

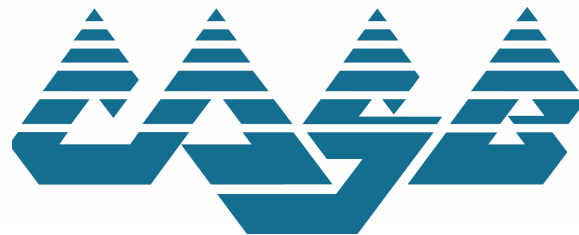


82nd Annual Delegate Assembly

Saturday, October 22, 2022

9:00 a.m.

**DoubleTree Hilton
Greenwood Village,
CO**





Colorado Association of School Boards

Dear CASB Member,

We look forward to seeing you at the upcoming 2022 Fall Conference & Delegate Assembly on Friday, October 21, and Saturday, October 22, in Greenwood Village. Delegate check-in will begin at 8:00 a.m. on Saturday and the Assembly will commence at 9:00 a.m.

Through their Delegate, every CASB member board has a vote, and the resolutions adopted at the Assembly help to guide our organization in advocating for laws, rules, and regulations that will support an excellent education for each and every student in Colorado. These resolutions, in conjunction with guidance from the CASB Board of Directors, the Federal Relations Network, and the Legislative Resolutions Committee, provide the foundation for CASB efforts at the State Capitol in Denver and on Capitol Hill in Washington D.C.

The Delegate Assembly begins with adopting the standing resolutions that “roll over” from year-to-year. These standing resolutions highlight the foundational elements of the CASB legislative platform. Following the standing resolutions, Delegates will debate new legislative resolutions submitted by CASB members. This process ensures that resolutions reflect the current issues and concerns of Colorado boards of education.

CASB Delegates are excellent practitioners of representative democracy each year and I am always impressed by the thoughtful and respectful dialogue which occurs during our Delegate Assembly.

Thank you for your active participation in the 2022 Delegate Assembly and your commitment to serving students through your local board work.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Richard Martyr", written over a horizontal line.

Richard Martyr
CASB President

About CASB's Delegate Assembly

The Delegate Assembly is the foundation of CASB's governance structure and provides critical direction as CASB represents members' interests before state and national policymakers. Working with CASB's advocacy staff, the Legislative Resolutions Committee (LRC), and the Federal Relations Committee (FRN), 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 37-38). 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 and the Business Meeting chart 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 and Responsibilities

- Attend two annual meetings — the Delegate Assembly and the Business Meeting — meetings are 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

Table of Contents

- 2022 CASB Legislative Resolutions Committee 1**
- 2022 CASB Federal Relations Network 2**
- 2022 Delegate Assembly Agenda 3**
- Proposed Rules of Procedure 4**
- Sample Amendment Form 5**
- Resolutions**
 - Standing Resolutions 6-7
 - 2023 Legislative Session Resolutions — Consent Agenda 8-19
 - 2023 Legislative Session Resolutions 20-46
- CASB Board of Directors 47**
- CASB Regions Map and Districts 48-49**

2022 CASB Legislative Resolutions Committee

Chair: Carrie Olson - Denver Public Schools (Large District) Region

1	Nancy Hopper	Morgan County Re-3	10	Dustin Sandidge	DeBeque 49-JT
1	Jon Kleve	Holyoke RE-1J	11	Sarah Fishing	Montrose County RE-1J
2	Diana Elliott	Strasburg 31J	12	Pam Coppinger	Mancos Re-6
2	Tika Ethridge	Big Sandy 100J	12	Sherri Wright	Montezuma-Cortez RE-1
3	Dee Leyba	East Otero R-1	LD	Anne Egan	Cherry Creek Schools
4	DJ Anderson	Poudre School District			
5	Angela Christensen	Littleton Public Schools			
5	Greg Piotraschke	School District 27J			
5	Dennis Smialek	Bennett 29J			
6	Barb Clementi	Pueblo School District 60			
6	Regina English	Harrison 2			
6	Susan Morris Mellow	Cheyenne Mountain 12			
6	Julie Ott	Colorado Springs D-11			
6	Tiffiney Upchurch	Lewis-Palmer #38			
7	Kim Brack	Steamboat Springs RE-2			
7	Matt Shuler	North Park R-1			
8	Ted Long	Eagle County Schools			
8	Sandi Schuessler	Clear Creek RE-1			
8	Lisa Webster	Summit School District			
9	Cory Off	Upper Rio Grande School District			

Ex-Officio

Nate Donovan - Poudre School District	FRN Chair
Kathleen Gebhardt - Boulder Valley School District	Director at Large/NSBA Director
Dale McCall - Colorado BOCES Association	Friends of Leg Res Committee
Michelle Murphy - Colorado Rural Schools Alliance	Ex-Officio
Richard Martyr - St. Vrain Valley RE-1J	CASB Board of Directors President

CASB Legislative Contact

Cindy Dude	Anderson, Dude & Lebel P.C.
Chris Esser	Lyons, Gaddis, Kahn, Hall, Jeffers, Dworak & Grant P.C.
Nathan Fall	Weld County 6
Adele Reester	Lyons, Gaddis, Kahn, Hall, Jeffers, Dworak & Grant P.C.
Brandon Shaffer	St. Vrain Valley RE-1J

CASB Legislative Contact

Matt Cook	Colorado Association of School Boards
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2022 CASB Federal Relations Network

Chair: Nate Donovan, (Congressional District 2) Poudre School District

Congressional District 1

Carrie Olson
Denver Public Schools

Caty Husbands
Englewood Schools

Congressional District 2

Nate Donovan, FRN Chair
Poudre School District

Dawn Kirk
Thompson R2-J

Stacey Zis
Boulder Valley School District

Congressional District 3

Barb Clementi
Pueblo School District No. 60

Kelly Latterman
Steamboat Springs RE-2

Congressional District 4

Natalie Mash
Weld County 6

Congressional District 5

Will Temby
Academy District 20

John Graham
District No. 49

Congressional District 7

Lori Goldstein
Adams 12 Five Star Schools

Ex-Officio

Matt Cook
Director of Public Policy & Advocacy

Richard Martyr
CASB Board President

Dale McCall
Colorado BOCES Association

Leslie Bogar
Interim CASB Executive Director

Delegate Assembly Agenda

- 7:00 – 8:30 a.m. Breakfast and Networking
- 8:00 – 8:45 a.m. Delegate Check-in
- 9:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m. Delegate Assembly convenes
Report of the CASB President
Adopt rules
Presentation of report from Legislative
Resolutions Committee and Federal Relations Network
- 12:00 p.m. Assembly adjourns

Proposed Rules of Procedure for CASB Delegate Assembly

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 board 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 through paper ballots, if needed. 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 board 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 board delegates 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.

Amendment Form

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

AMENDMENT

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

Student Academic Growth and Achievement

Forward with a Favorable Recommendation

SR1 - The Colorado Association of School Boards (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.

SR2 - 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.

SR3 - 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.

Finance

Forward with a Favorable Recommendation

SR4 - 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. Further, the state must increase the total annual appropriation of state special education funding by at least at the cost of inflation and caseload growth, to reduce unreimbursed special education expenditures at the local level.

