is issued

m. Ensure due process protection and duty of fair representation procedures

n. Guarantee that participating teachers, consulting teachers, and teachers who sit on governing bodies do not lose their Association membership or bargaining unit status by virtue of their participation in the program. (1997, 2012)

D-13. Administrator Preparation

The National Education Association believes that administrators are integral to a safe, supportive, and instructionally excellent learning community. Administrator preparation programs should recruit individuals meeting the highest standards with at least five years of full-time educational experience and a student-centered educational philosophy. Programs should include educationally

significant clinical experience and should prepare leaders to—

- Collaboratively steward a shared vision
- Use data effectively to promote sustainable school improvement
- Efficiently manage resources
- Develop capacity for distributed leadership and equitable leadership
- Build and maintain family and community partnerships
- Act with integrity and fairness
- Promote social justice
- Advocate for schools, students, families, and caregivers
- Understand the moral and ethical consequences of decisions in the school community
- Foster a collaborative school culture.

These programs should meet standards established, governed, and maintained by members of the profession. (1985, 2018)

APPROPRIATE STAFFING

D-14. Supervision of Extracurricular Activities

The National Education Association believes that extracurricular activities are an important part of the public school experience. Education institutions should adopt policies, standards, and guidelines for the staffing and hiring of qualified extracurricular personnel, providing them with ongoing training. Qualified education employees must be given the opportunity of first acceptance of paid positions. (1994, 2014)

PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT

D-15. Professional Development for Education Professionals

The National Education Association believes that continuous professional development is required for education professionals to achieve and maintain the highest standards of student learning and professional practice. The Association also believes that professional development should—

- a. Be based upon clearly articulated goals reached by consensus of the school community
- b. Be designed, directed by, and differentiated to meet the needs of affected professionals at each site
- c. Support education professionals in meeting the needs of students
- d. Be incorporated into and aligned with (not added to) professional work expectations
- e. Be standards-referenced and incorporate effective practice, relevant data, and current research
- f. Be supported by adequate resources
- g. Be career-long, rigorous, and sustained
- h. Stimulate intellectual development and leadership capacity
- i. Balance individual priorities with the needs of the school and the district
- j. Be modified in response to feedback from ongoing assessments and participants' evaluations
- k. Preserve regular planning time for teachers
- l. Provide—

- training and ongoing support for the implementation of new and expanded programs/skills

- training and ongoing support in the development of new and revised curricula and instructional strategies

- time during the regular work day and work year for inquiry, research, reflection, and collaboration

- time for individual and collaborative study of student data to improve student learning

- opportunities for mentoring/peer coaching with colleagues on an ongoing basis

- a depth of subject matter knowledge and a greater understanding of the impact of culture, gender, and learning styles

- opportunities to assume new roles and career paths, including leadership positions

- flexibility for collaboration of community partners with a variety of resources such as university-school partnerships, professional development schools, exchange programs, professional development resource centers, and cultural and business resources

- opportunities for training by licensed health professionals in basic emergency lifesaving techniques, including CPR, AEDs, epinephrine injections, opioid antagonist medications (such as Narcan), and seizure management

- training and ongoing support for the use of technology as an instructional tool. (1976, 2018)

D-16. Professional Development for Education Support Professionals

The National Education Association believes that continuous professional development is required for education support professionals to achieve and maintain the highest standards of professional practice in order to meet the needs of the whole student. Professional development and continuing education serve as catalysts to recruit, retain, and promote qualified education support professionals. Professional development for education support professionals should be fully funded and participants must be fully compensated to attend the trainings.

Professional development should—

- a. Be offered to both full-time and part-time education support professionals

- b. Be designed, directed, and differentiated to meet the needs of affected professionals at each site

- c. Ensure that education support professionals have a decisive voice at every stage of the planning, implementation, evaluation, and modification

- d. Be ongoing throughout the school year and made available by both the states and school districts or through community partners such as community colleges, cultural institutions, and business resources

- e. Be offered during regular work hours (on designated school or district professional development days) or compensated when offered outside of regular work hours

- f. Be incorporated into and aligned with (not added to) professional work expectations

g. Support education support professionals in meeting the needs of the whole student

h. Be standards-referenced and incorporate effective practices, relevant data, and current research

i. Be supported by adequate resources

j. Be relevant

k. Stimulate intellectual development and leadership capacity

l. Balance individual career goals with the needs of the school and district

m. Provide—

- Training and ongoing support for the use of technology

- Opportunities to assume new roles and career paths, including leadership positions

- Opportunities for training by licensed health professionals in basic emergency lifesaving techniques, including CPR, AEDS, epinephrine injections, opioid antagonist medications (such as Narcan), and seizure management. (1998, 2018)

D-17. Professional Development Resource Services

The National Education Association believes that professional development resource services provide an opportunity for education employees to share resources, experiences, and ideas for professional growth. The Association also believes that these services should be established, funded, and accessible to all education employees. The Association further believes that members from local affiliates should actively participate in the development and implementation of these services. (1982, 2016)

COMPETENCY

D-18. Professional Development in Behavior Management, Discipline, Order, and Safety

The National Education Association believes that behavior management, discipline, order, and safety in schools and school districts are essential to ensure student success. The Association also believes that all education employees must be provided professional development in behavior management, discipline, conflict resolution, safety plans and emergency procedures, emergency lifesaving techniques, and crisis management. (1994, 2000)

D-19. Neurological Disorder Awareness

The National Education Association believes in the establishment of programs that will increase education employee awareness of neurological disorders and symptoms that affect student learning. Qualified health professionals should be cooperatively involved in these programs. (1987, 1999)

D-20. Teacher Exchange Programs

The National Education Association believes that teachers and students benefit when teachers participate in teacher exchange programs. Voluntary teacher exchange programs should be cooperatively established with governing boards to offer such programs within and among the states, schools of federal agencies within and outside the United States, and agencies abroad. (1974, 1997)

D-21. Education Employee Evaluation[†]

The National Education Association believes that formal performance-based evaluations must include formative evaluation components in order to assure the competency of all education employees in their respective fields.

Effective evaluation procedures supported by professional development programs will enable all education employees to be informed in their areas of specialization. Such procedures, with sufficient resources, can help ensure job competency, identify professional growth goals, and provide options for achieving these goals.

The Association also believes that evaluations of teachers must be comprehensive, based on multiple indicators providing teachers with timely feedback and support to enhance their practice. Components of effective evaluation must include indicators of teacher practice, teacher contribution and growth, and contribution to student learning, growth, and development. High quality, developmentally appropriate teacher-selected assessments that provide valid, reliable, timely, and relevant information regarding student learning, growth, and/or development may be used as an indicator for quality, formative evaluation. Standardized tests, even if deemed valid and reliable, must not be used to support any employment action against a teacher

[†] See the Policy Statement on Teacher Evaluation and Accountability adopted by the 2011 Representative Assembly, which sets forth the Association's full position dealing with this subject.

and may not be used to determine any part of an educator's evaluation.

Following an evaluation, a teacher should be provided with clear notice of any areas of suggested growth and an improvement plan should be developed by the teacher, local association, and employer. After completing the improvement plan, the teacher should then be formally reevaluated. If dismissal proceedings based on an unsatisfactory evaluation rating are warranted, the teacher must be guaranteed the right to due process. Such proceedings must be implemented by administrators/evaluators who are properly trained and held accountable for appropriate and fair evaluation systems. An administrator must complete evaluations in accordance with the timeframe prescribed by laws, contracts, agreements, and memoranda of understanding. An administrator's failure to complete an evaluation must not negatively impact an education employee.

The Association further believes that classroom teachers, without fear of discipline or negative evaluation, must be given the discretion to modify the pace of predetermined progress rates, dictated pacing guides, and mandated scripted lesson pacing charts.

The evaluation procedure should be collectively bargained and/or cooperatively developed and maintained in conjunction with representatives selected by the local affiliate and should include—

- a. Clear performance expectations that can be objectively assessed and are specific to the job description

b. Regular observation of job performance with advance notice and discussion of evaluation visits and a timely consultation after each visit

c. A written evaluation report to be provided to the person being evaluated

d. Opportunity for a written response prior to the placement of the evaluation in the personnel file

e. An employee improvement plan that will not interfere with any earned pay increase or longevity credit

f. A provision for an alternative evaluator and/or an opportunity for an alternative evaluation report to ensure a fair and unbiased evaluation of the education employee

g. An unbiased appeals process with an evidentiary hearing under oath.

The Association believes that procedures for evaluation of administrators should include evaluations by education employees who are directly supervised by them.

By participating in an evaluation process, an education employee shall not waive his or her right to due process in any subsequent contractual or legal proceeding. (1969, 2017)

D-22. Competency Testing of Licensed Teachers

The National Education Association believes that competency testing must not be used as a condition of employment, license retention, evaluation, placement, ranking, or promotion of licensed teachers. (1969, 2000)

D-23. Evaluation and Promotion in Higher Education

The National Education Association affirms the importance of teaching in institutions of higher education and believes that research and publication should not be the only criteria on which higher education faculty are evaluated and/or promoted.

The Association also believes that its higher education members must be allowed to determine through the collective bargaining process the methods by which they are evaluated and promoted.

The Association further believes that in order to maintain high standards throughout higher education, administrators must undergo individual, periodic, and regular evaluation. The evaluation process must include input from a broad spectrum of the college/university community in order to provide a balance of perspective and evaluation effectiveness. (1986, 2006)

D-24. Promote the Retention of Experienced Education Professionals

The National Education Association believes that experienced education professionals are valuable resources in the promotion of educational excellence. Experienced education professionals should be encouraged to remain in or return to the education profession through strategies consistent with Association policies, including enhanced salaries, benefits, professional compensation for additional duties beyond the established school day/year, a supportive and respectful work environment, a reasonable

workload, a secure pension, and retirement packages that reward extended years of service. (2001, 2017)

E. GAIN RECOGNITION OF THE BASIC IMPORTANCE OF THE TEACHER IN THE LEARNING PROCESS AND OTHER EMPLOYEES IN THE EDUCATIONAL EFFORT

ACADEMIC FREEDOM

E-1. Instructional Excellence

The National Education Association believes that to achieve and maintain instructional excellence there must be continual improvement in the education process. The Association also believes that educators' expertise is critical in evaluating the needs of individual students when addressing state standards. The Association further believes that teachers have the primary responsibility for instructional excellence and must have the primary authority to recommend improvements in instruction through a democratic decision-making process. The Association believes all education employees should support high standards for instructional excellence and contribute to the continual improvement of education. The Association also believes that no single program can meet the needs of every student. Mandated programs, such as scripted learning programs and pacing charts, restrict the ability of teachers to make decisions for appropriate, meaningful instruction in their classrooms. The Association recommends that education employees collaborate in the

research, development, and field testing of new instructional methods and materials. (1969, 2018)

E-2. Educator-Led Schools

The National Education Association believes that educator leadership is a means to fulfilling the promise of public education. Sharing leadership more fully would concentrate a broader range of expertise and skill in leadership, while also distributing responsibility for student success more equitably among those who educate our children. In addition, shared leadership can create a more democratic school environment in which there is broad engagement in problem solving and decision making, engaging the Association in student-centered educational quality and helping to prepare a new generation of school leaders.

Careful planning, comprehensive training, and full funding are key components of any successful educator-led school model. A collaborative model of democratic leadership—educator-led, educator-voice, stakeholder-led, union-led, or other configuration—should be selected. This selection should be based on the school's purpose with the active involvement of the site's employees and of the local/state affiliate.

Local collective bargaining agreements and other negotiated contracts are essential and should not be dismissed or abandoned. Engaging with the Association in developing a model that respects the contract is essential.

Development of a comprehensive professional development plan—including

organizational development and leadership skills—is essential for the successful transition to an educator-led school.

Equitable funding and adequate support are keys to the success of democratic model schools. Educators and their associations must demand these supports and resources as essential to the development of school models that will support and improve student learning. (2014)

E-3. Time To Teach

The National Education Association believes that “time to teach” refers not only to those hours during which an educator is actually teaching but also applies to those conditions that contribute to the student-teacher relationship. These include a reasonable, carefully defined work load, a duty-free lunch period, an office in which to work, access to telephones, adequate and appropriate office equipment, access to technology, freedom from interruptions during instructional time, sufficient unencumbered planning time, time to evaluate student progress, time for implementation of federal and state legislative requirements, and elimination of the noninstructional tasks required of a teacher.

The Association also believes that, at all levels and in all disciplines, additional common planning time should be provided during the student day for employees to meet for such purposes as, but not limited to, planning interdisciplinary activities/units, team planning time, and coordinating with special education and with support professionals.

The Association recognizes that accountability requires reporting on the

uses of funding derived from federal, state, and local education programs. The Association further believes, however, that in order for the classroom educator to spend adequate time on instructional duties, the paperwork burden on the practitioner must be reduced and held to an absolute minimum.

The Association believes that educators need the freedom and flexibility to schedule time and design programs to meet the needs of students. (1969, 2007)

E-4. Selection and Challenges of Materials and Teaching Techniques

The National Education Association believes that democratic values can best be transmitted in an atmosphere that does not restrain free inquiry and learning. The Association also believes that quality teaching depends on the freedom to select materials and techniques. Teachers and school library media specialists must have the right to select and use materials and techniques without censorship or legislative interference. States, school districts, and educational institutions must include teachers and faculty as full voting members on textbook and curriculum review and adoption committees. Participation must be voluntary and compensated.

The Association deplores prepublication censorship, book-burning crusades, and attempts to ban books from school library media centers and school curricula. Challenges to the choice of instructional materials and techniques must be orderly and objective, under procedures mutually adopted by professional associations and

school governing boards.

Materials in all subject areas should—

- a. Include strategies that encourage student interaction
- b. Be developmentally appropriate
- c. Include appropriate accommodations and modifications for students with special needs
- d. Be free from stereotypes
- e. Address divergent points of view
- f. Contain sufficient activities to teach the concepts
- g. Provide for the evaluation of higher level thinking
- h. Be historically and factually accurate
- i. Be inclusive of all ethnic groups.

Instructional materials and equipment must be provided in sufficient variety and quantity to serve all students. (1969, 2010)

E-5. Development of Curriculum

The National Education Association believes that to provide the highest quality of education to all students, educators must be the primary voice in the planning, development, implementation, monitoring, and refinement of curricula.

The Association also believes that careful consideration must be given to the curriculum in regard to—

- a. Inclusion of lifelong learning skills
- b. Student academic standards
- c. Alignment of curriculum with standards
- d. Unwarranted duplication of content
- e. Prevention of content gaps and biases
- f. Content overload
- g. Developmentally appropriate content

h. Appropriate accommodations and modifications for students with special needs

- i. Integration of disciplines
- j. Cultural competency.

The Association further believes that educators must have an active role in the establishment of procedures for the planning, development, implementation, monitoring, and refinement of curricula. To that end, professional time and training must be provided. (2003, 2015)

E-6. Development of Materials

The National Education Association believes that public school teachers and postsecondary faculty should be involved in the development and field testing of all educational materials offered for adoption or purchase by public school districts and educational institutions. Materials in all subject areas should include strategies that encourage student interaction, be developmentally appropriate, include appropriate accommodations and modifications for students with special needs, be free of stereotypes, address divergent points of view, contain sufficient activities to teach the concepts, and provide for the evaluation of higher level thinking skills.

The Association also believes that requiring the use of electronic curriculum mapping and lesson planning software via district networks and the Internet should not impose additional time burdens on teachers, and must be accompanied by adequate training and compensation. Adoption of such practices should be a collaborative effort among teachers, administrators, and local boards of education.

Where school districts and educational institutions involve teachers and faculty in the development of any educational materials, participation should be voluntary and compensated. (1984, 2006)

E-7. Cultural Diversity in Instructional Materials

The National Education Association believes that educational materials and activities should accurately portray the influences and contributions of ethnic and other minorities, women, and world religions. A diverse group of educators must be involved in selecting educational materials and in preparing educators for their use.

The Association recognizes that additional instructional materials chosen for classrooms and libraries may rightfully contain a number of points of view to allow students to become familiar with the attitudes and recommendations from various segments of the literary world.

The Association acknowledges that many contemporary texts related to these groups do not portray realistically their importance and could convey a negative self-concept to students in these groups.

The Association also believes that educators and governing boards should adopt and use textbooks and other educational materials in all subject areas that accurately portray the contributions of ethnic and other minorities, women, and world religions. (1969, 2018)

E-8. Academic and Professional Freedom

The National Education Association believes that academic freedom is essential

to the teaching profession. Academic freedom includes the rights of teachers and learners to explore and discuss divergent points of view. Controversial issues should be a part of the instructional program when, in the judgment of the professional staff, the issues are appropriate to the curriculum and to the maturity level of the student. A teacher shall not be fired, transferred, reassigned, removed from his or her position, or disciplined for refusing to suppress the free expression rights of students.

The Association also believes that professional freedom is essential to the teaching profession. Professional freedom includes the teachers' right to evaluate, criticize, and/or advocate their personal point of view concerning the policies and programs of the schools. Furthermore, teachers must be free to depart from mandated scripted learning programs, pacing charts, and classroom assessments without prejudice or punishment. Teachers also have the right to assist colleagues when their academic or professional freedoms are violated.

The Association further believes that legislation and regulations that mandate or permit the teaching of religious doctrines and/or groups that promote anti-public education agendas violate both student and teacher rights. The Association urges its affiliates to seek repeal of these mandates where they exist. (2002, 2009)

E-9. Professional Discretion in the Classroom

The National Education Association believes that daily contact with students as well as professional accountability place

classroom teachers in the best position to address the educational needs of students.

The Association also believes that teachers are best suited to develop and deliver appropriate instructional programs and classroom assessments that are consistent with state curriculum standards. The Association further believes that direct observation of students and analysis of data by the classroom teacher must guide instructional decisions without fear of reprisal.

The Association believes that, while programs focusing on scripted learning and pacing charts can serve as frames of reference, it is still incumbent on the classroom teacher to evaluate the efficacy of all instructional programs and classroom assessments and to modify them when necessary in order to address the needs and facilitate the success of each student. Educational materials and resources should not replace or serve as a substitute for the teacher in the delivery of instruction. (2006, 2016)

E-10. Intellectual Property and Access to Copyrighted Materials

The National Education Association believes that education employees should own the copyright to materials they create in the course of their employment. Ownership rights of education employees who create copyrightable materials should not prevent education employees from making appropriate use of such materials in providing educational services to their students. Employees should have the right to display, reproduce, and distribute copyrighted materials for educational purposes.

The Association also believes that students should own the copyright to materials they create in the course of their studies and additionally, in the case of graduate students, to materials they create while working as teaching or research assistants. (1969, 2017)

E-11. Education Support Professionals in the Learning Environment

The National Education Association believes that all education employees are essential to the learning environment. The Association recognizes that education support professionals are positive role models who enhance the education process.

The Association also believes that the retention of education support professionals must be encouraged and is vital to keeping strong and effective public schools. (1990, 2014)

E-12. Impact of Federal and State Legislative Mandates

The National Education Association believes that federal and state mandates regarding school programs should be broad guidelines and be fully funded without basing funding on student achievement and/or educator evaluation. The mandates and their evaluations should be established and assessed in collaboration with the Association and its state and local affiliates, and focus on the effect they have on students, education employees, school programs, and finances. (1979, 2016)

F. PROTECT THE RIGHTS OF EDUCATION EMPLOYEES AND ADVANCE THEIR INTERESTS AND WELFARE, AND PROMOTE, SUPPORT AND DEFEND PUBLIC EMPLOYEES' RIGHT TO COLLECTIVE BARGAINING

PAY EQUITY/COMPARABLE WORTH

F-1. Nondiscriminatory Personnel Policies/Affirmative Action[†]

The National Education Association believes that, except as otherwise provided below, personnel policies and practices must guarantee that no person be employed, retained, paid, dismissed, suspended, demoted, transferred, retired, or harassed because of race, color, national origin, cultural diversity, accent, religious beliefs, residence, physical disability, political activities, professional association activity, age, size, marital status, family relationship, gender, sexual orientation, gender identity, or perceived gender identity.

Affirmative action plans and procedures that encourage active recruitment and employment of ethnic minorities, women, persons with disabilities, and persons in underrepresented education categories should be developed and implemented in accordance with Association policy. Affirmative action plans and procedures that encourage active recruitment and employment of men

[†] See the Policy Statement on Affirmative Action adopted by the 1997 Representative Assembly, which sets forth the Association's full position dealing with this subject.

in underrepresented education categories should also be developed and implemented. It may be necessary therefore to give preference to men in recruitment, hiring, retention, and promotion policies to overcome past discrimination. (1969, 2016)

F-2. Pay Equity/Comparable Worth

The National Education Association believes that all workers should be paid on the basis of the requirements, skills, and worth of their jobs using nondiscriminatory practices.

The Association supports all efforts to attain accurate and unbiased forms of job evaluation and to raise the pay of those jobs that are presently undervalued. The "market value" means of establishing pay cannot be the final determinant of pay scales since it too frequently reflects the race and sex bias in our society.

The Association encourages efforts by education employees and others of the work force to gain salary levels appropriate to the skill, value, responsibility, and requirements of their jobs. (1982, 2015)

F-3. Tax Deductions for Professional Expenses

The National Education Association believes expenses incurred for professional development must be considered as necessary and ordinary and must be uniformly deductible, as an adjustment, from gross income in the computation of federal, state, and local income taxes. Deductible expenses should include, but not be limited to, expenses incurred relating to sabbatical leaves; educational travel for maintenance and improvement of

skills; an in-home office; education-related auto use; and, purchasing of teaching supplements and professional supplies, materials, and equipment. (1969, 2015)

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING PROCESS

F-4. Collective Bargaining Rights

The National Education Association believes that the attainment and exercise of collective bargaining rights are essential to the promotion of education employee and student needs in society. The Association demands that these rights be advocated where they are now abridged or denied and strengthened where they are now secured. (1980, 1993)

F-5. Collective Bargaining and Grievance Procedures

The National Education Association believes in the necessity of a public employees' federal collective bargaining law that will not weaken any state or local bargaining laws. The Association demands that federal, state, and local governing bodies bargain collectively with all public employees. The Association supports legislation that would prohibit the negotiating away of any public employee statutory benefit, right, or protection.

The Association also believes that local affiliates and governing boards must negotiate, in good faith, written master contracts. These contracts must include terms and conditions of employment and other matters of concern and include a provision for agency fee.

The Association further believes that local affiliates should determine the bargaining approach most appropriate for them. The Association also supports a local's decision to use an interest-based process as an option from a wide range of models for collective bargaining and/or dispute resolution.

Grievance procedures shall be provided in the master contract with definite steps to appeal the application or interpretation of the contract. Binding arbitration shall be a part of the grievance procedure.

The Association believes that binding arbitration and the right to strike must be an integral part of any collective bargaining process.

Coordinated bargaining by Association affiliates on a regional or statewide basis is an important component of collective bargaining.

The Association also believes that state affiliates should seek statutory penalties for governing boards that do not bargain in good faith. Further, state affiliates should seek statutory penalties for governing bodies that seek to rescind negotiated agreements by declarations of bankruptcy or by any other means. (1969, 1998)

F-6. Strikes

The National Education Association denounces the practice of keeping schools open during a strike.

The Association believes that when a picket line is established by the authorized bargaining unit, crossing it, whether physically or electronically, is strikebreaking and jeopardizes the welfare of education employees and the educational process.

The Association also believes that the chances of reaching voluntary agreement in good faith are reduced when one party to the negotiation process possesses the power to use the courts unilaterally against the other party.

The Association recommends that several procedures be used in resolution of impasse—such as mediation, fact finding, binding arbitration, political action, and strike—if conditions make it impossible to provide quality education. In the event of a strike by education employees, extracurricular and cocurricular activities must cease.

Appropriate educator preparation institutions should be notified that a strike is being conducted and urged not to cooperate in emergency licensing or placement practices that constitute strikebreaking. The Association condemns denial of credits to students working in the school for credit as part of an educator preparation or credential program who have honored a work stoppage. In the event of a strike at the school of placement, affiliates should work with colleges and universities of both student teachers and students in field placements to ensure that those students honoring the work stoppage will receive credit for previous service and assignments, and be provided an opportunity for a comparable alternative placement in order to complete all remaining preservice requirements.

The Association also condemns the use of *ex parte* injunction, jailing, setting of excessive bail, fines, firing of members, community service in lieu of other penalties, decertification of an organization as

the bargaining agent, loss of association rights, and revocation or suspension of tenure, licensure, and retirement benefits in school work stoppages.

The Association urges enactment and enforcement of statutes guaranteeing the rights of education employees when a work stoppage occurs, including the right to present their case to the state or courts, before back-to-work orders are issued.

The Association also urges its affiliates to establish practices and procedures to supply financial and emotional support as well as external and internal publicity for any local engaged in a strike. (1969, 2018)

BARGAINING ISSUES

F-7. Basic Contract Standards

The National Education Association believes that collective bargaining agreements between education employees, including part-time and temporary, and their employers should contain certain standard contractual concepts. The Association also believes that, in non-bargaining jurisdictions, these concepts should be incorporated into legislation, employer policy, and/or other sources that establish the terms and conditions of employment for education employees, including part-time and temporary. These concepts include—

- a. A grievance procedure that terminates with final and binding arbitration
- b. Just cause for any disciplinary action with guaranteed due process through final and binding arbitration and continuation of all employee rights, including full compensation and job security

c. A seniority list that is updated, published, and distributed annually

d. Layoff and recall based only on seniority as bargaining unit members, licensure/certification, and, to the extent legally permissible, affirmative action[†]

e. Employer-paid benefits, including but not limited to comprehensive health, life, dental, vision, and income protection insurance and employee assistance programs, that fully cover bargaining unit members, domestic partners, and their families

f. Membership in the association or the payment of a fair-share fee as a condition of employment

g. Required posting of all vacant or newly created positions along with the right of bargaining unit members to apply for these positions

h. Unassigned preparation, planning, and travel time as applicable for all members of the bargaining unit

i. Specified class size, teaching assignment, and job description

j. A duty-free lunch period of not less than 30 minutes for all members of the bargaining unit

k. Nondiscriminatory, fair, and equitable treatment of bargaining unit members

l. Contractually defined procedures for evaluation and promotion

m. Release time for Association business with full pay and benefits

n. Parental/child rearing leave for employees to provide care for natural or adopted children

o. Contractually defined procedures for ensuring education employee decision making in curriculum design and related instructional management and reporting systems

p. Time during the regular work day and work year for education employees to plan, engage in professional development, work on curriculum and assessment, evaluate and document student progress, mentor and be mentored, and provide professional leadership

q. Salary schedules that are equitable, regardless of the age level of the students being taught, and are based upon preparation, professional growth, and length of service, and that exclude any form of merit pay except in institutions of higher education where it has been bargained

r. Placement and advancement on the salary schedule based on qualifications and number of years of experience in the profession

s. Extracurricular and extra-duty assignments filled on a voluntary basis and compensated at no less than the employee's regular rate of pay

t. Protection from being required to participate in community service

u. Retirement benefits based on all income derived from school employment

v. Clearly defined bargaining unit membership

w. A guaranteed safe and healthy working environment, including a secured/lockable storage space for personal belongings

[†] See the Policy Statement on Affirmative Action adopted by the 1997 Representative Assembly, which sets forth the Association's full position dealing with this subject.

- x. The school calendar
- y. Protection from unilateral changes in terms or conditions of employment
- z. Provisions to define class loads, student contact hours, and contract hours for instructors who are involved in distance education, and to guarantee that technology and distance education are used to supplement, not supplant, employees
- aa. Insurance against loss of personal items located on school property in the event of a natural disaster. (1989, 2015)

F-8. Salaries and Other Compensation

The National Education Association believes that salary and other compensation structures for education employees are matters for collective bargaining. The Association also believes that any proposed or legislated salary and other compensation structure should not bypass or undermine the bargaining process or negotiated agreements. The Association further believes that, in nonbargaining jurisdictions, salary schedules should be incorporated into legislation, employer policy, and/or other sources that establish the terms and conditions of employment for education employees.

The Association believes that salary schedules should—

- a. Provide for entry-level salaries and career earnings comparable to those of other professions and occupations with similar preparation and responsibilities and be structured to provide compensation levels that encourage all educators to remain in the educational setting

- b. Be based on preparation, academic degrees, experience, professional growth, responsibilities, and full length of service

- c. Assure that initial placement and advancement on the salary schedule are nondiscriminatory

- d. Provide additional compensation for certification from the National Board for Professional Teaching Standards as well as other national certifications that meet rigorous and appropriate qualifying standards

- e. Provide and maintain structural integrity through the use of an index or percentage guide for experience increments and levels of academic preparation

- f. Assure that salary paid for summer employment, continuing education programs, extended contracts, conducting employee training or workshops, and extra duty is not less than the rate for regular pay

- g. Assure that salaries paid in early childhood, nontraditional, adult, and alternative programs are on par with salaries paid in traditional programs and that any personnel serving lower socioeconomic groups are not paid less than equivalent educational professionals providing similar service to higher socioeconomic groups

- h. Define “salary increase” to mean the exact monetary differential between the existing salary schedule and the proposed salary schedule—exclusive of incremental adjustments—and all basic benefits

- i. Provide at a minimum a living wage for education support professionals.

The Association opposes providing additional compensation to attract and/or retain education employees in hard-to-recruit positions.

The Association also believes that local affiliates can best promote the economic welfare of all education employees, regardless of source of funding, by following the salary standards developed at the state and national levels.

The Association further believes that performance pay schedules, such as merit pay or any other system of compensation based on an evaluation of an education employee's performance, are inappropriate.

The Association believes that its affiliates should seek the repeal of laws limiting maximum salaries and benefits for education employees.

The Association also believes that there should be no limit to the number of years of experience an education employee can transfer.

The Association further believes that, if school districts consolidate or separate, education employees should not lose their tenure or have their salary, benefits, or seniority reduced. (1969, 2016)

F-9. Additional/Enhanced Compensation Models

The National Education Association believes that the single salary schedule is the most transparent and equitable system for compensating education employees. The development of any additional/enhanced compensation system must include authentic representation and agreement from all stakeholders, especially those who will be directly affected by the plan. The design of such a system must be accomplished through the collective bargaining process; or in nonbargaining jurisdictions should

be incorporated into legislation, employer policy, and/or other sources that establish the terms and conditions of employment for education employees using input from all affected stakeholders. In nonbargaining units, the plan should be agreed to by a 75 percent vote of the membership.

The Association also believes that the goals of any additional compensation model should be to—

- a. Increase student learning opportunities
- b. Increase salaries and fairly compensate all education employees
- c. Contribute to improved professional practice, collaboration, and mentoring
- d. Promote quality staff development and training
- e. Attract and retain high-quality education employees
- f. Increase support for public education.

The Association further believes that any additional compensation model should—

- a. Be fully funded without reprioritizing existing resources
- b. Be funded in a sustainable manner
- c. Be based on best practice research
- d. Clearly define how one qualifies for the additional compensation
- e. Be accessible, on a voluntary basis, to all education employees
- f. Be maintained with the right to due process
- g. Relate to the school's educational objectives
- h. Provide leadership opportunities for members of all employee groups
- i. Be open to compensation for the acquisition of additional knowledge and skills

j. Be determined at the local level with involvement of those who will be directly affected.

The Association believes that additional/enhanced compensation models should not diminish the professional status of those education employees who do not receive the additional compensation or in any way suggest that such education employees are not qualified for the positions that they hold.

The Association also believes that compensation conditioned on student attendance and/or outcomes (such as test scores) would be inappropriate. Test scores may provide valuable information to teachers and schools that can be used to inform curriculum and instructional decisions.

The Association supports regular employee evaluations to provide information for professional growth, although the highly subjective nature of evaluations makes them inappropriate for additional/enhanced compensation decisions. (2001, 2011)

F-10. School Cancellation Policies and Compensation

The National Education Association believes the compensation of education employees should not be impacted by students' non-attendance days and/or digital instructional days due to unforeseen circumstances which limit an employee's days or hours. (2017)

F-11. Benefits

The National Education Association believes that benefit structures and costs to employees should be subject to

collective bargaining or, in nonbargaining jurisdictions, incorporated into legislation, employer policy, and/or other sources that establish the terms and conditions of employment. The Association also believes that all education employees should be eligible for benefits that include but are not limited to—

- a. Comprehensive insurance programs
 1. Health
 2. Dental
 3. Vision
 4. Hearing
 5. Life
 6. Legal
 7. Workers' compensation
 8. Long-term physical and mental disability
 9. Prescription drug
- b. Paid leaves
 1. Sick leave with unlimited accumulation
 2. Personal leave with unlimited accumulation
 3. Bereavement leave
 4. Parental leave, including adoption
 5. Family leave
 6. Dependent care leave
 7. Sabbatical leave
 8. Professional leave
 9. Association leave
 10. Religious leave
 11. Vacation time
- c. Additional remuneration
 1. Severance pay
 2. Tuition reimbursement
 3. Retirement compensation
 4. Unemployment compensation
 5. Benefit extension for laid-off employees

d. Personal assistance

1. Personal assault protection, and in the event of assault, counseling services and leave that is not subject to sick or personal leave

2. Employee assistance program

3. Reimbursement for damages to or loss of personal property at work site

4. Child care and pre-school education

5. An opportunity to participate in a cafeteria-type plan or plan authorized by Section 125 of the U.S. Federal Tax Code

The Association further believes that education employees and their spouses, domestic partners, and/or dependents should have equal access to all benefits applicable to them.

The Association believes that comprehensive insurance programs should be provided for education employees on official leave of absence or parental leave.

The Association also believes that provisions should be made for retirees, their spouses, domestic partners, and/or dependents at their option to continue in the comprehensive health, dental, prescription drug, hearing, and vision programs.

The Association further believes that, if school districts consolidate, regionalize, share services, or separate, education employees should not lose their tenure or have their salary, benefits, or seniority reduced. (1969, 2018)

F-12. Education Professionals Outside the Traditional PreK–12 Schools

The National Education Association recognizes the contributions of educators

who work with students in school settings other than the traditional preK–12 schools. The Association believes that these education professionals have the right to collective bargaining processes that are comparable to their preK–12 counterparts. The Association also believes that these employees are entitled to equitable contract language that offers the same rights and protections as education employees within traditional preK–12 school settings. (2007, 2014)

F-13. Faculty Reward Structures in Higher Education

The National Education Association believes that the reward structure for an institution of higher education should reflect the mission of the institution. An institution whose mission is teaching undergraduate students should reward good teaching. An institution whose mission is community outreach should reward service. An institution whose mission is basic or applied research should reward good research. The proper balance between teaching, service, and research is contingent upon faculty and administration agreement on the institutional mission of the particular campus and should be codified within the collective bargaining process, where available, or through faculty governance. (1995, 2015)

F-14. Contingent Faculty and Professional Staff Protection

The National Education Association actively supports creating new full-time faculty positions within colleges, universities, and community colleges, and,

in doing so, giving priority to contingent faculty seeking full-time positions. Contingent faculty and professional staff are valuable and, in many cases, necessary to the programs of colleges and universities. Therefore, they should be treated no differently than full-time, tenure-track, or permanent faculty or professional staff for purposes of employment conditions, including eligibility to bargain collectively. However, the excessive use of academic appointments on contingent, temporary, non-tenure track, and/or multiple-year contracts may undermine academic and intellectual freedom, opportunity for tenure, and participation in the governance structure. Institutions fail to fulfill their responsibility to provide adequate working conditions and educational support when contingent faculty have no office space or allowance for office hours and are forced to teach at multiple campuses, thereby undermining educational quality.

Equitable treatment of contingent faculty and professional staff must include—

- Salary and benefits proportionate (pro rata pay and benefits) to their work, including course preparation time, office hours, committee assignments and involvement in shared governance
- Equal treatment with tenure system faculty regarding issues of resource allocation, including office space, access to phone and computer equipment, library facilities, secretarial support, fee waivers, and required professional development
- Conversion from contingent positions to full-time tenure positions in programs that need or will benefit from more full-time positions due to growth,

reassignment, or retirement. Contingent faculty who have demonstrated competence in the institution through positive evaluations should be offered the opportunity to convert into full-time tenure-track faculty. Additionally, those seeking tenure-track positions should have the opportunity to present their qualifications in a fair and unbiased way for new positions. Institutions in collaboration with exclusive representation or appropriate governance procedures must develop and implement an appropriate evaluation system for contingent faculty to assure consideration for such positions.

The Association believes that equitable policies and practices must be in place so that contingent faculty are treated as institutionally supported professionals and can better serve students as an integral and valued part of these institutions of higher education. (2008, 2009)

F-15. Graduate Assistant Protection

The National Education Association believes that graduate assistants employed within higher education institutions are valued employees deserving equitable treatment. Graduate assistants should be entitled to similar rights and access to resources that faculty receive, including but not limited to—

- a. Wages and benefits proportionate to their assigned work including course preparation time, research conducted, office hours, committee appointments, and involvement in governance
- b. Equitable access to resources such as office space, phone usage and computers

with Internet access for work purposes, storage space, ability to receive mail, office supplies, educational materials required for classroom instruction and/or research, and printing facilities for work related duties

c. A fair and transparent evaluation and discipline process as well as a grievance procedure available to faculty and other staff of the employing institution

d. Access to professional development opportunities.

