



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

Saturday, October 20, 2018

8:30 a.m. – Noon

Cheyenne Mountain Resort  
Colorado Springs, CO

Thank you to our sponsor Ehlers!



**EHLERS**  
LEADERS IN PUBLIC FINANCE



Colorado Association of School Boards  
CASB.org





Colorado Association of  
School Boards

---

Dear CASB Member,

I know that those of you who attended our 2017 Delegate Assembly appreciated the leaner, more compact Resolution Book. As we noted at the time, the streamlining of the Resolution Book was directed by your CASB Board of Directors to make the Resolution Book and our work at the Delegate Assembly more productive.

As you know, only the standing resolutions “roll over” from year to year. The standing resolutions highlight the foundational elements of the CASB legislative platform. Having the CASB membership submit new legislative resolutions every year ensures that resolutions reflect the current issues and concerns of Colorado boards of education.

This year, we have had districts submit new resolutions that you will find in the book. I know that we will have vigorous debate and discussion on all of the resolutions. CASB delegates are excellent practitioners of representative democracy each year and I am always impressed by the thoughtful and respectful dialogue which occurs at our Delegate Assembly.

Thank you for your active participation in the 2018 Delegate Assembly and your commitment to serving students through your local board work.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Paul W. Reich'.

Paul W. Reich  
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

---

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 38-39). 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

# Table of Contents

---

<b>2018 CASB Legislative Resolutions Committee .....</b>	<b>i</b>
<b>2018 Delegate Assembly Agenda .....</b>	<b>ii</b>
<b>Proposed Rules of Procedure.....</b>	<b>iii</b>
<b>Sample Amendment Form.....</b>	<b>iv</b>
<b>Resolutions</b>	
Standing Resolutions.....	1-2
2019 Legislative Session Resolutions .....	3-36
<b>CASB Board of Directors .....</b>	<b>37</b>
<b>CASB Regions Map and Districts .....</b>	<b>38-39</b>



## 2018 CASB Legislative Resolutions Committee

---

Chair: Doug Lidiak	Weld County 6		
Kyla Armstrong-Romero	Aurora Public Schools	Ryan McCoy	Westminster Public Schools
Jo Ann Baxter	Moffat County RE-1	Mike McGinley	East Grand School District
Yvonne Chapman	Ignacio 11-Jt	Clint Mitchell	Calhan RJ1
Daniele Hillyer	Bayfield 10 Jt-R	Laura Mitchell	Adams 12 Five Star Schools
Pam Howard	Thompson R2-J	Kelly Perez	Littleton Public Schools
Beth Huber	Woodland Park Re-2	Jaye Sudar	Huerfano Re-1
Cathy Kipp	Poudre R-1	Tim Taplin	Ridgway R-2
Tessa Kirchner	Eagle County Schools	Arlan Van Ry	Alamosa Re-11J
Monty Lee	Custer County C-1	Lisa Webster	Summit School District
Jennifer Lieber	Weld RE-4		

### Ex-Officio

Paul Reich	<i>CASB Board President</i>	Telluride R-1
Anne Guettler	<i>FRN Chair</i>	Garfield Re-2

### Friends of Legislative Resolutions Committee

Dale McCall	Colorado BOCES Association
Michelle Murphy	Colorado Rural Schools Alliance

### Colorado Council of School Board Attorneys

Kathleen Gebhardt	Boulder Valley School District
Adele Reester	Lyons Gaddis Kahn Hall Jeffers Dworak & Grant, P.C.
Toni Wehman	Denver Public Schools
Cindy Dude	Anderson, Dude & Lebel, P.C.

### CASB Legislative Contacts

Matt Cook	CASB Director of Public Policy & Advocacy
Jenna Zerylnick	CASB Legal Counsel

## Delegate Assembly Agenda

---

- 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

---

*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 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 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.



*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

---

## Local Governance

- SR1** 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.
  
- SR2** 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.
  
- SR3** 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

- 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.
  
- 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.

## **Student Academic Growth and Achievement**

- SR7** 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.
  
- SR8** 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.
  
- SR9** 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.

# Local Governance

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

**Resolution #1**

**Forwarded with recommendation by the Legislative Resolutions Committee**

**Resolution: Employee Negotiations**

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 Statement:***

*The intent of Proposition 104 was to require employee negotiations to be held in public. Poudre School District has conducted negotiations in public for many years. 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 an unintended consequence of the way Proposition 104 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 will make the negotiation process more fair for school boards and school districts.*

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

**Resolution #2**

**Forwarded with recommendation by the Legislative Resolutions Committee**

**Resolution: Restoration of Governmental Immunity**

CASB supports repeal of the Claire Davis School Safety Act.

***Rationale Statement:***

*Removing governmental immunity from school districts and holding them responsible for any school shooting or similar disaster not only increases school districts’ insurance and other costs but could have a devastating financial impact upon a school district and consequently negatively impact all of its students. There are no standards to determine what constitutes “reasonably foreseeable harm.”*

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

**Resolution #3**

**Forwarded with recommendation by the Legislative Resolutions Committee**

**Resolution: Eliminate State Mandated High School Social Studies Exam**

CASB supports elimination of the state required high school social studies exam.