SR5 - New legislation must expressly consider cost at the state and local levels and be fully funded before it may be enforced by the state.

SR6 - 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.

Local Governance

Forward with a Favorable Recommendation

SR7 - 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.

SR8 - Control of instruction, including efforts to restructure and fund public education, must be guided by student needs, improved academic growth and achievement, with responsible use of financial resources as determined by the locally elected school board.

SR9 - 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.

Federal Standing Resolutions

Full Funding of the Individuals with Disabilities Act (IDEA)

Forward with a Favorable Recommendation

FSR1 - The Colorado Association of School Boards calls on the United States Congress to meet the funding requirements of the Individuals with Disabilities Act (IDEA). Since the implementation of IDEA in the early 1970s, Congress has never fully funded the Act as written. The nation's most vulnerable students deserve the adequate funding required to provide each and every student the resources needed to achieve their full academic potential.

Career and Technical Education

Forward with a Favorable Recommendation

FSR2 - To be successful contributing members of a global society, Colorado students need access to Career and Technical Education in addition to other academic and extracurricular activities. The Colorado Association of School Boards supports ongoing and sustainable funding by the United States Congress to support the "Strengthening the Career and Technical Education for the 21st Century" Act, such as by providing resources to lessen the financial impact of a qualified instructor entering the field of Career and Technical Education. Career and Technical Education must be available to all Colorado students regardless of where they live within the state.

School Nutrition Funding

Forward with a Favorable Recommendation

FSR3 - The Colorado Association of School Boards supports enhancements to the various federal nutrition programs to allow for the most flexibility in menu choices, a reduction in regulations, and maximum reimbursements to Colorado schools. Colorado community schools are an important source of healthy meals and nutrition education for the state's preschool and K-12 students. Further, CASB supports programs to allow school meal programs to locally source ingredients produced in Colorado.

2022 Legislative Session Resolutions — Consent Agenda

Several resolutions were submitted that uphold long-standing goals of CASB. The Legislative Resolutions Committee (LRC) has forwarded all of these resolutions with a “Favorable Recommendation,” which means the Committee was unanimously supportive of the intent of the resolution.

These resolutions are being placed on a CONSENT Agenda to allow the full Delegate Assembly to review the resolutions and also vote on them in an efficient manner. The Consent Agenda will be voted on using the following rules:

1. The Consent Agenda will be displayed for the Delegate Assembly.
 - a. At this point any delegate can ask to have a resolution removed from the Consent Agenda.
2. The delegate from the board of education which submitted the resolution will have 30 seconds to speak to the resolution. The resolutions will be addressed in the order they appear on the Consent Agenda.
3. Once all Consent Agenda resolutions have been reviewed, the process for approval will follow the same format as a non-Consent Agenda item:
 - a. A Motion to approve the Consent Agenda will be called for;
 - b. A Second to the Motion must be made;
 - c. The delegates will have an opportunity to discuss the Consent Agenda items;
 - i. The delegates will vote to approve the Consent Agenda.
 - ii. If the delegates approve the Consent Agenda, then the Delegate Assembly will proceed to the next item on the Agenda
 - iii. If the delegates do not approve the entire Consent Agenda, then each item on the Consent Agenda will be considered separately.

The background information and rationale of each proposed resolution is provided by the proponent and is neither endorsed nor approved by the LRC or CASB.

RESOLUTIONS ON THE CONSENT AGENDA

Submitted by — St. Vrain Valley Schools

Consent Agenda Resolution #1

Forward with a Favorable Recommendation

Resolution: Accountability and Accreditation System Reform Interim Committee

CASB supports the creation of an interim committee during the summer and fall of 2023 to consider recommendations for updates and revisions to the state's K-12 accountability and accreditation system. The interim committee would have the authority to draft bills for introduction during the 2024 legislative session.

Rationale Statement:

In 2019, the General Assembly passed SB19-104, which authorized school districts to experiment with different, localized, accountability, and accreditation systems. Eleven different local pilot programs were initiated as a result of SB19-104 (click [here](#) for the Local Accountability Grant Summaries).

In 2021, the General Assembly passed HB21-1294, which called for an audit of the K-12 system of accountability and accreditation. The audit results are due in November of 2022.

The next logical step in making substantive reforms to Colorado's K-12 accountability and accreditation system is to bring together a comprehensive group of education professionals to examine the work of the local pilots, and to assess the results of the audit, and make recommendations for improvements to our existing system.

Submitted by — St. Vrain Valley Schools

Consent Agenda Resolution #2

Forward with a Favorable Recommendation

Resolution: Pass the School Finance Act 14 Days after the Spring Revenue Forecast

CASB supports working with members of the Joint Budget Committee and House and Senate Education Committees to pass legislation that requires the School Finance Act to be adopted by both chambers of the General Assembly no later than 14 days after the Spring Revenue Forecast.

Rationale Statement:

The Colorado General Assembly convenes yearly for a regular session that may last no more than 120 days. *Colo. Const. Art. V, Section 7.*

Arguably, the two most important bills passed by the legislature each year are the state’s budget (Long Bill) and the school funding bill (School Finance Act). These bills are important because they fund our public schools, transportation system, healthcare safety net, parks and open space, and much more.

However, the time frame within which the School Finance Act is passed is almost as important as the financial resources it provides. To adequately staff our schools, properly equip our students with the necessary textbooks and technology, and prepare our buildings and facilities for the following school year, districts need certainty about the resources that will be available from the state. The longer the state delays passing the School Finance Act, the more difficult it is to prepare for the following year.

Over the last six years, the School Finance Act has not passed until the last three days of each legislative session, placing school districts in an awkward position in negotiating salaries and setting budgets for the following school year.

Not only has the delayed passage of the School Finance Act caused difficulties for school budget offices, but it has also opened the legislation up to nefarious actions of opportunistic special interest groups. A favorite tactic of special interests that cannot get their bills through the Education and Appropriation Committees is to amend the concepts into the School Finance Act, essentially holding school funding hostage until a majority of the members of each chamber agree to fund their pet project. This tactic undermines the integrity of the entire legislative process. It contradicts the principle of having a “single subject” for each bill, and it puts our schools at a disadvantage in preparing for the following school year.

Submitted by — District No. 49

Consent Agenda Resolution #3

Forward with a Favorable Recommendation

Resolution: School District Residential Impact Fees

CASB urges the General Assembly to amend the Public School Finance Act of 1994 to allow School Districts to implement impact fees or other similar development charges or fees to fund, construct, maintain, or manage capital construction projects or other facilities.

Rationale Statement:

Colorado state law gives local government or fire and emergency services providers that provide fire protection, rescue, and emergency services the authority to impose impact fees when the local government or fire and emergency services provider serves a new development. These legislatively adopted impact fees are intended to defray the projected impacts on capital facilities caused by proposed development. However, the Public School Finance Act of 1994 specifically disallows School Districts from assessing similar development fees. CASB believes that School Districts should not be prohibited from assessing impact fees because School Districts are also impacted by proposed development. If the constituents of a School District legislatively adopt an impact fee on new development, the School District would be able to collect impact fees to offset some of the additional capital construction costs associated with serving the residents of the new development.

