

**Adams 12 Five Star Schools
Board of Education
2008 Proposed CASB Resolutions**

Proposed language revision for Standing Resolution 1.3:

CASB believes local boards must retain sufficient flexibility to approve, continue, or discontinue charter schools and all local choice options. A local board's authority should include, but not be limited to, the right to deny or discontinue charter schools which create adverse economic impacts for school districts or which duplicate educational programs existing or planned within a community; the authority to make such decisions without reversal by the State Board absent substantial evidence of an arbitrary or capricious decision by the local board; and the legislative authority to allocate funding resources between school districts and charter schools based upon an enrolled child's status as at-risk, English Language Learner, special needs pupil, or member of a similar special population.

Rationale: Members of local school boards are in the best position to evaluate the costs and benefits of proposed charter schools within their communities, and those decisions should receive deference from the State Board of Education given the Colorado Constitution's provisions concerning local control of instruction. In those cases in which a local board determines that a charter school serves the best interests of pupils, the school district and the community, changes to the statutory funding formulas for charter schools should allow greater funding to be retained by school districts to meet the more intense educational needs of special student populations which remain enrolled in the district's traditional public schools.

Proposed resolution "6.11":

CASB supports appropriation of additional state funding for educational programming to address the needs of non-violent juvenile offenders as an alternative to detention/incarceration.

Rationale: Detaining juveniles in facilities operated by the department of corrections poses significant direct costs and indirect costs, including costs to society resulting from juveniles receiving limited educational services while incarcerated. Investing additional resources into educational programs designed to provide meaningful education and job skills to non-violent juvenile offenders will reduce the rate of recidivism and the direct costs of further incarceration while increasing the safety and economic health of our communities.