The Association further believes that overreliance on graduate assistants in response to government under-funding and other fiscal crises is detrimental to the institution, the employees, and the students. Therefore, equitable policies and practices must be in place so graduate assistants can function as professionals in institutions of higher education and continue to successfully proceed toward completion of their graduate and postgraduate degrees. (2010)

F-16. Economic Welfare

The National Education Association supports programs promoting social and economic justice and continues to support programs that decrease unemployment for the American people. (1979, 2015)

F-17. Constitutional and Civil Rights—Employment Protection

The National Education Association, recognizing the continuing erosion of civil rights, reaffirms its commitment to protect the constitutional and civil rights of all education employees. The Association believes that the constitutional rights guaranteed to all citizens

shall not be abridged for public education employees. The Association also believes that all levels of government should monitor and enforce fair employment practice laws. The Association and its affiliates, working with federal, state, and local officials and agencies, shall work to promote enactment of and compliance with such laws and seek to include these rights in contractual agreements.

The Association further believes that education employees should be free to participate in legal and constitutionally protected activities in private life without fear of workplace reprisal, discipline, or termination. (1991, 2016)

F-18. Continuing Employment and Fair Dismissal Practices

The National Education Association believes that security of position must be provided for all education employees through appropriate employment policies, including fair dismissal procedures. The laws and master contracts governing said procedures must afford all education employees, including probationary and substitute employees, procedural and substantive due process.

The Association also believes that state laws must provide for the continuing employment and/or tenure of state and/or local education employees and that federal laws must provide similar protection for education employees in federal schools.

The Association further believes that any nonrenewal, revocation, or significant change to the licensure of an education employee should only follow procedural

and substantive due process and not be impacted by nonrenewal or termination of specific employment. (1969, 2010)

F-19. Reduction in Force

The National Education Association believes that one of its basic responsibilities is job security and urges its affiliates to support legislation and/or to negotiate in master contracts criteria to be utilized should reduction in force (RIF) occur. Criteria should include seniority, objectivity, non-discrimination, uniformity of application, and affirmative action.[†] Should RIF become necessary, the number of administrators, supervisors, and managers should be reduced at least in proportion to the number of other education employees being reduced. Contracts should establish recall procedures in which staff would be recalled in the reverse order in which they were laid off. Neighboring districts are encouraged to establish jointly such procedures that on a regional basis would provide priority hiring of laid-off education employees.

The Association also believes that local affiliates should—

a. Negotiate reduction in force policies that exclude performance evaluation from consideration in the RIF process

b. Work cooperatively with governing boards and community leaders to assist in rehiring, relocating, and/or providing alternative career training for laid-off education employees

[†] See the Policy Statement on Affirmative Action adopted by the 1997 Representative Assembly, which sets forth the Association's full position dealing with this subject.

c. Condemn the improper use of RIF to eliminate complete areas from comprehensive educational and pupil personnel programs.

It must be recognized that the reduction of staff and/or nonreplacement of retiring and resigning educators are both forms of reduction in force. (1975, 2014)

F-20. Mandated Training/Retraining

The National Education Association believes that when a federal, state, or district mandate requires an education employee to meet new standards of employability and/or to be retrained, it is the responsibility of the mandating agency to provide release time for training, to compensate the employee at the employee's hourly rate of pay, and to provide for the cost of tuition, textbooks, and travel. (1988, 2005)

F-21. Protection of Education Employees

The National Education Association believes that education employees must be safe in schools and that federal and state legislation protecting all education employees should be enacted. The Association also believes that affiliates, school districts and governing boards, law enforcement agencies, and courts should work cooperatively to ensure the strict enforcement of all laws within public schools and educational institutions.

The Association further believes that all education employees working with a student having a record of violent behavior or severe behavior problems should

be immediately informed of the nature, extent, and duration of the student's record of violent acts/disruptive behaviors. Before student placement, these employees should also be provided with teaching strategies that may impact the student's learning style and a plan for behavior management and modification.

The Association believes that when education employees are the victims of physical attack, verbal abuse, theft, vandalism, or harassment due to gender, sexual orientation and gender identity, or other causes, they should receive the full support of their employer in pursuing legal and other remedies, as well as receiving reimbursement for their personal and property loss. Time lost due to injuries from attacks should not be deducted from accumulated sick leave or personal leave.

The Association also believes that education employees must have the right to review and provide documentation to, as well as the right to participate—with association representation—in the student discipline hearing.

The Association further believes that education employees have the right to refuse continued placement of the student in their school related settings when the safety of other students or education employees is in question. (1970, 2009)

F-22. Personnel Policies and Procedures

The National Education Association believes that personnel policies and procedures should be written and developed cooperatively by local affiliates and their local boards of education or appropriate

governing bodies. The Association also believes in a cooperative review for improvement of the personnel policies and procedures. Where it exists, improvements will be made through the negotiation/problem-solving process. (1969, 2014)

F-23. Site-Based Decision Making

The National Education Association supports site-based decision-making processes that are based on contractual/formal agreements between districts and local affiliates. The Association believes that the scope of local site-based decision making should be limited only by the contractual/formal agreement. The Association also believes that such agreements must include the following elements:

- a. Voluntary participation by local sites
- b. A district-association structure for processing conflict resolution
- c. An agreement on the scope of decision-making authority available to sites
- d. Decision-making bodies composed of a majority of nonmanagement education employees with all members selected by the constituency represented
- e. Compensated planning and training time for staff and governance bodies as well as additional resources necessary for successful implementation
- f. Compensation and/or release time for participating staff members. (1990, 1999)

F-24. Faculty-Staff Governance in Higher Education

The National Education Association believes that faculty and staff in higher education should participate in the

governance of their educational institutions. Higher education faculty should have primary responsibility for determining curricula, methods of instruction, and subject matter; establishing requirements for earning degrees and certificates; reviewing institutional budgets; and making recommendations on financial issues that impact academic programs.

Where appropriate, faculty and staff should participate in the selection and evaluation process and determine the status of colleagues and administrators, especially appointments, reappointments, and tenure.

The Association also believes it is the primary responsibility of faculty and staff, where appropriate, to establish procedures relative to promotions, sabbaticals, and research support.

The Association further believes that collective bargaining provides an additional method of institutional governance. Faculty and staff should determine policies and procedures to govern salary structure, pay increases, benefit programs, calendar, and working conditions. (1994, 2006)

F-25. Job Sharing

The National Education Association supports the concept of voluntary job sharing as a means of providing a flexible employment opportunity to help meet the varying needs of education employees. The Association believes that there must be fair and equitable distribution of work between both job sharers in terms of the total number of hours of work and the work load.

The Association asserts that job sharing conditions of work must be subject to collective bargaining and that they require the following minimum conditions for successful implementation:

- a. Prorated application of the salary schedule with full recognition of years of experience
- b. An equitable share of all benefits
- c. An agency shop provision
- d. The right to revert to full-time status
- e. No loss of rights gained through tenure/seniority
- f. Equitable credit toward seniority/retirement. (1981, 2006)

F-26. Intern Programs

The National Education Association believes that intern programs should be utilized solely for the development of professional expertise and not as a means of reducing budgets and/or supplanting or reducing the number of education employee positions. The Association also believes that interns who are employed by school districts should be included in local bargaining units. (1977, 1999)

F-27. Student Workers in Educational Institutions

The National Education Association recognizes the importance of providing employment opportunities for students in educational institutions. The Association supports the hiring of permanent education employees as opposed to reducing their number through employment of students. (1992, 2014)

F-28. Education Support Professionals in the Classroom

The National Education Association believes that classroom teachers should be provided with support staff to assist in the educational process. The education support professionals should assist the classroom teacher, not displace the teacher, and should have a written job description that defines their duties and includes meaningful professional development.

The Association believes that the employment of education support professionals should not be a rationale for increasing class size. (1969, 2015)

F-29. Summer School Alternative Calendars, Extended School Day/Year, and Year-Round Schools

The National Education Association believes that local affiliates must participate fully in the design, authorization, implementation, evaluation, and continuation of summer school, alternative calendars, extended school day/year, and year-round school programs. Policies governing these programs must take into consideration the impact on the community and be in accordance with the Association's principles for professional salaries and class size. These programs must be staffed by properly certificated/licensed employees. Employment in these programs must be on a voluntary basis. (1975, 2008)

PROTECTION OF EDUCATION EMPLOYEES

F-30. Education Employees Injured on the Job

The National Education Association believes that the legal rights of education employees injured on the job must be protected.

The Association encourages its affiliates to protect the rights of injured members and provide access to information regarding employment-related injuries. (2000, 2016)

F-31. Unemployment/Disability Compensation

The National Education Association supports the inclusion of education employees in unemployment and disability compensation legislation at the state and federal levels. (1972, 1986)

F-32. Subcontracting/Contracting Out

The National Education Association believes that public school employees should perform public school services. When public schools are unable to provide services, subcontracting/contracting out arrangements should not—

- a. Transfer or displace education employees
- b. Replace full-time positions with temporary, part-time, or volunteer workers
- c. Replace services that are, or could feasibly be, provided by public education employees
- d. Abrogate previously contracted benefits, reduce compensation, deny benefits, and/or reduce or eliminate accumulated retirement experience and benefits

e. Be implemented without agreement from the affected affiliate.

Where subcontracting exists, the Association believes that all personnel who are employed through the subcontractor to work in the school district or educational institution must meet the highest standards of accountability. The subcontractor must conduct background checks prior to allowing employees to work in the school district or educational institution and submit validation of its findings to the school district or educational institution and must provide continuing evaluation and supervision of these employees. The Association insists that such criminal background checks must provide that—

a. Information collected will not be released to boards of education in a form other than a statement of qualification but be kept by the investigating state or national agency

b. Every employee or potential employee has a right to due process and access to records

c. Clear, specific, observable, and objective evidence of rehabilitation for past offenses is included

d. Any fee for background checks shall not be borne by the employee or potential employee. (1977, 2016)

F-33. Confidentiality of Employee Records

The National Education Association believes that all employee records are privileged information and must remain confidential. In order to maintain confidentiality, the rights of education employees must include—

a. A guarantee that only one personnel file exists

b. Access to materials in personnel files, including a list of all electronic and hard copy records maintained by an educational institution

c. The authority to inspect, review, and obtain copies of such records, explanations and interpretations of such records, and a record of past access

d. Written notification within 10 working days of any placement of materials in the employee's personnel file

e. An opportunity to respond to and challenge any materials and purge those that are inaccurate, misleading, and distorted

f. A provision to consent to or deny release of such records, including the right to receive copies of released materials.

The Association also believes that any ancillary records (as required by the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act or HIPAA), such as medical and legal records, with which the educational institution may come in contact, are to be treated as privileged information and must also remain confidential.

The Association further believes that it is the duty of the educational institution to inform employees of these rights and to enforce these rights. (1975, 2015)

F-34. Right to Privacy for Education Employees

The National Education Association believes that education employees must be guaranteed the rights of privacy. These rights must include—

a. Freedom from audio or video surveillance without the prior written permission of the individual

b. Freedom from harassment by individuals, organizations, or businesses due to unauthorized release or sale of employee records

c. Protection from exploitation via phone and electronic media

d. Computer access in a private and secure setting

e. Security of computer files, passwords, and user codes from inappropriate or unauthorized access

f. Authority to refuse a polygraph, lie detector, or other invasive method of evidence collection.

The Association also believes that fingerprinting is acceptable only for the purpose of a pre-employment or pre-licensure check for criminal records that are pertinent to education employment. The Association opposes fingerprinting as a condition of continued employment or licensure. The Association further believes that all costs of fingerprinting must be borne by the employer or licensing agency. (1999, 2016)

F-35. Privileged Communications

The National Education Association believes that communications between all education employees and students must be legally privileged with the exception of items covered under HIPAA laws and/or state reporting laws. The Association also believes that communication between administrators and other education employees must be kept private without the consent of the affected employee.

The Association urges its affiliates to aid in seeking legislation that provides this privilege and protects both education employees and students. (1974, 2015)

F-36. Protection of Education Employee Advocates

The National Education Association believes that education employees have the right to organize and to serve as advocates for education employees, students, and parents/guardians. The Association also believes that every member has the right and obligation to participate in the Association without fear, intimidation, or retribution.

The Association further believes that governing boards, administrators, and public officials must respect education employees and their right to exercise constitutional guarantees and condemns those who attempt to fire, demote, transfer, or give punitive assignments to education employees for their leadership in education employee organizations or for questioning apparent violations of their terms of employment.

The Association believes that school board policies should allow the provision of release time without loss of pay for those who are fulfilling leadership responsibilities, attending meetings, appearing in court in their roles as advocates, or participating in other Association activities. The Association also believes affiliates should be allowed uncensored and unencumbered use of school property for conducting Association business. (1976, 2015)

F-37. Protection of Education Employees from Workplace Bullying

The National Education Association believes that education employees should be protected from workplace bullying. Bullying creates an unhealthy and unprofessional power imbalance between bully and target. The Association encourages its affiliates to work with school districts and institutions of higher education to discipline any education employee, student, parent, guardian, or volunteer who engages in any form of workplace bullying.

Workplace bullying can include, but is not limited to—

- a. Systematic aggressive communication
- b. Manipulation of work assignments
- c. Repeated, health-harming mistreatment
- d. Verbal abuse
- e. Conduct which is threatening, humiliating, degrading, intimidating, or sabotaging
- f. Abuse via social media and/or the Internet. (2011, 2017)

F-38. Protection of Education Employees from Age Harassment

The National Education Association believes that education employees should be protected from age harassment. The Association encourages its affiliates to work with local school districts and institutions of higher education to—

- a. Establish strong policies that empower education employees to make their own decisions regarding continued employment and retirement

- b. Develop and maintain educational programs to help individuals recognize, understand, prevent, and combat age harassment

- c. Develop, maintain, and publicize a grievance procedure that encourages the reporting of incidents of age harassment, resolves complaints promptly, and protects the rights of all parties. (1989, 2017)

F-39. Protection of Education Employees from Disability Harassment

The National Education Association believes that education employees should be protected from all forms of harassment due to a visible or invisible disability. The Association encourages its affiliates to work with school districts and institutions of higher education to—

- a. Establish strong policies that ensure compliance with all provisions of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) and provide all necessary accommodation for full participation in all employment responsibilities

- b. Develop and maintain educational programs to help individuals recognize, understand, prevent, and combat disability harassment

- c. Develop, maintain, and publicize a grievance procedure that encourages the reporting of incidents of disability harassment, resolves complaints promptly, and protects the rights of all parties

- d. Provide information regarding services available to protect individuals whose employers are not in compliance with ADA. (2005, 2017)

F-40. Employee Rights Pending Court Action

The National Education Association believes that when criminal charges or civil lawsuits are filed against an education employee, the right of due process must be guaranteed. If an employee is removed from student contact or suspended from a position due to pending court action, all employment rights of the employee shall remain in force, including full compensation and job security. Contract provisions should provide procedures to be followed until final disposition of the case. (1984, 1999)

F-41. Allegations Against Education Employees

The National Education Association believes education employees should be protected from allegations of child abuse made in bad faith.

Any such allegation should be investigated and resolved immediately without name disclosure.

Counseling from an outside community agency should be provided for any accused education employee without presumption of guilt. Employees found innocent should have access to additional counseling.

The Association also believes in due process for all education employees. False or unfounded accusations should be expunged from all records. Job status and all rights and benefits to education employees acquitted of child abuse charges should be restored. Consequences should be limited to individuals found guilty.

All members should be knowledgeable of current practices in dealing with such allegations. (1989, 2015)

F-42. Health Examinations

The National Education Association opposes the imposition of physical and mental examinations by governing boards for the purpose of harassment of education employees.

Physical and mental examinations of education employees should be required only when there is probable cause. Results of such examinations shall be subject to medical confidentiality, and the education employee shall be informed of all results.

The Association believes that health-related information must not be released without the written consent of the employee. The employee must have the right to examine and, if needed, correct their medical records.

The Association also believes that the cost of any required physical or mental diagnostic procedure should be incurred by the agency that requires such procedure and that education employees should be guaranteed the right to select their own physician. (1977, 2017)

F-43. Drug or Alcohol Testing

The National Education Association believes in a drug- and alcohol-free workplace. However, the Association believes that mandatory and/or random drug or alcohol testing of employees and job applicants is an unwarranted and unconstitutional invasion of privacy and opposes such testing. (1987, 2017)

F-44. HIV/AIDS Testing of Education Employees

The National Education Association opposes mandatory/involuntary human

immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS) testing of education employees or education employment applicants. The Association also affirms that the current ban on blood donations from individuals solely based on a history of same-gender sexual activity should be lifted. (1987, 2016)

F-45. Employees with HIV/AIDS

The National Education Association believes that education employees shall not be fired, non-renewed, suspended (with or without pay), transferred, or subjected to any other adverse employment action solely because they have tested positive for the human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS) antibody or have been diagnosed as having HIV/AIDS. (1987, 2017)

F-46. Hepatitis Vaccinations

The National Education Association believes that governing boards should provide free hepatitis vaccinations to all employees choosing to be or required to be vaccinated. (1995, 2002)

F-47. Health Care Issues Awareness

The National Education Association supports health care issues awareness programs designed to help those coping with catastrophic illnesses. The Association also supports efforts to educate students, education employees, and the general public about such programs and about the benefits of blood, organ, and tissue donation. (1995, 2002)

F-48. Color Vision Deficient Employees

The National Education Association believes that the needs of all employees, including color vision deficient employees, must be met. All educational materials that use color coding for referencing information should be accompanied by an alternate method of identifying these items of information such as numbering or labeling the names of each color. (2004, 2005)

F-49. Stress Management and Wellness Programs

The National Education Association believes that adverse and stressful classroom and school conditions have led to increased emotional and physical disabilities among education employees. The Association supports stress management and wellness programs that facilitate the recognition, prevention, and treatment of stress-related problems, risk of suicide, and promote physical fitness. Such programs should be evidence-based, and ensure confidentiality and treatment without personal jeopardy.

The Association urges that the harmful effects of stress on education employees be recognized and demands procedures that will ensure confidentiality and treatment without personal jeopardy.

The Association also supports employee assistance programs (EAPs) as a voluntary resource that would assist education employees who are experiencing significant professional or personal problems by providing confidential, professional counseling leading to improved health and job effectiveness. (1979, 2014)

F-50. Medication and Medical Services in Schools

The National Education Association believes that procedures should be established for students who must use prescribed medication or who need other medical services during school hours. The Association also believes that education employees must be notified of students with life threatening illnesses/conditions. Education employees must be trained to recognize the signs and symptoms of imminent life-threatening conditions. The Association further believes established procedures should provide that—

a. Only licensed medical personnel, properly trained by the district, are required to administer such medication or perform such medical services

b. A physician's written verification of the student's need for medication or services is required

c. A parent or guardian must provide written permission for the administration of non-emergency medication or medical services

d. The initial dosage of medication is not given in the school except in life-threatening situations; initial dosage is the first dosage administered from the prescription

e. Each medication given is recorded on a medication log that includes date, time, and signature of the person giving the medication

f. Medication is delivered in and dispensed from a container properly labeled with the name and strength of medication, name of patient, name of physician, date

of the original prescription, and directions for use

g. Proper storage for the medication is available

h. A plan is in place to address medical concerns when licensed medical personnel are unavailable.

The Association believes that education employees who are not licensed medical personnel should be protected from all liability if they are required to administer medication or perform medical services. The Association also believes that such education employees should have the right to refuse to administer medication or perform medical services without fear of repercussion. (1977, 2018)

F-51. School Nurses

The National Education Association urges its affiliates to enroll school nurses in active membership and to seek legislation that provides licensure/certification, inclusion in collective bargaining agreements, and achievement of an appropriate school nurse-to-student ratio. Each site must have at least one school nurse to every 750 students, with appropriate adjustments to safely accommodate students with special health needs and chronic illnesses.

The Association believes that professional development programs should be available to all licensed/certified school nurses to augment their skills in delivering health care services and in dealing with students with disabilities. (1980, 2006)

F-52. Education Employee Liability

The National Education Association believes that educational institutions should—

a. Hold harmless and provide legal liability protection for education employees when following district directives regarding student interactions and interventions, or when their duties include physical assistance to students

b. Pay all costs—including attorneys' fees, expenses, and damages—incurred by employees and other agents in defending any civil action arising out of acts or omissions occurring during the performance of their duties

c. Reimburse employees and other agents for all costs incurred in defending any criminal action arising out of acts or omissions occurring during the performance of their duties, provided that said action terminates in favor of the accused.

The Association recommends that educational institutions attempt to secure appropriate insurance to provide the aforesaid payment and reimbursement. (1976, 2017)

F-53. Protection of Individuals in Clinical Practice Programs

The National Education Association believes that individuals participating in clinical practice programs should be provided with legal status and liability protection by the appropriate teacher preparation institution.

The Association also believes that higher education institutions and cooperating school districts should supply any and all instructional materials that student

teachers would require during their student teaching terms. Students who are implicitly or explicitly discouraged from outside employment during their clinical practice experiences should be provided financial assistance or tuition waivers by the appropriate teacher preparation institution.

The Association encourages its affiliates to work with school districts and other appropriate bodies to formulate standards for clinical practice programs. Supervising or cooperating teachers in a clinical practice program should have reduced teaching loads and be given a minimum established compensation. Acceptance of student teachers, interns, or residents by preK through 12 classroom practitioners should be voluntary.

The recommendation of the supervising or cooperating classroom teachers in such a program shall weigh heavily in the final decision regarding readiness to enter the teaching profession. Teacher preparation programs should offer alternative placements for individuals in those programs in the event of a strike or other work stoppage. (1970, 1999)

F-54. Transportation Liability Insurance

The National Education Association believes public education institutions should provide and incur the expense of transportation liability insurance for education employees who are requested or required to transport students by private vehicle for any school-related function. (1978, 2015)

F-55. Part-Time or Temporary Education Employees

The National Education Association believes that the increased use or abuse of part-time education employees threatens the academic integrity of public education institutions.

The Association also believes that part-time education employees should be employed only when an educational program requires specialized training or expertise not available among full-time education employees and when the need for such training and expertise warrants less than full-time employment.

The Association further believes that part-time education employees should receive the same salary and benefits as full-time education employees at least prorated according to workload. Part-time education employees should have the same opportunities to participate in collective bargaining, training, service on committees, and setting the academic direction of the educational institution.

The Association deplores the practice of employing part-time or temporary employees for the purpose of reducing institutional budgets, reducing the number of full-time education employee positions, or avoiding the maintenance of an increase in the number of tenure-track positions. (1976, 2017)

F-56. Volunteers in Public Schools

The National Education Association believes that parents/guardians and other community volunteers have a valuable role to play within the public schools. The proper use of volunteers is essential for the

preservation of quality educational programs for children. Volunteers should be appropriately screened and trained, as determined by the needs of the local school system and by state statutes. The screening should be for the sole purpose of eliminating volunteers who are convicted felons, child abusers, or sex offenders. Training should include, but not be limited to, the development of age-appropriate activities and sensitivity to diversity issues.

The Association also believes that education employees should be involved in the decision-making process regarding the utilization of volunteers within local school systems.

The Association deplores the practice of using volunteer workers for the purposes of reducing instructional budgets or the number of full- or part-time education employee positions within a local school system. (1998, 2000)

F-57. Substitute Teachers

The National Education Association believes in the importance of employing professional educators to fulfill the critical role of substitute teachers. The Association also believes that substitute teachers perform a vital function in the maintenance and continuity of daily education.

In order to achieve and maintain the highest standards of student learning and professional practice, and to ensure quality instruction in every classroom every day, the Association further believes that substitute teachers must—

- a. Meet the same standards as other licensed teachers within the state

b. Receive professional compensation and benefits

c. Receive appropriate and ongoing professional development

d. Be provided with materials and information appropriate to the position in which they are substituting, including any special needs of the students

e. Be entitled to representation and support by local, state, and national affiliates in collective bargaining

f. Be provided classroom and/or office keys in order to allow the “lock down” of a room in the event of an emergency.

The Association condemns the practice of assigning substitute teachers to regular positions for an extended duration of time. Positions created by extended absence should be filled by available licensed teachers who are eligible to be placed on contractual status by the school district.

The Association opposes the practice of replacing absent teachers by dispersing students to other classrooms. The Association also opposes the use of individuals such as education support professionals, part-time employees, or employees hired through private agencies to cover classes. The Association further opposes requiring teachers to substitute during their preparation time, or in place of their regular teaching assignment.

The Association believes that school districts must provide full compensation for licensed teachers who substitute for personnel on extended leave. (1975, 2018)

F-58. Substitute Education Support Professionals

The National Education Association recognizes the importance of substitute education support professionals in the maintenance and continuity of daily operations. The Association believes that education support substitutes must meet the same standards as the employees for whom they substitute.

The Association supports the right of substitute employees to organize for collective bargaining purposes. The Association also supports the practice of providing schedule pay plus benefits for education support professionals substituting for permanent education support professionals on extended leave. (1992, 2017)

F-59. Education Employees and Active Duty Service

The National Education Association believes that an education employee whose career is interrupted by a call to active duty service by the National Guard or the reserves should be guaranteed re-employment and all benefits that would accrue if the employee had continued in a position with the school system.

The Association also believes that the federal government, upon calling an educator to active duty, should supplement the service person's compensation so his/her family does not experience a loss of revenue or benefits. (1975, 2005)

F-60. Employment in Federal Schools

The National Education Association believes that the federal schools should

adopt employment practices consistent with federal legislation and with the Association's established policies.

The Association also believes that equal rights, benefits, and entitlements should be accorded to all education employees who are employed in federal schools.

The Association urges governing bodies of federal schools to develop policies that ensure a minimum of 120 days notification of military installation and federal school closures. The Association also urges that personnel affected by these closures be provided support by the employer during this transition period. (1971, 1999)

F-61. Education in Correctional and Rehabilitation Agencies

The National Education Association believes that legislative and professional support should be given to members who teach in federal, state, and local correctional and rehabilitation institutions, hospitals, and other custodial agencies. The Association supports improving the standards of instruction in these institutions, which includes providing appropriately certified education professionals to carry out plans for students with individualized education programs (IEPs) or 504 plans.

The Association also believes that the rights of individuals who are protected under the provisions of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act and Americans with Disabilities Act must be preserved. (1973, 2007)

RETIREMENT/SOCIAL SECURITY

F-62. Defined Benefit Retirement Plans

The National Education Association believes that retirement security for education employees can be assured only by participation in a defined benefit retirement plan from a state or local retirement system. Such plans must be funded in a manner that guarantees their adequate long-term stability.

The Association also believes that defined contribution plans are appropriate only when they supplement defined benefit retirement plans. (1969, 2018)

F-63. Funding of Retirement Plans

The National Education Association believes that pension funding should include the following principles:

a. When actuarial liabilities exceed actuarial assets, the state and/or employer must make the necessary additional contributions to amortize the unfunded liability in no more than 30 years.

b. When actuarial assets exceed actuarial liabilities, the state and/or employer should not reduce the rate of contributions below the normal cost of the plan.

c. Employee contributions, if any, should be made on a pre-tax basis and be a percentage of total salary not to exceed the amount contributed by employers. The employer may pay part or all of the employee contribution.

d. Credit for all wages and salary must be included in all retirement benefit calculations. (1969, 2018)

F-64. Participation into Retirement Systems

The National Education Association believes that contributions to retirement plans should minimally include—

- a. Full vesting in no more than five years
- b. An initial benefit constituting a replacement income of 50 percent of the single highest year's salary from all sources after 20 years of creditable service and 75 percent after 30 years of creditable service; this benefit calculation equates to a basic benefit formula multiplier of two-and-a-half percent for all creditable years of service
- c. Benefits based upon unisex mortality tables
- d. Automatic pre-funded full cost-of-living pension increases for retirees and beneficiaries
- e. Normal retirement eligibility, including health benefits, with 25 creditable years of service or at age 55 if fully vested.

The Association also believes that—

- a. Contributions made by both employees and employers to the pension plan should be tax deferred and not subject to federal or state income taxes
- b. Benefits paid should not be offset due to eligibility in multiple retirement programs
- c. Contributions from both employees and employers should be remitted in a timely fashion in accordance with state statutes
- d. Districts and charter schools should make biannual summary reports of retirement contribution remittances. (1969, 2018)

F-65. Characteristics of Retirement Plans

The National Education Association believes that retirement benefit plans should minimally include—

- a. No provisions in core plans to reduce benefits because of the existence of any annuity or retirement benefit source including Social Security; supplemental retirement plans designed to provide a leveling benefit must assure a level lifetime replacement income that significantly augments existing benefits of all members over time
- b. Benefits that comply with nondiscriminatory Internal Revenue Service (IRS) rules and regulations
- c. Joint survivor benefits should be equally available for spouses and domestic partners; joint survivor benefits for any other person should be available based upon IRS guidelines
- d. Disability or death benefits that should be equally available for spouses, dependents, and domestic partners
- e. Provisions that define a full year of creditable service based upon working 80 percent or more of the contract year or 80 percent or more of the hours constituting a full year; partial year credit should be earned on a pro-rated basis for any service less than the minimum required to obtain a full year of creditable service
- f. Provisions for the option of allowing unused sick leave and other end-of-service payments to be used for retirement credit
- g. Provisions permitting the purchase of service credit earned while a member of another retirement system including

any other public school district, Department of Defense Education Activity (DoDEA) schools or while in the Peace Corps, Volunteers in Service to America (VISTA), or military service

h. Provisions permitting the purchase of service credit for sabbatical leaves, maternity/paternity/adoption leaves where credit is not automatically given, and any other approved leaves of absence; members affected by any forced leave provisions or separation of service provisions that are unlawful under current law should be permitted to purchase service credit for those periods of leave or separations at any time prior to retirement at the lowest plan rate

i. Provisions for, upon termination of employment, the portability to other qualified pension plans for the full actuarial value of retirement credits earned

j. Disability retirement for a service-connected disability available to education employees from the first day of employment; non-service connected disability retirement shall be available for fully vested members; the benefit formula for disability retirement should yield benefits comparable to normal retirement benefits

k. Provisions for any tax-sheltered annuity and deferred compensation plans that have actuarial tables that do not discriminate on the basis of race, gender, or national origin

l. Provisions for health benefits for retirees, their spouses, domestic partners, and dependents that include a fully-paid comprehensive health insurance plan regardless of Medicare eligibility; these

benefits should be at least equal to those offered to full-time employees; those eligible for Medicare should be covered by a fully-paid comprehensive Medicare supplement insurance benefit that along with Medicare equals the benefits provided to full-time employees. (1969, 2018)

F-66. Investment of Retirement System Assets and Protection of Earned Benefits

The National Education Association believes that retirement system assets can be invested in any type of investment that plays an appropriate role in achieving risk and return objectives reasonably suited to the retirement program. In the investment and management of retirement systems assets, and in a manner consistent with their fiduciary responsibilities and all applicable federal, state, and local statutes, trustees should, among other circumstances, consider—

- a. General economic conditions
- b. The possible effect of inflation or deflation
- c. The role that each investment or course of action plays within the overall portfolio of the retirement program
- d. The expected total return from income and appreciation of capital
- e. Needs for liquidity, regularity of income, and preservation or appreciation of capital
- f. The adequacy of funding for defined benefit plans based on reasonable actuarial factors
- g. Protection of the long-term employment interests and opportunities of participants in the plan

h. Opposition to investments in corporations whose policies or expenditures of funds undermine child welfare and/or public education, when other investments provide equivalent benefits to retirement system members.

The Association also believes that the assets of retirement systems in which public education employees participate should be managed and invested for the sole and exclusive benefit of the participants and beneficiaries of those systems. Expenditures from a system trust fund should only be made for the benefit of trust beneficiaries and for the reasonable expenses of administering the system. All retirement benefits earned by education employees should, under the law, be payable to such employees. Existing retirement benefits should be maintained or improved. No person participating in a retirement system should be required to accept any reduction in benefits below those in force at any time during the period of membership. The retirement benefits are earned, and therefore, inviolate.

The Association is aware of incursions on retirement system assets by state and municipal governments. Such incursions include misuse of assets, manipulation of pension assumptions, arbitrary and deleterious investment restrictions, failure to appropriate required funds to the system, and failure to place employee contributions in trust. These practices reduce the financial soundness of the system and jeopardize the security of education employee retirement benefits. Retirement systems can best be protected by the passage of state constitutional protections

against any diminution of plan assets that is not in the sole interest of plan participants and beneficiaries or, absent such constitutional safeguards, by at least the passage of federal and/or state legislation that provides for protections against any diminution of plan assets that is not in the sole interest of plan participants and beneficiaries.

The Association further believes that a retirement system should be exempt from federal regulations when its plan is in compliance with standards prescribed by federal, state, and local statutes. (1976, 2018)

F-67. Boards of Trustees

The National Education Association believes that boards of trustees charged with the authority to invest and manage the assets of public employee retirement systems should adopt a statement of investment objectives and policies for each retirement program that include—

- a. The desired rate of return on assets overall
- b. The desired rate of return and acceptable levels of risk for each asset class
- c. Asset allocation goals
- d. Guidelines for the delegation of authority
- e. Information on the types of reports to be used to evaluate performance.

The Association also believes that the boards of trustees of education employee retirement systems should make every effort, consistent with their fiduciary obligations, to participate in the decision-making process of corporations in which the systems hold stock by casting stockholder votes that benefit the interests of

the participants and beneficiaries of the retirement systems and those of the united education profession and by electing to corporate boards members and/or representatives who support public education. The Association further believes that the boards of trustees of public employee retirement systems should coordinate their voting in companies in which they have a mutual interest.

The Association believes that boards of trustees should—

a. Consist of Active and Retired members who are all elected by and from their plan's respective memberships; the total number of active and retired member trustees should constitute a majority of the board

b. Administer the plan with the highest level of fiscal integrity for the exclusive benefit of the beneficiaries of the system

c. Have the duty and authority to oversee the administration of both benefits and investments

d. Subject to their fiduciary responsibilities, have all the powers necessary to ensure their independence from the plan sponsor, including the power to obtain by employment or contract the services necessary to exercise the trustees' powers and perform the trustees' duties, including actuarial, auditing, custodial, investment, and legal services

e. Undertake periodic independent actuarial reviews and audits

f. Distribute an annual financial statement to all members

g. Ensure that counseling, education, and services are available to all active and retired members

h. Recognize that they should identify and participate in appropriate educational programs and initiatives in order to acquire/maintain skills and expertise; these educational programs should be internally funded and managed exclusively by the board of trustees

i. Protect the systems' stability by opposing any actions that impair or jeopardize the guaranteed rights of plan participants' benefits. (1976, 2018)

F-68. Social Security

The National Education Association believes that Social Security is a social contract between the U.S. government and its citizens that must never be breached. The Association also believes that Social Security benefits should be guaranteed for all participants regardless of age, gender, or marital status. To better ensure retirement security, Social Security benefits should not be integrated with other retirement benefits.

The Association further believes that Social Security is a critical social insurance program and therefore initiatives should be undertaken that ensure its long-term solvency. These measures should guarantee at least the current level of promised benefits that provide inflation-adjusted retirement benefits for retirees, family survivors of deceased workers, and disabled workers and their families.

The Association opposes—

a. Any proposal to privatize Social Security

b. Provisions and regulations that deprive public employees of Social Security benefits

c. Mandatory coverage of public employees under Social Security for employee groups that have declined coverage

d. The present practice of taking back earned benefits from Social Security permitted through the Government Pension Offset (GPO)/Windfall Elimination Provision (WEP) even if benefits are already being paid.

The Association supports the availability of voluntary Social Security coverage to eligible school employee groups, where initiated by those groups, in states and localities in which public employees are not covered by Social Security. (1977, 2015)

F-69. Medicare

The National Education Association believes that Medicare is a contract between the United States government and its citizens and that this commitment must not be breached.

The Association also believes that benefits to recipients and payments to medical providers should be equitable and fair throughout the nation.

The Association further believes that initiatives should be undertaken to ensure the long-term solvency of the Medicare system and to guarantee a level of health benefits that provides and ensures high quality, affordable, and comprehensive health care for all Medicare-eligible individuals. (1999, 2009)

G. SECURE PROFESSIONAL AUTONOMY

PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS, CERTIFICATION, LICENSURE

G-1. State Professional Standards Boards

The National Education Association believes that the profession must govern itself. The Association also believes that each state should have a professional standards board, composed of a majority of practicing public school teachers. The Association further believes that all state professional standards boards should include a broad representation of groups that are licensed.

Professional standards boards should have exclusive authority to license and to determine criteria for how a national certificate will be recognized for professional educators. Further, these boards should have the exclusive authority to establish the standards regarding licensure, including procedures for suspension and revocation. The Association opposes legislation that compromises the authority of state standards boards and urges the elimination of state statutes that conflict with this authority. The Association further believes that these boards must apply Council for the Accreditation of Educator Preparation (CAEP) standards as a minimum for granting, denying, or withdrawing the approval of teacher preparation programs. (1969, 2010)

G-2. National Board Certification

The National Education Association supports voluntary national certification by which the profession grants recognition to an individual who has met qualifications specified by the profession. The Association recognizes that this function is filled by the National Board for Professional Teaching Standards (NBPTS), which is composed of a majority of practicing public school teachers.

The NBPTS establishes appropriate assessment procedures by which individuals demonstrate exemplary practice in pedagogy and in subject matter areas, issues certificates to all individuals who meet NBPTS-established standards, maintains a roster of those who have been certificated, and encourages reciprocity with state professional standards boards.

