

Carrollton • Farmers Branch Independent School District
2015-2016 BUDGET



*The goal of the Carrollton-Farmers Branch Independent School District is
high achievement for all students*

1445 N. Perry Road
Carrollton, Texas 75011-5186
www.cfbisd.edu

**Carrollton-Farmers Branch
Independent School District**

1445 North Perry Road
Carrollton, Texas 75011-5186

2015-2016 Official Budget

Effective

September 1, 2015 - August 31, 2016

Issued by:

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Associate Superintendent Administrative & Support Services

Tonya Tillman, CPA/RTSBA
Chief Financial Officer

Steven Franks, CPA
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Introductory Section

Carrollton-Farmers Branch Independent School District

Principal Officials

Board of Trustees

James Goode..... President
Frank Shor Vice-President
Randy Schackmann Secretary
John Mathews Assistant Secretary
Nancy Cline Member
Richard Fleming Member
Guillermo Ramos..... Member

Appointed Officials

Bobby Burns, Ed.D..... Superintendent
Mark Hyatt, CPA..... Associate Superintendent Administration & Support Services
Georgeanne Warnock Associate Superintendent Educational Services

Officials Issuing Report

Mark Hyatt, CPA..... Associate Superintendent Administration & Support Services
Tonya Tillman, CPA/RTSBA..... Chief Financial Officer
Steven Franks, CPA..... Accounting Director
Vicki Pippin, CPA/RTSBA Accounting Supervisor
Scott Roderick, CPA..... Director Financial Reporting



GOVERNMENT FINANCE OFFICERS ASSOCIATION

*Distinguished
Budget Presentation
Award*

PRESENTED TO

Carrollton-Farmers Branch ISD

Texas

For the Fiscal Year Beginning

September 1, 2014

Executive Director

The Government Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada (GFOA) presented a Distinguished Budget Presentation Award to Carrollton-Farmers Branch ISD for its annual budget for the fiscal year beginning September 1, 2014. In order to receive this award, a governmental unit must publish a budget document that meets program criteria as a policy document, as an operations guide, as a financial plan, and as a communications device.

This award is valid for a period of one year only. We believe our current budget continues to conform to program requirements, and we are submitting it to GFOA for another award.



ASSOCIATION OF
SCHOOL BUSINESS OFFICIALS
INTERNATIONAL

This Meritorious Budget Award is presented to

**CARROLLTON-FARMERS
BRANCH INDEPENDENT
SCHOOL DISTRICT**

For excellence in the preparation and issuance of its school entity's budget
for the Fiscal Year 2014-2015.

The budget adheres to the principles and standards
of ASBO International's Meritorious Budget Award criteria.



A handwritten signature in black ink, reading 'Terrie S. Simmons'. The signature is written in a cursive style and is positioned above a horizontal line.

Terrie S. Simmons, RSBA, CSBO
President

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading 'John D. Musso'. The signature is written in a cursive style and is positioned above a horizontal line.

John D. Musso, CAE, RSBA
Executive Director

Carrollton-Farmers Branch Independent School District

Consultants and Advisors

Architects

Stantec Architecture
5717 Legacy Drive, Suite 250
Plano, Texas 75024

Corgan Associates
401 North Houston Street
Dallas, Texas 75202

Huckabee and Associates
1755 Wittington Place, Suite 100
Farmers Branch, TX 75234

Engineers

Estes McClure and Associates
3608 West Way
Tyler, TX 75703

Bond Counsel

Fulbright & Jaworski, LLP
2200 Ross Avenue, Suite 2800
Dallas, Texas 75201

Financial Advisor

First Southwest Company
777 Main Street, Suite 1200
Fort Worth, Texas 76102

General Counsel

Robert Luna, Attorney at Law
4411 North Central Expressway
Dallas, Texas 75205

Depository Bank

Wells Fargo Bank, N.A.
1445 Ross Avenue
Dallas, TX 75202

Fiscal Agents

The Bank of New York Mellon
2001 Bryan Street 10th Floor
Dallas, Texas 75201

Auditors

Hankins, Eastup, Deaton, Tonn & Seay
902 North Locust
Denton, Texas 76202

Executive Summary

Carrollton-Farmers Branch Independent School District

Fiscal Year 2015-16

BUDGET INFORMATION

The following document represents the financial plan for the Carrollton-Farmers Branch Independent School District for the 2015-16 fiscal year. This document culminates an intensive process involving input from parents, citizens, campus and administrative staff, the Superintendent, and the Board of Trustees. This budget provides the financial resources necessary to offer a competitive compensation package to our employees, maintain our existing facilities and provide the necessary funds to our campuses and central departments.

The budget document and the year-end Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR) are the primary vehicles used to present the financial plan and the results of operations of the District.

The primary purpose of this document is to provide timely and useful information concerning the past, current, and projected financial status of the District, in order to facilitate financial decisions that support the education goals of the District. The information included in the budget document is structured to meet the requirements of the Meritorious Budget Award (MBA) of the Association of School Business Officials International (ASBO) and the Distinguished Budget Presentation Award for the Government Finance Officers Association (GFOA). To receive these awards, a school entity must publish a budget document as a policy document, an operations guide, as a financial plan and as a communications device. We believe our current budget conforms to the requirements of both programs, and we are submitting this document to ASBO and the GFOA to determine its continuing eligibility for these awards.

These awards represent the highest level of recognition in budgeting for school entities. Our attainment represents a significant accomplishment by a school entity and its management. The awards are made after comprehensive review by a panel of independent budget professionals. Using extensive criteria, the reviewers not only evaluate the effectiveness of the budget in meeting the program criteria, but also provide commentary and feedback to the submitting entity as a basis for improving the presentation of the district's financial and operational plan.

The Carrollton-Farmers Branch Independent School District has been awarded the Distinguished Budget Presentation Award by the GFOA for the fiscal years 2002-03 – 2014-15. CFB has also been awarded the Meritorious Budget Award by ASBO for the same fiscal years.

However, our most important concern is the presentation of the budget data to improve the quality of information provided to our community about the financial plan for the district's educational programs and services for the 2015-16 fiscal year. The material in the budget document includes information that has been suggested by Board Members, patrons, community members and staff. Copies of this document are posted on the district webpage, <http://cfb.us/budgetreports>.

Executive Summary continued

Budget Process and Significant Changes

The State, the Texas Education Agency (TEA), and the local district formulate legal requirements for the school district budgets. These requirements are stipulated in detail with the subsequent sections of this document.

The budget process begins in September with preliminary budget planning meetings for all staff members primarily responsible for budgeting. From December to May, staff developed their portions of the budget; individual school and department budgets were reviewed; projected enrollment figures were determined; and revenue estimates were calculated based on preliminary tax estimates (later, adjusted to match the final tax certified roll as provided by the Dallas Central Appraisal District and Denton County Appraisal District). The enrollment forecasts are used extensively during the budget development stage to determine campus allotments and staffing allocations.

In order to decentralize the budget process, site-based decision making teams, working under the direction of each campus principal, contribute extensively to campus budget decisions. Each campus receives a basic allotment per student to be used for supplies, materials, equipment, staff development, and other appropriate instructional costs. The site-based decision making teams make decisions concerning utilization of this allocation.

Budgets for non-campus units are developed by Central Administrators. These budgets are then reviewed by District financial management staff and altered, if appropriate.

Payroll budgets are developed based on current school economic conditions and a determination is made whether to include a proposed raise package. Personnel units are allocated to each campus based on projected student enrollment which follows state mandated ratios, if applicable. Non-campus personnel units are added as necessary to cover the workload. Finally a complete payroll budget is presented to the Board of Trustees.

To discuss the 2015-16 CFB budget, we have to discuss two factors that are significant to budget decisions:

- First, the District's student population is remaining relatively flat district-wide, with the only growth occurring at a limited number of West side campuses, but the gains are being offset by losses at other campuses. At the same time our student population continues to become more economically disadvantaged (up to 64.6% in 2014-15 as compared to 54.18% in 2007-08) and lacking language skills. This combination generates a need for additional resources: human, financial, and infrastructure;
- Second, the state funding formulas have changed significantly with the passage of HB One (80th Legislature) and the target revenue concept. Although the 83rd and 84th Texas Legislature altered some of the state funding formulas, the target revenue system remains in place. Basically, the only way to generate additional revenue is to ask local taxpayers for a tax increase.

Executive Summary continued

Budget Formulation 2015-16

Increasing student achievement is the primary function of Carrollton-Farmers Branch ISD. The District vision statement, the Standards-Based Instructional System, and the Principles of Teaching, Learning and Curriculum all serve as anchors that guide our decision-making in the budgeting process. The District aligns its budget according to student achievement data. For example, the District has allocated additional resources to hire extra staff units including secretaries, counselors, and classroom teachers based upon needs identified by principals during the staffing process. Continual monitoring of student achievement data on multiple measures guides the District's decision-making on instructional materials, personnel, and programs.

The HB 1 funding mechanism is designed to keep the revenue per weighted average daily attendance flat from one year to the next; this is called a target revenue model. Although HB 3646 (passed in 2009) adjusted the target revenue amount by \$120 per student, most of this increase was used for a mandated raise for teachers, librarians, counselors, nurses and speech pathologists (called the Fab 5 group). The passage of Senate Bill 1 (SB 1) by the 82nd Legislature reduced the basic regular allotment and target revenue to districts over two fiscal years by \$4 billion, beginning in 2011-12. During the 2013 Legislative Session, the Legislature "restored" \$3.2 billion of the \$4 billion that was cut from basic state aid during 2011. On August 28, 2014, the current school finance system was ruled unconstitutional by the court system. The ruling has been appealed by the State of Texas to the Texas Supreme Court. Oral arguments before the Texas Supreme Court began on September 1, 2015.

The current system does not allow for inflation, program increases or raises for district employees. In the future, to fund those types of increases with a balanced budget, the District will be required to go to our voters to authorize additional pennies on the tax rate.

The District has adopted deficit budgets in the past, however; District leadership knows that continued *realized* deficits are not sustainable. Due to conservative practices, the district has had only minimal *actual* deficits. Under current state funding formulas, the District must cut budgets or raise the tax rate to remain fiscally sound.

The district works diligently to operate as efficiently as possible each year. As such, the District developed Guiding Objectives to utilize when evaluating budget reductions. The Guiding Objectives are intended to **Minimize Impact on:**

- Student achievement
- Ability to offer competitive salaries/benefits
- High quality professional development
- Student/teacher ratios
- Preparatory programs for college-bound and work-force graduates
- Safety
- Current and efficient technology programs
- Extra-curricular programs for all students

Executive Summary continued

- Quality facilities including general upkeep

For the past four budget cycles, there have been no significant changes in staffing levels, other than reductions made through attrition and additions made due to shifting student populations.

Significant changes in the 2015-16 budget from the prior year are listed below:

- Provided all staff with a 3% pay adjustment
- Maintained Collective Performance Pay with an annual payment of \$250 to \$500 per eligible employee
- Provided for technology upgrades of approximately \$3 million (a reduction from the 14-15 budget amount of \$7.5 million), primarily for upgrades and expansion of district owned mobile devices
- Added administrative support at 7 campuses without assistant principals
- Added 7 teaching positions during the staffing process based upon identified critical needs for secondary campuses and 1 athletic trainer for Ranchview High School
- Added 4 special education teaching positions and 1 instructional aide position based upon identified needs
- Added 20 teaching positions in October 2015 based upon identified needs for classes in excess of waiver limit
- Added 1 special education teaching position and 2 classroom aide positions in October 2015 to provide support for students with special needs
- Made adjustments to athletic stipends
- Made adjustments to substitute pay rates



Executive Summary continued

BUDGET OVERVIEW AND HIGHLIGHTS

Federal, state, and local guidelines guide the budget development process. The annually adopted budget includes the General, Debt Service, and the Food Service funds. Total revenues and other sources are \$284,243,766 and total expenditures for these funds are \$291,190,800.

The following major goals and objectives guided the budget development process:

- Maintain a fiscally responsible tax rate while providing the resources necessary to meet the District’s objectives;
- Maintain adequate and appropriate fund balance levels in all budgeted funds;
- Fund a compensation package that will help attract and retain qualified personnel.

Total Revenue & Other Sources by Fund Comparison

	Beginning Budget 2012-13	Beginning Budget 2013-14	Beginning Budget 2014-15	Beginning Budget 2015-2016	Percentage Increase (Decrease)
General Fund	\$200,542,279	\$209,728,631	\$221,021,917	\$231,037,122	4.53%
Debt Service Fund	\$39,712,613	\$41,232,101	\$40,951,504	\$40,420,416	-1.30%
Food Service Fund	\$10,875,600	\$11,477,470	\$11,502,107	\$12,786,228	11.16%
Total	\$251,130,492	\$262,438,202	\$273,475,528	\$284,243,766	3.94%

Total Expenditures by Fund Comparison

	Beginning Budget 2012-13	Beginning Budget 2013-14	Beginning Budget 2014-15	Beginning Budget 2015-2016	Percentage Increase (Decrease)
General Fund	\$210,640,945	\$217,396,082	\$231,644,410	\$237,984,156	2.74%
Debt Service Fund	\$39,712,613	\$41,232,101	\$40,951,504	\$40,420,416	-1.30%
Food Service Fund	\$10,875,600	\$11,477,470	\$11,502,107	\$12,786,228	11.16%
Total	\$261,229,158	\$270,105,653	\$284,098,021	\$291,190,800	2.50%

Executive Summary continued

General Fund

Revenues

General fund revenues are budgeted to increase \$10,015,205 or 4.53% over the 2014-15 beginning budgeted revenue and Other Sources. The increase is largely attributable to increased property values that will result in approximately \$9 million in tax revenue. The increase in property values in 2015-16 will have a negative impact in the 2016-17 budget cycle due to the fact that the state funding formula has a one year lag in calculating the district's share of the funding formula. Formula changes enacted during the 84th Legislative session resulted in an increase in the per student basic allotment, however the increase was offset by a loss in Tier I funding, resulting from the increase in the district's local share of state funding. Federal funds included in the general fund are projected to increase \$900,000 over the 2014-15 budgeted revenue, attributable to the District's participation in the School Health and Related Services (SHARS) program. Additionally, the state funding model continues to be structured to hold harmless the district for our tax increment finance zones (TIFs) property.

The Dallas Central Appraisal District and the Denton County Appraisal District (Appraisal Districts) certify the tax roll on or about July 25th of every tax year based on property values as of January 1st of the tax year. All properties are assessed at 100% of market value. The July 25, 2015, Certification of the 2015 Appraisal Records was used for the August 2015 board authorized tax rate adoption. The district has elected to reduce the certified values in response to past trends that has shown consistent loss in values that occur as taxpayers property value protests to the Appraisal Districts are resolved. The district calls this loss "shrinkage". For the future, the district will continue to monitor the shrinkage loss and adjust according to trend analysis, if deemed appropriate. The Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts annually certifies the final property values on or before July 1 of the following year. The Commissioner of Education uses the final values in the process of allocating state funds to school districts; this includes wealth equalization under the Texas Education Code Chapter 41 provisions.

The following table provides a comparison of revenues by source for the 2011-12 beginning budget through 2015-16 beginning budget.

General Fund Revenue

	Beginning Budget 2011-2012	Beginning Budget 2012-2013	Beginning Budget 2013-2014	Beginning Budget 2014-2015	Beginning Budget 2015-2016	Percentage Increase (Decrease)
Local Sources	\$132,575,835	\$143,772,487	\$152,695,102	\$163,408,424	\$172,330,979	5.46%
State Sources	\$70,929,820	\$56,219,792	\$55,383,529	\$55,363,493	\$55,556,143	0.35%
Federal Sources	\$550,000	\$550,000	\$1,650,000	\$2,250,000	\$3,150,000	40.00%
Sub-Total	\$204,055,655	\$200,542,279	\$209,728,631	\$221,021,917	\$231,037,122	4.53%
Other Sources	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.00%
Total	\$204,055,655	\$200,542,279	\$209,728,631	\$221,021,917	\$231,037,122	4.53%

Executive Summary continued

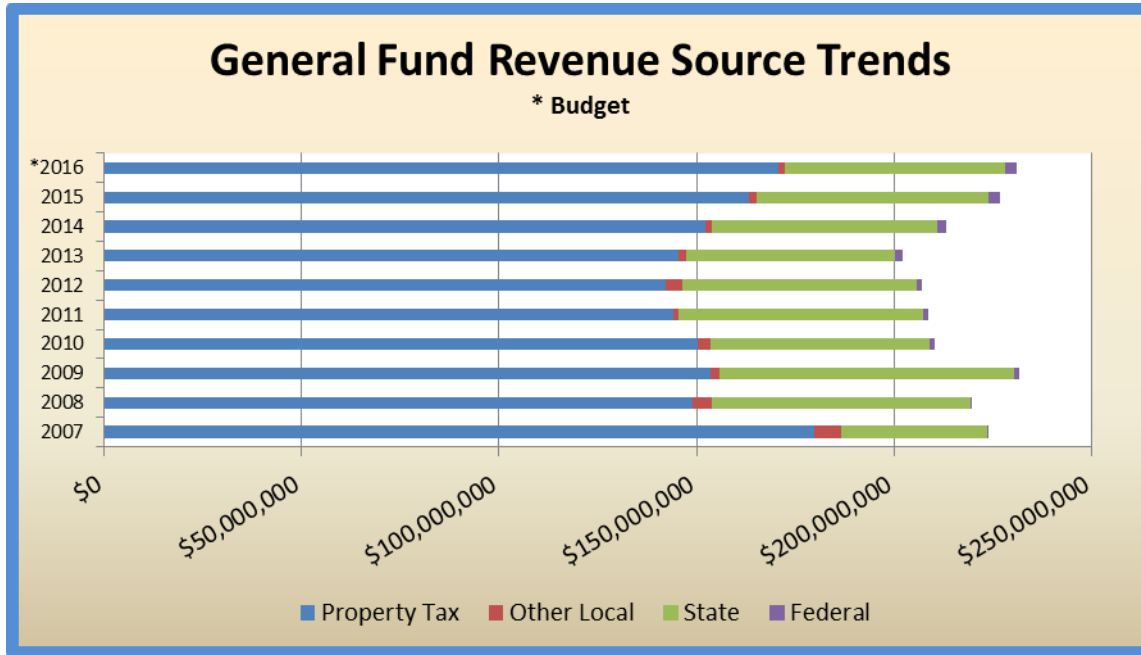
For the 2015-16 fiscal year, approximately 23.34% of the General Fund expenditures will be funded through State contributions. Federal contributions are estimated at 1.32%; local contributions are estimated at 72.41%; fund balance contributions at 2.92%. The district has elected to use a portion of the fund balance to balance the General Fund budget. This philosophy has been utilized for the 2015-16 fiscal year in an attempt to minimize the staffing, programmatic and other changes that would be necessary to balance the budget. For future budgets, the district plans to again review all budget details to determine where future cuts can be made without negatively impacting district instructional goals in order to achieve a balanced budget (balanced budget definition: revenues = expenditures). In order to fund new, innovative programs and provide employee raises in the future, the district will need additional funds to operate. The fund balance has increased in prior years due to conservative budget practices *and* is considered adequate to absorb this deficit.

The school finance law continues to attempt to equalize available revenues among public school districts by requiring the redistribution of local tax revenues. Due to changes in the equalized wealth level under newly passed legislation, the district will not be required to contribute ad valorem taxes for wealth equalization during the 2015-16 fiscal year. This reduction in our Chapter 41 payments should not be understood as an overall increase in the district's net revenue due to the target revenue state funding concept.

For fiscal years beyond 2015-16, the District projects that total general fund revenues will remain relatively flat. State Funding formulas beyond 2015-16 are largely subject to the outcome of the current litigation that has been appealed to the Texas Supreme Court. The *earliest* possible overhaul of the funding system is projected to be in 2016-17. The District will monitor the court activity closely and continue to evaluate a future tax ratification election to generate additional revenue.

Executive Summary continued

The graph below depicts the district's 10 year revenue trend.



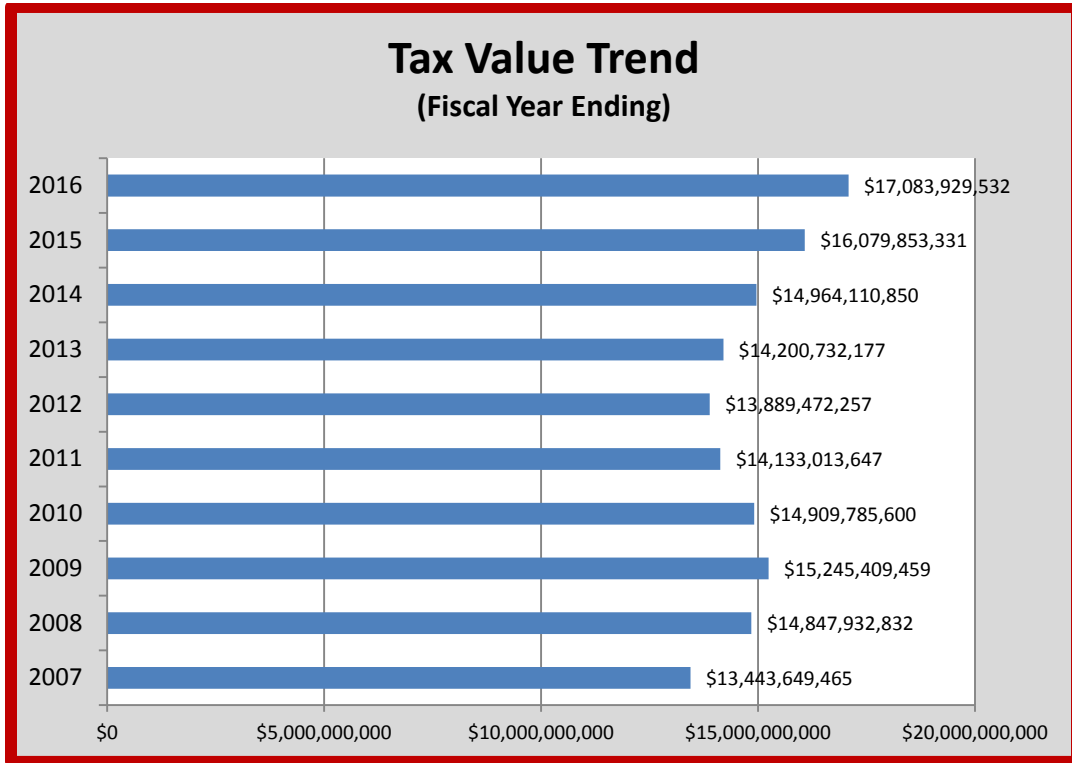
Source: District's audited Financial Statements unless budgeted.

NOTE: 2011-12 does not include one-time Edu-Job funds of \$4,075,811; 2010-11 does not include SFSF funds of \$8,141,60
2009-10 does not include SFSF funds of \$7,560,424

The graph above is the result of applying the formulas described in Texas school finance law, where applicable, to CFB data. The graph depicts the unpredictable nature of Property Tax revenue and state funding since 2007, which is tied to District enrollment and funding allocation formulas. The state chose to use Federal Stimulus funds to supplant state funding for the 2009-10 and 2010-11 fiscal year and one-time Education Job Funds were provided for the 2011-12 fiscal year. Beginning in 2012-13 those Federal funds have been eliminated.

Executive Summary continued

The graph below depicts the district's property tax base trend over a 10 year period.

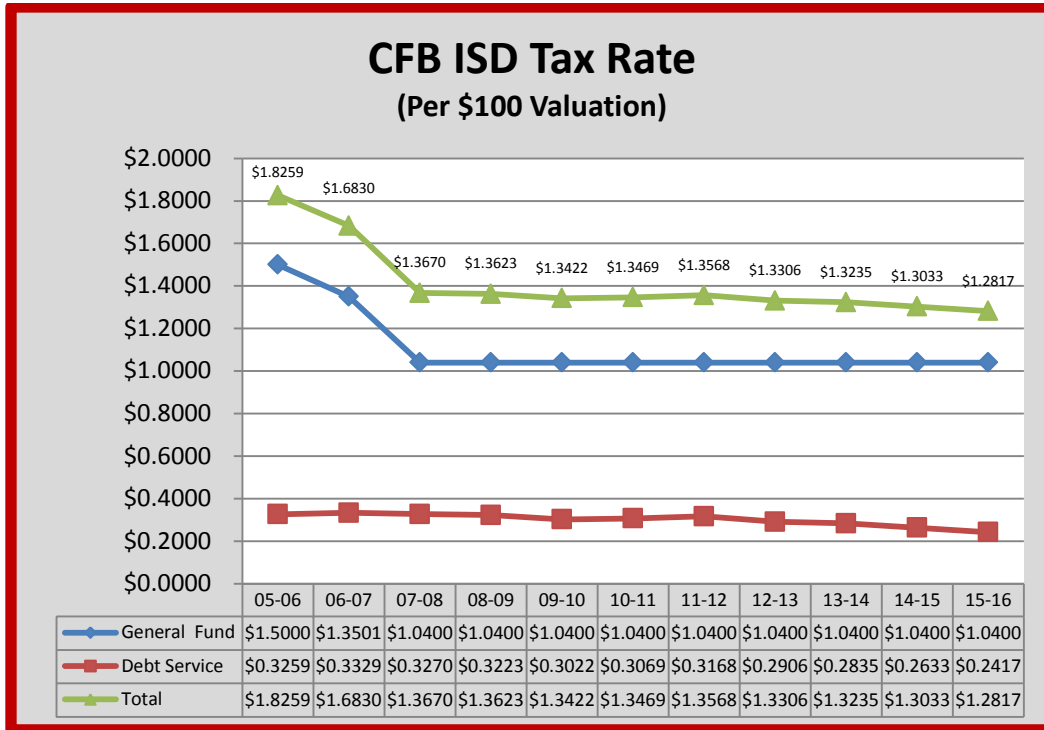


Source: The number is equal to the beginning certified taxable values.

As the graph above depicts, the District's tax base has been increasing since 2012. Specifically, in 12-13 the tax base increased \$311,259,920 or 2.24%, in 13-14 \$763,378,673 or 5.38%, in 14-15 \$1,115,742,481 or 7.46% and in 15-16 \$1,004,076,201 or 6.24%.

Executive Summary continued

The graph below depicts the 11 year tax rate trend.



As the graph above depicts, the district has lowered the overall tax rate 8 of the last 11 years. The district has made every effort to refund outstanding bonds when possible to lower the overall debt service requirement for the district. Eleven years of data is used to illustrate the tax rate prior to the State mandated tax rate compression that began in 06-07.

Executive Summary continued

Expenditures

General Fund expenditures are budgeted to increase \$6,339,746 or 2.74% over 2014-15 beginning budget expenditures.

The following table provides a comparison of expenditures by object.

General Fund Expenditures By Major Object

	Beginning Budget 2011-12	Beginning Budget 2012-13	Beginning Budget 2013-14	Beginning Budget 2014-15	Beginning Budget 2015-16	Percentage Increase (Decrease)	Percentage of Total
Payroll	\$165,809,141	\$164,257,688	\$167,344,973	\$171,835,892	\$177,647,394	3.38%	74.65%
Purchased Services	\$21,693,645	\$20,634,552	\$21,309,576	\$22,071,027	\$22,448,792	1.71%	9.43%
Supplies & Materials	\$8,696,163	\$8,211,387	\$9,375,902	\$15,586,352	\$11,324,254	-27.35%	4.76%
Other Operating	\$17,122,548	\$17,104,658	\$18,935,131	\$21,696,506	\$26,148,216	20.52%	10.99%
Capital Outlay	\$463,124	\$432,660	\$430,500	\$454,633	\$415,500	-8.61%	0.17%
Total	\$213,784,621	\$210,640,945	\$217,396,082	\$231,644,410	\$237,984,156	2.74%	100.00%

Since the education of students is a labor-intensive process, payroll expenditures comprise about 74.65% of the General Fund expenditures. If the Tax Increment Financing payment of \$22.98 million is excluded, then the payroll costs account for 82.62% of the district's General Fund expenditures.

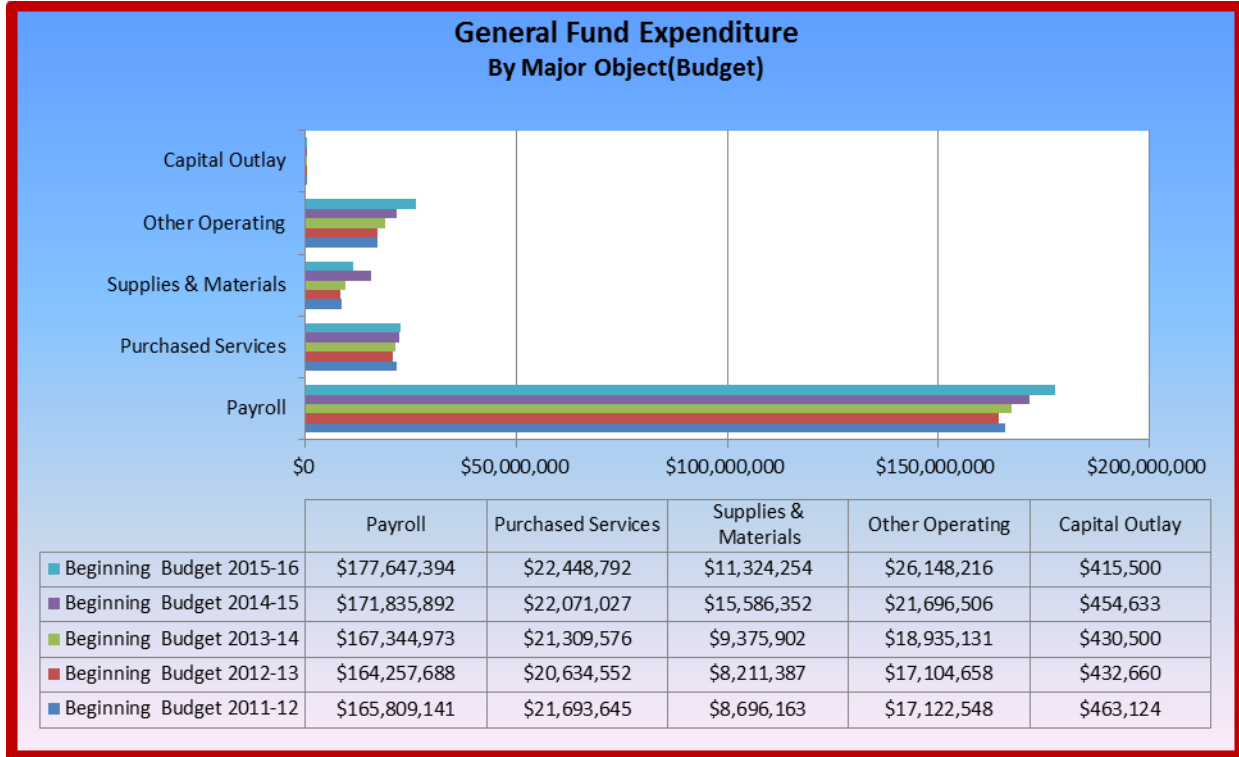
The district bases its payroll budget on established staffing guidelines and enrollment projections at each campus. For the 2015-16 year, the district staffed at relatively the same levels as the prior year in non-legally mandated areas.

Since the state mandates a lower class size for elementary classrooms (state law mandates a maximum class size of 22 to 1 in grades kindergarten to 4), the elementary student/teacher ratios are expected to remain low. For the first time in four years, the district has requested additional staffing units in order to avoid requesting State Waivers for those classrooms that are over 22 in the fall. In October 2015, the board authorized 20 additional units. The district requested 59 waivers in 2011-12, 77 waivers in 2012-13, 59 waivers in 2013-14, 28 waivers in 2014-15 and 0 in 2015-16.

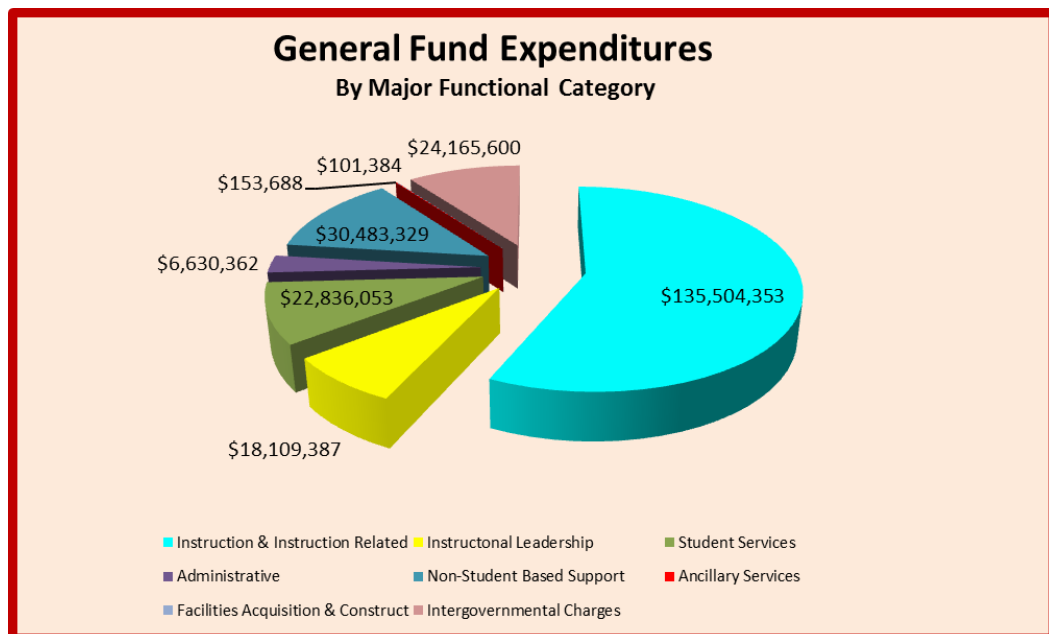
For fiscal years beyond 2015-16, the District anticipates no additional funding from legislative changes and plans to utilize a small portion of fund balance, reduce expenditures in all functional areas where possible and consider a tax ratification election if deemed necessary.

Executive Summary continued

The graph below depicts budgeted expenditures by major object over time.



The following graph depicts the District’s 2015-16 budget emphasis on curriculum and instruction, while continuing to control and monitor administrative expenditures.



Executive Summary continued

Personnel

To make a substantial budget cut in a school district budget, the district must decrease the number of employees. This is because the majority of the expenditures are personnel related (82.62% of the total General Fund budget when you exclude the Tax Increment Finance Zone payment of \$22.98 million.) Although the District has not been able to balance the original adopted budget for several years, substantial budget reductions were made from the originally submitted budgets. These reductions were made even though enrollment continued to grow for students at risk, economically disadvantaged and English as a second language populations. The Board of Trustees remains committed to balancing the budget (revenues = expenditures). Positions will be evaluated as staff retire or otherwise leave the district to determine if the position can be eliminated without impacting student achievement.

The graph below shows the student enrollment and total staff full-time equivalents over time. The 2015-16 information as compared to 2014-15 shows an increase of 25 full time equivalent employees while student enrollment has declined by 101 students over the same time period. In October 2015, the board approved an additional 20 teaching units to reduce elementary class sizes in excess of 22:1.

CARROLLTON-FARMERS BRANCH ISD	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16*	14-15 to 15-16	Percent Change
Total Staff	3,064	3,026	3,032	3,071	3,096	25	0.81%
Total Enrollment	26,423	26,385	26,347	26,210	26,109	(101)	-0.39%
* Estimated as of 9/24/15							

Compensation Package

The budgeted compensation package includes a salary increase of 3.0% for all employees for fiscal year 2015-16 and the continuation of annual performance pay of \$250 to \$500. The performance pay is based upon academic results from the 2013-14 school year. Our salary schedule for *new* teachers does provide for differing amounts based on years of experience.

Executive Summary continued

Debt Service Fund

The Debt Service Fund is used to account for the payment of interest and principal on all bonds of the District. The primary sources of revenue for the debt service fund are local property taxes.

Revenue

Debt Service Fund revenue is budgeted to decline \$531,088 or 1.30% over the 2014-15 budget. The tax rate that is adopted each year is based upon the revenue needed to fund the yearly debt service requirements. The debt service requirement declined slightly from 2014-15 to 2015-16. The decline in payments along with an increase in taxable values allowed the district to adopt a slightly lower tax rate. The following table provides a comparison of revenues by source for the 2015-16 budget compared to the 2014-15 budget. The District does not anticipate large fluctuations in debt service revenue beyond fiscal year 2015-16.

Debt Service Fund Revenue Sources Comparison

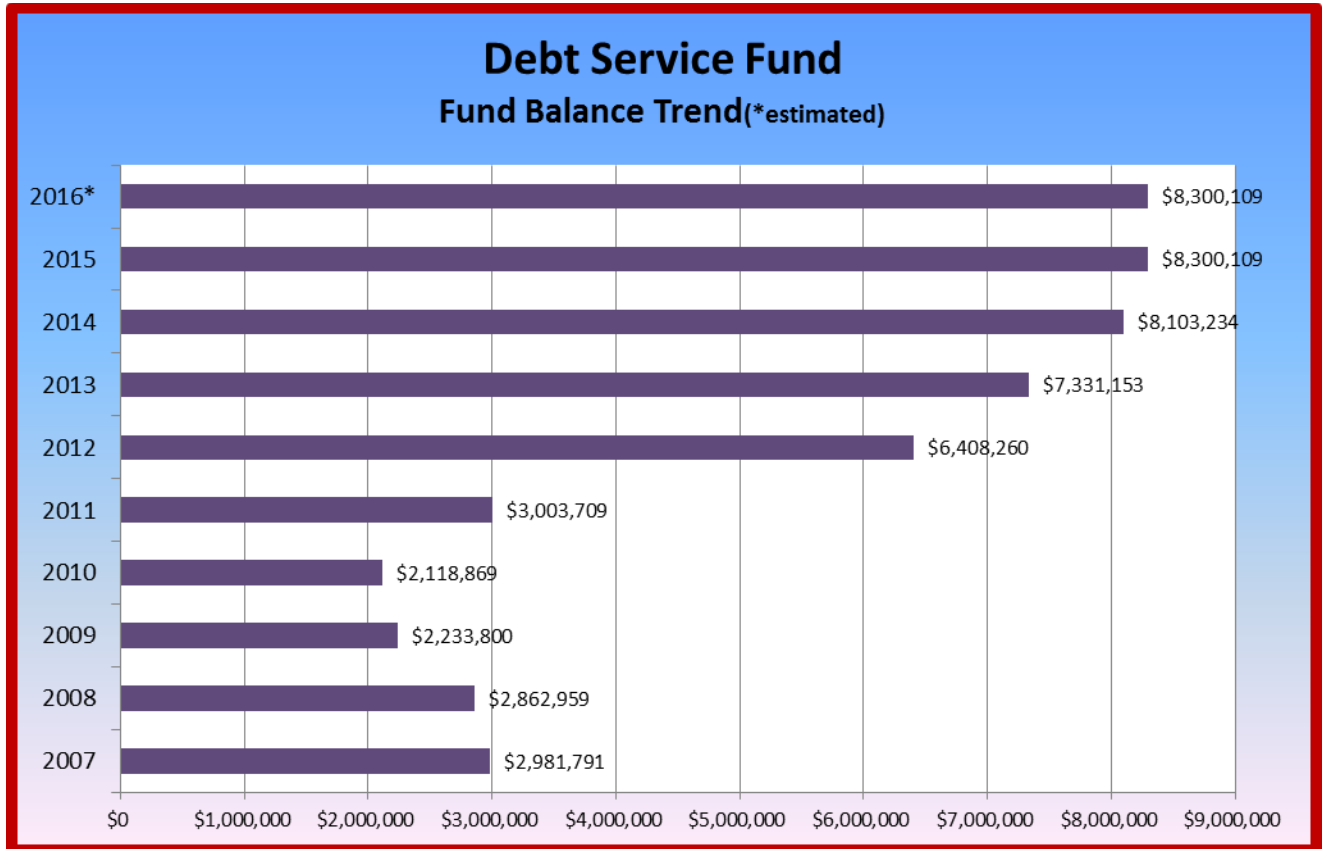
	Beginning Budget 2014-2015	Beginning Budget 2015-2016	Percentage Increase (Decrease)
Taxes	\$40,942,425	\$39,731,845	-2.96%
State	\$0	\$686,660	0.00%
Other Local Sources	\$9,079	1,911	-78.95%
Total	\$40,951,504	\$40,420,416	-1.30%

Expenditures

Debt Service Fund expenditures are budgeted at \$40,420,416, a decrease of \$531,088 or 1.30% over the 2014-15 budget. Beginning in 2018, the debt service payment requirements are scheduled to decline until 2033, which will allow the district to issue additional authorized bonds with minimal impact on the tax rate, assuming no major change in values.