***Rationale Statement:***

*The Colorado Academic Standards for Social Studies already require teaching the following content areas in high school: history, civics, economics and geography. Students derive no benefit from taking the state mandated exam and are not motivated to take it. The time could be better utilized teaching content in our schools. There is not a good time to offer this exam in high school. Offering the exam too early means students have not yet covered the course material. Waiting until all students have covered the material means the students are older and generally more inclined to opt out.*

**Submitted by – Legislative Resolutions Committee**

**Resolution #4**

**Forwarded with recommendation by the Legislative Resolutions Committee**

**Resolution: Review of Colorado Education Programs**

CASB urges the Colorado General Assembly, the Colorado Department of Education and the Colorado State Board of Education to support legislation that requires review and assessment of the effectiveness of existing K-12 education laws and programs to determine whether the laws and programs should be continued, revised, or rescinded. The scope of this review should include the effectiveness of the program, associated costs of the program and ultimately whether the program has advanced the educational outcomes of Colorado students.

***Rationale Statement:***

*The state of Colorado spends approximately \$6.5 billion on behalf of Colorado K-12 public school students. With such a large investment in successful outcomes for Colorado students it stands to reason that the programs provided in Colorado statutes for the education of students periodically be reviewed. This review should include data on the following items:*

- *The overall cost to implement and administer the program.*
- *Do program costs align with the proposed cost outlined in the enabling legislation?*
- *Do the academic results of the program align to great academic achievement for Colorado K-12 students?*
- *Are the rules, regulations and reporting required by the state to implement the program redundant, onerous or burdensome to Colorado school districts?*

*An objective and impartial review of Colorado education programs would benefit legislators, school districts, educators and parents. Equipping these individuals with the knowledge to determine the benefits and drawbacks of programs would allow for increased resources assigned to programs that work, and reduction or removal of programs that have not accomplished their intended goals.*



**Submitted by – Legislative Resolutions Committee**

**Resolution #5**

**Forwarded with recommendation by the Legislative Resolutions Committee**

**Resolution: Enhanced oversight of Colorado K-12 Multi-District Online education**

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 Statement:***

*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 – District No. 49**

**Resolution #6**

**Resolution:**

CASB urges the United States Congress to amend the Drug Free Schools and Communities Act to include an exception for the administration of non-psychoactive cannabinoid oils to students on school grounds under medical supervision when recommended by a treating physician.

***Rationale Statement***

*Students with significant medical needs are migrating to Colorado to pursue treatment with non-psychoactive cannabinoid oil for intractable medical conditions such as Dravet's syndrome. HB 16-1373 allows a primary caregiver to possess and administer nonsmokeable medical marijuana to a student on school grounds, upon a school bus, or at a school sponsored event. HB 18-1286 allows school personnel to administer nonsmokeable medical marijuana to students whose parents have given permission. Both bills contain additional requirements and limitations regarding administration of medical marijuana to students. Providing an exception in federal law would allow schools to apply the same constraints used for the administration of all other medications during the school day which would increase overall student safety.*

**Submitted by – Adams 12 Five Star Schools**

**Resolution #7**

**Resolution:**

CASB supports a change in existing law to provide that new oil and gas operations should be placed no closer than 1,000 feet from school outdoor activity areas. The local board of education should have control over whether to designate certain parts of its school properties as school outdoor activity areas.

***Rationale Statement:***

*When siting new oil and gas wells, the state Oil and Gas Conservation Commission’s current rules and policy give a 1,000-foot setback around school buildings but fail to take into consideration school property heavily used by students and staff: playgrounds, future modular classrooms, designated outdoor classrooms, outdoor physical education space, designated outdoor lunch areas, and other permanent outdoor activity areas heavily used by students and staff. Colorado’s rapidly growing population and increased oil and gas development indicates that more wells will be drilled near schools. This approach supports local control and permits local boards of education to exercise discretion in how to protect the health and safety of their students, staff, and community members when on school property.*

**Submitted by – Summit School District**

**Resolution #8**

**Forwarded with recommendation by the Legislative Resolutions Committee**

**Resolution:**

CASB encourages the Colorado General Assembly to eliminate portions of Colorado’s Student Data Transparency and Security Act that are unduly burdensome and impractical for school districts and supporting organizations to implement.

***Rationale Statement:***

*The Student Data Transparency and Security Act was passed in the 2016 legislative session. Since then, strenuous mandates were required of school districts and supporting organizations with respect to data privacy. While security of personal data is of utmost importance, the statute goes beyond protecting privacy and limits the responsible use of instructional technology by imposing standards that go beyond the privacy focus. Examples may include applications which might only be used once in a classroom setting to emphasize a point or provide a relevant example related to course material. Also, many districts, where privacy concerns have not arisen, will be required to implement protections that will limit access to current relevant teaching tools and instructional technology to address issues where no harm has been demonstrated. Last, we recommend moving away from a focus of analysis of contracts to the excessive level of meta data and click bait. Focus on training employees instead of lists would be a much more meaningful use of time, a much more practical way to make a difference/change, and would result in having less fall through the cracks.*

**Submitted by – Summit School District**

**Resolution #9**

**Resolution**

CASB urges the Colorado General Assembly to develop legislation that prohibits use of cell phones (both voice and text) in school zones unless in a legally parked vehicle or not in a vehicle (persons on foot in safe pedestrian areas).