The Association also supports the periodic evaluation of such certification procedures to ascertain whether cultural, economic, gender, racial, age, or other biases are perpetuated by the requirements for certification. (1987, 2017)

G-3. Licensure

The National Education Association advocates rigorous quality teaching standards for entry into the teaching profession. As established by professional standards boards, these quality teaching standards must include each of the following concepts:

- High academic performance
- Extensive clinical practice and field experience
- Demonstrated knowledge of subject matter

- Demonstrated knowledge of pedagogy, child development, and learning acquisition.

Teacher licensure programs, including alternative routes, must be equal in rigor and focus, and based upon quality teaching standards in order to prepare candidates for the initial teaching license. The Association believes that all states should offer appropriate preK licensure.

Assessments used to measure teacher skill, knowledge, and instructional competency must be valid and unbiased and should be included as one element of comprehensive assessment for completion of a teacher preparation program as well as for licensure into the profession.

Multiple measures should be used to determine teaching readiness with evidence and feedback from university faculty and cooperating teachers as key factors.

The Association opposes licensure processes that lower or eliminate any of the standards outlined above, including “testing-only” approaches to teacher licensure.

The Association asserts that a teaching license should signify that an individual entering the teaching profession is competent to teach. A teaching license must be recognized as the primary requirement for employment in every preK, elementary, secondary, and adult education public and private school.

The Association further asserts that:

- Licenses should only be issued if an individual possesses the entry-level knowledge and skills required for teaching
- Emergency licenses should not be issued

- Assignments outside the teacher's area of licensure should only be permitted with appropriate concurrent retraining supported by the local district.

The Association urges the elimination of state statutes/regulations that require teachers to renew their licenses. Where such renewal continues to be required, it should be based on continued growth and professional development. Standardized literacy and basic skills tests to determine competency should not be used.

Any nonrenewal, revocation, or significant change to the licensure of an education employee should follow procedural and substantive due process. Licensure should not be impacted solely by a nonrenewal or termination of specific employment.

The Association supports regulations that would put professional educators, the majority of whom are licensed and practicing public school teachers, in state licensing agencies.

The Association also supports the periodic evaluation of licensure procedures to ensure that cultural, economic, gender, racial, and age biases are not perpetuated by the requirements for licensure. (1985, 2017)

G-4. Other National Professional Certifications

The National Education Association supports voluntary national certification for all education employees from professional organizations that establish appropriate assessment and qualification standards. (2010)

ACCREDITATION

G-5. Accreditation in Higher Education

The National Education Association supports strong regional, state, national, and discipline-based accrediting bodies that promote and encourage faculty participation in the accrediting process. The Association believes that programs, faculties, administrations, and facilities should be reviewed to determine their ability to enhance learning opportunities for students. The Association also believes that accrediting agencies should not impose standardized curricula, assessment models, or pedagogical methods on institutions of higher education but rather should base accreditation on standards as applied to the institutional mission statement. (1995, 1998)

G-6. Accreditation of Teacher Preparation Institutions

The National Education Association believes that teacher preparation programs must be approved at two levels: at the state level through an agency such as a professional standards board and at the national level through the Council for the Accreditation of Educator Preparation (CAEP).

The Association also believes that CAEP and its governing boards must include representatives of all levels of the teaching profession as well as students preparing to teach. (1969, 2000)

H. UNITE EDUCATION EMPLOYEES FOR EFFECTIVE CITIZENSHIP

CITIZENSHIP RIGHTS

H-1. U.S. Constitution

The National Education Association believes that the U.S. Constitution safeguards freedoms fundamental to our society. The Association also believes that all proposed changes to the Constitution should be directed through the traditional congressional proposal and state ratification process rather than through the convening of a constitutional convention, which opens the Constitution to the possibility of total revision. (1982, 1997)

H-2. The Education Employee as a Citizen

The National Education Association believes that every education employee has the right and obligation to be an informed and politically active citizen. The Association also believes that, as private citizens, education employees have the right to express their personal viewpoints in public without fear of censorship or intimidation. The Association supports voter education to alert voters to voting laws and procedures and key political issues. The Association also supports written governing board policies to guarantee education employees their political rights. The Association further believes that local government units should be prevented from restricting the right of education employees to run for any elective office. Provisions should be made to enable

education employees to serve in public office without curtailment of annual increments, tenure, retirement, or seniority rights, or to carry out jury duty without personal financial loss.

The Association believes that it is the duty and responsibility of education employees to involve themselves in the selection, election, and reelection of qualified, committed candidates who support goals that will provide quality education. Therefore, the Association urges its members to become politically involved and to support the political action committees of the Association and its affiliates.

The Association also believes that educators should have the opportunity to actively participate in the American political process. The Association supports districts allowing leaves of absence to both campaign full-time and serve in public office. (1969, 2017)

H-3. The Right To Vote

The National Education Association believes that the principle of one-person—one-vote must apply at all levels of government, including the election of the President of the United States.

The Association recognizes the right to vote as a constitutional right guaranteed to all eligible citizens. The Association supports the continued maintenance of the provisions of the Voting Rights Act of 1965 and the nonpartisan drawing of district lines to ensure fair and competitive elections.

The Association also supports voting and absentee provisions that are accessible, simplified, accurate, reliable, and

verifiable for all elections and further supports election administrations that provide for open, fair, secure, and publicly verifiable ballot counting.

The Association opposes all actions that encourage or result in voter disenfranchisement. The Association supports reinstatement of voting rights following release from prison and/or completion of probation.

The Association supports voter education programs and uniform registration requirements without restrictive residency provisions or restrictive identification requirements. (1971, 2017)

H-4. The Role of the Press in a Democracy

The National Education Association believes that a strong and independent press is vital for a fully functioning democracy. Limits on access to information, threats to individual journalists or news outlets, and coercion by elected officials or businesses cannot be tolerated. The Association also believes that open information laws must be vigorously enforced and that First Amendment rights of the press must be zealously protected. (2017)

H-5. Participation in Professional Associations

The National Education Association believes that education employees have the right and responsibility to fully participate in professional associations. District policy must equitably provide release time without loss of pay or harassment. (1986, 2015)

H-6. Member Involvement in Community Organizations

The National Education Association encourages its members to become involved in community organizations and to influence those organizations to address issues of common concern to their local, state, and national education associations. (1992, 2015)

H-7. The Right To Know

The National Education Association believes that open meeting and public disclosure laws are essential to permit the monitoring of governmental actions. Government recordings and documents must be available in a timely manner and at a reasonable cost to all citizens equally. (1972, 2017)

H-8. Economic Fairness in a Democracy

The National Education Association believes that basic economic fairness is vital for a fully functioning democracy. The Association also believes that measures such as progressive taxation, estate taxes, a higher minimum wage, affordable higher education, and a strong social safety net are appropriate tools to reduce extreme income inequality and improve economic fairness. (2016)

H-9. National Health Care Policy

The National Education Association believes that affordable, comprehensive health care, including prescription drug coverage, is the right of every resident.

The Association supports the adoption of a single-payer health care plan in

the United States, its territories, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. Until a single-payer health care plan is adopted, Congress should make no cuts in Medicare/Medicaid funding or benefit levels. (1978, 2015)

H-10. Statehood for the District of Columbia

The National Education Association affirms that all citizens of the United States should enjoy the full benefits of citizenship. Accordingly, the Association supports efforts to achieve statehood for the District of Columbia.

The Association believes that the concept of fiscal autonomy is consistent with this position and that the federal payment to the District of Columbia should be based on an established formula. (1969, 1997)

CITIZENSHIP RESPONSIBILITIES

H-11. Environmental Responsibility

The National Education Association believes that businesses and governmental agencies should be responsible for composting practices and for designing, producing, and using products that are reusable, recyclable, biodegradable, or disposable without contaminating the environment.

The Association encourages its affiliates and members to include these criteria in selection of products for use and to work with school systems and educational institutions in developing purchasing policies using these criteria.

The Association also believes that business and governmental agencies should dispose of waste in a manner that will have the least possible impact on the environment. (1990, 2017)

H-12. Energy Programs

The National Education Association believes that a national energy policy should reflect the efficient use of energy from all sources, provide research to develop new sources of energy, stress rapid development of renewable energy sources, and promote conservation.

The Association supports ensuring the energy-efficient operation of public schools and encourages the use of new energy sources and energy-efficient design in school renovation and construction. The Association also supports efforts that develop energy conservation awareness and school building energy audit programs. The Association further supports programs that investigate energy efficiency recommendations and research. (1977, 2017)

H-13. Historic Preservation

The National Education Association encourages the preservation of historically significant lands and structures for the purposes of preserving our nation's heritage and maintaining important historic resources for future generations. (1990, 1994)

I. PROMOTE AND PROTECT HUMAN AND CIVIL RIGHTS

INTERNATIONAL RIGHTS

I-1. Peace and International Relations

The National Education Association recognizes the interdependence of all people. The Association believes in the ideals of peace, freedom, and human dignity based upon respect for the individual and cultural diversity.

The Association supports the U.S. Institute of Peace, which provides publications, information, programs, training, and research data in developing peace-making and conflict resolution skills.

The Association urges all nations to develop treaties and disarmament agreements that reduce the possibility of war, provide for the peaceful resolution of conflicts, and guarantee the rights of nations to exist within safe and secure borders, free from the threat of pre-emptive attacks. The Association also believes that such treaties and agreements should prevent the placement of weapons in outer space.

The Association supports the principles stated in the United Nations (UN) Charter and believes that the UN furthers world peace and promotes the rights of all people by preventing war, racism, and genocide. The Association further believes that Education International contributes to peace and international relations by promoting dialogue among the world's education employees. (1973, 2014)

I-2. International Court of Justice

The National Education Association believes that all people, including lawmakers themselves, are subject to the rule of law and recognizes that the International Court of Justice is one instrument to resolve international disputes peacefully.

The Association urges participation by the United States in deliberations before the court. (1986, 2016)

I-3. International Criminal Court

The National Education Association believes that the International Criminal Court is critically important as an instrument to help end the impunity of human rights violators, provide for the rule of law, and hold accountable those who commit the gravest human rights crimes, including genocide, crimes against humanity, and war crimes. (2005, 2014)

I-4. Covert Operations and Counterintelligence Activities

The National Education Association believes that U.S. covert operations and counterintelligence activities should be compatible with the basic principles of our democratic society.

The Association also believes that all such activities should be conducted under the jurisdiction of all three branches of the federal government and that individuals/agencies must be held accountable when they work outside of the specific directives issued for a given operation. (1989, 2014)

I-5. Nuclear Freeze/Cessation

The National Education Association believes that nuclear war is not survivable. The proliferation of weapons technology and the sale and distribution of conventional and nuclear weapons increase the possibility of nuclear war.

The Association also believes the United States and all other nations should adopt a verifiable freeze on the testing, development, production, upgrading, emplacement, sale, distribution, and deployment of nuclear weapons, materials, and all systems designed to deliver nuclear weapons. The Association supports the development of treaties for the cessation of all nuclear weapons testing, providing they contain adequate verification and enforcement provisions. The Association also supports the development of treaties to eliminate the world's nuclear weapons arsenals. (1982, 2000)

I-6. Nuclear Facilities, Radioactive/Chemical Pollutants, and Waste Incineration

The National Education Association believes that strict monitoring of nuclear facilities and radioactive/chemical pollutants and waste incineration should be required. The Association urges the development and implementation of new technologies for the safe transport and recycling of all wastes.

The Association supports programs that would educate the public to the dangers and benefits of nuclear power, recycling of nuclear wastes, problems of nuclear waste disposal, and health risks associated with waste incineration.

The Association also believes that the people of a state should make the final determination as to whether or not toxic and/or nuclear waste processing sites or the transportation of nuclear waste shall be within their state boundaries. Contiguous states directly affected environmentally by processing sites should be included in the final determination. Strict guidelines concerning the construction and operation of waste incinerators should be required. The Association further believes that such facilities should not be constructed within a 10-mile radius of any school facility.

The Association believes that education employees must be involved in the development and dissemination of emergency plans in the case of accidents that could result in environmental and/or health hazards. (1989, 2009)

I-7. Global Environmental Restoration

The National Education Association believes that when pollution occurs the responsible entities must be accountable for an expeditious, complete cleanup and restoration of the environment and ecosystems. In addition, the Association supports international efforts to reduce the levels of toxic metals and chemicals in the food chain. (1990, 2016)

I-8. World Hunger

The National Education Association believes that worldwide attention needs to be focused on food security. The Association supports continued relief to those in need as well as education concerning world hunger and its effects so

that they may develop the capacity and the commitment to resolve these problems. (1975, 2016)

I-9. Sustainability

The National Education Association believes that sustainability requires assessing entire systems and recognizing how they must operate in order to preserve the natural systems that support our life on earth.

The Association also believes that sustainability is related to the quality of life in a community and whether the economic, social, and environmental systems that make up a community are providing a healthy, productive, and meaningful life for all community residents, present and future.

The Association further believes that establishing, tracking, and managing sustainability goals will ensure continuous progress toward sustainability, and that sustainable practices are cost-effective, provide a workforce that understands sustainability, build stronger communities, support local economies, protect student and staff health, support academic success, prepare today's students to be wise leaders tomorrow, and protect our ecosystems. (2008, 2015)

I-10. Global Climate Change

The National Education Association recognizes the scientific consensus that global climate change is largely caused by human activity, resulting in significant, measureable damage to the earth and its inhabitants.

The Association believes that humans must take immediate steps to change activities that contribute to global climate change.

The Association supports the continued development and implementation of environmentally sound practices that abate global climate change and its effects in partnership with the global community. (2007, 2017)

I-11. International Consumer Protection

The National Education Association believes that products sold and/or advertised abroad by U.S.-based companies must at least meet the consumer, health, and safety standards that are required for trade within the United States. The Association also believes that products imported for sale must meet U.S. consumer health and safety standards and practices.

The Association opposes the coercing of other nations to accept U.S. products that do not meet those nations' consumer, health, and safety standards and practices. (1990, 2014)

HUMAN AND CIVIL RIGHTS

I-12. Human Rights

The National Education Association believes that the governments of all nations must respect and protect the basic human and civil rights of every individual, including equal access to education as embodied in the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The Association condemns any action that limits or prohibits the free and responsible exercise

of these rights and believes that all education employees must lead in the effort to prevent any encroachment on basic human and civil rights.

The Association also believes that the U.S. government should withhold all forms of military aid to governments that violate these rights.

The Association further believes that violence is abhorrent. The Association also condemns violence, as well as the tolerance of violence, and believes that all nations must pass and enforce measures to curtail and prevent actions and practices that inflict pain, suffering, mutilation, or death, and offer asylum to those threatened by such actions.

The Association urges countries—including the United States—to provide a safe haven for greater numbers of refugees who have fled devastation in their native countries during times of increased conflict, and condemns the stereotyping of refugee groups.

The Association expresses concern that the utilization of trade sanctions on food and medical supplies by any nation of the world to achieve political objectives fails to adequately consider the possible humanitarian impact of those policies on the civilian populations of the affected nations, particularly the young, the elderly, and the poor.

The Association deplores the holding of hostages, all forms of torture, and the taking of human life in the name of making a political statement. The Association believes that it is the responsibility of all governments to discourage such actions by individuals or groups of individuals.

The Association supports international judicial systems that hold accountable those who violate human rights.

The Association calls upon all nations to release all education employees and students who are being held without charge and to refrain from the use of coercion and arbitrary detention to punish the people of a specific area of their territories.

The Association further condemns the practice of capital punishment in nations without judicial safeguards such as the presumption of innocence and/or the right to counsel.

The Association also expresses concern that the practice of capital punishment in the United States impacts individuals disproportionately on the basis of social class, race, ethnicity, and gender. The Association supports ongoing efforts to review the practice of capital punishment for inequities based on these and other factors.

The Association opposes any federal, state, or local law; executive order or presidential signing statement; and/or amendment to the U.S. Constitution that curtails or infringes on basic human rights. The Association also opposes harsh sentencing measures, such as mandatory minimums and other local, state, and national laws which have contributed to mass incarceration. The Association also opposes torture and cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment of persons in the custody or under the physical control of the U.S. government, regardless of nationality or physical location. (1977, 2018)

I-13. Civil Rights

The National Education Association is committed to the achievement of a totally integrated society. The Association calls upon Americans to create—by statute and practice—a country free from barriers of race, color, national origin, religion, philosophical beliefs, political beliefs, gender, sexual orientation, gender identity, age, disability, size, marital status, and economic status that prevent some individuals, adult or juvenile, from exercising rights enjoyed by others, including liberties decreed in common law, the Constitution, and statutes of the United States. Civil order and obedience to the law must be ensured without abridgment of human and civil rights. All individuals must be assured a speedy and fair judicial process, including the right to habeas corpus, with free legal counsel for those in need. To be effective citizens, individuals must be trained and aided in developing strategies and expertise that will enable them to operate effectively in a democratic society.

The Association believes that any federal, state, or local law; executive order or presidential signing statement; or amendment to the U.S. or state constitutions or interpretation thereof that curtails basic civil rights is detrimental to a free and democratic society. (1969, 2018)

I-14. Human and Civil Rights of Children and Youth

The National Education Association believes that the human and civil rights of children and youth must be protected and opposes the exploitation of children

and youth under any circumstances. The Association also believes that all children possess a fundamental civil right of access to a system of high quality public education grounded in the principles of adequacy and equity. The Association supports the rights of youth to safely access education and other human services during conditions of war, occupation, natural disaster, and civil strife.

The Association condemns the use of children and youth by organizations, governments, and political/military movements to advance their political objectives. The Association also condemns governments that subject young people to physical or mental abuse, violence, and unwarranted detention or incarceration. The Association opposes the impressment or acceptance of minors into the service of the armed forces of any government or into the service of revolutionary forces under any circumstances. The Association supports programs and other efforts to prevent and alleviate the effects of such trauma upon children and youth.

Children and youth in detention centers must be provided educational programs that include any special education services per a student's individualized education program (IEP) or a student's 504 plan to enable a student to become a contributing member of society. Teachers in such centers must be prepared to provide instruction in life skills and learning skills.

The Association further believes that adolescent neurological development needs to be considered when the sentencing of juveniles is being determined.

Therefore, the Association opposes the imposition of the death penalty, life imprisonment without parole, and prolonged solitary confinement for individuals whose offenses were committed prior to age 18. The Association condemns the practice of placing children and youth in trouble in abusive environments, and opposes the placement of children and youth who are not charged with any offense in facilities with persons who are charged with criminal offenses. The Association believes that there must be separate facilities for the detention and for the incarceration of children and youth and supports the development of alternatives to supplement the use of such facilities. (1988, 2017)

I-15. Private Prisons

The National Education Association believes that profiting from incarceration is in direct conflict with the objective to rehabilitate those who have committed crimes. Additionally, private prison practices such as maintaining high occupancy rates and unsafe staff-to-inmate ratios, lobbying for harsh sentences, and providing inadequate services undermine restorative justice practices and disproportionately affect people of color. Therefore, the Association believes that incarcerated individuals should be held in publicly operated institutions. (2018)

I-16. Human Relations in the School

The National Education Association believes that improved human relations are essential to the school environment.

The Association, in order to improve human relations, calls for—

a. School recruitment and staffing policies that will ensure selection of culturally diverse educators

b. Appropriate classroom and other student-related activities, particularly those that are responsive to the cultural diversity and historical backgrounds of our society

c. Ongoing development of continuing education programs to educate school and community personnel

d. Reduction of the ratio of students to certified/licensed staff. This reduction should be to the level teachers determine to be essential to enhance and improve learning

e. Development of ways to improve police relations with student and community groups through the joint efforts of school, community, and law enforcement agencies

f. Joint discussions to promote understanding of human and civil rights and responsibilities of all constituents within our global society

g. Development, training, and implementation of curricula that teach staff and students about positive human relations. (1972, 2015)

I-17. Displaced Workers

The National Education Association believes that entities that close, move, sell, downsize, or reorganize their facilities have an obligation to provide displaced employees with a variety of retraining and support programs. These entities shall assist their employees with

placement in jobs having comparable pay and benefits and shall maintain existing union contracts.

The Association opposes the use of public funds or tax incentives to encourage the movement of U.S. companies to other countries at the expense of U.S. union labor. (1992, 2014)

I-18. The Right To Organize

The National Education Association believes that all people have the right to organize in order to achieve an improvement of their living conditions through their own free and independent unions and organizations. The Association urges that this right be advocated where it is now abused or denied and strengthened where it is now secured. The Association also believes that shared core values among and between unions strengthen the middle class.

The Association deplores anti-union activities by business interests, school districts, and government agencies, including efforts that attempt to destroy and undermine labor unions and organizations, penalize members for union involvement, and deprive workers of their right to organize and bargain. The Association supports the rights of workers to unionize by signing cards and the establishment of penalties for violating the rights of workers to unionize.

The Association also believes that members have the right to have payroll deduction of both Association membership dues and voluntary political contributions. (1982, 2013)

I-19. Use of Union-Made Products and Services

The National Education Association recognizes the historical role of organized labor in its struggle for economic and social justice. The Association advocates the use of union-made products and services. The Association supports the use of informational campaigns, boycotts, or picket lines. (1991, 2015)

RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS

I-20. Freedom of Creative Expression

The National Education Association supports freedom of creative expression and therefore deplores any efforts by governments to suppress, directly or indirectly, such expression. The Association also supports the freedom of publicly funded agencies to exercise judgment in the awarding of grants to individuals and organizations. (1990, 2016)

I-21. Right to Privacy

The National Education Association believes that every individual has a right to privacy. The Association continues to be concerned about the indiscriminate surveillance of citizens or groups by private and public agencies or individuals. The Association condemns the use of information gathered and stored and the exchange of such information, including library patron, medical, email, social media, and credit card records, without explicit release from the person or persons involved.

The Association also believes that rights to privacy and confidentiality must be guaranteed through federal and state legislation. (1970, 2017)

I-22. Freedom of Religion

The National Education Association believes that freedom of religion is a fundamental human right. The Association also believes that choice of religion is an intensely personal decision, individuals have the right to practice their religion, and no person should use religious beliefs as a basis for discrimination. Instruction in religious doctrines and practices is best provided within a family setting and/or by religious institutions.

The Association further believes that schools should teach the rights and responsibilities associated with the freedom of religion, the religious heritage and diversity of the United States, respect for the beliefs of others, and the historical and cultural influences of various world religions.

The Association believes that local school boards should adopt policies that govern religious activities on school property. Such policies must respect the separation of church and state; govern voluntary, student-led meetings with adult supervision before or after regular school hours; treat all religions on an equal basis; and protect the rights of students and education employees.

The Association also believes that the constitutional provisions on the establishment of and the free exercise of religion in the First Amendment require that there be no sectarian practices in the public school program. The Association opposes the

imposition of sectarian practices in the public school program and urges its affiliates to do the same.

The Association also opposes any federal legislation or mandate that would require school districts to schedule a moment of silence. The Association particularly opposes a moment of silence as a condition for receiving federal funds. (1995, 2018)

I-23. Marriage Equality

The National Education Association believes in marriage equality for all individuals. Discrimination and stereotyping based on such factors as race, gender, sexual orientation, gender identity, disability, ethnicity, immigration status, occupation, and religion must be eliminated.

The Association also believes that these factors should not affect the legal rights and obligations of the partners in a domestic partnership, civil union, or marriage in regard to matters involving the other partner, such as medical decisions, taxes, inheritance, adoption, and immigration.

The Association further believes that these factors should never be used to deny any individual or couple the full rights of marriage equality. (2015)

I-24. Fair Housing

The National Education Association believes that all citizens should be free to reside in the communities of their choice. The Association supports programs that provide adequate housing for all. The Association supports the elimination of the discriminatory housing practice of redlining. (1969, 2015)

I-25. Family Planning

The National Education Association believes in family planning, including the right to reproductive freedom.

The Association also believes the government should give high priority to making available all methods of family planning to women and men unable to take advantage of private facilities.

The Association further believes in the implementation of community-operated, school-based family planning clinics that will provide intensive counseling by trained personnel.

The Association believes that continued funding of these facilities at both the federal and state levels is necessary to provide access to care for people who cannot afford, or travel to, private facilities. (1985, 2017)

I-26. Governmental Support for Public Welfare

The National Education Association believes that conditions that cause reliance on public welfare must be alleviated. The Association also believes that all governmental agencies must work together to provide assistance in education, housing, child care, health care, transportation, and job training/placement. Furthermore, assistance must continue during the transition from welfare to work.

The Association further believes that no current employee should be displaced nor position abolished as a result of government efforts to move individuals from welfare to work. (1971, 2015)

I-27. Immigration

The National Education Association supports efforts to improve the immigration process, including the provision of due process, equal protection, and access to status without regard to ethnicity, religion, or national origin. The Association also supports policies that protect the integrity of the family unit and deplors the hardships imposed on families when family members, especially parents, guardians, or caretakers, are detained and/or deported for immigration status offenses and thereby separated from their children, many of whom are U.S. citizens. The Association supports equal access to educational opportunities for immigrants. The Association believes that English, adult education, GED, and citizenship classes should be available in sufficient numbers to ensure that immigrants can comply with all federal mandates for permanent residence and/or citizenship. The Association also believes that the federal government is responsible for the enforcement of immigration policy.

The Association recognizes that historically there have been many economic and/or political circumstances that have compelled people to come to the U.S. The Association opposes any immigration policy that denies human and/or civil rights or educational opportunities to immigrants and their children, hinders workers' abilities to organize, imposes excessive fees and fines on those seeking legalization, or criminalizes individuals or groups who support or assist them. The Association also opposes any policy that makes legalization or naturalization

dependent upon military service and/or service in a combat zone. The Association condemns such policies as inhumane and discriminatory.

The Association further believes that federal decisions regarding the status of unaccompanied immigrant children must always be made in the best interests of the child. Children who qualify for international protection must have their educational needs met while being given the time and resources to have their cases fairly heard. In addition, the best placement for these children is in a family setting and not in detention facilities. (1984, 2017)

I-28. Migrant Workers

The National Education Association is concerned with the plight of migrant workers. The Association is committed to the right of migrant workers to be fully represented in collective bargaining by the organization of their choice. (1985, 2015)

PROTECTION FROM VIOLENT ACTS

I-29. Victims of Crime

The National Education Association believes that victims of crime should be treated with dignity and compassion, without the fear of intimidation. Victims and their families should be notified of and have the right to be present/represented at all hearings and legal proceedings involving the defendant/perpetrator.

The Association also believes that it is a violation of the victims' right to privacy to release the names of the victims. The Association further believes that victims

and their families must be made aware of and have free access to necessary services/programs. These services/programs must be funded by the appropriate government agencies. (1987, 2008)

I-30. Bullying

The National Education Association believes that the school environment/work site must be free from all forms of bullying including, but not limited to, physical and psychological bullying, and cyberbullying. Bullying is the systematic and chronic infliction of physical hurt and/or psychological distress on one or more individuals. The Association recognizes that bullying can affect the entire school community and work sites.

The Association also believes that its affiliates, collaborating with local school districts and institutions of higher education, should involve all stakeholders in developing comprehensive schoolwide programs to address all forms of bullying. Such programs should—

- a. Establish strong policies prohibiting bullying that include the definition, consequences, and procedures for reporting and appeals

- b. Develop and implement educational programs designed to help students recognize, understand, prevent, oppose, and eliminate bullying

- c. Include activities to help all students, staff, and community members feel understood, respected, valued, and included by cultivating greater awareness and appreciation of our cultural similarities and differences in order to prevent bullying

d. Provide training for all school employees in bullying prevention and intervention

e. Encourage school boards to establish written policies designed to ensure the elimination of bullying, harassment, and intimidation of students and staff by other students and staff

f. Provide professional development materials and resources.

These programs should be reviewed, revised, and updated to reflect changing needs. (2004, 2013)

I-31. Traffic Safety

The National Education Association believes that traffic deaths and injuries must be reduced. The Association supports—

a. Enactment and enforcement of effective and equitable legislation regulating driving while under the influence of alcohol, drugs, or other mind-altering substances

b. Appropriate educational experiences for students regarding the effects of driving while under the influence

c. Recognized community and school groups in their efforts to reduce death and injury from accidents caused by drivers under the influence

d. Legislation requiring mandatory restraint of all passengers in motor vehicles, excluding school buses. The legislation should require the use of seat belts for adults and minor children and approved car seats for infants and young children

e. Legislation requiring the use of helmets for bicycle and motorcycle riders

f. Continued research and the development of safety features and passive

restraint systems for passengers in school buses and for the inclusion of those features shown to be effective

g. Legislation mandating no texting on cell phones while driving. (1982, 2010)

I-32. Gun-Free Schools and the Regulation of Deadly Weapons

The National Education Association believes that all students and education employees must be allowed to learn and work in an environment free of unauthorized guns and other deadly weapons. Severe penalties should be enacted and strenuously enforced for criminal actions involving guns and other deadly weapons, especially in school settings, and for those who profit from the illegal sale, importation, and distribution of these weapons. The Association also believes that individuals who bring guns or deadly weapons to school should be excluded from school and school grounds until completion of a mandatory prescribed intervention.

The Association further believes that our communities, schools, and students are safer when common sense gun regulations are in place. The Association supports banning assault weapons, limiting the capacity of ammunition magazines, requiring background checks and a waiting period for all gun purchases, creating a national database of gun sales, and preventing people with mental illness and/or a documented history of violence from purchasing firearms. The Association believes that minors shall not be allowed to buy, own, or sell firearms.

The Association also believes that scientific and medical research on the causes

and prevention of firearm violence should be extensive and ongoing and that gun owners should participate in educational programs that stress responsible ownership, including safe use and storage of guns. (1982, 2017)

I-33. Violence Against Females Worldwide

The National Education Association condemns domestic and other violence against females, as well as the tolerance of such violence, and believes that all nations must establish and enforce measures to curtail and prevent actions, policies, and practices that inflict pain, suffering, or death. (1993, 2015)

I-34. Sexual Assault

The National Education Association believes that all members of society should be protected from sexual assault. The Association also believes that it is a violation of the victims' right to privacy to release the names of the victims or to have their past sexual history admitted as evidence in assault cases or media coverage. The Association supports fair and equitable treatment by health, hospital, and law enforcement agencies for sexual assault victims. The Association further believes that access to necessary services/programs must be made available to victims and their families. These services must be funded by appropriate government agencies.

The Association believes that states should develop a systematic process for gathering evidence when such assaults occur and supports the use of DNA testing as

a means to identify perpetrators of sexual assault. The Association also believes in the importance of counseling and rehabilitation for the assailant, and the protection of privacy and due process rights for both the victim and the alleged assailant. (1981, 2017)

I-35. Human Trafficking

The National Education Association is committed to the abolition of all forms of human trafficking. Human trafficking is the acquisition of people by improper means such as force, fraud, or deception, with the aim of exploiting them as defined by the United Nations Convention of Human Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling. (2010)

OBSERVANCES

I-36. Martin Luther King, Jr. Day

The National Education Association believes that Martin Luther King, Jr. Day should be a holiday in every U.S. state, territory, and protectorate. The Association recognizes the significance of the observance to emphasize our need for racial healing, justice, and equality through nonviolence. (1969, 2017)

I-37. César Chávez Day

The National Education Association believes that César Chávez Day should be a state holiday in every state to focus on the importance of labor organizing and promoting equitable human relations. The Association encourages the observance of this day to promote reflection and action for social justice. (2008, 2009)

I-38. Veterans Day

The National Education Association believes that children and people of this nation should honor and memorialize the sacrifices and heroic acts of the men and women who have served in the Armed Forces. Veterans Day should be maintained as a legal holiday. Students should be taught the importance and magnitude of the sacrifices made by service men and women in the protection of the United States during war and peace. Affiliates and school systems should plan observances to promote the celebration of veterans' courage, patriotism, and sacrifice for every member of society. (2001)

RIGHTS OF SPECIFIC GROUPS

I-39. Self-Determination of Indigenous People

The National Education Association recognizes that American Indians and Alaska Natives are sovereign nations with the rights of self-determination and supports Native Hawaiians in reclaiming their rights of self-determination and sovereignty.

The Association also recognizes that sovereignty includes the right to provide for culturally appropriate education of American Indians, Alaska Natives, and Native Hawaiians. (2007)

I-40. Protection of Senior Citizens

The National Education Association believes that physical, mental, and economic abuse of senior citizens in any form is deplorable.

The Association also believes in the development of legislation and consumer

education to eliminate the use of unethical techniques, scare tactics, and misrepresentation to divest senior citizens of their financial resources. The Association further believes that its affiliates should join in political action to bring about such legislative and administrative reform at the state and national levels. (1978, 2015)

I-41. Protection of People Living with Human Immunodeficiency Syndrome/AIDS and Hepatitis

The National Education Association believes that people living with human immunodeficiency syndrome, acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS), and/or hepatitis should be ensured fair and equitable treatment allowing equal access to education, employment, living conditions, and all rights guaranteed by law. (1994, 2017)

I-42. Disabilities Awareness

The National Education Association believes that the human and civil rights of individuals with disabilities must be protected. The Association encourages its affiliates to educate their own members and the public at large to bring about an awareness of disability issues. (1999, 2015)

I-43. Accessibility for Persons with Disabilities

The National Education Association believes that all buildings should be in compliance with the accessibility standards of the Americans with Disabilities Act. (1988, 1997)

I-44. Protection of Persons with Cognitive Disabilities

The National Education Association believes that the human and civil rights of individuals with cognitive disabilities must be protected.

The Association also believes that individuals with cognitive disabilities who have committed criminal offenses should receive all diagnostic and/or psychological services that meet their needs and guarantee their right not to be abused while incarcerated. The Association further believes that individuals with cognitive disabilities should not be subjected to capital punishment. (1989, 2015)

I-45. Care and Protection of Persons with Mental Health Disorders

The National Education Association believes that it is society's responsibility to provide quality care for persons who have mental health disorders. Such persons should have access, as needed, to diagnosis, primary hospital care, outpatient services, necessary medication, social services, and housing in the least restrictive environment. Financial assistance for such care should be based upon the ability of the individual to pay.

The Association also believes that individuals with mental disabilities who have committed criminal offenses should receive all diagnostic and/or psychological services that meet their needs and guarantee their right not to be abused while incarcerated.

The Association further believes that individuals with mental disorders should

not be subject to capital punishment. (1986, 2015)

I-46. Care and Protection of Military Veterans

The National Education Association believes that many veterans of military conflicts are suffering physical, social, and psychological problems due to their involvement in combat and related military activities. The Association also believes that all military personnel and veterans should have comprehensive and timely access to appropriate and necessary medical care. The Association supports federal and state increases in benefits and programs, including retirement benefits, for these military veterans and their dependents to meet their needs. (1981, 2017)

OPPOSITION TO ALL FORMS OF DISCRIMINATION

I-47. Elimination of Discrimination

The National Education Association is committed to the elimination of discrimination based on race, gender, ethnicity, economic status, religion, disability, sexual orientation, gender identity, age, and all other forms of discrimination.

The Association believes that honest and open conversation is a precursor to change. The Association encourages its members and all other members of the educational community to engage in necessary conversations in order to examine assumptions, prejudices, discriminatory practices, and their effects.

The Association further believes that any code or system of discrimination

and exploitation must be eliminated. The Association also believes that sanctions are both justified and necessary against governments, organizations, businesses, and/or groups that utilize or support discriminatory practices. (1976, 2015)

I-48. Institutional Discrimination

The National Education Association believes that the fabric of our society is strengthened when the contributions of all its diverse members are encouraged and embraced. The Association recognizes that institutional and public policies and practices sometimes discriminate against some segments of the population and encourages its affiliates, in concert with community organizations, to educate the public to bring about an awareness of such policies and practices and to actively work to eliminate them. (1998, 2015)

I-49. Discrimination by Organizations

The National Education Association believes that organizations are strengthened by offering membership on a non-discriminatory basis.

The Association shall use the facilities of and/or participate in programs sponsored only by organizations and/or their auxiliaries that do not deny membership to certain segments of our society on a discriminatory basis when such denials are not related to the stated purposes of the organization. The Association encourages its affiliates to do the same.

The Association also believes that its members now holding membership in such organizations should work actively

from within for the total elimination of such exclusionary clauses. (1974, 2015)

I-50. White Supremacy Culture

The National Education Association believes that, in order to achieve racial and social justice, educators must acknowledge the existence of White supremacy culture as a primary root cause of institutional racism, structural racism, and White privilege. Additionally, the Association believes that the norms, standards, and organizational structures manifested in White supremacy culture perpetually exploit and oppress people of color and serve as detriments to racial justice. Further, the invisible racial benefits of White privilege, which are automatically conferred irrespective of wealth, gender, and other factors, severely limit opportunities for people of color and impede full achievement of racial and social justice. Therefore, the Association will actively advocate for social and educational strategies fostering the eradication of institutional racism and White privilege perpetuated by White supremacy culture. (2018)

I-51. Racial Justice

The National Education Association believes in the necessity of racial healing to strengthen our society as a whole. Racial justice in education and throughout the United States will be realized when we ensure systematic fair treatment resulting in equitable opportunities and outcomes for people of all races. The Association acknowledges that both historical and current practices have

systematically advantaged and privileged people of White European ancestry while disadvantaging and denying rights, opportunities, and equality for people of color. Implemented through both policies and laws, these biased practices have been manifested in the conditions our students and educators face in their schools and communities.

The Association also believes that honest and open conversations about the sources of institutional racism that continue to threaten equity, fairness, and justice in our nation are necessary to produce the critical changes needed to achieve racial healing and justice.

