



# 76<sup>th</sup> Annual Delegate Assembly

Saturday, October 15, 2016  
8:30 a.m. – Noon

Fort Collins Marriott  
Fort Collins, CO



Colorado Association of School Boards  
[www.casb.org](http://www.casb.org)



Dear CASB Member,

You will notice significant changes to the Resolution Book for this year's Delegate Assembly.

It is leaner, more compact and designed to be easier for members to use. Over the years, this book had grown dense and cumbersome. Last year's edition, for example, was 38 pages, seven chapters and a welter of standing resolutions, proposed resolutions and deleted resolutions.

In 2015, a delegate proposed a pruning, and earlier this year, CASB's Board of Directors approved a plan to produce a "useful document for membership and staff and to encourage a more active and engaged Delegate Assembly process."

A committee of CASB Board members and Chief Counsel Kathleen Sullivan got to work, and this book is the result of their labors. I think you will agree that this book makes it easier to see what is most important to CASB and its members – the standing resolutions – and what issues members believe are worth considering for CASB's 2017 advocacy agenda.

This has been a significant undertaking, and we are happy to present this refreshed product to you today. If you have any feedback about the revised book, please let a CASB Board member or staff member know. Thank you for your active participation in the 2016 Delegate Assembly and your commitment to serving students through your local board work.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "JulieMarie A. Shepherd Macklin".

JulieMarie A. Shepherd Macklin, Ph.D.  
CASB President

*Note: CASB will send one hard copy of this booklet to each school board via the superintendent secretary. A PDF is available for download on CASB's website at [www.casb.org](http://www.casb.org).*

## About CASB's Delegate Assembly

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The Delegate Assembly is the foundation of CASB's governance structure and provides critical direction as CASB represents members' interests before state and national policy-makers. Working with CASB's advocacy staff and the Legislative Resolutions Committee, designated delegates from local boards help ensure that CASB reflects the interests of boards of education across the state.

The Delegate Assembly is made up of up to 178 delegates who are appointed/designated by their local school boards in 12 geographic regions throughout Colorado (see pages 11-12). Each board casts one vote, so your board's representation at the Delegate Assembly is of the utmost importance to both your district and to CASB.

The Delegate Assembly charts CASB's future in three significant ways:

- Elects CASB's board of directors
- Amends CASB's bylaws to ensure a responsive and effective association
- Adopts CASB's advocacy agenda, the legislative "road map" for issues critical to public education for the foreseeable future

## What Does it Mean to be a Delegate?

### *Roles & Responsibilities*

- Attend two annual Delegate Assembly meetings (held during the fall conference and annual convention)
- Help formulate CASB's legislative priorities and activities and adopt resolutions to guide the advocacy agenda
- Elect CASB's Board of Directors
- Amend CASB's bylaws

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## 2016 CASB Legislative Resolutions Committee

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Chair: Doug Lidiak	Weld County 6		
Jo Ann Baxter	Moffat County RE-1	Debbie Lammers	St. Vrain Valley RE-1J
J. Scott Curley	McClave RE-2	Montgomery "Monty" Lee	Custer County C-1
John Diller	Agate 300	Ryan McCoy	Westminster Public Schools
Regina "Jo" Dorenkamp	Granada RE-1	Mike McGinley	East Grand School District
Matthew Hamilton	Roaring Fork RE-1	Patricia Milner	Pueblo City Schools
Christi Herrick	Liberty J-4	Greg Piotraschke	School District 27J
Danielle Hillyer	Bayfield 10 Jt-R	John Sampson	Strasburg 31J
Pam Howard	Thompson R2-J	Jaye Sudar	Huerfano Re-1
Beth Huber	Woodland Park Re-2	Paul Reich	Telluride R-1
Mike Johnson	Denver Public Schools	Arlan Van Ry	Alamosa Re-11J
Tracey Johnson	Academy District 20	Phil Virden	Hinsdale County RE-1
Tessa Kirchner	Eagle County Schools	Carrie Warren-Gully	Littleton Public Schools