***Rationale Statement:***

*Precedent for this type of cell phone use has been accomplished across the state of Colorado (e.g., Steamboat Springs Schools) and in other states (e.g., Tennessee and Texas).*

*“The inattentiveness caused by cell phones while driving is staggering. Studies show that the use of cell phones while driving is as dangerous as driving after consuming four alcoholic beverages. In addition, cell phone use while driving is four times more likely to cause an accident than drivers not using their cell phones. The second highest cause of accidents in 2009 was inattentive driving, following speeding. 4,691 accidents in 2008 were attributed to inattentive driving; this category includes talking on cell phones.”*  
*(<https://aliveat25.us/content/view/35/>)*

*Currently the only Colorado statute addressing school zone vehicle use is C.R.S. § 42-4-615, which speaks to moving traffic violations. “With respect to cell phone usage, House Bill 09-1094 (effective December 1, 2009) imposed new statutory restrictions regarding the use of a cellular phone device while operating a motor vehicle. For drivers 18 years of age and older, wireless telephones may not be used for text messaging or other similar forms of manual data entry or transmission. Drivers under 18 years of age may not use wireless telephones for any purpose.”*

*Also, “during certain emergencies, Colorado law allows the use of cell phones while operating a vehicle. You may use a wireless telephone on the road in the following situations:*

- You have reason to fear for your life or safety.*
- You witness a criminal act or believe one may occur.*
- To report a fire, traffic accident, road hazards, and medical or hazardous materials.*
- To report a person driving in a reckless, careless or unsafe manner.”*
- Or any other situation requiring first responder support*

*Enforcement may be a challenge (dependent on town/municipal law enforcement partnerships with districts), but good signage and an awareness campaign with the parents/community focused on safety would be helpful.*

**Submitted by – Primero RE-2**

**Resolution #10**

**Resolution:**

The Colorado Department of Education (CDE) should establish an office, with the directive and funding, to support the recruitment and hiring of teachers in small, rural school districts within the state. The current process of referring prospective teaching candidates to “[Teachers-Teachers.com](#)” may be cost-effective for the individual, but is often prohibitive for LEA’s due to budgetary constraints, disproportional concentration of teachers in specific regions of the state, and a general lack of exposure for the communities in greatest need of new professionals to the market place. The advent of job hiring sites like “Glassdoor”, [Indeed.com](#)”, “ZipRecruiter”, and others has been beneficial to the cause, however, a direct liaison between job seekers and the locations that need them the most is the next logical progression. Many administrators feel this connection should be augmented by CDE and its resource capability.

***Rationale:***

*A great teacher shortage is upon us. Hiring qualified and competent staff is an increasingly difficult task. The Colorado Department of Education has allocated numerous resources in establishing assistance to individual professionals seeking employment within the state, as well as licensing opportunities and contacts for those wishing to join the teaching ranks in Colorado. College programs, grants and other incentives exist to implement the process of developing teachers for the workforce. Unfortunately, these actions alone are not stemming the tide of teacher shortages within the small, rural districts themselves. With a strengthening economy and more lucrative options for professionals coming out of college, the teaching field will always lag competitively under the current pay structure inherent to the system. Most licensed professionals routinely seek out opportunities only in the saturated communities in the Denver-Metro Area and along the Front Range in general. CDE could be a driving force in partnering with remote schools in helping to fulfill the current, and future, employment needs, by creating an office with established mandates to tackle this challenge. Of the numerous disadvantages small, rural school districts face, the disparity in attracting and retaining professional staff may be the most severe. The state government agency tasked with all things “educational” could, and should, do more in this effort.*

**Submitted by – Ridgway R-2**

**Resolution #11**

**Forwarded with recommendation by the Legislative Resolutions Committee**

**Resolution:**

CASB supports revising SB 191 teacher evaluation requirements to allow for evaluating non-probationary teachers in alternating years.

***Rationale:***

*Current requirements are too onerous for school districts and do not provide value for the effort expended. Reviewing non-probationary teachers every other year will provide clear progress reviews and tracking of skills, effectiveness, etc. in a productive fashion.*

# Finance



**Submitted by – Poudre School District**

**Resolution #12**

**Forwarded with recommendation by the Legislative Resolutions Committee**

**Resolution: School Funding**

The CASB recognizes that a structural change is needed in how the State funds K-12 education and other critical state and local programs. This structural change includes addressing the negative impacts of constitutional provisions like TABOR and Gallagher, which have put significant strain on the state budget. This has caused the Colorado General Assembly to subject K-12 education to significant budget cuts through the mechanism formerly known as the “negative factor.” Such budget cuts are contrary to the voters’ intent in passing Amendment 23, which called for the State to sustain K-12 education funding at a level equal to the growth in inflation plus enrollment. These budget cuts also significantly threaten the ability for K-12 educators to provide every Colorado child with a thorough and uniform education.