Executive Summary continued

The graph below depicts the Debt Service Fund balance over time.



Large increases in the Debt Service tax rate are not anticipated at this time. In the past the district had annual bond sales to provide funding for new facilities and necessary renovations. As mentioned above, due to budget constraints in the General Fund, the district elected not to issue any new bonds in the 2008-09, 2009-10, or 2010-11 fiscal year but executed a bond sale refunding in November 2010, a new bond sale combined with a refunding in May 2012 and May 2013, a refunding in October 2014 and February 2015. The District will strive to structure debt with a principal retirement schedule that allows us to issue bonds with minimal increases to the Debt Service tax rate. As of August 31, 2015, the District had \$274,820,000 in outstanding principal and \$83,347,580 in outstanding interest payments.

The ratio of net bonded debt to assessed value for the District is 1.39%. Education legislation has eliminated limits on outstanding debt. However, prior law limited debt to 10% of assessed value, and the District is well below that level. Under Chapter 45 of the Texas Education Code, as amended, a district is required to demonstrate that it has the ability to pay debt service from a tax levied at a rate of \$.50 or less per \$100 of assessed valuation before bonds may be issued.

Executive Summary continued

All principal and interest payments are due February 15th and August 15th of each year. On February 1st of each year, outstanding taxes become delinquent, which permits the collection of a large majority of taxes levied before the long-term debt payments are due.

Quick Bonded Debt Facts

Outstanding Bonded Debt as of 08/31/16	\$245,725,000
Bond Rate (Permanent School Foundation Guaranteed)	Aaa - Moody's Investor Service AAA - Standard & Poor's Corp
Bond Rate (underlying)	Aa1 - Moody's Investors Service AA - Standard & Poor's Corp
Authorized but Unissued School Building Bonds	\$0



Executive Summary continued

Food Service Fund

The continual focus on streamlining operations has allowed for a modest increase in total budgeted expenditures in the Food Service Fund, which is mainly attributable to the 3.0% raise given to all employees and the increasing cost of food products.

Revenue

Food Service Fund revenue is budgeted to increase \$1,284,121 or 11.16% more than the 2014-15 budget. The following table provides a comparison of revenues by source for the 2015-16 budget compared to the 2014-15 budget year.

Food Service Fund Revenue Sources Comparison

	Beginning Budget 2014-2015	Beginning Budget 2015-2016	Percentage Increase (Decrease)
Local Sources	\$2,447,412	\$3,020,594	23.42%
State Sources	\$70,000	\$70,000	0.00%
Federal Sources	\$8,984,695	\$9,695,634	7.91%
Total	\$11,502,107	\$12,786,228	11.16%

The Food Service Fund accounts for the operation of the district's school cafeterias. The majority of the local revenues are derived from charges to users. Local revenues constitute 23.62% of the revenue budget. The federal revenue is received from the U. S. Department of Agriculture under the National School Lunch Program, the School Breakfast Program and the Food Distribution Program. Federal revenues equal 75.83% of the revenue budget.

The CFBISD Student Nutrition Department has employed several strategies to maximize local revenue and offset the impact of new standards. For example, through a Menu Engineering system that identifies menu items' popularity against their financial contribution margin the department identified and eliminated items from menus that had low popularity and low contribution margin. This has increased participation by 150,000 meals annually. In addition, standardizing the a la carte offerings in cafeterias has produced approximately \$750,000.00 of additional revenues.

Expenditures

Food Service Fund expenditures are budgeted at \$12,786,228, an increase of \$1,284,121 or 11.16% more than the 2014-15 budget. The vast majority of these expenditures are for labor and food costs. As costs continue to rise, the School Nutrition department will continue to evaluate ways to implement cost savings with minimal impact on meal services.

Executive Summary continued

The following table provides a comparison of expenditures by object for the 2015-16 budget compared to the 2014-15 budget year.

Food Service Fund Expenditure by Object Comparison to Prior Year

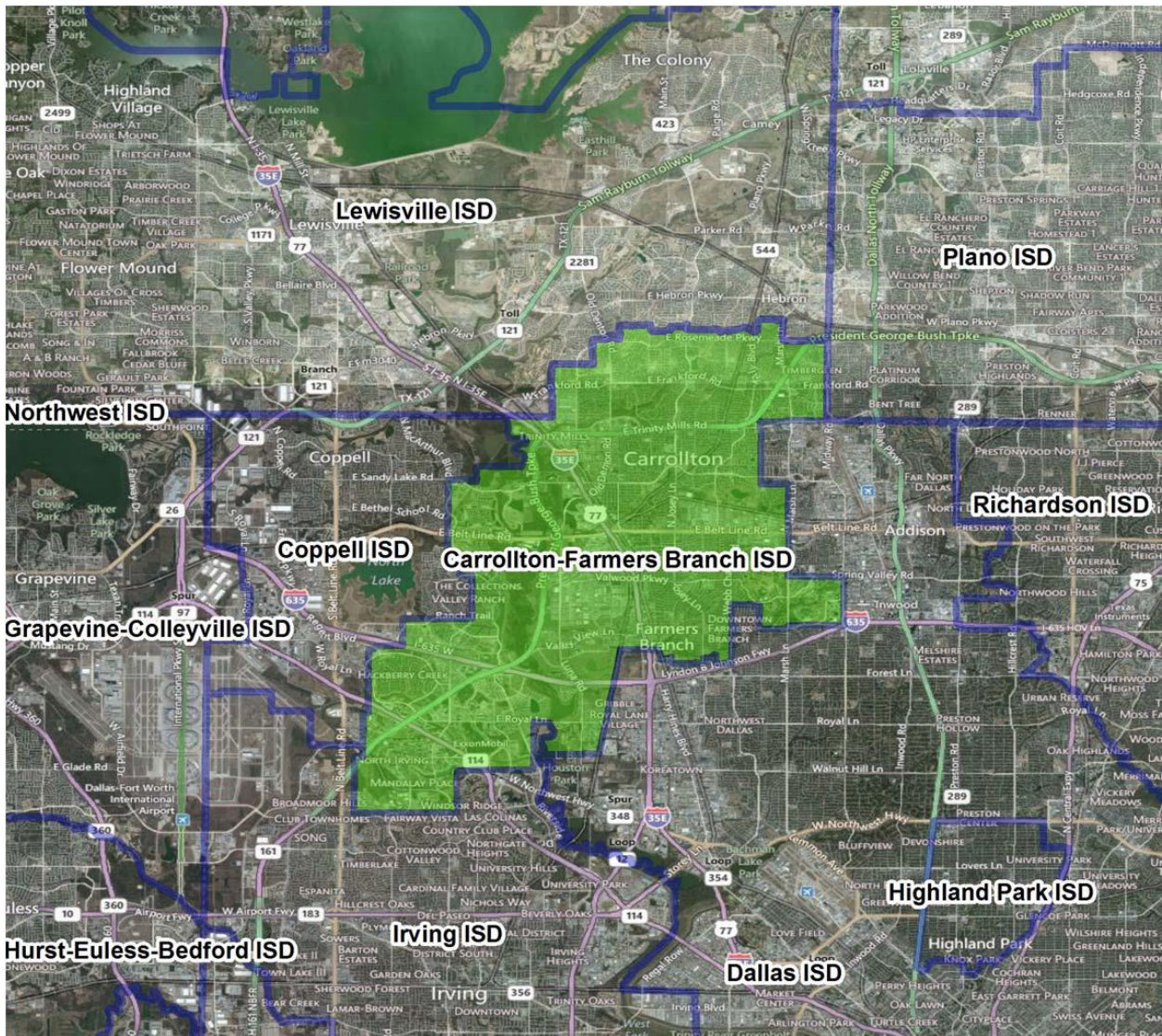
	Beginning Budget 2014-15	Beginning Budget 2015-16	Percentage Increase (Decrease)
Payroll	\$5,304,250	\$5,907,028	11.36%
Purchased Services	\$397,300	\$470,500	18.42%
Supplies & Materials	\$5,756,800	\$6,360,900	10.49%
Other Operating/Capital	\$43,757	\$47,800	9.24%
Total	\$11,502,107	\$12,786,228	11.16%



Executive Summary continued

Future Outlook

Carrollton-Farmers Branch Independent School District is located in north central Texas on the northern edge of Dallas. The District overlaps a small area of the City of Dallas, and includes most of the City of Carrollton and about 70% of the City of Farmers Branch as well as portions of the Cities of Irving, Addison and Coppell.



Executive Summary continued

The local economy remains strong in the Dallas-Fort Worth area. The diversity of the businesses located here and the range of housing available combined with the transportation grid and proximity to Dallas-Fort Worth and Alliance airports provide a degree of protection from the economic cycles that is not available to most school districts.

The Dallas-Fort Worth area is an important center of trade, finance and other major services. It is also a critical point in the national transportation complex. The District itself is a primary warehousing and distribution center. Due in part to the transportation infrastructure, cost of doing business and workplace, the Metroplex draws many new corporations and individuals to the area each year. Major businesses have located their corporate headquarters here.

The district's largest taxpayer is only .85% of the taxable value of the district. This lack of dependence on a single employer or business segment means that the loss of even a large business will not have a significant negative impact on the education of children, or imperil the future payment of obligations.

The location of the District along Interstate 35, Interstate 635, Bush Tollway and the Dallas North Tollway together with its proximity to the Dallas-Fort Worth International Airport (approximately eight miles from the District), has provided a major impetus for growth in the northwest quadrant of Dallas County and the school district. The upgrading of the road system within the metroplex continues to be a plus for the District. A combination of interstate highways, state highways, a light rail system and toll roads ensures that residents can easily commute to jobs anywhere in the metroplex and serves as a magnet for the location of new businesses coming into the area. The Dallas Area Rapid Transit (DART) light rail system has major stops in the District. The Cities of Carrollton and Farmers Branch have initiated plans in these transit areas for high-density housing, retail, restaurants and offices in a quality urban environment. Initial development of these projects has already begun. A major highway widening project is under way for Interstate 35, which will further encourage growth and development.

The Valwood Improvement Authority was created in 1974 as the Farmers Branch-Carrollton Flood Control District, thus extending the development of industrial land along the Trinity River flood plain as the largest planned industrial/business park in Dallas County. Wholly contained within the Cities of Carrollton and Farmers Branch, the Authority has major freeway access, rail and motor line services.

Valley Ranch, a mixed-use development of 2,400 acres, is located south of Beltline Road and north of the LBJ Freeway. Approximately 1,800 acres of the development is located within the District and approximately 1,200 of those acres is devoted to residential property.

Las Colinas, a mixed-use development of some 12,000 acres, lies immediately east of the Dallas-Fort Worth International Airport. This master-planned community contains quality residential areas, business parks, shopping centers, green-belt areas, several country clubs, an equestrian

Executive Summary continued

center, office parks, luxury hotels, a complete recording and sound studio for motion picture production, hospital facilities, and a community college. Some 4,300 acres of Las Colinas lie within the District. While construction has been sporadic, there has been significant new activity in both commercial and residential projects.

La Villita, a unique community within Las Colinas, is an upscale 200 acre development containing multi-family, small office buildings, single-family and town homes. The District opened an elementary school in La Villita in 2008 and has secured a site for a middle school. La Villita's site is rich in water features, particularly the 30 acre Lake Royal and its two canals. Small parks and plazas are scattered throughout the community, giving residents places to gather. There is also a system of hiking and biking trails, both paved and natural-surface along the Elm Fork of the Trinity River. While enrollment growth is stagnant or declining in most areas of the District, Las Colinas and specifically the La Villita community continues to grow.

A major redevelopment project was initiated in Addison in 2007 where 2,400 older apartments were torn down and replaced with a complete new urban environment. This development includes a 12 acre waterfront park with open spaces, an amphitheater, a neighborhood park, 500,000 sq. ft. of office space, 6,000 housing units and retail businesses. The first elements of this project are complete. Additional redevelopment projects are also underway on a smaller scale in both the cities of Carrollton and Farmers Branch.

While actual construction has been slow to start, the last remaining large area of undeveloped land known as Mercer Crossing in the city of Farmers Branch is beginning to see activity. Several projects have been presented to the city for consideration, several multi-family projects have been completed along with one commercial project.

Executive Summary continued

The Product

District Overview

With the Mission Statement in mind, the Carrollton-Farmers Branch Independent School District believes that partnerships and collaborations combined with an integrated educational program of quality, equity, challenge, and innovation prepare each student for the world of tomorrow.

Location

CFB encompasses 53.42 square miles in northwest Dallas County with a smaller portion in southeast Denton County. CFB provides instructional services to children who live in portions of Carrollton, Farmers Branch, Addison, Coppell, Dallas and Irving.

Parent/Community Involvement

Strong parental support and community alliances are keys to a successful public education system. CFB has a PTA or PTSA on every regular school campus, multi-school business partnerships and specialized parent booster clubs on secondary campuses.

Educational Services

Every student is valued in CFB, and the Division of Educational Services provides systemic support through an online curriculum, Community of Learners (COL). The COL provides additional specificity to the state standards. The district uses the curriculum framework of Understanding by Design to guide localization of state standards.

Gifted Education

CFB has had gifted education instructional programs in place since 1978. Over 2,200 identified students in kindergarten through grade twelve participate in broad-based, advanced programs available on all campuses. The Leading Exceptional Academic Producers (LEAP) program is designed to challenge students who are performing several grade levels above their chronological age. This program is the only one of its kind in Texas to support the needs of the profoundly gifted student.

Special Education

The district offers a continuum of service options for students with disabilities, age 3 through 21, who require specially designed instruction and are eligible for special education and related services. An Individual Education Program (IEP) is developed to meet the individual needs of each student who is eligible.

Career & Technology Education

The district has identified 16 career clusters, which are organized around broad career fields:

- Agriculture, Food & Natural Resources
- Architecture & Construction
- Arts, Audio Visual Technology & Communications

Executive Summary continued

- Business, Management & Administration
- Education & Training
- Finance
- Government & Public Administration
- Health Science
- Hospitality & Tourism
- Human Services
- Information Technology
- Law, Public Safety, Corrections & Security
- Manufacturing
- Marketing, Sales & Service
- Science, Technology, Engineering & Mathematics
- Transportation, Distribution & Logistics

With careful consideration and discussion, each student can identify a specific and individualized cluster and then a “path.” There are 81 individual career pathways in the 16 career clusters. Students are urged to carefully consider the questions at the beginning of each cluster/pathway. When one or more cluster/pathway appears interesting, students look carefully at the possible degrees, careers and working conditions associated with these area(s); then they choose the related high school elective courses that would help them prepare for each pathway.

In addition, high schools provide in-depth career pathway study through the following academies. These academies are open to all incoming 9th grade CFB high school students through an application process.

- Media Arts and Technology
- Biomedical Professions
- International Business
- Law and Criminal Justice
- Math, Engineering, Technology & Sciences

In addition, students have the opportunity to choose from more than 100 Career & Technology Education courses offered in the 16 career clusters identified above.

Athletics and Fine Arts

Students can participate in a variety of extracurricular and co-curricular activities from football to orchestra. At the high school level, fourteen boys’ sports and fifteen girls’ sports are offered as well as art, band, choir, dance, drill team, orchestra, speech, debate and theatre. In middle school, five sports are offered for girls and four sports are offered for boys as well as band, choir, art, orchestra and theatre. Art and music are offered at the elementary level for every K-5 student. The high school sports are: cheerleading, athletic training, swim/diving, power lifting, football, volleyball, cross country, basketball, softball, baseball, soccer, track, tennis, golf and

Executive Summary continued

wrestling. The middle school sports are: football, volleyball, basketball, track, cheerleading and soccer.

Facilities

Since 1990, in four separate elections, the voters of the Carrollton-Farmers Branch ISD have authorized over \$600 million in general obligation bonds. The most recent election in 2003 was for \$300.165 million alone and passed by more than 78% of the votes.

Accountability Ratings

Explanation of the 2015 State of Texas Accountability System

The Texas Education Agency is charged with assessing public school students on what they have learned and determining district and school accountability ratings. Since 2013, campuses and districts can earn one of two ratings: Met Standard or Improvement Required.

For the third consecutive year the district earned a rating of Met Standard and in 2015 all campuses also earned the Met Standard as well.

In 2015, campuses and districts had to meet target scores on three indexes: Index 1 *or* Index 2 *and* Index 3 *and* Index 4 to earn a rating of Met Standard. Since changes to state assessments for grades 3-8 math, STAAR-A, and STAAR-Alt2 occurred in the 2015, the accountability ratings were based only on results from STAAR general assessments in ELA, science, social studies, and Algebra I.

**TEXAS EDUCATION AGENCY
2015 Accountability Summary
CARROLLTON-FARMERS BRANCH ISD (057903)**

Accountability Rating	
Met Standard	
Met Standards on <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Student Achievement- Student Progress- Closing Performance Gaps- Postsecondary Readiness	Did Not Meet Standards on <ul style="list-style-type: none">- NONE

Index 1: Student Achievement - Provides an overview of student performance based on satisfactory achievement across all subjects for all students. It acts as a snapshot of how many students met Level 2 Satisfactory requirement in Phase-in I of performance standards.

Executive Summary continued

Index 2: Student Progress - Focuses on actual student growth independent of overall achievement levels for each race/ethnicity student group, students with disabilities, and English language learners. Year-to-year student growth is evaluated by subject and student group with a weighted calculation – each student group is weighted equally regardless of number of test-takers in each student group.

Index 3: Closing Performance Gaps - Emphasizes improving academic achievement of the economically disadvantaged student group and the lowest performing race/ethnicity student groups at each campus or district.

Index 4: Postsecondary Readiness – Applies to all campuses underscoring the role of elementary & middle schools to prepare students for the rigors of high school. It consists of STAAR Level II Final results, graduation rates, and percentage of diploma plans to highlight the importance of developing college and career ready graduates.

Distinction Designations

Under the current state accountability system, campuses in Texas that achieve the rating of Met Standard can earn additional recognition.

Distinction Designations recognize outstanding academic achievement in reading/ELA, mathematics, science, and social studies. They can also be awarded based on the following three areas:

- Top 25% in Student Progress (Index 2)
- Top 25% in Closing Achievement Gap (Index 3)
- Academic Achievement in Mathematics (Index 4)

Indicators evaluated include performance at the STAAR Level III (Advanced) standard for selected grades and subject areas in elementary and middle schools, and indicators including SAT/ACT and AP/IB participation and performance for high schools. Attendance rate is included as an indicator for reading/ELA and math.

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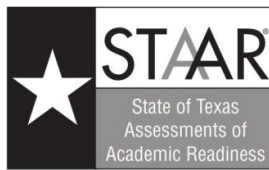
CFB earned a total of 107 Distinction Designations in 2015 compared to 94 earned in 2014:

2015 Distinction(s) Earned in CFB ISD	Elementary Campuses	Middle Schools	High Schools	District Total
Academic Achievement in Reading/ELA	7	3	5	15
Academic Achievement in Math	N/A	1	5	6
Academic Achievement in Science	16	3	4	23
Academic Achievement in Social Studies	N/A	3	3	6
Top 25% in Student Progress	9	4	5	18
Top 25% in Closing Achievement Gap	13	3	3	19
Postsecondary Readiness	14	3	3	20

Thirty-three campuses in CFB earned at least one Distinction Designation compared to twenty-six in 2014:

To earn a Distinction Designation, a campus must be in the top quartile of their comparison group based on the indicators shown below. Comparison groups are unique to each campus and are determined by the state based on shared characteristics: e.g. number of students, percentage of ELL, percentage of economically disadvantaged, and mobility rate.

State of Texas Assessments of Academic Readiness (STAAR)



Significant changes to the Texas testing program began during 2011-2012 school year when the STAAR (State of Texas Assessments of Academic Readiness) replaced TAKS (Texas Assessment of Knowledge and Skills) as the new Texas student assessment program.

STAAR is a more rigorous assessment than previous state tests. It contains more test questions at most grade levels. Greater emphasis is placed on critical thinking skills and all STAAR tests have a time limit of 4 hours (or 5 hours for English I & English II EOC exams).

Executive Summary continued

In 2015, our students surpassed the state’s STAAR passing percentages in Reading, Mathematics, and Science; they met the state passing percentage in Social Studies.

Phase-in Satisfactory or Above			
2015 STAAR	Texas	Region	District
All Subjects	77%	79%	79%
Reading	77%	79%	80%
Mathematics	81%	83%	85%
Writing	72%	74%	71%
Science	78%	80%	80%
Social Studies	78%	80%	78%

Met or Exceeded Progress			
2015 STAAR	Texas	Region	District
All Subjects	57%	59%	58%
Reading	59%	61%	60%
Mathematics	47%	51%	51%
Writing	56%	58%	53%

Postsecondary Readiness Standard			
2015 STAAR	Texas	Region	District
Two or More Subjects	41%	44%	42%
Reading	46%	48%	46%
Mathematics	48%	51%	48%
Writing	34%	38%	33%
Science	44%	47%	46%
Social Studies	44%	48%	45%

Advanced Standard			
2015 STAAR	Texas	Region	District
All Subjects	16%	19%	16%
Reading	17%	19%	16%
Mathematics	20%	23%	21%
Writing	9%	11%	9%
Science	16%	18%	17%
Social Studies	19%	23%	21%

Overall, our students met or surpassed the state in 77% of the performance standards shown above and reported within 2015 Texas Academic Performance Report.

Advanced Placement

Advanced Placement (AP) is an accelerated level of instruction. AP courses provide college level coursework in a high school setting and are open to all CFB students at each high school. Enrolling in an AP class provides a powerful opportunity for students to acquire the knowledge, sophisticated concepts, and skills needed for college success.

Carrollton-Farmers Branch ISD strongly encourages all AP students to take the AP Exam administered in May. CFB gives a vast selection of different AP course exams, including AP Spanish Language which included Native Spanish speaking middle school students.

Executive Summary continued

AP/IB Participation			
Cohort 2014	Texas	Region	District
All Subjects	23.5%	29.0%	31.2%
ELA	15.0%	19.5%	21.4%
Mathematics	6.5%	8.8%	9.8%
Science	6.9%	9.1%	11.7%
Social Studies	13.8%	17.5%	14.8%

AP/IB Performance > = Criterion			
Cohort 2014	Texas	Region	District
All Subjects	51.3%	56.5%	59.7%
ELA	44.7%	48.7%	45.6%
Mathematics	53.6%	59.4%	51.3%
Science	45.7%	50.4%	46.8%
Social Studies	41.6%	47.8%	48.9%

AP Exam scores range from 1-5.

Scores are interpreted as a measure of achievement in a college-level AP course. They are based on a weighted combination of student responses to multiple-choice and free-response questions:

- 5 = extremely well qualified
- 4 = well qualified
- 3 = qualified
- 2 = possibly qualified
- 1 = no recommendation

Per the College Board, "qualified" means that a student has demonstrated capability of doing introductory-level coursework in a particular subject at college. Many colleges and universities grant credit and placement for scores of 3, 4 or 5.

Last year, 1,814 students in CFB ISD took a total of 3,328 AP Exams in 31 subject areas.

Top AP Programs in terms of AP Exam Participation in CFB ISD for 2015:

Spanish Language	472 exams	14% of total exams
English Literature and Composition	404 exams	12% of total exams
English Language	351 exams	11% of total exams
Unites States History	275 exams	8% of total exams
Physics 1	265 exams	8% of total exams
World History	225 exams	7% of total exams

Executive Summary continued

2015 AP Exam Performance

Total Number of AP Exam Test-Takers: 1,814

District AP Exam Score Summary	5	4	3	2	1	# Total Exams Taken	# Scores 3 or Higher
Number of Exams Taken	211	509	846	1,024	738	3,328	1,566
Percentage of Total Exams	6	15	25	31	22	100	47%

District AP Exam Score by Subject	5	4	3	2	1	# Total Exams Taken	% Scores 3 or Higher
Art History	1	2	2	7	3	15	33%
Music Theory	9	4	10	4	3	30	77%
Studio Art: 2-D Design Portfolio	9	18	5	4		36	89%
Studio Art: 3-D Design Portfolio	1	7	7	3		18	83%
Studio Art: Drawing Portfolio	1	2	5	4		12	67%
English Language and Composition	13	34	80	146	78	351	36%
English Literature and Composition	9	40	99	192	64	404	37%
European History	1						100%
Human Geography	9	26	31	31	61	158	42%
Macroeconomics		6	8	16	19	49	29%
Microeconomics	3	9	12	9	4	37	65%
Psychology	14	27	29	15	42	127	55%
United States Government and Politics	4	14	12	32	38	100	30%
United States History	18	39	66	87	65	275	45%
World History	6	26	68	91	34	225	44%
Calculus AB	9	6	8	5	27	55	42%
Calculus BC	22	7	17	6	24	76	61%
Computer Science A	2	1	2	4	7	16	31%
Statistics	9	19	33	27	43	130	47%
Biology	4	26	33	44	17	124	51%
Chemistry	3	3	24	42	24	96	31%
Environmental Science	6	14	16	23	20	79	46%
Physics 1	3	12	30	95	125	265	17%
Physics 2	1	1	8	22	2	34	29%
Physics C: Electricity and Magnetism	8	11	4	10	16	49	47%
Physics C: Mechanics	6	18	12	10	8	54	67%
Chinese Language and Culture	4		2			6	100%
French Language and Culture		1	4		2	7	71%
Japanese Language and Culture			1			1	100%
Spanish Language and Culture	36	129	207	89	11	472	79%
Spanish Literature and Culture		7	11	7	1	26	69%

Executive Summary continued

Advanced Placement Equity and Excellence Report

Students who score a 3 or higher on an AP Exam are counted only once, regardless of how many AP Exams they took.

The percentage of students for the Graduating Class of 2015 vs. 2014 grew slightly from 33.3% to 34%. The percent of students scoring a 3 or higher in 10th grade increased from 10.6% in 2014 to 12.5% in 2015. Eleventh grade student performance declined slightly for the same years from 18.5% to 16.6%. Twelfth graders remained steady from the previous year at 17.5%.

District	Score 3 or higher	How is this calculated?
Graduating Class Summary	34.0%	Number of your district's seniors who scored 3 or higher on at least one AP Exam at any point during high school divided by the total number of your district's seniors.
12th Grade	17.5%	Number of AP students per grade level who scored 3 or higher on at least one AP Exam this year divided by the total number of students in each grade.
11th Grade	16.6%	
10th Grade	12.5%	

Advanced Placement Recognitions

College Board offers several AP Awards to students who have demonstrated college-level achievement through AP courses and exams.

AP Scholar – Students who earn scores of 3 or higher on three or more AP Exams

AP Scholar with Honor – Students who earn an average score of at least 3.25 on all AP Exams taken and scores of 3 or higher on four or more AP Exams

AP Scholar with Distinction – Students who earn an average score of at least 3.5 on all AP Exams taken and scores of 3 or higher on five or more AP Exams

National AP Scholar – Granted to students who earn an average score of at least 4.0 on all AP Exams taken and scores of 4 or higher on eight or more AP Exams

In 2015, 329 students in CFB ISD were recognized for their AP performance.

2015 Advanced Placement Recognitions	Creekview	Early College	Smith	Turner	District
AP Scholar <i>(score 3 or higher on 3 or more exams)</i>	74		51	41	166
AP Scholar with Honor <i>(score 3 or higher on 4 or more exams)</i>	22	1	14	4	41
AP Scholar with Distinction <i>(score 3 or higher on 5 or more exams)</i>	47		22	9	78
National AP Scholar <i>(score 4 or higher on 8 or more exams)</i>	12		7	3	22

Executive Summary continued

SAT/ACT Results

Postsecondary Readiness factors included in the 2015 Texas Academic Performance Report (TAPR) show the graduating class has surpassed the state for two consecutive years in meeting college-ready benchmarks on college entrance exams:

SAT/ACT Results			
% Tested	Texas	Region	District
Class of 2014	66.3%	67.0%	60.9%
Class of 2013	63.8%	65.9%	61.6%

SAT/ACT Results			
At/Above Criterion	Texas	Region	District
Class of 2014	25.1%	30.1%	28.7%
Class of 2013	25.4%	30.3%	29.6%

SAT Results

The SAT is administered by the College Board and is designed to measure the verbal and math aptitudes of high school students.

SAT scores range from 200 to 800.

A score of 500 in any content area (or composite score of 1550) acts as a college ready benchmark indicating 65% likelihood of achieving a B-minus grade point average or higher during the first year of college.

SAT mean scores for Graduating Class of 2015 surpassed the national average in Math and out-performed students taking the exam in all areas throughout the state.

SAT Results for 2015		Mean SAT Scores			
College-Bound Seniors	#Tested	Reading	Math	Writing	Composite
Nation Public Schools	1,332,096	489	498	475	1462
Texas All Schools	193,768	470	486	454	1410
Texas Public Schools	179,131	464	482	448	1394
District	953	480	503	468	1451
Creekview High School	278	491	516	472	1479
Early College	85	447	461	440	1348
Ranchview High School	119	477	508	475	1460
Smith High School	237	502	515	491	1508
Turner High School	234	460	490	446	1396

Executive Summary continued

ACT Results

The ACT is an achievement test with four content exams including English, reading, mathematics, and science, plus an optional writing test and is used as a college entrance exam.

ACT scores range from 1-36.

College ready benchmark scores represent a level of achievement for students to have a 50% chance of obtaining a B or higher (or about a 75% chance of C or higher) in corresponding college-bearing first-year college course:

College Course	ACT Subject Area	ACT Benchmark
English Language	English	18
College Algebra	Math	22
Social Studies	Reading	22
Biology	Science	23

The overall composite score for the CFB ISD seniors taking the ACT in 2013 was slightly lower than both the state and national scores.

ACT mean scores for Graduating Class of 2015 surpassed the national and state averages in Math, Science, and Composite scores.

ACT Results for 2015	Count	Mean ACT Scores				
		English	Math	Reading	Science	Composite
Nation	1,924,436	20.4	20.8	21.4	20.9	21
Texas	124,764	19.8	21.1	21.1	21	20.9
District	393	19.5	21.9	20.9	21.5	21.1
Creekview High School	119	20.5	22.7	22.2	22.4	22.2
Early College	5	23	24	21.6	22.8	23
Ranchview High School	55	18	21.2	19.6	20.2	19.9
Smith High School	104	20.7	22.7	21.9	22.4	22.1
Turner High School	110	17.8	20.5	19.1	20.3	19.5

Executive Summary continued

PSAT/NMSQT Results

The PSAT/NMSQT is designed to promote college readiness of high school students during their sophomore and junior years. It is a standardized test cosponsored by the College Board and National Merit Scholarship Corporation.

PSAT scores range from 20 to 80.

2014 PSAT Results	Average PSAT Scores			
Juniors	# Tested	Reading	Math	Writing
Nation Public School	1,308,664	46.3	47.9	44.4
Texas Public Schools	213,146	43.1	45.4	41.8
District	1,470	42.3	45.3	41.8
Creekview High School	406	43.0	46.5	42.3
Early College	65	46.1	48.1	46.4
Ranchview High School	197	42.7	45.8	42.9
Smith High School	389	42.8	45.7	43.0
Turner High School	413	40.2	42.9	38.7

For students in their junior year of high school, the PSAT is also the National Merit Scholarship Qualifying Test. The National Merit Semifinalists and National Merit Commended Recipients are selected from the highest scores on the PSAT.

For the Class of 2015, Carrollton-Farmers Branch ISD had 7 National Merit Semifinalists named in October 2014. Awarded the spring of their senior year, these National Merit Semifinalists are competing for 8,300 merit scholarships with an estimated value in excess of \$32 million.

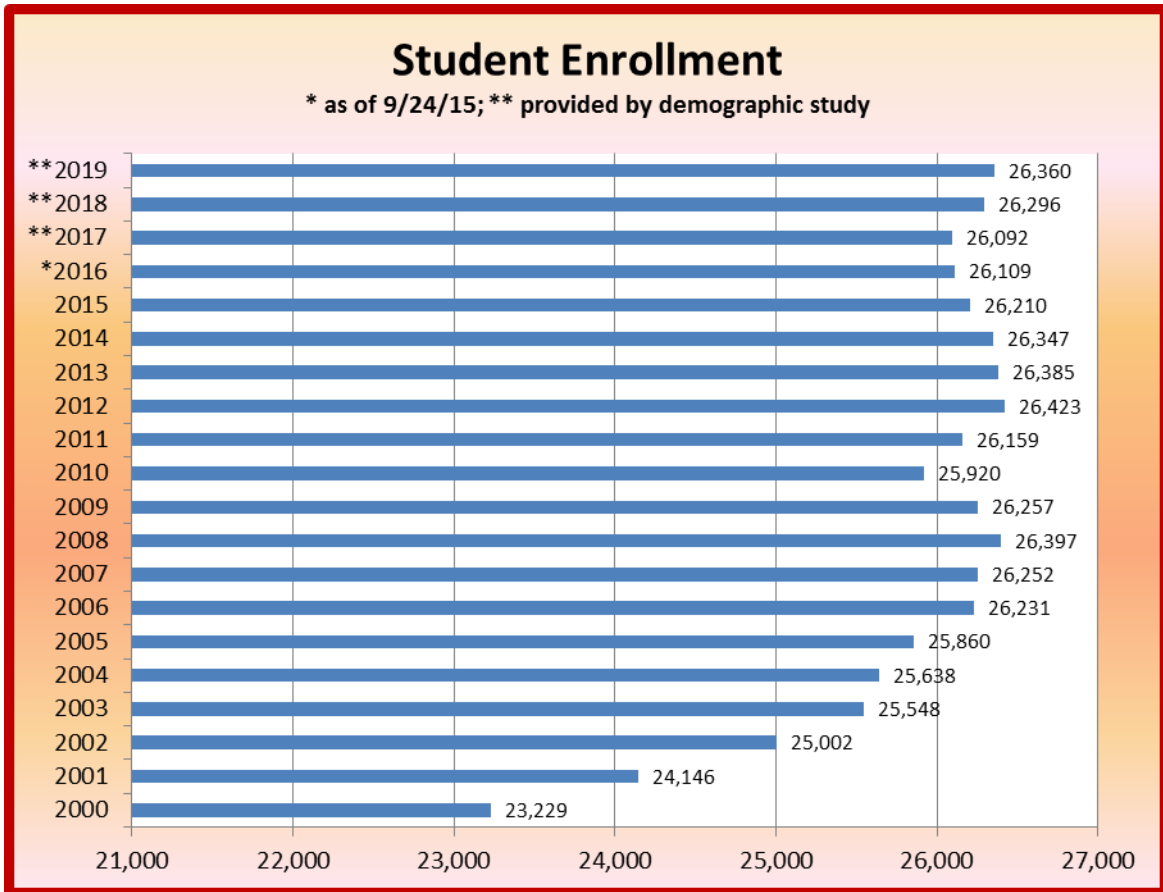
The students that are recognized as National Merit Commended Recipients received letters commending them for their academic promise. The National Achievement Semifinalists and National Achievement Outstanding Participants are recognitions specifically for Black American high school students that were identified by the National Merit Scholarship Corporation. The National Hispanic Recognition Program Scholars are academically strong Hispanic/Latino students that were identified by the National Hispanic Recognition Program.

2014-15 PSAT/NMSQT Recognitions	Creekview	Ranchview	Smith	Turner	District
National Merit Semifinalists	1		5	1	7
National Merit Commended Recipients	8		4		12
National Achievement Participants	1	1		1	3
National Hispanic Recognition Scholars	3		2	3	8

Executive Summary continued

Enrollment Trends

The graph below depicts the District’s past, present and future estimates for Student enrollment.



Future enrollment estimates for 2017-2018 were based upon a 2014 demographic study performed for the district. The projection was based primarily on the district’s new home construction forecast and current lot inventory.

Based on current enrollment trends, the District’s growth is concentrated in its Western edge. Due to this current and anticipated growth, the District plans to add classroom space at LaVillita Elementary School, which was opened in August of 2008. In August 2014 the district completed the construction of a new facility at Las Colinas Elementary that included additional capacity for future growth. In addition, plans are underway to expand Ranchview High School, tentatively scheduled to complete in June of 2016.

Enrollment trends in all other parts of the District indicate that current facilities will be adequate with minor renovation and additions.



District Improvement Plan

Executive Summary continued

Each year the district’s planning process includes developing a plan to improve student performance.

The District Improvement Plan is developed with input from all stakeholders, including staff and community members that serve on an advisory District Improvement Council. This year the plan was developed with a three year outlook. Major strategies were developed for each guiding objective.

Below is a chart of the department primarily responsible for each guiding objective.

Organizational Unit	Person Reponsible	Objective	Description
Associate Superintendent for Educational Services	Georgeanne Warnock	1	Improve instructional practice
		2	Improve the learning environment
Associate Superintendent for Administration & Support Service	Mark Hyatt	3	Improve operational effectiveness
Director of Strategic Communications	Angela Shelley	4	Improve community support

Tactical steps are developed to accomplish each major strategy identified in the plan. Each Campus Improvement Plan is aligned with the District Improvement Plan. A summary of the district’s plan follows.



Executive Summary continued

CFB ISD VISION:

All students will meet the State of Texas Assessments of Academic Readiness (STAAR) at the satisfactory or advanced level and graduate college or workforce ready, without remediation.