The Association encourages its affiliates to educate members about the ways race privileges certain people. The Association also encourages its affiliates to work with family and student partners to develop, initiate, and promote programs that will lead us to repair, heal, organize, and advocate to achieve racial justice so that every student and educator may fulfill their full potential. (2017)

I-52. Hate-Motivated Violence

The National Education Association believes that acts or threats of hate-motivated violence, including, but not limited to, physical and verbal violence against individuals or groups because of their race, color, national origin, religion, gender, sexual orientation, gender identity, age, disability, size, marital status, or economic condition are deplorable. The Association also believes that federal, state, and local governments and community groups must oppose and eliminate

hate-motivated violence and that current events and/or economic conditions should not diminish such opposition.

The Association recognizes the danger of White supremacist groups and all media sources that promote hateful speech and actions, and the continuation of institutional racism. Further, the Association recognizes the danger of any group that marginalizes anyone based on race, color, national origin, religion, gender, sexual orientation, gender identity, age, disability, size, marital status, or economic condition. Therefore, educators must take a significant role in countering the effects of such speech, actions, and racism on our students, families, and communities. (1991, 2018)

I-53. Civility in Public Discourse

The National Education Association believes that American institutions in both the public and private sectors should foster a culture that promotes universal respect for all people and that strongly discourages demeaning characterizations of people in relation to their race, ethnicity, religion, nationality, political affiliation, gender, sexual orientation, gender identity, size, or disability. (2008, 2010)

I-54. Use of Prejudicial Terms and Symbols

The National Education Association believes prejudice is deplorable and the use of names, symbols, caricatures, emblems, logos, and mascots that promote prejudice should be discontinued. (1992, 2015)

I-55. Right of Redress for Descendants of Slaves

The National Education Association believes that slavery, forced servitude, and/or the ownership of a human being are gross violations of human rights and unacceptable in a civilized society.

The Association also believes that the history of slavery in the United States was a grievous crime against humankind that has contributed to a continuance of institutional racism.

The Association further believes that the descendants of those subjected to slavery in the U.S. have the right to redress for the injustices inflicted upon their ancestors. (2008, 2015)

I-56. Deprivation of Human Rights of Indigenous People

The National Education Association believes that it is deplorable for government entities to allow, sanction, or participate in the slaughter and displacement of indigenous people, including any practice that violates treaties, forcibly relocates, and/or forces compulsory out-of-home placements regarding life and education.

The Association also believes that any attempt to deprive a group from life, land, resources, or culture is immoral.

The Association further believes that formal apologies are long overdue to the indigenous people of the United States and its territories and protectorates. (2009, 2010)

I-57. Repatriation of American Indian/Alaska Native Remains

The National Education Association believes in the dignity of the dead and encourages laws to prevent the robbing of graves.

The Association also believes that the remains of thousands of American Indians/Alaska Natives in storage throughout the United States should be returned for interment to the tribes and/or areas from which they were taken. The Association further believes that American Indian/Alaska Native sacred items in museum collections should be returned to the tribes of their origin. (1989, 2008)

I-58. Violence Against and Exploitation of Asians/Pacific Islanders

The National Education Association opposes the expression of covert and overt sentiments, threats, and incidents of racially motivated physical and/or verbal violence toward Asians/Pacific Islanders. The Association believes that community-based educational programs should be developed by local school systems in conjunction with Asian/Pacific Islander groups to eliminate this violence. The Association supports clear and consistent law enforcement to protect the civil and human rights of the victims of such violence.

The Association also opposes the exploitation of women as mail-order brides. (1984, 1999)

I-59. Internment/Containment Policies Based on Race, Ethnicity, and/or National Origin

The National Education Association recognizes that restrictive and/or punitive action based on race or national origin is a violation of constitutional guarantees and is repugnant to the American ideals of life, liberty, and property.

The Association condemns the practice of internment/containment of racially identifiable segments of our newly immigrated and current populations. (1982, 2017)

I-60. Linguistic Diversity

The National Education Association believes that, although English is the language of political and economic communication in the United States, efforts to legislate English as the official language disregard cultural pluralism; deprive those in need of education, social services, and employment; and must be challenged.

The Association recognizes the importance of an individual's native language and culture and the need to promote and preserve them through instruction, public service announcements, and all other forms of communication. (1987, 2004)

I-61. Inclusive Medical Studies

The National Education Association believes that women and members of racial minority groups must be included in the samples of all medical studies, surveys, and research purporting to yield results applicable to all segments of a population. (1991)

I-62. Sexual Harassment

The National Education Association recognizes that sexual harassment is a form of sex discrimination or abuse.

The Association believes that students and education employees should be protected from sexual harassment, which is a form of sex discrimination. The Association encourages its affiliates to work with local school districts and institutions of higher education to—

a. Establish strong policies defining and prohibiting sexual harassment

b. Develop educational programs designed to help people recognize, understand, prevent, combat, and eliminate sexual harassment

c. Develop and publicize a grievance procedure that encourages the reporting of incidents of sexual harassment, resolves complaints promptly, and protects the rights of all parties

d. Form and train support groups to assist in the counseling of targets of alleged sexual harassment. (1988, 2016)

I-63. Equal Opportunity for Women

The National Education Association believes that all persons, regardless of gender, must have equal opportunity for employment, promotion, compensation (including equal pay for comparable worth), and leadership in all activities.

The Association supports an amendment to the U.S. Constitution (such as the Equal Rights Amendment) that guarantees that equality of rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state because of gender. The Association urges its affiliates to

support ratification of such an amendment. The Association also supports the enactment and full funding of the Women's Educational Equity Act.

The Association also believes that the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission must have cease-and-desist authority to act in all cases of discrimination based on race, creed, color, age, national origin, sexual orientation, gender identity, and gender.

The Association further believes that governing boards and education associations must eliminate discriminatory practices against women in employment, promotion, and compensation. Personnel policies must include family leave, maternity leave, paternity leave, leave for adoption of a child, child-care leave, and professional leave that encourages women to participate in professional growth experiences and to prepare for administrative and executive positions.

The Association believes that local, state, and national agencies should consider research specifically related to women and their health problems and concerns.

The Association also believes that professional associations at all levels should adopt policies that ensure women equal access to elective, appointive, and staff positions.

The Association further believes in the establishment of women's education committees in local and state affiliates as a vehicle for implementation of equal opportunity for women.

The Association believes that sexism and sex discrimination must be eliminated and endorses the use of nonsexist language. (1969, 2002)

I-64. Personal Relationships in Higher Education

The National Education Association recognizes that in institutions of higher education adult students and education employees may establish personal relationships. However, such relationships should be voluntary and not be used to coerce or influence others for personal advantage. Thus, the Association believes that sexual relationships between a faculty member and a student currently enrolled in the faculty member's course, or under the supervision or direction of any higher education employee, are unprofessional. The Association encourages its affiliates in institutions of higher education to seek the establishment of strong policies declaring such relationships unprofessional. (1989, 1998)

I-65. Businesses Owned by Minorities and/or Women

The National Education Association believes that businesses owned by minorities and/or women should be encouraged. The Association also believes that the federal government should initiate and continue policies that encourage businesses owned by minorities and/or women. (1989, 2004)

INTEGRATION AND DESEGREGATION

I-66. Integration in the Public Schools

The National Education Association believes that it is imperative that full integration of the nation's schools be effected.

The Association recognizes that acceptable integration plans will include affirmative action programs and a variety of devices, such as geographic realignment, pairing of schools, grade pairing, and satellite and magnet schools. Some arrangements may require busing of students in order to comply with established guidelines adhering to the letter and spirit of the law.

The Association urges its affiliates to encourage school boards to study and consider seriously the negative impact on minority students when schools located in minority neighborhoods are targeted for closing.

The Association will assist its affiliates to ensure that education employees, parents/guardians, and students are involved in the development of plans designed to achieve integration. The Association also believes that state and federal agencies should provide funds necessary to implement integration programs, including funds for student transportation. The Association also urges participation in citizen advisory committees—consisting of members designated by the local education association, parents, and representatives of community organizations, business, clergy, and media—that reflect the ethnic makeup of the community in

developing, implementing, and evaluating student desegregation plans.

The Association further believes that integrated schools must provide students with equal access to all curricular and extracurricular programs and to technological equipment and knowledge.

The Association opposes any attempts to delay or impede implementation of desegregation orders and will, therefore, resist all efforts to resegregate integrated schools. The Association also opposes any governmental attempts to resegregate public schools through any means, including vouchers, charters, and other school-choice initiatives.

The Association will continue to oppose vigorously the systematic displacement or demotion of minority, especially Black, educators to achieve integration. The Association further opposes actions of boards of education to finance integration plans through reduction of school staff. In addition, the Association will oppose the capricious reassignment and displacement of Hispanic educators because of desegregation and bilingual programs. (1969, 2018)

I-67. Ethnic-Minority Educators

The National Education Association believes that ethnic-minority educators are essential to the operation of schools, thus encouraging local and state affiliates, Department of Defense Education Activity (DoDEA), and appropriate governmental bodies and agencies to work to achieve and maintain ethnic diversity in all categories of educational employment. (1979, 2015)

J. OBTAIN FOR ITS MEMBERS THE BENEFITS OF AN INDEPENDENT, UNITED EDUCATION PROFESSION

STRONG EFFECTIVE ASSOCIATIONS/AFFILIATES

J-1. Strong Professional Associations

The National Education Association believes that an independent and professional organization is vital to its members and affiliates. This independence must be safeguarded in any alignments with other organizations.

The Association also believes that the unified effort of a professional organization promotes the interests of its members and advances a strong, healthy educational environment. (1974, 2004)

J-2. Supporting Locals in Jeopardy

The National Education Association believes that assistance should be afforded to those affiliates that exist within concentrated territories of competing organizations. The Association encourages its affiliates to initiate and support programs that will strengthen and enhance the local organizational structure and promote membership growth within the Association. Continuous communications, including face-to-face-contact, and cooperation of local, state, and national bodies are keys to the success of the local affiliates in building solid professional organizations.

The Association also believes that assistance should be given to those local affiliates that have been targeted for

takeover by competing organizations and/or the object of “association busting.”

Members of affiliated locals that are not the bargaining agent must be provided an effective means of processing grievances. (1976, 2015)

MEMBERSHIP PARTICIPATION

J-3. Membership Participation in the Association

The National Education Association believes that every member has the right and obligation to participate fully in the Association without fear, intimidation, retribution, or any forms of bullying.

The Association also believes that early-career members should be encouraged to participate in and pursue appropriate leadership opportunities at the local, state, and national levels of the union. The Association further believes that affiliates should encourage early-career members to seek election to become seated delegates at the annual Representative Assembly.

The Association believes that school policies should provide release time without loss of pay to those who are fulfilling leadership responsibilities, attending meetings, or participating in other Association activities.

The Association also believes that all members have the right to receive union communications at their work sites from their local, state, and national associations.

The Association supports and encourages, whenever possible, policies and practices such as affordable child

care services so that members with children may have improved opportunities to participate in Association activities. Members should also support public education by sending their children to public preK through post-secondary educational institutions. (1969, 2018)

J-4. Minority Participation in the Association

The National Education Association believes that at every phase of governance and on all decision-making levels of the Association there should be minority participation at least proportionate to the identified ethnic-minority population of that geographic level.

Ethnic minorities should be included as candidates for positions at all levels. The Association should promote minority participation in program development and should employ minorities and women in staff positions consistent with Association affirmative action policies.

The Association also believes that its affiliates should maintain a commitment to organizational policies and programs that promote the training and involvement of minorities at all levels of the organization.

The Association further believes that there is a need for systematic evaluation of minority participation at all levels. (1972, 1996)

J-5. Aspiring Educator Member Participation

The National Education Association believes that eligible students should have the opportunity to join the Association.

The Association also believes that students should be encouraged to participate in the Association at the local, state, and national levels. Preprofessional and leadership training should be priorities.

The Association further believes that its members should promote membership in the NEA Aspiring Educator Program to all eligible students, including student teachers in members' classrooms, and provide opportunities for community outreach, professional development, and political action. The Association believes that advisors of NEA Aspiring Educator chapters should be members of the Association.

The Association believes that state affiliates should facilitate the establishment of chapters in all higher education institutions that offer teacher preparation programs.

The Association also believes that local and state affiliates should collaborate with student programs in order to facilitate the transition from student to professional membership status within the Association so that Aspiring Educator members become involved in the activities and leadership pathways of the professional Association and its affiliates. (1991, 2018)

J-6. Retired Member Participation

The National Education Association believes that Retired members are a valuable asset and should be active participants within the Association at the local, state, and national levels.

The expertise of Retired members should be utilized in all areas of the Association.

The Association also believes that its members should promote membership in the Retired Program to all eligible members. (1976, 2013)

J-7. Promotion of Teaching as a Career Choice

The National Education Association supports the establishment of student organizations whose goal is to promote the field of public education as a lifelong profession that is vital and essential to every community. The Association believes that its state and local affiliates should support these student organizations and their efforts to build partnerships with government, business, and community stakeholders to advance the profession. (1980, 2017)

GLOBAL EDUCATION PROFESSION

J-8. Universal Education Employee Rights

The National Education Association supports the efforts of all associations of education employees in the world to secure basic rights for their members. The Association commends those education employees and students around the world who champion academic freedom and campaign against illiteracy, especially when their activities must be conducted under oppressive and often life-threatening conditions.

The Association stands ready to help all associations of education employees obtain their basic rights as listed in the NEA resolutions.

The Association condemns all governments for their roles in any acts of injustice against education employees and their organizations and, thus, the children and youth of those countries. The Association urges the U.S. government to refrain from supporting any governments that suppress academic freedom and literacy.

The Association also urges the U.S. government to refrain from any plan for overt or covert action that would destabilize or overthrow any government or would adversely affect a government's successful campaign to improve literacy, equal education support, health care, and living and working conditions. (1981, 1995)

J-9. Organizations of Other Nations

The National Education Association believes that a strong international community of education employees is necessary to promote international understanding and to defend the interests of education employees in all countries. The Association actively supports Education International and will continue to cooperate with professional education organizations of other nations. (1969, 1995)

Legislative Program For the 115th Congress, Second Session

PREAMBLE

NEA works to fulfill the promise of a democratic society by promoting the cause of quality public education; advancing the education profession; expanding the rights and furthering the interests of education employees; and advocating human, civil, and economic rights for all.

The NEA Representative Assembly, through adoption of the Legislative Program, sets forth the federal legislative policies that facilitate accomplishment of the strategic objectives in pursuit of the Association's mission.

NEA is committed to excellence in education through a true partnership of the federal, state, and local levels of government. NEA continues to work with its affiliates to advance NEA's strategic priorities: quality public education for every student; ensuring the highest possible educator quality; supporting school system capacity; building public, parental, and business support for public education; strengthening association capacity building; and providing administrative services and program support.

NEA members are central to educational excellence, and their compensation, status, and personal economic security must be significantly upgraded. NEA seeks provision of federal resources and

programs to assist state and local governments with education reform and with their responsibility to enhance educational excellence and to assure equitable educational opportunity as well as to assist in the provision of resources for the maintenance and operation of public schools, colleges, and universities.

NEA also seeks adequate protection and enforcement of civil and human rights, and preservation and advancement of good public policy in pursuit of racial and social justice. NEA supports: federal legislation consistent with its principles in these areas and strongly opposes legislation detrimental to these goals. NEA is engaged in a campaign to preserve and promote public education in the United States. This campaign includes an Action Plan to ensure "Great Public Schools for Every Student." NEA will advance the Legislative Program to the maximum degree possible and work to improve current laws governing elementary and secondary education.

The Legislative Program has been grouped in the following manner:

I. *High Quality Public Education*—legislative issues designed to address the many factors that impact the quality of public education directly in the classroom or school

II. *Supporting Student Learning, Growth, and Development*—legislative issues intended to create the best possible conditions for all children in support of both their development and education

III. *A Voice in the Workplace*—legislative issues linked directly to some of the most basic employee issues faced by all education employees

IV. *Good Public Policy*—legislative issues related to ongoing concerns of national importance to both NEA members and the rest of the nation

I. HIGH QUALITY PUBLIC EDUCATION

a. STUDENT LEARNING, GROWTH, AND DEVELOPMENT

NEA supports:

- federal programs that provide assistance to public schools to achieve excellence and to meet the needs of students at the pre-K through post-secondary levels, including those who are English Language Learners or who have special needs;
- federal programs to enhance educational programs and improve student performance in all curricular areas;
- a “whole child” approach to learning, teaching, and community engagement that encourages parental and community involvement in all aspects of a child’s education; addressing multiple dimensions such as students’ physical, social, and emotional health and well-being; ensures equity, adequacy, and sustainability in resources and quality among public schools and districts; and ensures that students are actively engaged in a wide variety of experiences and settings within and outside the classroom;
- programs that promote the infusion of the arts and design into student learning of science, technology, engineering, and math as a means of fostering student creativity, innovation, and inventiveness;
- programs that provide all students—pre-kindergarten through graduate school—support in developing advanced critical thinking and information literacy skills, and mastery of new digital tools;
- programs and policies designed to achieve equity in education funding, resources, and opportunities;
- federal programs to assist schools in educational reform and restructuring efforts that include educator, parental, and community engagement;
- programs to provide assistance to local school districts to provide optimum class size;
- federal programs designed to increase the high school graduation rate and to ensure that students remain in school through the completion of high school graduation while ensuring that all pathways to postsecondary learning are developmentally appropriate for individual learners;
- federal programs that promote GED or high school completion for all, including incarcerated individuals;

- federal programs that promote taking college aptitude tests prior to senior year in high school;
- programs that equitably assist schools and communities in rural and urban areas to meet the unique needs of their students;
- education programs that ensure equitable educational opportunities for English Language Learners and migrant students;
- adequate funding for programs and personnel in the overseas schools for the dependents of military personnel;
- broadening the criteria by which pedagogical practices are evaluated and approved for federal funding;
- a nationwide cohesive protocol to expedite the confidential informational exchange/transfer of all student records between education settings;
- including school library/media programs taught by a certified or licensed media specialist (educator/librarian) in the list of core subject areas in any education legislation;
- allowing students who successfully meet the state's graduation requirements to be counted appropriately for federal accountability purposes as graduates, not drop-outs, if it takes the student more than four years to graduate;
- science education that is based solely on scientific theory, empirically collected evidence, scientific methodology, and/or consensus within the scientific community.

ASSESSMENTS

NEA supports:

- truth-in-testing legislation that provides for public release of information regarding the content (questions and answers), validity, reliability, and scoring of state tests required under federal law;
- legislation allowing parents to opt their children out of all standardized tests without penalty for students, parents, educators, or schools;
- legislation that grants all states flexibility to waive required annual testing and to design assessment programs that assess student learning at least once in elementary, once in middle, and once in high school;
- federal legislation for, and implementation of, assessment plans that completely conform to NEA Resolutions;
- appropriate alternative options to standardized testing for measuring individual progress and proficiencies of students with special needs, including the ability to test students at their functioning level rather than their grade level, and/or limited English proficiency;
- allowing students who receive at least half of their instruction in a language other than English to be given the option of testing in the language of instruction; where the assessments do not exist they should be developed;
- legislation that allows assessments that use a sample-based methodology, similar to the National Assessment

of Educational Progress (NAEP), to meet the federal accountability standards.

NEA opposes:

- the use of standardized tests for mandated determination of a student's future or as an indicator of school success;
- federal requirements to make significant decisions about schools, educators, or students based on students' test scores, including statistical models of student growth or "value-added" statistical projections;
- narrowing of the curriculum through an emphasis on test preparation;
- mandatory and/or coerced participation of students in the administration of the Armed Services Vocational Aptitude Battery (ASVAB) exam;
- testing systems that require excessive amounts of time spent by educators on test administration and related activities and not on primary job responsibilities;
- using the word "failing" to label and grade our lowest performing public schools;
- the use of standardized tests as an indicator of equity and opportunity for students.

b. CHILD CARE AND EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION DEVELOPMENT

NEA supports:

- federal programs to facilitate and enhance school readiness;

- federal assistance for early childhood education programs, including Head Start;
- mandatory full-day kindergarten attendance for children, and the federal resources necessary to do so;
- early childhood development and education services by certified personnel for all children, with access ensured regardless of income;
- federal resources to enhance the availability and quality of public school child care and early education programs, including pre-school and before- and after-school programs;
- federal resources to support early childhood education programs that are school-based, school-linked, or established with formal partnerships with community-based organizations;
- coordination with the public school system of those child care services delivered by nonpublic providers and assurance of standards of excellence, nondiscrimination, and the separation of church and state;
- stringent educational, health, and safety standards to protect and enrich preschool and school-age children, including strict regulation and enforcement to ensure trained and licensed child care and development workers and qualified volunteer personnel;
- incentives for employers to establish quality child care programs at or near the work site.

c. PARENTAL INVOLVEMENT

NEA supports:

- positive involvement of parents, guardians, or designated caregivers in the schools;
- federal programs to assist parents in gaining parenting skills and in understanding child growth and development;
- programs to provide incentives for appropriate parental and community involvement in schools;
- federal support for developing full-service community schools and wraparound services that coordinate the delivery of educational, developmental, family, and health—including mental health—services for students and their families that address trauma and adverse childhood experiences; delivering other comprehensive services through community-based organizations; giving students, families, and communities access to such services; supporting parent, family, and community involvement in schools; and integrating services to ensure that schools function as comprehensive community centers;
- federal programs that assist parents in ensuring their child’s success in school using research-based best practices;
- ensuring student information is distributed to parents in the language the parent understands best.

NEA opposes:

- forced conversion of public schools to charter status through “parent trigger” legislation.

d. YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

JUVENILE JUSTICE

NEA supports:

- collaborative community efforts, including programs to increase citizen and business group involvement in assisting and reclaiming youth who display disruptive or violent behavior and/or who have dropped out of school, and support for businesses that employ disadvantaged youth in training programs for more employment opportunities;
- access to effective rehabilitation, support services, and educational programs—including vocational, career, and technical education—for incarcerated juveniles and juvenile offenders;
- improved education programs about the serious effects of participating in any aspect of the illegal drug trade;
- development of a national database about illegal gang-related activities through information from law enforcement agencies, juvenile courts, social services, schools, and community groups for interstate and intrastate use;
- development of collaborative programs among family, school, community, business, social services, and law enforcement agencies in the

effort to reduce illegal gang-related activities;

- the separation of juvenile offenders from adults in correctional facilities;
- legislation that requires reporting the over-representation of minority youth in juvenile correctional facilities;
- legislation to eliminate complete solitary confinement as a form of punishment for juvenile offenders incarcerated in juvenile detention facilities;
- policies to expedite the confidential exchange/transfer of all student records between correctional and educational settings.

NEA opposes:

- policies that encourage the breakup of families;
- prosecuting, detaining, and imprisoning youth in the adult criminal justice system.

COMMUNITY SERVICE PROGRAMS

NEA supports:

- federal assistance for locally designed, voluntary community service programs that give all youth the opportunity to serve while enhancing their academic experience;
- federal assistance for state review of tort reform or other protective measures to address liability questions facing schools conducting voluntary programs.

NEA opposes:

- federally required community service as a qualification for student financial assistance;
- use of community service workers to replace regular employees.

SCHOOL COUNSELING

NEA supports:

- elementary and secondary school counseling and other pupil services, including school psychology and school social work and school-based student assistance program staff, provided by appropriately certified and/or licensed professionals;
- establishment of administrative structures to facilitate effective integration of counseling into the entire education experience;
- grants to expand and implement counseling programs provided by appropriately certified and/or licensed school counselors;
- school staffing ratios of specialized instructional support personnel to students at the levels recommended by nationally recognized professional organizations.

e. SAFE SCHOOLS

NEA supports:

- federal initiatives to prevent and combat violence and drug abuse in schools;
- federal assistance for mental health services to students, including support from social workers,

- psychologists, nurses, counselors, and other student service professionals as part of a comprehensive program to prevent school violence;
- the establishment and implementation, in consultation with school personnel and parents, by each school district of a well-publicized and uniformly enforced disciplinary code that promotes non-discriminatory practices to provide an orderly learning environment;
 - appropriate procedures to ensure the safety of school personnel required by federal programs to make visits to students' homes;
 - removal from the classroom of violent and/or disruptive students, including regular, exceptional, and students with individualized education plans, and placement of those students in an appropriate alternative public school setting that meets their educational needs;
 - removal from school buses and other areas of the school property of violent/disruptive students, including regular, exceptional, and students with individualized education plans, with no cessation of educational services;
 - federal programs that promote the equitable enforcement of truancy laws;
 - disclosure to affected school personnel of relevant information/documentation concerning students who have exhibited violent behavior;
 - provision of a school environment that properly protects students and employees from environmental health and/or safety hazards;
 - legislation that protects children and educators from "cyber-bullying";
 - facility design and construction practices that promote improved air quality in all school facilities;
 - avoidance or reduction of pesticide and other toxic chemical applications in all school facilities and grounds; furthermore, NEA encourages notification of employees and the public of the product used, location, and date of application prior to its use;
 - prompt and ongoing federal assistance, through grant and/or loan mechanisms, for school districts to identify and eliminate health and safety hazards and report their findings and activities to the public;
 - sufficient training and proper safety protection for school personnel or others charged with identifying and/or removing health and safety hazards;
 - establishment of scientifically based nuclear-safe and waste-free zones surrounding schools;
 - a ban on the sale to the public of military and auto loading firearms with a capacity of firing 10 rounds or more from a single clip;
 - significant penalties for criminal actions involving use of guns or other weapons;
 - restrictions, including a mandatory waiting period or instantaneous computer checks to allow universal background checks for felony

convictions or mental illness, on the manufacture, distribution, and/or sale of guns in order to ensure a safer school environment;

- federal assistance for the development and implementation of a unified school safety crisis prevention/awareness plan;
- federal legislation to outlaw gun trafficking and “straw purchases”;
- federal assistance to help develop emergency response systems for schools;
- legislation that protects students and staff from bullying, harassment, and intimidation by other students and staff;
- lifting the ban that prevents the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention from conducting research on gun violence in this country;
- protecting an individual from non-consensual invasions of normal expectations of privacy, such as a person knowingly making or recording and sharing a photograph, motion picture, videotape, or other video recording of another person’s intimate areas without the consent of the person being recorded.

NEA opposes:

- school discipline policies that apply predetermined consequences without taking into account associated circumstances;
- discriminatory enforcement of school discipline policies;
- legislation mandating arming educational professionals with firearms.

f. SCHOOL CHOICE

NEA supports:

- charters if all of the following criteria are met:
 - the charter is authorized only by a democratically elected local school board; if there is no local school board, the charter is authorized by a community-based charter authorizer accountable to the local community;
 - there is a full and independent written assessment that is developed with community input and is publicly available for review;
 - the charter is necessary to meet student needs that are not being met and cannot be fulfilled by other improvements in either educational program or school management;
 - the charter will meet those needs in a way that improves, rather than detracts from, the local public school system by negatively impacting:
 - the racial, ethnic, and socio-economic composition of schools and neighborhoods;
 - equitable access to quality services for all district students, including those with special needs and English Language Learners;
 - the district’s operating and capital expenses, programs, and services;
 - facility availability;

- the charter provides a free, accessible, nonsectarian education for all enrolled students;
 - the charter fully complies with all of the following safeguards in the same manner as public schools:
 - open meetings;
 - public record laws;
 - prohibitions against for-profit operation or profiteering in compliance with conflict of interest, financial disclosure, and auditing requirements;
 - civil rights outlined in all federal and state statutes, which include employment, health, labor, safety, staff qualifications, certification requirements, and students with disabilities protections;
 - collective bargaining rights and agreements in areas covered by collective bargaining rights and agreements;
 - the state oversees and provides adequate resources and training to school districts to ensure high quality school district charter authorization practices and compliance work;
 - the state only considers appeals of a charter denial by a school district on the narrow grounds that the local process for approving a charter was not properly followed or that the approval or denial of a charter was arbitrary or illegal;
 - parents' right to choose, at their own expense, a nonpublic education for their children;
 - holding all private, nonpublic schools, corporations, companies, and organizations engaged in educating pre-K–12 students under 22 years of age, and that accept any governmental/public funding, accountable under the same provisions of federal law as public schools.
- NEA opposes:*
- the provision of federal funding assistance to private corporations and individuals for the establishment and operation of charter schools for profit;
 - public funding of sectarian schools and public funding that enables nonsectarian pre-K–12 nonpublic schools to provide educational services that are available to students in public schools to which they have reasonable access;
 - tuition tax credits for elementary or secondary schools;
 - the use of vouchers or certificates in education;
 - federally mandated parental option or “choice” in education programs;
 - preferential treatment for nonpublic schools that receive federal funds under current law or concealment of financing, materials, and services received by nonpublic schools from public funds.
- g. EDUCATION FUNDING**
- NEA supports:*
- maintenance of support for public education by exclusion from federal taxation of state and local property,

- sales, and income taxes, and interest paid on state and local bonds and other debt instruments;
- federal funding for public elementary and secondary education through a program of general aid and categorical assistance;
- adequate funding for school support programs, including aid for the disadvantaged; assistance for English Language Learners; education for individuals with disabilities and for the gifted and talented; career and technical education; immigrant education; migrant education; refugee education; programs for medically fragile students; desegregation assistance; second and subsequent languages and international studies programs; American Indian/Alaska Native education; Native Hawaiian education; developmentally appropriate gender identity and LGBTQ equity education programs; magnet schools; programs for arts in education; child nutrition programs; school-based health programs; mental health and pupil services; technological improvements; school construction, renovation, and repair; impact aid; aid for school libraries; and Gear Up and TRIO programs, including Upward Bound and Talent Search;
- greater funding of federal programs that otherwise reduce state or local resources available for public education;
- use of the latest federal census data available in distributing federal funds;
- a federal census procedure that contributes to a fair and accurate distribution of federal education program funds;
- federal funding for postsecondary education, including programs of institutional, scholar, and student support, and legislation to reduce or eliminate tuition costs in public higher education;
- grants to support vital research functions;
- efforts to:
 - ensure stable, adequate, and equitable funding of public schools historically receiving revenues derived from state and federal lands and natural resources;
 - ensure the sustainable use of these public lands and resources by current and future generations;
- student financial assistance to ensure access and choice for all students who wish to pursue postsecondary education, regardless of personal financial means;
- support for the historically Black colleges and Hispanic serving institutions, Native American and Tribal Colleges, and developing institutions;
- a full partnership role for the federal government in assisting local school districts and postsecondary institutions by redirecting national priorities in order to provide substantial increases in federal education funding.

NEA opposes:

- withholding funds from or otherwise penalizing school districts or education institutions that refuse to cooperate with the U.S. Department of Defense by providing information on or permitting testing of their students;
- provision of federal funding to schools and/or postsecondary institutions that practice discrimination;
- federal control of local schools;
- diverting public funds to nonpublic schools;
- any program or policy that requires the reduction or elimination of due process or job protection rights as a requirement for federal funding;
- any misuse of federal funds by school districts and/or public institutions.

- provision of financial support during the student teaching process;
- federal support for paid professional practice residency programs for beginning educators;
- federal initiatives to enhance compensation for all public school and postsecondary personnel in order to improve the quality of education and assist in attracting and retaining talented individuals;
- federal initiatives to create affordable housing options for educators and assist educators in accessing such housing;
- federal initiatives that support educators' ability to live where they work.

h. EDUCATOR PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT

EDUCATOR RECRUITMENT AND RETENTION

NEA supports:

- programs and policies supporting diversity in the education profession;
- programs to encourage and support the recruitment of talented individuals, particularly minorities, to enter and remain in the education profession;
- development and retention, through programs including scholarships and loan forgiveness, of current and future educators for the pursuit of excellence in our nation's schools and postsecondary institutions;

NEA opposes:

- the imposition of any new federal criteria that have the effect of limiting eligibility for educator preparation programs, except when those criteria have a demonstrable relationship to candidates' future effectiveness as educators.

EDUCATOR PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT

NEA supports:

- funding for induction programs for new educators;
- establishment and funding of professional development opportunities designed and directed by educators;
- initiatives to support the development of cultural competence among all educators;

- national efforts to improve the professionalization of education;
- programs that provide adequate opportunities, experiences, and resources for education practitioners to teach and learn from peers;
- opportunities for staff development and in-service training for all education employees;
- access to relevant, high quality, interactive professional development in the integration of digital learning;
- the establishment of state or locally based paraeducator certification programs, coupled with requirements that school districts provide paraeducators with the necessary training and professional development;
- requirements for state credentialing of participating nonpublic school personnel;
- assurance of professional development for all postsecondary members;
- federal initiatives that respect state certification requirements for educators;
- training for pre-service, early career, and experienced educators that defines the school-to-prison pipeline and includes strategies for peer-to-peer, educator-to-parent, educator-to-student, and student-to-educator communication; and that provides an understanding of educational trauma and its impact on a student's education.

NEA opposes:

- federal programs that would weaken state credential and/or licensure requirements;
- mandating arbitrary education requirements for paraprofessionals.

*NATIONAL BOARD FOR
PROFESSIONAL TEACHING
STANDARDS*

NEA supports:

- the continuation of federal funding for the operation of the National Board for Professional Teaching Standards and, especially, the continuation and enhancement of the specific federal appropriation used to help defray the cost of candidate fees.

*EDUCATION RESEARCH AND
DEVELOPMENT*

NEA supports:

- federally funded independent academic research and development programs;
- participation of educators in research efforts;
- dissemination of research findings to the classroom level;
- collection, through the National Center for Education Statistics, of accurate and timely data for education decision making.

NEA opposes:

- politicization of federal research programs.

i. SCHOOL MODERNIZATION

NEA supports:

- federal assistance for school construction, maintenance, renovation, and repair;
- federal assistance to public schools for the purpose of funding new construction or retrofitting sites to provide safe environments that protect against the impacts of natural forces such as tornadoes, earthquakes, etc.;
- federal assistance to implement sustainable school construction practices that provide healthy, productive, energy-saving, and cost-effective buildings.

EDUCATION TECHNOLOGY, EQUIPMENT, AND MATERIALS

NEA supports:

- direct federal assistance to educational institutions for technology, equipment, accompanying peripherals, and software, including maintenance, service, and training of users of the technology;
- direct federal assistance to enable public schools and colleges to provide broadband Internet access for their students and employees;
- continuation and expansion of the federal E-Rate program to support technology access in public schools;
- requirements that acceptable use policies designed with input from education employees and signed by parents/guardians and students—including,

but not limited to, policies addressing Internet safety and security, e.g., access to “social/new media”—be in place in schools before allowing student access to the Internet;

- federal programs and policies that promote equity in the accessibility of technology and telecommunications in urban and rural communities;
- federal assistance to upgrade, service, maintain, and keep in working order all equipment and materials;
- achievement of equity in the distribution of federal funds for technology, equipment, and materials;
- the transfer and transporting of excess materials, supplies, books (if not outdated), and equipment from federal schools that are closing to school systems in American Samoa;
- revision of copyright law to provide that education employees own the copyright to works they create in the course of their employment;
- revision of copyright law to provide a digital age instructional exemption that would allow education employees and students to use copyrighted works in distance education under the same conditions as in traditional education.

NEA opposes:

- revision of the copyright law in a manner that would limit educators’ fair use of copyrighted material or the first-sale provision of copyright law.

j. IDEA SPECIAL EDUCATION

NEA supports:

- the provision of appropriate educational opportunities within a full continuum of placement and service options for children with disabilities and sufficient resources to achieve these ends, with 100 percent federal funding for federally mandated educational services;
- reduction of class size and case load and the appropriate levels of educational support professionals and staff commensurate with the added responsibility of providing appropriate educational services to students with disabilities;
- union representation for education employees who are charged with violations of students' rights;
- pre-service and in-service training components as well as appropriate financial resources and personnel to support education employees who work with individuals with disabilities;
- teacher certificated-related service providers and parental involvement in the determination of placement of children with disabilities;
- the right, without fear of reprisal, of a teacher or related service employee to refer for diagnosis a student thought to be in need of special education services;
- federal policies that require implementation of the individualized education plan (IEP) in the appropriate setting as determined by an appropriately constituted IEP team;
- the rights of teachers and related service providers and paraprofessionals to have their individual professional comments documented within the IEP process;
- the right of teachers, related service providers, and paraprofessionals to appeal to an independent arbitrator any aspect of an IEP, including the failure of a school to provide services and resources called for in the IEP;
- plans that provide appropriate adaptive technologies to meet individual students' needs;
- the right of teachers, related service providers, and paraprofessionals to advocate on behalf of students with disabilities, to inform parents of their rights under IDEA, to object to a local education agency's administration of the IDEA program, to advocate for timely and appropriate, relevant student accommodations, and to otherwise actively participate in the entire IDEA process without retaliation;
- simplification of administration and procedures, and reduction of paperwork;
- assurance that children with disabilities are free from corporal punishment;
- the appropriation of federal financial resources to support employment of professional/certified school nurses to provide safe, quality medical services for students with disabilities;
- flexibility within all assessments so that they meet specific needs of students with disabilities;

- federal legislation that encourages states to implement appropriate standards for certificates of completion for students with special needs;
- federal legislation that encourages states to revise the pre-referral process for identification of all students who may be eligible for special education services and expedite the initiation of the special education assessment process;
- completing the reauthorization of IDEA in the timeframe called for in the law.