Submitted by — Lewis Palmer #38

Consent Agenda Resolution #4

Forward with a Favorable Recommendation

Resolution: Restore Full Pupil Funding

The Colorado Association of School Boards urges the Colorado General Assembly to eliminate the factors used to calculate the budget stabilization factor and prioritize paying off the remaining balance by 2024. The budget stabilization factor is contrary to Coloradovoters' intent in passing Amendment 23 to the Colorado Constitution.

Rationale Statement:

The legislature must prioritize its legal obligation to fully fund our most precious resource, our students. Restoring Colorado's basic obligation to fully fund each and every student should be the priority before appropriating any more additional dollars into programs, grants, and mandates. The state still owes \$370 million to Colorado's over 886,500 students.

Submitted by — Summit School District

Consent Agenda Resolution #5

Forward with a Favorable Recommendation

Resolution: Funding flexibility for staff recruitment and retainment via Mill Levy Overrides

Until the School Finance Act of 1994 is fully updated for proper funding equity and adequacy, funding flexibility is needed by:

- Providing additional avenues for funding such as increasing the MLO Cap for all Districts to 30% and small rural Districts to 35% OR
- Add an MLO option outside of the MLO cap calculation similar to Supplemental Capital Construction and Technology MLO, Transportation MLO or what was the previous Full Day Kindergarten MLO.

Rationale Statement:

Under current law, a school district that wants to raise and spend local property tax revenue in excess of the district's total program funding under the state's School Finance Act may submit a ballot question to the voters in that district for approval. These are referred to as mill levy overrides. The total additional local property tax revenue that may be authorized by voters may not exceed an amount equal to 25 percent of that district's total program funding. For some small rural districts, the limit is 30 percent of total program funding. This bill authorizes an additional mill levy that is not constrained by these limits. In addition to a property tax mill levy override for the district's general operating budget, school districts may also raise property tax revenue to:

- buy back categorical funding provided by the state;
- provide a supplemental cost of living adjustment for the district; or
- to provide funding for full day kindergarten programs.”

Source of the above quote: HB 16-1354 (Debt Free Schools Act, signed May 17 2016) Final Fiscal Note, Background Section;

Last, consideration should be given to declining student population impact on district operations with respect to staff recruitment and retainment.

Additional MLO information by District is located at: <https://www.cde.state.co.us/cdefinance/sfmillevy>

Submitted by — Summit School District

Consent Agenda Resolution #6

Forward with a Favorable Recommendation

Resolution: Continue the Rural Funding band aid

Until the School Finance Act of 1994 is fully updated for proper funding equity and adequacy, supplemental rural funding is still needed to support difficult educator/staff recruitment/retainment, transportation, connectivity access challenges, lesser capacity for economies of scale, and so on in the rural school districts of Colorado.

Rationale Statement:

Previous legislative initiatives like HB15-1321, SB17-267, ballot measure Prop EE, and COVID funding have provided additional needed funding for rural districts (~83% of 178 districts per CDE Rural Designation list). Again, until the School Finance Act of 1994 is fully updated for proper funding equity and adequacy, funding flexibility is needed.

Submitted by — Summit School District and Poudre School District

Consent Agenda Resolution #7

Forward with a Favorable Recommendation

Resolution: Referral for Ballot Initiative 63

A legislative referral is needed because:

Colorado currently holds the distinction of the least-competitive teacher salaries in the nation, a consequence of per pupil funding that has fallen to more than \$2,000 per pupil behind the national average. (Graphs below.)

Notably, the initiative does not affect – and is not affected by – the recently announced plan to provide \$750 TABOR “surplus” rebates checks in August. Those funds are rebated from the current fiscal year that ends on June 30 of this year. If on the ballot and passed, Initiative 63 would have gone into effect on January 1, 2023.

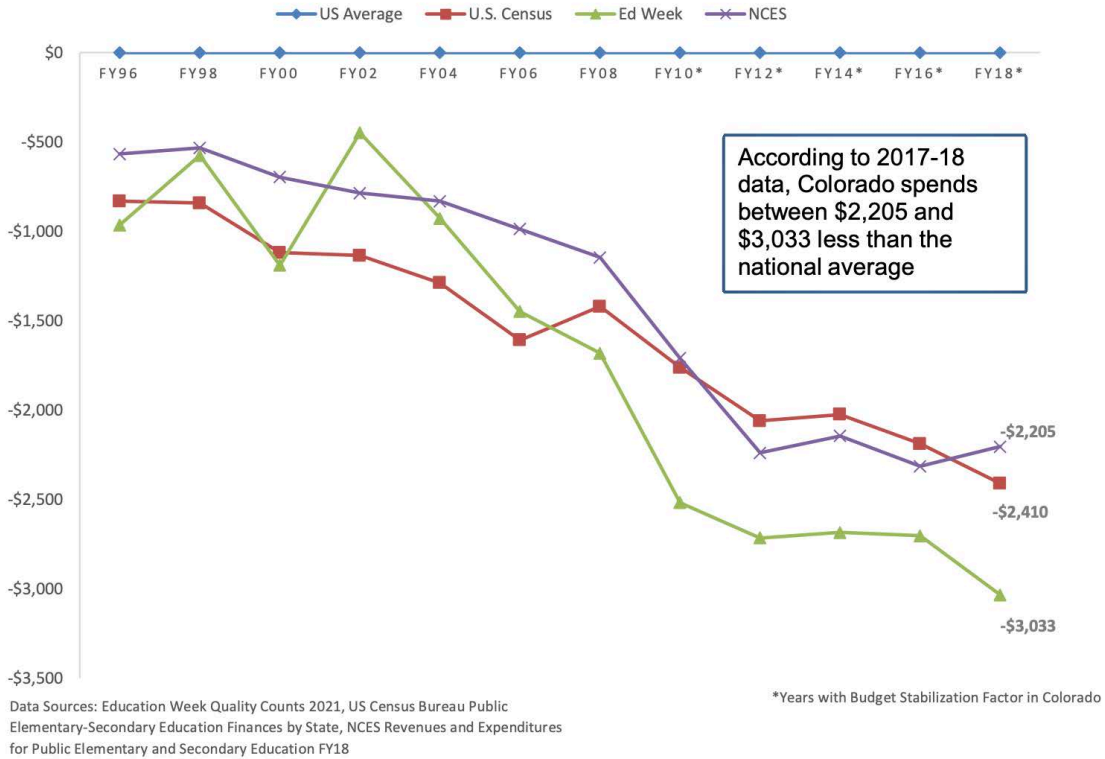
A third poll conducted, this time in June [2022] by Tulchin Research, shows that voters would approve Initiative 63 by almost a 2:1 ratio (56% to 30%). Following a basic description of the measure, that margin increased to almost 3:1 (67% to 24%). Support for the concept holds across all ages, demographics, and party affiliations.