We therefore support actively advocating for the adoption of policies and legislation to provide the Colorado General Assembly with greater flexibility in setting the state budget.

Specifically, we support policies that address the structural imbalance within the state budget created by the current constraints of our state constitution.

***Rationale Statement:***

*Despite an improvement in Colorado’s economy, the state budget is still facing shortfalls due to the constraints of TABOR and Gallagher. Any policies that ease the strain on the state budget and allow Colorado to invest more money into K-12 education would benefit Poudre School District and all school districts across the state. 2018 State & Federal Advocacy Agenda Updated February 2018.*

**Submitted by – District No. 49 and Poudre School District’s Board of Education**

**Resolution #13**

**Forwarded with recommendation by the Legislative Resolutions Committee**

**Resolution: IDEA Funding**

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

***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 – RE-1 Valley**

**Resolution #14**

**Resolution:**

CASB encourages the General Assembly and the Colorado Department of Education to revise the student enrollment count system from one count day to two count dates with 10-day count windows, the first on October 1 and the second on February 15, and for per pupil funding to follow student enrollment.

***Rationale Statement:***

*The RE-1 Valley School Board believes that adding an additional count date in the spring would make it easier to plan for beginning of fiscal year budgets. This would also allow student funding to follow the student if he/she moves mid-year. For many rural and/or smaller districts, especially those with a high population of special needs students, the migration of students from one district to another throughout the year can put undo strain on already nominal budgets.*

**Submitted by – District No. 49**

**Resolution #15**

**Resolution:**

CASB supports legislation requiring the Colorado Department of Education to collaborate with district or charter school boards of education and superintendents (as well as their professional associations, CASE and CASB respectively), to develop a system for counting student enrollment that is more equitable than the current single-day “October-count” model.

***Rationale Statement:***

*Adding a second enrollment count day in February would allow districts to make mid-term adjustments to aid when 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 which may require 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 – School District 27J’s Board of Education**

**Resolution #16**

**Resolution: CSI Schools and MLO Funds**

CASB recognizes that a structural financial change is needed as it pertains to schools that choose to be chartered under the Colorado Charter School Institute (CSI). CASB encourages changes in state law which would: (1) provide CSI schools the total per pupil funding amount based on each student’s district of residency with no funds from local mill levy overrides; and (2) require CSI schools seeking a mill levy override to do so through a statewide initiative.

***Rationale Statement:***

*Schools under this designation have chosen to emancipate themselves from the financial oversight, public involvement, and control of the school district in which they establish their school. CSI is considered a state level organization and should collect taxes as such, not from the district taxpayers from whom they chose to be emancipated.*

**Submitted by – Del Norte C-7**

**Resolution #17**

**Forwarded with recommendation by the Legislative Resolutions Committee**

**Resolution: Funding for recycling of electronic equipment**

CASB urges the Colorado General Assembly, the Congress of the United States and the Colorado Department of Education to pursue funding to assist Colorado school districts with funds/programs to defray the costs associated with recycling of electronic equipment.

***Rationale Statement:***

*The use of technology increasingly plays an ever more important role in K-12 education. At the same time the pace of technological advancement in personal devices – desktop computers, laptop computers and tablets, etc. – has resulted in a reduced life span of these devices. The results of these advancements often leave Colorado school districts with the difficult task of using already scarce funds to pay for the recycling of these devices.*

*Colorado is recognized nationally for its recycling efforts and a state-wide program to recycle educational technology would benefit all Coloradoans and allow Colorado school boards to focus their limited funds on classroom instruction.*

**Submitted by – District No. 49**

**Resolution #18**

**Resolution:**

CASB supports changes in state law to reallocate revenue from marijuana retail sales to school districts for high needs special education students.

***Rationale Statement***

*Most of the marijuana taxes collected go into the state general fund. Districts must pay a disproportionate share of special needs education expenses for students using cannabinoid products, which can wreak havoc with their budgets. Increasing funding for all students who receive special education services directly impacts those who are directly affected by the sale of these products.*

**Submitted by – Cañon City Schools**

**Resolution #19**

**Resolution:**

CASB will advocate, upon the approval of Amendment 73 by Colorado voters, for the first 6 months of tax collections (which fall outside of the first education finance year) to be invested in the Building Excellent Schools Today (BEST) program to support desperately needed school capital construction projects as the BEST board determines necessary.