DISTRICT PLAN 2015-2018

Carrollton Farmers Branch Independent School District

Dr. Bobby Burns, Superintendent

CFB ISD MISSION

Together with families and community we commit all district resources to guide the learning of each student to graduate as: a responsible individual, a passionate life-long learner, a complex thinker, and an effective communicator who understands and respects our global interdependence.

Executive Summary continued

<p>BOARD OF TRUSTEES James Goode, <i>President</i> Frank Shor, <i>Vice President</i> Randy Schackmann, <i>Secretary</i> John Matthews, <i>Assistant Secretary</i> Nancy Cline, <i>Board Member</i> Richard Fleming, <i>Board Member</i> Guillermo Ramos, <i>Board Member</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">◆</p> <p>CARROLLTON-FARMERS BRANCH SCHOOLS</p> <p>SENIOR HIGH SCHOOLS Creekview Early College Newman Smith R. L. Turner Ranchview</p> <p>MIDDLE SCHOOLS Blalack Bush Field Long Perry Polk</p>	<p>CFBISD GOAL</p> <p>The Goal of the Carrollton-Farmers Branch ISD is high achievement for all students.</p> <p><i>Guiding Objective 1:</i> Continuously improve instructional practice</p> <p><i>Guiding Objective 2:</i> Continuously improve the learning environment</p> <p><i>Guiding Objective 3:</i> Continuously improve operational effectiveness</p> <p><i>Guiding Objective 4:</i> Continuously improve community support</p>	<p>ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS Blair Blanton Carrollton Central Country Place Davis Farmers Branch Freeman Furneaux Good Kent Landry Las Colinas La Villita McCoy McKamy McLaughlin/Strickland McWhorter Rainwater Riverchase Rosemeade Sheffield Stark Thompson</p> <p>CENTERS Mary Grimes Education Center Bea Salazar Transition School Marie Huie Education Center</p>
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Executive Summary continued

GRADUATE PROFILE

Graduates of Carrollton-Farmers Branch ISD are...

Responsible individuals who:	Competent learners who:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Model productive citizenship. ● Practice successful personal management. ● Demonstrate character values and ethical behavior. ● Appreciate the value of diversity. ● Function effectively as team members. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Continually pursue and integrate knowledge. ● Achieve academic standards. ● Apply various forms of technology to learning. ● Seek educational and career options ● Produce quality products.
Effective communicators who:	Complex thinkers who:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Read with understanding. ● Interpret information. ● Interact through listening and speaking. ● Write clearly. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Solve problems critically. ● Create original ideas and solutions. ● Understand and apply systems thinking.

STATEMENT OF BELIEFS

1. The economic, political and societal success of our country depends upon a quality education for all.
2. Diversity strengthens the community and enriches the fabric of our society.
3. It is the responsibility of the entire community to partner in the educational process..
4. Learning occurs best in a safe, structured, and nurturing environment.
5. Belonging to a family, to a school, and to a community is vital, and this sense of belonging advances learning.
6. Each person’s educational path deserves to be valued equally.
7. Learning empowers people to reach their full potential: physically, mentally, socially, and emotionally
8. Everyone is a teacher, and everyone is a learner.

Executive Summary continued

DIP EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

The goal of Carrollton-Farmers Branch Independent School District is high achievement for all students. Our work to help students reach their highest potential is guided by the following objectives:

Continuously improve instructional practice	
Instructional practice is the specific teaching methods that promote student learning in the classroom. Instructional practice is comprised of the content knowledge of the teacher coupled with pedagogical skill. We improve instruction through study and implementation of research-based best practices.	<p>How do we improve <u>instructional practice</u>?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Strengthen curriculum ✓ Evaluate and solve instructional challenges ✓ Develop a robust instructional support system
Continuously improve the learning environment	
The learning environment comprises both the physical space and the emotional environment. Students must feel safe and secure, both physically and emotionally, in order for learning to occur.	<p>How do we improve the <u>learning environment</u>?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Ensure safety and security ✓ Meet physical and emotional needs ✓ Provide effective learning facilities ✓ Increase access to digital learning
Continuously improve operational effectiveness	
Operational effectiveness is the efficiency of business processes and fiscal resources.	<p>How do we improve <u>operational effectiveness</u>?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Improve human resources management ✓ Improve financial management ✓ Improve business operations ✓ Improve technology infrastructure and operations
Continuously improve community support	
Community support comprises support from parents, business, faith-based organizations, and community leadership. Schools cannot do it alone; CFB relies on partnership with stakeholders in the community for continued success.	<p>How do we improve <u>community support</u>?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Provide excellent customer service ✓ Promote district accolades and initiatives ✓ Encourage involvement from community organizations and leadership

Executive Summary continued

Below is the board policy that guides the district’s planning and decision making process.

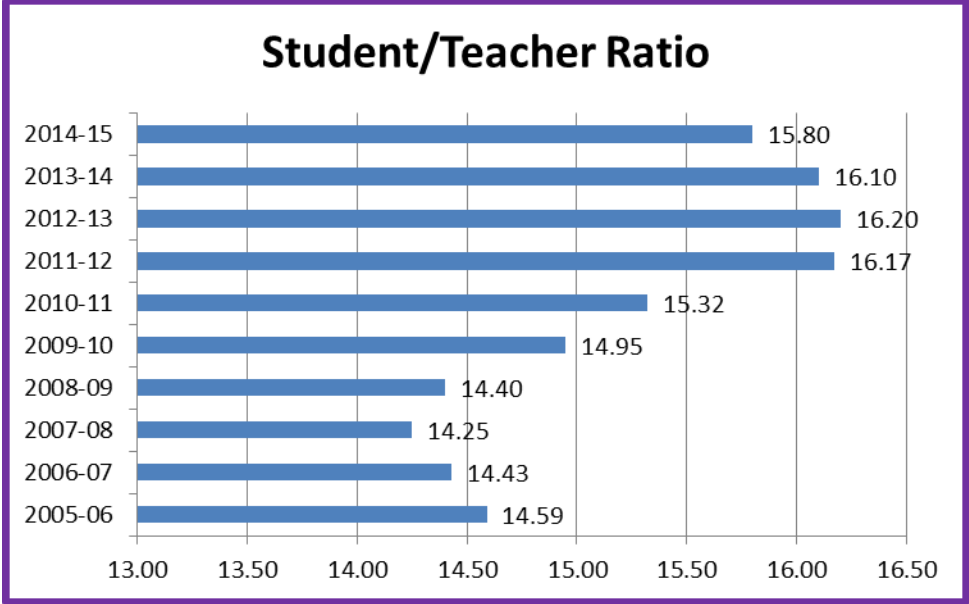
Carrollton-Farmers Branch ISD 057903		
PLANNING AND DECISION-MAKING PROCESS		BQ (LOCAL)
DISTRICT MISSION, GOALS, AND OBJECTIVES AND CAMPUS OBJECTIVES	The Board shall approve and periodically review the District’s mission and goals to improve student performance. The mission, goals, and the approved District and campus objectives shall be mutually supportive and shall support the state goals and objectives under Education Code, Chapter 4. [See AE(EXHIBIT)]	
DISTRICT IMPROVEMENT PLANNING PROCESS	The District’s planning process to improve student performance includes the development of the District’s educational goals, the legal requirements for the District and campus improvement plans, all pertinent federal planning requirements, and administrative procedures. The Board shall approve the process under which the educational goals are developed and shall ensure that input is gathered from the District-level committee.	
PARENTAL INVOLVEMENT PLAN	The Board shall ensure that the District and campus improvement plans, as applicable, address all elements required by federal law for receipt of Title I, Part A funds, including elements pertaining to parental involvement. The District-level and campus-level committees shall involve parents in the development of such plans and in the process for campus review and improvement of student academic achievement and campus performance. [See EHBD]	
ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES AND REPORTS	The Board shall ensure that administrative procedures meet legal requirements in the areas of planning, budgeting, curriculum, staffing patterns, staff development, and school organization; adequately reflect the District’s planning process; and include implementation guidelines, time frames, and necessary resources. The Superintendent shall report periodically to the Board on the status of the planning process, including a review of the related administrative procedures, any revisions to improve the process, and progress on implementation of identified strategies.	
EVALUATION	The Board shall ensure that data are gathered and criteria are developed to undertake the required biennial evaluation to ensure that policies, procedures, and staff development activities related to planning and decision-making are effectively structured to positively impact student performance.	
DATE ISSUED: 9/30/2003 UPDATE 71 BQ(LOCAL)-A1	ADOPTED:	1 of 1



PERSONNEL

Executive Summary continued

The graph below depicts District's student/teacher ratio changes over time.



(SOURCE: PEIMS Edits+ Staff FTE Summary)

Texas school districts received historical reductions in funding beginning in 2011-12, which had a major impact on the number of teachers in the classroom.

Executive Summary continued

The table below depicts the Staff by Sex and Ethnicity for 2014-15.

	White	Hispanic	Black	Other	Totals
Male	375.6	142.8	66.7	82.9	668.0
Male Percentage	12.2%	4.7%	2.2%	2.7%	21.8%
Female	1,480.6	563.0	186.9	173.2	2,403.7
Female Percentage	48.2%	18.3%	6.1%	5.6%	78.3%

(Source: PEIMS Edit+ Report – Staff FTE Summary)



Executive Summary continued

The table below depicts the Staff by Highest Degree-changes over time.

Teacher by Highest Degree Held

(Source: PEIMS Edits+ Report – Staff FTE Summary)

	2010-11	2010-11 %	2011-12	2011-12 %	2012-13	2012-13 %	2013-14	2013-14 %	2014-15	2014-15 %
No Degree	6.5	0.4%	5.6	0.3%	5	0.3%	5.1	0.3%	5	0.3%
Bachelors	1,278.6	75.1%	1,212.4	74.2%	1,201.0	73.8%	1,210.0	73.8%	1,230.4	74.1%
Masters	405	23.8%	406.5	24.9%	412	25.3%	411.5	25.1%	412.7	24.9%
Doctorate	12	0.7%	10.4	0.6%	10.2	0.6%	12	0.7%	12	0.7%

The graph below depicts the Teachers by Years of Experience- changes over time.

Teachers by Years of Experience

(Source: PEIMS Edit+ Report – Staff FTE Summary)

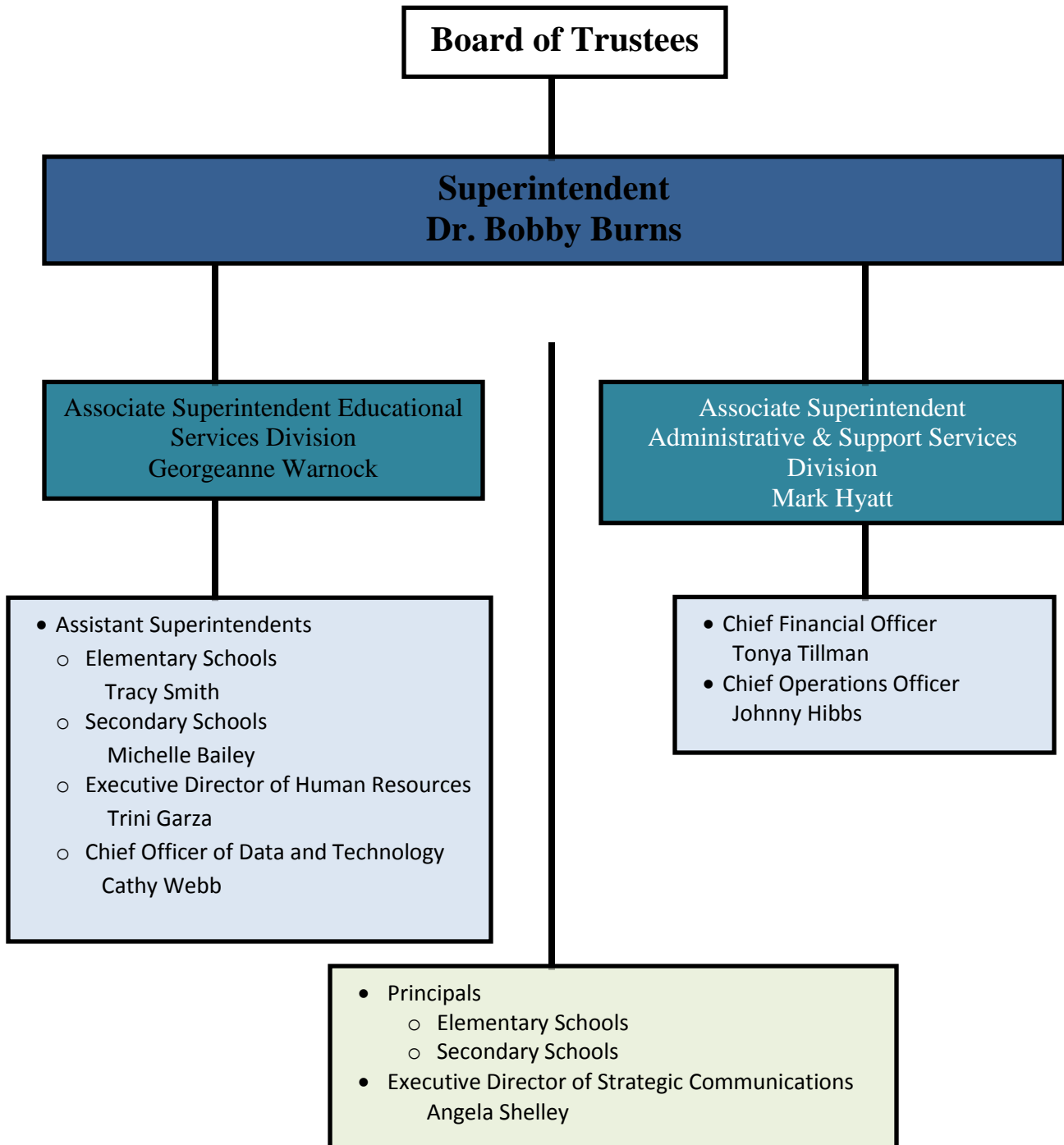
	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Beginning Teachers	171.6	163.3	178.4	134.1	74	95.7	82.5	146.5	135.3	130
1-5 Years Experience	645.8	678.2	695.8	722.2	653.7	564	486.7	431	450.6	497.2
6-10 Years Experience	420.1	433.9	435.4	403.2	413.3	430.1	440.7	427	427.1	404.8
11-20 Years Experience	320.4	315.4	317.7	341	364.9	394.2	423.5	426.3	440.8	440.7
Over 20 Years Experience	234.9	221.8	220.5	220.9	221.3	218.3	201.5	197.4	184.9	187.4
Avg Exp Teachers-TX	9.1	8.8	8.8	8.8	9.6	9.9	10.2	10	9.8	9.8
Avg Exp Teachers-District	5.6	5.4	5.4	5.6	6.4	6.8	7.2	7.1	6.9	6.9

Organizational Section



Organizational Section continued

Carrollton-Farmers Branch ISD Organizational Chart 2015-16



Organizational Section continued

Descriptions of Organization Units

Office of the Superintendent: The Superintendent is responsible for providing leadership and direction for the development of an educational system that is based on the needs of students, on standards of excellence and equity, and on community goals. This office is responsible for the coordination of the overall administration of the school district and liaison with the Board of Trustees. This office also oversees and manages district policies and procedures as well as directing district compliance with public information requests and open meetings requirements.

Associate Superintendent for Administrative and Support Services: The Associate Superintendent for Administrative and Support Services oversees all of the business support activities for the school district including accounting, budget, finance, maintenance, purchasing, transportation, food service and construction. This position also guides the Human Resources department.

Associate Superintendent for Educational Services: The educational services division is responsible for providing district curriculum documents based on the TEKS that identify specific knowledge and skills students will acquire by grade level and subject area. The division designs assessments and facilitates meetings to assure alignment of the written, taught and tested curriculum. The division is also involved in regularly scheduled and ongoing study of the curricula designed to support collaborative planning and focus on student learning.

Chief Officer of Data and Technology: The Technology Division is responsible for supporting instructional, media, and business technology applications. The division also supports telecommunications systems including voice, video, data, and Internet applications.

Executive Director of Human Resources: This Department has responsibility for administering all of human resource operations including: personnel policies and practices; employment, and post-employment; and, compensation for employees.

Executive Director Strategic Communications: The Office of Strategic Communications promotes positive public relations between the school district and the community and within the school district. The office provides timely information to staff, faculty, students, parents and the community through print, broadcast and electronic mediums.

Following is a summary table of full-time staff counts over the past five years by employee role. The categories listed are based upon Texas Education Agency coding guidelines.

Organizational Section continued

Full-Time Staff Counts - All Funds					
	Actual 2010-11	Actual 2011-12	Actual 2012-13	Actual 2013-14	Actual 2014-15
Total Personnel	3,132.60	3,064.10	3,026.03	3,032.58	3,071.70
Teachers	1,702.20	1,634.90	1,628.27	1,638.68	1,660.10
Pre-Kindergarten	42.35	34.87	35.25	35.66	34.37
Kindergarten	134.86	128.86	128.04	131.15	127.12
Elementary (Grades 1-6)	721.78	720.02	721.89	21.51	21.61
Grade 1 *				135.66	127.30
Grade 2 *				119.73	127.20
Grade 3 *				115.64	121.76
Grade 4 *				124.97	122.63
Grade 5 *				108.28	104.76
Grade 6 *				106.23	103.69
Grade 7 *				91.83	97.68
Grade 8 *				83.33	89.68
Middle School (Grades 6-8)			30.98	23.20	31.06
Secondary (Grades 7-12)	677.34	665.23	631.42	30.11	
Secondary (Grades 9-12) *				441.14	497.06
All Grade Levels	125.87	85.92	80.69	70.24	54.18
Support Staff	354.92	347.67	351.46	356.61	372.00
Athletic Trainer	6.44	5.73	5.54	5.39	5.14
Audiologist	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Counselors	58.90	57.00	55.67	55.41	56.99
Department Head	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
Ed Diagnosticians	31.94	31.94	31.94	31.94	32.94
Librarians	39.96	38.79	40.00	38.91	40.00
Nurses/Physicians	35.45	36.00	34.00	33.45	33.00
Occupational Therapist	6.99	7.00	7.00	7.00	8.00
Orientation/Mobility Specialist	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Other Campus Professional	59.58	58.96	59.56	61.68	69.65
Other Non-Campus Prof Personnel	67.68	66.17	71.67	76.80	79.87
Physical Therapist	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
Psychologist/Assoc Psychologists	6.08	5.08	5.08	5.08	6.08
Social Worker	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	
Speech Thrpst/Speech Lang Pathologist	33.90	33.00	33.00	32.95	33.33
Teacher Facilitator					
Administrators	131.09	132.43	128.34	130.71	130.20
Admin/Instructional Officers	33.57	35.42	32.88	17.63	18.00
Principals	39.91	38.45	36.48	37.00	37.00
Assistant Principals	46.11	47.00	47.00	46.55	49.00
Superintendents	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Assistant Superintendents	2.00	2.00	4.00	4.30	4.00
Athletic Director	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Business Manager	1.00	0.58	1.00	1.00	1.00
Dir-Personnel/Human Resources	2.00	2.00	0.00	1.00	1.00
Registrar	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
Tax Assessor/Collector	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Teacher Supervisor	0.50	0.98	0.98	17.23	14.20
Total Professional	2,188.21	2,115.00	2,108.07	2,126.00	2,162.30
Educational Aides	219.51	192.70	185.76	188.29	186.00
Auxiliary Staff	724.88	756.40	732.20	718.29	723.40
<i>Percentage increase (decrease) from Prior Year</i>	<i>-2.14%</i>	<i>-2.19%</i>	<i>-1.24%</i>	<i>0.22%</i>	<i>1.29%</i>

Source: Texas Education Agency's Standard Reports
 *Change in Classification by the Texas Education Agency

Organizational Section continued

Organizational Unit	Funding Source
Office of Superintendent	General Fund
Executive Director of Human Resources	General Fund
Associate Superintendent for Administration & Support Services	General Fund Food Service Fund Capital Projects Fund
Associate Superintendent for Educational Services	General Fund
Chief Officer of Data and Technology	General Fund
Executive Director of Strategic Communications	General Fund

Vision Statement: *All students will meet the State of Texas Assessments of Academic Readiness (STAAR) at the satisfactory or advanced level and graduate college or workforce ready, without remediation.*

Mission Statement: *Together with families and community we commit all district resources to guide the learning of each student to graduate as: a responsible individual, a passionate life-long learner, a complex thinker, and an effective communicator who understands and respects our global interdependence.*

Goal: *The goal of the Carrollton-Farmers Branch Independent School District is high achievement for all students.*

Guiding Objectives:

- *Continuously improve instructional practice*
- *Continuously improve the learning environment*
- *Continuously improve operational effectiveness*
- *Continuously improve community support*

Following is a summary of the District Improvement Plan tactical steps that are planned from 2015 through 2018.

Organizational Section continued

Guiding Objective 1

Continuously improve instructional practice

In CFB, our efforts to improve instructional practice include strengthening of curriculum, evaluation and solution of instructional challenges, and development of a robust instructional support system.

Performance measures used to determine improvement in Objective 1 include the following metrics from the District Performance Index (DPI)¹:

College Readiness	STAAR
SAT Performance	STAAR Advanced
ACT Performance	STAAR Panel Recommendation Graduation
Rate	

Performance Metric	2014	2015	2016 Target	2017 Target	2018 Target
DPI Percentile	83%	86%	93%	95%	95%
Accountability System Rating	Met Standard	Met Standard	Met Standard with Distinctions	Met Standard with Distinctions	Met Standard with Distinctions

¹

District Performance Index (DPI) is a measurement established by Educational Resource Group (ERG). DPI is based on the AEIS/TAPR demographically adjusted values for each of the core academic metrics. Since the units of measure for each of these metrics are different, the District Performance Index is defined as the weighted average of the percentiles of these core metrics according to the following: Met Standard (20%), Postsecondary Readiness (20%), Advanced (20%), Graduation Rate (10%), College Ready Graduates (10%), SAT Mean Score (10%), and ACT Mean Score (10%). The higher the value of the District Performance Index, the better the overall academic achievement.

Organizational Section continued

Guiding Objective 1	Continuously improve instructional practice
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Tactical steps to strengthen curriculum:

2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018
Revise CoL (Community of Learners: an on- line curriculum management system) based on data from local, state, and national assessments	Revise CoL based on local, state, and national assessment data	Revise CoL based on local, state, and national assessment data
Develop UbD (Understanding by Design: a curriculum framework) review protocol with content directors, coaches, and specialists. Pilot peer review with teachers for feedback on CoL units.	Conduct UbD peer review with pilot campus groups to collect teacher feedback on CoL units.	Embed UbD peer review at all campuses
Study pre-assessment with content directors. Build teacher understanding of alignment between curriculum & assessment with focus on embedding pre- assessment	Pilot pre-assessment in some units on CoL and collect feedback	Embed pre-assessment systemically in CoL
Study differentiation strategies with content directors and utilize in-district support from Special Education, Bilingual/ESL, and Advanced Academics to differentiate for student needs. Continue developing differentiated strategies in CoL	Build teacher understanding of differentiation strategies and continue developing differentiated strategies in CoL	Continue developing and implementing differentiated strategies
Embed Acquisition, Meaning-Making, & Transfer (AMMT)	Refine AMMT in CoL. Build upon Meaning-	Refine AMMT in CoL. Build upon Meaning- - Continued next page -

Organizational Section continued

in CoL; continue professional development related to AMMT	Making and Transfer Tasks; continue professional development related to AMMT	Making and Transfer Tasks; continue professional development related to AMMT
Investigate options for and select a curriculum & learning management system. Provide training for content directors and curriculum writers regarding use of the system and digital learning.	Provide training for campus staff on the curriculum & learning management system and website. Solicit feedback for improvement of curriculum management system. Continue to embed digital learning experiences in curriculum.	Continue initial training on curriculum & learning management system for new staff and advanced training for veteran staff. Implement improvements based on teacher feedback. Continue to embed digital learning experiences in curriculum.

Tactical steps to evaluate and solve instructional challenges:

2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018
Study and evaluate current methods of student progress-monitoring as it is implemented on CFB campuses	Consider standardizing student progress- monitoring at interested pilot campuses	Implement systemic student progress- monitoring at all campuses
Study Driven by Data by Paul Bambrick- Santoyo	Pilot data protocols from Driven by Data by Paul Bambrick-Santoyo at interested campuses	Embed data protocols district-wide
Provide professional development related to the new state teacher and principal evaluation system: T-TESS and T-PESS	Implement new teacher and principal evaluation system	Refine teacher and principal evaluation system based on feedback - Continued next page -

Organizational Section continued

Refine local assessment system based on feedback to reduce selected response (multiple choice) tests and increase performance assessments. Study results with content directors and principals.	Improve local assessment system based on feedback from 2015-16.	Improve local assessment system based on feedback from 2016-17.
Provide student support for college and career assessments through high school campus and district programming that includes test preparation for AP, IB, SAT, ACT, PSAT 8/9, or PSAT/NMSQT testing	Provide student support for college and career assessments through high school campus and district programming that includes test preparation for AP, IB, SAT, ACT, PSAT 8/9, or PSAT/NMSQT testing	Provide student support for college and career assessments through high school and middle school campus and district programming that includes test preparation for AP, IB, SAT, ACT, PSAT 8/9, or PSAT/NMSQT testing

Tactical steps to improve a robust instructional support system:

2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018
Provide learning for administrators and support staff on <i>Leverage Leadership</i> , feedback, and data protocols Implement feedback and observation system	Refine <i>Leverage Leadership</i> observation and feedback system based on feedback from 2015-16	Refine <i>Leverage Leadership</i> observation and feedback system based on feedback from 2016-17
Provide professional learning for staff regarding digital learning; continue expanding mobile device initiative	Provide professional learning for staff regarding digital learning including Google Apps in Education; continue expanding mobile device initiative	Provide professional learning for staff regarding digital learning; continue expanding mobile device initiative - Continued next page -

Organizational Section continued

Study effectiveness of tier interventions and Student Success Initiative (SSI) including Response to Intervention (RtI), literacy coaches, dyslexia intervention, tutorials, summer school, and other interventions	Refine tier interventions based on study from 2015-16	Refine tier interventions based on study from 2016-17
Implement changes to New Hire Academy. Design New Hire Academy for Year 2 Cohort.	Revise New Hire Academy based on feedback. Expand New Hire Academy for Year 2 Cohort. Design Year 3 Cohort.	Revise New Hire Academy based on feedback. Expand New Hire Academy for Year 3 Cohort.
Provide support for project-based learning (PBL) and study implementation	Refine PBL based on evidence from previous year	Continue support of PBL
Evaluate summer professional learning from 2015; prepare for the 2016 CFBISD Summer Conference: Learn More, Achieve More	Evaluate summer professional learning and make determinations for 2017-18 based on feedback	Evaluate summer professional learning and make determinations for 2018-19 based on feedback



Organizational Section continued

Guiding Objective 2

Continuously improve the learning environment

As we work to improve the learning environment, CFB is committed to ensuring safety and security, meeting physical and emotional needs, providing effective learning facilities, and increasing access to digital learning for all students, teachers, and staff.

Performance measures used to determine improvement in Objective 2 include:

Student Attendance Rate

Performance Metric	2014 Rate	2015 Rate	2016 Target	2017 Target	2018 Target
Attendance Rate	96.2%	95.7%	97%	97.5%	98%

Tactical steps to improve safety and security:

2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018
Continue replacement of district surveillance cameras	Continue replacement of district surveillance cameras	Continue replacement of district surveillance cameras
Continue implementation of Positive Behavioral Intervention & Supports (PBIS) at middle schools	Continue implementation of PBIS at middle schools and consider implementation at high schools	Review implementation of PBIS and determine next steps
Continue alignment of Bea Salazar Transition School (DAEP) with home campuses; implement SNAP teams (Safety Net Acceleration Plan) for review and support of students with multiple placements at Bea Salazar	Evaluate effectiveness of support and interventions determined by the Bea Salazar SNAP team	Continue improvement of the interventions and support determined by the Bea Salazar SNAP team - Continued next page -

Organizational Section continued

Standardize district keyless entry systems	Perform analysis of district security systems and protocols	Implement security enhancements
Support drug prevention and awareness programs at the campus level	Support drug prevention and awareness programs at the campus level	Support drug prevention and awareness programs at the campus level

Tactical steps to meet the physical and emotional needs of students and staff:

2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018
Continue to implement methods to increase physical activity for students	Continue to implement methods to increase physical activity for students	Continue to implement methods to increase physical activity for students
Continue social-emotional support for students through study of growth mindset, choice words, and mindfulness by providing professional development	Continue social-emotional support for students through study of growth mindset, choice words, and mindfulness by providing professional development	Continue social-emotional support for students through study of growth mindset, choice words, and mindfulness by providing professional development
Attend restorative discipline training and explore implementation at pilot campuses	Expand restorative discipline implementation	Expand restorative discipline implementation
Continue use of behavior coach to support general education students at elementary campuses	Continue use of behavior coach to support general education students at elementary campuses	Continue use of behavior coach to support general education students at elementary campuses
Develop a Student Support Team to study and support cultural understanding and proficiency for staff teaching diverse student populations	Refine and expand the Student Support Team effort to study and support cultural understanding and proficiency	Refine and expand the Student Support Team effort to study and support cultural understanding and proficiency - Continued next page -

Organizational Section continued

Provide professional development for staff on issues related to cultural understanding and proficiency	Continue to provide professional development for staff on issues related to cultural understanding and proficiency	Continue to provide professional development for staff on issues related to cultural understanding and proficiency
Implement processes to comply with Affordable Care Act mandates	Comply with all elements of the Affordable Care Act	Evaluate compliance with Affordable Care Act
Evaluate viability of a Workers Compensation Return to Work Program	Begin implementation of a Workers Compensation Return to Work Program, if viability is determined in 2015-16	Implement fully the Workers Compensation Return to Work Program, if viability is determined in 2015-16
Explore expanding training modules offered through the on-line "Safe Schools" program for staff	Initiate identified additional "Safe Schools" training modules for staff, if need is determined in 2015-16	Evaluate "Safe Schools" training modules
Evaluate condition of district mechanical systems	Initiate district wide school building environmental systems commissioning and reporting processes	Evaluate district wide school building environmental systems for dependability and service

Tactical steps to improve effective learning facilities:

2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018
Determine the disposition of Tax Increment Financing (TIF) funds and initiate final TIF projects	Continue implementation of approved TIF projects	Implement plan for final disposition of TIF funds
Explore mechanism to provide greater campus involvement in designation of building maintenance funds	Pilot mechanism to provide greater campus involvement in designation of building maintenance funds	Evaluate pilot and determine viability of expansion of pilot program
		- Continued next page -

Organizational Section continued

Implement interim building improvement program based on revised demographic information and building analysis	Investigate plausibility of new capital improvement program including facility needs assessment and debt service capacity	Initiate capital improvement plan
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Tactical steps to increase access to digital learning for students and staff:

2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018
Expand lending library	Expand lending library	Expand lending library
Provide computers to families through Universal Access Program	Continue Universal Access Program	Continue Universal Access Program
Expand campus mobile device inventory to provide greater opportunity for digital learning experiences	Support mobile device initiative through professional development and curriculum	Support mobile device initiative through professional development and curriculum

Organizational Section continued

Guiding Objective 3

Continuously improve operational effectiveness

Using resources effectively to improve personnel retention, financial management, business operations, and technology infrastructure is important in CFB.

Performance measures used to determine improvement in Objective 3:

District Productivity Index (DPrI)²

Number of Days in Fund Balance

Performance Metrics	2014	2015	2016 Target	2017 Target	2018 Target
DPrI Percentile	97%	97%	97%	97%	97%
Number of Days in Fund Balance	143	116	110	110	110

² District Productivity Index (DPrI), measured by ERG, identifies school districts which are providing the highest relative academic performance at the lowest relative cost per student. Districts with higher performance percentiles are providing the highest relative education value.

Tactical steps to improve human resources management:

2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018
Review and update enhanced staffing protocol	Fully implement new staffing protocol	Evaluate staffing protocol
Implement changes to district stipend program (TS5)	Continue adjustments to district stipend program (TS5)	Review district stipend program
Expand training on Gallup Teacher Insight	Evaluate Gallup Teacher Insight instrument	Evaluate alternative teacher selection instruments
Expand efforts to recruit highly qualified applicants reflective of student demographics	Analyze hiring results to determine if practices reflect goal	Evaluate recruiting process - Continued next page -

Organizational Section continued

Study employee attrition data to identify trends and potential areas of improvement	Implement strategies to improve employee retention	Evaluate and refine strategies to improve employee retention
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Tactical steps to improve financial management:

2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018
Evaluate district financial condition and identify options for maximum student achievement and a balanced budget	Evaluate district financial condition and its impact on student achievement with existing resources available	Evaluate district financial condition in light of legislative and/or judicial action and consider need for TRE (Tax Ratification Election) or establish cost reduction measures; develop 2018-19 resource allocation plan that maintains financial stability of the District
Develop 2016-17 resource allocation plan that maintains the District's long term financial stability and its response to legislative and/or judicial action	Implement 2016-17 resource allocation plan; plan for 2017-18	Implement 2017-18 resource allocation plan; plan for 2018-19
Conduct a comprehensive review of budget processes including staffing allotments and budget allocations	Implement identified changes in budget allocation processes	Evaluate changes in budget allocation processes

Organizational Section continued

Tactical steps to improve business operations:

2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018
Evaluate refunding opportunities for eligible debt issues	Determine opportunities for debt restructuring based upon 2017-2018 reduction in debt service requirements	Consider impact of capital improvement program and necessity for additional debt authorization
Analyze various payroll and accounts payable filing systems	Implement payroll and accounts payable filing systems	Evaluate payroll and accounts payable filing systems
Expand electronic vendor payment system	Evaluate status of electronic vendor payment system and determine viability of expansion	Compare current vendor electronic payment product with market options and determine course of action
Develop enhanced and uniform training materials and standardized forms for major business processes	Expand training opportunities for business processes	Evaluate business training environment and identify opportunities for improvement
Improve documentation of contract management program	Investigate viability of enhanced central management of district and campus executed vendor contracts or agreements	Pilot procedures for central management of district and campus executed vendor contracts or agreements
Review and update Federal and State Programs Manual and internal control procedures for compliance with federal guidelines and provide training opportunities for appropriate staff (TS10)	Refine and update Federal and State Programs Manual and internal control procedures (TS10)	Evaluate compliance with federal guidelines and provide training opportunities for appropriate staff (TS10)

Organizational Section continued

Tactical steps to improve technology infrastructure & operations:

2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018
Complete upgrade of the district Network Operating Center (NOC)	Begin upgrade of campus network electronics	Continue to upgrade campus network electronics and plan for upgrade of district telephony and messaging systems
Implement on-line registration process for students	Expand on-line registration process capabilities. Pilot on-line progress reporting and report cards at select campuses	Expand on-line progress reporting and report cards based on pilot results



Organizational Section continued

Guiding Objective 4

Continuously improve community support

To garner support from our community in CFB, we strive to provide excellent customer service, promote district accolades and initiatives, and encourage involvement from community organizations and leadership.

Performance measures used to determine improvement in Objective 4:

Local Accountability Measure for Community & Parent Engagement³

Performance Metric	2014	2015	2016 Target	2017 Target	2018 Target
Local Accountability Measure for Community & Parent Engagement	Recognized	Exemplary	Exemplary	Exemplary	Exemplary

³ In the 2013 Legislative session, a Local Accountability System was mandated for all Texas school districts. Districts must develop an evaluation system and performance measure for eight criteria: Fine Arts, Wellness & Physical Education, Community & Parental Involvement, 21st Century Workforce, Second Language Acquisition, Digital Learning, Dropout Prevention, and Gifted and Talented.

Tactical steps to improve community relations:

2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018
Develop a plan to improve the iCare Customer Service initiative	Implement the iCare Customer Service initiative	Monitor and adjust the iCare Customer Service initiative
Increase engagement and relationships with the real estate community	Continue to increase engagement and relationships with the real estate community	Develop a network of real estate community members in the CFB area
Find and develop business/faith-based partners in Valley Ranch and Irving	Analyze trends in the CFB community to further develop business/faith-based partners	Continue to analyze trends in the CFB community to further develop business/faith-based partners

Organizational Section continued

Tactical steps to improve communications:

2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018
<p>Inform the internal and external community about district activities, accolades, information including documents and video required by law/policy including streaming video, mobile app, and district website</p>	<p>Develop a new web presence including web sites and mobile app for the internal and external community to learn about district activities, accolades, information including documents and video required by law</p>	<p>Build additional web content for the mobile app and web presence including district activities, accolades, information including documents and video required by law</p>
<p>Nurture the network of communicators sharing the positive information about CFB including Ambassadors, Student Ambassadors and the Nextdoor Communication Platform</p>	<p>Increase the network of communicators sharing the positive information about CFB including Ambassadors, Student Ambassadors and the Nextdoor Communication Platform</p>	<p>Enhance the network of communicators sharing the positive information about CFB including Ambassadors, Student Ambassadors and the Nextdoor Communication Platform including designating Block Captains to disseminate information to specific neighborhoods</p>
<p>Increase email viewership by 10% through the use of video, graphics and engaging content which will increase revenue generated by advertising sponsorships</p>	<p>Increase email viewership by 10% through the use of video, graphics and engaging content which will increase revenue generated by advertising sponsorships</p>	<p>Increase email viewership by 10% through the use of video, graphics and engaging content which will increase revenue generated by advertising sponsorships</p>

Organizational Section continued

Tactical steps to improve marketing:

2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018
Research and analyze trends and behaviors of parents with students entering middle school through focus groups, surveys, and data	Continue to use data as a driver for marketing campaigns including research and analyze trends and behaviors of parents with students entering middle school through focus groups, surveys, and data	Continue to use data as a driver for marketing campaigns including research and analyze trends and behaviors of parents with students entering middle school through focus groups, surveys, and data
Develop a formal marketing plan for retaining middle school students	Implement a formal marketing plan for retaining middle school students	Develop a millennial-based marketing plan using trends in social media to encourage students to attend CFB schools and continue relationships after graduation
Use visual storytelling in traditional and multimedia advertising including email marketing, direct mail, targeted social media advertising, and location specific advertising	Analyze and adjust the use of visual storytelling in traditional and multimedia advertising including email marketing, direct mail, targeted social media advertising, and location specific advertising	Analyze and adjust the use of visual storytelling in traditional and multimedia advertising including email marketing, direct mail, targeted social media advertising, and location specific advertising
Expand content marketing through school- a-hoop blog using expert written material and coordinating events	Continue to expand content marketing through school-a-hoop blog by increasing the readership by 50%	Utilize school-a-hoop marketing to develop other areas of our marketing plan including enhancing speaking engagements, program events, and departmental initiatives

Organizational Section continued

Financial Structure and Basis of Accounting

Description of Entity

The Carrollton-Farmers Branch ISD is an independent public educational agency operating under applicable laws and regulations of the State of Texas. A seven member Board of Trustees elected to staggered three-year terms by the District's residents autonomously govern the District. The Carrollton-Farmers Branch ISD Board of Trustees ("Board") is the level of government, which has oversight responsibility and control over all activities related to public school education within the District. The District receives funding from local, state and federal government sources and must comply with all the requirements of these funding source entities. However, the District is not included in any other governmental "reporting entity" as defined in generally accepted accounting principles. The public elects board members who have decision-making authority, the power to designate management, the ability to significantly influence operations and primary accountability for fiscal matters.