Source: Great Education Colorado and Great Schools, Thriving Communities Coalition

Rationale Statement:

“Shall there be a change to the Colorado Revised Statutes concerning additional funding for preschool through twelfth-grade public education, and, in connection therewith, without raising the existing state income tax rate, requiring revenue collected by the state from one-third of one percent of all federal taxable income of every individual, estate, trust, and corporation, as modified by law, to be deposited in the state education fund; allowing the additional revenue to be from revenue that the state or a local school district is otherwise required to refund to taxpayers in years in which a refund is due; requiring the additional revenue to be used for attracting, retaining, and compensating teachers and student support professionals; specifying appropriations of the additional revenue do not supplant existing appropriations for public education; and requiring an annual report describing the allocation of the additional revenue?” did not get enough signatures for this citizen initiative to make it on the Nov 2022 Ballot.

TRENDS IN PER PUPIL SPENDING: COLORADO VS. NATIONAL AVERAGE FY 1996-2018

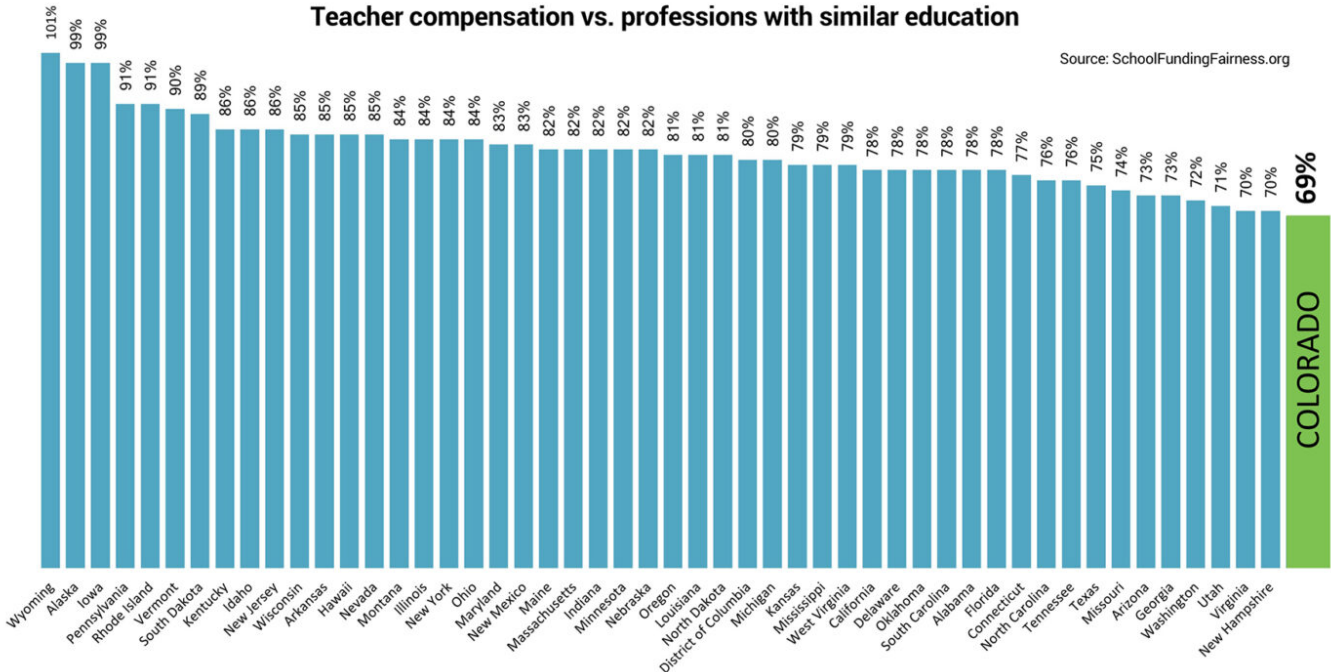


For over fifteen years, the per pupil spending gap between Colorado and the U.S. average has continued to grow. In the early to mid-90's the gap was less than \$500 per student. By 2017-18 the gap increased to between \$2,200 to more than \$3,000 per pupil.

Colorado ranks last in the nation on providing teachers a competitive wage.

Teacher compensation vs. professions with similar education

Source: SchoolFundingFairness.org



Submitted by — Poudre School District

Consent Agenda Resolution #8

Forward with a Favorable Recommendation

Resolution: Student Achievement

The Colorado Association of School Boards supports expansion of and funding for the E-Rate program for school broadband connectivity to include efforts for students lacking reliable Internet connections. In addition, CASB supports the expansion of Category Two funding to include hardware and support for essential cybersecurity services.

Submitted by — Poudre School District

Consent Agenda Resolution #9

Forward with a Favorable Recommendation

Resolution: Student Achievement

The Colorado Association of School Boards supports adoption of policies and legislation recognizing the need and providing funding for more mental health support for students, teachers and staff, especially in the wake of COVID-19 related changes to learning environments.

Submitted by — Poudre School District

Consent Agenda Resolution #10

Forward with a Favorable Recommendation

Resolution: School Finance

The Colorado Association of School Board of Education recognizes that a structural change is needed in how the State of Colorado funds K-12 education and other critical state and local programs. This structural change includes addressing the negative impacts of provisions in the Colorado Constitution such as TABOR that continue to impact the state budget. These provisions have caused the Colorado General Assembly to subject K-12 education to significant budget cuts through the mechanism formerly known as the “negative factor,” which is now termed the “budget stabilization factor.”

Rationale Statement:

Such budget cuts are contrary to the voters’ intent in passing Amendment 23 to the Colorado Constitution, which called for the State to sustain K-12 education funding at a level equal to the growth in enrollment plus inflation. These budget cuts also threaten the ability of K-12 educators to provide every Colorado child with a thorough and uniform education as required by the Colorado Constitution.

Therefore, CASB supports continued efforts by the General Assembly in addressing and resolving these conflicting Constitutional provisions.

Local Governance

Submitted by — Lewis Palmer #38

Resolution #11

Resolution: Resolution Protecting Local Control of PPR from State Initiative Grants Requiring Matching Funds

WHEREAS, the Colorado State Constitution in Article IX, section 15, which was established in 1876, states that local school boards elected by their electors, “shall have control of instruction in the public schools of their respective districts;” a constitutional principle known as “local control;”

And WHEREAS, the Colorado State Constitution in Article IX, section 2, which was established in 1876, states that “... provide for the establishment and maintenance of a thorough and uniform system of free public schools throughout the state, ...”;

And WHEREAS, the School Finance Act (SFA) governed by C.R.S. Article 54 of Title 22 is intended to support the Constitutional mandates of local control for a thorough and uniform system of schools;

And WHEREAS, recent legislative activity has established a number of programs that either specifically, or practically, require the use of SFA dollars that infringes upon local control by utilizing a district’s SFA general fund monies to either properly administer said programs, and/or require matching funds to qualify for the state portion of funds.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Colorado Association of School Boards oppose any current or proposed legislation that requires locally-elected school boards or their districts to encumber general fund monies to participate in specific programs in violation of the fundamental principle of local control embodied in the Colorado Constitution.