### Ex-Officio

JulieMarie Shepherd Macklin	<i>CASB Board President</i>	Aurora Public Schools
Linda Van Matre	<i>FRN Chair</i>	Academy District 20

### Friends of Legislative Resolutions Committee

Dale McCall	Colorado BOCES Association
Michelle Murphy	Colorado Rural Schools Alliance

### Colorado Council of School Board Attorneys

Jerome DeHerrera	Denver Public Schools
Kathleen Gebhardt	Boulder Valley School District
David Olson	Colorado School District Self Insurance Pool
Adele Reester	Lyons Gaddis Kahn Hall Jeffers Dworak & Grant, P.C.
Toni Wehman	Caplan and Earnest LLC

### CASB Legislative Contacts

Matt Cook	CASB Director of Public Policy & Advocacy
Kathleen Sullivan	CASB Chief Counsel

## Delegate Assembly Agenda

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- 7:30 – 8:30 a.m. Breakfast and Networking
- 8:30 a.m. – Noon Delegate Assembly convenes  
Report of the CASB President  
Report of the CASB Executive Director  
Adopt rules  
Presentation of report from Legislative  
Resolutions Committee
- Noon Assembly adjourns

## Proposed Rules of Procedure for CASB Delegate Assembly

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*The rules are adopted at the onset of the deliberations of the Delegate Assembly, at which time they are subject to discussion and amendment.*

The following rules of procedure are proposed for adoption by the Delegate Assembly:

1. Except as modified below, the assembly shall operate by the rules prescribed in “Robert’s Rules of Order, Newly Revised.”
2. Amendments to resolutions shall be in writing and presented to the CASB president or designee prior to discussion of the amendment in the Delegate Assembly. *(See form on opposite page.)*
3. In speaking to a motion, a delegate will be limited to three minutes. A delegate shall identify herself/himself before speaking on an issue.
4. A delegate who has spoken once on a question will not be recognized again for the same question until others who wish to speak have spoken. At that time, the delegate will be allowed two minutes for rebuttal.
5. All voting shall be through the electronic voting system or by a show of hands. Actions shall be taken by majority vote of the member boards with a representative present and voting.
6. Any resolution not published and distributed to members in this booklet shall be considered a resolution from the floor. To present a resolution from the floor, a delegate shall submit the proposed resolution in writing to the president or designee prior to consideration. When recognized, the delegate shall make a motion that the resolution be considered. If the motion is seconded, the delegate offering the floor resolution shall be allowed three minutes to speak to the motion. The motion to consider a resolution from the floor requires an affirmative vote of two-thirds of the boards represented and voting. If the motion to consider passes, the floor resolution will then be considered on its merits in the same manner as any other resolution.

*Copy this page for proposed amendments. Additional forms will be available at Delegate Assembly.*

## **A M E N D M E N T**

I move to amend Resolution # \_\_\_\_\_ by (*choose appropriate statement*):

- inserting or adding;
- striking out; or
- striking out and inserting or substituting

language as follows:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature

\_\_\_\_\_  
School District



# Standing Resolutions

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## **Local Governance**

Colorado's Constitution acknowledges the diverse nature of Colorado school districts and establishes locally elected school boards vested with control of instruction as the guarantor of educational quality responsive to local needs.

Control of instruction, including efforts to restructure and fund public education, must be guided by student needs, improved academic achievement and responsible use of financial resources as determined by the locally elected school board.

Essential functions of the local board of education's constitutional authority include establishing the course of curriculum and instruction, the process for determining the terms and conditions of employment for school district employees, and the budget to be used to implement the local community's priorities.

## **Finance**

The state must provide Colorado's public schools with adequate and reliable funding pursuant to a formula that balances federal, state and local revenue sources and is intended to fully fund the legal requirements for and meet the educational needs of all Colorado students.

New legislation must expressly consider cost at the state and local levels and be fully funded before it may be enforced by the state.

Existing mandates that are ineffective or that have a larger cost than benefit must be rescinded so local boards may dedicate those financial resources to better use.

## **Student Achievement**

CASB supports a system of accountability that stresses local measures that inform instruction and separately acknowledges a need for a statewide system that allows measurement of school and district effectiveness and comparison between school districts.