The Texas Education Agency and Southern Association of Colleges and Schools provide the District's K-12 education accreditation. Enrollment in the District's 5 high, 6 middle, 24 elementary, and alternative or special program centers was 26,109 as of September 2015.

CFB encompasses 53.42 square miles in northwest Dallas County with a smaller portion in southeast Denton County. CFB provides instructional services to children who live in portions of Carrollton, Farmers Branch, Addison, Coppell, Dallas and Irving. Demographic information for the largest of these cities is included below.

City of Carrollton

Demographics:

Population - 128,342; Male 49.2%, Female 50.8%

Population by Race:

- ❖ White 40.8%
- ❖ Black 8.4%
- ❖ Hispanic or Latino Origin 33.6% (of any race)
- ❖ American Indian 0.2%
- ❖ Asian or Pacific Islander 15.2%
- ❖ Other Race 0.1%
- ❖ Two or more races 1.7%

Median age - 35.9

- Persons under 5 years old 6.8%
- Persons over 18 years old 75.3%
- Persons 65 and over 9.7%

Organizational Section continued

City of Carrollton continued

Demographics:

Economic Characteristics:

- Median household income \$69,505
- Median family income \$77,456
- Per capita income \$33,211

Housing Characteristics:

- ✓ Owner-occupied housing units 56.3%
- ✓ Renter-occupied housing units 40.5%
- ✓ Vacant housing units 3.3%

Area - 36.6 square miles

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American FactFinder, 2014 American Community Survey

City of Dallas

Demographics:

Population - 1,281,031; Male 49.8%, Female 50.2%

Population by Race:

- ❖ White 29.2%
- ❖ Black 24.0%
- ❖ Hispanic or Latino Origin 41.4% (of any race)
- ❖ American Indian 0.2%
- ❖ Asian or Pacific Islander 3.3%
- ❖ Other Race 0.2%
- ❖ Two or more races 1.7%

Median age - 32.4

- Persons under 5 years old 8.2%
- Persons over 18 years old 73.8%
- Persons 65 and over 9.4%

Economic Characteristics:

- Median household income \$43,003
- Median family income \$46,880
- Per capita income \$28,771

Housing Characteristics:

- ✓ Owner-occupied housing units 36.9%

Organizational Section continued

City of Dallas continued

Demographics:

Housing Characteristics:

- ✓ Renter-occupied housing units 52.7%
- ✓ Vacant housing units 10.4%

Area - 384.7 square miles

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American FactFinder, 2014 American Community Survey

City of Farmers Branch

Demographics:

Population - 30,033; Male 47.5%, Female 52.5%

Population by Race:

- ❖ White 48.1%
- ❖ Black 2.2%
- ❖ Hispanic or Latino Origin 43.7% (of any race)
- ❖ American Indian 0.1%
- ❖ Asian or Pacific Islander 4.4%
- ❖ Other Race 0.2%
- ❖ Two or more races 1.3%

Median age - 36.8

- Persons under 5 years old 6.5%
- Persons over 18 years old 74.8%
- Persons 65 and over 12.8%

Economic Characteristics:

- Median household income \$57,982
- Median family income \$60,732
- Per capita income \$26,703

Housing Characteristics:

- ✓ Owner-occupied housing units 55.6%
- ✓ Renter-occupied housing units 35.5%
- ✓ Vacant housing units 8.9%

Area - 12.1 square miles

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American FactFinder, 2011-13 American Community Survey

Organizational Section continued

City of Irving

Demographics:

Population - 232,413; Male 48.7%, Female 51.3%

Population by Race:

- ❖ White 24.5%
- ❖ Black 12.5%
- ❖ Hispanic or Latino Origin 43.4% (of any race)
- ❖ American Indian 0.3%
- ❖ Asian or Pacific Islander 17.0%
- ❖ Other Race 0.0%
- ❖ Two or more races 2.3%

Median age - 30.9

- Persons under 5 years old 9.5%
- Persons over 18 years old 73.1%
- Persons 65 and over 7.6%

Economic Characteristics:

- Median household income \$48,042
- Median family income \$49,995
- Per capita income \$25,058

Housing Characteristics:

- ✓ Owner-occupied housing units 34.3%
- ✓ Renter-occupied housing units 59.1%
- ✓ Vacant housing units 6.6%

Area - 67.6 square miles

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American FactFinder, 2014 American Community Survey

Organizational Section continued

Selected Major Area Employers		
Employer	Type of Business	Approximate Number of Employees
Carrollton-Farmers Branch ISD	Education	3,071
JP Morgan Investment Services	Financial Services	2,390
Maxim Integrated Products	Semiconductors	1,352
Halliburton Energy Services	Oil field products	1,300
GEICO	Insurance	1,200
McKesson Corporation	Pharmaceuticals	1,000
Tuesday Morning	Decorative/gift items	1,000
Televista	Telecommunications	950
AT&T	Telecommunications	830
TD Industries	Heating & Air Conditioning	811

Source: Oncor Economic Development Department
Claritas Inc.

2015 Tax Roll Principal Taxpayers

Taxpayer	Nature of Property	Taxable Assessed Valuation	Percent of Total Taxable Assessed Valuation
Piedmont Operating Partners	Rental Property - Commercial	\$144,717,350	0.85%
Walmart/Sams	Retail	\$119,521,693	0.70%
AT&T Mobility/AT&T Services Inc./ Southwestern Bell/SWB Video	Telephone Utility/Internet Services	\$115,322,870	0.68%
Texas Utilities Electric Co./TXU Energy Retail Co./Oncor Delivery	Power Utility	\$112,734,164	0.66%
Citicorp Credit Services Inc.	Rental Property - Commercial	\$89,947,380	0.53%
Wells Reit II/Wells Reit Las Colinas	Rental Property - Commercial	\$86,245,000	0.51%
Halliburton Company Inc.	Oilfield Services/Fabrication	\$80,636,577	0.47%
Fiori LLC	Rental Property - Apartments	\$77,839,310	0.46%
Residences North Dallas Acquisition	Rental Property - Apartments	\$76,406,250	0.45%
Glazers Distributors of Texas	Wholesale Distributors	\$74,953,180	0.44%
Totals		\$978,323,774	5.74%

Source: District Tax Office

Organizational Section continued

CFB offers a comprehensive instructional program from pre-kindergarten through grade 12. The Texas Education Agency accredits all schools in the District. Along with the regular curriculum, CFB offers gifted and talented, advanced placement, career and technology education, services for children with disabilities from birth through 22 years of age, and bilingual education programs. The broad range of elective courses and extracurricular activities includes athletics, fine arts, intern work experience, and special-interest activities. Other programs include drug awareness, research skills, environmental topics, and advanced technology and after-school enrichment. During the summer, students participate in a variety of summer recreation programs and summer school academic and enrichment courses. A large community education program provides academic and enrichment opportunities for adults and students.

Fund Accounting

The funds and accounts of the District have been established under the rules prescribed in the Financial Accounting and Reporting Module of the Texas Education Agency Financial Accountability System Resource Guide. This budget document contains detailed information for all funds for which the Board of Trustees is required to adopt annual budgets. Budgets for all funds are prepared using the same method of accounting as for financial reports (modified accrual), except for the Capital Projects Fund budget, which is not legally adopted on an annual basis. Under the modified accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recognized in the accounting period in which they become both measurable and available. Expenditures are recorded in the accounting period in which the fund liability is incurred, if measurable (the ability to determine the value), except for principal and interest on general long-term debt, which is recorded when due. The District also includes government-wide statements which report information about the District as a whole using accounting methods similar to those used by private-sector companies in a Comprehensive Annual Financial Report. Following is a description of the funds for which annual budgets are adopted.

What is “Budgetary Basis”?

Budgetary Basis refers to the basis of accounting used to estimate financing sources and uses in the budget.

Cash Basis indicates transactions are recognized only when cash is increased or decreased;

Accrual Basis indicates revenues are recorded when they are earned (whether or not cash is received at the time) and expenditures are recorded when goods and services are received (whether cash disbursements are made at the time or not);

Modified Accrual is the method under which revenues and other financial resources increments are recognized when they become susceptible to accrual; that is, when they become both “measurable” and “available” to finance expenditures of the current period. “Available” means collectible in the current period or soon enough thereafter to be used to pay the liabilities of the current period.

The Carrollton-Farmers Branch Independent School District does not distinguish between Basis of Budgeting and Basis of Accounting. The principles set forth as the Basis of Accounting are observed in the budgeting process. All of the Carrollton-Farmers Branch ISD budgeted funds

Organizational Section continued

are maintained on a Modified Accrual basis. Revenues are recognized when measurable and available to be used to pay liabilities.

General Fund (legal budget adoption required)

The General Fund is used to account for all financial transactions not properly includable in other funds. The principal sources of revenue include local property taxes, state funds, and interest on fund investments. Expenditures include all costs necessary for the daily operation of the schools.

Special Revenue Funds

Special Revenue Funds are used to account for funds awarded to the District for the purpose of accomplishing specific educational tasks as defined by grantors in contracts or other agreements.

Food Service Fund (legal budget adoption required)

The Food Service Fund is used to account for the District's Food Service Program, including local, state, and federal revenue sources and all costs associated with the operation of the program.

Debt Service Fund (legal budget adoption required)

The Debt Service Fund is used to account for the payment of interest and principal on all bonds of the District. The primary sources of revenue for the debt service fund are local property taxes.

The following funds are reported in our Comprehensive Annual Financial Report, but are not required to be budgeted under guidelines supplied by the Texas Education Agency.

Governmental Funds: Nonmajor Special Revenue Funds

The District accounts for resources restricted to, or designated for, a specific purpose by the District or a grantor in a special revenue fund. Federal, State, and Local financial assistance is accounted for in a Federal, State, or Local Revenue Fund, and sometimes unused balances must be returned to the grantor at the close of the specified project periods.

Proprietary Funds: Enterprise Funds and Internal Service Funds

Enterprise funds are utilized by the District to account for activities for which outside users are charged a fee roughly equal to the cost of providing the goods or services of those activities. The District's sole enterprise fund accounts for the After the Bell Program (a childcare service). Revenues and expenses related to services provided to organizations inside the District on a cost reimbursement basis are accounted for in an internal service fund. The District's sole internal service fund is its Workers' Compensation Fund.

Organizational Section continued

Fiduciary Funds: Agency Funds

The District accounts for resources held for others in a custodial capacity in agency funds. The District's Agency Fund is the Student Activity Fund.

Capital Project Fund

A capital projects fund is a governmental fund that must be used to account, on a project basis, for projects financed by the proceeds from bond issues, or for capital projects otherwise mandated to be accounted for in this fund.

The Texas Education Agency does not require annual board adopted budgets for the Capital Projects Fund, Proprietary Funds and for Special Revenue Funds (with the exception of the Food Service Fund listed above).

Classification of Revenues and Expenditures

Section 44.007 of the Texas Education Code requires that a standard school district fiscal accounting system be adopted by each school district. The system must meet at least the minimum requirements prescribed by the State Board of Education and also be subject to review and comment by the state auditor. Additionally, the accounting system must conform to Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) as applied to governmental units in conjunction with the Texas Education Agency's Financial Accountability System Resource Guide (FAR). The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. This section further requires that a report be provided at the time the school district budget is filed, showing financial information sufficient to enable the State Board of Education to monitor the funding process, and to determine educational system costs by school district, campus, and program.



Organizational Section continued

A major purpose of the accounting code structure is to establish the standard school district fiscal accounting system required by law. Although certain codes within the overview may be used at local option, the sequence of the codes within the structure, and the funds and chart of accounts, are to be uniformly used by Texas school districts in accordance with GAAP.

Basic System Expenditure Code Composition

- Fund Code – A mandatory 3-digit code is to be used for all financial transactions to identify the fund group and specific funds. The first digit refers to the fund group, and the second and third digits specify the fund.
- Function Code – A mandatory 2-digit code that identifies the purpose of the transaction is used when coding expenditures. The first digit identifies the major service area and the second digit refers to the specific function within the area.
- Object Code – A mandatory 4-digit code identifying the nature and object of an account, a transaction or a source. The first of the four digits identifies the type of account or transaction, the second digit identifies the major area, and the third and fourth digits provide further sub-classifications.
- Sub-Object – Optional code. Used at CFB to provide special accountability for certain programs or areas.
- Organization Code – A mandatory 3-digit code identifying the organization, i.e., campus, department.
- Fiscal Year Code – A mandatory single digit code that identifies the fiscal year of the transaction or the project year of inception of a grant project.
- Program Intent Code – A 2-digit code used to designate services provided to students.
- Optional Code 3, 4, and 5 – Optional code that may be used to further describe the transaction.

District revenues are classified by fund and object or source. There are three major sources: local sources, state sources, and federal sources.

Expenditure budgets are legally adopted at the fund and function level. However, within this document we have included several additional presentations of expenditures. These presentations segregate expenditures by either organization or by major object. Major object codes are used to describe the type of items purchased or services obtained. The major object codes used in this document are: payroll and related costs, purchased and contracted services, supplies and materials, other operating expenditures, debt service, and capital outlay. Fund codes have been previously described. The following is a description of the function codes used throughout this document.

Organizational Section continued

Relationship of Organizational Units

The organizational chart (located at the beginning of this section) and personnel units have been coded with the appropriate function, and a description of those functions has been listed on the following pages. These function codes also pertain to the expenditure information presented in the Financial Section of this book.

CODE

FUNCTION TITLE

10

Instruction and Instructional Related Services

11

Instruction

This function is used for activities that deal directly with the interaction between teachers and students. This function includes expenditures for direct classroom instruction and other activities that deliver, enhance, or direct the delivery of learning situations to students. Expenditures for the delivery of instruction in regular program basic skills, bilingual programs, compensatory, remedial or tutorial programs, gifted and talented educational programs, and vocational education programs are classified in function 11. For example, function 11 includes classroom teachers, teacher aides, and graders, but does not include curriculum development (13) or principals (23).

12

Instructional Resources and Media Services

This function is used for expenditures that are directly and exclusively used for resource centers, establishing and maintaining libraries, and other major facilities dealing with educational resources and media. For example, function 12 includes librarians, but does not include textbooks (11) or reference books in the classroom (11).

13

Curriculum Development and Instructional Staff Development

This function is used for expenditures that are directly and exclusively used to aid instructional staff in planning, developing, and evaluating the process of providing learning experiences for students. This function also includes expenditures related to research and development activities that investigate, experiment and/or follow-through with the development of new or modified instructional methods, techniques, procedures, service, etc. For example, this function includes staff that research and develop innovative, new, or modified instruction and staff who prepare in-service training for instructional staff, but does not include salaries of instructional staff when attending in-service training (11 or 12).

Organizational Section continued

20 *Instructional and School Leadership*

21 Instructional Leadership

This function encompasses those **district-wide** activities, which have as their purpose managing, directing, and supervising the general and specific instructional programs and activities. For example, function 21 includes instructional supervisors, and Associate Superintendent for Instruction, but does not include principals (23).

23 School Leadership

This function includes expenditures for directing, managing, and supervising a school. It includes salaries and supplies for the principal, assistant principal, and other administrative and clerical staff, including attendance clerks.

30 *Support Services – Student*

31 Guidance, Counseling, and Evaluation Service

This function includes expenditures for testing and assessing students' abilities, aptitudes, and interests with respect to career and educational goals and opportunities. It includes psychological services, testing, and counseling.

32 Social Work Services

This function includes expenditures, which directly and exclusively promote and improve school attendance. Examples include visiting teachers, home aides, and truant officers.

33 Health Services

This function embraces the area of responsibility providing health services, which are not a part of direct instruction. It includes medical, dental, and nursing services.

34 Student Transportation

This function includes the cost of providing management and operational services for transporting students to and from school. Function 34 includes transportation supervisors and bus drivers, but does not include field trips (11) or student organization trips (36).

35 Food Services

This function includes the management of the Food Service program at the schools and the serving of meals, lunches, or snacks in connection with school activities. Function 35 includes salaries for cooks and food purchases, but does not include concession stands (36).

Organizational Section continued

36 Extracurricular Activities

This function incorporates those activities, which are student, and curricular related, but which are not necessary to the regular instructional services. Examples of cocurricular activities are scholastic competition, speech, debate, and band. Examples of extracurricular activities are football, baseball, etc. and the related activities (drill team, cheerleading) that exist because of athletics. Function 36 includes athletic salary supplements paid exclusively for coaching, directing, or sponsoring extracurricular athletics, but does not include salaries for teaching physical education (11).

40 *Administrative Support Services*

41 General Administration

This function includes expenditures incurred for the overall administrative responsibilities of the school district. It includes expenditures for the school board, superintendent's office, tax office, personnel services, financial services, and administrative attendance personnel.

50 *Support Services – Non-Student Based*

51 Maintenance

This function deals with expenditures made to keep buildings, grounds, and equipment safe for use and in efficient working condition. Examples include janitors, facility insurance premiums and utilities.

52 Security and Monitoring Services

A function for which expenditures are directly and exclusively for activities to keep student and staff surroundings safe, whether in transit to or from school, on a campus or participating in school-sponsored events at another location. Examples include security guards, crossing guards and police.

53 Data Processing Services

Non-instructional data processing services which include computer facility management, computer processing, systems development, analysis and design. Personal computers (PC's) that are stand-alone are to be charged to the appropriate function. Peripherals including terminals and printers are to be charged to the appropriate function.

Organizational Section continued

60 *Ancillary Services*

61 Community Services

This function encompasses all other activities of the school district, which are designed to provide a service or benefit to the community as a whole or a portion of the community. Examples would include recreation programs, public library services, and parenting programs.

70 *Debt Service*

71 Debt Service

This function includes expenditures for bond and lease purchase principal, and all types of interest paid.

80 *Capital Outlay*

81 Facilities Acquisition and Construction

This function includes the acquisition of land and buildings, the remodeling of buildings and additions to buildings, and installation and extension of service systems and other build-in systems.

90 *Intergovernmental Charges*

91 Contracted Instructional Services Between Public Schools

This function code is used for expenditures that are for (1) Obtaining instructional services from another public school for grade levels not served in a school district under Section 25.039 TEC. (2) Providing financial resources for services to another public school through a contract for education of nonresident students under Subchapter E, Chapter 41, TEC. (3) Purchasing attendance credits from the state under Subchapter D, Chapter 41, TEC.

92 Incremental Costs Associated with Chapter 41, TEC, Purchase or Sale of Weighted Average Daily Attendance (WADA)

This function code is used for expenditures that are for the purpose of positioning a school district with excess wealth per WADA to purchase attendance credits either from the state or from other school district(s).

95 Payments to Juvenile Justice Alternative Education Programs

This function is used for expenditures that are for the purpose of providing financial resources for Juvenile Justice Alternative Education Programs.

Organizational Section continued

- 97 Payments to Tax Increment Fund
This function code is used for expenditures that are for the purpose of providing financial resources paid into a tax increment fund under Chapter 311, Tax Code.
- 99 Other Intergovernmental Charges
This function code is used to record other intergovernmental charges not defined above. Examples would be amounts paid to other governmental entities such as county appraisal districts for costs related to the appraisal of property. This is a new definition for the 2008-09 fiscal year.



Organizational Section continued

Significant Financial Policies and Procedures

The following financial policies and procedures of the District significantly influence the development of the annual budget.

Balanced Budget

The District's Board of Trustees are committed to having a balanced budget (revenue = expenditures per fund) under normal circumstances. When unforeseen circumstances require the District to adopt a budget that is not balanced, full disclosure of the circumstances surrounding the decision are itemized for all interested parties in budget documents, such as this one. Further, plans for balancing future budgets are also disclosed and timelines developed for implementing the plan.

Cash Management

The District's cash management goals are safety, liquidity and yield. Specifically:

- Ensure proper collateralization of deposits;
- Ensure adequate balances to cover cash disbursement needs;
- Maximize interest earnings while, at the same time, maximizing safety and liquidity;
- Minimize bank charges.

These goals are accomplished by keeping bank balances as low as possible through transferring all available dollars into either an investment pool used by the District, or investing the available dollars in other types of investments. The District also has an investment advisor who reviews our investments on a quarterly and annual basis.

Cash balances are monitored daily by the District through on-line banking. Using this system allows accounting personnel to minimize bank balances by only transferring into the accounts the funds necessary to cover the dollar amount of checks that are anticipated to be presented to the bank each day. This keeps the low interest bearing bank balances at a minimum, thus maximizing interest earnings through use of investment pools and other investments.

Investment Policies

The Board of Trustees has adopted a written investment policy regarding the investment of its funds as defined in the Public Funds Investment Act of 1995 (and amended by the legislature in 1997). This policy authorizes the District to invest in obligations of the U. S. Treasury, the State of Texas, or certain U. S. Agencies, certificates of deposit, repurchase agreements, commercial paper, money market, no-load mutual funds, and public funds investment pools as permitted by Chapter 2256, Texas Government code.

The main goal of the investment program is to ensure its safety, as well as to maximize financial returns within current market conditions in accordance with the District's investment policy. Assets of the District shall be invested in instruments whose maturities do not exceed two years

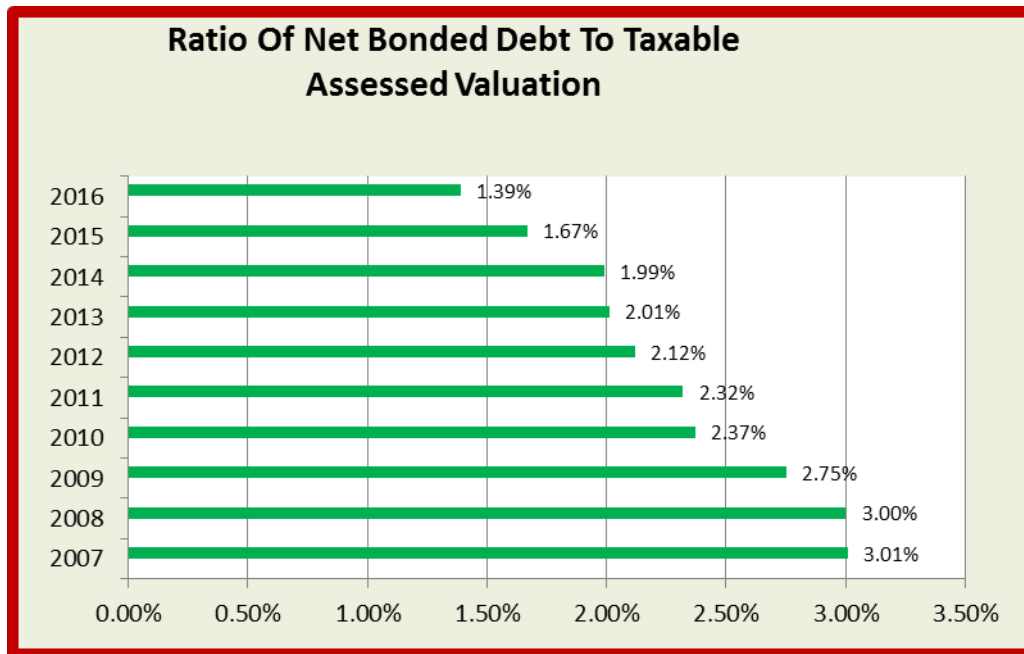
Organizational Section continued

from the time of purchase. The investment portfolio shall be diversified in terms of investment instruments, maturity scheduling, and financial institutions to reduce risk of loss.

Monitoring is performed quarterly as investment reports are submitted to the Board of Trustees for review. In addition, the District's investment officer annually presents a comprehensive report on the investment program and investment activity.

Debt Administration

Debt Service is a major area of cost due to the District's building program, which is primarily financed by the sale of general obligation bonds. The graph below depicts that in 2015-16, the ratio of net bonded debt to Assessed Value for the District is 1.39%. Educational legislation has eliminated limits on outstanding debt. However, prior law limited debt to 10% of assessed value, and the District is well below that level. All principal and interest payments are due February 15th and August 15th of each year. On February 1st of each year, outstanding taxes become delinquent, which permits the collection of a large majority of taxes levied before the long-term debt payments are due.



The District's bonds presently carry a favorable rating of Aaa with Moody's Investment Service and AAA Standard and Poor's (Permanent School Fund Guarantee Program) and an underlying bond rating (without Permanent School Fund guarantee) of Aa1 Moody's Investment Service and AA Standard and Poor's.

Organizational Section continued

Reserve Policies

- *General Fund* – The District strives to maintain a General Fund balance equal to a minimum of three months operating expenditures. On August 31, 2015, the District is estimating a Fund balance equal to approximately 140 days’ operating expenditures. The district will continue to strive to maintain the stated fund balance level.
- *Food Service Fund* – The fund balance for Food Service should not exceed three months of average Food Service operations expenditures. Average monthly Food Service expenditures are calculated by dividing the subsequent year’s budgeted expenditures by ten months since the Food Service department only operates for ten months out of the year. On August 31, 2015, the Food Service Fund is estimated to have a fund balance of \$1,853,920 or 1.45 months’ operating expenditures.

Risk Management

The District’s risk management program encompasses various means of protecting the District against loss. Property, casualty, and liability insurance is provided by commercial carriers. In addition, workers’ compensation risks are self-funded and include excess loss insurance policies for claims exceeding a specific limit and an aggregate limit. Beginning January 1, 2009, the District began participating in the Teacher Retirement System of Texas’ health insurance program. This is essentially a fully insured health plan which will eliminate the risk to the District of any large health insurance claim.

Independent Audit and Financial Reporting

In accordance with Section 221.256, Texas Education Code, public school districts in Texas shall have their accounts audited annually. The audit shall be made on an organization-wide basis, and shall involve all fund types and account groups of the school district. In addition to meeting the requirements set forth in State statutes, the audit is also designed to meet the requirements of the federal Single Audit Act of 1984 and the related provisions of OMB Circular A-133 “Audits of State, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations.”

Once the annual audit is complete, the Annual Financial Report is prepared and submitted to the Texas Education Agency for review. The Annual Financial Report is designed to meet the specific monitoring needs of the Texas Education Agency. Thus, a Comprehensive Annual Financial Report, conforming to the standards of both the Association of School Business Officials International and the Government Finance Officers Association, is also prepared to better serve the needs of taxpayers and other financial statement users. To date, the district has received financial reporting awards from the Association of School Business Officials International and the Government Finance Officers Association since 1976.

Organizational Section continued

Budget Policies and Development Procedures

The state, the Texas Education Agency (TEA), and each local district formulate legal requirements for school district budgets.

Legal Requirements

Sections 44.002 through 44.006 of the *Texas Education Code* establish the legal basis for budget development in Texas school districts. The following items summarize the legal requirements from the code.

- The Superintendent is the budget officer for the District and prepares or causes the budget to be prepared.
- The district budget must be prepared by a date set by the State Board of Education, currently August 20.
- The President of the Board of Trustees must call a public meeting of the Board of Trustees, giving ten days public notice in a newspaper, for the adoption of the district budget. Any taxpayer in the district may be present and participate in the meeting.
- No funds may be expended in any manner other than as provided for in the adopted budget. The Board does have the authority to amend the budget or adopt supplementary emergency budgets to cover unforeseen expenditures.
- The budget must be prepared in accordance with GAAP (Generally Accepted Accounting Principles) and State guidelines.

Annual budgets must be prepared for the following funds: General Fund, Debt Service Fund, and the Food Service Special Revenue Fund.



Organizational Section continued

Budget Development Process

Teachers, principals, community members, and other staff of the District, under the direction of the Associate Superintendent for Administration and Support Services, Chief Financial Officer and the Superintendent develop the budget. All expenditure allocations are determined based on projected revenue from State and local sources with the goals of maintaining an appropriate fund balance and combined tax rate while still meeting the District's educational goals.

The budget process begins with the development of the Long-Range Plan that is presented to the Board of Trustees. The enrollment projections contained in this plan form the basis for significant budgetary decisions including per pupil allocations to each campus, instructional staffing allocations, and other required service levels. Once the Long-Range Plan is approved, the Board of Trustees can begin discussions concerning budget strategies and priorities, and establish the budget calendar.

The Chief Financial Officer prepares revenue projections for all funds. These projections are based on enrollment projections, estimates of local tax revenue, State funding formulas, and other significant factors. The State funding formulas are extremely complex. This complexity is compounded by changes that the Legislature regularly makes when they meet every other year to consider changes to the State Funding formula and other issues.

Salaries and benefits comprise approximately 82.62% of the annual General Fund operating budget, excluding Chapter 41 and TIF payments. Therefore, the Board of Trustees gives careful consideration to staffing allocations for both instructional and non-instructional positions. The Superintendent evaluates additional personnel units and, after extensive review and analysis, recommendations are presented to the Board of Trustees.

Personnel units are allocated to each campus based on projected student enrollment following State mandated ratios, as applicable. The budget amounts are then developed for each position based on the average cost of employees currently filling each position. Supplemental pay is approved on a year-to-year basis and does not become part of the base salary of an employee.

A salary supplement may be increased, decreased, or eliminated as the Board of Trustees determines the best interest of the District.

In order to decentralize the budget process for non-payroll related budget items, site-based decision making teams, working under the direction of each campus principal, determine how to use allocated monies. Each campus receives a basic allotment per student plus a weighted allotment increment for special populations such as Special Education, Career and Technology, Bilingual Education, Gifted and Talented, and At-Risk students. This allocation per student is to be used for supplies, materials, equipment, staff development, and other appropriate instructional costs. Decisions concerning utilization of these allocations are made by the site based decision-making teams.

Organizational Section continued

Budgets for non-campus units are developed by Central Administration. The Associate Superintendent for Administration and Support Services and the Chief Financial Officer review these budgets and make changes, as deemed appropriate.

The Chief Financial Officer develops the Debt Service Fund budget. This budget is constructed based primarily on tax base assumptions (for local revenue projections), State funding estimates, if appropriate, and projected debt retirement requirements.

Following the development process, consolidated budgetary information is presented to the Board of Trustees in workshops and regular meetings. This information is summarized in a variety of different presentations and line item detail is provided, as requested.

Significant dates and events included in the budget development process are summarized on the budget calendars on the following pages of this document.

Capital Improvement Budget Policies

Capital Projects Funds are used to account for the proceeds of General Obligation bonds and related interest earnings and the expenditures of these funds for the construction and equipping of school facilities, to purchase school sites, and renovations or repair of existing facilities. The Board of Trustees does not formally adopt the Capital Projects Funds budgets annually.

These budgets are prepared on a project basis, based on the proceeds available from bond issues and planned expenditures outlined in applicable bond ordinances. Each major construction contract is approved based on the existing availability of bond proceeds and/or approved but unissued bonds. However, the impact of the Capital Projects Funds budgets must be considered during the development of the annual budgets for all other funds. Future operating costs (staffing, utilities, etc.) associated with capital improvements and new facilities must be projected and included in the General Fund budget. Repayment of bonds issued for capital projects must be included in Debt Service Fund projections.

Additionally, certain capital outlay expenditures (such as high cost/unit furniture, equipment, and technology) are budgeted both in the General Fund and the Capital Projects Funds. The Capital Projects Fund budget for 2015-2016 includes building expenditures and, as in past years, furniture, technology and other equipment.

Organizational Section continued

Budget Calendar

January 2015

The Chief Financial Officer and Director of Financial Reporting begin the payroll budgeting process for the coming year. The prior year payroll budget is a starting point; staff reductions as planned earlier in the year are taken into account as well as any new positions and changes in teacher retirement rates, workers compensation rates, etc. Note: in the current budget shortfall era, there are very few new positions. New teaching positions are typically related to state mandated class size ratios.

March 2015

Budget preparation materials and budget training available for all Principals and Central Administrators; Budget input reviewed and finalized by the end of the month;

April-May 2015

Associate Superintendent for Administration and Support Services and Chief Financial Officer review submitted budgets, interview central department administrators; Comparisons to prior year spending, analysis of “new” requests and reductions/additions are made to arrive at a final budgeted amount per location;

May 2015

Final decisions regarding pay for employees that are new to the district and raises are made with related adjustments to the payroll budget;

June 2015

Board considers time, place and location of a public meeting to discuss budget and proposed tax rate for the 2015-16 budget year;

July 2015

District receives certified appraisal roll from appraisal districts. Revenue projections completed;

August 2015

Board considers approval of report from Tax Assessor/Collector:

- a. total certified appraised and taxable property in the district
- b. certified collection rate and amount of excess debt collection in the prior year; Board to consider approval of resolutions to accept the tax roll calculated from presented report on assessed values and to accept from its Assessor her certified estimate of the anticipated collection rate for the school district;

Chief Financial Officer adjusts revenue projections, based on certified tax roll (if appropriate). Significant changes in the revenue projection picture may require adjustments to the expenditures categories;

Organizational Section continued

August 2015

Notice of Budget Hearing to appear in the newspaper. Budget hearing notice must be at least 10 days prior to public meeting and not more than 30 days before the meeting to discuss the budget. Education Code Sec. 44.007;

August 20, 2015

Public Meeting to Discuss 2015-16 Budget and Proposed Tax Rate;

August 20, 2015

Consider all matters related to Adoption of the 2015-16 Budget (board may adopt the budget and tax rate at the public meeting). Or, the board may adopt the budget and wait to adopt the tax rate.);

Consider all matters concerning the Adoption of the Proposed Tax Rate for 2015-16;

School districts subject to an equalized wealth notice must wait to adopt a tax rate until the Commission of Education certifies the wealth is equalized [if applicable] (Education Code Section 44.004c). School districts must adopt the tax rate by September 30th or within 60 days of receiving the certified appraisal roll.

Budget Administration and Management Process

Adoption of the official budget by the Board of Trustees is only the first step in the budget process. Following adoption, the budget administration and management process begins. The budget administration and management process is the process of regulating expenditures throughout the fiscal year to ensure that they do not exceed authorized amounts and that they are used for intended, proper, and legal purposes.

Expenditure Control and Approvals

Expenditure appropriations are allocated between district campus/central organizations or cost centers (campuses, departments, divisions, etc.). Each organization is assigned a budget manager (i.e. principal, department head). The budget manager is accountable for their organization's portion of the General Fund budgets. Each budget manager is authorized to approve the expenditure of funds within their respective organization, provided that funds are expended in accordance with District purchasing procedures and legal requirements.

This is accomplished through the use of the standard account code system prescribed by the Texas Education Agency, which includes an organization code. The code system is described in detail within this document. Each budget manager (or designee) is granted on-line access to the accounting codes for their organization.

Organizational Section continued

Purchase Orders

The Board of Trustees approves all bid awards and contracts. Purchase orders (POs) are prepared for all tangible goods. Once a purchase order is entered and approved at the campus/department level, administrative regulations require that all purchase orders be forwarded to the Purchasing Department for verification of proper coding and compliance with legal purchasing procedures. A software program is used to enter purchase orders. The program checks availability of funds. If the Purchasing Department approves the PO, then the funds are encumbered and the PO is printed and mailed/faxed to the appropriate vendor. Encumbrances are reservations of appropriations for goods/services that have not been received. The purpose of this encumbrance is to ensure that obligations are recognized as soon as financial commitments are made in order to prevent inadvertent over expenditure of funds due to lack of information about future commitments.

After the goods are physically received (at the District Warehouse), staff at the campus/department level enters information online that shows what items have been received. The accounts payable department accesses this data and matches vendor invoices with “received” information and payment is made. The encumbrance is liquidated at the time of payment.

Amending the Budget

The budget is legally adopted at the fund and function level. The Board of Trustees has delegated authority for functional changes to the Business Office. {For example, budget transfers from one functional category (e.g. Library) to another functional category (e.g. Instruction) do not require board approval.} Campus and departmental budget transfers are approved by the appropriate Supervisor and submitted to the Business Office for final approval.

However, budget changes that would *increase/decrease* the overall fund are taken to the Board of Trustees for their approval before any action regarding the proposed change is made.

Monitoring the Budget

The District’s interactive, online budgetary accounting and control system provides many useful reports to assist Board Members, Business Services personnel, and budget managers in administering, monitoring and controlling the implementation of the budget. This system provides many checks on account balances to ensure that funds are not over-expended at the budgetary control account level. If sufficient funds are not available at the budgetary control account level, purchase orders and check requisitions cannot be generated.

The Accounting Director carefully monitors comparisons between budget and actual expenditures to maintain cost control and to ensure against over-spending for payroll and related accounts.

Relevant financial reports are submitted to the Board of Trustees on a monthly basis and posted to the district’s website. The final step in the budget monitoring process is the evaluation of the

Organizational Section continued

results of operations, which is presented annually in the District's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR).

Reporting to the Texas Education Agency (TEA)

The District budget must be submitted to the TEA via the Public Education Information Management System (PEIMS) transmission process as of the date established in the annual instructions for the system. The TEA monitors for compliance at the District level only. This monitoring is a legal requirement to ensure mandatory expenditure levels in certain areas. In addition, amended budgets are reflected on the schedule comparing budget and actual results in the Annual Financial and Compliance Report. The requirement for filing the amended budget with the TEA is formally met when the District submits its Annual Financial and Compliance Report.



Financial Section



Financial Section

Revenues

General Fund

The largest portion of funding in the General Fund consists of local revenue, which accounts for approximately 74.59% of the total budgeted funds and is primarily property taxes. The remainder of the revenues necessary to fund operating expenditures is derived from State and Federal funding sources. For additional information, see the General Fund section of this book.

Debt Service

A majority of funding is derived from a designated allocation of the property tax rate, 98.2965% for 2015-16. The district will receive hold harmless State funding in 2015-16 to offset the loss in property taxes due to the State increasing the homestead exemption from \$15,000 to \$25,000. The payment from the State is expected to be approximately \$686,660, or 1.6988% of the total debt service fund budget. The remainder of the Debt Service revenue is from interest income derived from temporary investments, 0.0047% for 2015-16. Although the State has Debt Service Fund formula allocations, the District does not receive revenue from these programs. For additional information, see the Debt Service Fund section of this book.

Food Service

Approximately 75.83% of the revenue in this fund is received from federal sources, primarily from the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) under the National School Lunch Program, the School Breakfast Program, and the Food Distribution Program. The remaining revenue is primarily generated from user fees - i.e. student payments for meals. For additional information, see the Food Service Fund section of this book.