NEA opposes:

- shifting responsibility for financing traditional education-related services from the public sector to private providers, except in those limited circumstances in which the student would not receive necessary, specific services in the absence of contracting out such services that meet the following criteria:
 - hire persons or entities with demonstrated experience and expertise in providing high quality service;
 - use a competitive bidding process that is open to a range of potential vendors, nonprofit organizations, and school employees who are provided with equal information and access to district records;
 - do not receive higher per-pupil allocations than public schools for comparable services;
 - include full financial disclosure of the arrangements between the

district and the service provider with guaranteed timely access to financial and other records to the public and subject to independent financial audits as part of the written contract;

- do not compromise community labor standards (public employee wages and benefits);
- ensure that employees who work directly for the private person or entity are represented by a collectively bargained contract, if available, or have the same rights provided other public school employees under state law or by local practice;
- comply with all federal, state, and local laws and policies regarding civil rights, nondiscrimination, and due process.
- the removal of special education professionals from the provision of direct services to students with special needs.

k. POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION

NEA supports:

- providing financial assistance sufficient to enable all students to pay for college tuition, textbooks, required technology, and appropriate expenses and to allow all students to remain in college, provided they are making satisfactory progress;
- emphasizing needs-based financial aid through grants, rather than loans;
- full federal funding of financial assistance programs including, but not

- limited to, Pell grants, including summer and winter sessions;
- direct student loans for college and university students;
- a one-year grace period before students are required to begin repayment of student loans;
- legislation to provide individuals in bankruptcy reasonable options for discharging student loans;
- loan forgiveness for students who become educational employees in public education institutions;
- reduction in the student loan default rate without undue limitation on access to postsecondary education for any qualified student;
- assurance of equitable educational opportunity;
- diversity in enrollments through programs that facilitate minority and other students' entrance into and completion of postsecondary education, regardless of their immigration status;
- access to higher education and in-state tuition for in-state residents, regardless of immigration status, as well as paths to legalization for undocumented high school graduates;
- federal programs, including provision of resources for instruction, research, and media materials, that enhance effectiveness of and advance excellence in two- and four-year postsecondary education institutions;
- federal programs to enhance educational programs and improve student performance in all curricular areas;
- programs that encourage the recruitment and retention of postsecondary students from ethnic, tribal, and linguistic minorities, as well as those who are not citizens, and programs that address the educational needs of such students;
- promotion of research and development of knowledge, including access by students to advanced technological resources and teaching;
- assurance of equal treatment for two- and four-year institutions;
- solutions that provide fair and equitable treatment for contingent employees in higher education;
- requiring that 50 percent of courses at postsecondary institutions be offered physically on campus, as opposed to through distance learning;
- retention of the Higher Education Act requirement that for-profit higher education institutions receive at least 10 percent of revenues from sources other than federal student aid funds;
- restoration of the dependents education allowance under Social Security;
- exemption from taxation and/or withdrawal penalties for Individual Retirement Account and 403(b) savings used for an individual's or his/her dependents' postsecondary education;
- exemption from taxation of educational scholarships, fellowships, or awards;
- full deductibility of interest on educational loans;

- provision of mental health services and treatment to all students who need it, including the removal of barriers to obtaining such treatment;
 - federal funding for the development and implementation of mental health protocols for all faculty and staff involving students in need of mental health services;
 - federal funding for programs to assist postsecondary institutions to develop emergency response plans;
 - the promotion of articulation agreements between secondary and postsecondary institutions (as well as between different postsecondary institutions) when the content of those agreements has been determined by educators from both sectors;
 - abolishing all student loan predatory lending practices;
 - terms on federal and private student loans that support the educational and professional goals of lower and middle class borrowers, while protecting them from predatory lending practices, through strong federal regulation of loan products, fair consumer protections, reasonable terms and interest rates, and accommodating repayment options;
 - exempting student loan forgiveness amounts from federal income taxation for all public service employees;
 - consistent definitions of higher education part-time and contingent faculty work to ensure equality and consistency of protections under the law;
 - resumption of and adequate funding for the National Study of Postsecondary Faculty, and inclusion of data collection on both tenure-line and contingent faculty;
 - a more comprehensive work supplement from the Bureau of Labor Statistics that would include contingent academic workers and would be conducted at regular intervals beyond the 2017 update;
 - transparency about higher education faculty working conditions in order to prompt colleges and universities to accurately disclose to the public the working conditions of all of its faculty and professional staff, including numbers, compensation, and access to institutional support of part-time contingent faculty.
- NEA opposes:*
- the use of withdrawal or incomplete grades as a basis for reducing or eliminating financial assistance to students who must interrupt their education for justifiable reasons;
 - denying federal student aid funds to college students based on their immigration status or their enrollment in appropriate remedial courses;
 - denying federal financial aid to college students who have been convicted of misdemeanor, nonviolent drug offenses;
 - the use of draft registration as an eligibility criterion for financial assistance;
 - use of dropout rates or completion rates in accountability measures used to qualify institutions for public financial support.

ADULT EDUCATION

NEA supports:

- lifelong learning for adults through public schools and postsecondary institutions;
- special efforts to end illiteracy;
- coordination of adult education efforts with K–12 programs or postsecondary institutions;
- the provision of additional federal funds for adult, continuing, and alternative education programs;
- digital literacy.

I. CAREER AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION

NEA supports:

- the efficient and effective provision of adequate resources to local career and technical educational authorities, including K–12, secondary, and/or postsecondary institutions to maintain, enhance, and expand quality career and technical education programs;
- federal resources for programs that prepare students effectively for the high-technology environment that will exist throughout their working lives;
- direct federal assistance to secondary education agencies and postsecondary agencies and/or institutions for purchase or lease of up-to-date equipment for career and technical education programs in response to changes in the job market;
- the provision of equity and access to quality career and technical

education programs for those underserved in the past, as well as for traditional students, and the use of career and technical education as a tool for eliminating biases in employment opportunities;

- the involvement of educators, parents, and students in development of secondary and postsecondary career and technical education programs;
- coordination of career and technical education programs with other employment and training programs through public education institutions;
- cooperation with the business community in the implementation of career and technical education programs;
- effective school-to-career initiatives;
- lowering Perkins funding allocation base limits to allow smaller school districts to participate in the program.

m. ENGLISH LANGUAGE LEARNERS

NEA supports:

- adequately funded and culturally sensitive programs for English Language Learner students that provide meaningful instruction in other curriculum areas through such programs as bilingual education and English language development, and result in functional proficiency in English;
- federal legislation that emphasizes the development of multicultural/multilingual education programs in all public schools receiving federal monies;

- federal programs that help attract and retain a robust pool of clinically-prepared bilingual educators through programs that are created in full participation with English Language Learner credentialed and licensed teachers, and implemented and sustained by credentialed and licensed English Language Learner teachers in all public schools receiving federal monies, to identify, counsel, tutor, and nurture bilingual students through their secondary schooling and postsecondary education;
- adequately funding culturally sensitive, ongoing professional development opportunities for educators to help them support English Language Learners in attaining academic and language proficiency targets;
- federal requirements that any state or local curricular reform is aligned with state-adopted content standards and English language proficiency standards;
- a second generation of English language proficiency assessments aligned to the new ELP standards;
- accountability systems that implement a growth model approach to measuring the academic progress of English Language Learner students;
- federal requirements that states develop comprehensive processes and plans for appropriate identification of all English Language Learners based on a state-approved language assessment; the results of this

assessment will also determine eligibility for all tested subjects in English;

- federal requirements that states develop guidelines to govern use of test accommodations based on scientific research that does not invalidate the assessment for English Language Learners and students with disabilities.

NEA opposes:

- discipline policies that disproportionately affect English Language Learners by creating a disparate impact on these students and contributing to the school-to-prison pipeline.

n. FEDERAL IMPACTED AREAS

NEA supports:

- programs for school districts that require special assistance due to federal activity or policy;
- payments to ensure quality education for all children in school districts impacted by federal installations or activities or on American Indian reservations;
- forward funding of such payments for programs administered by the U.S. Department of Education;
- special standards for severely impacted districts;
- 100 percent of entitlement for school districts whose boundaries are coterminous with a military reservation and for school districts that are more than 50 percent impacted with federally connected pupils;

- adequate compensation to state and local governments for revenues lost as a result of federal property, presence, activity, or policy;
- assistance to communities and individuals adversely affected by closures of or cutbacks in federal installations or federally funded activities.

o. FEDERAL ROLE IN EDUCATION

NEA supports:

- separation of church and state in federal education programs;
- continuation of the Cabinet-level U.S. Department of Education;
- direct federal funding to local education agencies for provision of classroom instruction;
- elimination of unnecessary paperwork;
- full federal funding for any state and/or local programs or activities mandated by federal law, while recognizing that the lack of full funding should not preclude the mandate if it relates to civil rights or other constitutional protections;
- vetting or piloting any new legislation, initiative, program, or mandate as to its additional impact, specifically, but not limited to, workload impacts.

NEA opposes:

- erosion of the role of the U.S. Department of Education or undermining the appropriate federal role in public education through legislative, budgetary, regulatory, or other measures;

- federal legislation not related to civil rights or constitutional protections that places mandates on states without full funding.

BLOCK GRANTS

NEA supports:

- adequate funding for block grants to states for appropriate education programs;
- compliance of block grant programs with health and safety and civil rights laws;
- fiscal accountability and review for block grant programs;
- inclusion of educators in the planning process for block grant programs.

NEA opposes:

- use of block grants as a budget-cutting device;
- use of block grants as a means of undermining programs to meet specific targeted needs;
- use of block grants to provide unconstitutional assistance, whether direct or indirect, to nonpublic schools.

II. SUPPORTING STUDENT SUCCESS

a. Children's Health

NEA supports:

- access to quality prenatal, perinatal, and postnatal care services;
- development and maintenance of health care programs for children;

- federal programs that promote childhood obesity prevention and support for healthy lifestyle choices, including fostering good nutrition, fitness, and overall wellness;
- adequate funding for Medicaid and the Supplemental Children's Health Insurance Program (SCHIP) to ensure health coverage for uninsured children, with the eventual goal of single-payer health care coverage for all residents of the United States age 22 years and under;
- federal resources to ensure quality, safe health care standards for all children, including strict regulation and enforcement by professional/certified school nurses;
- the development and enforcement of health and safety standards specifically for children for exposure to hazardous substances;
- federal funding for local development and delivery of curriculum about the human immunodeficiency virus and acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS) to empower students to protect themselves;
- legislation that provides that a licensed professional health care worker is present in every school for the duration of the student school day;
- legislation that provides for the inclusion of physical education and health education in appropriate federal education programs;
- programs for the prevention and treatment of prenatally transmitted drug dependency in infants and for remediation of special problems associated with such dependency;
- label warnings of the detrimental health effects of tobacco and alcohol sold domestically or internationally;
- label warnings of the detrimental health effects of herbal and/or natural performance enhancing and weight control dietary supplements;
- legislation requiring warning labels on everyday products that may be misused as inhalants and funding/creating programs to educate the public as to the detrimental health effects of such product misuse;
- messages about the health and safety implications of alcohol consumption, tobacco use, and substance abuse;
- elimination of direct and indirect broadcast advertising of alcoholic beverages and tobacco products;
- pregnancy-related counseling and support services, including prenatal care, for youth;
- federal funding for development and delivery of curriculum about blood borne pathogens, thus empowering students to protect themselves from these life-threatening conditions;
- ensuring the ability of health care professionals and other related education support professionals to communicate with language minority parents, to the extent practicable, in the language the parent understands best;
- adequate funding to ensure quality, safe health standards for all learning environments by ensuring proper custodial procedures and staffing.

SCHOOL NURSES

NEA supports:

- federal funds to support safe, quality health care standards by professional/certified school nurses;
- federal programs to help achieve a school nurse-to-student ratio of one school nurse to every 750 or fewer students at each site that is appropriate to provide quality school health care;
- federal programs to enhance school-based health programs;
- establishment and funding of programs to support safe, quality medical practices provided by professional/certified school nurses;
- federal funds to support professional/certified school nurses who can communicate effectively with English Language Learners and their families.

NEA opposes:

- requiring school employees, other than professional/certified school nurses, to perform medical procedures.

b. CHILDREN'S SAFETY

NEA supports:

- establishment and funding of programs and standards to protect children from physical, sexual, or emotional abuse and/or neglect, both domestically and internationally;
- federal legislation mandating a regularly updated tracking system used for identifying and locating

registered sex offenders with appropriate safeguards;

- development of collaborative programs among family, school, community, business, social services, and law enforcement agencies in the effort to reduce family/domestic violence, especially as it affects children;
- legislation to assist in developing programs to protect children from danger, ill health, or hunger;
- federal requirements that manufacturers add a bittering agent to all poisonous household products;
- cooperative public and private efforts for the identification, location, and return of missing children;
- federal assistance to schools and communities for implementation of effective staff, youth, and student suicide prevention programs, including professional development for educators in suicide prevention, alertness, intervention, and post-vention programs for pre-kindergarten through higher education;
- minimum standards for youth camps and school bus safety, including school bus capacity guidelines with student safety as the first priority;
- legislation restricting the number of students to be transported to and from school on a school bus to no more than two students per seat and no standees;
- federal funding for technology and training to enhance school bus safety, including products that assist drivers with pre- and post-trip inspection and route planning, and

training to prevent and/or respond to safety threats;

- federal legislation mandating a test for drugs and alcohol of any driver involved in an accident while transporting students, within the mandated three-hour timeframe, that is admissible in a criminal prosecution;
- a federal ban on the importation, sale, or distribution in the United States and its territories of video games that promote hatred or violence toward a particular group or groups of people;
- federal regulation on the sale or distribution of games that have gratuitous violence as an integral part of their play;
- legislation that protects children and youth from Internet pornography or computer-generated pornographic images, consistent with First Amendment protections;
- additional support systems and shelters for victims of family violence;
- legislation that requires timely pre-employment criminal background checks for all school employees who work with children in schools and facilitates the interstate sharing of this information while protecting employee due process rights;
- legislation that facilitates the timely interstate sharing of information in appropriate screenings of volunteers who work with children in schools.

NEA opposes:

- the use of corporal punishment in any education agency.

c. CHILDREN'S NUTRITION

NEA supports:

- federal support for school meal programs that follow age-appropriate guidelines to provide adequate, appetizing, and nutritious foods;
- provision of nutrition assistance to families unable to meet basic nutrition needs;
- legislation that requires examination of Genetically Modified Organisms (GMO) food safety, and adequate labeling of GMO foods, and private right of action to enforce GMO food labeling requirements.

d. CHILD POVERTY/ HOMELESSNESS

NEA supports:

- court-assured payment of designated child support;
- total federal assumption of the cost and operation of welfare programs based on standards of human dignity;
- a minimum wage indexed to the cost of living and extended to all employees.

e. YOUTH EMPLOYMENT

NEA supports:

- federal support for collaborative efforts by education and community leaders to implement appropriate local policies and incentives for exemplary in- and out-of-school programs to prepare youth for meaningful employment;

- paying youth at least the federal minimum wage;
- partnerships of public schools/post-secondary education with government, labor, business, and community-based groups in development and implementation of job training and retraining programs;
- strong, effectively enforced laws governing the employment of minors in order to protect young people's health and safety as well as their time for education.

NEA opposes:

- the diminution or supplanting of public career and technical education by federally funded public or private training programs.

f. SUBSTANCE ABUSE/ DEPENDENCY

NEA supports:

- federal assistance to schools and communities for the establishment and funding of education programs that address prevention of substance abuse and rehabilitation of victims;
- development and implementation of comprehensive, community-based drug and violence prevention programs that link community resources with schools and that integrate services involving education, vocational, and job skills training and placement, law enforcement, health, mental health, community service, mentoring, and other appropriate services;

- improved and expanded drug treatment and rehabilitation programs that ensure access to all who need these services;
- education programs to prevent substance abuse;
- education programs to prevent the use and/or misuse of herbal and/or natural performance enhancing and weight control dietary supplements by students;
- standardization of laws prohibiting the production, distribution, and sale of illegal drugs and of the paraphernalia associated with their use;
- repeal of agricultural subsidies for tobacco;
- effective coordination of federal, state, and local enforcement/interdiction efforts;
- federal law to require tobacco-free educational institutions.

III. A VOICE IN THE WORKPLACE

a. SCHOOL EMPLOYEE RIGHTS

NEA supports:

- a federal statute that would guarantee meaningful collective bargaining rights to the employees of public schools, colleges, universities, and other postsecondary institutions, and that allows for the continued operation of state statutes that meet federally established minimum standards;
- improvement in the federal employment compensation law for public education employees;

- the preservation of educational employees' rights when working with violent children;
- just cause for any disciplinary action with guaranteed due process through final and binding arbitration;
- equal protection of public education employees under workers' compensation;
- amendment of the Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA) to guarantee covered public employees a 15-minute break for each three hours worked and a minimum 30-minute, duty-free lunch period;
- safe, hazard-free working environments for public education employees, with inspection and control standards equal or superior to those of the Occupational Safety and Health Administration;
- protection of federal employees' right to medical treatment of their choice for on-the-job injuries in a workers' compensation claim;
- protection of public school labor contracts from capricious cancellation;
- full worker protection rights for school personnel who are federal employees;
- protection against retaliation for government employees who seek to expose financial abuse and fraud in government programs;
- legislation to ensure availability to individuals of adequate insurance coverage at fair rates, affordable liability coverage at fair rates, and affordable liability coverage for public institutions;
- a mutually designed, comprehensive personnel evaluation and accountability system with procedural guarantees and due process in every school system;
- testing as one of a number of elements for determining original certification;
- expansion of Section 125 of the Internal Revenue Code to include group long-term health care insurance premiums;
- assurance of the welfare and economic security of all postsecondary members;
- employment protection for school employees who act to protect students expressing their First Amendment rights;
- efforts to ensure contingent educational professionals the right to unemployment benefits during breaks between academic terms;
- legislation protecting guest education workers against retaliation for fully participating in protected activity;
- legislation to end the discrimination and harassment of school employees based on their accent, language, cultural, and ethnic background;
- legislation that protects the privacy of educators by forbidding the inclusion of personally identifiable information in longitudinal data systems and other publically available databases that track student performance, evaluations, and other data.

NEA opposes:

- denying employees bargaining rights solely because they participate in a site-based decision-making program, a faculty Senate, or other system of collegial governance;
- mandatory testing of school employees for HIV/AIDS;
- the sub-contracting or contracting out of public school services and/or positions when qualified educational personnel are available;
- restrictions on the political rights of government employees;
- federal initiatives that mandate or promote traditionally defined merit pay or incentive pay schemes or other pay-for-performance systems that link educator compensation to student performance;
- federal legislation giving financial incentives or pay to educators based solely on the subjects or fields in which they work;
- the transfer of school employees into persistently low-performing schools without their consent;
- reduction in workers' compensation benefits provided to employees as a result of an on-the-job injury;
- any requirement that public employees use leave before becoming eligible for disability or workers' compensation benefits;
- requirements that education employees identify undocumented immigrant students and/or parents;
- the testing of educators as a criterion for job retention, promotion, tenure, or salary increments;

- use of student test scores as an evaluative measure for education employee performance appraisal, job assignment, job retention, promotion, tenure, and/or school performance, unless such tests are shown to be developmentally appropriate, scientifically valid, and reliable for the purpose of measuring both student learning and an educator's performance;
- the use of student test scores to determine educator compensation;
- any program or policy that requires the abrogation of collectively bargained contract language as a requirement for federal funding;
- the exclusion of teachers from the minimum salary threshold that applies to salaried workers classified as "learned professionals" under the Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA).

PARITY BETWEEN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE EMPLOYEES

NEA supports:

- fair treatment of public employees, including those in public education, unfettered by governmental attempts to solve governmental economic problems at the expense of such employees;
- treatment of public employees equitable with that of private sector employees.

NEA opposes:

- wage limits or controls on employee or retirement benefits or rights

restrictions that single out public over private employees;

- the privatization of public sector jobs designed to reduce employee benefits;
- the privatization of public services and public sector jobs customarily provided in the public sector.

UNION REGULATION

NEA supports:

- amendment of the federal postal statutes to enable recognized employee organizations to use employer internal mail systems in public school districts and postsecondary institutions;
- amendment of the National Labor Relations Act to prevent the permanent replacement of employees who participate in a strike;
- repeal of the so-called right-to-work provision of federal labor law;
- amendment of the Landrum-Griffin Act to permit required proportional representation of minorities in union governance;
- amendment of the National Labor Relations Act to overturn the *Yeshiva* decision by specifying that college and university faculty are not managers but are employees with collective bargaining rights under law.

NEA opposes:

- inclusion of labor unions in the Hobbs Act or similar legislation.

b. SCHOOL EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT SECURITY

NEA supports:

- a stable and secure retirement benefit for all education employees as essential to providing and maintaining a high quality education system;
- availability of voluntary Social Security coverage to eligible school employee groups where initiated by those groups in states in which public employees are not covered by Social Security;
- total repeal of the Social Security Offset/Government Pension Offset as well as proposals that provide incremental steps toward total repeal of the Government Pension Offset, which will establish equity between public and private sector employees as well as restoring to eligible individuals and survivors the full Social Security benefit earned by their spouses;
- total repeal of the Social Security Offset/Windfall Elimination Provision as well as proposals that provide incremental steps toward total repeal of the Windfall Elimination Provision for members who have qualified for retirement or disability benefits from both Social Security and another government pension system;
- adequate federal insurance of state or local retirement and/or deferred compensation plans that are invested in institutions protected by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation;

- portability of pension rights and benefits through retention of retirement rights and assets;
- the right of an individual to transfer tax-sheltered savings to purchase retirement credit without adverse tax consequences;
- equitable retirement credits and/or buy-back rights;
- fiduciary and reporting standards to inform members and to protect assets and earned benefits of retirement systems;
- standards for vesting and portability, ownership, and military or Peace Corps service credit;
- federal legislation ending discriminatory policies of residency requirements for military service credit in state retirement systems;
- protection of members' retirement income through automatic escalator clauses;
- use of Section 125 plans for retired educational personnel, with the respective retirement fund designated as the employer;
- reinstatement of the three-year period for recovery of members' retirement contributions.

NEA opposes:

- mandatory coverage of public employees under Social Security for employee groups that have declined coverage;
- merger of Social Security with any other public employee pension plan;
- diminution of retirement income;

- supersession of substantially equivalent or superior state retirement statutes by federal standards.

c. PENSION FUND PROTECTION

NEA supports:

- public employee pension fund protection including, but not limited to, the following principal features:
 - maintenance of accurate minutes of trustee proceedings in order that all funding transactions will be visible to participants and the government;
 - regulation of selection of investment managers, adoption of investment objectives, and monitoring of the manager's performance;
 - active investment of resources so that funds are fully and productively invested at all times;
 - requirements that investments be socially and fiducially responsible;
 - regulations covering payments to beneficiaries in the proper amount as long as the fund remains solvent;
 - annual audits;
 - actuarial valuation at least every three years;
 - annual reports to the U.S. Department of Labor and to the members of the pension fund;
 - a requirement that employers fully fund all promised retirement benefits, including post-retirement medical benefits;
 - a prohibition on reduction of basic pension benefits, cost-of-living

adjustment provisions, or post-retirement medical benefits to employees who have become vested in the plan;

- an emergency provision that all benefits of a plan that becomes insolvent through fraud or poor investments would be paid by an agency such as the Pension Benefit Guarantee Corporation (PBGC);
- the right to hire their own staff, i.e., executive directors, investment officers, and legal counsel;
- a requirement that retirement boards have at least one retired member elected to the board;
- a requirement that retirement boards are in charge of investments as well as benefits.
- federal standards to assume that the expected rate of return on pension fund investments is commensurate with the expected risks of the investment;
- eligibility of public employee pension fund representatives for appointment to creditor committees established to settle corporate Chapter 11 bankruptcies;
- public employees' ability to make pretax contributions to 401(k) and similar pretax plans for retirement savings, in addition to existing retirement plans;
- requiring all member pension plans to have as a basis an adequate and fully funded defined benefit plan;
- strengthening private defined benefit plans through greater funding

flexibility, including but not limited to extending the plan funding period in excess of seven years.

NEA opposes:

- taxation of public employee pension benefits;
- taxation of health care benefits provided to retirees;
- mandatory defined contribution plans.

d. GENERAL EMPLOYEE RIGHTS

NEA supports:

- legislation that advances the rights of workers to organize and collectively bargain;
- strengthening occupational health and safety standards and programs with diligent enforcement;
- legislation that provides protection and support for lactating mothers;
- legislation mandating employers to offer short-term disability policies that include maternity leave;
- reducing the hours of service required for educational employees to qualify for the Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA) or any other law that guarantees leave for family or medical reasons.

NEA opposes:

- policies that encourage the replacement of unionized workers by non-represented individuals in welfare-to-work programs;
- policies that diminish employees' rights to be paid extra compensation for overtime work;

- federal legislation that would have the effect of diminishing, undermining, or circumventing collective bargaining rights.

IV. GOOD PUBLIC POLICY

a. PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

AFFORDABLE HOUSING

NEA supports:

- federal support for housing affordable to low- and moderate-income individuals through incentives for construction and rehabilitation and fiscal policies that put fiscally responsible mortgage loans within reach;
- federal initiatives to create affordable rental housing for low- and moderate- income individuals;
- policies that support housing stability for students;
- federal interventions and supports to assist homeowners at risk of losing their homes;
- establishment and funding of support programs for homeless, low-income, or abandoned students, including after-school enrichment programming and required transportation;
- legislation, including programs of assistance, to lessen the problem of homelessness in the United States;
- aligning the current U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) definition of homelessness to that of the U.S. Department of Education definition of homelessness.

CULTURE AND COMMUNICATIONS

NEA supports:

- requirements for increased daily educational programming appropriate for young children, including verbatim highlighted captions in commercials and educational children's programming as a means to help children learn to read;
- partial reservation of cable television capacity for educational uses;
- funding for the National Endowment for the Arts;
- adequate public financing for public broadcasting;
- equal time requirements, reinstatement of the fairness doctrine, ascertainment, affirmative action in broadcast regulations and the media ownership rules in the Telecommunications Act of 1996;
- federal legislation to preserve historically significant lands and structures;
- community centers that support arts education and foster an appreciation of the arts;
- a national monument to educators to be located in Washington, D.C.

ENERGY

NEA supports:

- development and implementation of a long-range national energy policy that reduces dependence on foreign sources of energy; emphasizes research on, development of, and rapid conversion to environmentally safe energy sources; and

encourages conservation of current energy sources.

NEA opposes:

- curtailment or closure of schools as a first resort in energy crises.

ENVIRONMENT

NEA supports:

- protection of the environment and natural resources;
- the establishment and maintenance of federal wilderness areas, recreation areas, refuge areas, and designated local green areas;
- strict regulation of facilities that dispose of, store, or handle medical, toxic, or other hazardous materials;
- financial protection of individuals impaired by hazards;
- reduction in the rate of deterioration of the environment through incentives for product concentration, use of biodegradable packaging materials, decreased volume of original packaging limited to that required by the legitimate dictates of health and safety, waste recycling, and other means as feasible;
- standards and timely enforcement and funding for safeguarding against pollution of the air (e.g., acid rain), water, or food by chemicals or radiation;
- public access to quality water supplies that are free of poisons, toxins, and pollutants that meet EPA requirements;

- stronger federal action in solving the problem of toxic waste dumping;
- legislation to hold all companies completely financially responsible by removing liability caps on compensation for any environmental, social, and economic disruption or destruction for which they are responsible;
- legislation that ensures regular testing of water sources for all schools and communities and timely reporting of results to parents and communities.

NEA opposes:

- weakening of environmental health and safety efforts through underfunding, laxity in regulatory standards, or other means.

HEALTH CARE

NEA supports a national health care policy that will mandate universal coverage with the highest quality health care at the lowest possible cost. Health care reform must:

- Guarantee coverage for the uninsured;
- Control costs so that premiums and health care services are affordable to all, regardless of income or employment status;
- Incorporate provisions and standards related to medical safety and quality;
- Result in comprehensive health care coverage that includes but is not limited to medical, surgical, hospital, behavioral health, prescription

drug, dental, vision, hearing, and long-term care services;

- Provide patients with a choice of health care providers;
- Include preventive, wellness, rehabilitative, and disease management programs;
- Make use of health information technology to reduce medical errors and administrative costs;
- Ensure the continued right to maintain employer sponsored health care benefits, including the ability to bargain benefits above any established floor and the exclusion from taxes of the cost and/or value of health care benefits.

In pursuit of this goal, *NEA also supports:*

- a tax-supported, single-payer health care plan for all residents of the United States, its territories, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, adoption of which shall be supported at whatever level of government is appropriate, as well as steps that would move our nation closer to this goal, so the maximum amount of money is used for benefits (matching Medicare's low overhead);
- establishment and funding of federal research efforts, including those devoted to health care issues specific to women's health concerns;
- coverage for full men's and women's reproductive health care;
- coverage for audiological services and/or devices, including the diagnosis and treatment of hearing loss and/or devices, including hearing aids;

- a major federal commitment to HIV/AIDS and other blood borne pathogens research to develop a preventive agent, effective treatments, and a cure;
- a national program of long-term care, including home health care for the chronically ill, including those with cognitive or mental impairments;
- strict federal standards for staffing, safety, health care, and nutrition services provided by nursing homes;
- tax exemptions for health insurance premiums and benefits;
- allowing retired state and local government employees to pay health care premiums with pretax dollars;
- parity for mental health coverage;
- expansion of mental health services and the coordination with public schools on the provision of such services;
- Government oversight and regulation of managed care plans—including Preferred Provider Organizations (PPOs), Health Maintenance Organizations (HMOs), and other health benefit delivery systems—to ensure that quality, comprehensive, and appropriate services are not limited or denied simply for financial reasons;
- a comprehensive Medicare/Medicaid system with protected benefits, including prescription drug benefits and benefits for home health care, mental health services, medical transportation services, and nonmedical aid;
- Medicare as a social insurance program available on an optional basis to all school employee groups or individual active or retired education

employees in states in which public school employees are not covered by Medicare;

- open enrollment for the purchase of Medigap insurance;
- qualification relief for members who elect into Medicare too late to qualify with the required 40 quarters;
- the provision of low cost, accessible, and high quality prescription drugs for all individuals, including prescription drugs imported/reimported from other countries meeting all applicable safety laws of the United States, as long as such importation/reimportation encourages the utilization of evidence-based medications; and addresses incorrect dosages, sale of expired prescription drugs, and sale of drugs with inadequate usage directions;
- directing the federal government to negotiate prescription drug prices and use subsequent savings to fill the “donut hole” in Medicare Part D.

NEA opposes:

- shifting of health care costs to the insured;
- any means test for Medicare;
- any capping of general fund support for Medicare B;
- any shift of the cost of health care under Medicare/Medicaid to the beneficiary and/or his or her family;
- any new barrier to eligibility for benefits under Medicare;
- mandatory coverage of public employees under Medicare for employee groups that have declined coverage;

- diminishing any health benefits received by active or retired members that have been achieved through state legislation or collective bargaining.

JOBS/ECONOMY

NEA supports:

- full employment, including job training and development programs;
- federal incentives to enhance income security, education, job training and placement, child care, and family support services;
- educational and rehabilitation (jobs) programs for incarcerated individuals;
- legislation that discourages employers from the practice of outsourcing U.S. jobs to other countries.

SENIOR CITIZENS

NEA supports:

- increased availability of dependent care for all ages;
- a decent standard of living for the elderly, with support systems to prevent and/or treat physical and mental abuse;
- programs of assistance to lessen problems and concerns of older Americans in the United States;
- programs focused on aging in place to assist older Americans in staying in their homes.

SOCIAL SECURITY

NEA supports:

- Social Security as social insurance, not welfare or a “means-tested” program;
- improved Social Security benefits for participants, especially low-income workers, dependents, and survivors;
- Social Security benefit equity for men and women through earnings sharing and/or benefit changes;
- guaranteed Social Security survivor/disability benefits for minor surviving children under the care of parents, grandparents, or other custodial adults, and for anyone under the age of 26 who is a full-time student in an accredited institution of higher learning;
- repeal of the Social Security “notch” that reduces benefits for individuals born between 1917 and 1926;
- strengthening the guaranteed benefit formula of the Social Security program by raising the taxable wage base subject to Social Security tax;
- legislation that protects the integrity of the Social Security trust fund, preserving funds for benefits;
- repeal of current taxes on Social Security benefits and exemption from income tax of all Social Security benefits regardless of income;
- protection of the solvency of the Social Security system through an actuarially sound tax base that maintains the integrity of the Social Security trust fund and through the use of general revenues, if necessary;
- maintaining and/or enhancing Social Security benefits;
- full annual cost-of-living protections for Social Security recipients;
- Social Security reform that:
 - maintains or enhances the economic security of current and future generations who contribute to the financing of the Social Security system;
 - guarantees a foundation of retirement income that permits older family members to live in dignity and reduces the economic burden on younger family members caring for older family members;
 - provides a sound base of universal insurance protections to families faced with wage loss due to old age, disability, or the death of the family wage earner;
 - is equitable, nondiscriminatory, and ensures as a minimum standard that individuals covered by Social Security receive at least the same level of economic benefit provided by the existing system;
 - minimizes Social Security fund investment risks;
 - maintains the current, low-level costs of administering Social Security;
 - fulfills Social Security’s existing commitments to covered employees and ensures current noncovered and/or covered state and local government employees their current, expected level of non-Social Security benefits;

- is integrated with sound, long-run employment and worker training/education policies;
- recognizes that federal investment in a better educated workforce is sound educational and employment policy that will positively impact the individual's ability to contribute to the Social Security system;
- reflects careful deliberation concerning economic growth and labor market issues.
- legislative rather than regulatory determination of the process by which the Consumer Price Index (CPI) and any adjustments resulting from it are calculated;
- the federal government taxing all earned income, not just the first \$100,000, for Social Security;
- oversight to prevent fraud, waste and abuse of the Social Security system, Medicare, and Medicaid.

NEA opposes:

- limitations on post-retirement earnings for Social Security recipients;
- adverse effects on active or retired members of any CPI adjustment;
- increases in the Social Security retirement age;
- privatization of Social Security.

b. HUMAN AND CIVIL RIGHTS

FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN

NEA supports:

- guaranteeing the right to a high quality, free and appropriate public education to all students;
- rigorous enforcement of civil rights laws, including desegregation activities, Patsy Mink Title IX Act regulations, and programs for American Indians/Alaska Natives, through full funding and appropriate administration actions and reporting requirements;
- federal programs that provide public school educators with resources and materials to combat the influence of hate groups;
- provision of federal funds to school districts for the education of children of undocumented workers, immigrants, refugees, and members of the diplomatic community;
- legislation that clarifies the implementation of Section 504 of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act in the public schools, including appropriate use of 504 plans versus Individualized Education Programs;
- revision of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA) to protect the privacy of student information by requiring specific parental or legal guardian consent before releasing student information to military recruiters;
- protection of First Amendment rights for all people, including students,

with the right to engage in robust and responsible discussion of issues in school-sponsored student media;

- federal programs that provide information to students to improve understanding about different sexual orientations and gender identity;
- federal funds to expand the capacity of the U.S. Department of Education, Office of Civil Rights, to engage in rigorous investigation and enforcement of Title VI complaints to expand resource equity for all students;
- federal programs that provide public school educators with the resources and materials to implement professional development for all staff on conflict resolution and restorative practices.

NEA opposes:

- any governmental attempts to re-segregate public schools;
- efforts to restrict or end federal court jurisdiction in civil rights matters, including restrictions on the use of busing as an available option to achieve desegregation;
- infringement of the principles of religious freedom through the introduction of sectarian practices in the public schools;
- use of economic hardship as grounds to cease implementation of programs designed to achieve racial integration and/or educational equity;
- federal legislation that denies children access to public education or health care based on their citizenship status or documentation;

- reducing or denying families government assistance benefits based on their child's school attendance.

FOR THE GENERAL PUBLIC

Equal Rights, Non-Discrimination, and Protection from Violence

NEA supports:

- obtaining, preserving, and strengthening basic civil and human rights under law;
- eliminating barriers restricting the individual exercise of rights;
- full equality and opportunity—economic and educational—for all, including the addition of the Equal Rights Amendment to the Constitution;
- legislation that would prohibit religious organizations that accept federal funds from discriminating in hiring and delivery of services on the basis of race, religion, gender, age, marital status, sexual orientation, gender identity and expression, or HIV/AIDS status;
- the use of affirmative action to redress historical patterns of discrimination;
- federal initiatives to combat racial profiling;
- legislation calling for genetic non-discrimination in employee hiring and in the issuance of health insurance by employers and health benefits providers;
- passage of a federal statute prohibiting employment discrimination on

- the basis of sexual orientation or gender identity and expression;
- federal legislation designed to combat hate crimes, sexual harassment, workplace harassment, and violence against all individuals;
 - protection of individuals' rights against retaliation by superiors or coworkers after participating in due process regarding sexual harassment or workplace harassment;
 - federal initiatives to combat stalking;
 - legislation to stop "cyber-bullying" in the workplace and among the general public;
 - enactment and enforcement of open and fair housing legislation;
 - ensuring all legally married people have equal access to federal benefits regardless of their state of residence.

NEA opposes:

- tax benefits to organizations that promote hatred.