CASB opposes any state mandates beyond the federal minimums with respect to assessment and educator licensure to assure local boards' flexibility to allocate instructional time and place the best teacher in every classroom.

Colorado school boards' constitutional authority includes the right to develop schools and programs to supplement current programs and ensure student access to diverse learning opportunities.

# 2017 Legislative Session Resolutions

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- 1) CASB must advocate to address the constraints in the Colorado Constitution, to allow the state to retain the revenue it collects and to afford the General Assembly greater flexibility in setting the state budget.

*Rationale: Despite an improvement in Colorado's economy, the state budget is still facing shortfalls due to the constraints of TABOR, Gallagher and Amendment 23 in the state constitution. Colorado's Constitution forces TABOR-mandated rebates to be rendered at the expense of critical state and local programs receiving General Fund support, including K-12 education. Budget cuts, including those accomplished through the mechanism of the "negative factor," significantly threaten the ability of K-12 educators to provide every Colorado child with a thorough and uniform education.*

**Submitted by Poudre School District's Board of Education  
Forwarded with recommendation by the Legislative Resolutions Committee**

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- 2) CASB supports the modification of state law regarding annual teacher evaluations to allow local school districts to set the impact of student test scores anywhere from zero to 50 percent.

*Rationale: The current state law requirement that student test scores count as 50 percent of annual teacher evaluations reduces local control over educator evaluations. In the past, state law has permitted local school boards to set the percentage based on changing conditions, including the introduction of new test instruments.*

**Submitted by Poudre School District's Board of Education  
Forwarded with recommendation by the Legislative Resolutions Committee**

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- 3) CASB supports allowing local boards of education to meet in executive session with school district staff for the purpose of determining positions with respect to employee negotiations.

*Rationale: The intent of Proposition 104 was to require employee negotiations to be held in public. Not permitting school boards to meet privately to develop their negotiating positions and strategies (as employee groups may do) was not the intent, but merely a side effect of the way the proposition was written. Modifying the law to allow school boards to meet in executive session with school district staff for the purpose of determining bargaining positions equalizes negotiations by allowing school boards and school districts the same opportunities as employee groups.*

**Submitted by Poudre School District's Board of Education  
Forwarded with recommendation by the Legislative Resolutions Committee**

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- 4) CASB supports the authority of local boards of education to hold accountable multidistrict online charter schools operating within their boundaries and to make decisions, including continued operation or closure, based on achievement standards that align with state law and the needs of the local community.

*Rationale: Local school boards are in the best position to evaluate the costs and benefits of multidistrict online schools operating within their communities, as they do with traditional schools and district-authorized charter schools. Those decisions, including operation or closure based on performance, are entitled to deference from the State Board of Education pursuant to the Colorado Constitution's provision for local control of instruction. Relationships between multidistrict schools, local boards of education and communities will benefit if issues are worked out locally without undue intervention from the state.*

**Submitted by Aurora Public Schools' Board of Education  
Forwarded with recommendation by the Legislative Resolutions Committee**

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- 5) CASB supports locally elected school boards’ constitutional right to operate school districts free of most state regulatory control if the school district meets standards for student achievement and fiscal solvency.

*Rationale: Recommendation to address CASB Board of Directors Annual Goal #4 from the 2016-2017 Board of Directors Strategic Plan, which states: “CASB will actively pursue the restoration of Colorado’s constitutional balance of authority and responsibility between state officials and locally elected school boards.”*

**Submitted by the Legislative Resolutions Committee**

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- 6) CASB urges the adoption of a new school finance act that eliminates the opportunity gap for students in low-wealth districts and addresses the lack of equity in our current system.