Financial Section continued

2015-2016 Budget Short Summary								
	General Fund		Debt Service		Food Service		Memo Totals	
	Revenue	% of Total	Revenue	% of Total	Revenue	% of Total	Revenue	% of Total
Local	\$172,330,979	74.59%	\$39,733,756	98.30%	\$3,020,594	23.62%	\$215,085,329	75.67%
State	\$45,347,900	19.63%	686,660	-	\$70,000	0.55%	\$46,104,560	16.22%
On Behalf Retirement Payment	10,208,243	4.42%	-	-	-	-	\$10,208,243	3.59%
Federal	\$3,150,000	1.36%	-	-	\$9,695,634	75.83%	\$12,845,634	4.52%
Total Revenue	\$ 231,037,122	100.00%	\$ 40,420,416	98.30%	\$ 12,786,228	100.00%	\$ 284,243,766	100.00%
	Expenditures	% of Total	Expenditures	% of Total	Expenditures	% of Total	Expenditures	% of Total
Payroll	\$177,647,394	74.65%	\$ -	-	\$ 5,907,028	46.20%	\$183,554,422	63.04%
Debt Service	-	-	\$40,420,416	100.00%	-	-	\$40,420,416	13.88%
Bus Transportation	\$5,062,940	2.13%	-	-	-	-	\$5,062,940	1.74%
Utilities	\$6,914,023	2.91%	-	-	-	-	\$6,914,023	2.37%
Other Purchased Services	\$10,471,829	4.40%	-	-	470,500	3.68%	\$10,942,329	3.76%
Supplies & Materials	\$11,324,254	4.76%	-	-	6,360,900	49.75%	\$17,685,154	6.07%
Tax Increment Financing Zone	\$22,975,600	9.65%	-	-	-	-	\$22,975,600	7.89%
Other Operating	\$3,172,616	1.33%	-	-	23,800	0.19%	\$3,196,416	1.10%
Capital Outlay	\$415,500	0.17%	-	-	24,000	0	\$439,500	0.15%
Total Expenditures	\$237,984,156	100.00%	\$40,420,416	100.00%	\$12,786,228	100.00%	\$291,190,800	100.00%
Budgeted Deficit	(\$6,947,034)		-		-		(\$6,947,034)	
Beginning Fund Balance 9/1/15	\$79,446,023		\$8,300,109		\$1,853,920		\$89,600,052	
Projected Ending Fund Balance 08/31/15	\$72,498,989		\$8,300,109		\$1,853,920		\$82,653,018	

A BLOG FOR PARENTS

PARENTS

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Financial Section continued

Carrollton-Farmers Branch Independent School District Estimated Revenues, Expenditures, Other Resources and Fund Balances Official Budgets 2015-2016

	General Fund	Food Service Fund	Debt Service Fund	Memorandum Totals	Estimated Per Pupil 2015-16
ESTIMATED REVENUES					
LOCAL AND INTERMEDIATE					
5710 Local Real and Personal Property Taxes	\$170,795,041	\$ -	\$39,731,845	\$210,526,886	\$8,032
5730 Tuition and Fees	247,000	-	-	247,000	9
5740/60 Other Revenues from Local Sources	948,938	821	1,911	951,670	36
5750 Revenue from Co-Curricular/Enterprising	340,000	3,019,773	-	3,359,773	128
5700 Local and Intermediate Totals	\$172,330,979	\$3,020,594	\$39,733,756	\$215,085,329	\$8,206
STATE					
5810 Per Capita and Foundation School Program	\$45,347,900	\$ -	\$ -	\$45,347,900	\$1,730
5820 State Program Revenue Distributed by the TEA	-	70,000	686,660	756,660	29
5830 TRS On-Behalf Payments	10,208,243	-	-	10,208,243	389
5800 State Totals	\$55,556,143	\$70,000	\$ 686,660	\$56,312,803	\$2,149
FEDERAL					
5920 Federal Revenues Distributed by the TEA	\$ 150,000	\$ 9,695,634	\$ -	\$9,845,634	\$376
5930 Federal Revenues Distributed by Other Government Agencies (Other than the TEA)	3,000,000	-	-	3,000,000	114
5900 Federal Totals	\$3,150,000	\$9,695,634	\$ -	\$12,845,634	\$490
5000 TOTAL ALL REVENUES	\$231,037,122	\$12,786,228	\$40,420,416	\$284,243,766	\$10,845
APPROPRIATED EXPENDITURES					
11 INSTRUCTION					
6100 Payroll Costs	\$121,119,132	\$ -	\$ -	\$121,119,132	\$4,621
6200 Professional and Contracted Services	979,336	-	-	979,336	37
6300 Supplies and Materials	5,073,984	-	-	5,073,984	194
6400 Other Operating Costs	239,940	-	-	239,940	9
Total Function 11	\$127,412,392	\$ -	\$ -	\$127,412,392	\$4,861
12 INSTRUCTIONAL RESOURCES AND MEDIA SERVICES					
6100 Payroll Costs	\$3,071,922	\$ -	\$ -	\$3,071,922	\$117
6200 Professional and Contracted Services	104,720	-	-	104,720	4
6300 Supplies and Materials	575,673	-	-	575,673	22
6400 Other Operating Costs	4,851	-	-	4,851	0
6600 Capital Outlay	-	-	-	-	-
Total Function 12	\$3,757,166	\$ -	\$ -	\$3,757,166	\$143

Financial Section continued

Carrollton-Farmers Branch Independent School District Estimated Revenues, Expenditures, Other Resources and Fund Balances Official Budgets 2015-2016

	General Fund	Food Service Fund	Debt Service Fund	Memorandum Totals	Estimated Per Pupil
13 CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT AND INSTRUCTIONAL STAFF DEVELOPMENT					
6100 Payroll Costs	\$2,939,842	\$ -	\$ -	\$2,939,842	\$112
6200 Professional and Contracted Services	459,373	-	-	459,373	18
6300 Supplies and Materials	728,831	-	-	728,831	28
6400 Other Operating Costs	206,749	-	-	206,749	8
6600 Capital Outlay	-	-	-	-	-
Total Function 13	\$4,334,795	\$ -	\$ -	\$4,334,795	\$165
21 INSTRUCTIONAL LEADERSHIP					
6100 Payroll Costs	\$2,691,834	\$ -	\$ -	\$2,691,834	\$103
6200 Professional and Contracted Services	507,547	-	-	507,547	19
6300 Supplies and Materials	361,948	-	-	361,948	14
6400 Other Operating Costs	127,553	-	-	127,553	5
6600 Capital Outlay	32,500	-	-	32,500	1
Total Function 21	\$3,721,382	\$ -	\$ -	\$3,721,382	\$142
23 SCHOOL LEADERSHIP					
6100 Payroll Costs	\$13,726,586	\$ -	\$ -	\$13,726,586	\$524
6200 Professional and Contracted Services	135,881	-	-	135,881	5
6300 Supplies and Materials	372,741	-	-	372,741	14
6400 Other Operating Costs	152,797	-	-	152,797	6
Total Function 23	\$14,388,005	\$ -	\$ -	\$14,388,005	\$549
31 GUIDANCE, COUNSELING AND EVALUATION SERVICES					
6100 Payroll Costs	\$9,183,259	\$ -	\$ -	\$9,183,259	\$350
6200 Professional and Contracted Services	457,051	-	-	457,051	17
6300 Supplies and Materials	449,104	-	-	449,104	17
6400 Other Operating Costs	22,190	-	-	22,190	1
Total Function 31	\$10,111,604	\$ -	\$ -	\$10,111,604	\$386
32 SOCIAL WORK SERVICES					
6100 Payroll Costs	\$72,820	\$ -	\$ -	\$72,820	3
6200 Professional and Contracted Services	2,940	-	-	2,940	0
Total Function 32	\$75,760	\$ -	\$ -	\$75,760	\$3
33 HEALTH SERVICES					
6100 Payroll Costs	\$2,618,621	\$ -	\$ -	\$2,618,621	\$100
6200 Professional and Contracted Services	4,002	-	-	4,002	0
6300 Supplies and Materials	42,735	-	-	42,735	2
6400 Other Operating Costs	3,136	-	-	3,136	0
Total Function 33	\$2,668,494	\$ -	\$ -	\$2,668,494	\$102

Financial Section continued

Carrollton-Farmers Branch Independent School District Estimated Revenues, Expenditures, Other Resources and Fund Balances Official Budgets 2015-2016

	General Fund	Food Service Fund	Debt Service Fund	Memorandum Totals	Estimated Per Pupil
34 STUDENT (PUPIL) TRANSPORTATION					
6100 Payroll Costs	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
6200 Professional and Contracted Services	5,062,940	-	-	5,062,940	193
6300 Supplies and Materials	-	-	-	-	-
Total Function 34	\$5,062,940	\$ -	\$ -	\$5,062,940	\$193
35 FOOD SERVICES					
6100 Payroll Costs	\$ 96,616	\$ 5,907,028	\$ -	\$ 6,003,644	\$ 229
6200 Professional and Contracted Services	-	470,500	-	470,500	18
6300 Supplies and Materials	-	6,360,900	-	6,360,900	243
6400 Other Operating Costs	-	23,800	-	23,800	1
6600 Capital Outlay	-	24,000	-	24,000	1
Total Function 35	\$ 96,616	\$12,786,228	\$ -	\$12,882,844	\$492
36 COCURRICULA/EXTRACURRICULAR ACTIVITIES					
6100 Payroll Costs	\$2,250,963	\$ -	\$ -	\$2,250,963	\$86
6200 Professional and Contracted Services	740,133	-	-	740,133	28
6300 Supplies and Materials	554,255	-	-	554,255	21
6400 Other Operating Costs	1,275,288	-	-	1,275,288	49
6600 Capital Outlay	-	-	-	-	-
Total Function 36	\$4,820,639	\$ -	\$ -	\$4,820,639	\$184
41 GENERAL ADMINISTRATION					
6100 Payroll Costs	\$4,721,851	\$ -	\$ -	\$4,721,851	\$180
6200 Professional and Contracted Services	1,405,012	-	-	1,405,012	54
6300 Supplies and Materials	178,416	-	-	178,416	7
6400 Other Operating Costs	322,083	-	-	322,083	12
6600 Capital Outlay	3,000	-	-	3,000	0
Total Function 41	\$6,630,362	\$ -	\$ -	\$6,630,362	\$253
51 PLANT MAINTENANCE					
6100 Payroll Costs	\$11,408,913	\$ -	\$ -	\$11,408,913	\$435
6200 Professional and Contracted Services	9,361,499	-	-	9,361,499	357
6300 Supplies and Materials	2,090,767	-	-	2,090,767	80
6400 Other Operating Costs	732,826	-	-	732,826	28
6600 Capital Outlay	361,000	-	-	361,000	14
Total Function 51	\$23,955,005	\$ -	\$ -	\$23,955,005	\$914

Financial Section continued

Carrollton-Farmers Branch Independent School District Estimated Revenues, Expenditures, Other Resources and Fund Balances Official Budgets 2015-2016

	General Fund	Food Service Fund	Debt Service Fund	Memorandum Totals	Estimated Per Pupil
52 SECURITY AND MONITORING SERVICES					
6100 Payroll Costs	\$898,430	\$ -	\$ -	\$898,430	\$34
6200 Professional and Contracted Services	605,130	-	-	605,130	23
6300 Supplies and Materials	24,859	-	-	24,859	1
6400 Other Operating Costs	33,051	-	-	33,051	1
6600 Capital Outlay	19,000	-	-	19,000	1
Total Function 52	\$1,580,470	\$ -	\$ -	\$1,580,470	\$60
53 DATA PROCESSING SERVICES					
6100 Payroll Costs	\$2,628,749	\$ -	\$ -	\$2,628,749	\$100
6200 Professional and Contracted Services	1,411,344	-	-	1,411,344	54
6300 Supplies and Materials	864,761	-	-	864,761	33
6400 Other Operating Costs	43,000	-	-	43,000	2
Total Function 53	\$4,947,854	\$ -	\$ -	\$4,947,854	\$189
61 COMMUNITY SERVICES					
6100 Payroll Costs	\$116,472	\$ -	\$ -	\$116,472	\$4
6200 Professional and Contracted Services	21,884	-	-	21,884	1
6300 Supplies and Materials	6,180	-	-	6,180	0
6400 Other Operating Costs	9,152	-	-	9,152	0
Total Function 61	\$153,688	\$ -	\$ -	\$153,688	\$6
71 DEBT SERVICE					
6500 Debt Service	\$ -	\$ -	\$40,420,416	\$40,420,416	\$1,542
Total Function 71	\$ -	\$ -	\$40,420,416	\$40,420,416	\$1,542
81 FACILITIES ACQUISITION AND CONSTRUCTION					
6100 Payroll Costs	\$101,384	\$ -	\$ -	\$101,384	\$4
Total Function 81	\$101,384	\$ -	\$ -	\$101,384	\$4
91 CONTRACTED INSTRUCTIONAL SERVICES BETWEEN PUBLIC SCHOOLS					
6200 Professional and Contracted Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Total Function 91	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
92 Incremental Costs Assoc with Chap 41					
6200 Professional and Contracted Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Total Function 92	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
95 PAYMENTS TO JUVENILE JUSTICE ALTERNATIVE EDUCATION PROGRAMS					
6200 Professional and Contracted Services	\$200,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$200,000	\$8
Total Function 95	\$200,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$200,000	\$8

Financial Section continued

Carrollton-Farmers Branch Independent School District Estimated Revenues, Expenditures, Other Resources and Fund Balances Official Budgets 2015-2016

	General Fund	Food Service Fund	Debt Service Fund	Memorandum Totals	Estimated Per Pupil
97 PAYMENTS TO TAX INCREMENT FUND					
6400 Other Operating Costs	\$22,975,600	\$ -	\$ -	\$22,975,600	\$877
Total Function 97	\$22,975,600	\$ -	\$ -	\$22,975,600	\$877
99 OTHER INTERGOVERNMENTAL CHARGES					
6200 Professional and Contracted Services	\$990,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$990,000	\$38
Total Function 99	\$990,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$990,000	\$38
6000 TOTAL ALL EXPENDITURES	\$237,984,156	\$12,786,228	\$40,420,416	\$291,190,800	\$11,110
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	(\$6,947,034)	\$ -	\$ -	(\$6,947,034)	(\$265)
OTHER RESOURCES/NON-OPERATING RESOURCES					
7915 Operating Transfers In	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
7919 Extraordinary Item (Insurance Refund)	-	-	-	-	-
7000 Total Other Resources	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues and Other Resources Over (Under) Expenditures	(\$6,947,034)	\$ -	\$ -	(\$6,947,034)	(\$265)
FUND BALANCES					
3110 Beginning Fund Balance 09/01 ESTIMATED	\$79,446,023	\$1,853,920	\$8,300,109	\$89,600,052	
3110 Ending Fund Balance 08/31	\$72,498,989	\$1,853,920	\$8,300,109	\$82,653,018	



Financial Section continued

**Carrollton-Farmers Branch Independent School District
Combined Budget Summary
General Fund, Debt Service Fund and Food Service Special Revenue Fund
2015-2016**

Revenues	<u>General Fund</u>	<u>Debt Service Fund</u>	<u>Food Service Fund</u>	<u>2015-16 Memo Total</u>	<u>2014-15 Memo Total</u>	<u>2013-14 Memo Total</u>
Local and Intermediate Sources						
5711 Taxes, Current Year Levy	\$169,757,541	\$39,452,305	-	\$209,209,846	\$201,248,849	\$191,109,188
5712-5719 Taxes, Prior Year, Penalty & Interest	\$1,037,500	\$275,000	-	\$1,312,500	\$1,422,500	\$1,412,500
5737-5739 Tuition	\$247,000	-	-	\$247,000	\$231,500	\$262,000
5742 Investment Earnings	\$123,938	\$1,911	21	\$125,870	\$147,220	\$159,100
5743 Rent	\$620,000	-	-	\$620,000	\$700,000	\$550,000
5744 Revenue from Foundations, Gifts & Bequests	\$15,000	-	-	\$15,000	\$30,000	\$20,000
5749;5769 Other Revenue from Local Sources	\$190,000	\$4,540	\$800	\$195,340	\$250,479	\$56,515
5751 Food Service Activity	-	-	\$3,019,773	\$3,019,773	\$2,446,792	\$2,807,793
5752 & 5759 Athletic & Enterprising Activity	\$340,000	-	-	\$340,000	\$330,000	\$360,000
Total Local and Intermediate Revenue	<u>\$172,330,979</u>	<u>\$39,733,756</u>	<u>\$3,020,594</u>	<u>\$215,085,329</u>	<u>\$206,807,340</u>	<u>\$196,737,096</u>
State Program Revenues						
5811 Per Capita Apportionment	\$4,314,878	-	-	\$4,314,878	\$6,340,660	\$6,874,168
5812-5819 Foundation School Program	\$41,033,022	-	-	\$41,033,022	\$38,293,660	\$39,324,361
5829 State Revenue Distributed by TEA	\$0	686,660	\$70,000	\$756,660	\$1,777,173	\$95,000
5831 Teacher Retirement On-Behalf Payments	\$10,208,243	-	-	\$10,208,243	\$9,022,000	\$9,160,000
Total State Program Revenue	<u>\$55,556,143</u>	<u>\$686,660</u>	<u>\$70,000</u>	<u>\$56,312,803</u>	<u>\$55,433,493</u>	<u>\$55,453,529</u>
Federal Program Revenues						
5921 School Breakfast Program	-	-	\$1,447,123	\$1,447,123	\$1,005,171	\$1,263,979
5922 National School Lunch Program	-	-	\$7,265,747	\$7,265,747	\$7,029,290	\$6,528,027
5923 United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Donated Commodities	-	-	\$782,864	\$782,864	\$733,000	\$639,000
5929 Federal Revenues Distributed by TEA	150,000	-	\$199,900	\$349,900	\$367,234	\$166,571
5931 School Health and Related Services (SHARS)	\$3,000,000	-	-	\$3,000,000	\$2,100,000	\$1,650,000
Total Federal Program Revenues	<u>\$3,150,000</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$9,695,634</u>	<u>\$12,845,634</u>	<u>\$11,234,695</u>	<u>\$10,247,577</u>
Total Revenue	<u>\$231,037,122</u>	<u>\$40,420,416</u>	<u>\$12,786,228</u>	<u>\$284,243,766</u>	<u>\$273,475,528</u>	<u>\$262,438,202</u>

Financial Section continued

Carrollton-Farmers Branch Independent School District
Combined Budget Summary
 General Fund, Debt Service Fund and Food Service Special Revenue Fund
 2015-2016

<i>Expenditures</i>				2015-16	2014-15	2013-14
	<u>General Fund</u>	<u>Debt Service Fund</u>	<u>Food Service Fund</u>	<u>Memo Total</u>	<u>Memo Total</u>	<u>Memo Total</u>
11 Instruction	\$127,412,392	-	-	\$127,412,392	\$127,375,104	\$116,136,900
12 Instructional Resources & Media	\$3,757,166	-	-	\$3,757,166	\$3,685,908	\$3,632,837
13 Curriculum & Staff Development	\$4,334,795	-	-	\$4,334,795	\$4,980,615	\$4,598,262
21 Instructional Leadership	\$3,721,382	-	-	\$3,721,382	\$3,416,912	\$3,507,976
23 School Leadership	\$14,388,005	-	-	\$14,388,005	\$13,835,521	\$13,735,953
31 Guidance, Counseling & Evaluation	\$10,111,604	-	-	\$10,111,604	\$9,620,522	\$9,311,883
32 Social Work Services	\$75,760	-	-	\$75,760	\$149,208	\$176,953
33 Health Services	\$2,668,494	-	-	\$2,668,494	\$2,651,314	\$2,505,632
34 Transportation	\$5,062,940	-	-	\$5,062,940	\$5,217,140	\$4,523,440
35 Food Services	\$96,616	-	\$12,786,228	\$12,882,844	\$11,561,607	\$11,477,470
36 Co-Curricular/Extra Curricular	\$4,820,639	-	-	\$4,820,639	\$4,548,733	\$4,661,822
41 General Administration	\$6,630,362	-	-	\$6,630,362	\$6,149,461	\$6,187,255
51 Plant Maintenance & Operation	\$23,955,005	-	-	\$23,955,005	\$23,469,853	\$23,421,841
52 Security & Monitoring Services	\$1,580,470	-	-	\$1,580,470	\$1,525,068	\$1,481,171
53 Data Processing	\$4,947,854	-	-	\$4,947,854	\$4,965,858	\$6,181,914
61 Community Services	\$153,688	-	-	\$153,688	\$176,958	\$202,358
71 Debt Services	\$0	\$40,420,416	-	\$40,420,416	\$40,951,504	\$41,232,101
81 Facilities Acquisition & Construction	\$101,384	-	-	\$101,384	\$98,781	\$95,508
91 Contracted Instructional Services	\$0	-	-	\$0	\$0	\$0
92 Incremental Costs Assoc with Chap 41	\$0	-	-	\$0	\$0	\$0
95 Juvenile Justice Alternative Ed Programs	\$200,000	-	-	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$200,000
97 Tax Increment Financing Zone	\$22,975,600	-	-	\$22,975,600	\$18,544,302	\$15,860,725
99 Other Intergovernmental Charges	\$ 990,000	-	-	\$990,000	\$973,652	\$973,652
Total Appropriated Expenditures	\$237,984,156	\$40,420,416	\$12,786,228	\$291,190,800	\$284,098,021	\$270,105,653
<i>Other Sources & Uses</i>						
Operating Transfers In	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Net Other Sources & Uses</i>	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
<i>Estimated Change in Fund Balance</i>	(\$6,947,034)	\$0	\$0	(\$6,947,034)	(\$10,622,493)	(\$7,667,451)
<i>Fund Balance 9/1</i>	\$79,446,023	\$8,300,109	\$1,853,920	\$89,600,052	\$86,956,568	\$89,344,942
<i>Estimated Fund Balance 8/31</i>	\$72,498,989	\$8,300,109	\$1,853,920	\$82,653,018	\$76,334,075	\$81,677,491

Financial Section continued

Five Year Summary General Fund, Debt Service and Food Service Revenue

	Beginning Budget 2011-12	Beginning Budget 2012-13	Beginning Budget 2013-2014	Beginning Budget 2014-2015	Beginning Budget 2015-2016
Local Sources	\$175,020,942	\$186,089,700	\$196,737,096	\$206,807,340	\$215,085,329
State Sources	\$71,014,820	\$56,304,792	\$55,453,529	\$55,433,493	\$56,312,803
Federal Sources	\$8,636,500	\$8,736,000	\$10,247,577	\$11,234,695	\$12,845,634
Sub-Total	\$254,672,262	\$251,130,492	\$262,438,202	\$273,475,528	\$284,243,766
Other Sources	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total	\$254,672,262	\$251,130,492	\$262,438,202	\$273,475,528	\$284,243,766

Five Year Summary General Fund, Debt Service and Food Service Expenditures By Major Object

	Beginning Budget 2011-12	Beginning Budget 2012-13	Beginning Budget 2013-2014	Beginning Budget 2014-2015	Beginning Budget 2015-2016
Payroll	\$170,659,141	\$169,302,288	\$172,692,612	\$177,140,142	\$183,554,422
Debt Service	\$39,835,007	\$39,712,613	\$41,232,101	\$40,951,504	\$40,420,416
Purchased Services	\$22,986,645	\$22,349,552	\$21,680,576	\$22,468,327	\$22,919,292
Supplies & Materials	\$13,213,663	\$12,307,887	\$15,116,233	\$21,343,152	\$17,685,154
Tax Increment Financing	\$14,140,000	\$14,340,274	\$15,860,725	\$18,544,302	\$22,975,600
Other Operating	\$3,000,548	\$2,783,884	\$3,092,906	\$3,173,704	\$3,196,416
Capital Outlay	\$566,224	\$432,660	\$430,500	\$476,890	\$439,500
Total	\$264,401,228	\$261,229,158	\$270,105,653	\$284,098,021	\$291,190,800

GENERAL FUND

General Fund continued

The General Fund is used to account for all financial transactions not properly included in other funds. The principal sources of revenue include local property taxes, State revenue, interest income, and federal revenue. Expenditures include all costs associated with the operations of the schools.

Revenue Trends and Assumptions

The largest portion of funding in the General Fund consists of local revenue, which accounts for approximately 74.59% of total budgeted funds and is primarily property taxes. The remainder of the revenue necessary to fund operating expenditures is derived from State and Federal funding sources.

Legislative History regarding Texas Public School funding

In May 2006 the Texas Legislature passed House Bill 1. HB1 provided for a reduction to 88.67 percent of the 2005-06 Maintenance & Operations tax rate for 2006-07. Districts reducing tax rates by this amount were guaranteed the better of 2005-06 or 2006-07 state aid and local tax revenue. Under HB 1, during the 2007-08 school year, districts further reduced their tax rates to 66.67 percent of the 2005-06 Maintenance & Operations tax rate. After the initial tax rate reduction, districts had access to an equalized \$0.04 without voter approval, and an additional equalized \$0.02 in 2008-09 with voter approval at rates higher than the normal yield. The CFB ISD Board of Trustees elected to set a Maintenance & Operations tax rate of \$1.04 in 2007-08. This is equal to the compression rate of 66.67 percent times the 2005-06 tax rate of \$1.50 plus \$0.04 of the available \$0.04 referenced in HB 1.

Although the intent of HB1 was to equalize funding per student throughout the state (commonly called a target revenue system) large discrepancies exist. HB 3646 was passed with the 81st legislature (completed June 1, 2009) and is a modified continuation of the target revenue system. Districts with lower than average target revenue amounts were increased by up to a maximum of \$350/per weighted average daily attendance (WADA); the rest of the districts were given a minimum of \$120/per student in WADA. Accompanying the increase in state funds was a mandate to give a raise to a specific group of employees. This mandated raise used 74% of the new money allocated to the district. The state funded \$1.866 billion for formula improvements and \$1.3 billion to maintain the Foundation School Program from Federal American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) funds. In July of 2011 the Texas Legislature passed Senate Bill 1. SB1 continued the target revenue concept with slight modification from previous legislation.

With the State of Texas facing large deficits for the biennium, SB1 created a regular program adjustment factor (RPAF) that was set at 0.9239 in 2011-12 and 0.98 in 2012-13. The formula also established a reduction to target revenue per WADA by applying a target revenue adjustment factor (TRAF) of .9235 in 2012-13. During the 2013 Legislative Session, the Texas Legislature adopted a biennial budget that “restored” \$3.2 billion of the \$4 billion that was cut from basic state aid during the 2011 session. The RPAF was increased from .98 to 1 and the TRAF was increased from .9235 to .9263. The Legislature did not materially change the Finance System during the session.

General Fund continued

The 2013 session resulted in increases to the equalized wealth level for taxes up to the compressed rate to \$495,000 per WADA in 2013-14 and \$504,000 in 2014-15; no recapture for the next six cents. Pennies above the compressed tax rate plus six cents are recaptured at \$319,500. During the 2015 Legislative Session, the Texas Legislature increased the basic allotment from \$5,040 to \$5,140 that resulted in a per student gain in revenue. For CFB, the 2015-16 gain in formula funding was offset by a loss in Tier I funding, due to the district's growth in property value in 2014-15.

The District's assessed value of taxable property increased from \$16.08 billion to \$17.08 billion or an increase of 6.24%. The Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts annually certifies the final property value on or before July 1. The district reduces the certified taxable value by 2.5% to 3.0% when calculating tax revenue. This is because the District has been experiencing a "shrinkage" in the tax roll during the collection year as more property owners are protesting their taxes resulting in a lower net tax roll. There have also been increasing numbers of properties that are exempt from taxes.

Under the current system, if a district's Tier I state aid plus local revenue at its compressed rate is more than the target level, the district gets to keep it all and is considered to be a "formula" district. If a district's Tier I state aid plus local revenue at the compressed rate is less than the target level, the district continues to receive "Additional State Aid for Tax Reduction (ASATR)".

General Fund continued

A partial history of the District's tax roll is below.

General Fund Tax Revenue Analysis					
Source	Fiscal Year	Original Budget	Actual Including Delinquent	Actual Overage (Shortage)	Change Percentage
Audit	2005-06	\$190,546,670	\$185,993,022	(\$4,553,648)	-2.39%
Audit	2006-07	\$177,704,850	\$178,142,399	\$437,549	0.25%
Audit	2007-08	\$152,090,892	\$147,862,344	(\$4,228,548)	-2.78%
Audit	2008-09	\$155,846,789	\$152,467,862	(\$3,378,927)	-2.17%
Audit	2009-10	\$152,074,275	\$150,496,867	(\$1,577,408)	-1.04%
Audit	2010-11	\$143,223,842	\$142,913,208	(\$310,634)	-0.22%
Audit	2011-12*	\$140,839,249	\$141,382,002	\$542,753	0.39%
Audit	2012-13	\$142,011,916	\$144,578,172	\$2,566,256	1.81%
Audit	2013-14	\$150,360,002	\$151,581,728	\$1,221,726	0.81%
Estimated	2014-15	\$160,778,924	\$162,426,903	\$1,647,979	1.02%

* 2011-12 budget was recalculated to reflect a 2.5% shrinkage from the original certified value in order to be comparable to prior year estimates.

State revenue consists mainly of two categories totaling \$45,347,900 or 19.63%. The components of State revenue are explained in detail in the Information section of this book. The District has budgeted for the following State revenue sources for 2015-16:

- (1) Foundation School Fund: \$41,033,022
- (2) Available School Fund – State Portion: \$4,314,878

The State revenue sources discussed above and local revenue from property tax collections make up approximately 93.5% of total revenue. The majority of the remaining revenue is contributed by the State of Texas for the Teacher Retirement System (TRS) on-behalf of the District's employees. This amount is also recognized as an expenditure estimate, which is calculated at 6.8% of eligible employee earnings.

General Fund continued

Enrollment

Enrollment projections are one of the most significant factors in the budget development and long-range financial planning process. Enrollment projections are designed to predict the student enrollment of the District based on geographic data, student data, migration data, and historical data of student populations. Based on current enrollment trends, the District's growth is concentrated on its Western edge. Due to this current and anticipated growth, the District opened LaVillita Elementary School in August of 2008. Long-range plans in this area include increasing capacity at Las Colinas Elementary, which was rebuilt with more classroom space. The new facility opened August 2014. LaVillita Elementary, Bush Middle School and Ranchview High School are all currently under construction to address future facility needs. Enrollment trends in all other parts of the District indicate that current facilities will be adequate, with minor renovation and additions.

Federal Funds

The District receives certain federal revenue that is accounted for in the General Fund. Federal revenue consists mainly of reimbursements from the School Health and Related Services (SHARS) program. SHARS allows local school districts to obtain Medicaid reimbursement for certain health-related services provided to students in special education. The budgeted amount for 2015-16 is \$3,000,000 or 1.30% of the total revenue budget.

School District Retiree Health Plan

Plan Description. The Carrollton-Farmers Branch ISD contributes to the Texas Public School Retired Employees Group Insurance Program (TRS-Care), a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit post-employment health care plan administered by the Teacher Retirement System of Texas. TRS-Care Retired Plan provides health care coverage for certain persons (and their dependents) who retired under the Teacher Retirement System of Texas. The statutory authority for the program is Texas Insurance Code, Chapter 1575. Section 1575.052 grants the TRS Board of Trustees the authority to establish and amend basic and optional group insurance coverage for participants. The TRS issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information for the TRS-Care. That report may be obtained by visiting the TRS web site at www.trs.state.tx.us, by writing to the Communications Department of the Teacher Retirement System of Texas at 1000 Red River Street, Austin, Texas 78701, or by calling 1-800-223-8778.

Funding Policy. Contribution requirements are not actuarially determined but are legally established each biennium by the Texas Legislature. Texas Insurance Code, Sections 1575.202, 203, and 204 establish state, active employee, and public school contributions, respectively. Funding for free basic coverage is provided by the program based upon public school district payroll. Per Texas Insurance Code, Chapter 1575, the public school contribution may not be less than 0.25% or greater than 0.75% of the salary of each active employee of the public school. Funding for optional coverage is provided by those participants selecting the optional coverage. Contribution rates and amounts are shown in the table below for fiscal years ending 2015-2013.

General Fund continued

Year	Active Member		State		School District	
	Rate	Amount	Rate	Amount	Rate	Amount
2015	0.65%	995,007	1.00%	1,530,780	0.55%	841,929
2014	0.65%	966,729	1.00%	1,487,275	0.55%	818,001
2013	0.65%	942,220	0.50%	724,785	0.55%	797,263

Defined Benefit Pension Plan

The district contributes to the Teacher Retirement System (TRS) of Texas, a cost-sharing multiple employer defined benefit plan. As a result of the adoption of GASB 68, the district reported a liability of \$22,347,945 for its proportionate share of TRS's net pension liability. The district has no legal obligation related to retirement benefits. The liability was recognized for reporting purposes only on the government-wide financial statements and has no effect on the district's budget.

Expenditure Summary

The General Fund expenditure budget for 2015-16 is \$237,984,156. This is an increase of \$6,339,746 or 2.74% more than the 2014-15 expenditure budget. The majority of the increase is a result of compensation plan adjustments and Tax Increment Financing (TIF) Zone payments. The board approved a 3.0% across the board pay raise for all employees, estimated to increase payroll costs approximately \$3.9 million. Additionally, TIF Zone payments are expected to increase approximately \$4.4 million due to increased property values in the zone, which drives the payment amount.

CFB School Board and Management knows that deficit budgets cannot be sustained over the long-run and is working toward a balanced budget in a deliberate manner; with the goal of cutting costs with the least amount of disruption as possible. Current state funding formulas do not allow for new programs, inflation or future compensation increases. Until the funding formulas change, the district will be required to continue to cut programs, staff and other operating expenditures or conduct a tax rate election and gain voter approval to raise the tax rate to achieve a balanced budget.

As always, the majority of a school district's expenditures are for personnel costs, 74.65% (82.62% if excluding the Tax Increment Finance payment). CFB ISD's salary schedule for *new* teachers does provide for differing amounts based on years of experience. Salary schedules are included in the Information Section of this book.

General Fund continued

Other significant expenditure items include the following:

Category	Budget Amount	% of Total Budget
Payroll	\$177,647,394	74.65%
Tax Increment Finance Payment	\$22,975,600	9.65%
Technology Phase II	\$3,000,000	1.26%
Utilities	\$6,914,023	2.91%
Student Transportation	\$5,062,940	2.13%
Instructional supplies	\$2,073,984	0.87%
Appraisal District	\$990,000	0.42%
Insurance & Bonding	\$938,365	0.39%
Computer Service Contract	\$407,461	0.17%
Copier Rentals	\$524,623	0.22%
Legal	\$637,989	0.27%
Capital Outlay	\$415,500	0.17%
Audit	\$58,000	0.02%
Election Costs	\$47,500	0.02%
Sum	\$221,693,379	93.15%

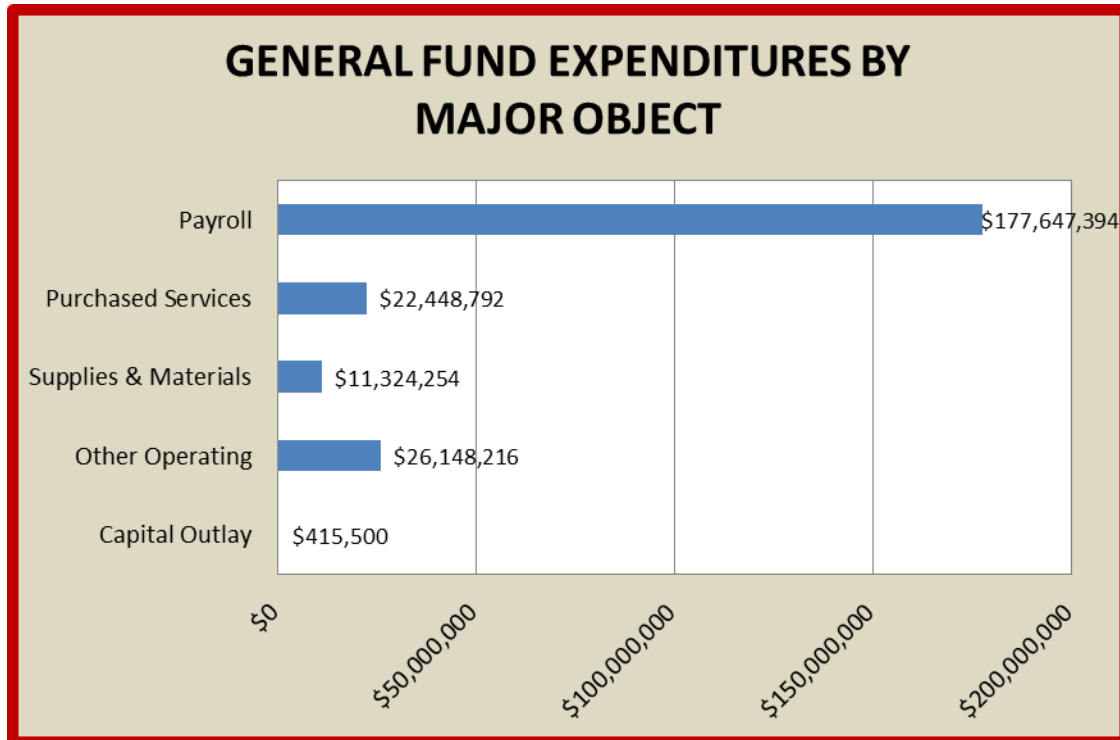
The above items equal 93.15% of the total 2015-16 budget.

General Fund Expenditures By Major Object

	Beginning Budget 2014-15	Beginning Budget 2015-16	Percentage Increase (Decrease)	Percentage of Total
Payroll	\$171,835,892	\$177,647,394	3.38%	74.65%
Purchased Services	\$22,071,027	\$22,448,792	1.71%	9.43%
Supplies & Materials	\$15,586,352	\$11,324,254	-27.35%	4.76%
Other Operating	\$21,696,506	\$26,148,216	20.52%	10.99%
Capital Outlay	\$454,633	\$415,500	-8.61%	0.17%
Total	\$231,644,410	\$237,984,156	2.74%	100.00%

General Fund continued

The graph below depicts the 2015-16 budget by major object.