***Rationale:***

*If passed, Amendment 73 will result in approximately 6 months of tax revenues that are in excess of the amount needed to fund Amendment 73.*

*Based on recent BEST application and grant award history, the need to continue investing in school capital construction on a larger scale clearly exists. For example, in 2017 more than \$630 million dollars in competitive project grant applications were submitted, netting only \$193 million total in grant awards. In 2018 more than \$882 million dollars in competitive project grant applications were submitted, netting only \$275 million in capital construction grant support awarded to schools. It is clear that many districts continue to occupy deteriorating and unsafe buildings. Without support from BEST, students in these schools will continue to attend classes in buildings that are unsafe and, in many cases, hazardous to student and staff health. This remains a major issue for many schools and districts in Colorado, through no fault of their own, but as a result of tax inequities, which the intent of Amendment 73 is designed to remediate.*



**Submitted by – Cañon City Schools**

**Resolution #20**

**Forwarded with recommendation by the Legislative Resolutions Committee**

**Resolution:**

CASB will advocate for changes in state law to require that a minimum of an additional \$5 million per year be allocated during each of the next ten budget years, from marijuana excise tax collections or other streams of revenue that may become available, to allow the Building Excellent Schools Today (BEST) program to continue multi-year financing of large-scale capital facilities improvement projects for schools and districts in dire need, thereby allowing the BEST program to continue awarding multi-year financed projects until current Certificates of Participation (COP) payments are made in full and such funds become available to continue the financing of projects.

***Rationale Statement:***

*Based on recent BEST application and grant award history, it's clear the need to fund large-scale capital improvement projects will continue long into the future. In 2017, more than \$630 million dollars in competitive project grants were submitted to the Colorado Department of Education Capital Construction Program. These requests netted only \$193 million total in capital construction grant awards, of which \$123 million were COP projects. In 2018, more than \$882 million dollars in competitive project grants were submitted to the Colorado Department of Education Capital Construction Program. These requests netted only \$275 million in capital construction grant support, of which \$190 million were COP projects. If nothing is done to continue the ability of the BEST program to leverage dollars through COP sales, hundreds of millions of dollars in capital improvement needs will go unmet for the next 10 years.*

*The BEST program was created, in large part, on the indisputable fact that many school districts in Colorado do not have a sufficient property tax base to renovate or build new schools. Despite the creation of the program, this fact has not changed. Numerous districts continue to occupy deteriorating and unsafe buildings. Without COP support from BEST, students will continue to attend classes in buildings that are unsafe and, in many cases, hazardous to student and staff health.*

*Additionally, with more states legalizing recreational marijuana, the federal government making it clear they have no intention to intervene on this front, and the state legislature sweeping additional marijuana excise tax into the BEST program, there is no reason marijuana tax dollars shouldn't be used to enter into long-term lease-purchase pay-off agreements to leverage construction dollars immediately. With construction costs escalating at a rate far greater than education funding is growing, it will only become more and more difficult for school districts to provide required matching funds for capital construction grants, resulting in less bang for our buck.*

**Submitted by – Cañon City Schools**

**Resolution #21**

**Resolution:**

The Colorado Association of School Boards advocates the Building Excellent Schools Today program be given authority to spend down all reserves in excess of their one-year requirement.

***Rationale Statement:***

*The Building Excellent Schools Today program is currently sitting on more than \$300 million in reserves and has been limited by the state government in its ability to invest these dollars in school construction and repair.*

*Based on recent BEST application and grant award history, there is clearly a need to continue investing in school capital construction on a larger scale. In 2017 more than \$630 million dollars in competitive project grants were submitted to the Colorado Department of Education Capital Construction Program. These requests netted only \$193 million total in capital construction grant awards. In 2018 more than \$882 million dollars in competitive project grants were submitted to the Colorado Department of Education Capital Construction Program. These requests netted only \$275 million in capital construction grant support. It is clear that many districts continue to occupy deteriorating and unsafe buildings. Without support from BEST, students in these schools will continue to attend classes in buildings that are unsafe and, in many cases, hazardous to student and staff health.*

**Submitted by – Summit School District**

**Resolution #22**

**Forwarded with recommendation by the Legislative Resolutions Committee**

**Resolution:**

CASB encourages the Colorado General Assembly to continue to fund and expand social-emotional health supports (preventative and reactive) within Colorado, specifically for P-12 school-age youth.

***Rationale Statement:***

*Communities continue to see increased suicide rates and mental/behavioral health issues in our student populations which surpass our capacity to treat all students in need and to train all personnel to the level needed for initial response actions and follow-up on response actions. The United Health Foundation 2015 Annual Report, ranks Colorado at 35-43 out of 50 states (70-86 percentile) in terms of suicide, drug and alcohol-related deaths, and alcohol/drug use in the nation. Focus needs to be on our youth to provide social and emotional supports (i.e., grit, resilience, coping, good judgement, etc.). Development of these character traits better prepares students for the challenges in our quickly changing and economically growing environment. An example would be signs of suicide training for all school staff that are in direct contact with students.*

**Submitted by – Summit School District**

**Resolution #23**

**Forwarded with recommendation by the Legislative Resolutions Committee**

**Resolution:**

Pending November 2018 election results of Amendment 73, CASB encourages the Colorado General Assembly to continue the additional funding of rural schools that was approved in SB 17-267, titled the “Sustainability of Rural Colorado.”

