

2018 New York State YMCA Youth And Government

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Committee Assignment: Assembly Liberty 1 Bill #: AL-02

Sponsors: Stephen Gilbert, Andrew Patterson

An Act To

- Amend § 2603 of Education Law to allow students sixteen years or older to vote in school board elections.
- The People of the State of New York, represented in the Senate and Assembly do enact as follows:

Purpose

The purpose of this bill is to allow students sixteen years of age or older who are directly affected by school board elections to be able to vote for the school board members in their district.

Summary of Provisions

- § 2603. Qualifications of voters. A person shall be entitled to vote at a school election in a city school district who is:
 - 1. A citizen of the United States.
 - 2. Eighteen years of age. Sixteen years of age.
- 3. a. A resident of the state and of the city school district for thirty days next preceding the election.
- b. Where territory is added to a city school district by consolidation or alteration of boundaries pursuant to article thirty-one of this chapter, residence in the territory so added shall be and shall be deemed to be residence in the city school district for the purposes of this section.
- c. Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions of this subdivision, no Indian who shall have resided on the Allegany Indian reservation for a period of thirty days preceding the election at which he offers to vote, shall be deemed ineligible to vote at any such election in the city school district of the city of Salamanca because of his residence on part of such reservation located outside of such city school district.
- 4. No person shall have the right to register for or vote at any school meeting or election who would not be qualified to register for or vote at an election in accordance with the provisions of section 5-106 of the election law-, unless that person is a student in the school district and is sixteen years of age or older.



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Justification

Seeing that voting turnout is on the rise, New York should make an attempt to continue the trend. By implementing a lower voting age for school elections, younger citizens can have their voices heard in what directly affects them: their education. This will help cultivate a precedent for young voters to vote in elections and increase voter turnout. This can be observed in seventeen states such as Vermont, Connecticut, and others, as well as towns in Maryland and California that have lowered the age requirement for voting in state and/or local elections. The lowered voting age has not only been shown to increase voter turnout of the younger generation, but also voter turnout of their parents. In order to prevent a drastic change, lowering the school board voting age would allow for New York to gradually become more democratic and embracing the thoughts and ideas of the younger generations. Additionally, each school district holds the right to set other requirements, meaning that each district would be able to keep the current age if desired.

Fiscal Implications

This bill will have no fiscal implications for New York State.

Effective Date

56 This bill will go into effect one year after passage.