Rationale Statement:

Appropriations and monies used for grants and unfunded mandates created by legislation are dollars that could be used to increase per pupil funding. Given limited dollars and resources, districts across the state are already stretched to meet the demands placed on them such as hiring and retaining teachers and staff, addressing capital improvement needs, and providing a top notch education to students. Requiring districts to match grants and fund mandates further stretches those limited dollars and resources. Leadership, staff, parents, and community have a better knowledge of the needs, challenges, and successes in their own respective districts.

Submitted by — Lewis Palmer #38

Resolution #12

Resolution: Resolution Opposing Legislation that Usurps Local Control of Instruction Vested by the Colorado Constitution

The Colorado State Constitution in Article IX, section 15, states that local school boards elected by their electors, “shall have control of instruction in the public schools of their respective districts;” therefore, the Colorado Association of School Boards opposes any current or future legislation that requires locally-elected school boards or their districts to follow or adopt specific instructional text or content in violation of the fundamental principle of local control embodied in the Colorado Constitution.

Rationale Statement:

Any legislation passed by the General Assembly and signed into law by the Governor that mandates specific instruction and requires local school districts to follow specific instructional text or content violates the fundamental principle of local control contained in Article IX, section 15 of the Colorado Constitution. The Colorado Association of School Boards has adopted Standing Resolution Number 1 recognizing that control of instruction is vested in locally elected school boards. Therefore the Colorado Association of School Boards' Legislative Resolutions Committee should oppose and/or lobby against any future legislation or mandates that violate local control and Standing Resolution Number 1.

Finance

Submitted by — St. Vrain Valley Schools

Consent Agenda Resolution #13

Forward with a Favorable Recommendation without Consent Agenda

Resolution: Updates to Special Education Medicaid Reimbursement

CASB supports efforts to create a cost-sharing mechanism between and among state agencies for expenses required to deliver special education services to students.

Rationale Statement:

A federal regulation requires that each state have a cost-sharing mechanism in place for expenses required to deliver special education to students. The regulation requires that the financial responsibility of noneducational agencies “precede the financial responsibility” of local education authorities. I.e., Medicaid, as well as some other agencies, are required to either pay for or reimburse school districts and BOCES for certain expenses and services delivered to students who qualify for special education. Unfortunately, after the federal Department of Education promulgated this regulation about twenty years ago, the State of Colorado lost track of these requirements and never developed a mechanism to implement the regulation. What this means is that over the last twenty years school districts have borne costs—likely millions of dollars—that federal law requires Medicaid and other agencies to pay.

The most straightforward solution to this issue is to pass a bill delineating which agencies are responsible for paying for or reimbursing school districts and BOCES for the types of services outlined in the regulation and creating a dispute resolution mechanism between the agencies and school districts or BOCES.

Submitted by — Montezuma-Cortez Re1

Consent Agenda Resolution #14

Forward with a Favorable Recommendation without Consent Agenda

Resolution: Fully Fund Student Life-Skills Services

CASB strongly encourages the Colorado Department of Education (CDE) and the Colorado General Assembly to increase the funding for those students who require Life-Skills services. CASB proposes a multiple of three times the current Per Pupil Revenue (PPOR) for self-contained students. These students must have access to the services they need to achieve their full potential. Currently, Colorado school districts must allocate funds intended for General Education students to offset the unfunded portion of service that Life-Skill students require. This is neither equitable nor sustainable. The State of Colorado must step up to support our most vulnerable students.

Rationale Statement:

The current funding for life-skills students is not adequate: District receives \$9,424.84 for life-skills and ESS students. Most life-skills students require support from a 1 on 1 aid. These personnel costs start at an estimated cost of \$40,000.00 plus benefits. The discrepancy between what these students require and the amount of PPOR districts receive places an extreme hardship on the district budgets. CASB will seek to work with CDE and the Colorado General Assembly to fully fund ESS with a multiplier of three times the PPOR to provide the education these students deserve.

Submitted by — St. Vrain Valley Schools

Consent Agenda Resolution #15

Resolution: Funding for the Pathways in Technology Early College High School (P-TECH)

CASB supports the creation of an improved funding mechanism by the state for Pathways in Technology Early College High School (P-TECH) programs.

Rationale Statement:

House Bill 15-1270 authorized Pathways in Technology Early College High School (P-TECH) programs. The legislation facilitates collaborations between K-12, higher education, and industry partners to deliver an associate degree to students when they graduate high school.

This is the only postsecondary program in Colorado that requires both workplace learning opportunities (i.e., mentorships, internships, apprenticeships, etc.) and an associate degree pathway (60 college credits).

Since the passage of HB 15-1270, twenty different programs have been established across Colorado. Programs currently exist in Poudre Valley, St. Vrain Valley, Greeley-Evans, Mesa District 51, Denver, Adams County, Douglas County, Eagle County, Canon City, Cotopaxi, and Florence School Districts ([click here](#) for a description of the various P-TECH programs).

P-TECH is free to students, and focuses on creating opportunities for first-generation college students. School districts absorb costs such as college tuition, textbooks, and fees.

The financial burden to school districts in covering the costs associated with P-TECH programs has become a significant obstacle to the expansion of the model to additional schools and districts.

Submitted by — District No. 49 and Poudre School District

Consent Agenda Resolution #16

Resolution: Individuals with Disabilities Act

CASB supports the full funding of the Individuals with Disabilities Act (IDEA). Congress has never fully funded the Federal government’s portion of IDEA. CASB however recognizes the efforts of Colorado’s Delegation to add \$1 Billion in the IDEA Reauthorization bill passed by the U.S. House. CASB urges Colorado’s Delegation to act on IDEA Reauthorization and increase the federal share in the 117th United States Congress before the 2022 election cycle further slows legislative action.

Rationale Statement:

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 the 40 percent standard set by the initial legislation. Currently, Colorado school districts are reimbursed approximately 17 cents for every dollar the federal government requires we spend on education under IDEA. It is time to increase the funding to a minimum of the 40 cents of every dollar initially promised by this legislation more than 40 years ago. Given the proposals now circulating in Washington, D. C. around education policy and associated budgets, CASB believes federal advocacy efforts are necessary.

Submitted by — Adams 12 Five Star Schools

Consent Agenda Resolution #17

Resolution: Support of Low Performing Districts

Provide resources for schools and districts that are low performing respecting their local control authority by allowing them to collaborate and partner with their communities to organically create local solutions and measurements of effectiveness.

Rationale Statement:

The options often available to a low-performing school or district can often make a school, district, and even the community feel like the solutions are being attempted by them being done to them. More effort needs to be made to help them be a part of the solution. Dissolving a district or breaking it up into parts to give to another district is not a reasonable solution. More effort needs to be done to turn the district around.

Submitted by — Boulder Valley School District

Resolution #18

Resolution: School Finance

CASB supports legislation that requires charter schools seeking authorization in a school district with declining enrollment to waive any school district mill levy or bond revenues.

Rationale Statement:

Colorado law favors the opening of charter schools and limits local school boards' abilities to decline to open another school in a district, even when a school district is in declining enrollment. In order to best meet the needs of the entire community, local school boards need predictable budgets and the flexibility to address challenging conditions. When charters seek to open in a school district with declining enrollment, those charters should not receive specific voter approved dollars passed before they existed and inflict additional, unpredictable fiscal pressures on already stressed systems.