*Rationale: Colorado’s current K-12 funding formula was established in 1994. Under current law, funding for the cost-of-living factor is more than three times higher than the funding provided for at-risk students. In FY ’15-16 total program funding statewide provided \$1.0 billion for cost of living and only \$331 million for at-risk. By definition, the cost-of-living factor is higher in districts where property is more expensive. Thus, our current formula places the highest funding priority on districts with the highest local wealth, creating inequity between wealthy and poor districts. Further, extensive research supports the argument that children in poverty need more resources, not fewer, in order to match academic performance with their wealthier peers. According to the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, “Researchers in different states have reached similar conclusions: In order to reduce significantly the academic achievement gap, school districts need funding for poor students equal to two or two-and-a-half times the cost of educating non-poor students.” The current school finance formula disproportionately disadvantages students in high-poverty districts and perpetuates inequities.*

**Submitted by Durango 9-R’s Board of Education**

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7) CASB supports repeal of the law stripping school districts of governmental immunity.

*Rationale: Removing governmental immunity from school districts and holding them responsible for any school shooting or act of violence does nothing to assist school districts in assuring the safety of their students and school communities. The current legislation, while well-intended, creates ambiguous standards and will only drive up insurance and legal costs.*

**Submitted by Poudre School District's Board of Education  
Forwarded with recommendation by the Legislative Resolutions Committee**

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8) CASB supports moving the Hospital Provider Fee from the General Fund into an enterprise fund.

*Rationale: The Hospital Provider Fee does not belong in the General Fund because these dollars are fees directed for a specific purpose. Moving this fee to an enterprise fund would help free up the general funds for education and other uses.*

**Submitted by Poudre School District's Board of Education  
Forwarded with recommendation by the Legislative Resolutions Committee**

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- 9) CASB supports alternative methods of funding, including but not limited to allowing impact fees, for the construction and maintenance of school buildings and school district facilities.

*Rationale: No mechanism currently exists to allow for an ongoing source of funding for building new schools and school district facilities or for meeting maintenance needs to keep existing school buildings and district facilities in good repair. A long-term, sustainable solution to funding the construction and ongoing maintenance needs of school buildings and district facilities is badly needed.*

**Submitted by Poudre School District's Board of Education  
Forwarded with recommendation by the Legislative Resolutions Committee**

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- 10) CASB supports legislation to address case-law decisions that have held school districts liable for payment of contracts that employees have not fulfilled and to reinstate the authority of local boards to establish the terms of employment.

*Rationale: The current law, which allows teachers to resign up to 30 days before the start of the academic year, poses a hardship for school districts. The pool of teaching candidates in smaller districts for "hard-to-recruit" instructional areas such as English as a second language, upper-level secondary mathematics and science, foreign languages, special education and so forth is significantly limited in comparison to larger districts. The closer to the opening of the school year that late resignations are statutorily allowed, the more likely smaller districts will need to reduce or eliminate academic programs for students or rehire ineffective educators so students can meet college entrance course requirements. The statute should permit including a liquidated-damages provision of a specified amount (e.g., \$1,500) that a teacher must pay if he or she terminates the contract without sufficient notice to the district.*

**Submitted by the Legislative Resolutions Committee**

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**11)** CASB urges eliminating the PARCC tests for school/district accreditation and student assessment and recognizing the authority of local boards to use existing tests that are significantly less costly in time and money. Any mandated assessment/accreditation tests should be limited so as not to be redundant, overly disruptive to the educational environment or compromising of essential instructional time. Assessments for secondary students should be given as end-of-course exams rather than by grade level, and no assessments should be mandated for students in the 12th grade.

*Rationale: PARCC tests use significant school resources (teacher time, loss of classroom time and financial). They take an excessive amount of student time to complete, and results are rendered months later that are then counterproductive and effectively pointless; especially considering the rising number of parents/students “opting out” of the test. Eliminating PARCC tests may even resolve the need for the “opt out” process, as well as its lack of usability for teacher evaluations. Rational assessment testing needs to become the focus, rather than ineffective, lengthy and pointless testing.*

**Submitted by Woodlin R-104 School District’s Board of Education**

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**12)** CASB supports the use of the PSAT and SAT tests to satisfy federal and state requirements for standardized testing in high school, including at the 9<sup>th</sup>-grade level.

*Rationale: These tests are more meaningful to students than a specific state test and give students a reason to participate and perform well. These exams also provide a way to compare Colorado students with students across the country.*

**Submitted by Poudre School District’s Board of Education**

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**13)** CASB supports the use of end-of-course assessments for the state-required high school science and social studies exams.