***Rationale Statement:***

*With the reclassification of Hospital Provider Fee and commensurate lift of oppressive TABOR caps, the one-time funding for rural schools should be continued in coming years. Rural schools often do not have the enrollment to take advantage of economies of scale with respect to staffing and programs. The one-time funding made available through the 2017 and 2018 legislation should continue in the coming years to fund rural school needs.*

**Submitted by – Summit School District**

**Resolution #24**

**Forwarded with recommendation by the Legislative Resolutions Committee**

**Resolution:**

CASB urges the Colorado General Assembly to continue to fund educator preparation programs as well as educator recruitment and retention programs in order to reduce and eventually eliminate current and future educator shortages.

***Rationale Statement:***

*Colorado faces a massive teacher shortage. As many as 3,000 teaching jobs across Colorado are unfilled, and rural areas are being hit especially hard. Some teaching slots in math, science and foreign languages have been empty for years. When the supply of teachers is low, the solution is often to increase wages but this is difficult in school districts where voters refuse to pass tax increases. Since 2010, there has been a nearly 25 percent drop in graduates from teacher preparation programs, according to the CDHE. Enrollment is also declining in those programs, about 23 percent over the last six years. In addition, about one-third of all teachers are either at retirement age or will be within the next two to three years. A waiver of tuition fees would encourage more talented high school students to consider a career in education.*

**Submitted by – Summit School District**

**Resolution #25**

**Resolution:**

CASB urges the Colorado General Assembly and Colorado Department of Education to fund grants for districts to support the extra expense of seat belts on school buses.

***Rationale Statement:***

*According to the National Highway Transportation Association (NHTA), the school bus is the safest vehicle on the road with less than 1% of all traffic fatalities nationwide. School buses are the most regulated vehicles on the road by design and also by state law. There are many arguments against the use of seat belts on school buses, however the NHTA acknowledges that riders are better off restrained than unrestrained if the bus rolls over, crashes into another object, or stops suddenly. However, many school districts are considering requiring seat belts in school buses to increase the safety of students. Seat belts would prevent students from being tossed about in the event of an accident, and they would also keep students in their seats for the entire ride on the bus, thus decreasing the chance of them moving about during the ride and distracting the bus driver.*

# Student Academic Growth and Achievement

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

**Resolution #26**

**Forwarded with recommendation by the Legislative Resolutions Committee**

**Resolution: Blended Learning**

CASB supports modernizing the seat time requirements for student funding to allow for a more streamlined approach for funding of blended learning (learning which takes place both in class and online).

***Rationale Statement:***

*Blended learning – a combination of in-class and online learning allowing students access to education in less traditional ways – has proven highly successful. Unfortunately, schools must require a lot of “busy” work to prove the students are putting in required “seat time.” It is time to modernize these requirements with methods more compatible with existing technology for measuring and reporting attendance and work time.*



**Submitted by – School District 27J’s Board of Education**

**Resolution #27**

**Resolution: Accountability Performance Scoring**

CASB recognizes that a structural change is needed in Colorado’s accountability performance scoring system. The structural change includes moving away from performance scoring that uses “percentile” or “curve” base cut points in producing the final assessments of schools and school districts. CASB supports a structural change to a straight “percentage” based scoring that enables all schools to have a chance to attain and maintain once a district reaches its scoring goals.

***Rationale Statement:***

*When using “percentile” or “curve” based cut points some schools and districts will automatically fail no matter how high they score. Some schools are already feeling this penalty when it pertains to growth scores. Some schools are at the upper scores and growth cannot go higher but only be maintained. Other schools and districts struggle to focus their resources because the line or bar keeps getting moved. Switching to a standard and fixed “percentage” based system will help districts and the community better understand their school district’s performance score and how they can move forward in performance.*

**Submitted by – Summit School District**

**Resolution #28**

**Resolution:**

CASB urges the Colorado General Assembly, via modifying state statute, to allow the State Board of Education to revise School Performance Frameworks (SPFs) to provide equity statewide for homogeneous and non-homogeneous student populations.

***Rationale Statement:***

*The latest SPF is biased towards homogeneous student populations. Populations with at-risk, English Learner, Free and Reduced Lunch students can be penalized or rewarded up to four (4) times per student which greatly impacts ratings. The growth weighting should also be re-assessed. While achievement provides a snapshot in time, growth “shows a deeper story of a student’s progress over time -- not simply where they are now. This means that, despite scoring [above]/below standard, students can show progress and be recognized for their achievement.” (WY DOE)*

*Last, matriculation currently only assesses enrollment into career and technical education programs, etc. in the school year immediately following graduation. Post-secondary success should include acceptance because students who graduate with the aptitude for continued education may not have access or means to attend/complete a program (e.g., students who cannot afford post-secondary expenses and must begin careers will be penalized even if students are academically prepared) creating economic discrepancies. These issues reside with legislation in statute and with State Board of Education/Colorado Department of Education (CDE) in directives (possibly addressed only with CDE within the current statutory framework). If CDE doesn’t have the flexibility to address this issue within the confines of current statute, we recommend the law be changed so that matriculation is based on “acceptance into post-secondary” as opposed to officially enrolling. Schools cannot impact life experiences of what happens beyond graduation, but they can pave the way and ensure all students have the option.*

**Submitted by – Summit School District**

**Resolution #29**

**Forwarded with recommendation by the Legislative Resolutions Committee**

**Resolution:**

CASB encourages revisions in state law and rules to allow the Colorado Department of Education (CDE) flexibility to adjust current timelines for Academic Standard Review. Currently, all 10 content areas are updated in one year, followed by a two-year implementation period; for a total of six years for the entire cycle.