Submitted by — Boulder Valley School District

Resolution #19

Resolution: School Finance

CASB supports legislation that provides that if a district is evaluated by CDE to be in the top four tiers of the district performance framework, the State Board of Education is required to justify ordering a new school that would divert the resources necessary to support said school, if the district is in declining enrollment and already adopted a budget to support its students.

Submitted by — Boulder Valley School District

Resolution #20

Resolution: School Finance

CASB supports legislation that provides a right to a third appeal in the district court if the State Board of Education requires a local school district to open a new school using local resources and there is a lack of evidence that the new school will significantly increase the measures adopted by CDE in the performance evaluation.

Submitted by — Boulder Valley School District

Resolution #21

Resolution: School Finance

CASB supports repealing the financial penalties applied to K-12 education in the Claire Davis School Safety Act.

Rationale Statement:

This law singles out K-12 public schools for special liability if certain violent crimes occur in public schools. Because the law also identifies employees as having a duty of care, the law creates confusion and concerns amongst public educators about their own potential liability. This legislation, while well-intended, will not increase incentives of schools and educators to protect their students and themselves. Preventing crimes of violence requires many agencies working together and levying financial penalties against only public schools is unfair.

Submitted by — Poudre School District

Resolution #22

Resolution: School Finance

The Colorado Association of School Boards supports adoption of policies and legislation to change the Public School Finance Act of 1994 to provide more equity among districts generally and more support for rural school districts. The State funding formula needs to be updated to better reflect the needs of modern educational environments, such as recognizing advances in educational technology, innovation and creativity in delivering educational programs, online and other blended learning opportunities complementing seat time requirements, and equity for high-poverty districts. It is time to modernize these requirements with methods more compatible with existing technology for measuring and reporting attendance and work time.

Student Academic Growth and Achievement

Submitted by — Adams 12 Five Star Schools

Resolution #23

Resolution: Stop the Federal Mandate of Summative Testing with the Re-authorization of ESSA

ESSA is due to be reauthorized in the next few years, since it was authorized in 2015. With the new reauthorization, consideration should be given to eliminate the requirement for high stakes federal summative testing. Instead, formative assessments given a few times over the year with immediate feedback should be encouraged.

Rationale Statement:

High-stakes testing has been mandated at the national level since No Child Left Behind was enacted. These tests are not true measures of students' learning. They are often biased against English Language Learners and students from low socioeconomic backgrounds. The results often are given in the next school year when the student has moved on to the next grade.

Submitted by — Summit School District

Resolution #24

Resolution: Share public higher education journal and database access with PK-12

Formalize an interdepartmental agreement (Early Childhood (Pre School) Colorado Department of Education (K12), Higher Ed (Post-Secondary), to share resources (e.g., SAGE database, JSTOR, etc) to better support the public education system as a whole. This action may require legislative action depending on funding source/color of money to broaden use of monies across departments for joint use purposes and economies of scale.

Rationale Statement:

While there are opportunities for open access educational research resources, "Most publishers own the rights to the articles in their journals. Anyone who wants to read the articles pays a fee for access. Institutions and libraries help provide access to paywalled research through costly negotiations. Even then, no part of the article can be reused by researchers, students, or taxpayers without permission from the publisher, often at the cost of an additional fee." Source: <https://plos.org/open-science/open-access/>

Currently, PK-12 school district educators and staff do not have direct access to educational journals and/or databases with information for latest teaching best practices/techniques without membership fees and/or restrictive open access use. In order to close learning gaps, our public education staff (early childhood to adult) needs full access similar to Higher Education faculty and students to better serve **all** students and elevate today's public education system.

Submitted by — Poudre School District

Resolution #25

Resolution: Student Achievement

The Colorado Association of School Boards supports the Healthy School Meals for All ballot initiative on the November 2022 Colorado statewide ballot.

Rationale Statement:

This measure was referred by the state legislature, HB22-1414, which would create the healthy school meals for all program to provide funding for meals to PreK-12 students whose families do not qualify for the federal-funded free and reduced meals. The recent federal funding that provided no-cost meals for all, which is expiring, highlighted the issue that many students and families cannot afford the cost of school meals, which are critical to help students learn and grow. This funding would be provided by adjusting the state adjusted gross income threshold to \$300,000, above which limits on state income tax deductions would apply.

Submitted by — Poudre School District

Resolution #26

Resolution: School Achievement

The Colorado Association of School Boards supports continued reform in the teacher evaluation process to encourage courageous conversations between administrators and teachers that leads to effective feedback and continuous improvement in teaching methods and outcomes. Evaluations are more effective when trust and communication are paramount, rather than rigidly imposed accountability measures.

Other Resolutions

Submitted by — District No. 49

Resolution #27

Resolution: Capture of Traffic Violators

CASB supports a proposal to use bus video to capture/penalize traffic violators of "Stop" arms on buses.

Rationale Statement:

CASB urges the Colorado General Assembly, the Colorado Department of Education, and the Colorado State Board of Education to support legislation which removes any barriers to the use of school bus video systems to identify and as evidence to penalize violators of existing traffic laws, which require drivers to stop when a school bus is loading/unloading students at school bus stops. Increased communication and enforcement of existing traffic laws will enhance student safety across Colorado.

Submitted by — Legislative Resolutions Committee

Resolution #28

Resolution: Climate Change Action

CASB supports swift action by the Colorado General Assembly and federal government on climate change to protect today's students and provide school districts with the resources needed to counteract the adverse effects of climate change while implementing practices to slow global warming, and to assist those districts dependent on tax revenues from the fossil fuel industry to transition away from those revenue sources.

Rationale Statement:

The Colorado Association of School Boards is committed to the safety, well-being, and future success of each and every child. The consequences of climate change adversely affect students' physical and mental health and negatively impact student achievement. If left unaddressed, the consequences of climate change will harm all Americans, especially children and those living in poverty, and saddle future generations with the costly burden of a dangerously damaged planet. Adapting to climate change and reducing its impacts will require infrastructure and energy source changes which will increasingly drain funding resources of local communities from other priorities, including from public education, impacting district budgets across the state. Early implementation of thoughtful remediation plans can aid in maintaining funding. The global impact, urgency, and magnitude of the challenge of addressing climate change calls for leadership in all sectors of society, all institutions and by all elected is neither partisan nor political. Local, state, and national policies should be guided by available science.

Climate change is of critical importance to our students and demands school leaders to be responsive and forward-thinking, both in the use of school resources and in the education and career preparedness of their students.

Submitted by — Calhan RJ1

Resolution #29

Resolution: CASB separates from the National School Board Association

The National School Board Association (NSBA) no longer represents the best interest of the CASB membership. As a result, the CASB membership directs the CASB Board of Directors to end its membership in the NSBA effective upon approval of this resolution by the CASB Delegate Assembly and no later than November 1, 2022.