*Rationale: As with mathematics, high school students take courses relevant to these exams in different years. This proposal would allow students to take the exams in closer proximity to the related course and not potentially years later, or even worse, earlier.*

**Submitted by Poudre School District’s Board of Education**

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**14)** CASB urges the General Assembly to eliminate existing concurrent-enrollment policies and practices that create obstacles for districts wishing to offer college-level courses to high school students. Regional exclusivity should be abandoned at the community-college level to create an environment of open competition.

*Rationale: The current system of regions for community colleges has created an exclusivity that hinders public schools. Under current practice, high schools must apply to their appointed regional community college to request higher-education classes for students who have indicated an interest in a particular class. If the community college denies the request while another college is willing to grant it, a release must be requested from and granted by the community college that initially denied the class request before the college that is willing to provide the class can do so. This process is burdensome and, in practice, has limited the course offerings available to students.*

**Submitted by Kiowa C-2 School District’s Board of Education  
Forwarded with recommendation by the Legislative Resolutions Committee**

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**15)** CASB supports legislation authorizing peace officers who serve as school resource officers or with school district security services to retain their peace officer status.

*Rationale: Currently, trained police officers who begin working directly for schools lose their status as a peace officer after two years. At this point, the exceptions for peace/police officers to the application of certain rules, including the rules regarding restraint, do not apply to school resource officers. This legal loophole does not protect students and exposes qualified officers to rules and limitations that can limit their effectiveness.*

**Submitted by the Legislative Resolutions Committee**

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**16)** The legislature shall direct the Colorado Department of Education to collaborate with district or charter school boards of education and superintendents (as well as their professional associations, CASB and CASE, respectively) to develop systems for counting student enrollment that are more equitable than the current single-day “October count” model.

*Rationale: Adding a second enrollment count day in February would allow districts to make midterm adjustments to recognize that students come and go during the school year. Educating children isn't based on an annual decision. Month-to-month or day-to-day decisions are necessary and may warrant different resources. Many school districts recognize a significant amount of growth after the October count. Educational funding should be supported for those new students.*

**Submitted by District 49's Board of Education**

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**17) CASB supports full federal funding of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA).**

*Rationale: The federal law requiring schools to meet the needs of students with disabilities offers current federal funding of approximately 16-17 percent of the actual cost. It is time to increase federal funding to at least the 40 cents of every dollar initially promised by this legislation.*

**Submitted by Poudre School District’s Board of Education  
Forwarded with recommendation by the Legislative Resolutions Committee**

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**18) CASB urges the U.S. Congress to amend the Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act to include an exception for the administration of non-psychoactive cannabinoids to students on school grounds under medical supervision.**

*Rationale: Students with significant medical needs are migrating to Colorado to pursue treatment with non-psychoactive cannabinoids for intractable medical conditions such as Dravet’s syndrome. Mainstream medical facilities like Children’s Hospital and Memorial Hospital are allowing administration of cannabinoids to children in their facilities under compassionate-care policies. In the current environment, caregivers may decide to medicate their children during the school day without the school’s knowledge or cooperation because staff in the school setting cannot facilitate administration of therapeutic cannabinoids without putting the school’s federal funding at risk. This undermines the ability of schools to partner with the parent for the sake of the child.*

**Submitted by District 49’s Board of Education**

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**19)** CASB urges the adoption of a new Colorado School Finance Act with additional funding that addresses the lack of adequacy and equity in our current system.

*Rationale: The Colorado School Finance Act was approved in 1994. Since that time various legislative and economic factors have changed the Colorado K-12 state funding landscape dramatically. These factors have led to funds not being distributed equally among all Colorado school districts. CASB believes every child, regardless of where the child lives in the state, is entitled to a quality education. The only remedy to these funding issues is a comprehensive rewrite of the Colorado School Finance Act to make additional funds available so that all school districts receive an equitable share of state funding.*

**Submitted by the Legislative Resolutions Committee**

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**20)** CASB supports adequate state funding to allow local boards to achieve teacher salary equity in Colorado, especially for educators working in districts paying the lowest 10% average salary.