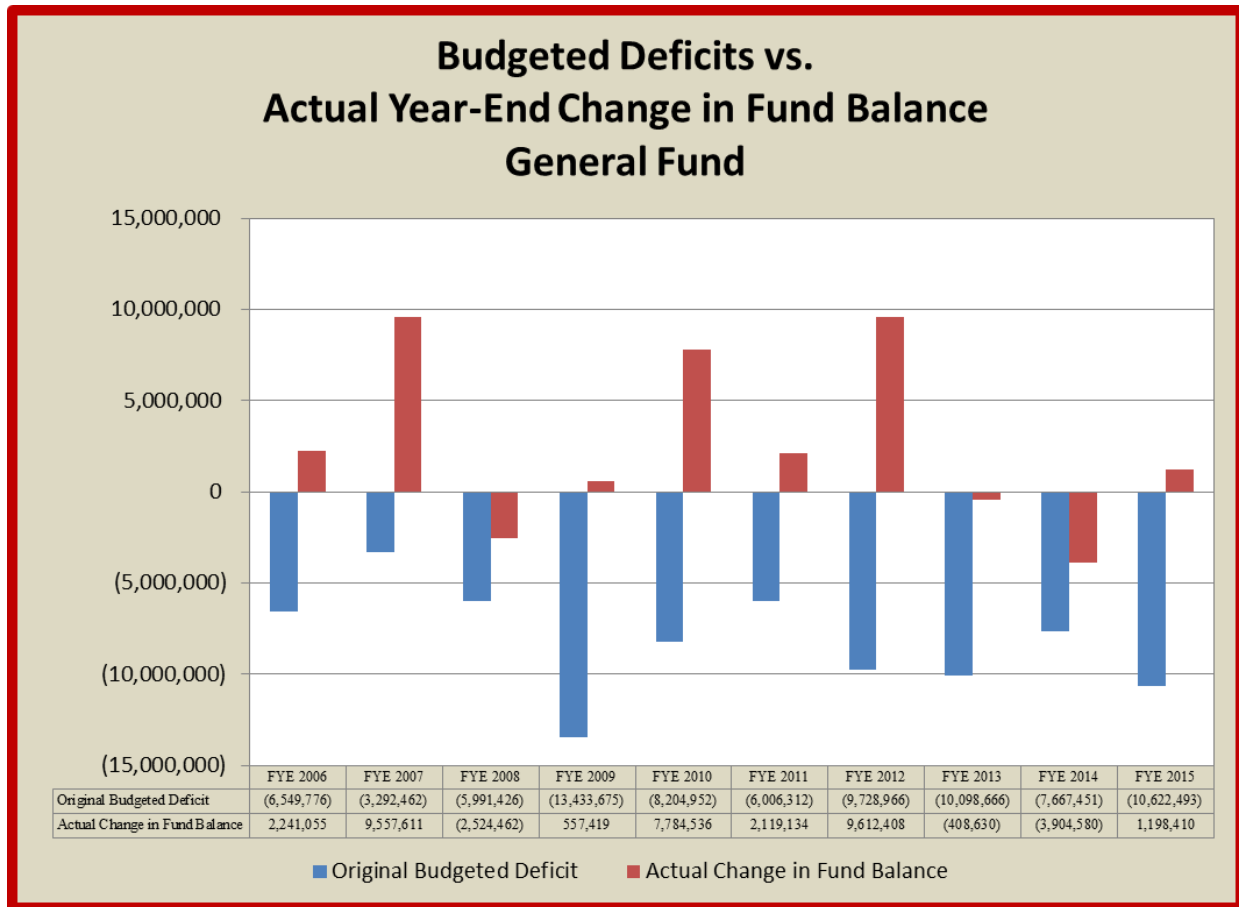
Impact on Fund Balance

The District's fund balance is projected to decrease approximately \$6,947,034; leaving a projected fund balance of \$72,498,989. This projected balance represents 123 days expenditures or approximately 33.72% of the annual budgeted operating expenditures and provides moderate stability to provide flexibility in adjusting for projections of future revenue and expenditures.

The District has elected to use a portion of its fund balance to balance the General Fund budget. This philosophy has been utilized in an attempt to minimize drastic personnel staffing and other changes that would be necessary to balance the budget if completed in one year. For future budgets, the District plans to review all budget line items to determine where future cuts can be made without hurting District instructional goals. Also, the District will consider a rollback election asking voters for additional pennies on the tax rate.

The need for deficit budgets is a major concern to district management. On-going efforts to review programs in a cost vs. benefit manner continue as we look to the future. At the same time, sustained efforts to reduce costs *as we go* are in place. Even if central departments have money in their budget, they are encouraged to "stop-look-evaluate" first to make sure that the purchase is something required. Because of this philosophy, coupled with other factors, the district has had many more *budgeted* deficits than *realized* deficits.

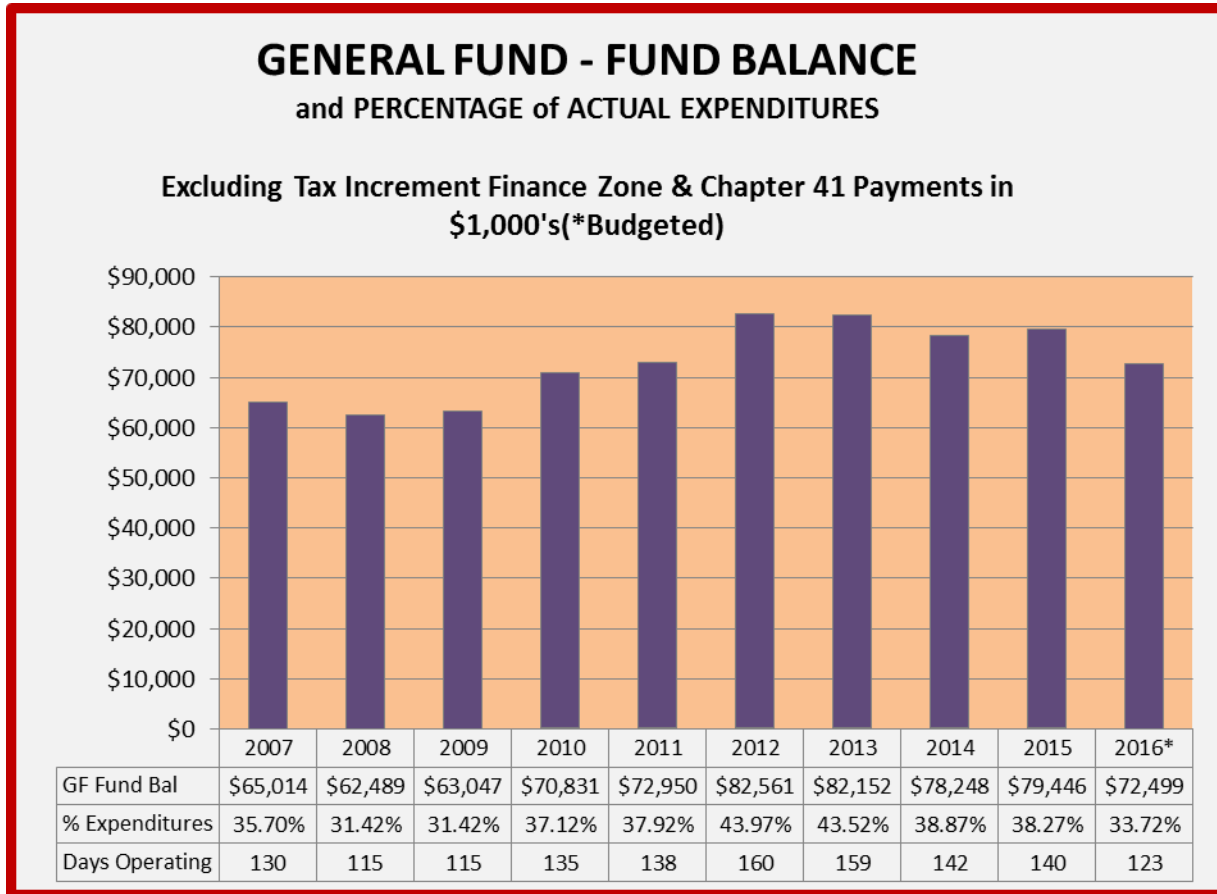
General Fund continued



2009	State revenue reimbursement related to the Tax Increment Finance Zone for the years of 2006-07, 2007-08, and 2008-09 + \$5,998,997
2010	State revenue reimbursement due to audit of 2005 Taxable Values for the years 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09 + \$2,389,017
	State revenue reimbursement related to the Tax Increment Finance Zone for years 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09 + \$1,471,602
	State revenue reimbursement of prior year Chapter 41 payment due to audit of the 2005 Taxable values + \$1,282,506
2012	3 less work days in August 2012 as compared to August 2011 for teachers and most other non year round employees
2013	Electricity - \$774,000; SHARS revenue +\$674,000
	State revenue reimbursement due to property value audits +835,898
2014	Electricity - \$335,000
	State revenue reimbursement due to property value audits +239,937; SHARS + \$370,000
2015	Transportation decrease from prior year \$504,000; Technology unspent - \$1,067,000
	State revenue reimbursement due to property value audits +1,434,434; SHARS + \$742,000

The graph below depicts the fund balance of the General Fund as a percentage of the total expenditures over time.

General Fund continued



The above graph includes one-time federal funds of \$4,075,812 that was received by the district in 2011-12 that resulted in general fund expenditures being shifted for one year.

Note: In Board Policy CA (LOCAL), there is language regarding the Board’s minimum fund balance aspirations for the General Fund. In an effort to provide adequate cash flow for its operations, the District shall make every effort to maintain an unassigned fund balance equal to a minimum of two months of operations costs. As the chart above shows, the District has been able to exceed this guideline in the past and is projected to continue this trend in the future.

In August 2015, the board committed \$6,000,000 fund balance of the General Fund for future building renovations and technology purchases.

General Fund continued

General Fund Five Year Summary of Revenues and Expenditures

	Audited 2011-12*	Audited 2012-13	Audited 2013-14	Beginning Budget 2014-15	Estimated Actual 2014-15	Beginning Budget 2015-16	Increase (Decrease)	% Change	% Of Total
<i>Estimated Revenues</i>									
LOCAL AND INTERMEDIATE									
Tax Revenues	\$142,157,713	\$145,569,900	\$152,362,340	\$161,728,924	\$163,296,377	\$170,795,041	\$9,066,117	5.61%	73.93%
Other Local	\$4,126,129	\$1,690,440	\$1,400,640	\$1,679,500	\$1,837,801	\$1,535,938	(\$143,562)	-8.55%	0.66%
STATE									
Per Capita and other state revenue	\$50,585,614	\$44,267,987	\$47,193,293	\$46,341,493	\$48,475,903	\$45,347,900	(\$993,593)	-2.14%	19.63%
On-behalf Retirement Payment	\$8,938,117	\$8,662,891	\$9,800,913	\$9,022,000	\$10,079,032	\$10,208,243	\$1,186,243	13.15%	4.42%
FEDERAL									
Direct	\$1,291,612	\$1,984,463	\$2,354,735	\$2,250,000	\$3,090,236	\$3,150,000	\$900,000	40.00%	1.36%
Total Estimated Revenue	\$207,099,185	\$202,175,681	\$213,111,921	\$221,021,917	\$226,779,349	\$231,037,122	\$10,015,205	4.53%	100.00%
<i>Appropriated Expenditures</i>									
11 Instruction	\$110,697,336	\$111,452,170	\$120,562,460	\$127,375,104	\$124,693,818	\$127,412,392	\$37,288	0.03%	53.54%
12 Instructional Resources & Media	\$1,469,290	\$3,686,115	\$3,624,063	\$3,685,908	\$3,897,565	\$3,757,166	\$71,258	1.93%	1.58%
13 Curriculum & Staff Development	\$3,548,493	\$3,568,094	\$4,057,807	\$4,980,615	\$3,780,875	\$4,334,795	(\$645,820)	-12.97%	1.82%
21 Instructional Leadership	\$2,254,753	\$2,697,660	\$3,068,126	\$3,416,912	\$3,228,172	\$3,721,382	\$304,470	8.91%	1.56%
23 School Leadership	\$11,212,332	\$13,118,244	\$13,520,772	\$13,835,521	\$14,195,757	\$14,388,005	\$552,484	3.99%	6.05%
31 Guidance Counseling & Evaluation	\$8,897,912	\$8,556,951	\$9,313,572	\$9,620,522	\$9,719,307	\$10,111,604	\$491,082	5.10%	4.25%
32 Social Work Services	\$167,352	\$177,134	\$140,089	\$149,208	\$68,002	\$75,760	(\$73,448)	-49.23%	0.03%
33 Health Services	\$2,493,394	\$2,404,846	\$2,559,622	\$2,651,314	\$2,564,320	\$2,668,494	\$17,180	0.65%	1.12%
34 Transportation	\$3,059,904	\$4,283,536	\$4,602,207	\$5,217,140	\$4,098,670	\$5,062,940	(\$154,200)	-2.96%	2.13%
35 Food Services	\$0	\$10,197	\$126,610	\$59,500	\$81,151	\$ 96,616	\$37,116	62.38%	0.04%
36 Co-Curricular/Extra Curricular	\$4,275,593	\$4,386,071	\$4,470,301	\$4,548,733	\$4,365,191	\$4,820,639	\$271,906	5.98%	2.03%
41 General Administration	\$5,612,209	\$5,569,995	\$5,576,365	\$6,149,461	\$5,733,153	\$6,630,362	\$480,901	7.82%	2.79%
51 Plant Maintenance & Operation	\$21,990,240	\$21,255,422	\$21,219,761	\$23,469,853	\$21,816,848	\$23,955,005	\$485,152	2.07%	10.07%
52 Security & Monitoring Services	\$1,378,139	\$1,422,513	\$1,516,817	\$1,525,068	\$1,477,867	\$1,580,470	\$55,402	3.63%	0.66%
53 Data Processing	\$5,307,072	\$5,004,297	\$5,772,319	\$4,965,858	\$6,668,538	\$4,947,854	(\$18,004)	-0.36%	2.08%
61 Community Services	\$223,158	\$160,268	\$178,075	\$176,958	\$154,868	\$153,688	(\$23,270)	-13.15%	0.06%
81 Facilities Acquisition & Construction	\$92,424	\$108,359	\$95,654	\$98,781	\$130,890	\$101,384	\$2,603	2.64%	0.04%
91 Contracted Instructional Services	\$75,536	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.00%	0.00%
92 Incremental Costs Assoc with Chap 41	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.00%	0.00%
95 Juvenile Justice Alternative Ed Prgms	\$57,484	\$28,386	\$8,639	\$200,000	\$31,486	\$200,000	\$0	0.00%	0.08%
97 Tax Increment Financing Zone	\$13,777,411	\$13,807,241	\$15,713,810	\$18,544,302	\$17,974,812	\$22,975,600	\$4,431,298	23.90%	9.65%
99 Other Intergovernmental Charges	\$898,662	\$886,812	\$889,432	\$973,652	\$899,649	\$990,000	\$16,348	1.68%	0.42%
Total Appropriated Expenditures	\$197,488,694	\$202,584,311	\$217,016,501	\$231,644,410	\$225,580,939	\$237,984,156	\$6,339,746	2.74%	100.00%
<i>Other Sources & Uses</i>									
Contractual Obligation Proceeds	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0		
Sale of Property	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0		
Other Resources	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0		
Operating Transfers In/Misc Non-Rev	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0		
Special Item	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0		
Operating Transfers out & Other Uses	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0		
Net Other Sources & Uses	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0		
<i>Estimated Change in Fund Balance</i>	\$9,610,491	(\$408,630)	(\$3,904,580)	(\$10,622,493)	\$1,198,410	(\$6,947,034)	\$3,675,459		
<i>Estimated Fund Balance 9/1</i>	\$72,950,332	\$82,560,823	\$82,152,193	\$78,247,613	\$78,247,613	\$79,446,023	\$1,198,410		
<i>Estimated Year-end adjustment</i>				\$11,820,903			(\$11,820,903)		
Estimated Fund Balance 8/31	\$82,560,823	\$82,152,193	\$78,247,613	\$79,446,023	\$79,446,023	\$72,498,989	(\$6,947,034)		

*2011-12 does not include one time Edu-Job funds of \$4,075,811

See IMPACT ON FUND BALANCE discussion for more detail regarding use of fund balance.

General Fund continued

Carrollton-Farmers Branch Independent School District Budget Appropriations for 2015-2016

#	Name	Payroll	Purchased & Contracted	Supplies & Materials	Other Operating	Capital Outlay	2015-2016 Total
001	R L Turner High	\$ 12,251,792	\$ 132,022	\$ 280,084	\$ 151,902	\$ -	\$ 12,815,800
002	New man Smith High	\$ 11,206,093	\$ 113,397	\$ 266,519	\$ 139,413	\$ -	\$ 11,725,422
003	Mary Grimes Learning Ctr	\$ 701,547	\$ 11,032	\$ 15,697	\$ 2,650	\$ -	\$ 730,926
005	Alternative Ed Prgm	\$ 1,560,385	\$ 10,100	\$ 17,070	\$ 4,500	\$ -	\$ 1,592,055
006	Creekview High	\$ 10,787,487	\$ 121,097	\$ 243,813	\$ 159,682	\$ -	\$ 11,312,079
007	Ranchview High	\$ 5,512,840	\$ 85,425	\$ 199,576	\$ 146,280	\$ -	\$ 5,944,121
008	Denton County JJAEP	\$ -	\$ 25,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 25,000
009	Dallas County JJAEP	\$ -	\$ 175,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 175,000
010	Early College High School	\$ 1,118,287	\$ 13,210	\$ 30,527	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,162,024
039	High School Summer School	\$ 444,530	\$ 35,650	\$ 3,500	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 483,680
041	Vivian Field Middle	\$ 5,205,579	\$ 106,250	\$ 73,644	\$ 42,350	\$ -	\$ 5,427,823
042	DeWitt Perry Middle	\$ 5,069,572	\$ 83,230	\$ 77,035	\$ 36,082	\$ -	\$ 5,265,919
044	Dan F Long Middle	\$ 4,121,781	\$ 78,675	\$ 80,039	\$ 20,050	\$ -	\$ 4,300,545
045	Blalack Middle	\$ 4,906,377	\$ 31,540	\$ 69,468	\$ 32,850	\$ -	\$ 5,040,235
046	Ted Polk Middle	\$ 5,512,987	\$ 83,350	\$ 83,818	\$ 38,700	\$ -	\$ 5,718,855
047	Barbara Bush Middle	\$ 3,894,246	\$ 76,590	\$ 63,492	\$ 30,954	\$ -	\$ 4,065,282
099	Middle School Summer School	\$ 318,717	\$ 35,000	\$ 4,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 357,717
102	Carrollton Elementary	\$ 3,450,918	\$ 10,715	\$ 47,670	\$ 14,250	\$ -	\$ 3,523,553
103	Central Elementary	\$ 3,331,776	\$ 36,190	\$ 59,985	\$ 7,500	\$ -	\$ 3,435,451
105	Good Elementary	\$ 2,815,726	\$ 13,700	\$ 46,585	\$ 22,450	\$ -	\$ 2,898,461
106	Janie Stark Elementary	\$ 3,256,158	\$ 5,700	\$ 67,740	\$ 2,000	\$ -	\$ 3,331,598
109	Farmers Branch Elementary	\$ 2,822,823	\$ 11,600	\$ 40,560	\$ 8,800	\$ -	\$ 2,883,783
110	Blanton Elementary	\$ 2,744,033	\$ 6,270	\$ 49,710	\$ 7,100	\$ -	\$ 2,807,113
111	June Thompson Elementary	\$ 2,756,830	\$ 14,300	\$ 37,355	\$ 11,400	\$ -	\$ 2,819,885
112	Country Place Elementary	\$ 2,258,818	\$ 9,850	\$ 23,783	\$ 3,317	\$ -	\$ 2,295,768
113	Dale B Davis Elementary	\$ 2,830,104	\$ 7,000	\$ 38,483	\$ 16,820	\$ -	\$ 2,892,407
114	McCoy Elementary	\$ 2,407,128	\$ 7,900	\$ 28,275	\$ 7,900	\$ -	\$ 2,451,203
116	Furneaux Elementary	\$ 2,300,878	\$ 11,750	\$ 24,515	\$ 6,650	\$ -	\$ 2,343,793
117	Marie Huie Sp Ed Campus	\$ 1,008,155	\$ -	\$ 9,850	\$ 2,000	\$ -	\$ 1,020,005
118	Rosemeade Elementary	\$ 2,276,516	\$ 8,000	\$ 27,540	\$ 3,835	\$ -	\$ 2,315,891
120	Las Colinas Elementary	\$ 2,541,470	\$ 9,150	\$ 41,105	\$ 16,589	\$ -	\$ 2,608,314
121	Tom Landry Elementary	\$ 2,311,956	\$ 11,005	\$ 25,470	\$ 6,800	\$ -	\$ 2,355,231
122	Kent Elementary	\$ 2,259,278	\$ 7,418	\$ 30,708	\$ 5,200	\$ -	\$ 2,302,604
123	Riverchase Elementary	\$ 2,071,120	\$ 7,605	\$ 21,937	\$ 5,300	\$ -	\$ 2,105,962
124	McKamy Elementary	\$ 2,967,147	\$ 8,705	\$ 35,070	\$ 7,539	\$ -	\$ 3,018,461
125	Sheffield Elementary	\$ 4,524,794	\$ 29,768	\$ 53,142	\$ 15,507	\$ -	\$ 4,623,211
126	Rainwater Elementary	\$ 2,101,975	\$ 6,009	\$ 27,215	\$ 3,266	\$ -	\$ 2,138,465
128	Freeman Elementary	\$ 2,543,187	\$ 9,700	\$ 38,958	\$ 6,200	\$ -	\$ 2,598,045
129	Kathryn McWhorter Elementary	\$ 3,309,507	\$ 34,055	\$ 51,509	\$ 6,993	\$ -	\$ 3,402,064
131	Dave Blair Intermediate	\$ 3,338,688	\$ 18,103	\$ 44,482	\$ 17,129	\$ -	\$ 3,418,402
132	LaVillita Elementary	\$ 2,908,087	\$ 8,110	\$ 40,375	\$ 5,400	\$ -	\$ 2,961,972
135	Neil R. McLaughlin/Nancy H. Strickland	\$ 3,999,319	\$ 14,100	\$ 71,915	\$ 2,830	\$ -	\$ 4,088,164
198	Outdoor Education Center	\$ 76,593	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 76,593
199	Elementary Summer School	\$ 414,423	\$ 156,750	\$ 10,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 581,173

General Fund continued

Carrollton-Farmers Branch Independent School District Budget Appropriations for 2015-2016 *continued*

#	Name	Payroll	Purchased & Contracted	Supplies & Materials	Other Operating	Capital Outlay	2015-2016 Total
701	Superintendent	\$ 511,433	\$ 26,000	\$ 4,350	\$ 19,050	\$ -	\$ 560,833
702	Board of Trustees	\$ -	\$ 655,450	\$ 4,940	\$ 98,800	\$ -	\$ 759,190
703	Tax Office	\$ 160,104	\$ 1,022,408	\$ 23,001	\$ 7,400	\$ -	\$ 1,212,913
719	Student Services	\$ 127,895	\$ 3,315	\$ 9,885	\$ 7,800	\$ -	\$ 148,895
727	Strategic Communications	\$ 507,754	\$ 247,075	\$ 15,825	\$ 10,771	\$ -	\$ 781,425
729	Business Office	\$ 1,556,730	\$ 228,012	\$ 67,946	\$ 51,000	\$ -	\$ 1,903,688
731	Personnel-Professional	\$ 917,964	\$ 160,112	\$ 33,953	\$ 107,717	\$ -	\$ 1,219,746
732	Personnel-Support	\$ 72,419	\$ 23,200	\$ 3,700	\$ 2,000	\$ 3,000	\$ 104,319
734	Purchasing	\$ 364,986	\$ 29,140	\$ 13,975	\$ 11,195	\$ -	\$ 419,296
735	Textbook Coordinator	\$ 45,454	\$ 300	\$ 841	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 46,595
931	Maintenance	\$ 5,764,029	\$ 9,036,771	\$ 1,541,464	\$ 764,452	\$ 308,750	\$ 17,415,466
932	Distribution Ctr	\$ 546,830	\$ 17,575	\$ 28,262	\$ 1,425	\$ 71,250	\$ 665,342
933	Transportation	\$ -	\$ 4,933,190	\$ 5,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,938,190
951	Stadium	\$ 59,523	\$ 5,000	\$ 9,500	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 74,023
954	Natorium	\$ 91,005	\$ -	\$ 19,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 110,005
960	Assoc Supt for Educational Services	\$ 2,778,348	\$ 393,099	\$ 514,233	\$ 153,653	\$ 32,500	\$ 3,871,833
963	Adult Education	\$ -	\$ 6,294	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 6,294
966	Dir of Special Programs	\$ 279,385	\$ 22,890	\$ 97,180	\$ 29,839	\$ -	\$ 429,294
968	Coordinator of Bilingual/ESL	\$ 227,503	\$ 5,000	\$ 48,715	\$ 25,333	\$ -	\$ 306,551
970	Chief Officer of Data and Technology	\$ 2,766,345	\$ 1,985,377	\$ 887,811	\$ 43,000	\$ -	\$ 5,682,533
976	Coordinator of Learning Media	\$ 332,654	\$ 148,739	\$ 115,169	\$ 15,935	\$ -	\$ 612,497
977	Advanced Academic Services	\$ 719,755	\$ 118,700	\$ 65,287	\$ 50,950	\$ -	\$ 954,692
980	Director of Athletics	\$ 418,482	\$ 43,037	\$ 41,680	\$ 6,300	\$ -	\$ 509,499
981	Student Services	\$ 101,059	\$ 6,940	\$ 23,000	\$ 2,307	\$ -	\$ 133,306
982	Dir of Fine Arts	\$ 329,097	\$ 138,017	\$ 476,424	\$ 232,874	\$ -	\$ 1,176,412
983	Dir of Career & Technology	\$ 579,809	\$ 118,831	\$ 294,943	\$ 137,065	\$ -	\$ 1,130,648
985	Assessment & Accountability	\$ 107,072	\$ 205,050	\$ 276,062	\$ 9,600	\$ -	\$ 597,784
995	Dir of Special Education	\$ 2,345,095	\$ 396,800	\$ 103,300	\$ 21,500	\$ -	\$ 2,866,695
996	Student Nutrition	\$ 50,500	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 50,500
999	Undistributed Organization	\$ 13,646,537	\$ 792,449	\$ 4,096,589	\$ 23,320,062	\$ -	\$ 41,855,637
	Totals	\$177,647,394	\$22,448,792	\$11,324,254	\$26,148,216	\$415,500	\$237,984,156
	<i>Percentage of Total</i>	74.65%	9.43%	4.76%	10.99%	0.17%	100.00%



DEBT SERVICE

Debt Service Overview

The Debt Service Fund accounts for payments of principal, interest, and related fees on the District's general obligation bonds. Under Texas Law, only these Debt Service payments can be charged to this fund.

The most recent bond election was held on October 25, 2003 for \$300.165 million and passed by more than 78% of the votes. There are a number of limitations and restrictions contained in the various General Obligation bonds indentures. The following chart shows bond sales since the 2003 bond election.

Bond Sale	Rates	Amount	Use
Unlimited Tax Refunding Bonds, Series 2015 January 15, 2015	2.0% - 5.0%	\$23,655,000	Refund a portion of the outstanding debt.
Unlimited Tax Refunding Bonds, Series 2014 October 2, 2014	.57% - .93%	\$11,070,000	Refund a portion of the outstanding debt.
Unlimited Tax School Building & Refunding Bonds, Series 2013A and Series 2013B, May 15, 2013	2.0% - 5.0%	\$69,950,000	Construction, renovation, acquisition, and equipment of school buildings, pay cost of issuance of bonds. Refund a portion of the outstanding debt.
Unlimited Tax School Building & Refunding Bonds, 2012 May 15, 2012	2.0% - 5.0%	\$54,965,000	Acquisition, construction, & equipping school buildings, technology, pay cost of issuance of bonds. Refund a portion of the outstanding debt.
Unlimited Tax Refunding Bonds, 2010 November 4, 2010	3.0% - 5.0%	\$63,565,000	Advance refund a portion of the outstanding debt.
Unlimited Tax School Building & Refunding Bonds, 2008 May 8, 2008	3.5% - 5.0%	\$57,435,000	Refund a portion of the District's outstanding debt; acquisition of school buses, constructing, renovating & equipping school buildings & the acquisition of land for school buildings, & to pay issuance costs of bonds.
Unlimited Tax School Building & Refunding Bonds, 2007 February 22, 2007	4.0% - 5.0%	\$105,775,000	Acquisition, construction, & equipping school buildings, technology, pay cost of issuance of bonds. Refund a portion of the outstanding debt.
School Building Unlimited Tax Bonds, Series 2006 April 15, 2006	4.5% - 5.0%	\$41,220,000	Acquisition, construction, & equipping school buildings, technology, pay cost of issuance of bonds.
School Building Unlimited Tax Bonds, Series 2005 March 1, 2005	3.0% - 5.0%	\$54,810,000	Acquisition, construction, & equipping school buildings, technology, pay cost of issuance of bonds.
Unlimited Tax Refunding Bonds, 2004 March 15, 2004	2.0% - 5.0%	\$23,855,000	Advance refund a portion of the outstanding debt.
School Building Unlimited Tax Bonds, Series 2004 March 15, 2004	2.0% - 5.0%	\$54,350,000	Acquisition, construction, & equipping school buildings, technology, pay cost of issuance of bonds.
Unlimited Tax Refunding Bonds, 2003 March 27, 2003	3.0% - 4.0%	\$10,230,000	Advance refund a portion of the outstanding debt.

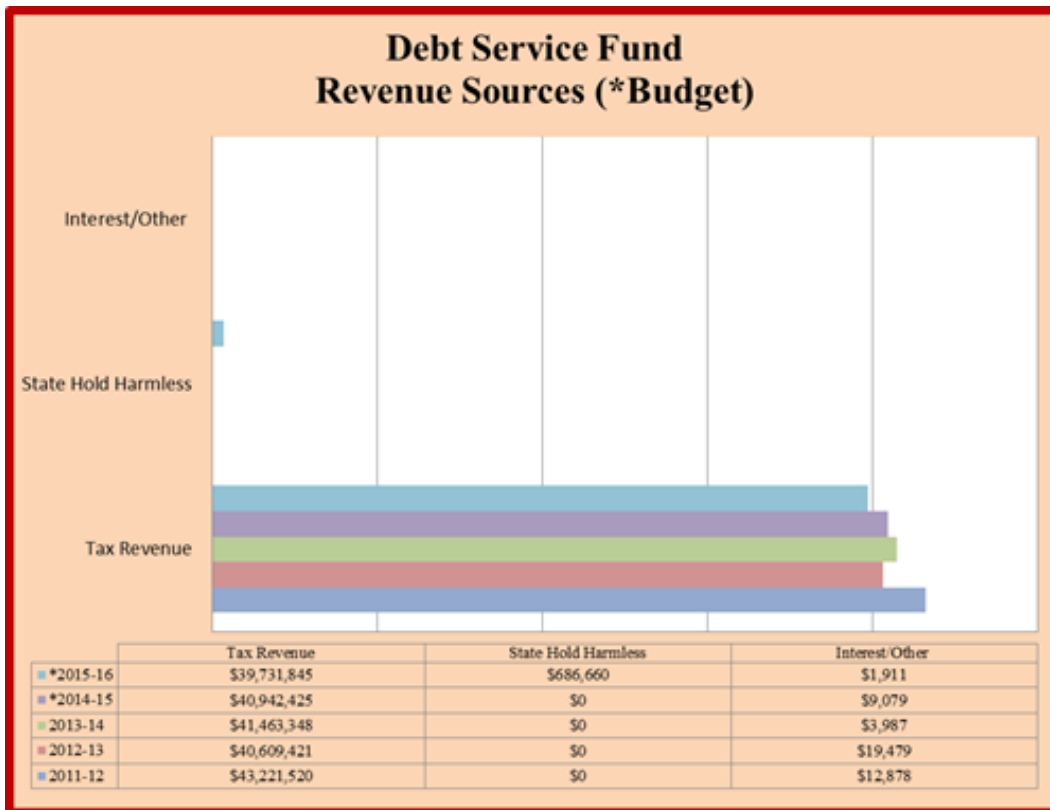
Debt Service continued

Refunding Bonds have been issued for the purpose of generating resources and decreasing the total Debt Service payments. These refunding issues defeased selected General Obligation bonds from the original issues. All future Debt Service payments on the original bonds have been provided for by placing the proceeds of the Refunding Bonds in irrevocable trust. Accordingly, the trust account assets and the liability for defeased bonds are not included in the District's general purpose financial statements.

Revenue Sources and Trends

A majority of funding is derived from a designated allocation of the property tax rate, 98.2965% for 2015-16. The district will receive approximately \$687,000, or 1.6988% of total debt service funding, for hold harmless State funding to offset the loss in tax revenue due to a proposed increase in the 2015 mandated homestead exemption. The remainder of the Debt Service revenue is from interest income derived from temporary investments, 0.0047% for 2015-16. Although the State has Debt Service Fund formula allocations, the District does not receive revenue from these programs.

The graph below depicts the change in CFB ISD's Debt Service revenue sources over time.



Debt Service continued

Debt Service Expenditures

The budget consists of the following amounts: \$29,095,000 for bond principal payments, \$11,318,258 for bond interest payments, and \$7,158 for bond fees and miscellaneous costs. Detailed Debt Service requirements are located within this section of the budget document.

The District continues to retire debt at a steady pace, but facility needs require issuance of new debt at a similar pace. District personnel continually work with the community to review the facility needs of the District and to provide for those needs through additional debt issuance, as necessary, while minimizing the financial impact on the taxpayer. Bonds authorized as part of the 2003 bond program were originally scheduled for sale through fiscal 2010. Due to student and economic growth trends declining, the final sale was delayed until May 2013.

Historically, the District's administration and Board have followed the advice of our financial advisors (First Southwest Company) and structured debt with a principal retirement schedule that allows the District to continue to issue bonds without significantly increasing the Debt Service tax rate. The tax rate for 2015-16 reflects a decrease of \$0.0216. The tax rate decrease was largely due to a taxable value increase of 6.24%.

Debt Service is a major area of cost due to the District's building program, which is primarily financed by the sale of general obligation bonds. The ratio of net bonded debt to assessed value for the District is 1.39%. Education legislation has eliminated limits on outstanding debt. However, prior law limited debt to 10% of assessed value, and the District is well below that level. All principal and interest payments are due February 15th and August 15th of each year. On February 1st of each year, outstanding taxes become delinquent, which permits the collection of a large majority of taxes levied before the long-term debt payments are due. The General Obligation bond requirements to maturity as of September 1, 2015 total \$274,820,000 in principal payments and \$83,347,580 in interest payments.

The District used the proceeds from bond sales to fund construction of new campuses, remodeling of campuses and other district buildings, furnishing new buildings, and purchase large technology expenditures.

The district does not have any immediate plans to issue additional debt.