Rationale Statement:

The National School Board Association (NSBA) drafted a letter to the President of the United States stating community members who speak at a local school board meetings are “domestic terrorists”. This has caused a great deal of harm between communities that CASB member Boards of Education represent. The September 29, 2021 letter states that “acts of malice, violence, and threats against public school officials . . . could be the equivalent to a form of domestic terrorism and hate crimes.” It does not state or explicitly call anyone a domestic terrorist, but arguably implicated so. The NSBA Board of Directors has stated they were not aware of the letter nor did they approve sending the letter. This clear lack of governance by the NSBA Board of Directors is another indicator that NSBA has failed to carry out its mission in support of locally elected School Boards across the country. Twenty Six state associations that represent local Boards of Education have withdrawn their membership in NSBA. The services provided by NSBA are easily accessible by CASB members through other means.

Submitted by — Calhan RJ1

Resolution #30

Resolution: Resignation of the current CASB Board of Directors Officers

The membership of the Colorado Association of School Boards calls for the resignation of the current President of the CASB Board of Directors, the Immediate Past President and the President Elect. The CASB Board of Directors under the leadership of these Board Officers has operated in a manner that does not support the CASB membership regarding financial transparency and good governance. Therefore it is necessary for the CASB membership to replace these Officers of the CASB Board of Directors immediately upon passage of this resolution by the CASB Delegate Assembly. This is necessary to return the CASB organization to its stated mission of “Advancing excellence in public education and equity for each and every student through effective leadership by the collective action of locally elected Boards of Education.”

Rationale Statement:

The Officers of the CASB Board of Directors have not disclosed to the CASB membership the expenditure of significant funds that should have been transparently and accurately disclosed to CASB members. This lack of transparency from the Officers of the CASB Board of Directors calls into question their ability to govern on behalf of the dues paying member board of CASB.

The CASB Board of Directors spent approximately \$100,000 to hire a new Executive Director. This amount is approximately 10 to 20 times more than a typical CASB member Board would spend to hire a new Superintendent. While the non-disclosure of this expense is problematic on its own, there was no justification by the Officers of the CASB Board of Directors as to what services were included for this amount of money. With the resignation of the Executive Director hired under this process only 3 years later CASB members are left to wonder how the expenditure of \$100, 000 could have been justified.

Additionally, The Officers of the CASB Board of Directors hired an external firm to investigate the behavior of the current CASB President, at the time serving as the President Elect. The Officers of the CASB Board of Directors spent approximately \$50,000 on this investigation. The cost of the investigation and the very existence of an investigation were never disclosed to the CASB membership. What, If any, action resulted from the investigation is unclear as the results of the investigation have never been disclosed to the CASB membership. The authority under which the Officers of the CASB Board of Directors authorized this investigation is not clear and has never been disclosed to the CASB membership.

Following the investigation, the Officers of the CASB Board of Directors spent an additional approximately \$30,000 to work with a Governance consultant. The funds spent and the outcomes from the work of this consultant with the Board of Directors was never disclosed to the CASB membership by the Officers of the CASB Board of Directors. These expenses leave CASB members to wonder what benefit was provided to the CASB membership for the amount spent by the Officers of the CASB Board of Directors.

Submitted by — Calhan RJ1

Resolution #31

Resolution: Restructure of the CASB Board of Directors

Upon passage of this resolution by the CASB Delegate Assembly the CASB Board of Directors will be restructured to have one member for each of the 12 CASB regions to serve on the Board of Directors. Each CASB member who is elected to serve on the CASB Board of Director to represent their CASB region will serve a term of 3 years.

Currently serving members of the Board of Directors who serve in a CASB region that have multiple seats will be removed as terms expire or through attrition.

Currently elected members of the CASB Board of Directors will have the opportunity to stand for re-election as the circumstances warrant.

This resolution authorizes the necessary changes to CASB by laws to implement this resolution. Specifically, but not limited to, bylaws,:

- V.1.b,di
- V.6, ai
- IXx 1.b
- 1 X. 2. A,

CASB Board of Directors Policy BDEA

There is created 1 seat on the CASB Board of Directors in a position of Rural At-Large. The Rural At-Large position is eligible to be filled by any CASB member whose school district is considered Rural or Small Rural by the Colorado Department of Education. Any CASB member who meets these criteria is eligible to run for the Rural At-Large seat on the CASB Board of Directors regardless of what CASB region they are currently assigned. The Rural At-Large position will be elected for the first time at the 2022 CASB Annual Business meeting and will serve a 3-year term.

There are created 2 seats on the CASB Board of Directors in a position of At-Large. The At-Large position is eligible to be filled by any CASB member whose school district is not considered Rural or Small Rural by the Colorado Department of Education. Any CASB member who meets these criteria is eligible to run for the At-Large seat on the CASB Board of Directors regardless of what CASB region they are currently assigned. The At-Large position will be elected for the first time at the 2022 CASB Annual Business meeting and will serve a 2-year term. An additional At-Large position will be elected for the first time at the 2023 CASB Annual Business meeting and will serve a 2-year term.

The CASB Board of Directors will ultimately consist of 15 members – 1 member from each of the 12 CASB regions, 1 Rural At-Large member and 2 At-large members.

If at any time the CASB Board of Directors has an even number of members, the CASB Board President becomes a Non-Voting member of the CASB Board of Directors except in such instances where the President's vote is required to break a tie vote by the Board of Directors. All members of the CASB Board of Directors are eligible to serve two consecutive terms on the CASB Board of Directors.

Starting with the 2022 CASB Annual Business Meeting the CASB Board President and CASB Board President elect will be elected by the CASB membership in attendance at the Annual Business meeting from members of the CASB Board of Directors who have submitted their intent to run for either position. Elections will follow current CASB election policy. The CASB Board President will serve a term of 1 year. The President Elect of the CASB Board of Directors elected at the 2022 CASB Annual Business Meeting will serve as President of the CASB Board of Directors for 2024.

Starting with the 2023 CASB Annual Business meeting, and every year following, the CASB member delegates in attendance at the Annual Business meeting will elect the CASB Board President Elect from members of the CASB Board of Directors who have submitted their intent to run for this position. The President Elect of the CASB Board of Directors will serve as President of the Board of Directors the year following their election as President Elect of the CASB Board of Directors. All elections will follow the current CASB election procedures.

Rationale Statement:

The CASB Board of Directors as currently constituted can no longer effectively provide the leadership and governance necessary to support the locally elected Boards of Education who make up the CASB membership. The size and makeup of the CASB Board of Directors has become cumbersome and inefficient. Therefore, it is necessary for the CASB membership to call for the restructuring of the membership of the CASB Board of Directors and make related changes to CASB bylaws.