*Rationale: 74% of rural schools have average salaries in the bottom 10% of districts. Teachers in the bottom 10% make 56 cents on the dollar of those employed in the districts paying the top 10%. Average teacher salary in districts paying the lowest 10% is 21% below the cost of living and the average teacher salary in districts paying the highest 10% is 28% above the cost of living. Districts paying the bottom 10% average salary have a 22% turnover rate while the state average is 17%.*

**Submitted by Elizabeth School District C-1's Board of Education**

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**21)** CASB urges the General Assembly to reallocate revenue from marijuana retail sales to school districts for high needs special education students.

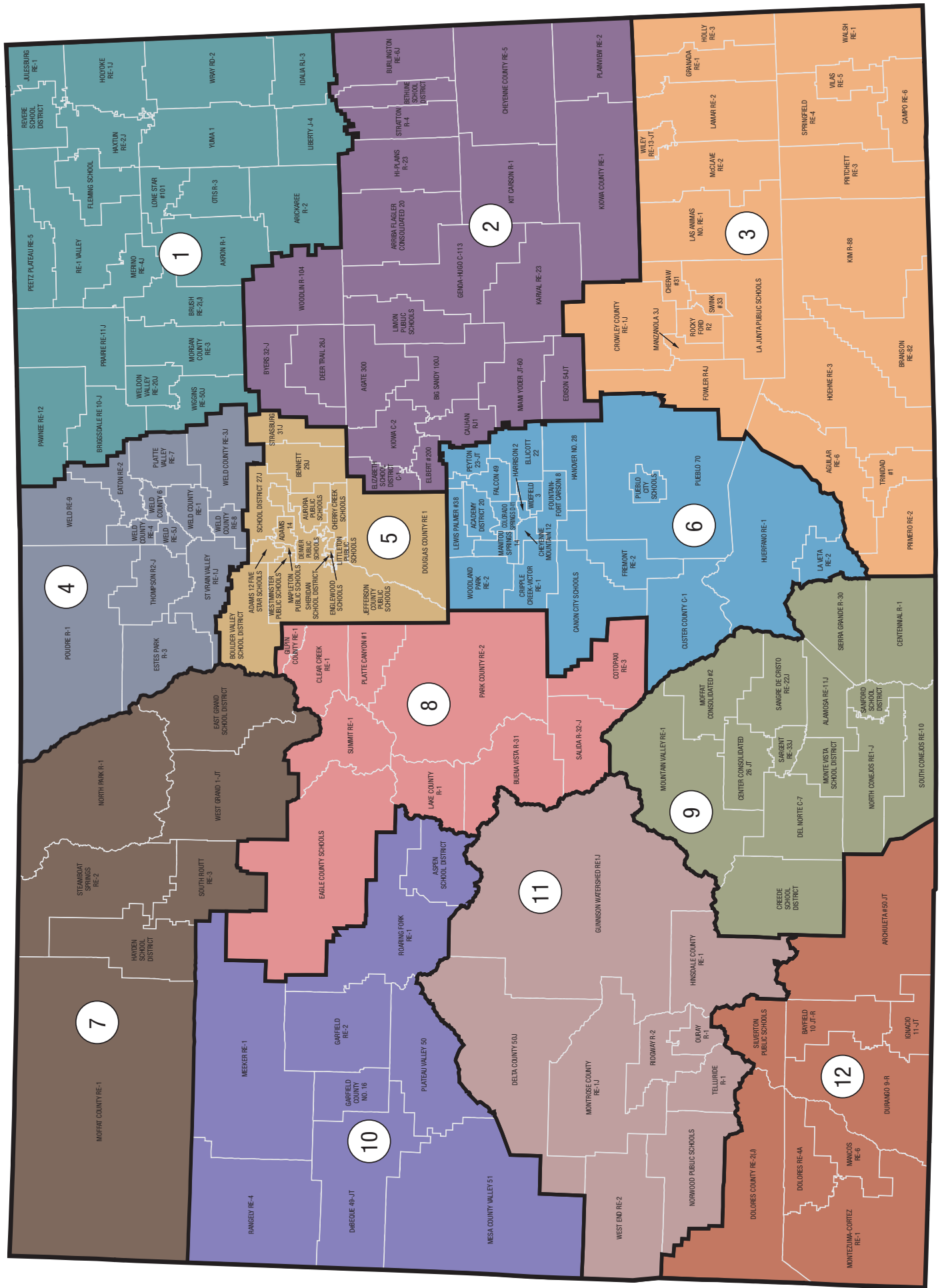
*Rationale: Most of the marijuana taxes collected go into the state general fund. Districts must pay a disproportionate share of special education expenses for eligible students, including some who use cannabinoid products, which can wreak havoc with school budgets. Increasing funding for these students using marijuana tax dollars furthers this state policy and assists school districts working to serve these students.*