SPECIFIC POPULATIONS

NEA supports:

- federal legislation that ensures appropriate accessibility rights for individuals with disabilities;
- equal opportunity and responsibility for women and men in and following military service;
- recognition of the Native Hawaiians as an indigenous people who have a special relationship with the United States and a right to self-determination under federal law;

- protection of American Indian/Alaska Native religious rights and practices;
- full veterans benefits for Filipinos who fought alongside the United States during World War II;
- national observances recognizing the contributions of ethnic-minority groups and women to this nation;
- a national holiday honoring César Chávez;
- federal legislation ensuring representation of migrant workers through collective bargaining by the organization of their choice;
- federal legislation to create a National Museum of Women's history in Washington, DC;
- repeal of the five-year waiting period for financially eligible legal non-citizens to receive federally funded health care;
- maintenance, enhancement, and expansion of federally guaranteed parental and medical leave covering the birth or adoption of a child, the serious illness of a spouse or dependent family member, or the employee's own serious illness or injury;
- statehood for the District of Columbia.

NEA opposes:

- infringement of due process rights, including the right of habeas corpus;
- federal legislation that would undermine citizenship rights for all individuals born in or under the jurisdiction of the United States of America;

- immigration or visa restrictions that constitute an attack on labor unions, human rights, or national origin;
- unreasonable constraints on foreign students and their dependents in the name of national security;
- arbitrary restrictions on the civil rights of persons who test positive for HIV/AIDS;
- internment or containment of racially identifiable segments of society;
- execution of juveniles and the mentally disabled.

PRIVACY, FREEDOM OF INFORMATION, AND GOVERNMENTAL INTERVENTION

NEA supports:

- reproductive freedom without governmental intervention;
- prohibiting the government from searching for or seizing media sales records or library records that contain personally identifiable information concerning individuals;
- academic freedom;
- freedom of inquiry and freedom of the press;
- protection of First Amendment rights and privacy issues in telecommunications;
- citizen access to public records under the Freedom of Information and Federal Advisory Committee Act;
- legislation that ensures town hall meetings held by members of Congress in taxpayer funded facilities should be open to any person;

- legislation to protect students' personally identifiable information and ensure students' data privacy.

NEA opposes:

- testing of individuals for drug or alcohol abuse without probable cause;
- unwarranted exchange between agencies of confidential information about a citizen without the individual's knowledge.

SLAVERY AND GENOCIDE

NEA supports:

- action by Congress to support a demand to end slavery, genocide, violence, and atrocities worldwide;
- legislation to study possible reparations to African Americans to address the past and residual effects of slavery in America;
- stringent punishments for traffickers of forced labor and protections for victims.

JUDICIARY

NEA supports:

- full congressional review of Supreme Court nominees and judicial appointments;
- confirmation of Supreme Court justices and federal judges who support civil right.

*INCARCERATION**NEA supports:*

- a moratorium on capital punishment at the state and federal levels because capital punishment is being carried out inequitably with regard to social class, race, ethnicity, gender, and other similar factors;
- reallocating funding from prison expansion for the purpose of incarceration of offenders of nonviolent crimes into rehabilitation, education, and other social services, including alternative and rehabilitative educational settings;
- rigorous protection of the rights of those detained in enforcement/interdiction efforts;
- federal initiatives to ensure the safety of those incarcerated in federal, state, and local prisons;
- legislation to reduce mass incarceration.

NEA opposes:

- federal funding and support for privatization of prisons, juvenile detention centers, immigration detention facilities, and other similar facilities at the local, state, and federal level;
- federal funding and support of all aspects of the prison industrial complex and criminal justice system, from arrest through re-entry, by for-profit entities.

*OTHER**NEA supports:*

- upgrading the U.S. Institute of Peace into a U.S. Peace Academy with degree-granting authority;
- prioritizing the allocation of federal funds under circumstances of civil emergencies for reconstitution of public services that may have been disrupted, including public education.

NEA opposes:

- any legislation or constitutional amendment designating English as the official language of the United States;
- United States coercion of other nations to accept U.S.-produced tobacco and alcohol as trade items in contravention of these nations' laws and/or customs.

*IMMIGRATION AND
NATURALIZATION**NEA supports:*

- comprehensive immigration reform that:
 - recognizes the political, economic, and labor issues underlying immigration;
 - promotes a humane, fair, and orderly system of legal immigration that advances and protects the public interest, human rights, civil liberties, and due process;
 - recognizes the importance of family unity and rejects laws and

delays that undermine keeping families intact;

- rejects the criminalization of undocumented immigrants and those who work with them, including educators; and
- deals justly with undocumented immigrants who have worked and lived in the United States and includes a path to permanent residency, citizenship, or asylum once background checks have been completed.
- legislation to reduce barriers that prevent legal immigrants from successful completion of the naturalization process for U.S. citizenship;
- legislation to eliminate discrimination in the immigration laws by permitting permanent partners of United States citizens and lawful permanent residents to obtain lawful permanent resident status in the same manner as spouses of citizens and lawful permanent residents.

NATIVE LANDS

NEA supports:

- legislation to protect existing Alaska Native ownership of Alaska Native Lands Settlement Act lands;
- protection of American Indian/Alaska Native and Native Hawaiian sacred sites;
- legislation to preserve and expand Native Hawaiian land ownership.

UNITED NATIONS

NEA supports:

- world bodies dedicated to the furtherance of peace and human rights;
- U.S. participation in and equitable financing of the United Nations and related bodies;
- ratification of the U.N. Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women;
- ratification of the U.N. Convention on the Rights of the Child;
- ratification of the U.N. Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

VOTING AND ELECTION REFORM

NEA supports:

- election or polling reforms—including simplified voter registration procedures and an adequate number of polling places—that ensure that each member of the electorate, regardless of time zone, may cast a meaningful vote and that encourage citizens to exercise their right and responsibility to register, vote, and participate fully in the political process;
- expansion of safe and secure opportunities for early voting;
- voting reform that allows for the verification of votes cast and has security safeguards;
- full disclosure of all sources of political financing;
- right of all citizens to participate in the election process through political action committees;

- reinstatement of the personal tax credit for political contributions;
- partial public funding of federal election campaigns;
- reauthorization, including extending the full protections, and full enforcement of the Voting Rights Act of 1965;
- equal voter access and enfranchisement;
- appropriate anonymous voting records to be used in disputes or recounts of elections;
- transparent disclosure of voting systems' vote counting processes;
- transparent, independent, nonpartisan oversight and audits of elections;
- public ownership of voting systems, including the software that records and counts the votes;
- federal election days as holidays;
- an amendment to the U.S. Constitution to enable Congress and the states to regulate the expenditure of funds for political contributions and election-related campaign speech by any corporation, limited liability company, or other corporate entity;
- a fair and reasonable system of campaign disclosure that would increase public accountability for corporations that attempt to influence elections;
- restoration of voting rights for formerly incarcerated American citizens who have served their sentences;
- automatic voter registration and vote-by-mail;
- a constitutional amendment to give full congressional and presidential

voting rights to U.S. citizens in the District of Columbia and U.S. territories.

NEA opposes:

- voter identification requirements and other restrictions that have the effect of suppressing participation of citizens in local, state, and national elections.

c. FISCAL POLICY

CREDIT UNIONS

NEA supports:

- programs that preserve the independence of credit unions to serve their members' best interests;
- federal legislation to protect the ability of credit unions to enroll members from multiple groups of employees.

NEA opposes:

- federal legislation that adversely affects credit union members.

EDUCATION AND NATIONAL SECURITY

NEA supports:

- strengthening national security by increasing federal funding for education;
- national security based on a sound economy, a well-educated populace, ratification of and adherence to existing arms control treaties, and a stable world community;

- a mutual, verifiable nuclear freeze with cessation of testing, production, and further deployment of nuclear delivery systems and other destabilizing systems;
- adequate programs for the special needs of veterans;
- legislation requiring a policy of economic conversion to facilitate the orderly redirection of resources from military purposes to alternative civilian uses, including education;
- consideration of caregiver responsibilities in the assignment of members of the armed services;
- legislation to make war-profiteering illegal.

NEA opposes:

- military or economic assistance to governments that permit violations of their citizens' rights;
- federal funding extending the arms race into outer space;
- expenditure of funds on development of nuclear attack "evacuation" plans;
- restrictions on academic research by artificial imposition of the "classified" designation to deny access to non-national security information or censorship of unclassified research;
- legislation or regulations that prevent educators in the United States from teaching or conducting research in any country;
- funding privatized paramilitary organizations with public tax money;
- the use of federal dollars to build a continuous wall along our borders.

TAXATION

NEA supports:

- a progressive tax system based on individual and corporate ability to pay to yield sufficient revenues to address national needs;
- a tax system that provides for education and other social needs while achieving reduction of the national debt;
- equity in taxation rates between married and single tax payers;
- equity in tax policies for spousal benefits and domestic partner benefits;
- deferral of taxation on retirement annuity contributions;
- repeal of Internal Revenue Code provisions that jeopardize the availability or tax exemption of employee benefit plans, including the taxation of negotiated severance payments prior to separation from employment;
- exemption from taxation of employee benefits, including employer paid health and life insurance, legal services, and educational assistance;
- tax exemption for accelerated death benefit payments for life insurance contracts;
- restoring the estate tax for the purpose of funding public education;
- recognition in the tax code for dependent care expenses;
- reduction or elimination of the percentage threshold required before an individual can qualify for an itemized deduction for certain medical expenses;

- exemption from tax liability for tuition remissions where available;
- exemption status within the tax code for professional business expenses, including continuing education, home office, home computers, educational travel, professional and union dues, and designation of such expenditures as “necessary” and “ordinary;”
- full miscellaneous deductions for educational materials purchased by all educators for classroom use.

NEA opposes:

- unfair tax loopholes or giveaways such as tax abatement and foreign trade zones that reduce revenues and shelter corporations and high-income individuals from paying taxes;
- any constitutional amendment imposing limitations on taxes or the federal budget;
- shifting responsibility for financing traditional governmental services from a progressive tax structure to taxes disproportionately affecting low- and middle-income individuals;
- an extension of the moratorium on Internet taxes;
- federal tax revenue being spent on banking fees charged by for-profit banks.

TRADE

NEA supports:

- public input and congressional consultation during the negotiation and ratification of international trade agreements;
- social charters that guarantee high standards of human rights, environmental, and union protection;
- inclusion of education, human rights, environmental, and labor representatives on all negotiating and administrative bodies;
- systems of checks and balances for any international trade body whose decisions could erode democratic, human rights, environmental, or union protection.

NEA opposes:

- any agreement lacking the inclusion of any social charter or other guarantees of high standards of human rights, environmental, and union protection;
- any agreement lacking a system of checks and balances on all international trade bodies whose decisions could erode democratic, human rights, environmental, or union protection;
- the adoption of Trade Promotion Authority (“fast track”) in Congress.

New Business Adopted by the 2018 Representative Assembly

Immigrant Families at the Border (2018-A)

The National Education Association will respond thoughtfully, swiftly, and forcefully in support of and in solidarity with immigrant families who are separated, incarcerated, or refused their legal right to request asylum due to the heartless, racist, and discriminatory zero-tolerance policies of the Trump administration. We will not waiver in our commitment to these families and will take the following actions:

1. Proactively seek opportunities to coordinate and partner with immigration advocates and activists to add our voices to those demanding families be kept together during the immigration process and to prevent families from being incarcerated indefinitely.

2. Inform our members of this racist policy of incarcerating children and families and the physical and emotional trauma that extended fear and stress cause to people, especially children. We will engage members at the local and state levels with resources, alerts, and opportunities to take action on immigration issues and effect positive changes in their schools and communities.

3. Closely monitor legislation on immigration and analyze bills, regulations, and executive orders to determine their impact, intended and unintended. We will prioritize

our advocacy for legislation that realizes the DREAM Act, does not separate families, and respects rights to due process. We will fight legislation that harms Dreamers, diminishes asylum claims, violates rights to due process, separates families, or threatens trauma in children.

4. Call for a complete accounting of the children already taken from their families and those who may still be taken.

5. Fight for reunification of children and parents and the immediate placement of families in the least-restrictive environments, including access to free and appropriate public education while awaiting processing.

6. Provide appropriate legal support such as amicus briefs, legal analysis, and consultation with our partners on legal strategy to protect the dignity and human and civil rights of families, many of whom are indigenous natives.

Direct Action at 2019 RA (2018-3)

NEA will investigate developing a direct-action event to take place at the 2019 NEA RA in Houston, TX.

Black Lives Matter Week of Action (2018-4)

NEA will promote the Black Lives Matter Week of Action in schools during Black History month in 2019, using existing communication resources, specifically

calling for clear efforts to demonstrate support for the three demands of the BLM Week of Action in schools:

1. Ending zero-tolerance policies and replacing them with restorative justice practices.

2. Hiring and mentoring Black educators.

3. Mandating that ethnic studies be taught in preK–12 schools in age-appropriate ways.

Charter School Appeals (2018-5)

NEA will encourage its state affiliates not to submit appeals to petition state governing authorities for a charter school to remain open once a closure decision has been made due to poor performance prior to conducting a needs assessment and community impact study.

Common Enrollment Systems (2018-7)

NEA will create a brochure for our members and parents on common enrollment systems and their impact on urban school communities.

Suicide Alertness (2018-8)

NEA will fund training materials and space for two three-hour safeTALK (suicide alertness) classes for up to 30 delegates per class at an RA event in 2019.

Confederate Leader Names on Public Schools (2018-9)

The NEA RA directs NEA to support, in ways it finds appropriate and within the budget, the removal of the names of Confederate leaders from public schools.

International Adoptees (2018-10)

That NEA, through existing publications, inform members about the issues faced by international adoptees that were not granted citizenship under the Child Citizenship Act (CCA) of 2000.

Gender Inclusive Schools (2018-11)

NEA shall, using existing digital media, have all state and local affiliates encourage K–12 teachers to view a series of films called *Creating Gender Inclusive Schools* and use the accompanying study guides of the Youth and Gender Media Project (visit youthandgendermediaproject.org) to create inclusive communities for all youth, regardless of where they fall on the spectrum of gender identity and expression.

Career Technical Education and the School-to-Prison Pipeline (2018-14)

NEA will investigate, using existing committees and the National Vocational and Career Technical Education Caucus (V-CTE), the impact and availability of CTE programs in the reduction of the school-to-prison pipeline. These findings will be made available to all members through existing platforms.

Foundation Donor Agreements (2018-15)

Using existing communication channels, NEA shall publicize the need for transparency and disclosure of donor agreements and funding from foundations or centers to colleges, universities, and other educational programs.

Certified School Counselors (2018-17)

NEA will communicate, through existing means, the advancement of the role and responsibilities of certified school counselors within their schools.

Moratorium on Standardized Testing (2018-18)

NEA will produce an open letter of support for the Seattle Education Association's moratorium on standardized testing.

Safe Schools (2018-19)

I move that NEA commends and supports the courageous students fighting for safe schools and that NEA, within its existing budget, ensures the safety of our students and school personnel will: **Encourage State and Local Affiliates to Seek:**

- Separate and additional local and state funding for school districts, colleges and universities that may employ at least one armed or unarmed school resource officer in each school, based upon the local association's agreement, who will work with students, school personnel, and the community.

- Separate and additional local and state funding for school counselors (guidance counselors), school social workers, school psychologists, school nurses, mental health providers, school attendance teachers, and similar student support personnel to help students identified as having possible serious mental health problems.

- The development of state crisis tapelines/apps that provide students with access to crisis counselors and a confidential means of reporting bullying, violence, and threats.

- Additional local and state funding for school districts to provide a system for training school personnel and parents to detect the early warning signs that a student may become violent.

- Opposition to arming teachers in schools.

- Ensure that those identified with severe emotional problems are provided with support and services and that they do not have access to firearms.

- Support a mandated, comprehensive background check to prevent those found guilty of violent crimes and domestic violence from purchasing or having possession of a gun.

NEA also urges other organizations, schools, school districts, and concerned citizens to join in a national flag-at-half-staff-for-safe-schools movement until they, too, are convinced and sufficient actions (laws, regulations, funding, programs, etc.) have been enacted to provide a safe environment in our schools for our students and school personnel.

Voter Registration (2018-20)

NEA will encourage its locals to advocate for voter registration to take place at all public high schools.

Poor People's Campaign (2018-21)

NEA endorses (in name only) the Poor People's Campaign: A National Call for Moral Revival, will investigate developing a partnership with the Campaign, and will publicize, through existing digital publications, our endorsement and campaign actions.

Business Advertisements (2018-22)

NEA will not accept advertisements from businesses that use profits to privatize public education.

Age Discrimination (2018-23)

NEA will identify strategies to aid states and locals in fighting age discrimination when senior staff members are targeted through denigrating teacher and education support professionals evaluation processes and identify ways to ensure their rights are not violated.

Trauma in the Workplace (2018-24)

I move that NEA, through existing channels, survey state affiliates to determine what resources and practices are in place to support educators experiencing trauma in the workplace. Once the data is compiled, NEA will publish an article in *NEA Today*, educating members of NEA's ongoing work on educator trauma. This article will include, but not be limited to, ways members can utilize the Schools Crisis Guide, Healthy Futures, and supports available to educators impacted by trauma in the workplace, as well as high-light work being done in Delaware and Illinois creating trauma sensitive schools.

Graduation Policies for Students with Special Needs (2018-26)

NEA will educate members and stake holders, through existing resources (including electronic), about the negative consequences of graduation policies for students with special needs and other vulnerable populations.

Flores v. Reno (2018-27)

NEA condemns Donald Trump's policy of child separation and the indefinite detention of refugee children and families by publicizing the defense of the 1997 federal court decision in *Flores v. Reno* that strictly prohibits the indefinite detention of children.

Charter School Moratorium (2018-28)

NEA will create a charter schools moratorium toolkit to support state and local associations in implementing the NEA Policy Statement on Charter Schools. The primary focus of the toolkit would be section 1b of the Policy Statement: "Public charter schools should only be authorized by the same local, democratically accountable entity that oversees all district schools." The toolkit will empower state and local associations in pressing for moratoria on charter school authorizations by bodies other than locally elected school boards.

Standardized Testing for Teacher Certification (2018-29)

NEA will identify and share with affiliates principles and/or regulations that remove barriers like the PRAXIS and other standardized tests that prohibit educators from entering the profession. NEA will also write model legislation and/or regulations that can be used by states and affiliates. NEA will promote through existing outlets the issues of abolishing standardized testing as a primary qualifier of teacher certification.

Struggling Readers (2018-31)

NEA will use existing resources to:

1. Share existing research and finding about struggling readers (students unable to learn to read at an age appropriate rate given appropriate instruction, students considered to be showing pre-dyslexic tendencies, and/or students identified as having dyslexia), their experiences, and the effects of struggling to read on their lives;
2. Promote the use of culturally responsive universal screening and early reading intervention in states not currently doing so;
3. Promote instructional practices that include existing evidence-based, multi-sensory, explicit, and systematic phonics instruction, in the general education classroom, for early struggling readers.

CDC Resources for LGBTQ+ Youth (2018-32)

NEA shall, using existing digital media, share with state and local affiliates a Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) website (visit <https://www.cdc.gov/lgbthealth/youth-resources.htm>) that lists resources, government agencies, and community organizations for the LGBTQ+ youth, their friends, educators, parents, and family members to support positive environments.

School Communities and Law Enforcement (2018-33)

Using current communication vehicles, NEA will encourage and provide resources to affiliates to help them partner with police unions to encourage training and ethical practices with respect to

cultural competency, social justice, and restorative practices, and promote open communication between school communities and law enforcement.

Homeless Epidemic (2018-34)

NEA will use its resources to inform policymakers of the devastating and critical effects of the homeless epidemic plaguing the U.S. NEA will advocate for resources on behalf of students, educators, and families suffering from the impact of homelessness.

National Higher Education Month (2018-35)

NEA will designate October as the National Higher Education Month. NEA will work with the National Council for Higher Education (NCHE) to use existing social and digital channels in celebration of the month that will include materials and activities for the members to use. The materials will be developed in collaboration with NCHE.

Business and Same-Sex Couples/ LGBTQ Individuals (2018-36)

NEA shall, using existing digital media, post a list of known individuals with businesses who are committed to refusing services to same-sex couples and/or LGBTQ individuals. NEA can access a list of these individuals and their businesses from organizations such as THINKPROGRESS (thinkprogress.org), Southern Poverty Law Center, and Human Rights Campaign, and share it with all state and local affiliates on nea.org.

Educators of Color (2018-37)

NEA, through its current communication and social media platforms, will address the national need to recruit, develop, and retain diverse and culturally responsive community based educators of color (especially males) to help advance the achievement of all students. NEA will use existing programs to pilot a pipeline for male educators (especially those of color) through preK–12 and higher education.

Supreme Court Justice (2018-38)

NEA will support a strategy of postponing confirmation of a Supreme Court justice until after the mid-term election, holding Congress to the same standards set forth by the Senate after the death of Antonin Scalia in 2016.

#MeToo Movement (2018-39)

NEA will use existing publications to salute the bravery of the many individuals who have come forward in the #MeToo movement and declare our solidarity with the struggle against sexual assault.

Family Acceptance Project (2018-40)

NEA shall, using existing digital media, encourage state and local affiliates to make available a practice brief to families, caretakers, advocates, and providers that provides new research from the Family Acceptance Project (FAP) at San Francisco State University in support of their lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, questioning+ (LGBTQ+) children.

Arts Programs (2018-42)

NEA will advocate for the implementation of quality arts programs in preK-higher education (especially those that do not have them) by encouraging states and locals to recruit and retain licensed/credentialed arts educators. NEA will use existing resources to share best practices and strategies with educators, families, and community members.

Affordable Housing (2018-43)

NEA will advocate for lower interest rates and affordable housing programs for educators.

Human Trafficking (2018-44)

The NEA President shall write a letter to all NEA state and local affiliates, state superintendents, and chiefs about the importance of eradicating human trafficking, which, according to the United Nations, is “modern-day slavery.” The letter shall underscore the importance of:

1. Providing training, information, and programs to all educational professionals on the nature and traumatic impact of human trafficking on individuals, students’ education, and our communities in general;
2. Developing local and district or community-wide protocols for reporting/handling actual and/or suspected incidents of human trafficking in schools;
3. Providing parents, guardians, and their students with necessary and appropriate information to help them better understand the nature of and threat that human trafficking poses to them; and
4. Working with community allied organizations to develop community-wide

awareness and protocols for addressing human trafficking.

Substitute Educators (2018-47)

Moved that the NEA Center for Organizing actively promote, through existing publications, membership for certified and classified substitute educators in order to form more “wall-to-wall” bargaining units in the aftermath of the Janus decision in the 2018-2019 school year.

National Campaign of Labor Action (2018-48)

NEA will build on the great teachers’ union victories in West Virginia, Oklahoma, and struggles breaking out in Arizona and other states, to support a national campaign of labor action, including strike action where practicable, to:

1. save public services
2. fight to improve NEA members’ living and work conditions
3. fight for union rights.

Special Education Workload Analysis Model (2018-49)

NEA will inform members and staff, through existing NEA media platforms/publications (e.g., *NEA Today*) of the Special Education Workload Analysis Model developed by NEA after direction from the 2017 RA. This will raise awareness and assist guiding collective bargaining teams, disability rights, ESP and Specialized Instructional Support Personnel (SISP) organizations.

Ethnic/Racial Bullying (2018-50)

NEA shall create and maintain a web page containing resources and strategies to support educators when they become aware of ethnic/racial bullying. NEA will, furthermore, publish an article in *NEA Today* informing educators of the existence of this resource.

English Language Learners Blended Learning (2018-52)

NEA will use existing publications and electronic media to make members aware of the existence of the NEA’s new English language learners (ELL) blended learning courses (i.e., Assessing ELLs, Second Language Acquisition Strategies for ELLs, Advocacy Strategies for ELLs, Standards-Based Instruction, and Lesson Development for ELLs) combining traditional face-to-face meetings with the greatest efficiencies and flexibility of online learning tools.

Privatization of Jails (2018-53)

Using existing digital media, NEA will encourage state and local associations to join coalitions prohibiting the privatization of jails, prisons, and immigration detention centers. NEA will urge state and local associations to report their efforts to NEA, local associations, and state leadership.

Rights and Equality of Women (2018-54)

NEA will add a new category on the NEA EdJustice website (neadjustice.org) with links to resources that specifically address issues that impact the rights and

equality of women so that members may use these tools to advocate for educators, students, families, and communities.

Human Rights (2018-55)

NEA will encourage and support the leadership of women and youth, including NEA members, their families, and friends, in building the mass movement to defend human rights, including union rights, and all human progress.

NEA Vision, Mission, and Values (2018-59)

The NEA president will solicit from the membership at a variety of venues changes to the document, “The NEA Vision, Mission and Values.” Prior to the 2019 RA, the president or her appointees will report in writing to the NEA Board on proposed changes to the document and provide recommendations for the Board to consider. The NEA Board will recommend changes to the document to be voted on by the RA delegates.

Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) on Campuses (2018-60)

NEA will support state and local affiliates as they contend with state and federal legislation that requires districts to comply with U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) on campuses. NEA will continue to protect immigrant students on public school campuses by providing updated resources and information through existing avenues of digital communication.

Unionism, Solidarity, Justice, and Fairness (2018-64)

Using existing resources, NEA will educate its members on—and promote the attitudes, values, and goals of—unionism, solidarity, justice, fairness, and the search for the common good by leaders devoting time in their meetings to show and explain recent and relevant examples of unionism.

Co-Location of Charter and Traditional Public Schools (2018-65)

NEA will use existing media to educate members about the perils of co-location of privately managed charter schools and traditional public schools. In states where there are laws that require co-location, NEA will use existing legislative staff to lobby against it.

Seniority (2018-67)

NEA will educate members about the importance of seniority using existing media. Years of work experience and years in the classroom count, and seniority should be taken into consideration in transfers, reassignments, and layoffs.

School Counselors and Professional Mental Health Practitioners (2018-69)

Using available resources, data, and the American School Counselors Association national model for school counseling, NEA will promote and advocate for the hiring of school counselors and professional mental health practitioners to support all students in preK–higher education

schools through existing print and electronic resources.

Equal Rights Amendment (2018-70)

NEA will contact equalrightsamendment.org and have NEA added to the list of organizations supporting the Equal Rights Amendment as it is published on the website.

Standardized Assessments Opt-Out (2018-71)

NEA will provide state associations information for families, parents, and students on how to opt out of state-wide Common Core and other state-wide high-stakes assessments. NEA will publicize this information via its online publications.

Equal Rights Amendment Call to Action (2018-72)

NEA will use existing digital and social media accounts to issue a call to action in states where bills are introduced to ratify the Equal Rights Amendment. This call to action will consist of encouragement to contact state legislators and urge their support or thank them for their commitment to support the bill; NEA may include a link to do so via the existing Action Network account.

Muslim Ban (2018-73)

NEA condemns the Supreme Court decision upholding Trump's Muslim ban and demands its reversal as soon as possible.

Education Services at Immigration Detention Centers (2018-77)

NEA will use existing NEA resources and publications to advocate for quality educational services to be administered, in their first language, by qualified, certified educators for children detained at immigration detention centers.

Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act (2018-80)

NEA will publish, through existing resources (including electronic), information detailing the rights and due process procedures for educators in regard to Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act.

Endorsement Process for Members Running for Political Office (2018-82)

NEA will encourage, through appropriate communications, state and local affiliates to develop a timely endorsement process so that dues-paying members who are running for political office are given the consideration of an interview and an endorsement decision prior to their primary.

Arming Teachers (2018-85)

To ensure that no educator, against their will, shall be required to carry or be expected to use a firearm as part of their official duty. NEA will create model contract language that will prevent this from happening. This model contract language will be made available to state and local affiliates.

World Religious Holidays (2018-88)

NEA will advise its state affiliates, through existing resources, to inform and educate their local school districts to recognize world religious holidays so that our students are not only excused from school, but are also eligible for attendance awards. In addition, staff that needs to fulfill religious obligations are allowed to take the day off without loss of personal time, sick time, and pay.

Teaching Tolerance (2018-90)

Given NEA's policy of fighting racism, and the current state of racial affairs within this great nation, it is imperative that NEA actively support and promote, using existing resources, such as *Teaching Tolerance*, *Facing History and Ourselves*, and *Rethinking Schools*, that describe and deconstruct the systemic proliferation of a White supremacy culture and its constituent elements of White privilege and institutional racism, in order to create equitable outcomes for people of all colors, languages, and ethnic backgrounds. Additionally, the NEA will encourage its affiliates to do the same.

Potential Teachers (2018-93)

NEA will create an online toolkit promoted through existing resources that explores new ways to help members identify and support students, as identified by the NEA Great Teaching and Learning report, in the "potential teacher" phase, to encourage educators to support ethnically diverse preK-12 students to consider education as an elite career choice.

Administration of Medication to Students (2018-96)

NEA will be the lead author of a letter to the Department of Education to advocate for a simple student identification system to ensure safe administration of medication to students while they are in school. The system should include, at a minimum, a photo ID with the student's name, date of birth, drug allergies, and a parent's or guardian's name and contact information. NEA will seek co-signatures from appropriate groups such as the Center for Disease Control, National Institute of Health, and the National Association of School Nurses.

Trauma-Sensitive Education (2018-99)

NEA shall add trauma-sensitive education to the existing NEA Social Justice initiative. Efforts shall combine communication and training for social justice with the associated needs of resiliency to trauma.

Journalism Courses (2018-101)

NEA will publish an article, through existing communications channels that substantiates the importance of journalism courses in schools. The article will highlight the importance of journalism in recording history, how journalists have shaped and changed history, and finally, the danger of allowing journalism programs to be taken out of schools. The article could be used to cultivate discussions in legislatures to add or retain a requirement for journalism courses in schools.

Puerto Rican Student Rights (2018-102)

I move that NEA form an alliance/partnership with AFT to help protect Puerto Rican students' constitutional rights by denouncing the school closures and underfunding public schools in Puerto Rico so that families will not have to be separated, and children do not lose their legal right to an education.

Aspiring Educators of Color (2018-106)

NEA will complete an internal audit of how NEA is supporting Aspiring Educators of color, specifically at Minority Serving Institutions—Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs), Hispanic Serving Institutions (HSIs), Tribal Colleges, Asian American and Native American Pacific Islander Serving institutions (AA-NAPIS)—and communicate the results to all Aspiring Educators, Ethnic Minority Affairs Committee (EMAC) leaders, and state affiliate leaders.

U.S. Census (2018-107)

NEA will work with partner organizations to ensure individuals living within the U.S. and its respective territories be counted in the U.S. Census regardless of their citizenship status and ensure that it is done in a manner that does not endanger members.

Aspiring Educators Program (2018-108)

NEA will compile information that shows the benefits of full-time state student organizers to grow the Aspiring

Educators Program and promote the findings to state affiliates through existing resources.

Red4Ed Wednesday (2018-116)

NEA will use its digital resources to promote “wear #red4ed Wednesday” nationally.

Task Force on Recruitment of Educators of Color (2018-117)

NEA will create a task force that consists of Aspiring Educators from HBCUs, HSIs, MSIs, Tribal Colleges, Asian American and Native American Pacific Islander-Serving Institutions to make recommendations to the Board of Directors regarding the recruitment of educators of color and the resources they need to become lifelong active educators and union leaders.

Flint Water Crisis (2018-118)

NEA will continue to address the impacts of the Flint water crisis on students, educators, and the community by taking the following actions to counter this continuing issue:

1. Continue to make tools and resources available for identifying the signs and symptoms of students with possible lead poisoning to all NEA members. These materials should be dispersible to classrooms and communities of those impacted by lead poisoning.
2. Continue to make materials, resources, and trainings available in order to implement restorative justice practices with students, educators, and community members suffering from the physical and

social emotional impacts of lead poisoning-based trauma.

3. Continue to make materials and resources available including lessons and activities to discuss and acknowledge the impact of this crisis.

4. Continue to reach out to already existing community organizations to provide support to ensure all student needs are addressed and all schools in the Flint Public School System have clean and safe drinking water.

Mascot Imagery (2018-120)

The NEA RA directs NEA to support, in ways it finds appropriate and within the budget, the removal of “R-skins, Braves, Indians, and Warriors” mascots and the imagery associated with each from public schools.

Conversion Therapy (2018-121)

Using existing resources, NEA will release a public statement in opposition to conversion therapy, reparative therapy, reorientation, or any other process to alter a student’s orientation or identity.

Voluntary Donation for Statewide Work Actions (2018-122)

The RA directs NEA to establish a voluntary \$3.00 (or more) membership donation to establish a fund to support statewide work actions and/or strikes such as in West Virginia, Oklahoma, Kentucky, Arizona, and North Carolina. NEA will work with local and state affiliates to develop and promote a process to transmit these funds to NEA for disbursement.

New Business Referred by the 2018 Representative Assembly

New Business Items Referred to Executive Committee

Educator Advocacy Strategies (2018-2)

I move that NEA encourage state affiliates to listen to members regarding recent educator advocacy strategies and techniques.

School Safety National Week of Action (2018-62)

Using existing online resources, NEA will support a national week of action, January 2019, for school safety with particular attention toward securing appropriate gun legislation and comprehensive student mental health care. State and local affiliates will be encouraged to discuss these issues with local, state, and national legislators.

Corporate Sponsorship of Teacher of the Year (2018-63)

NEA will write a letter to the Council of Chief State Schools Officers, which is in charge of the National Teacher of the Year Program, to seek corporate sponsorship or implement mechanisms to fully fund individuals who do not have the ability to pay thousands of dollars to attend events such as “Washington Week” and other obligations that the position requires.

Biliteracy (2018-74)

NEA will use digital media to inform members regarding the language learning opportunities and programs that will best serve as pathways to biliteracy in our global society. These programs include dual immersion, one-way immersion, transitional bilingual education, developmental or maintenance bilingual/biliteracy, heritage language, Foreign Language Elementary Experience (FLEX), Foreign Language in Elementary Schools (FLES), and Native Speaker courses. Included in this communication should be an article posted online.

Public Banks (2018-78)

NEA will use existing data to help inform local and state affiliates who would like information about public banks, helping members learn how these institutions may better support our schools, communities, infrastructure, and those seeking student loans.

ELL Students (2018-81)

NEA will encourage its state affiliates, through direct curricular consulting, to support policies and programs to move ELL-identified students who have been continuously enrolled in an American school district and ELL program from kindergarten through 6th grade, to alternate programs of support (i.e., special

education, vocational, response to intervention, literacy, speech) for long-term ELL students by the start of 7th grade.

Science Education (2018-100)

NEA will work with the National Center for Science Education and/or the American Association for the Advancement of Science to increase access to resources for teachers who are criticized when teaching required scientific concepts such as evolution or Big Bang cosmology. This could include linking existing resources in appropriate NEA channels, compiling existing resources in a central location, or other appropriate efforts.

Healthy Breakfasts (2018-104)

NEA will advocate for passing the Healthy Breakfasts Help Kids Learn Act (H.R. 3738) by promoting the bill on the NEA Legislation Action Center urging NEA members to contact their members of Congress and writing letters of support to Congress.

Administrator Membership (2018-110)

NEA, through pre-existing means and channels, will seek to increase administrator membership in NEA. NEA also will provide affiliates with information and support, where appropriate, to consider constitutional or Bylaw amendments to allow for administrator membership and participation.

Under Representation in Administrative Positions (2018-111)

NEA will advocate, by providing information to state and local affiliates, to address the overall under representation of women, people of color, and non-hetero or non-cisgender-presenting people in administrative positions.

Union Solidarity (2018-114)

The NEA president will convene with the national leaders of AFSCME, SEIU, and AFT for the purpose of:

Improving and enhancing solidarity among unions;

Devising and carrying out a plan for changing the climate and culture to a collaborative mission of union solidarity.

New Voices Act (2018-115)

NEA will urge state affiliates and locals to support the New Voices Act, or similar legislation in their state, through existing communication channels and properties. The Act protects student publications from censorship by school officials and protects publications by teachers from discipline from school officials because of what students publish. New Voices would protect students and teachers from the *Hazelwood v. Kuhlmeier* (1988) SCOTUS decision and reinstate the standard set by *Tinker v. Des Moines* (1969).

Endorsement of Political Candidates (2018-119)

The RA directs NEA to make endorsements for political candidates at the national level through direct membership vote only.

Survivors of Sexual Assault and Violence (2018-123)

NEA will, using existing digital media, provide resources to all state and local affiliates to support survivors of sexual assault and violence within the public school community by providing links to national resources such as the Rape, Abuse and Incest National Network (RAINN) rainn.org.

Standards-Based Health Education (2018-125)

NEA will use existing print and digital resources to promote the need for state and local affiliates to advocate for consistent, dedicated time (at least once a month) throughout the academic school year for K-12 educators to teach standards-based health education, which is classroom instruction aligned to the National Health Education Standards.

Special Education Training (2018-127)

NEA will advocate and support higher education teaching programs to make mandatory special education training to regular education teachers, and mandatory practicum experience with special education as part of teacher training. Every teacher will have the resources to educate all students. Professional development for existing teachers will be also mandated.

Active Shooter Drills (2018-128)

NEA will promote the safety of all schools by advocating for active shooter

drills to be outlined and planned with all faculty and staff prior to the beginning of the school year. Faculty and students will perform these drills during the first 30 days of school and the policies and procedures communicated with parents within reason. This shall be done through all forms of existing publications and digital media, as well as any other avenues found to be appropriate by NEA.