***Rationale Statement:***

*Rural school districts generally do not have the resources to review all 10 content areas in a single year. A staggered timeline which strategically matches to periodic content updates would help smaller districts handle the workload. A staggered timeline for review of all 10 content areas would also help teachers transition to any new requirements and allow for appropriate professional development which would reduce the stress of implementing these changes. Ref: SB 08-212, Colorado's Achievement Plan for Kids.*

**Submitted by – Ridgway R-2**

**Resolution #30**

**Resolution:**

CASB believes that it is imperative the State of Colorado officially recognize dyslexia as a disability, fund support for students with this disability and specify early screening and intervention which requires one-on-one and special training.

***Rationale:***

*Dyslexia is the leading cause of reading disabilities systemically, but we don't diagnose dyslexia as a school district in the State of Colorado, instead we accept kids that have "reading disabilities." It is easy to get a student identified with an IEP for an "SLD," Specific Learning Disability. Colorado has "SRD," Significantly Reading Deficient, and we write READ plans for them, kindergarten through third-grade, and then they become a cohort group in our programs. Basically, we skirt the issue, and we don't address it. They don't give us the skills to address a significant reading disability because Colorado doesn't officially acknowledge dyslexia as a disability.*

*There's an educational diagnosis for dyslexia and a medical diagnosis for dyslexia. So we should, as a school district, and truly a state, acknowledge that. We would have to adopt an educational diagnosis of dyslexia and then do universal screenings that can occur in first grade, because that's where you would need to catch these kids. We can do screenings for ADHD, we do screenings for autism, we do screenings for all these things. We should be doing screenings and providing targeted support for students with dyslexia as well.*

**Submitted by – Ridgway R-2**

**Resolution #31**

**Resolution:**

CASB supports statewide requirements for Computer Science courses at the high school level.

**Rationale:**

*Computer science skills are a vital element in many careers today. More than just computer literacy, computer science provides key tools to prepare students to innovate and create the new technologies that will drive local and national economies.*

*Computer science courses can tap into students' interest in technology. Other teachers can build on these skills, allowing students to design technical solutions in science, math, social studies, the arts and literacy. This can bring more relevance to these courses, potentially improving their engagement and achievement in these areas.*

*The legislature should provide a road map toward a requirement to offer a computer science course in each high school.*

*Direct CDE to provide a standard for these courses. Idaho has used the K–12 Computer Science Framework as a resource for this.*

*Computer science should be accepted as a Math or Science credit toward graduation.*

# CASB Board of Directors

---

## EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Region 11 <b>Paul Reich</b> PRESIDENT Telluride R-1	LD * & Region 4	<b>Richard “Dick” Martyr, Ph.D.</b> St. Vrain Valley RE-1J
Region 5 <b>Kathleen “Kathy” Gebhardt</b> PRESIDENT ELECT Boulder Valley School District	Region 6	<b>Monica Peloso</b> Cheyenne Mountain 12
Region 5 <b>Carrie Warren-Gully</b> IMMEDIATE PAST PRESIDENT Littleton Public Schools	LD *  Region 4	<b>Kathy Plomer</b> Adams 12 Five Star Schools  <b>Nancy Sarchet</b> Weld County RE-1