**Submitted by District 49's Board of Education**

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# CASB Districts by Region

1

## REGION 1

Akron R-1  
Arickaree R-2  
Briggsdale RE 10-J  
Brush RE 2(J)  
Fleming School  
Haxtun RE-2J  
Holyoke Re-1J  
Idalia RJ-3  
Julesburg RE-1  
Liberty J-4  
Lone Star #101  
Merino RE-4J  
Morgan County Re-3  
Otis R-3  
Pawnee Re-12  
Peetz Plateau RE-5  
Prairie RE-11J  
RE-1 Valley  
Revere School District  
Weldon Valley RE-20J  
Wiggins RE-50J  
Wray RD-2  
Yuma 1

2

## REGION 2

Agate 300  
Arriba-Flagler Consolidated 20  
Bethune School District  
Big Sandy 100J  
Burlington RE-6J  
Byers 32-J  
Calhan RJ1  
Cheyenne County Re-5  
Deer Trail 26J  
Edison 54JT  
Elbert #200  
Elizabeth School District C-1  
Genoa-Hugo C-113  
Hi-Plains R-23  
Karval RE-23  
Kiowa C-2  
Kiowa County RE-1  
Kit Carson R-1  
Limon Public Schools  
Miami Yoder JT-60  
Plainview RE-2  
Stratton R-4  
Woodlin R-104

3

## REGION 3

Aguilar Re-6  
Branson RE-82  
Campo RE-6  
Cheraw #31  
Crowley County RE-1J  
Fowler R4J  
Granada RE-1  
Hoehne RE-3  
Holly RE-3  
Kim R-88  
La Junta Public Schools  
Lamar RE-2  
Las Animas No. Re-1  
Manzanola 3J  
McClave RE-2  
Primero RE-2  
Pritchett RE-3  
Rocky Ford R2  
Springfield RE-4  
Swink #33  
Trinidad #1  
Vilas RE-5  
Walsh RE-1  
Wiley Re-13-Jt

4

## REGION 4

Eaton RE-2  
Estes Park R-3  
Platte Valley RE-7  
Poudre R-1  
St. Vrain Valley RE-1J  
Thompson R2-J  
Weld County 6  
Weld County RE-1  
Weld County RE-3J  
Weld County Re-8  
Weld RE-4  
Weld RE-5J  
Weld RE-9

5

## REGION 5

Adams 14  
Bennett 29J  
Boulder Valley School District  
Englewood Schools  
Littleton Public Schools  
Mapleton Public Schools  
School District 27J  
Sheridan School District  
Strasburg 31J  
Westminster Public Schools

6

## REGION 6

Academy District 20  
Canon City Schools  
Cheyenne Mountain 12  
Colorado School for the Deaf  
and the Blind  
Colorado Springs D-11  
Cripple Creek-Victor RE-1  
Custer County C-1  
Ellicott 22  
Falcon 49  
Fountain-Fort Carson 8  
Fremont RE-2  
Hanover No. 28  
Harrison 2  
Huerfano Re-1  
La Veta RE-2  
Lewis Palmer #38  
Manitou Springs 14  
Peyton 23-Jt  
Pueblo 70  
Pueblo City Schools  
Widfield 3  
Woodland Park Re-2