Note: Maker requests that the following language be submitted to the appropriate committee – language includes friendly amendments maker would have accepted if she had not voluntarily referred the item:

NEA will promote the safety of all schools by advocating for active shooter plans to developed with input from all faculty, staff, and emergency professional. The plan should include adequate training for faculty and staff conducted prior to the beginning of the school year. All faculty and students should perform, or at least discuss, active shooter drills during the first 30 days of school, and continue this on a quarterly basis with as limited strategic information being shared with students and stakeholders as possible to ensure the safety of all students. This shall be done through all forms of existing publications and digital media, as well as any other avenues found to be appropriate by NEA.

New Business Items Referred to Annual Meeting Review Committee

Voting for NBIs (2018-12)

NEA will study the feasibility of delegates voting for NBIs with smartphones or tablets.

Delegate Accomplishments (2018-87)

In an effort to celebrate the education and/or accomplishment of delegates to the Representative Assembly, NEA will allow delegates to volunteer details about special certifications or advanced degrees they hold. Through the NEA registration process, NEA will ask, "Would you like to add any specific credentials or certifications to your badge?" Menu options would include PhD, EdD, MA, MS, ESP, MEd, MLS, RN, LVN, NBCT, other_____.

Affirmative Action Policy for Ethnic Minorities and Women

Adopted by the 1997 Representative Assembly

Preamble

*Because the effects of ethnic and gender discrimination by particular employers and by society in general cannot be remedied simply by ending discriminatory practices and utilizing employment practices that treat people equally regardless of ethnicity or gender, affirmative action may be necessary to achieve true equal employment opportunity.**

Definitions

For purposes of this Policy Statement, the following definitions apply:

1. The term “affirmative action” means any measure, beyond simply terminating and prohibiting discriminatory practices, that may be used to increase or maintain the percentage of ethnic minorities or women in an educational employer’s workforce, or a particular segment of an educational employer’s workforce.

2. The term “discrimination” means denying an employment opportunity or benefit, or taking any adverse employment action, against ethnic minorities or women solely on the basis of their ethnicity or gender.

3. The term “diversity” means the inclusion of a specified percentage of ethnic minorities or women in an educational employer’s workforce, in order to obtain the educational benefits of an ethnically or sexually diverse workforce, to provide ethnic minority or female role models for

all students, or to alleviate the effects of societal discrimination.

4. The term “education employee” means a person employed in a professional or education support position by an educational employer.

5. The term “educational employer” means a public school district, a college

* NEA’s current policies reflect a concern with the fact that there traditionally has been a disproportionately low percentage of men employed as teachers in elementary schools, and support the use of affirmative action to cure such underrepresentation. The failure to address this concern in this Policy Statement does not in any sense mean that NEA is altering its position in this regard. To the contrary, it remains the position of NEA that, in appropriate circumstances, affirmative action should be used to increase the percentage of male elementary school teachers. However, because the historical and legal variables involved in the underrepresentation of male elementary school teachers are so markedly different from those involved in regard to ethnic minorities and women, NEA believes that the problems should not be dealt with in the same Policy Statement.

or university, or any other public entity which employs education employees.

6. The term “ethnic minority” means those persons designated as ethnic minority by statistics published by the United States Bureau of the Census. This designation shall specifically include American Indian/Alaska Native, Asian, Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander, Black, and Hispanic.

7. The term “qualified” means that the person meets the legal requirements for holding the position, and has the skills necessary to perform the functions of the position.

8. (a) When affirmative action is used to cure the effects of past ethnic or sexual discrimination by a particular educational employer, the term “underrepresented” means that the percentage of ethnic minorities or women in an educational employer’s workforce is significantly below the percentage of qualified ethnic minorities or women in the relevant labor market;

(b) When affirmative action is used to achieve or maintain diversity in an educational employer’s workforce, the term “underrepresented” means that the percentage of ethnic minorities or women in an educational employer’s workforce is significantly below the percentage that is necessary to achieve the educational and societal benefits of ethnic or sexual diversity.

Principles

1. NEA reaffirms its strong support for the use of affirmative action in educational employment (a) to cure the effects

of past ethnic or gender discrimination by the particular educational employer involved, and (b) to achieve or maintain ethnic or gender diversity in an educational employer’s workforce.

2. When necessary for the above purposes, affirmative action should be used with regard to recruitment, training, employment, assignments, transfers, promotions, layoff, recall, and other aspects of the educational employment relationship.

3. The employment of a non-ethnic minority or male education employee should not be terminated solely for the purpose of curing the effects of past discrimination by the particular employer involved, or achieving or maintaining diversity in an educational employer’s workforce. When a fiscal exigency, a reduction in student enrollment, or other bona fide factor requires a reduction in an educational employer’s workforce, affirmative action may be appropriate to maintain—but not to increase—the pre-existing percentage of ethnic-minority or female employees in the workforce.

4. Affirmative action should be used, in certain circumstances, to make choices among qualified individuals. An ethnic-minority or woman applicant who is not qualified for the position in question should not, on the basis of ethnicity or gender, be given preference over a qualified non-minority or male applicant. An educational employer should be allowed to use affirmative action training programs and take other ethnic- or gender-conscious actions in order to expand the pool of qualified ethnic-minority or female applicants for educational employment positions.

5. The use of affirmative action is appropriate when ethnic minorities or women are underrepresented in an educational employer's workforce as a whole, or when they are underrepresented in the professional educator, education support, or administrator/supervisor categories of an educational employer's workforce. Whether the use of affirmative action is appropriate to deal with the underrepresentation of ethnic minorities or women at a school building, in an operational department, or in some other segment of an educational employer's workforce should be determined on a case-by-case basis after assessing all of the relevant factors.

6. (a) Decisions as to the use of affirmative action in educational employment—including decisions as to the relationship between affirmative action and seniority—should be made voluntarily by the educational employer and the local employee organization through collective bargaining or other form of bilateral decisionmaking.

(b) Although NEA urges its affiliates to support the use of affirmative action in educational employment as recommended in this Statement of Policy, affiliates are free to decide for themselves what positions to take in this regard. Accordingly, the NEA will not deny

support to an affiliate that is seeking to enforce contractual or statutory employment rights solely because those rights are contrary to positions recommended in this Statement of Policy.

7. (a) Whether NEA participates in litigation involving affirmative action will be determined on a case-by-case basis after considering all of the relevant factors, including, among others, the NEA policy on the issue presented, the position (if any) taken by NEA affiliates, and the precedential effect of the litigation.

(b) NEA will participate in litigation involving the relationship between affirmative action and seniority only with the approval of an NEA governing body (i.e., Representative Assembly, Board of Directors, or Executive Committee).

(c) A court should have the power to impose an affirmative action remedy that is contrary to the seniority rights of education employees only when there has been a judicial finding that the underrepresentation of ethnic minorities or women in the workforce is attributable to unlawful discrimination by the particular educational employer involved, and then only to the extent that the remedy is necessary to cure the effects of the unlawful discrimination.

Privatization and Subcontracting Programs

Adopted by the 2000 Representative Assembly, amended 2018

Preamble

Certain forms of private sector involvement have the potential to adversely affect public education and impair NEA’s ability to achieve its organizational goals and objectives. This Policy Statement (1) sets forth the criteria that are used by NEA in order to determine whether and under what circumstances it will oppose or support private sector involvement in public education, and (2) based upon those criteria, indicates the position taken by NEA with regard to certain commonly-used forms of such involvement.¹

Definitions

For purposes of this Policy Statement, the following definitions apply:

1. The term “public school” means a preK program, an elementary school, or a secondary school that is supported by tax dollars; that is under the jurisdiction of and subject to comprehensive regulation by a governmental entity; that, subject to reasonable pedagogically-based distinctions, provides access to all resident students; that is financially and educationally accountable to the public or its elected representatives; and that seeks to inculcate in its students basic values that are rooted in the democratic and egalitarian traditions of our country;

2. The term “privatization program” means a private school tuition voucher program, a private school tax credit/deduction program, or other program pursuant to which public funds are used—directly or indirectly—to subsidize preK–12 private school education;

3. The term “subcontracting program” means an arrangement pursuant to which private sector entities are used to perform functions—either support or professional—that traditionally have been performed by public elementary and secondary school employees and public higher education employees;

4. The term “private school tuition voucher program” means a program pursuant to which public funds are used to pay, in whole or in part, the tuition for a student to attend a private school—either by direct payment to a private school, or as reimbursement to a student’s parents;

¹ This Policy Statement does not deal with all forms of private sector involvement in public education. Thus, for example, charter schools are not addressed. The position that NEA takes with regard to charter schools is set forth in the Policy Statement on Charter Schools adopted by the 2017 Representative Assembly.

5. The term “private school tuition tax credit/deduction program” means a program that provides a tax advantage—either in the form of a credit against income tax, or a deduction in computing income tax—to persons who pay for, or contribute to, the cost of private education;

6. The term “sectarian private school” means a private school that is affiliated with a religious group, institution, or organization, or that includes a religious component in its educational program; and

7. The term “economic security” means the right to continued employment in the same or a substantially equivalent position, with the same or substantially equivalent compensation, benefits, and working conditions.

8. The term “whole student approach” means that in order for effective learning to take place, every student must be healthy, safe, engaged, supported, and challenged.

Principles²

A. Criteria

NEA reaffirms its strong and historical commitments to (1) promoting the cause of public education, (2) preserving the principle of separation of church and state, (3) protecting the economic security of public education employees, and (4) achieving racial integration in the public schools and preventing resegregation.

Consistent with these commitments, NEA is opposed to any privatization or subcontracting program that:

1. Has the potential to reduce the resources that otherwise would be available to achieve and/or maintain a system of quality public education, or the potential to otherwise negatively impact on public education;

2. Allows public funds to be used for religious education or other religious purposes, or otherwise weakens the wall of separation between church and state;

3. Places the economic security of public education employees at risk, without regard to individual job performance, so that the services in question can be performed by private sector employees; or

4. Has the purpose or effect of causing or maintaining racial segregation in the public schools.

B. Application of Criteria

1. Private School Tuition Voucher Programs

a. NEA opposes private school tuition voucher programs that pay for students to attend private schools *in order to obtain educational services that are available to them in public schools to which they have reasonable access*. Such programs reduce the resources that otherwise would be available for public education, and otherwise impair the ability of the affected school districts to provide a quality public education.

NEA also opposes the foregoing type of private school tuition voucher programs because they have the potential to reduce the student population in

² These Principles are set forth in summary terms. The underlying analysis, and the rationale for the positions taken, are contained in the May 2000 Report of the NEA Special Committee on Educational Privatization.

the affected school districts, which in turn could result in the displacement of public education employees. This places the economic security of public education employees at risk, without regard to individual job performance, so that the services in question can be performed by private sector employees.

To the extent that sectarian private schools participate in voucher programs of this type, public funds are used to pay for religious education and other religious activities. NEA opposes such participation because it weakens the wall of separation between church and state.

b. NEA does not take a categorical position for or against private school tuition voucher programs that pay for students to attend private schools *in order to obtain educational services that are not available to them in public schools to which they have reasonable access*—such as, for example, secondary schools for students who reside in school districts that operate only elementary schools, or specialized services for disabled students.

If the unavailable services are provided by sectarian private schools, NEA would oppose the program to the extent the public funds are used to pay for religious education and/or other religious activities.

If the participating private schools are not sectarian, or if the funds made available to sectarian private schools are used only for secular purposes, the acceptability of the program would depend on whether it is feasible for the public schools to provide the services in question, related actions of the school

district, and other such factors. Because these factors can best be assessed in context, NEA defers to the judgment of the relevant state and local affiliates.

2. Tuition Tax Credit/Deduction Programs

Because tax credits/deductions have the same potential financial impact on public education as the direct payment of public funds, tuition tax credit/deduction programs are the functional equivalent of tuition voucher programs. Accordingly, the position that NEA takes with regard to tuition tax credit/deduction programs is the same as the position that it takes with regard to tuition voucher programs.

3. Privatization Programs Pursuant to Which Public Funds are Used to Provide Services, Materials, and/or Other Assistance to Private Schools or to Students Who Attend Such Schools

NEA does not oppose the use of public funds to provide services, materials, and/or other assistance to private schools or to students who attend private schools in all circumstances. Such assistance may be acceptable if the services, materials, and/or other assistance (a) are not part of the basic educational program that is provided by the private school, but are ancillary to that program, (b) as a general matter, do not in and of themselves provide an incentive for public school students to transfer to private schools,³ (c) are not so costly as to

³ The qualification “as a general matter” is necessary because the result might be otherwise in a particular case. Thus, for example, a student might attend a private as opposed to a public school if publicly funded transportation were available.

negatively impact on the ability of public schools to implement their own educational programs, and (d) are secular in nature and are incapable of diversion to religious use—such as bus transportation or secular library books, as opposed to tape recorders, computers, etc. NEA's position with regard to programs of this type will be determined on a case-by-case basis, after considering the structure and operation of the program in question.

4. Subcontracting Programs Pursuant to Which Private-Sector Entities Are Used to Provide Services for Public Schools

NEA will oppose specific subcontracting programs under which private-sector entities are used to provide education support or professional services for public schools and higher education institutions if it determines that the programs have a negative impact on public education, reduce or eliminate the number of staff employed that currently provide that educational service, reduce pay and/or benefits from existing staff providing that educational service, or have a negative impact on the whole student approach to education, or if—because sectarian entities are used to provide the services—they weaken the wall of separation between church and state. NEA's position with regard to programs of this type will depend in most cases on two issues. First, is a contractor capable of providing employees who have the professional development, commitment, character, and workplace stability to participate in the whole student approach. Second, whether they place the economic security of

public education employees at risk, without regard to individual job performance, so that the services in question can be performed by private-sector employees.

On this latter basis, NEA opposes the use of private-sector transportation companies if it results in the displacement of publicly-employed school bus drivers, the use of private-sector food service companies if it results in the displacement of publicly-employed school cafeteria workers, and any other program that simply replaces public education employees with private-sector employees. NEA opposes the use of private-sector companies that are hostile to labor unions or that interfere with employees in the exercise of their right to organize and bargain collectively.

NEA's position with regard to subcontracting programs and pilot programs under which the use of private-sector entities do not result in the displacement of public education employees because the services in question have not traditionally been performed by public education employees cannot be determined in the abstract. The acceptability of such programs can best be determined in context—after considering such factors as the economic and programmatic feasibility of using public education employees to provide the services, related actions of the school district, the nature and track record of the particular private-sector entity involved, and whether the local Association has been consulted. Should pilot programs be deemed successful, the employees in said program shall be accreted into the appropriate bargaining unit. NEA does not take a categorical position for or against

programs of this type, but defers to the judgment of the relevant state and local affiliates.

Privatization by Attrition

NEA opposes the privatization of employees based on hire date in which employees with more seniority may remain

employees of the district, and newer employees are employees of a private-sector entity. While this method mitigates the immediate damage of privatization, it creates an incentive for forcing older employees out, and ultimately ends with an entirely privatized group of employees and inferior services for our students.

Kindergarten and Prekindergarten

Adopted by the 2003 Representative Assembly, amended 2013

Introduction

The term “early childhood education” is used by educators to refer to educational programs provided for children from birth through age eight. Within this eight-year span, there are four separate developmental age groups: infants and toddlers (i.e., children from birth to age three); prekindergarten children (i.e., children age three and up who have not yet entered kindergarten); children in kindergarten; and children in the primary grades (i.e., grades one through three). Because there are significant differences in the patterns of growth and learning of the children in each of these developmental age groups, it is appropriate to deal with each group separately rather than consider early childhood education in the aggregate.

This Policy Statement sets forth NEA’s positions with regard to kindergarten and prekindergarten.¹ For purposes of discussion, the positions are grouped into two categories—relating to the availability and financing of kindergarten and prekindergarten, and the educational quality of kindergarten and prekindergarten.

¹ These positions are set forth in summary terms. The underlying analysis, and a more complete rationale for the positions taken, are contained in the April 2003 Report of the NEA Special Committee on Early Childhood Education.

Availability and Financing

A. Kindergarten

1. Availability

Because of the proliferation of prekindergarten programs, kindergarten may no longer be the primary bridge between home and formal education. But it still serves an important transitional function: in kindergarten children are expected to learn the basic academic and social skills that prepare them for the demands of first and subsequent grades. In order to ensure that this expectation is met, kindergarten attendance should be mandatory, and all states should offer a publicly-funded, free, quality kindergarten program.

Wide age spans in kindergarten classes can make it difficult for s to implement a curriculum that accommodates children’s substantially different levels and paces of learning. In order to reduce the age span, there should be a uniform entrance age for kindergarten. This means that there should be both a minimum and maximum cut-off date: children should not be allowed to enter kindergarten before they reach a minimum age, or if they are above a maximum age. In terms of the uniform age itself, children should be required to have reached age five at the beginning of kindergarten and should be required to enter kindergarten not later than their sixth birthday.

The minimum and maximum entrance ages should generally be applied; however, there should be a mechanism that allows for exceptions on a case-by-case basis. This mechanism should not simply accommodate any parents who wish to enroll their children in kindergarten before they are five years of age or delay the entrance of their children until after they are six years of age. The mechanism should rather include specific criteria for determining whether an exception is warranted, and the final determination should be made by the school district after appropriate consultation with the parents and the kindergarten teacher. Because these criteria can best be determined in context, NEA defers in this regard to the judgment of its affiliates, with the following caveat: because of the problems that it generally creates for kindergarten classes, parents who seek to enroll children who are not yet five years of age should bear a particularly heavy burden of persuasion.

2. Financing

The public schools should be the primary provider of kindergarten, and—as a component part of the public school program—should be financed in the same manner as the rest of the public school program. But the money should come from “new” funding sources. This does not necessarily mean that additional taxes must be imposed, but that the funds necessary to finance mandatory full-day kindergarten—including the money to recruit and adequately compensate qualified teachers and education support professionals—should not be obtained at the expense of other educational priorities.

NEA recognizes and respects the right of parents to send their children to private kindergarten—just as it does the right of parents to send their children to private elementary/secondary schools. The issue, however, is whether public funds should be used to pay for private kindergarten. Based upon the NEA Policy Statement Regarding Privatization and Subcontracting Programs, NEA’s answer to this question is “no.”

B. Prekindergarten

1. Availability

There is no longer any serious doubt about the value of prekindergarten. Children who participate in quality prekindergarten programs perform better academically and exhibit better cognitive and social skills—on both a short-term and long-term basis—than similar children who do not participate in such programs. And, this is true for all children, not just those from disadvantaged backgrounds. NEA supports the establishment in every state of a non-mandatory “universal” prekindergarten for all three- and four-year-old children—i.e., all such children whose parents want them to enroll should have access to, but not be required to attend, a publicly-funded, free, quality prekindergarten program.²

² The reference to three- and four-year-old children assumes that when children reach five years of age they will be enrolled in kindergarten. But this is the recommended minimum entrance age for kindergarten, and some children may not enter kindergarten until after they have reached that age. Such children should be eligible to attend the prekindergarten program.

There are specific advantages to public as opposed to private prekindergarten, and the public schools should be the primary provider. Criteria should be designed to ensure program quality (essentially the same requirements that would apply to public school prekindergarten) and preserve the principle of church/state separation.

2. Financing

The existing pattern of financing for prekindergarten differs from K–12 education in that the federal contribution is substantially greater and exceeds that of the states. This difference derives from the fact that prekindergarten—including Head Start—has focused on children from disadvantaged families, and the federal government traditionally has played a special role in providing educational access and opportunity for such children. Consistent with this tradition, the federal government should provide funds sufficient to make prekindergarten available for all three- and four-year-old children from disadvantaged families. State (including as appropriate local) governments should be responsible for providing the additional funds necessary to make prekindergarten available to all three- and four-year-old children. Both the federal and state governments should use “new” money to fund prekindergarten—not money taken from other areas of education and childcare which also have important unmet needs.

Educational Quality

Although the positions taken with regard to early childhood education should reflect the different patterns of growth and

learning for each of the four developmental age groups included within the definition of early childhood education, there is an affinity between kindergarten and prekindergarten with regard to the criteria for a quality education program. Accordingly, in order to avoid redundancy, this Policy Statement discusses kindergarten and prekindergarten together, noting as appropriate the relevant differences.

A. NEA supports full-day—as opposed to half-day—kindergarten and prekindergarten.³ There is ample evidence to demonstrate that the subsequent academic performance of children who attend full-day kindergarten and prekindergarten is better than that of similar children who attend half-day programs, and that they also make significantly greater progress in learning social skills. This is true not just for children from low-income families, but for all children. Nor is it the mere increase in hours that leads to these positive effects, but rather what children experience during the day.

B. The curriculum and pedagogy in kindergarten and prekindergarten should foster all areas of a child’s development—thinking, problem solving, and the development of social and physical skills, as well as basic academic skills. Toward

³ As used in this Policy Statement, the term “full-day” is not intended to refer to a specific number of school day hours, but means rather that the starting and ending times for kindergarten and prekindergarten are keyed to the regular school day. Implicit in our support for full-day kindergarten and prekindergarten is support for “full-year” programs—i.e., programs that operate for the regular school year.

this end, the curriculum and pedagogy should incorporate components of both the “child-centered” and “didactic” approaches. In an effort to avoid “curriculum shovedown” in kindergarten— i.e., an attempt to push expectations from the primary grades down into kindergarten—academic skills should be properly integrated into the overall kindergarten curriculum, and taught in a manner that is developmentally appropriate for the children involved. The curriculum and pedagogy for prekindergarten should not be identical to that in kindergarten, but should reflect the fact that there are developmental differences between three- and four-year-old children and five-year-old children that may tip the balance in prekindergarten even further away from didactic academic instruction.

C. NEA’s basic position with regard to size is set forth in Resolution B-12. After opining “that excellence in the classroom can best be attained by small class size,” the Resolution states that “[c]lass size maximums must be based on the type of students, grade level, subject area content, and physical facilities.” Consistent with this statement, NEA does not recommend any specific number as the optimum size for kindergarten and prekindergarten. The reference in Resolution B-12 to “optimal class sizes” is intended to apply to classes at all educational levels, and is not tailored to kindergarten and prekindergarten. As regards kindergarten and prekindergarten, it is relevant to note the research consensus that, in order to achieve the greatest academic gains, children should be taught in small classes at

the earliest possible point in their school careers.

D. Resolution F-28 provides that all “classroom teachers should be provided with support staff to assist in the educational process.” When dealing with kindergarten and prekindergarten children—who because of their age require assistance in performing various life skills, pose unique health and safety concerns, etc.—the primary need is for additional adult supervision in the classroom. Accordingly, kindergarten and prekindergarten teachers should have the assistance of a full-time classroom aide. The purpose of this classroom aide should be to assist the classroom teacher—and, as indicated in Resolution F-28, NEA “believes that the employment of education support professionals should not be a rationale for increasing class size.”

E. Assessment of kindergarten and prekindergarten students should be holistic, and involve all developmental domains (i.e., physical, social, emotional, and cognitive). Multiple sources of information should be used (for example, obtaining parent information as well as direct observation of the child), and children should be given an opportunity to demonstrate their skills in different ways, allowing for variability in learning pace and for different cultural backgrounds. For this reason, the use of large scale, standardized tests is inappropriate. And, because the development of young children is uneven and greatly impacted by environmental factors, assessment results for some children may not be reliable until they are in the third grade or beyond.

The purpose of any assessment of kindergarten and prekindergarten students should be to improve the quality of education, by (1) providing information that will enable kindergarten and prekindergarten teachers to work more effectively with the children, and first grade or kindergarten teachers, as the case may be, to individualize the curriculum to facilitate learning, (2) identifying children with special needs, developmental delays, and health problems (i.e., vision and hearing), and (3) developing baseline data against which future data can be compared.

F. Teachers, education support professionals, and administrators who work in kindergarten and prekindergarten should be qualified to perform their functions effectively. These employees should be considered qualified if they hold the license and/or certificate that the state requires for their employment.

Although this same basic rule should apply with regard to kindergarten and prekindergarten teachers, the two situations are somewhat different. Because “a teaching license should signify that an individual entering the teaching profession is competent to teach,” Resolution G-3, and because all states require public school kindergarten teachers to be licensed, any concerns regarding the qualifications of teachers at the kindergarten level are adequately addressed. In many states, however, public school prekindergarten teachers are not required to have a state license, but can be employed if they have some type of training in child development and obtain some type of certification in early childhood education. There

should be appropriate mechanisms to ensure that prekindergarten teachers who do not hold a state license possess the requisite knowledge and skills and are working towards full prekindergarten licensure in states where such licensure exists.

Consistent with Resolution D-15, it is NEA’s belief that “continuous professional development is required for education professionals to achieve and maintain the highest standards of student learning and professional practice.” And, consistent with Resolution D-16, NEA believes that “continuous professional development is required for education support professionals to achieve and maintain the highest standards of professional practice in order to meet the needs of the whole student.” This professional development should be provided at school district expense.

G. Resolution A-5 expresses NEA’s belief that “parents/guardians who are active participants in the education of their children increase the likelihood of the achievement of educational excellence.” Because kindergarten and prekindergarten are critical transition points for children—prekindergarten is generally a child’s first organized educational experience, and kindergarten is the bridge to the more structured environment of first and subsequent grades—such parental involvement is particularly important at these levels. Training programs should be made available to parents/guardians to prepare them to take an active role in the education of their kindergarten and prekindergarten children, and provide them with an understanding of the expectations

that will be placed on their children, and the new policies and procedures that their children will experience, in kindergarten and prekindergarten.

This Policy Statement refers simply to kindergarten and prekindergarten children and makes no special mention of children with disabilities or other exceptional needs. In Resolution B-1, NEA “advocates the establishment of fully funded

early childhood special education programs,” and states that “[t]hese programs and necessary services should be readily accessible for children with disabilities and staffed by certified/licensed teachers, qualified support staff, and therapists.” Implicit in this Policy Statement is the unqualified endorsement of the foregoing positions with regard to kindergarten and prekindergarten.

Teacher Evaluation and Accountability

Adopted by the 2011 Representative Assembly, amended 2017

Introduction

Consistent with NEA's belief that the "teaching profession is a cornerstone of society," "composed of individuals meeting the highest standards" of "evaluation" and "accountability," (NEA Resolution D-1), and recognizing that evaluation and accountability systems too often leave teachers without the feedback or support needed to enhance practice and advance student learning, NEA sets forth below the criteria for the types of teacher evaluation and accountability systems necessary to ensure a high quality public education for every student.

I. High Quality Teacher Evaluation Systems

NEA believes that our students and teachers deserve high quality evaluation systems that provide the tools teachers need to continuously tailor instruction, enhance practice, and advance student learning. Such systems must provide both ongoing, non-evaluative, formative feedback and regular, comprehensive, meaningful, and fair evaluations. Such systems must be developed and implemented with teachers and their representatives, either through collective bargaining where available, or in partnership with the affiliate representing teachers at the state and local level.

a. All teachers should be regularly evaluated by highly trained evaluators on the basis of clear standards as to what teachers should know and be able to do. Such standards should be high and rigorous and define the rich knowledge, skills, dispositions, and responsibilities of teachers. Such standards may be based on national models such as the NEA Principles of Professional Practice, the Interstate Teacher Assessment and Support Consortium Model Core Teaching Standards, the Standards developed by the National Board for Professional Teaching Standards, or statewide standards for the teaching profession.

b. Evaluations must be comprehensive—based on multiple indicators to provide teachers with clear and actionable feedback to enhance their practice—and must include all three of the following components:

i. *Indicators of Teacher Practice* demonstrating a teacher's subject matter knowledge, skill in planning and delivering instruction that engages students, ability to address issues of equity and diversity, and ability to monitor and assess student learning and adjust instruction accordingly. Such indicators may include the following indicators or others chosen by a local or state affiliate: classroom

observations, proof of practice (e.g., lesson plans, curriculum plans, student assessments, minutes from team planning meetings, curriculum maps, and teacher instructional notes), teacher interviews, and self-assessments.

ii. **Indicators of Teacher Contribution and Growth** demonstrating a teacher's professional growth and contribution to a school's and/or district's success. Such indicators may include the following indicators or others chosen by a local or state affiliate: completion of meaningful professional development that is applied to practice; structured collaboration with colleagues focused on improving practice and student outcomes (e.g., by way of professional learning communities and grade or subject teams); evidence of reflective practice; teacher leadership in the school, district, or educational community; collaborative projects with institutions of higher education; and positive engagement with students, parents, and colleagues.

iii. **Indicators of Contribution to Student Learning, Growth, and/or Development** demonstrating a teacher's impact on student learning, growth, and/or development. Such indicators must be authentic, recognize that there are multiple factors that impact a student's learning which are beyond a teacher's control (which must include, but not be limited to, learning challenges and poor attendance), and may include the following indicators chosen by a local or state affiliate: student learning objectives developed jointly by the teacher and principal/evaluator; teacher-selected assessments; student

work (papers, portfolios, projects, presentations); and/or teacher defined student development objectives. High quality, developmentally appropriate teacher-selected assessments that provide valid, reliable, timely, and meaningful information regarding student learning, growth, and/or development may be used for quality, formative evaluation. Standardized tests, even if deemed valid and reliable, may not determine any part of an educator's evaluation or be used to support any employment action against a teacher.

c. Evaluations must be meaningful, providing all teachers with clear and actionable feedback linked to tailored professional development. Such feedback should include regular non-evaluative formative feedback—meaning feedback that serves only to inform practice and that does not contribute to formal evaluation results—as such feedback is often the most effective way to improve teacher practice. Such non-evaluative feedback may include self-reflection, peer observation and/or teacher approved surveys of students to assess engagement and learning behaviors.

d. Evaluations must be fair, conducted by highly trained and objective supervisors or other evaluators as agreed to by the local affiliate, whose work is regularly reviewed to ensure the validity and reliability of evaluation results. If an evaluation will be the basis for any action relating to a teacher's employment, ratings by more than one evaluator must be provided in support of the action. Where a teacher believes an evaluation does not accurately reflect his or her level of practice, the

teacher must have the right to contest the evaluation, and have access to the information necessary to do so.

e. To satisfy these requirements, evaluation systems must be adequately funded and staffed, and fully developed and validated, including by training all teachers on the new systems, before they are used to make any high stakes employment decisions. NEA recognizes that our schools do not currently have enough staff trained to provide meaningful evaluative and non-evaluative feedback to teachers. To expand the number of people who can do so, the Representative Assembly directs NEA to examine existing mentorship, peer assistance, and peer assistance and review programs, and report back to the October 2011 NEA Board meeting regarding those programs, their compliance with the requirements set forth in D-10 (Mentor Programs) and D-12 (Peer Assistance Programs and Peer Assistance & Review Programs), and to make programmatic recommendations as to whether to expand such programs or develop others in partnership with state and local Associations.

II. High Quality Teacher Accountability Systems

NEA believes that teachers are accountable for high quality instruction that advances student learning. High quality teacher accountability systems, developed and implemented with teachers and their representatives either through collective bargaining where available, or in partnership with the affiliate representing teachers at the state and local level, should be

based on the following principles.

a. All teachers are responsible for providing a high quality education to students and supporting the efforts of colleagues and their school as a whole to do the same. To fulfill that responsibility, teachers have the right to a safe and supportive working environment including ongoing non-evaluative feedback on their practice that supports teachers' efforts to innovate and the right to regular, confidential evaluations.

b. All teachers have the responsibility to continually enhance their practice and to stay current in subject matter and pedagogical approaches by reflecting and acting on feedback received, accessing professional development opportunities provided, and collaborating with colleagues to enhance instruction. To fulfill that responsibility, teachers have the right to increased autonomy over instructional practices, time during the school day for collaboration with colleagues, a decisionmaking role in professional development, the right to have such development tailored to enhancing skills identified as needing improvement in both non-evaluative feedback and in evaluations, as well as the ability to pursue advanced coursework and degrees as part of professional development.

c. If, through a high quality evaluation system, a teacher's practice fails to meet performance standards, a teacher should be provided with clear notice of the deficiencies and an improvement plan should be developed by the teacher, local Association, and employer. The improvement plan should provide the teacher with

a reasonable opportunity—including time, high quality professional development, and support—to meet expectations. In addition, the teacher should receive regular and frequent feedback from the district and the local Association regarding his or her progress during the support program period. What constitutes a reasonable opportunity will depend on the nature of the deficiencies identified, but in no event should an improvement plan exceed one school year. During the period in which a teacher is implementing an improvement plan, the district shall provide a support program mutually agreed upon by the district and the local Association, which shall include the assignment of an accomplished teacher to assist the teacher not meeting performance standards in improving his or her practice and to ensure a quality education for that teacher's students.

d. If a teacher fails to improve despite being given a reasonable opportunity to do so, or otherwise fails to meet expectations, the teacher may be counseled to leave the profession or be subject to fair, transparent, and efficient dismissal process that provides due process. Such a process should include: notice to a teacher of the basis for the dismissal; early disclosure of all evidence on which the dismissal is based; an early mandatory meeting between the teacher, employer, and the teacher's representative to discuss possible resolution; and, failing such resolution, a prompt hearing before an impartial decisionmaker on the charges.

e. NEA believes that it is appropriate and fitting for accountability systems to continue to differentiate between the

rights and responsibilities of probationary teachers, meaning those teachers in their initial years of employment who may be nonrenewed upon notice at the end of a school year, and career teachers, meaning those teachers who have successfully served through the probationary period and may be dismissed only for cause as defined by state law or local agreement or policy.

- Probationary teachers should receive ongoing support for at least the first two years of their employment from locally developed and fully supported induction programs. The focus of such induction programs should be supportive and non-evaluative, designed to provide beginning teachers with the support they need to learn and thrive in the teaching profession. Districts should be encouraged to partner with colleges and universities to develop joint induction programs. No beginning teacher should go for weeks, much less years, without receiving any feedback on their practice.

- Probationary teachers should become career teachers if they meet or exceed expectations at the conclusion of their probationary employment period as defined by state law. A probationary teacher should have the right to require that the school district conduct the necessary evaluations within this time period, so that an appropriate determination can be made as to career status.

- Probationary teachers who meet or exceed expectations at the conclusion of their probationary employment period as defined by state law, and who are not granted career status, should have the

right to contest that denial before an impartial decisionmaker.

- Once a probationary teacher has attained career status, that status should not be lost and should be portable from one school district to another within a state. If a career teacher's performance fails to meet expectations, the teacher may be counseled out of the profession or dismissed pursuant to a fair, transparent, and efficient dismissal procedure that provides due process.

- Career teachers have the responsibility to reflect upon and enhance their own practice and to support and enhance the practice of their colleagues, particularly probationary teachers. NEA encourages local affiliates to institutionalize opportunities for career teachers to provide such support and enhance the practice of their colleagues by way of including in collective bargaining agreements or local policies provisions supporting professional

learning communities, partnerships with local/regional institutions of higher education, and mentorship and peer assistance programs.

III. The Role of the Association in High Quality Evaluation and Accountability Systems

The development, implementation, and enforcement of high quality evaluation and accountability systems are top priorities of NEA and its affiliates, presenting new opportunities and work for the Association and its affiliates. The Representative Assembly therefore directs that NEA support that work by providing the training and resources (including model fair dismissal procedures and other model language) needed to develop, implement, and enforce high quality evaluation and accountability systems that enhance instruction and improve student learning.

Digital Learning

Adopted by the 2013 Representative Assembly, amended 2018

In the fast-paced, worldwide, competitive workplace we now live in, our traditional school models are not capable of meeting the needs of the 21st century student. All students—preK through graduate students—need to develop advanced critical thinking and information literacy skills and master new digital tools. At the same time, they need to develop the initiative to become self-directed learners while adapting to the ever-changing digital information landscape.

This shifting landscape creates new opportunities for NEA, our affiliates, our members, and our profession in preschools, public elementary and secondary schools, and postsecondary institutions. The appropriate use of technology in education—as defined by educators rather than entities driven by for-profit motives—will improve student learning, quality of instruction, and education employee effectiveness, and will provide opportunities to eradicate educational inequities.

Digital technologies create new opportunities for accelerating, expanding, and individualizing learning. Our members and students are already actively engaged in building the schools and campuses of the future—including quality online communities. Increasingly, educators (including teachers, librarians/media specialists, faculty, and ESP staff) are becoming curriculum designers who orchestrate the delivery of content using

multiple instructional methods and technologies both within and beyond the traditional instructional day. Teaching and learning can now occur beyond the limitations of time and space.

NEA embraces this new environment and these new technologies to better prepare our students for college and for 21st century careers.

Ensure Equity to Meet the Needs of Every Student

NEA believes that educational programs and strategies designed to close the achievement and digital gaps must address equity issues related to broadband Internet access, software and technical support, and hardware maintenance. Also, technical support must be adequate to ensure that digital classrooms function properly and reliably for both educators and students. Under our current inequitable system of funding, simply moving to a large scale use of technology in preK–12 and postsecondary education will more likely widen achievement gaps among students than close them. For example, school districts with lower income populations simply will not be able to provide or maintain appropriate and relevant digital tools and resources for their students. We as a nation must address the issues of equity and access in a comprehensive manner in order to see the promise and realize the opportunities that digital learning can provide.

To that end, NEA believes that student learning needs can best be met by public school districts and postsecondary institutions working in collaboration with educators and local associations to develop comprehensive and thorough digital learning plans that address all the elements of incorporating technology into the instructional program. These plans should be living documents, constantly reviewed and adapted as changing circumstances require, but always keeping the focus on student learning. Implementation of these plans should honor experimentation and creativity as part of the learning process for both educators and students, while always maintaining support for the professional judgment of educators. It is of critical importance that the use of technology is recognized as a tool that assists and enhances the learning process, and is not the driver of the digital learning plan.