CASB Board of Directors

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

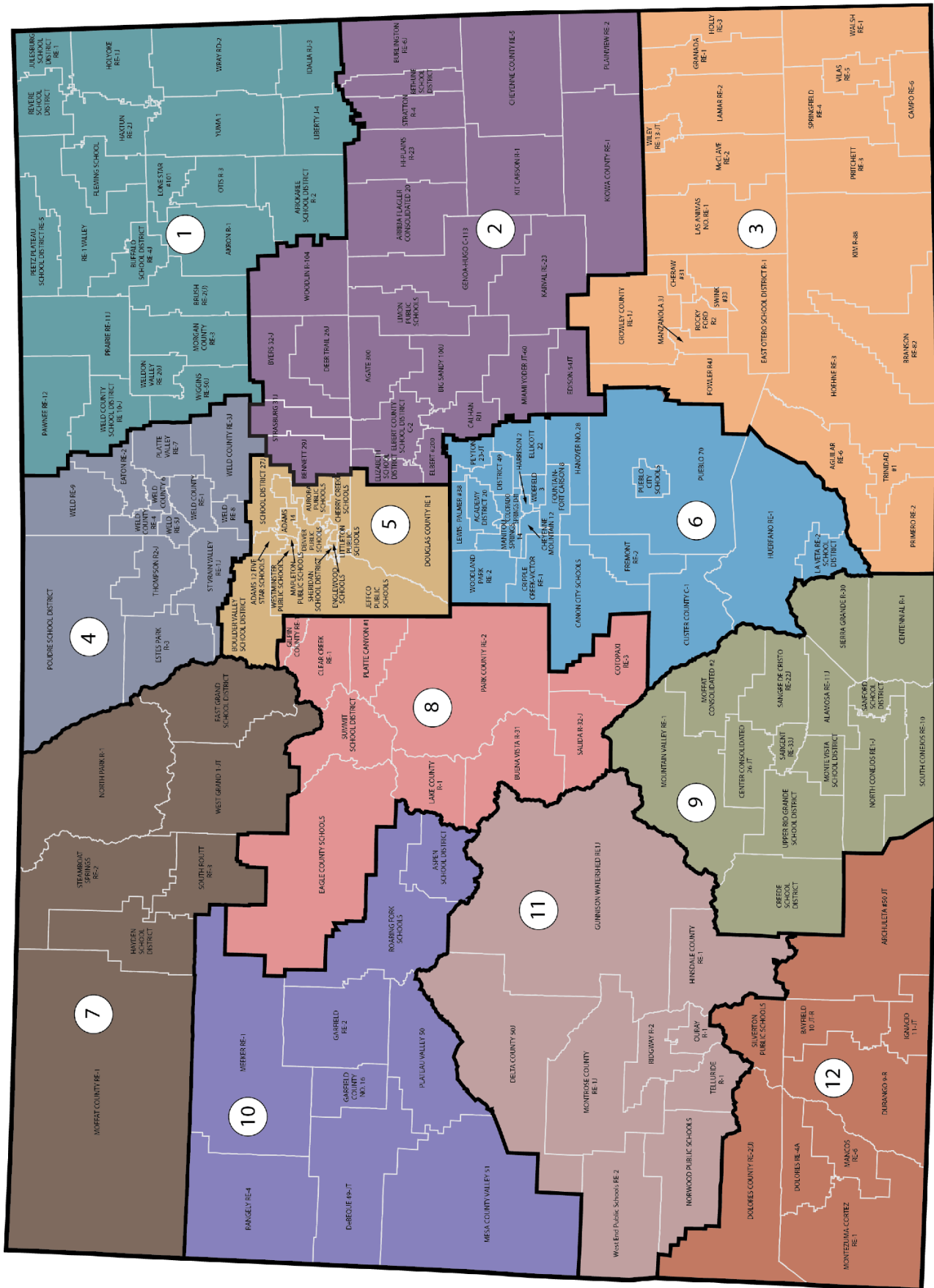
Region 4	Richard “Dick” Martyr, Ph.D. - PRESIDENT St. Vrain Valley RE-1J
Region 6	Barb Clementi - 2022-23 PRESIDENT-ELECT Pueblo School District 60
Region 3	John Wittler - IMMEDIATE PAST PRESIDENT Vilas RE-5
Director at Large	Kathleen “Kathy” Gebhardt - Director at Large/NSBA Director Boulder Valley School District
Region 6	Monica Furey Peloso Cheyenne Mountain 12
Region 8	Lisa Webster Summit School District
Large District	Carrie Olson, Ph. D. Denver Public Schools

DIRECTORS

Region 1	Nancy Hopper Morgan County RE-3	Region 7	Vacant
Region 2	Scott Mikita Calhan RJ-1	Region 9	Tina Eastman Moffat Consolidated #2
Region 4	Nate Donovan Poudre School District	Region 10	Vacant
Region 4	Deb Gustafson Weld County RE-3J	Region 11	Dan Burke Delta County 50J
Region 5	Caty Husbands Englewood Schools	Region 12	Sherri Wright Montezuma-Cortez RE-1
Region 5	Lindley McCrary Littleton Public Schools	LD *	Anne Egan Cherry Creek Schools
Region 5	Stacey Zis Boulder Valley School District	LD *	Anne Keke, Ph. D. Aurora Public Schools
Region 6	Carlos Gonzalez Widefield 3	LD *	Stephanie Schooley Jeffco Public Schools

LD* =Large District

DISTRICTS BY CASB REGION



REGION 1

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

REGION 2

Agate 300
Ariba-Flagler Consolidated 20
Bennett 29J
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
Elbert County School District C-2
Elizabeth Schod District
Genoa-Hugo C-113
Hi-Plains R-23
Karval RE-23
Kiowa County RE-1
Kit Carson R-1
Limon Public Schools
Miami Yoder JT-60
Plainview RE-2
Strasburg 31J
Stratton R-4
Woodlin R-104

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
East Otero Schod District R-1
Lamar RE-2
Las Animas No. Re-1
Manzanda 3J
McClave RE-2
Primerio 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

REGION 4

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

REGION 5

Adams 14
Boulder Valley Schod District
Englewood Schools
Littleton Public Schools
Mapleton Public Schools
School District 27J
Sheridan School District
Westminster Public Schods

REGION 6

Academy District 20
Cañon 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
District No. 49
Ellicott 22
Fountain-Fort Carson 8
Fremont RE-2
Hanover No. 28
Harrison 2
Huerfano Re-1
La Veta RE-2 Schod District
Lewis-Palmer #38
Manitou Springs 14
Peyton 23-Jt
Pueblo 70
Pueblo School District 60
Widefield 3
Woodland Park Re-2

REGION 7

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

REGION 8

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

LARGE DISTRICTS

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

REGION 9

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

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 Schools

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 Public Schods RE-2

REGION 12

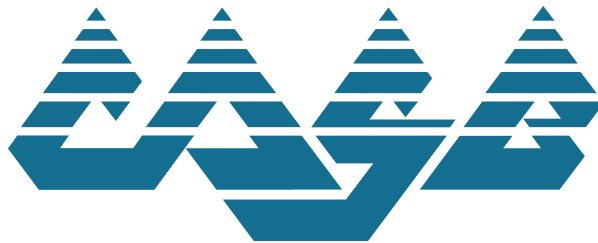
Archuleta #50 JT
Bayfield 10 Jt-R
Dolores County RE-2(J)
Dolores RE-4A
Durango 9-R
Ignacio 11-JT
Mancos Re-6
Montezuma-Cortez RE-1
Silverton Public Schools

Mission Statement

Advancing excellence in public education and equity for each and every student through effective leadership by the collective action of 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

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