7

## REGION 7

East Grand School District  
Hayden School District  
Moffat County RE-1  
North Park R-1  
South Routt RE-3  
Steamboat Springs RE-2  
West Grand 1-JT

8

## REGION 8

Buena Vista R-31  
Clear Creek RE-1  
Cotopaxi RE-3  
Eagle County Schools  
Gilpin County RE-1  
Lake County R-1  
Park County RE-2  
Platte Canyon #1  
Salida R-32-J  
Summit RE-1

## LARGE DISTRICTS

Adams 12 Five Star Schools  
Aurora Public Schools  
Cherry Creek Schools  
Denver Public Schools  
Douglas County RE-1  
Jefferson County Public Schools

9

## REGION 9

Alamosa Re-11J  
Centennial R-1  
Center Consolidated 26JT  
Creede School District  
Del Norte C-7  
Moffat Consolidated #2  
Monte Vista School District  
Mountain Valley RE-1  
North Conejos RE1-J  
Sanford School District  
Sangre de Cristo RE-22J  
Sargent RE-33J  
Sierra Grande R-30  
South Conejos RE-10

10

## REGION 10

Aspen School District  
DeBeque 49-JT  
Garfield County No. 16  
Garfield Re-2  
Meeker RE-1  
Mesa County Valley 51  
Plateau Valley 50  
Rangely RE-4  
Roaring Fork RE-1

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## REGION 11

Delta County 50J  
Gunnison Watershed RE1J  
Hinsdale County RE-1  
Montrose County RE-1J  
Norwood Public Schools  
Ouray R-1  
Ridgway R-2  
Telluride R-1  
West End RE-2

12

## REGION 12

Archuleta #50 JT  
Bayfield 10 Jt-R  
Dolores County RE-2(J)  
Dolores RE-4A  
Durango 9-R  
Ignacio 11-JT  
Mancos Re-6  
Montezuma-Cortez RE-1  
Silverton Public Schools

# CASB Board of Directors

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## EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Large District

**JulieMarie A. Shepherd Macklin**, Ph.D., president  
Aurora Public Schools

Region 5

**Carrie Warren-Gully**, president-elect  
Littleton Public Schools

Large District

**Jim O'Brien**, immediate past president  
formerly with Cherry Creek Schools

Region 5

**Jennie Belval**  
Boulder Valley School District

Region 6

**Linda Van Matre**  
Academy District 20

Region 7

**Brendan Gale**  
West Grand 1-JT

Region 11

**Paul Reich**  
Telluride R-1

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## DIRECTORS

Region 1

**William "BJ" Ball**  
RE-1 Valley

Region 2

**Wendy Pottorff**  
Limon Public Schools

Region 3

**J. Scott Curley**  
McClave RE-2

**Region 4**

**Debbie Lammers**  
St. Vrain Valley Re-1J

**Doug Lidiak**  
Weld County 6

**Nancy Sarchet**  
Weld County RE-1

Region 5

**Kathy Gebhardt**  
Boulder Valley School District

Region 6

**Monica Peloso**  
Cheyenne Mountain 12

**Phyllis Sanchez**  
Pueblo City Schools

Region 8

**Jon DeStefano**  
Platte Canyon #1

Region 9

**Arlan Van Ry**  
Alamosa Re-11J

Region 10

**Tom Parrish**  
Mesa County Valley 51

Region 12

**Sherri Wright**  
Montezuma-Cortez RE-1

Large District

**Karen Fisher**  
Cherry Creek Schools

**Mike Johnson**  
Denver Public Schools

**Kathy Plomer**  
Adams 12 Five Star Schools

## **Mission Statement**

*Advancing excellence in public education through effective leadership by locally elected boards of education.*

## **Vision Statement**

*The Colorado Association of School Boards through leadership, service, training and advocacy prepares local boards of education to advance a system of public schools where all students are challenged to meet their full potential.*



Colorado Association of School Boards

1200 Grant Street  
Denver, Colorado 80203-2306  
303-832-1000 • 800-530-8430  
[www.casb.org](http://www.casb.org)

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