These plans also should include the provision of adaptive technologies to meet individual students' needs, including assistive technology to support students who are English Language Learners and students with a variety of disabilities or challenges.

Support and Enhance Educator Professionalism

NEA believes that the increasing use of technology in preK to graduate level classrooms will transform the role of educators allowing the educational process to become ever more student-centered. This latest transformation is not novel, but part of the continuing evolution of our education system. Educators, as professionals

working in the best interests of their students, will continue to adjust and adapt their instructional practice and use of digital technology/tools to meet the needs and enhance the learning of their students.

All educators are essential to student learning and should have access to relevant, high-quality, interactive professional development in the integration of digital learning and the use of technology into their instruction and practice. Teachers need access to relevant training on how to use technology and incorporate its use into their instruction, ESPs need access to training on how best to support the use of technology in classrooms, and administrators need training to make informed decisions about purchasing equipment, technology use, course assignments, and personnel assignments. School districts and postsecondary institutions need to ensure that they provide interactive professional development on an ongoing basis, and to provide time for all educators to take advantage of those opportunities. The training needs to address both the basic preparation on how to make the technology work, and how to most effectively incorporate it into the educational program.

Educator candidates need problem-solving and creativity experiences and should have the opportunity to learn different strategies throughout their pre-service education and regular professional development so they are prepared for using not only the technology of today, but of tomorrow.

In these changing roles, it is important to protect the rights of educators, and to

fairly evaluate the accomplishments of educational institutions as a whole. For example, the use of supplemental, remedial, or course recovery online instruction can affect the hours, wages, and working conditions of all educational employees, but can dramatically affect college and university faculty and staff.

Educators and their local associations need support and assistance in vetting the quality of digital course materials and in developing or accessing trusted digital venues to share best practices and provide support.

Furthermore, education employees should own the copyright to materials that they create in the course of their employment. There should be an appropriate “teacher’s exception” to the “works made for hire” doctrine, pursuant to which works created by education employees in the course of their employment are owned by the employee. This exception should reflect the unique practices and traditions of academia.

All issues relating to copyright ownership of materials created by education employees should be resolved through collective bargaining or other process of bilateral decisionmaking between the employer and the affiliate.

The ownership rights of education employees who create copyrightable materials should not prevent education employees from making appropriate use of such materials in providing educational services to their students.

Enhance and Enrich Student Learning

Optimal learning environments should neither be totally technology free, nor should they be totally online and devoid of educator and peer interaction. The Association believes that an environment that maximizes student learning will use a “blended” and/or “hybrid” model situated somewhere along a continuum between these two extremes.

NEA believes there is no one perfect integration of technology and traditional forms of delivering education for all students. Every class will need to be differentiated, and at some level every student needs a different approach. Professional educators are in the best position and must be directly involved in determining what combination works best in particular classes and with particular students.

Students’ maturity and developmental status determines how students adapt to the use of digital technology as they continually face more challenging materials. The use of technology in the classroom will help build self-reliance and motivation in students, but it must be appropriate to their developmental and skill level, as determined by professional educators.

As different digital tools are created and used, the impact of technology on traditional socialization roles must be considered. The face-to-face relationship between student and educator is critical to increasing student learning, and students’ interactions with each other are an important part of their socialization into society.

Additionally, assessment and accountability systems need to be carefully

developed to ensure academic integrity and accurately measure the impact on students. Sensible guidelines and strategies should be used to ensure students are completing their own online assignments and taking the appropriate assessments.

The Role of the Association in Promoting High Quality, Digital Learning

The development and implementation of high quality digital learning must be a top priority of NEA and its affiliates. The Representative Assembly, therefore, directs that NEA demonstrate its support of digital learning by providing leadership and sharing learning opportunities to develop and implement high quality digital learning that enhances instruction and improves student learning. The Representative Assembly strongly encourages NEA to do this work in the field of digital learning in partnership with trusted organizations and experts who can work at the national, state, and local levels to assist states, school districts, colleges and universities, and local associations in developing their capacity for high quality digital learning.

The Representative Assembly also directs NEA to encourage its members and utilize their expertise to engage in professional learning that enhances their understanding of how to creatively and appropriately integrate digital tools and high quality digital learning into their instruction. Such professional learning should include sharing of expertise by members who can serve as valuable mentors and professional partners for other members who are new to digital instruction.

The Representative Assembly further directs that NEA work with stakeholders, including parents, students, and policy makers, to seize the opportunities that digital technologies provide. Some educators now have access to the technological tools to further professionalize teaching, vastly enhance and enrich student learning, and meet the individual needs of every student. It is time to ensure that ALL educators have access and are prepared to use these digital tools.

Addendum Blended and/or Hybrid Learning

Blended and/or hybrid learning is an integrated instructional approach in which a student learns, at least in part, at a supervised physical location away from home and through online delivery where the student has control over at least some aspects of the time and place of accessing the curriculum. The Policy Statement supports maximizing student learning by using both technology and real life educators in the process. It rejects the idea that effective learning can take place completely online and without interaction with certified teachers and fully qualified faculty.

The Definition of Fully Qualified Educators

The term “educator” includes teachers, librarians/media specialists, and education support professionals in preK–12 public schools, and faculty and staff of higher education institutions. Educators should be fully qualified, certified, and/or licensed to teach the subjects they are teaching, including in online instructional settings.

Technology as a Tool

Technology is a tool to enhance and enrich instruction for students, and should not be used to replace educational employees who work with students or limit their employment.

Special Education Services

Use of virtual learning to provide instruction to students receiving special education services for behavioral/self-regulation needs will be determined by the IEP Team. The enrollment in a virtual school will not be used as a behavior consequence.

Data Privacy

Safeguarding personal data must also be a top priority of NEA and its affiliates. NEA needs to demonstrate its commitment to protecting data privacy. Educators need to be informed about FERPA and state data privacy laws, regulations, and policies. NEA believes that professional development needs to include instruction about data privacy, including responsibilities and the rights of whistleblowers in the event of reporting a violation.

Discipline and the School-To-Prison Pipeline

Adopted by the 2016 Representative Assembly

I. Introduction

The school-to-prison pipeline disproportionately places students of color, including those who identify as LGBTQ, have disabilities, and/or are English Language Learners, into the criminal justice system for minor school infractions and disciplinary matters, subjecting them to harsher punishments than their white peers for the same behaviors. The school-to-prison pipeline diminishes their educational opportunities and life trajectories. All educators—which includes every school employee—are key to ending the school-to-prison pipeline.

NEA's Resolutions state NEA's firm belief that schools must be safe and welcoming for all students, discriminatory toward none, and focused on educational practices that reach the whole child and disciplinary policies that emphasize prevention and rehabilitation over punishment (see, e.g., Resolutions B-7, B-15 (f - h, k) B-72, C-9, C-10, C-13, C-14, C-25, C-41). NEA's Resolutions also reflect NEA's belief "that all education employees must be provided professional development in behavior management, discipline, [and] conflict resolution," (D-18) and that both education employees and parents need training "to help students deal with stress and anger." (C-9). NEA

also believes that equally important is deepening educator awareness about their actions and the impact on students. The purpose of this Policy Statement is not to modify existing NEA Resolutions, but to explain how NEA will act on its already stated beliefs to end the school-to-prison pipeline.

II. Definitions

For purposes of this Policy Statement, the following definitions apply:

1. School-to-Prison Pipeline means the policies and practices that are directly and indirectly pushing students of color out of school and on a pathway to prison, including, but not limited to: harsh school discipline policies that overuse suspension and expulsion, increased policing and surveillance that create prison-like environments in schools, overreliance on referrals to law enforcement and the juvenile justice system, and an alienating and punitive high-stakes testing-driven academic environment.

2. Institutional Racism means the norms, policies, and practices that are structured into political, societal, and economic institutions that have the net effect of imposing oppressive conditions and denying rights, opportunity, and equality to identifiable groups based upon race or ethnicity.

3. Zero-Tolerance policies mean school disciplinary policies that set predetermined consequences or punishments for specific offenses or rule infractions. Zero-tolerance policies forbid persons in positions of authority from exercising discretion or changing punishments to fit individual circumstances.

4. Restorative practices are processes that proactively build healthy relationships and a sense of community to prevent and address conflict and wrongdoing. Restorative practices are increasingly being applied in individual schools and school districts to address youth behavior, rule violations, and to improve school climate and culture. Restorative practices can improve relationships between students, between students and educators, and even between educators, whose behavior often serves as a role model for students. They allow each member of the school community to develop and implement a school's adopted core values.

Restorative practices allow individuals who may have committed harm to take full responsibility for their behavior by addressing the individual(s) affected by the behavior. Taking responsibility requires understanding how the behavior affected others, acknowledging that the behavior was harmful to others, taking action to repair the harm, and making changes necessary to avoid such behavior in the future. Restorative practices also represent a mindset that can help guide adult and youth behavior and relationship management in schools, not another program. They are not intended to replace current initiatives and evidence based

programs like Positive Behavior Interventions and Supports (PBIS) or social and emotional learning models that assist in building a foundation and culture of caring. Programs and initiatives like PBIS complement restorative practices.

5. Cultural Competence means the capacity to interact effectively and respectfully with people from different racial, ethnic, and/or economic backgrounds. Such competence includes understanding that different cultures have different communication codes and styles, being open to learning from others, to shift out of one's own cultural paradigm, and to refrain from judging people before honestly exploring what motivates their behavior.

6. Implicit Bias means the deep-seated attitudes or stereotypes that affect our understanding, actions, and decisions in an unconscious manner.

7. To educate the Whole Child means to use all available resources to maximize the achievement, skills, opportunities, and potential of each student by building upon his or her strengths and addressing his or her needs. A Whole Child approach prepares students to thrive in a democratic and diverse society and changing world as knowledgeable, creative, engaged citizens and lifelong learners.

III. Ending the School-to-Prison Pipeline

The school-to-prison pipeline deprives students of color of their futures by pushing them out of school and its pathway to college and careers, and into the juvenile and criminal justice systems. The pipeline is the result of an array of policies

and practices, fed by institutional racism, that disproportionately affect students of color, including those who identify as LGBTQ, have disabilities, and/or are English Language Learners. The policies and practices include harsh school discipline policies that overuse suspension and expulsion, “zero-tolerance” policies that criminalize minor infractions of school rules, increased policing and surveillance in schools that create prison-like environments in schools, and overreliance on exclusionary disciplinary referrals to law enforcement and juvenile justice authorities. Students who are suspended or expelled not only fall behind academically but are significantly more likely to drop out of school altogether, fail to secure a job, rely on social welfare programs, and end up in prison.

As educators, NEA and its members are committed to changing the policies and practices of the schools in which we work to end the school-to-prison pipeline. Our work to that end will be guided by the following five principles.

Guiding Principle 1: Eliminating Disparities in Discipline Practices

Disciplinary policies and practices should not have a disparate impact based on students of color, including those who identify as LGBTQ, have disabilities, and/or are English Language Learners. NEA will advocate for schools, school districts, and states to review their disciplinary policies and practices for any such disparate impact; to take prompt and effective action to eliminate any disparate impact that is found; and to continue to monitor

disciplinary policies and practices to ensure that they are fair and non-discriminatory.

Guiding Principle 2: Creating a Supportive and Nurturing School Climate

NEA will promote awareness of, and support the development of, effective school disciplinary procedures that support high expectations for quality instruction and learning, treat students respectfully, and provide all students with a supportive and nurturing school environment. NEA recognizes that educators play an essential role in developing such procedures and creating a school community that promotes respectful, caring, and trusting positive relationships among students and adults. NEA also recognizes that other stakeholders must also be fully engaged in that effort including local affiliates, local school boards, community organizations, and members as well as family members.

Guiding Principle 3: Professional Training and Development

NEA believes that educators must be better prepared to respond to the social and emotional needs of each student. All school staff must understand what it means to be culturally competent and responsive. Educators must be given the tools to develop the skills needed to interact with students from different racial, ethnic, and economic backgrounds. NEA must encourage stakeholders to work together to develop and implement, with fidelity, training that is proven, substantial, and ongoing, and professional development tools

that are responsive to the needs of students and educators and that build and increase educators' cultural competence over the course of their careers.

At a minimum, such training and professional development shall include: (1) developing communications skills including strategies for peer-to-peer, educator-to-parent, educator-to-student, and student-to-educator communication; (2) developing cultural competence including awareness of one's own implicit biases, understanding culturally competent pedagogy, and becoming culturally responsive in one's approach to education and discipline; (3) training developed for, and delivered to, pre-service, early career, and experienced educators; and (4) an understanding of educational trauma and its impact on a student's education.

Guiding Principle 4: Partnerships and Community Engagement

NEA will use its existing partnerships with education partners, students, parents, community-based organizations, and social justice advocacy groups to: (A) raise awareness of the school-to-prison pipeline, (B) eliminate disparate discipline policies and practices, (C) develop and implement the necessary professional development and training for school staff, and (D) build respectful and supportive school environments. NEA will also participate in, and build upon, existing coalitions by bringing together diverse groups of education and social justice stakeholders for the purpose of identifying and sharing policies, practices, and activities to end the school-to-prison pipeline. To that end,

NEA will foster relationships with community-based nonprofits, school districts, peer mentoring groups, mental health organizations, churches, professional associations, alternative schools/juvenile correctional institutions, law enforcement, and national and state advocacy groups.

Guiding Principle 5: Student and Family Engagement

In order to change school cultures, the social and emotional needs of students must be strengthened and supported through education, parental and community partnerships, and relationship building. Students, parents, and other caregivers need to be engaged and trained in problem-solving techniques, conflict resolution skills, anger management, and other skills. Students need to be invested in their own success and understand why taking responsibility for their conduct is important. As part of this effort, NEA encourages the development and implementation of restorative practices to build healthy relationships and a community to prevent and address conflict and wrongdoing.

IV. Advocacy and Action

NEA believes that one-size-fits-all discipline policies, such as zero-tolerance, harsh disciplinary approaches, and toxic testing endanger educational opportunities and make dropout and incarceration more likely for millions of students. NEA will lead efforts to end the school-to-prison pipeline by focusing its work in two areas: Awareness and Advocacy.

Awareness. NEA believes that there must be increased awareness among its members and the public about the school-to-prison pipeline and the ongoing, widespread disparate outcomes in discipline practices. NEA should raise awareness of the benefits of professional development and training in cultural competency, implicit bias, and restorative practices. NEA and its affiliates must continually examine and highlight data to illustrate the problems with the school-to-prison pipeline and the impact on students of color. NEA encourages schools and districts to provide educators with intensive training and professional development, along with access to tools on classroom management and model discipline practices.

Advocacy. NEA has a responsibility to advocate for discipline policies and procedures, legislation, and practices that will end the school-to-prison pipeline. Advocacy must include the continual identification of model school districts that have enacted fair and effective discipline policies. As educators, NEA is in the best position to develop model discipline policies that encourage the use of fair and effective discipline practices, and discourage the use of school-based arrests and referrals to law enforcement, before educators attempt corrective action. NEA must continuously advocate for the elimination of unjust policies and practices that fuel the school-to-prison pipeline.

Charter Schools

Adopted by the 2017 Representative Assembly, amended 2018

Introduction

Charter schools were initially promoted by educators who sought to innovate within the local public school system to better meet the needs of their students. Over the last quarter of a century, charter schools have grown dramatically to include large numbers of charters that are privately managed, largely unaccountable, and not transparent as to their operations or performance. The explosive growth of charters has been driven, in part, by deliberate and well funded efforts to ensure that charters are exempt from the basic safeguards and standards that apply to public schools, which mirror efforts to privatize other public institutions for profit.

Charters have grown the most in school districts that were already struggling to meet students' needs due to longstanding, systemic, and ingrained patterns of institutional neglect, racial, and ethnic segregation, inequitable school funding, and disparities in staff, programs, and services. The result has been the creation of separate, largely unaccountable, privately managed charter school systems in those districts that undermine support and funding of local public schools. Such separate and unequal education systems are disproportionately located in, and harm, students and communities of color by depriving both of the high quality public education system that should be their right.

As educators we believe that “public education is the cornerstone of our social, economic, and political structure,” NEA Resolution A-1, the very “foundation of good citizenship,” and the fundamental prerequisite to every child’s future success. *Brown v. Bd. of Ed. of Topeka, Shawnee Cty., Kan.*, 347 U.S. 483, 493 (1954). The growth of separate and unequal systems of charter schools that are not subject to the same basic safeguards and standards that apply to public schools threatens our students and our public education system. The purpose of this policy statement is to make plain NEA’s opposition to the failed experiment of largely unaccountable privately managed charter schools while clarifying NEA’s continued support for those public charter schools that are authorized and held accountable by local democratically elected school boards or their equivalent.

I. NEA supports public charter schools that are authorized and held accountable by public school districts. Charter schools serve students and the public interest when they are authorized and held accountable by the same democratically accountable local entity that authorizes other alternative school models in a public school district such as magnet, community, educator-led, or other specialized schools. Such charters should be authorized only if they meet the

substantive standards set forth in (a) below, and are authorized and held accountable through a democratically controlled procedure as detailed in (b) below.

a. Public charter schools should be authorized by a public school district only if the charter is both necessary to meet the needs of students in the district and will meet those needs in a manner that improves the local public school system. Public charters, like all public schools, must provide students with a free, accessible, non-sectarian, quality education that is delivered subject to the same basic safeguards and standards as every other public school, namely, in compliance with: i) open meetings and public records laws; ii) prohibitions against for-profit operation or profiteering as enforced by conflict of interest, financial disclosure and auditing requirements; and iii) the same civil rights, including federal and state laws and protections for students with disabilities, employment, health, labor, safety, staff qualification, and certification requirements as other public schools. When a charter is authorized in a public school district that has an existing collective bargaining agreement with its employees, the authorizer will ensure that the employees will be covered by a collective bargaining agreement. Discrepancies between the existing collective bargaining agreement and the newly authorized charter bargaining agreement need to be reported to the members. Those basic safeguards and standards protect public education as a public good that is not to be commodified for profit.

In addition, charter schools may be authorized or expanded only after a district

has assessed the impact of the proposed charter school on local public school resources, programs, and services, including the district's operating and capital expenses, appropriate facility availability, the likelihood that the charter will prompt cut-backs or closures in local public schools, and consideration of whether other improvements in either educational program or school management (ranging from reduced class sizes to community or magnet schools) would better serve the district's needs. The district must also consider the impact of the charter on the racial, ethnic and socio-economic composition of schools and neighborhoods and on equitable access to quality services for all district students, including students with special needs and English language learners. The impact analysis must be independent, developed with community input, and be written and publicly available.

b. Public charter schools should only be authorized by the same local, democratically accountable entity that oversees all district schools such as a locally elected school board or, if there is no school board, a community-based charter authorizer accountable to the local community.

Maintaining local democratic control over decisions as to whether to authorize charters at all, and if so, under what conditions, safeguards community engagement in local public schools. A single local authorizing entity also ensures comprehensive consideration of whether each option, and the mix of options offered in a district, meets the needs of students and the community as a whole given the resources and facilities in the district. A

single entity also permits effective integrated oversight of all schools, including charter schools, and a central mechanism for identifying and sharing successful innovations throughout local public schools.

The overall goal of the authorization and review process must be to improve the education offered to all students. That goal cannot be accomplished with a diffuse authorization system, comprised of multiple different entities, with differing partial views of the students served by a district and the overall scope of its educational offerings.

The local authorizer also must ensure that parents are provided with the same information about charters that is provided to parents about other district schools, as well as information about any significant respects in which the charter departs from district norms in its operations including the actual charter of the school.

The state's role in charter authorization and oversight should be limited to ensuring that local school districts only authorize charters that meet the criteria in (a) above and do so by way of a procedure that complies with (b). To that end, the state should both monitor the performance of districts as charter authorizers and hold districts accountable for providing effective oversight and reporting regarding the quality, finances, and performance of any charters authorized by the district. In addition, the state must provide adequate resources and training to support high quality district charter authorization practices and compliance work, and to share best authorization practices across a state. States should entertain appeals from

approvals or denials of charters only on the narrow grounds that the local process for approving a charter was not properly followed or that the approval or denial of a charter was arbitrary or illegal.

c. Unless both the basic safeguards and process detailed above are met, no charter school should be authorized and NEA will support state and local moratoriums on further charter authorizations in the school district.

II. NEA opposes as a failed and damaging experiment unaccountable privately managed charters. Charters that do not comply with the basic safeguards and standards detailed above and that are not authorized by the local school board (or its equivalent) necessarily undermine local public schools and harm the public education system.

The theory that charter competition will improve public schools has been conclusively refuted. Charters have a substantial track record that has been assessed in numerous research studies. Those studies document that charters, on average, do no better than public schools in terms of student learning, growth, or development. And those charters that do perform better are not incorporated into district-wide school improvement efforts.

In fact, at their worst, charters inflict significant harms on both students and communities. Of the charter schools that opened in 2000, a full fifth had closed within five years of opening and a full third had closed by 2010. Because the very opening of charters often prompts cutbacks and/or closures in local public schools,

these alarmingly high charter closure rates subject students and communities to cycles of damaging disruption. Such disruption can leave students stranded mid-year. Even closures that occur at the year's end disrupt students' education and unmoors communities that previously had been anchored by the local public school.

Charters that are not subject to the basic safeguards and standards detailed above also open up the local public schools to profiteers. Such charters operate without any effective oversight, draining public school resources and thereby further harming local public schools and the students and communities they serve.

Finally, one particular form of unaccountable privately managed charters deserves specific discussion. Fully virtual or online charter schools cannot, by their nature, provide students with a well-rounded, complete educational experience, including optimal kinesthetic, physical, social, and emotional development. Accordingly, they should not be authorized as charter schools.

III. Organizing Communities for Quality Public Education

NEA stands for our students wherever they are educated. Relegating students and communities to unaccountable privately

managed schools that do not comply with the basic safeguards and standards detailed above has created separate systems of charters that are inherently unequal. To counter the threat to public education of such charters, NEA supports both communities organizing for quality public education and educators working together to improve charter schools.

a. NEA supports communities that are working to hold charters accountable whether that work takes the form of state legislative initiatives, local school board resolutions and actions, or efforts to raise local awareness of the need for charters to comply with the basic safeguards and standards detailed above. NEA also will support state and local efforts to preserve public school funding and services by eliminating such funding and services from unaccountable privately managed charters that do not comply with those basic safeguards and standards.

b. NEA believes that all educators deserve the right to collective voice and representation, and that an organized workforce is a better guardian of quality standards for students and educators alike. For that reason, state affiliates that seek to organize charter schools may continue to seek NEA's assistance in those organizing effort

Community Schools

Adopted by the 2018 Representative Assembly

Introduction:

Consistent with NEA’s core values that “public education is the gateway to opportunity,” and that “all students have the human and civil right to a quality public education that develops their potential, independence, and character,”¹ and recognizing that opportunity gaps in our society have resulted in an uneven and unjust public education system where some communities have public schools that provide “individuals with the skills and opportunities to be involved, informed, and engaged in our representative democracy”² and some do not, NEA believes all schools should use research-backed school improvement strategies designed to support a racially just education system that ensures that all students and their families have the support needed to thrive and grow. The Community School Model (CSM) has a strong track record of closing opportunity gaps, supporting a culturally relevant and responsive climate, and

causing significant and sustained school improvement. NEA supports the use of the Community Schools Model in public schools where the local staff and community are supportive.

Definitions:

Public Community Schools: Public community schools are both places and partnerships that bring together the school and community to provide a rigorous and engaging academic experience for students, enrichment activities to help students see positive futures, and services designed to remove barriers to learning. Students engage in real-world problem solving as part of their curriculum. Community schools involve and support families and residents in the public school community and organize the wealth of assets that all communities have to focus on our youth and strengthen families and communities. Public schools become centers of the community and are open to everyone.

Community School Model: Any public school can use the community school model, which is intended to be tailored to the specific needs of an individual school’s students, staff, families, and community members. The community school model advanced by NEA is based on Six Pillars of Practice as implemented through four key mechanisms.

¹ NEA Core value on Equal Opportunity. “We believe public education is the gateway to opportunity. All students have the human and civil right to a quality public education that develops their potential, independence, and character.”

² NEA Core value on Democracy – “We believe public education is the cornerstone of our republic. Public education provides individuals with the skills to be involved, informed, and engaged in our representative democracy.”

Stakeholder: Stakeholder refers to anyone who is invested in the welfare and success of a school and its students, including administrators, educators, students, parents, families, community members, local business leaders, and elected officials such as school board members, city councilors, and state representatives. Stakeholders may also be collective entities, such as local businesses, local unions, organizations, advocacy groups, committees, media outlets, and cultural institutions, in addition to organizations that represent specific groups, such as associations, parent-teacher organizations, and associations representing superintendents, principals, school boards, or educators in specific academic disciplines.³

Partners: Partner refers to external organizations and individuals that form informal and formal relationships with a school that is using the Community School Model to fill strategy needs. These organizations can include locally-owned businesses, local unions, advocacy groups, educator associations, parent-teacher organizations, religious organizations, schools, institutions of higher learning, nonprofit organizations, and other types of organizations that local stakeholders determine fill a strategic need and that align with NEA values.

³ Great Schools Partnerships. Glossary of Education Reform. Stakeholders.

The Six Pillars include:

1. ***Strong and Proven Culturally Relevant Curriculum:*** Educators provide a rich and varied academic program allowing students to acquire both foundational and advanced knowledge and skills in many content areas. Students learn with challenging, culturally relevant materials that address their learning needs and expand their experience. They also learn how to analyze and understand the unique experiences and perspectives of others. The curriculum embraces all content areas including the arts, second languages, and physical education. Teachers and ESP are engaged in developing effective programs for language instruction for English learners and immigrant students. Rigorous courses such as Advanced Placement or International Baccalaureate are offered. Learning and enrichment activities are provided before and after the regular school day, including sports, the arts, and homework assistance. The needs of parents and families are addressed through programs like English-as-a-Second-Language classes, GED preparation, and job training programs. These supports are based on identified needs.

2. ***High-quality Teaching and Learning:*** Consistent with NEA Resolutions, educators are fully licensed, knowledgeable about their content, and skillful in their practice. Instructional time focuses on learning and the use of authentic assessment rather than high-stakes testing. Individual student needs are identified and learning opportunities are designed to address them. Higher-order thinking skills are at the core of instruction so that all students acquire problem solving, critical thinking,

and reasoning skills. Educators work collaboratively to plan lessons, analyze student work, and adjust curriculum as required. Experienced educators work closely with novices as mentors, coaches, and “guides on the side,” sharing their knowledge and expertise. ESP members take part in professional learning experiences and are consulted and collaborate when plans to improve instruction are developed. Together, educators identify the methods and approaches that work and change those that do not meet student needs.

3. ***Inclusive Leadership:*** Leadership teams with educators, the community school coordinator, and other school staff share the responsibility of school operations with administrators. This leadership team ensures that the community school strategy remains central in the decision-making process.

4. ***Positive Behavior Practices (including restorative justice):*** Community school educators emphasize positive relationships and interactions and model these through their own behavior. Negative behaviors are acknowledged and addressed in ways that hold students accountable while showing them they are still valued members of the school community. All members of the faculty and staff are responsible for ensuring a climate where all students can learn. Restorative behavior practices such as peer mediation, community service, and post-conflict resolution help students learn from their mistakes and foster positive, healthy school climates where respect and compassion are core principles. Zero-tolerance practices leading to suspension and expulsion are avoided.

5. ***Family and Community Partnerships:*** Families, parents, caregivers, and community members are partners in creating dynamic, flexible community schools. Their engagement is not limited to a specific project or program, but is on-going and extends beyond volunteerism to roles in decision making, governance, and advocacy. Both ESP and teachers are part of developing family engagement strategies, and they are supported through professional learning opportunities. Their voices are critical to articulating and achieving the school’s overall mission and goals. When families and educators work together, students are more engaged learners who earn higher grades and enroll in more challenging classes; student attendance and grade and school completion rates improve.

6. ***Coordinated and Integrated Wrap-around Supports (community support services):*** Community school educators recognize that students often come to school with challenges that impact their ability to learn, explore, and develop in the classroom. Because learning does not happen in isolation, community schools provide meals, health care, mental health counseling, and other services before, during, and after school. Staff members support the identification of services that children need. These wrap-around services are integrated into the fabric of the school that follows the Whole Child tenets.⁴ Connections to the community are

⁴ A whole child approach, which ensures that each student is healthy, safe, engaged, supported, and challenged, sets the standard for comprehensive, sustainable school improvement and provides for long-term student success.

critically important, so support services and referrals are available for families and other community members.

Public Community School Implementation: Implementation of the Community Schools Model requires that dedicated staff and structures use proven implementation mechanisms and should ensure that decisions made by collaborative bodies do not abrogate the contractual protections of any union member.

1. **Community School Coordinator:** Every community school should have a community school coordinator that plays a leadership role at the school, is a member of the school leadership team, and is a full-time staff member. The CSC has training and specialized skills that supports building and managing partnerships in diverse communities, creating and coordinating an integrated network of services for students and their families, and optimizing both internal and external resources. The CSC connects students and their families with services in the community.

2. **Needs and Asset Assessment:** The foundation for the community school model is a school-based needs and asset assessment that assesses academic, social, and emotional needs and assets (including staff expertise and community supports of the school and surrounding community). The

needs and asset assessment, facilitated by the CSC, is an inclusive process in which families, students, community members, partners, teachers, ESP, administrators, and other school staff define their needs and assets. Problem-solving teams are established based on the needs determined in the needs and asset assessment.

3. **School Stakeholder Problem-solving Teams:** Every community school should have teams of school staff and other stakeholders (families, parents) dedicated to solving problems that are identified in the needs and asset assessment. The solutions identified by the stakeholder problem-solving teams change the way things are done in and outside of school hours and, at times, involve partnerships with outside organizations and individuals.

4. **Community School Stakeholder Committee:** The community school stakeholder committee (CSSC) coordinates between school staff, partners (organizations, businesses, town and city service providers), and stakeholders to ensure goals are achieved and obstacles are surmounted. The CSSC, which includes families, community partners, school staff, students, and other stakeholders from the school's various constituencies, works in collaboration with the school leadership team and supports coordination across and among community schools within a school district.

The Role of the Association in Advancing the Community School Model

Awareness. NEA believes that there must be increased awareness among its members and the public about the large body of evidence that demonstrates the efficacy of the Community School Model in supporting racial justice in education and closing opportunity gaps to achieve measurable school improvement gains. NEA

encourages schools and districts to use the community school model.

Advocacy. NEA has a responsibility to advocate for community school policies and procedures, legislation, and practices that will result in school improvement gains. As educators, NEA is in the best position to advance the adoption of community school policies.

History and Development of the NEA-ATA Relationship

In 1966, Black and white educators demonstrated their concern for the unity and integrity of the education profession by completing a merger of the National Education Association and the American Teachers Association (ATA).

The merger of NEA and ATA paved the way for merger agreements between African-American and white associations in state and local affiliates throughout the South. It also signaled NEA's great leap forward in terms of promoting civil and human rights of educators and children. For decades ATA had sought to eliminate discrimination in education, to eradicate racism in American society, to improve the education of children, and to strengthen the educational systems of communities.

ATA had its roots in the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools, founded in 1904 by J.R.E. Lee of Tuskegee Institute in Alabama. Under the leadership of its first executive secretary, H. Councill Trenholm, ATA expanded its membership from 3,100 in 1944 to 11,000 in 1947. By 1963, ATA membership had grown to over 75,000 educators—Black and white—and the association had become known as an advocate of equality of educational opportunity for every child and equality of professional status for every teacher.”

Although the NEA governing documents had never placed racial restrictions

on membership, little was done in the early years to encourage Black educators to participate in Association affairs. While Booker T. Washington had addressed the NEA convention in 1884, there were few other signs of cultural pluralism in NEA.

NEA's first positive step toward organizational integration was the creation in 1926 of a committee to investigate the status of Black teachers in the United States. Two years later, the NEA Representative Assembly established the Committee to Cooperate with the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools as a permanent committee with a regular budget appropriation. In 1940, the Joint Committee of NEA and the newly renamed American Teachers Association was established under the leadership of NEA President Donald DuShane and Dr. Trenholm.

Over the years the NEA-ATA Joint Committee did much to improve the status of Black educators in NEA. The committee obtained a ruling from the NEA Executive Committee that Black teachers could be certified as NEA members through the white state association in states where the black state association was not affiliated with NEA. The Joint Committee also succeeded in having the NEA Bylaws reinterpreted to permit the affiliation of so-called second state associations, which made it

possible for representatives of these associations to serve as delegates to the NEA Representative Assembly.

In July 1952, the Joint Committee recommended that the Board of Directors, pursuant to the policy established in the Bylaws by the 1950 Representative Assembly, choose for the 1953 Representative Assembly a city where there would be assured equality in all accommodations. Subsequently, the Board voted that the 1953 Representative Assembly be held in Miami Beach, Florida. Thus, in 1953, NEA became the first large national organization to hold its national convention in the South under nondiscriminatory conditions.

The NEA-ATA Joint Committee worked with the American Textbook Publishers Association and the Southern Textbook Publishers Association to identify textbook writers, editors, and consultants who were without racial bias. Working with the American Child Health Association, the Joint Committee studied the health and health problems of Black children. The

Joint Committee sponsored courses, activities, and publications about race relations and minority group problems.

In testimony to the effectiveness of the NEA-ATA Joint Committee, the 1966 NEA Representative Assembly, meeting in Miami Beach, gave unanimous approval to the merger of NEA and ATA, and ATA delegates approved merger by a vote of 178 to 3. The Human and Civil Rights Awards Ceremony during the NEA Annual Meeting honors and celebrates recipients from around the country who advance the cause of racial and social justice.

A highlight of the 1991 NEA Representative Assembly in Miami Beach was a commemoration of the 25th anniversary of the merger of NEA and ATA. The celebration featured Association leaders who were involved in the NEA-ATA merger and in the mergers of the dual state affiliates.

The 2016 NEA Representative Assembly in Washington, DC featured the 50th Anniversary celebration of the NEA-ATA merger of 1966.

Code of Ethics of the Education Profession

Preamble

The National Education Association believes that the education profession consists of one education workforce serving the needs of all students and that the term 'educator' includes education support professionals.

The educator, believing in the worth and dignity of each human being, recognizes the supreme importance of the pursuit of truth, devotion to excellence, and the nurture of democratic principles. Essential to these goals is the protection of freedom to learn and to teach and the guarantee of equal educational opportunity for all. The educator accepts the responsibility to adhere to the highest ethical standards.

The educator recognizes the magnitude of the responsibility inherent in the teaching process. The desire for the respect and confidence of one's colleagues, of students, of parents, and of the members of the community provides the incentive to attain and maintain the highest possible degree of ethical conduct. The Code of Ethics of the Education Profession indicates the aspiration of all educators and provides standards by which to judge conduct.

The remedies specified by the NEA and/or its affiliates for the violation of any provision of this Code shall be exclusive and no such provision shall be enforceable in any form other than one specifically designated by the NEA or its affiliates.

Principle I

Commitment to the Student

The educator strives to help each student realize his or her potential as a worthy and effective member of society. The educator therefore works to stimulate the spirit of inquiry, the acquisition of knowledge and understanding, and the thoughtful formulation of worthy goals.

In fulfillment of the obligation to the student, the educator—

1. Shall not unreasonably restrain the student from independent action in the pursuit of learning.
2. Shall not unreasonably deny the student access to varying points of view.
3. Shall not deliberately suppress or distort subject matter relevant to the student's progress.
4. Shall make reasonable effort to protect the student from conditions harmful to learning or to health and safety.
5. Shall not intentionally expose the student to embarrassment or disparagement.

6. Shall not on the basis of race, color, creed, sex, national origin, marital status, political or religious beliefs, family, social or cultural background, or sexual orientation, unfairly—

a. Exclude any student from participation in any program;

b. Deny benefits to any student;

c. Grant any advantage to any student.

7. Shall not use professional relationships with students for private advantage.

8. Shall not disclose information about students obtained in the course of professional service unless disclosure serves a compelling professional purpose or is required by law.

Principle II

Commitment to the Profession

The education profession is vested by the public with a trust and responsibility requiring the highest ideals of professional service.

In the belief that the quality of the services of the education profession directly influences the nation and its citizens, the educator shall exert every effort to raise professional standards, to promote a climate that encourages the exercise of professional judgment, to achieve conditions that attract persons worthy of the trust to

careers in education, and to assist in preventing the practice of the profession by unqualified persons.

In fulfillment of the obligation to the profession, the educator—

1. Shall not in an application for a professional position deliberately make a false statement or fail to disclose a material fact related to competency and qualifications.

2. Shall not misrepresent his/her professional qualifications.

3. Shall not assist any entry into the profession of a person known to be unqualified in respect to character, education, or other relevant attribute.

4. Shall not knowingly make a false statement concerning the qualifications of a candidate for a professional position.

5. Shall not assist a noneducator in the unauthorized practice of teaching.

6. Shall not disclose information about colleagues obtained in the course of professional service unless disclosure serves a compelling professional purpose or is required by law.

7. Shall not knowingly make false or malicious statements about a colleague.

8. Shall not accept any gratuity, gift, or favor that might impair or appear to influence professional decisions or actions.

—Adopted by the 1975 Representative Assembly, amended 2010

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