Debt Service continued

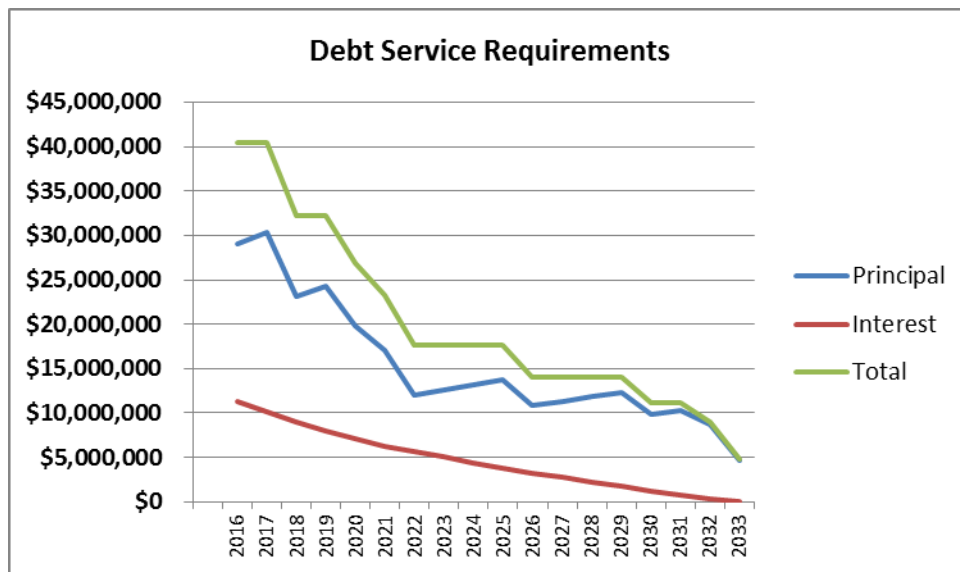
Carrollton-Farmers Branch ISD
Debt Service Fund
Five Year Summary of Revenues and Expenditures

	Audited 2011-12	Audited 2012-13	Audited 2013-14	Beginning Budget 2014-15	Estimated Actual 2014-15	Beginning Budget 2015-16	Increase (Decrease)	% Change	% Of Total
<i>Revenues</i>									
Local & Intermediate									
Tax Revenues	\$43,221,520	\$40,609,421	\$41,463,348	\$40,942,425	\$41,266,358	\$39,731,845	(\$1,210,580)	-2.96%	98.30%
State Hold Harmless	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$686,660	\$686,660	0.00%	1.70%
Interest/Other Income	\$12,878	\$19,479	\$3,987	\$9,079	\$1,434	1,911	(7,168)	-78.95%	0.00%
Total Revenue	\$43,234,398	\$40,628,900	\$41,467,335	\$40,951,504	\$41,267,792	\$40,420,416	(\$531,088)	-1.30%	100.00%
<i>Expenditures</i>									
71 Debt Services									
Principal	\$25,555,000	\$25,770,000	\$26,755,000	\$27,890,000	\$28,295,000	\$29,095,000	\$1,205,000	4.32%	71.98%
Interest	\$13,681,847	\$13,361,108	\$14,472,101	\$13,056,704	\$12,446,881	\$11,318,258	(\$1,738,446)	-13.31%	28.00%
Issuance Costs & Fees	\$593,000	\$263,959	\$7,800	\$4,800	\$303,266	\$7,158	\$2,358	49.13%	0.02%
Total Expenditures	\$39,829,847	\$39,395,067	\$41,234,901	\$40,951,504	\$41,045,147	\$40,420,416	(\$531,088)	-1.30%	100.00%
Other Sources & Uses									
Sale of Bonds	\$33,085,000	\$28,700,000	\$0	\$0	\$34,725,000	\$0	\$0		
Operating Transfers In/Misc Non-Rev	\$0	\$0	\$539,647	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0		
Premium or Discount on Issuance of Bonds	\$5,113,360	\$3,795,191	\$0	\$0	\$2,642,857	\$0	\$0		
Other (Uses)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	(\$37,393,627)	\$0	\$0		
Payment to Bond Refunding Escrow Agent	(\$38,198,360)	(\$32,806,131)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0		
Net Other Sources & Uses	\$0	(\$310,940)	\$539,647	\$0	(\$25,770)	\$0	\$0		
<i>Estimated Change in Fund Balance</i>	\$3,404,551	\$922,893	\$772,081	\$0	\$196,875	\$0	\$0		
<i>Estimated Fund Balance 9/1</i>	\$3,003,709	\$6,408,260	\$7,331,153	\$8,103,234	\$8,103,234	\$8,300,109	\$196,875		
<i>Estimated Year End Adjustment</i>				\$196,875			(\$196,875)		
Estimated Fund Balance 8/31	\$6,408,260	\$7,331,153	\$8,103,234	\$8,300,109	\$8,300,109	\$8,300,109	\$0		

Debt Service continued

Debt Service Fund Debt Retirement Summary

Fiscal Year Ended 8/31	Principal	Interest	Total	Percent Retired
2016	29,095,000	11,318,258	40,413,258	10.59%
2017	30,310,000	10,129,788	40,439,788	11.03%
2018	23,140,000	9,010,562	32,150,562	8.42%
2019	24,250,000	7,991,556	32,241,556	8.82%
2020	19,790,000	7,083,694	26,873,694	7.20%
2021	17,035,000	6,301,094	23,336,094	6.20%
2022	11,945,000	5,640,344	17,585,344	4.35%
2023	12,530,000	5,050,306	17,580,306	4.56%
2024	13,150,000	4,434,072	17,584,072	4.78%
2025	13,780,000	3,804,437	17,584,437	5.01%
2026	10,815,000	3,244,547	14,059,547	3.94%
2027	11,310,000	2,760,756	14,070,756	4.12%
2028	11,800,000	2,276,428	14,076,428	4.29%
2029	12,345,000	1,750,394	14,095,394	4.49%
2030	9,870,000	1,247,613	11,117,613	3.59%
2031	10,315,000	811,331	11,126,331	3.75%
2032	8,645,000	393,391	9,038,391	3.15%
2033	4,695,000	99,009	4,794,009	1.71%
Totals	\$ 274,820,000	\$ 83,347,580	\$ 358,167,580	100.00%



Debt Service continued

CARROLLTON-FARMERS BRANCH INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
 COMPUTATION OF DIRECT AND OVERLAPPING DEBT
 AUGUST 31, 2015
 (UNAUDITED)

Taxing Jurisdiction	Total Tax Supported Debt as of 08/31/15	Estimated % Applicable	District's Overlapping Tax Supported Debt as of 08/31/15
Town of Addison	108,085,000	5.83%	6,301,356
City of Carrollton	162,600,000	53.41%	86,844,660
City of Coppell	66,740,000	6.96%	4,645,104
City of Dallas	1,700,336,063	1.04%	17,683,495
Dallas County	84,725,000	6.51%	5,515,598
Dallas County Community College District	321,510,000	6.51%	20,930,301
Dallas County Hospital District	728,005,000	6.51%	47,393,126
Dallas County Utility and Reclamation District	248,760,380	52.13%	129,678,786
Dallas County Schools	60,215,000	6.51%	3,919,997
Denton County	634,275,000	4.59%	29,113,223
City of Farmers Branch	39,720,000	57.24%	22,735,728
City of Irving	384,645,000	26.13%	100,507,739
Irving Flood Control District III	1,130,000	67.65%	764,445
Northwest Dallas County Flood Control District	8,424,000	69.13%	5,823,511
Valwood Improvement Authority	18,778,049	91.77%	17,232,616
Subtotal, overlapping debt			\$ 499,089,685
Carrollton-Farmers Branch ISD - Direct Debt			\$ 295,107,156
Total Direct and Overlapping Tax Supported Debt			<u>\$ 794,196,841</u>
Ratio of Direct and Overlapping Tax Supported Debt to Taxable Assessed Valuation			4.94%
Per Capita Overlapping Total Tax Supported Debt			\$ 4,388

Source: District Comprehensive Annual Financial Report

Debt Service continued

CARROLLTON-FARMERS BRANCH INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
COMPUTATION OF LEGAL DEBT MARGIN
AUGUST 31, 2015
(UNAUDITED)

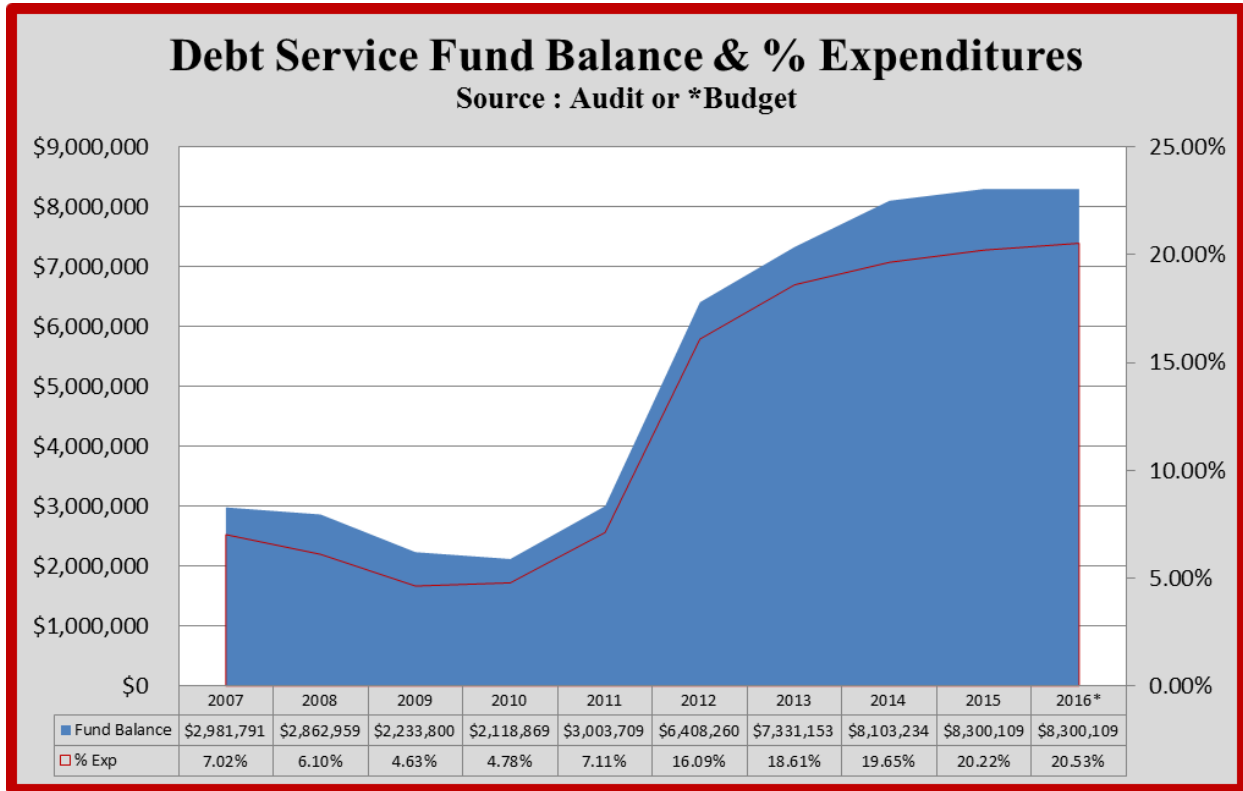
Assessed value		\$ <u>17,083,929,532</u>
Debt limit ten percent of assessed value*		\$ 1,708,392,953
Amount of debt applicable to debt limit:		
Total bonded debt	\$ 245,725,000	
Less:		
Net assets in debt service funds	\$ <u>8,300,109</u>	
Total amount of debt applicable to debt limit		\$ <u>237,424,891</u>
Legal debt margin		\$ <u>1,470,968,062</u>

* This percentage is in accordance with the recommendations of the Texas Education Agency as stated in the Texas Education Code, Bulletin 721, Sec. 20.04.

Current law does not limit debt to 10%. Under Chapter 45 of the Texas Education Code, as amended, a district is required to demonstrate that it has the ability to pay debt service from a tax levied at a rate of \$0.50 per \$100 of assessed valuation before bonds may be issued. See "Tax Information-Tax Rate Limitations" for more information.

Source: District-provided information

Debt Service continued



Note: While debt service fund balance should not be excessive, we believe, to ensure stability, this fund balance should maintain 10% to 20% of debt service expenditures in fund balance. In 2006 and 2007 we increased fund balance. This balance declined again from 2008 to 2010. In 2011, fund balance increased because of significant savings achieved through a bond refunding executed in November 2010. In 2012, fund balance increased due to less than projected shrinkage occurring in the 2011 certified taxable value, which resulted in higher than expected tax collections. Slight increases in reserve funds occurred from 2013 through 2015. The district will monitor the balance in order to continue to ensure that an adequate balance is maintained to offset future unexpected fluctuations in value.



FOOD SERVICE FUND

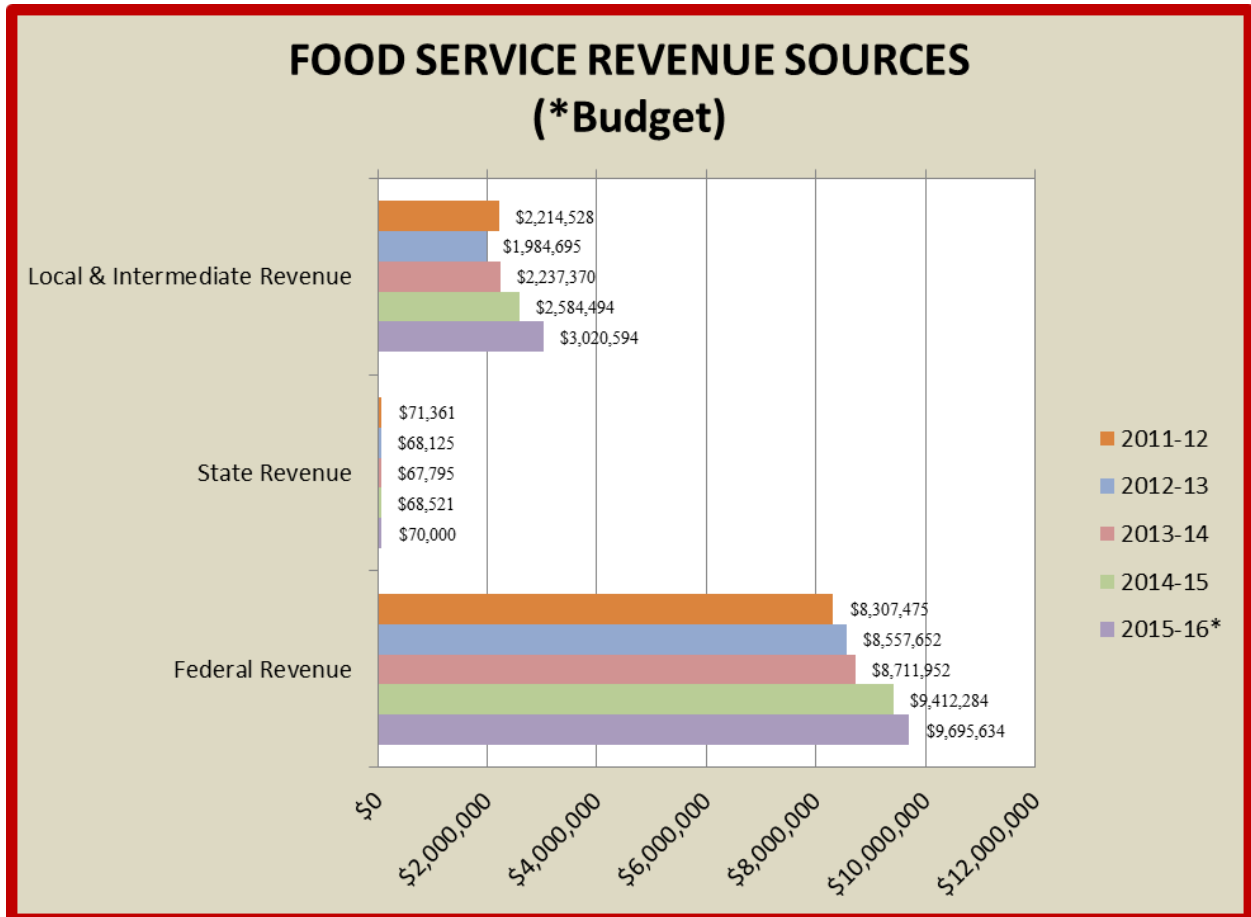
Food Service Fund Overview

The District’s Food Service Fund operations are accounted for in the Food Service Special Revenue Fund. Although Special Revenue Funds are generally not included in the annual budget adopted by the Board of Trustees, the Texas Education Agency’s regulations require inclusion of the Food Service Fund.

Revenue Sources

Approximately 75.83% of the revenue in this fund is received from the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) under the National School Lunch Program, the School Breakfast Program, and the Food Distribution Program. The remaining revenue is primarily generated from local sources such as user fees - i.e. student payments for meals, 23.62% for 2015-16.

The graph below depicts Food Service Sources of Revenue over time.



Food Service Fund continued

Expenditure Sources

Food Service expenditures primarily consist of Payroll, 46.20%, and Supplies and Materials, 49.74%. The majority of the supplies and materials' budget consists of expenditures for food.

**Carrollton-Farmers Branch ISD
Food Service Fund
Five Year Summary of Revenues and Expenditures**

	Audited 2011-12	Audited 2012-13	Audited 2013-14	Beginning Budget 2014-15	Estimated Actual 2014-15	Beginning Budget 2015-16	Increase (Decrease)	% Change	% Of Total
<i>Revenues</i>									
Local & Intermediate Revenue	\$2,214,528	\$1,984,695	\$2,237,370	\$2,447,412	\$2,584,494	\$3,020,594	\$573,182	23.42%	23.62%
State Revenue	\$71,361	\$68,125	\$67,795	\$70,000	\$68,521	\$70,000	\$0	0.00%	0.55%
Federal Revenue	\$8,307,475	\$8,557,652	\$8,711,952	\$8,984,695	\$9,412,284	\$9,695,634	\$710,939	7.91%	75.83%
Total Revenue	\$10,593,364	\$10,610,472	\$11,017,117	\$11,502,107	\$12,065,299	\$12,786,228	\$1,284,121	11.16%	100.00%
<i>Expenditures</i>									
35 Food Service	\$10,653,874	\$10,812,857	\$10,582,953	\$11,502,107	\$10,817,100	\$12,786,228	\$1,284,121	11.16%	100.00%
81 Capital Outlay	\$382,404	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0%	0.00%
Total Expenditures	\$11,036,278	\$10,812,857	\$10,582,953	\$11,502,107	\$10,817,100	\$12,786,228	\$1,284,121	11.16%	100.00%
<i>Other Sources & Uses</i>									
Operating Transfers In/Misc Non-Rev	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0		
Net Other Sources & Uses	\$0	\$0	\$0		\$0	\$0	\$0		
<i>Estimated Change in Fund Balance</i>	(\$442,914)	(\$202,385)	\$434,164	\$0	\$1,248,199	\$0	\$0		
<i>Estimated Fund Balance 9/1</i>	\$816,856	\$373,942	\$171,557	\$605,721	\$605,721	\$1,853,920	\$1,248,199		
<i>Estimated Year End Adjustment</i>				\$1,248,199			(\$1,248,199)		
Estimated Fund Balance 8/31	\$373,942	\$171,557	\$605,721	\$1,853,920	\$1,853,920	\$1,853,920	\$0		

Food Service Fund continued

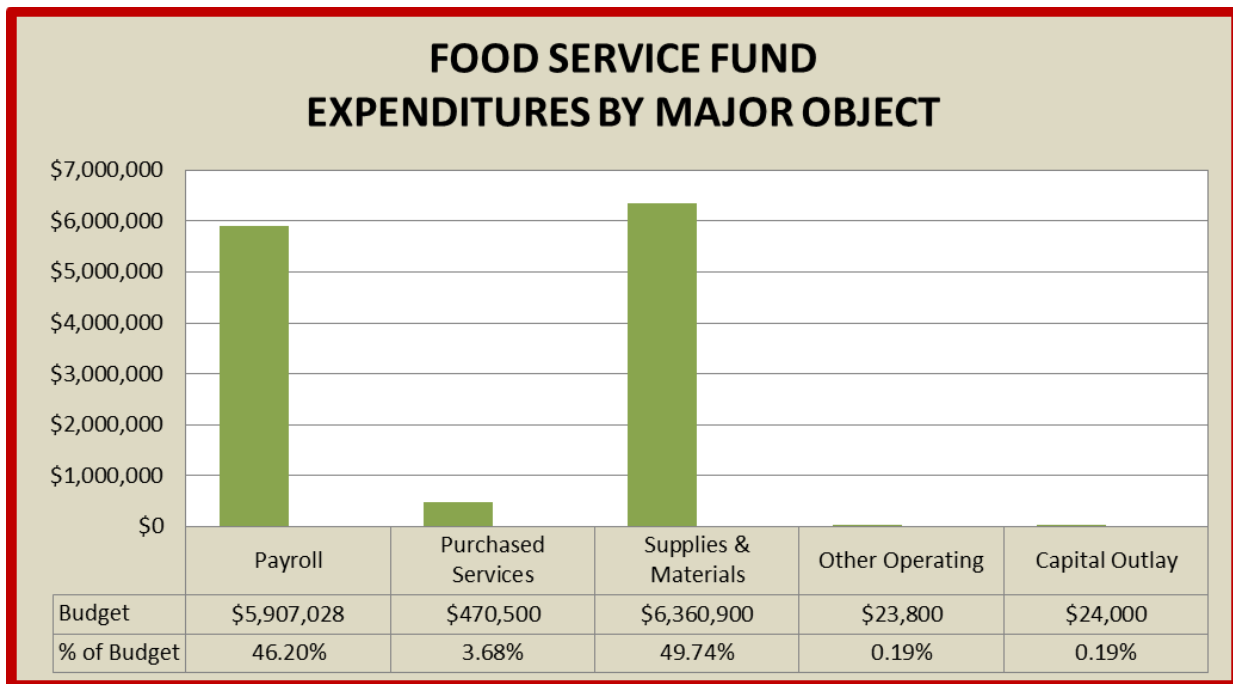
Food Service Fund Expenditures by Object Comparison to Prior Year

	Beginning Budget 2014-15	Beginning Budget 2015-16	Percentage Increase (Decrease)	Percentage of Total
Payroll	\$5,304,250	\$5,907,028	11.36%	46.20%
Purchased Services	\$397,300	\$470,500	18.42%	3.68%
Supplies & Materials	\$5,756,800	\$6,360,900	10.49%	49.74%
Other Operating	\$21,500	\$23,800	10.70%	0.19%
Capital Outlay	\$22,257	\$24,000	7.83%	0.19%
Total	\$11,502,107	\$12,786,228	11.16%	100.00%

Fund Balance

The fund balance for Food Service should not exceed three months of average food service operating expenditures. Fund balance at August 31, 2015 was \$1,853,920. This represents approximately 1.45 months' operating expenditures (Budget/10 months; use 10 months since the Food Service Fund does not operate in the summer).

The graph below depicts Food Service budgeted expenditures by major object.



Food Service Fund continued

Other Food Service Information:

For the 2014-15 fiscal year, the Food Service Department employed approximately 225 people. The Food Service Department participates in:

- School breakfast program;
- National school lunch program;
- After school snack program and
- The summer food service program.

School Breakfast Program:

- Texas has mandated breakfast programs in schools with more than 10% free/reduced students.
- Schools serving 40% or more of their lunches to free/reduced students receive severe need reimbursements of \$0.33 cents per student. In CFBISD, 37 schools qualify for severe need reimbursement.
- Over 768,000 breakfasts were served last year to CFBISD students.
- 37 CFBISD schools qualify for severe need reimbursements.

Breakfast Revenues

	Free	Reduced	Paid
Federal Funds	\$1.66	\$1.36	\$0.29
Price Charged	\$0.00	\$0.30	\$1.75
Severe Need	\$0.33	\$0.33	\$0.00
Total Revenue	\$1.66 to \$1.99	\$1.66 to \$1.99	\$2.04

Daily Serving Size and Nutrient Requirements for Breakfast

	<i>Grades K-5</i>	<i>Grades 6-8</i>	<i>Grades 9-12</i>
<i>Grains</i>	<i>1---1.8 oz.</i>	<i>1---2 oz.</i>	<i>2---2.2 oz.</i>
<i>Fruits</i>	<i>1 cup</i>	<i>1 cup</i>	<i>1 cup</i>
<i>Fluid Milk</i>	<i>1 cup</i>	<i>1 cup</i>	<i>1 cup</i>
<i>Calories</i>	<i>350-500</i>	<i>400-550</i>	<i>450-600</i>
<i>Sodium</i>	<i>≤ 540 mg</i>	<i>≤ 540 mg</i>	<i>≤ 540 mg</i>
<i>Saturated Fat from Calories</i>	<i>< 10%</i>	<i>< 10%</i>	<i>< 10%</i>
<i>Trans fat</i>	<i>Nutrition label must indicate zero grams of trans fat per serving</i>		

Food Service Fund continued

Lunch Program:

- Over 2.7 million lunches were served last year to CFB ISD students.

Lunch Revenues

	Free	Reduced	Paid
Federal Funds	\$3.15	\$2.75	\$0.37
Price Charged	\$0.00	\$0.40	\$2.75
Commodity Value	\$0.31	\$0.31	\$0.31
Total Revenue	\$3.46	\$3.46	\$3.43

Daily Serving Size and Nutrient Requirements for Lunch

	Grades K-5	Grades 6-8	Grades 9-12
<i>Meats</i>	1---2 oz.	1---2 oz.	2---2.2 oz.
<i>Grains</i>	1---1.8 oz.	1---2 oz.	2---2.2 oz.
<i>Fruits</i>	1/2 cup	1/2 cup	1 cup
<i>Vegetables</i>	3/4 cup	3/4 cup	1 cup
<i>Fluid Milk</i>	1 cup	1 cup	1 cup
<i>Calories</i>	550-650	600-700	750-850
<i>Sodium</i>	≤ 1230 mg	≤ 1360 mg	≤ 1420 mg
<i>Saturated Fat from Calories</i>	< 10%	< 10%	< 10%
<i>Trans fat</i>	Nutrition label must indicate zero grams of trans fat per serving		

After School Snack Program:

- Schools with 50% free/reduced can become area eligible and receive reimbursement for all students participating at the free rate.
- Partnered with the After the Bell and tutorial programs to provide snacks.
- Offer snacks in all of the CFB ISD schools when requested by Principals.
- Served over 232,000 snacks after school generating federal revenues of over \$177,000.

After School Snack Revenues

	Free	Reduced	Paid
Federal Funds	\$0.84	\$0.42	\$0.07
Price Charged	\$0.00	\$0.15	\$0.50
Total Revenue	\$0.84	\$0.57	\$0.57
Area Eligible	\$0.84	\$0.84	\$0.84

Food Service Fund continued

Requirements for an After School Snack:

- Must include two servings of any two of the following components: meat, grain, milk fruit and/or vegetable.

Summer Food Program:

- Provides breakfast and lunch in conjunction with summer school and Summer Funshine programs.
- For the summer of 2015 provided over 11,200 breakfasts and 15,700 lunches for a total revenue of approximately \$98,000.
- Follows the same requirements and has the same reimbursement as the National School Lunch Program.

New Initiatives:

In the 2014-2015 school year, Student Nutrition focused on increasing student participation by promoting the Power Up theme to encourage physical activity in addition to health eating habits, improving fruit, vegetable, and a la carte offerings, and providing great customer service. Through these efforts, the department saw an increase of more than 156,000 meals sold, \$316,000 in student sales, and \$426,000 in reimbursement in 2014-2015.

In the 2015-2016 school year, Student Nutrition plans to implement a new menu publishing platform that will increase the menu availability and visibility for parents and students. The online platform will offer great features such as a Smart phone application, nutrition information on menu offerings, allergen filtering and menu feedback options. With the implementation of this new menu platform, the department hopes to offer parents and students greater menu, nutrition, and allergen information accessibility at their fingertips.





CAPITAL BUDGET

Capital Improvements Plan

Following is a description of the District's capital improvements plan, which includes budgeted capital expenditures as well as summary descriptions of capital improvements projects. Current works-in-progress will be described, including all planned expenditures for the 2015-16 budget year, plus a brief narrative will be provided for each project.

The District defines capital expenditures and projects as follows:

Capital Expenditures - total charges incurred for the acquisition of a capital asset such as land, buildings, equipment, or permanent improvements to such items. The item must cost \$5,000 minimum per unit and have a useful life of one year or more to be considered a capital asset.

Capital Project - an activity that is distinguishable from other tasks or work being performed, has a scheduled and definitive beginning and ending, does not occur routinely or annually, and results in a capital improvement or acquisition of some kind.

Capital Budget Development - Carrollton-Farmers Branch ISD utilizes large, comprehensive bond programs to address facility and major technology needs. As a part of the bond election process, the District develops a framework of projects to be addressed. These projects are determined through internal staff analysis and input from the community. Each year this framework is re-analyzed to determine which projects should be started. Enrollment and program changes are major considerations in identifying the current year's projects. Once the projects are identified, specific budgets are established on a project basis.

History

Since 1990, in four separate elections, the voters of the Carrollton-Farmers Branch Independent School District have authorized over \$600 million in general obligation bonds. The most recent election held on October 25, 2003 was for \$300.165 million alone and passed by more than 78% of the votes.

Capital Improvements Plan continued

The status of the 2003 bond referendum is as follows:

Bond Proceeds	
<u>Disposition of Authorized Bonds</u>	
Bonds Sold:	
March 15, 2004	\$56,400,000
March 1, 2005	\$56,600,000
April 15, 2006	\$41,300,000
February 22, 2007	\$45,000,000
May 8, 2008	\$30,000,000
May 15, 2012	\$25,000,000
May 15, 2013	\$45,865,000
Authorized but Unissued	\$0
Total	\$300,165,000

Bonds authorized as part of the 2003 bond program were originally scheduled for sale through fiscal 2010. Due to student and economic slow-downs, the final sale was delayed until May 2013.



Capital Improvements Plan continued

**CARROLLTON-FARMERS BRANCH ISD
2003 BOND REFERENDUM EXPENDITURES
TOTAL AUTHORIZED - \$300,165,000**

Org #	School Name	FY 2004 Actual	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Actual	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Actual	All Years Total
High Schools:														
001	R. L. Turner	\$49,996	\$1,007,151	\$7,510,282	\$17,437,391	\$1,011,202	\$196,043	\$81,217	\$276,022	\$1,234,375	\$17,932	\$0	\$21,463	\$28,843,074
002	Newman Smith	\$22,062	\$9,927,123	\$13,280,312	\$820,556	\$363,814	\$39,672	\$0	\$189,126	\$777,663	\$0	\$0	\$93,351	\$25,513,679
003	Mary Grimes	\$0	\$33,141	\$31,813	\$88,625	\$193,674	\$11,775	\$31,080	\$0	\$167,993	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$558,101
005	Bea Salazar	\$3,501	\$113,982	\$14,136	\$32,923	\$62,273	\$1,999	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$228,814
006	Creekview	\$20,889	\$500,971	\$582,007	\$1,769,086	\$9,030,602	\$569,363	\$19,387	\$205,212	\$676,291	\$0	\$11,830	\$247,549	\$13,633,187
007	Ranchview	\$68,756	\$315,581	\$20,986	\$634,061	\$241,493	\$11,359	\$21,000	\$314,447	\$123,124	\$0	\$1,353,995	\$6,957,556	\$10,062,358
010	Early College HS	\$0	\$0	\$81,019	\$29,092	\$4,316	\$0	\$76,637	\$1,749	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$192,813
Sub-Total		\$165,204	\$11,897,949	\$21,520,555	\$20,811,734	\$10,907,374	\$830,211	\$229,321	\$986,556	\$2,979,446	\$17,932	\$1,365,825	\$7,319,919	\$79,032,026
Middle Schools:														
041	Vivian Field	\$73,951	\$257,814	\$48,212	\$330,933	\$202,176	\$204,519	\$4,474,703	\$547,793	\$71,240	\$254,242	\$2,370	\$14,480	\$6,482,433
042	DeWitt Perry	\$72,888	\$178,340	\$571,802	\$346,161	\$357,494	\$4,070,807	\$1,709,863	\$42,800	\$151,805	\$4,093	\$0	\$0	\$7,506,053
044	Dan Long	\$76,373	\$221,090	\$149,923	\$318,905	\$227,111	\$54,505	\$0	\$370,215	\$615,466	\$254,452	\$448	\$0	\$2,288,488
045	Charles Blalack	\$74,041	\$241,331	\$88,790	\$306,585	\$6,263,373	\$5,981,008	\$32,367	\$319	\$31,040	\$16,662	\$0	\$0	\$13,035,516
046	Ted Polk	\$57,879	\$284,578	\$68,212	\$209,117	\$188,158	\$2,896	\$0	\$0	\$19,026	\$199,407	\$4,552,837	\$359,621	\$5,941,731
047	Barbara Bush	\$56,084	\$121,680	\$55,301	\$277,317	\$236,951	\$11,240	\$0	\$1,205	\$76,691	\$161,792	\$0	\$0	\$998,261
Sub-Total		\$411,216	\$1,304,833	\$982,240	\$1,789,018	\$7,475,262	\$10,324,975	\$6,216,933	\$962,332	\$965,268	\$890,648	\$4,555,655	\$374,101	\$36,252,481
Elementary Schools:														
102	Carrollton	\$10,684	\$146,839	\$34,412	\$113,011	\$247,452	\$38,386	\$0	\$0	\$12,684	\$0	\$0	\$2,615,237	\$3,218,705
103	Central	\$13,424	\$154,352	\$43,734	\$90,559	\$247,631	\$31,880	\$0	\$739	\$432,281	\$94,931	\$0	\$0	\$1,109,531
105	R. E. Good	\$10,684	\$124,499	\$31,190	\$69,802	\$207,219	\$32,621	\$274,520	\$2,644,225	\$11,422,568	\$367,318	\$0	\$0	\$15,184,646
106	Janie Stark	\$81,489	\$3,097,690	\$7,588,275	\$850,994	\$90,347	\$34,020	\$799	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$11,743,614
107	Montgomery	\$31,558	\$90,569	\$28,160	\$125,234	\$83,579	\$29,882	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$388,982
108	McLaughlin	\$12,404	\$121,198	\$119,150	\$104,132	\$933,842	\$80,343	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,371,069
109	Farmers Branch	\$38,843	\$103,372	\$39,883	\$68,924	\$257,768	\$3,658,848	\$808,906	\$1,057	\$9,161	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4,986,762
110	L. F. Blanton	\$17,276	\$259,145	\$1,036,945	\$10,267,658	\$564,809	\$30,454	\$970	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$12,177,257
111	Thompson	\$108,990	\$1,413,109	\$7,145,431	\$1,558,069	\$88,093	\$51,606	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$10,365,298
112	Country Place	\$10,684	\$77,405	\$40,277	\$259,444	\$4,302,893	\$4,922,913	\$139,719	\$0	\$3,758	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$9,757,093
113	Dale B. Davis	\$35,088	\$81,754	\$18,456	\$83,145	\$194,568	\$31,778	\$0	\$10,781	\$2,349	\$0	\$0	\$18,960	\$476,879
114	McCoy	\$12,404	\$96,350	\$35,380	\$62,635	\$319,242	\$3,193,307	\$360,548	\$0	\$654,064	\$48,546	\$0	\$0	\$4,782,476
116	Fumeaux	\$12,843	\$105,201	\$57,856	\$1,465,096	\$1,930,678	\$123,105	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$6,465	\$3,701,244
117	Marie Huie Sp Ed	\$0	\$0	\$72,827	\$15,237	\$71,812	\$1,067	\$0	\$0	\$4,463	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$165,406
118	Rosemeade	\$10,684	\$83,992	\$73,614	\$46,195	\$170,330	\$268,364	\$4,506,689	\$229,897	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$57,989	\$5,447,754
119	Sheffield Primary	\$10,429	\$105,866	\$31,179	\$1,623,910	\$1,693,276	\$29,355	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,494,015
120	Las Colinas	\$10,684	\$110,064	\$23,417	\$55,249	\$219,369	\$32,947	\$0	\$0	\$168,750	\$4,903,344	\$10,781,519	\$221,719	\$16,527,062
121	Tom Landry	\$11,069	\$89,058	\$26,151	\$60,494	\$184,938	\$38,989	\$0	\$0	\$11,979	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$422,678
122	E. L. Kent	\$10,684	\$103,178	\$39,368	\$52,169	\$229,985	\$29,882	\$746,627	\$0	\$15,268	\$0	\$0	\$1,085,793	\$2,312,954
123	Riverchase	\$19,271	\$111,508	\$47,710	\$43,577	\$224,081	\$36,869	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$483,016
124	McKamy	\$33,917	\$90,387	\$55,763	\$62,822	\$306,533	\$150,921	\$13,325	\$0	\$13,389	\$0	\$0	\$916,753	\$1,643,810
125	Sheffield Intern.	\$10,940	\$97,818	\$27,842	\$30,223	\$212,357	\$36,869	\$0	\$0	\$1,385,865	\$69,079	\$0	\$0	\$1,870,993
126	Rainwater	\$11,343	\$108,147	\$25,050	\$50,207	\$203,170	\$30,889	\$0	\$0	\$12,684	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$441,490
128	Freeman	\$0	\$36,770	\$27,612	\$12,500	\$45,316	\$41,957	\$0	\$79,287	\$0	\$0	\$1,501,476	\$702,402	\$2,447,320
129	McWhorter	\$10,684	\$138,025	\$207,973	\$1,285,535	\$576,145	\$49,967	\$191	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,268,520
131	Blair Intermed.	\$32,252	\$56,520	\$95,130	\$129,333	\$369,526	\$96,502	\$3,366,565	\$342,290	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4,488,118
132	LaVillita	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$11,300	\$10,069	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$21,369
133	Pre-K Center II	\$0	\$780	\$11,464	\$135	\$1,485	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$13,864
134	Kelly Center	\$0	\$160,022	\$4,431,122	\$2,641,422	\$36,700	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$7,269,266
135	Strickland Intern.	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,361,988	\$10,570,076	\$466,137	\$1,598	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$13,399,799
Sub-Total		\$568,328	\$7,163,618	\$21,415,371	\$23,589,699	\$24,594,520	\$13,579,927	\$10,220,457	\$3,308,276	\$14,149,263	\$5,483,218	\$12,282,995	\$5,625,318	\$141,980,990
Administration/Support		\$387,925	\$8,726,695	\$3,369,373	\$2,009,080	\$2,312,828	\$3,039,293	\$863,782	\$419,802	\$299,263	\$492,277	\$622,069	\$195,959	\$22,738,346
TOTALS		\$1,532,673	\$29,093,095	\$47,287,539	\$48,199,531	\$45,289,984	\$27,774,406	\$17,530,493	\$5,676,966	\$18,393,240	\$6,884,075	\$18,826,544	\$13,515,297	\$280,003,843

Capital Improvements Plan continued

New Facilities and Work in Progress:

Several major projects are in progress at this time along with the completion of several classroom expansion projects. Following is a brief summary of these projects, its estimated impact on the operating budget and estimated total cost and completion dates.

PROJECT: La Villita Elementary School Additions

Description:

In order to accommodate modest growth in the western portions of the district, a 9 classroom addition has been slated for La Villita Elementary School. Originally constructed in 2008, this 11,000 sq. ft. addition will make this facility one of the largest elementary schools in the District in regards to building size. It is anticipated that these additions will provide for appropriate student capacity for the foreseeable future.

Operating Budget Impact:

Operation costs will be affected by the increased size of the facility. Personnel costs will be increased over time as required by student growth.

Project Costs/Status:

Funded exclusively by the Irving Tax Increment Reinvestment Zone #1, this \$5.2 million addition is scheduled to commence in the fall of 2015 and conclude in the summer of 2016.



Capital Improvements Plan continued

PROJECT: Carrollton Elementary School Additions

Description:

In an effort to maintain modern and efficient facilities throughout the District, these additions will come on the heels of a \$2.4 million initiative that replaced roof top HVAC equipment and roofing systems on the majority of this 83,000 sq. ft. facility. This project will allow for the demolition of 8 classrooms originally constructed in 1951 and allow for the installation of 6 classrooms with support spaces which meet the current standards for classroom size.

Operating Budget Impact:

Staff is optimistic that by improving the efficiencies of this facility that a slight reduction in operational costs may be achieved.

Project Costs/Status:

This 10,000 sq. ft. addition is scheduled to begin in early 2016, with completion date slated for August 2016. The anticipated budget for this project is estimated to be \$3 million.

PROJECT: Barbara Bush Middle School

Description:

This 142,000 sq. ft. campus that opened in 1998 will receive classroom additions that will include 3 science labs and 9 classrooms for a total of 12 educational spaces. Consisting of 16,000 sq. ft., these enhancements will be made to the Performing Arts areas accompanied with Mechanical and roofing systems upgrades. This project is slated to commence in the fall of 2015 with completion scheduled for Summer of 2016.

Operating Budget Impact:

Operation costs will be affected by the increased size of the facility. It is anticipated that upgrades to current heating and cooling systems will offset additional costs through efficiency. Some additional staff may be required to maintain the space.

Project Costs/Status:

Current construction costs including contractor fees, consultant, as well as furniture fixtures and equipment is scheduled to be \$6,800,000 and is being largely funded through the Irving Tax Increment Reinvestment Zone #1.

Capital Improvements Plan continued

PROJECT: Additions to Ranchview High School

Description:

Ranchview High School originally opened in 2002 as phase one of a two phase project. The phase two component will complete the second academic wing and provide for an Auditorium and enhanced Performing Arts and Athletic Spaces. This project is currently 80% complete. Construction began in October 2014 and is scheduled to conclude June of 2016.

Operating Budget Impact:

These additions will increase the overall size of the facility by approximately 100,000 square feet. Operational costs will be required to staff and maintain this additional space.

Project Costs/Status:

The project is budgeted for approximately \$30 million and is scheduled for completion in 2016.