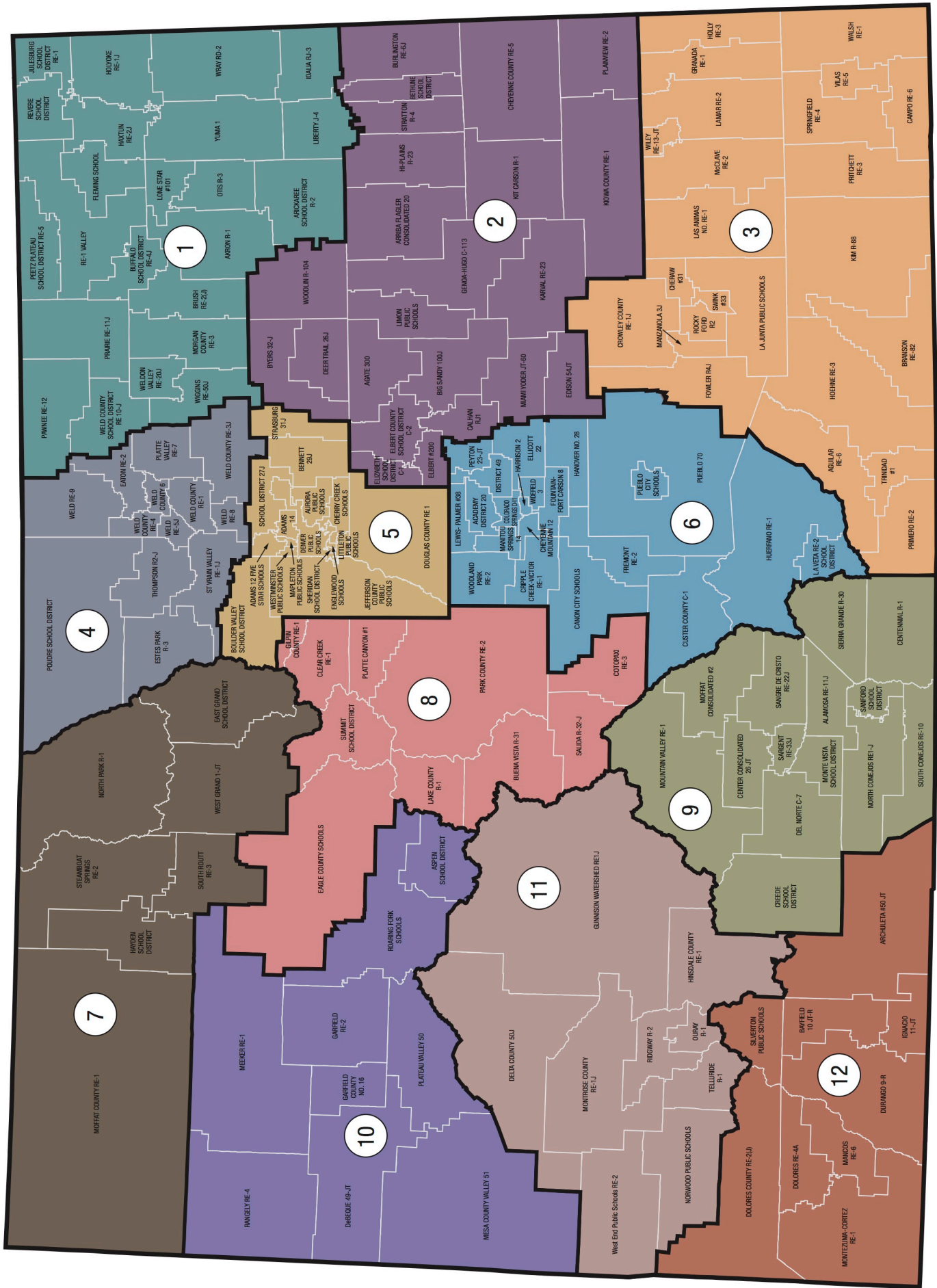
---

## DIRECTORS

Region 1 <b>Christi Herrick</b> Liberty J-4	Region 7	<b>Jo Ann Baxter, Ph.D.</b> Moffat County RE-1
Region 2 <b>Wendy Pottorff</b> Limon Public Schools	Region 8	<b>Tessa Kirchner</b> Eagle County Schools
Region 3 <b>John Wittler</b> Vilas RE-5	Region 9	<b>Arlan Van Ry</b> Alamosa Re-11J
Region 4 <b>Cathy Kipp</b> Poudre School District	Region 10	<b>Anne Guettler</b> Garfield Re-2
Region 4 <b>Doug Lidiak</b> Weld County 6	Region 12	<b>Casey McClellan</b> Dolores RE-4A
Region 5 <b>Ryan McCoy</b> Westminster Public Schools	LD *	<b>Karen Fisher</b> Cherry Creek Schools
Region 6 <b>Tracey Johnson</b> Academy District 20	LD *	<b>Amanda Stevens</b> Jefferson County Public Schools
Region 6 <b>Jaye Sudar</b> Huerfano Re-1		

LD\* =Large District

# DISTRICTS BY CASB REGION



# CASB Districts by Region

1

## **REGION 1**

Akron R-1  
 Arickaree School 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 School District  
 Weldon Valley RE-20J  
 Weld County School District RE 10-J  
 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 County School District C-2  
 Elbert #200  
 Elizabeth School District C-1  
 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  
 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 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

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  
 District No. 49  
 Ellicott 22  
 Fountain-Fort Carson 8  
 Fremont RE-2  
 Hanover No. 28  
 Harrison 2  
 Huerfano Re-1  
 La Veta RE-2 School District  
 Lewis-Palmer #38  
 Manitou Springs 14  
 Peyton 23-Jt  
 Pueblo 70  
 Pueblo City Schools  
 Widefield 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 School District

## **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 Schools

11

## **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 Schools 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







## **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

2253 S. Oneida Street, Suite 300  
Denver, Colorado 80224  
303-832-1000 800-530-8430  
CASB.org

Connect with CASB!  
[www.facebook.com/ColoSchoolBoards](http://www.facebook.com/ColoSchoolBoards)  
[@CASBConnect](https://www.instagram.com/CASBConnect)