Ranchview High School

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Order No. 46437
Aerial Photography, Inc. 954-585-0484

Summary of 2015-16 Operating Budget Impact by Project:

- Las Villita Elementary - \$0
- Carrollton Elementary School - \$0
- Bush Middle School - \$0
- Ranchview High School - \$0

Capital Improvements Plan continued

Miscellaneous Statistical Data August 31, 2015 (unaudited)			
Geographic Area:			53.41 Square Miles
	Originally	Capacity/	
	Opened/	Square Feet	Acreage
Instructional Sites:	Replaced		
Senior High Schools:			
Creekview	1998	368,182	70
Grimes Learning Ctr	1989	32,700	5
Smith	1973	496,782	29
Turner	1960	414,288	54.8
Ranchview	2002	282,445	54
Middle Schools:			
Blalack	1986	171,150	21
Bush	1998	142,000	23
Field	1959	182,525	16
Long	1981	164,500	21
Perry	1936	195,067	21
Polk	1997	159,578	32
Alternative Campuses:			
Huie Ctr	1982	29,750	5
Salazar - Academic Character Training	1993	32,400	5
Elementary Schools:			
Blair Intermediate	2002	97,228	9.8
Blanton	2007	75,160	10
Carrollton	1951	83,180	9
Central	1965	93,690	19
Country Place	1982	64,801	8
Davis	1975	76,485	8
Farmers Branch	1968	72,005	10
Freeman	2004	85,426	11.6
Furneaux	1982	59,406	9
Good	2012	82,146	11
Kent	1989	89,742	17
La Villita	2008	87,787	10
Landry	1996	73,500	10
Las Colinas	2014	89,000	10
McCoy	1979	65,849	10
McKamy	1992	79,577	15
McLaughlin*	1960	73,300	10
McWhorter	2001	88,418	13.5
Rainwater	1994	80,000	12
Riverchase	2000	75,160	10
Rosemeade	1984	61,396	11
Sheffield Intermediate**	1989	66,767	11.5
Sheffield Primary**	1985	59,406	8
Stark	2006	83,400	11
Strickland*	2008	77,631	7
Thompson	2006	75,160	15
Totals		4,686,987	643.2

*, ** - Campus consolidated for operating and PEIMS purposes but still housed in separate facilities

Capital Improvements Plan continued

Building Area - Elementary Schools

Facility	Elementary Schools Date of Original Construction	Date of Additions	Net Permanent Building Area	Portable Area	Total Building Area (Gross)	Property Size (Acerage)
Blair Intermediate	2002	2010	97,228		97,228	9.8
Blanton Elementary	2007		75,160		75,160	10
Carrollton Elementary	1951	1969; 1975; 1989; 1999	83,180		83,180	9
Central Elementary	1965	1966; 1988; 1991; 2001	93,690		93,690	19
Country Place Elementary	1982	2009	64,801		64,801	8
Davis Elementary	1975	1977; 2001	76,485	3,876	80,361	8
Farmers Branch Elem	1968	1970; 1975, 2003, 2009	72,005		72,005	10
Freeman Elementary	2004	2014	85,426		85,426	11.6
Fumeaux Elementary	1982	2008	59,406		59,406	9
Good Elementary	2012		82,146		82,146	11
Stark Elementary	2006	2006	83,400		83,400	11
Kent Elementary	1989	1991	89,742		89,742	17
Landry Elementary	1996		73,500		73,500	10
Las Colinas	2014		89,000		89,000	10
La Villita Elementary	2008		87,787		87,787	10
McCoy Elementary	1979	2009	65,849		65,849	10
McKamy Elementary	1992		79,577		79,577	15
McLaughlin Elementary*	1960	1966; 1972; 1999	73,300		73,300	10
McWhorter	2001	2007	88,418		88,418	13.5
Rainwater Elementary	1994		80,000		80,000	12
Riverchase Elementary	2000		75,160		75,160	10
Rosemeade Elementary	1984	2010	61,396		61,396	11
Sheffield Intermediate**	1989		66,767		66,767	11.5
Sheffield Primary**	1985	2008	59,406		59,406	8
Strickland Intermediate*	2008		77,631		77,631	7
Thompson Elementary	2006		75,160		75,160	15
Total Permanent Elementary School Area			2,015,620			
Total Elementary School Portable Area				3,876		
Total Elementary School Area (Gross)					2,019,496	
Total Property Size (Acres)						286.4

*, ** - Campus consolidated for operating and PEIMS purposes but still housed in two separate facilities

Building Area - Middle Schools

Facility	Middle Schools Date of Original Construction	Date of Additions	Net Permanent Building Area	Portable Area	Total Building Area (Gross)	Property Size (Acerage)
Bialack Middle School	1986	1998, 2009	171,150		171,150	21
Bush Middle School	1998		142,000		142,000	23
Long Middle School	1981	1982; 1991; 1998; 2003	164,500		164,500	21
Perry Middle School	1936	1952; 1996; 1997, 2010	195,067		195,067	21
Polk Middle School	1997	2014	159,578		159,578	32
Field Middle School	1959	1962; 1964; 1968; 1971; 1993; 1998; 2001; 2010	182,525		182,525	16
La Villita Middle School						20.3
Total Permanent Middle School Area			1,014,820			
Total Middle School Portable Area				0		
Total Middle School Area (Gross)					1,014,820	
Total Property Size (Acres)						154.3

Building Area - High Schools

Facility	High Schools Date of Original Construction	Date of Additions	Net Permanent Building Area	Portable Area	Total Building Area (Gross)	Property Size (Acerage)
Creekview High School	1998	2008	368,182	1,536	369,718	70
Ranchview High School	2002	2015	282,445		282,445	54
Smith High School	1973	1980; 1987; 1993; 1998; 2000, 2006	496,782		496,782	29
Turner High School	1960	1961; 1962; 1964; 1966; 1971; 1993; 1998; 2000, 2008	414,288		414,288	54.8
Total Permanent High School Area			1,561,697			
Total High School Portable Area				1,536		
Total High School Area (Gross)					1,563,233	
Total Property Size (Acres)						207.8

Capital Improvements Plan continued

Building Area - Alternative Schools

Facility	Alternative Schools Date of Original Construction	Date of Additions	Net Permanent Building Area	Portable Area	Total Building Area (Gross)	Property Size (Acerage)
Huie Special Ed Ctr	1982		29,750		29,750	5
Grimes Learning Ctr	1989		32,700		32,700	5
Family Ctr	1994		2,197		2,197	0.25
Academic Character Training	1993		32,400		32,400	5
Total Permanent Alternative School Area			97,047			
Total Alternative School Portable Area				0		
Total Alternative School Area (Gross)					97,047	
Total Property Size (Acres)						15.25

Building Area - Support Facilities

Facility	Support Facilities Date of Original Construction	Date of Additions	Net Permanent Building Area	Portable Area	Total Building Area (Gross)	Property Size (Acerage)
Administration	1982		28,000		28,000	14
Administration Annex	1971		13,824		13,824	
Agriculture Site	1981		16,188		16,188	24
Ed. Services Building A	2005		42,906		42,906	
Ed. Services Building B	2005		16,687		16,687	
Ed. Services Building C	1990		38,756		38,756	4.5
CLC Sanctuary and Support	1990		14,000		14,000	5
Wesley Bld. @ CLC			24,700		24,700	
Counseling Center			2,341		2,341	
Technology Learning Ctr	1985		62,000		62,000	4
Kelly Field House	1996		6,740		6,740	21
Child Development Academy	2007		47,513		47,513	9.5
Montgomery(former elementary)	1955	1960; 1970; 1975; 1987; 1997; 2010	27,210		27,210	
Service Ctr	1972		88,560		88,560	9
Stadium/Natatorium	1963	1974; 1978; 1993; 1998	81,000	1,536	82,536	25
Living Materials Ctr	1950		4,500		4,500	3
La Villita Events site						42.5
Total Permanent Alternative School Area			514,925			
Total Alternative School Portable Area				1,536		
Total Alternative School Area (Gross)					516,461	
Total Property Size (Acres)						161.5

Combined Building Area - Carrollton-Farmers Branch ISD

Total District Permanent Facility Area	5,204,109			
Total District Portable Area		6,948		
Total District Area (Gross)			5,211,057	
Total Property Size (Acres)				825.2

Demolished Buildings

FACES	1960/2005 Demo	77	11,000		11,000	2.5
Original Stark Elementary	1963/2006 Demo	64,65,70,72,87	59,797		59,797	
Original Thompson/Woodlake	1974/2006 Demo	77	54,492		54,492	
Original Blanton Elementary	1972/2007 Demo	73,97	64,527	6,237	70,764	
Pre-K Center (Fyke Road)	1970/2007 Demo		18,299		18,299	
Montgomery Elementary	1955/2010 Demo	Partial	40,390		40,390	
Good Elementary	1957/2012 Demo	67;75;89	66,944		66,944	
Las Colinas Elementary	1986/2014 Demo		75,099		75,099	

Informational Section



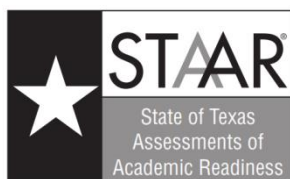
Student Data

Student Data continued

The following section provides various reports of student results for *prior years*.

State of Texas Assessments of Academic Readiness (STAAR)

Significant changes to the Texas testing program began during 2011-2012 school year when the STAAR (State of Texas Assessments of Academic Readiness) replaced TAKS (Texas Assessment of Knowledge and Skills) as the new Texas student assessment program.



STAAR is a more rigorous assessment than previous state tests. It contains more test questions at most grade levels. Greater emphasis is placed on critical thinking skills. Also, for the first time since the state began its standardized testing program, all STAAR tests have a time limit. Unless a student is eligible for an accommodation, each student will have four hours to complete an assessment.

On grades 3-8 STAAR Exams, our students surpassed the state and regional passing percentages in Reading and Science.

Level 2: Satisfactory			
2014 STAAR	Texas	Region	District
Reading (Grades 3-8)	76%	76%	78%
Math (Grades 3-8)	74%	75%	74%
Writing (Grades 4 & 7)	71%	73%	71%
Science (Grades 5 & 8)	72%	74%	76%
Social Studies (Grade 8)	62%	67%	66%

Level 3: Advanced			
2014 STAAR	Texas	Region	District
Reading Grades 3-8	18%	21%	18%
Math Grades 3-8	16%	19%	15%
Writing Grades 4 & 7	6%	8%	7%
Science Grades 5 & 8	15%	16%	16%
Social Studies	14%	17%	15%

Level 2: Satisfactory			
2013 STAAR	Texas	Region	District
Reading (Grades 3-8)	76%	78%	78%
Math (Grades 3-8)	72%	73%	72%
Writing (Grades 4 & 7)	70%	72%	69%
Science (Grades 5 & 8)	74%	75%	77%
Social Studies (Grade 8)	63%	69%	70%

Level 3: Advanced			
2013 STAAR	Texas	Region	District
Reading Grades 3-8	20%	23%	20%
Math Grades 3-8	14%	17%	14%
Writing Grades 4 & 7	6%	7%	5%
Science Grades 5 & 8	13%	14%	13%
Social Studies	13%	17%	11%

Student Data continued

Students who entered high school as a 9th grader for the first time during 2011-12 school year will graduate under STAAR testing requirements. Under recent HB5 legislation, these cohort 2015 students will need to earn Level II Satisfactory score on the following STAAR-EOC assessments: English 1, English 2, Algebra, Biology, and U.S. History.

On STAAR End-of-Course (EOC) Exams, our students surpassed the state and regional passing percentages in Algebra, Biology, English II, and U.S. History.

Level 2: Satisfactory			
2014 EOC	Texas	Region	District
Algebra 1	81%	82%	85%
Biology	91%	92%	93%
English I	62%	65%	65%
English II	66%	69%	70%
U.S. History	92%	93%	95%

Level 3: Advanced			
2014 EOC	Texas	Region	District
Algebra 1	18%	21%	16%
Biology	12%	14%	14%
English I	6%	8%	6%
English II	6%	7%	7%
U.S. History	16%	20%	20%

Level 2: Satisfactory			
2013 EOC	Texas	Region	District
ELA			
Reading 1	65%	68%	66%
Writing 1	48%	52%	53%
Reading 2	78%	81%	82%
Writing 2	52%	57%	56%
Reading 3	63%	68%	N/A
Writing 3	42%	40%	N/A
Math			
Algebra 1	78%	80%	84%
Geometry	86%	87%	89%
Algebra 2	97%	98%	99%
Science			
Biology	85%	88%	88%
Chemistry	84%	86%	95%
Physics	81%	90%	70%
Social Studies			
World Geography	75%	79%	82%
World History	70%	74%	76%
U.S. History	73%	79%	N/A

Level 3: Advanced			
2013 EOC	Texas	Region	District
ELA			
Reading 1	11%	13%	12%
Writing 1	2%	3%	2%
Reading 2	21%	24%	20%
Writing 2	3%	4%	2%
Reading 3	28%	34%	N/A
Writing 3	9%	8%	N/A
Math			
Algebra 1	16%	20%	14%
Geometry	18%	22%	17%
Algebra 2	70%	75%	80%
Science			
Biology	12%	16%	15%
Chemistry	12%	15%	23%
Physics	20%	42%	15%
Social Studies			
World Geography	15%	18%	19%
World History	9%	11%	9%
U.S. History	7%	5%	N/A

Student Data continued

The following table represents the AP exam scores for 2014.

District AP Exam Score Summary	5	4	3	2	1	# Total Exams Taken	# Scores 3 or Higher
Number of Exams Taken	259	509	747	766	568	2849	1515
Percentage of Total Exams	9	18	26	27	20	100	53%

District AP Exam Score by Subject	5	4	3	2	1	# Total Exams Taken	# Scores 3 or Higher
Art History		2	2	3	8	15	27%
Music Theory	6	5	10	4	1	26	81%
Studio Art: 2-D Design Portfolio	7	21	15	3		46	93%
Studio Art: 3-D Design Portfolio	2	5	10	1		18	94%
Studio Art: Drawing Portfolio	2	6	5	2	1	16	81%
English Language and Composition	20	41	104	125	51	341	48%
English Literature and Composition	5	39	85	162	76	367	35%
Human Geography	14	20	23	19	27	103	55%
Macroeconomics		4	6	9	17	36	28%
Microeconomics	8	12	9	10	11	50	58%
Psychology	19	30	28	13	41	131	59%
United States Government and Politics	2	4	18	29	34	87	28%
United States History	8	51	54	109	47	269	42%
World History	5	27	72	67	15	186	56%
Calculus AB	15	15	12	4	15	61	69%
Calculus BC	31	6	9	6	23	75	61%
Computer Science A	6	4	4		12	26	54%
Statistics	18	18	30	20	60	146	45%
Biology	2	18	20	21	11	72	56%
Chemistry		7	16	18	8	49	47%
Environmental Science	6	15	9	20	42	92	33%
Physics B	12	24	38	34	40	148	50%
Physics C: Electricity and Magnetism	13	12	8	13	9	55	60%
Physics C: Mechanics	15	14	17	5	10	61	75%
Chinese Language and Culture	2	1				3	100%
French Language and Culture	5	1	3	1	3	13	69%
German Language and Culture				1		1	0%
Japanese Language and Culture	1			1	3	5	20%
Spanish Language and Culture	35	106	138	64	3	346	81%
Spanish Literature and Culture		1	2	2		5	60%

Student Data continued

The following table represents the AP exam scores for 2013.

AP Score	5		4		3		2		1		Total Exams
Number of Exams/Percentage	223	8%	453	16%	717	25%	785	28%	636	23%	2,814
AP Results by Subject	5		4		3		2		1		Total Exams
Art History	0	0%	4	18%	4	18%	8	36%	6	27%	22
Music Theory	6	21%	3	10%	10	34%	6	21%	4	14%	29
Studio Art: 2-D Design Portfolio	2	7%	14	48%	9	31%	4	14%	0	0%	29
Studio Art: 3-D Design Portfolio	2	9%	2	9%	13	59%	3	14%	2	9%	22
Studio Art: Drawing Portfolio	2	15%	5	38%	6	46%	0	0%	0	0%	13
English Language and Composition	9	3%	43	14%	96	31%	118	38%	43	14%	309
English Literature and Composition	4	1%	31	9%	100	30%	126	38%	67	20%	328
European History	0	0%	1	33%	1	33%	0	0%	1	33%	3
Human Geography	12	10%	20	16%	29	24%	21	17%	40	33%	122
Macroeconomics	0	0%	0	0%	6	16%	10	27%	21	57%	37
Microeconomics	3	8%	12	32%	7	18%	9	24%	7	18%	38
Psychology	17	14%	21	18%	21	18%	19	16%	42	35%	120
United States Government and Politics	1	1%	6	6%	18	18%	35	35%	41	41%	101
United States History	14	6%	40	16%	58	24%	84	34%	48	20%	244
World History	8	4%	24	12%	72	36%	64	32%	30	15%	198
Calculus AB	24	24%	21	21%	16	16%	10	10%	30	30%	101
Calculus BC	19	35%	6	11%	6	11%	2	4%	21	39%	54
Computer Science A	1	11%	1	11%	3	33%	1	11%	3	33%	9
Statistics	5	5%	20	19%	26	25%	26	25%	29	27%	106
Biology	6	5%	18	16%	41	36%	39	34%	11	10%	115
Chemistry	8	10%	24	29%	20	24%	14	17%	16	20%	82
Environmental Science	1	1%	14	12%	10	8%	44	37%	49	42%	118
Physics B	10	9%	16	14%	25	22%	24	21%	37	33%	112
Physics C: Electricity and Magnetism	6	11%	11	20%	8	14%	24	43%	7	13%	56
Physics C: Mechanics	13	21%	13	21%	17	27%	10	16%	9	15%	62
Chinese Language and Culture	5	100%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	5
French Language	1	50%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	50%	2
German Language	0	0%	1	17%	0	0%	1	17%	4	67%	6
Japanese Language and Culture	2	67%	1	33%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	3
Spanish Language	42	12%	78	22%	90	25%	81	23%	67	19%	358
Spanish Literature	0	0%	3	30%	5	50%	2	20%	0	0%	10

Student Data continued

The chart below depicts Students by Category- changes over time.

Students by Category										
(Source: PEIMS Edits + Student Data Review Report)										
	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
All Students	26,231	26,252	26,397	26,257	25,920	26,159	26,423	26,385	26,347	26,210
Title I	16,884	17,606	17,598	18,088	19,604	20,320	16,627	16,864	17,390	17,541
Special Ed	2,700	2,770	2,742	2,470	2,506	2,555	2,606	2,443	2,425	2,477
Gifted & Talented	2,332	2,467	2,502	2,494	2,419	2,387	2,291	2,113	2,121	2,041
Career & Tech	4,568	4,298	4,712	4,690	4,872	4,913	5,219	5,414	5,364	5,139
LEP	6,234	6,685	6,262	6,293	5,985	5,995	5,908	6,310	6,484	6,912
Bilingual	2,761	2,980	2,901	2,922	2,912	2,967	3,118	3,465	3,683	3,791
ESL	3,397	3,653	3,345	3,409	3,127	3,110	2,893	3,051	3,055	3,446
Migrant	0	2	8	5	3	3	7	5	4	7
Eco Disadv	13,379	13,418	14,302	15,002	15,393	15,376	16,420	16,452	16,401	16,920
At Risk	13,025	12,828	12,494	12,908	12,528	12,031	11,879	12,059	12,778	13,054
Immigrant	782	1,180	1,043	1,167	219	851	801	903	846	980
Transfer Students	136	149	180	188	169	188	196	153	164	218



Student Data continued

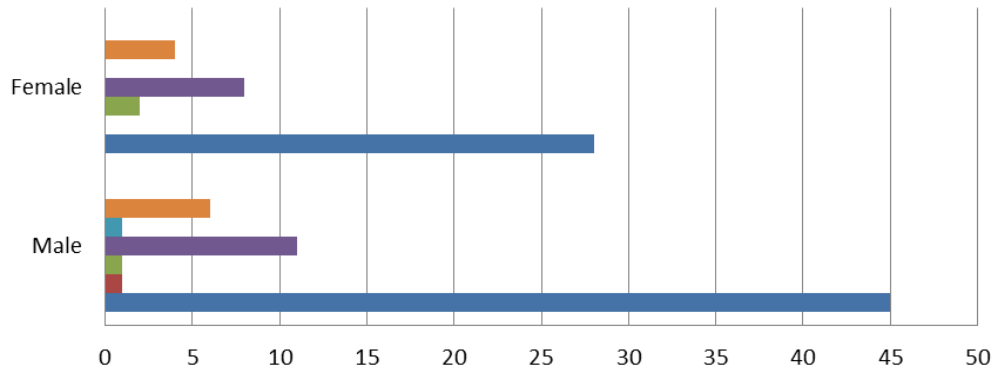
Student Dropout Information

* NOTE: State Criteria changed in 2006-07

(Source: PEIMS Edits + Student Data Review Report)

	2005-06	*2006-07	*2007-08	*2008-09	*2009-10	*2010-11	*2011-12	*2012-13	*2013-14	*2014-15
Grade 7	0	2	not reported	2	29	1	3	1	1	1
Grade 8	2	8	10	1	13	3	0	2	4	3
Grade 9	8	50	46	32	30	29	22	18	13	17
Grade 10	11	43	39	37	21	19	17	18	23	18
Grade 11	11	44	48	26	16	32	41	37	38	35
Grade 12	7	34	90	51	32	41	39	54	30	33
Totals	39	181	233	149	141	125	122	130	109	107

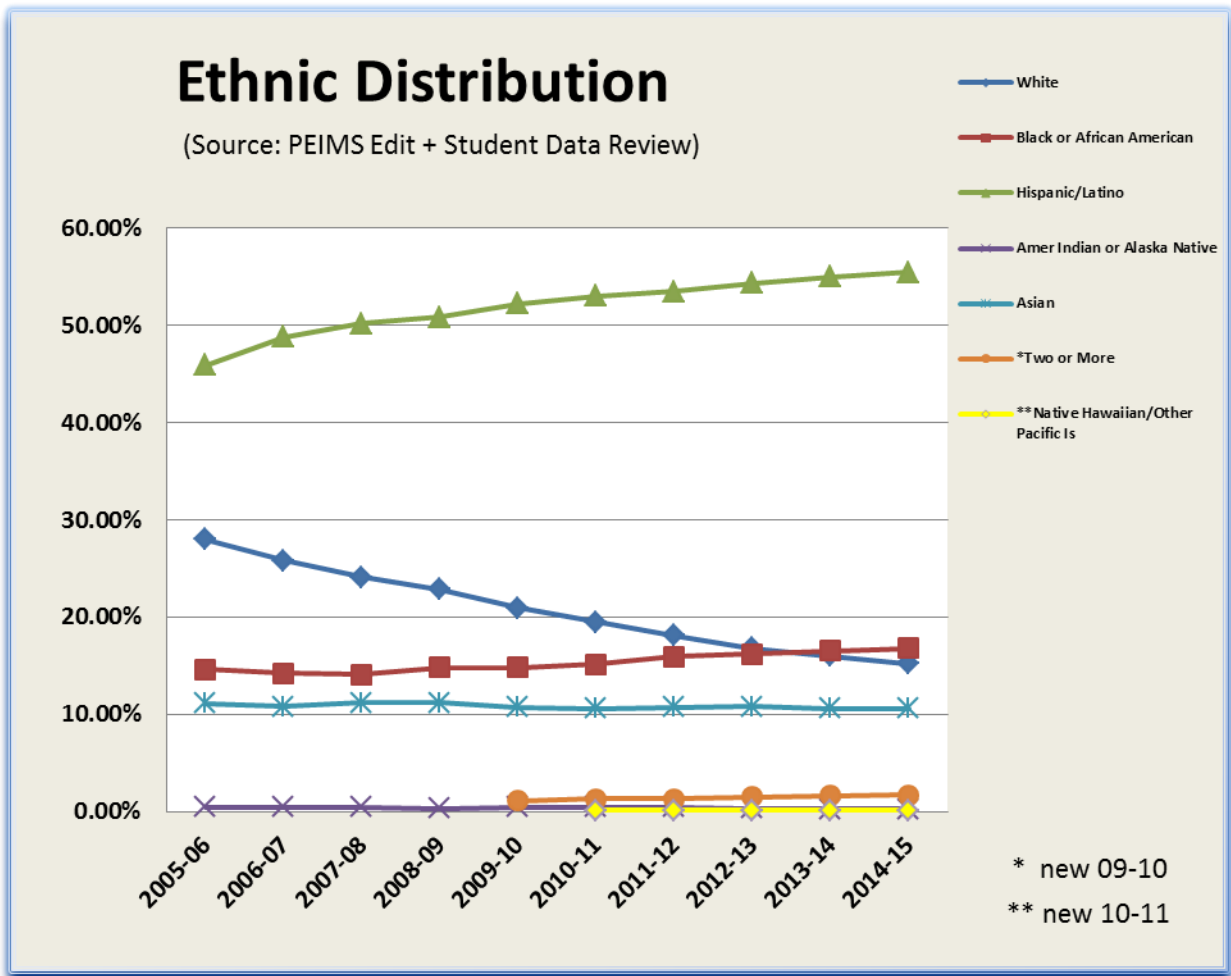
Dropout by Ethnicity & Gender 2014-2015



	Male	Female
Two or More Races	0	0
White	6	4
Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	1	0
Black/African American	11	8
Asian	1	2
American Indian/Alaska Native	1	0
Hispanic/Latino	45	28

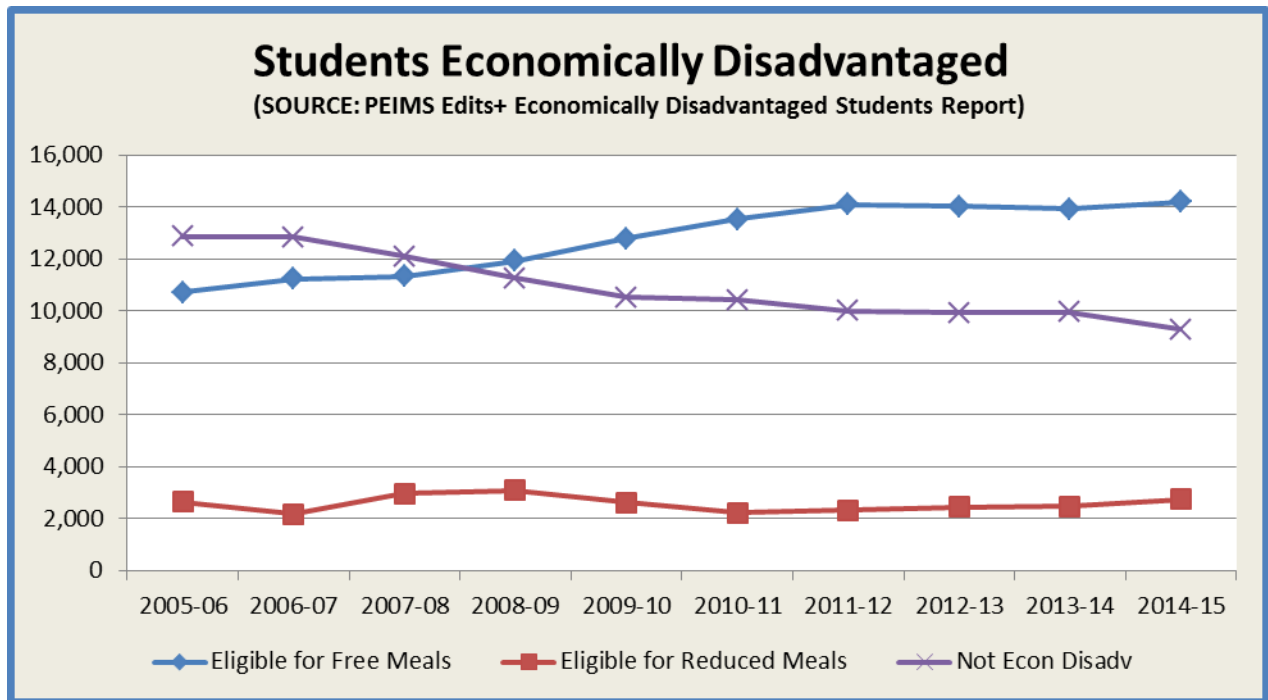
Student Data continued

The graph below depicts the change in Student Ethnicity over time.



Student Data continued

The graph below depicts the Students Economically Disadvantaged by Count over time.



Student Data continued

CFB ISD Campus Enrollment

#	Name	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
001	Turner High	1,975	2,019	2,124	2,134	2,140	2,072
002	Smith High	1,991	2,030	2,058	2,041	1,980	1,973
003	Grimes Learning Ctr	263	251	212	142	80	70
005	Alternative Ed Prgm	103	94	88	70	57	53
006	Creekview High	2,056	2,082	2,034	1,981	1,917	1,964
007	Ranchview High	833	807	831	810	801	843
009	Dallas/Denton County JJAEP	15	15	10	9	7	4
010	Early College High School	213	252	267	275	313	300
042	Field Middle	963	930	911	907	930	971
042	Perry Middle	999	933	942	962	999	1,049
044	Long Middle	784	796	796	760	756	718
045	Blalack Middle	1,064	972	982	950	953	942
046	Polk Middle	1,057	1,042	1,090	1,065	1,082	1,100
047	Bush Middle	703	767	720	699	685	672
102	Carrollton Elementary	640	650	676	654	656	640
103	Central Elementary	600	726	734	748	745	668
105	Good Elementary	498	503	499	595	615	592
106	Stark Elementary	417	533	537	611	693	692
107	Montgomery Elementary	414	0	0	0	0	0
108	McLaughlin Elementary	393	396	392	0	0	0
109	Farmers Branch Elementary	493	506	497	504	540	566
110	Blanton Elementary	563	555	603	594	578	555
111	Thompson Elementary	479	515	503	589	590	604
112	Country Place Elementary	374	362	370	357	339	327
113	Davis Elementary	552	535	571	568	555	586
114	McCoy Elementary	452	411	413	406	400	422
116	Furneaux Elementary	395	365	363	358	371	375
117	Huie Sp Ed Campus	3	4	20	48	50	45
118	Rosemeade Elementary	336	338	360	429	444	444
119	Sheffield Primary	446	498	544	0	0	0
120	Las Colinas Elementary	503	505	504	519	526	592
121	Landry Elementary	462	462	443	453	435	466
122	Kent Elementary	446	472	449	398	397	398
123	Riverchase Elementary	369	362	313	296	428	365
124	McKamy Elementary	450	575	558	577	513	513
125	Sheffield Intermediate	354	339	348	927	927	958
126	Rainwater Elementary	469	451	454	444	408	419
128	Freeman Elementary	510	560	582	634	614	541
129	McWhorter Elementary	697	626	653	730	770	717
131	Blair Intermediate	405	776	760	732	691	691
132	LaVillita Elementary	326	459	497	623	571	584
133	Pre-Kindergarten Center	192	0	0	0	0	0
134	Kelly Pre-Kindergarten Center	295	313	316	0	0	0
135	Strickland Intermediate	368	372	399	786	791	719
Totals		25,920	26,159	26,423	26,385	26,347	26,210
Percentage Change		-1.29%	0.92%	1.01%	-0.14%	-0.14%	-0.52%

Student Data continued

The graph below depicts at risk students by sex, ethnicity and grade as of the last Friday in October 2014, referred to as the snapshot date.

PEIMS EDIT+ REPORTS DATA REVIEW																	
At Risk Students by Sex, Ethnicity, and Grade																	
2014-2015 Fall Collecton																	
Grade	Hispanic/Latino		American Indian		Asian		African American		White		Pacific Islander		Two or More		Total	%	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female			
EE	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0.0%
PK	184	223	1	1	74	50	6	7	14	7	0	0	0	0	0	567	4.3%
KG	332	340	2	0	66	44	33	14	27	16	0	0	2	3	879	6.7%	
01	403	352	0	1	76	55	49	53	38	33	2	0	8	2	1,072	8.2%	
02	436	421	0	0	62	41	72	52	41	29	0	1	14	3	1,172	9.0%	
03	421	371	0	1	61	54	69	50	43	30	0	0	8	5	1,113	8.5%	
04	393	422	3	0	50	45	92	70	37	50	0	0	5	4	1,171	9.0%	
05	453	414	0	0	52	47	88	59	38	29	1	0	6	5	1,192	9.1%	
06	395	338	0	1	22	17	69	59	44	31	1	0	5	3	985	7.5%	
07	306	262	0	0	21	13	58	38	22	10	1	0	7	4	742	5.7%	
08	339	277	2	0	33	18	84	68	40	26	0	0	5	5	897	6.9%	
09	346	272	2	0	31	15	93	70	42	29	0	0	8	5	913	7.0%	
10	313	240	3	1	29	8	66	73	50	29	0	0	3	2	817	6.3%	
11	321	215	0	0	31	23	84	62	68	39	2	0	4	1	850	6.5%	
12	235	220	1	0	31	20	47	39	60	21	0	0	3	5	682	5.2%	
Totals	4,877	4,368	14	5	639	450	910	714	564	380	7	1	78	47	13,054	100.0%	
Percent	37.4%	33.5%	0.1%	0.0%	4.9%	3.4%	7.0%	5.5%	4.3%	2.9%	0.1%	0.0%	0.6%	0.4%		100.0%	



Student Data continued

The charts below and on the following pages represent historical SAT and ACT results.

SAT Results for 2014		Average SAT Scores			
College-Bound Seniors	#Tested	Reading	Math	Writing	Composite
Nation	1,672,395	497	513	487	1497
Texas	179,036	476	495	461	1432
District	929	486	514	476	1476
Creekview High School	297	491	523	478	1492
Early College	90	457	490	451	1398
Ranchview High School	112	479	516	474	1469
Smith High School	220	507	520	504	1531
Turner High School	210	474	502	456	1432

ACT Results for 2014		Average ACT Scores				
	Count	English	Math	Reading	Science	Composite
Nation	1,845,787	20.3	20.9	21.3	20.8	21.0
Texas	116,547	19.8	21.4	21.1	21.0	20.9
District	417	19.5	21.8	20.8	21.2	21.0
Creekview High School	137	20.3	22.8	21.7	21.9	21.8
Early College	14	17.2	22.3	20.6	20.9	20.4
Ranchview High School	50	18.9	21.4	20.0	20.4	20.3
Smith High School	97	21.1	22.2	21.8	22.0	21.9
Turner High School	119	18.0	20.5	19.3	20.1	19.6

Student Data continued

<u>SAT Results for 2013</u>					
Campus	Count	Critical			Combined
		Reading	Math	Writing	
Turner High School	246	461	490	449	1400
Smith High School	182	492	510	483	1485
Creekview High School	327	505	526	482	1513
Ranchview High School	159	467	502	463	1432
Early College	30	441	476	435	1352
District	944	483	508	469	1460
National	1,660,047	496	514	488	1498
Texas	172,870	477	499	461	1437

<u>SAT Results for 2012</u>					
Mean Scores					
Campus	Count	Critical			Combined
		Reading	Math	Writing	
Turner High School	254	461	498	456	1,415
Smith High School	236	514	528	506	1,548
Creekview High School	264	499	532	479	1,510
Ranchview High School	162	487	499	477	1,463
Early College	47	421	446	422	1,289
District	963	487	512	477	1,476
National	1,664,479	496	514	488	1,498
Texas	172,802	474	499	461	1,434

<u>SAT Results for 2011</u>					
Mean Scores					
Campus	Count	Critical			Combined
		Reading	Math	Writing	
Turner High School	157	461	492	456	1,409
Smith High School	240	498	518	497	1,513
Creekview High School	320	503	540	487	1,530
Ranchview High School	123	475	492	476	1,443
Early College High School	75	436	460	426	1,322
District	915	485	513	478	1,476
National	1,647,123	497	514	489	1,500
Texas	166,012	479	502	465	1,446

Student Data continued

<u>ACT Results for 2013</u>						
Campus	Count	English	Math	Reading	Science	Composite
Turner High School	118	17.5	19.9	19.3	19.4	19.2
Smith High School	99	19.4	21.5	20.4	21.3	20.7
Creekview High School	139	20.8	22.9	22.3	22.3	22.2
Ranchview High School	70	18.8	20.7	20.0	19.9	20.0
Early College	3	18.0	19.7	20.6	21.3	20.0
District	429	19.2	21.4	20.6	20.9	20.6
Nation	1,799,243	20.2	20.9	21.1	20.7	20.9
Texas	109,841	19.8	21.5	21.0	20.9	20.9

<u>ACT Results for 2012</u>						
Campus	Count	English	Math	Reading	Science	Composite
Turner High School	129	18.4	21.1	20.0	20.1	20.0
Smith High School	120	22.8	22.6	23.5	22.8	23.1
Creekview High School	129	21.5	23.4	21.9	22.3	22.4
Ranchview High School	63	20.8	21.7	21.5	21.5	21.5
Early College	2	20.5	24.5	25.0	23.5	23.5
District	443	20.8	22.3	21.4	22.0	22.1
Nation	1,666,017	20.5	21.1	21.3	20.9	21.1
Texas	110,180	19.6	21.4	20.8	20.8	20.8

<u>ACT Results for 2011</u>						
Campus	Count	English	Math	Reading	Science	Composite
Turner High School	92	18.2	21.3	19.5	20.1	19.9
Smith High School	114	21.5	22.7	22.5	22.5	22.4
Creekview High School	127	22.1	23.9	22.7	22.5	22.9
Ranchview High School	44	20.0	21.6	21.1	21.4	21.1
Early College High School	20	16.3	19.7	18.2	19.1	18.5
District	398	20.5	22.5	21.5	21.6	21.6
Nation	1,623,112	20.6	21.1	21.3	20.9	21.1
Texas	101,569	19.6	21.5	20.7	20.8	20.8

Salary Schedules



Salary Schedules

2015-2016 CARROLLTON-FARMERS BRANCH ISD TEACHER NEW HIRE SALARY SCHEDULE - 187 DAYS

YEARS OF EXPERIENCE	DAILY RATE	SALARY
0	\$264.17	\$49,400
1	\$265.17	\$49,587
2	\$266.17	\$49,774
3	\$267.17	\$49,961
4	\$268.17	\$50,148
5	\$269.17	\$50,335
6	\$271.17	\$50,709
7	\$273.17	\$51,083
8	\$275.17	\$51,457
9	\$277.17	\$51,831
10	\$279.17	\$52,205
11	\$281.17	\$52,579
12	\$283.17	\$52,953
13	\$285.17	\$53,327
14	\$287.17	\$53,701
15	\$289.17	\$54,075
16	\$291.17	\$54,449
17	\$293.17	\$54,823
18	\$295.17	\$55,197
19	\$297.17	\$55,571
20	\$299.17	\$55,945
21	\$301.17	\$56,319
22	\$303.17	\$56,693
23	\$305.17	\$57,067
24	\$307.17	\$57,441
25	\$309.17	\$57,815
26	\$311.17	\$58,189
27	\$313.17	\$58,563
28	\$315.17	\$58,937
29	\$317.17	\$59,311
30+	\$319.17	\$59,685

An annual stipend of \$1,545 will be paid to classroom teachers with a Master's Degree that is confirmed as having been completed prior to the beginning of the school year.

An annual stipend of \$2,470 will be paid to classroom teachers with a Doctorate that is confirmed as having been completed prior to the beginning of the school year.

This is a hiring schedule for the 2015-2016 school year only. Neither past nor future salaries can be accurately calculated from this hiring schedule.

Salary Schedules continued

Carrollton Farmers Branch Independent School District Salary Schedule 2015-2016 Professional / Administrative

	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4	Grade 5
MAXIMUM DAILY RATE	319.57	354.29	371.85	382.59	412.24
MIDPOINT DAILY RATE	281.60	303.84	327.80	344.29	370.96
MINIMUM DAILY RATE	217.09	264.17	283.46	305.19	328.47

Grade 1

Child Daycare Director (215)*
Physical Therapist Assistant (188)*
Language Services Specialist (197)*
Nurse LVN (187)*
Occupational Therapy Asst (187)
Professional Cataloger (220)*
Personnel Certification Officer (230)*
Supervisor Warehouse (230)*
Specialist Community Liaison (197)*
Translator Curriculum Asst (187)*
Web Specialist (230)*

Grade 2

Academy Facilitator (212)
Attendance Officer (200)*
Athletic Trainer (187)
Behavior Resource Specialist (187)
Coor International BACC-HS(202)
Coor School Age Parenting Prog(187)
Instructional Coach Literacy (187)
Instructional Coach (187)
Instructional Facilitator (187)
Interventionist (187)
Librarian (188,197)
Instructional Tech Spec (187, 197)
Nurse (187)
Parent Educator (187)*
Registrar (220)
Specialist Student Success (210)
Teacher (187, 190, 197, 200, 202, 212, 220)
Spec Ed Emergency Action (187)

Grade 3

Specialist Adv Academics (210, 215)
Audiologist (187)
Autism Specialist (200)
Behavior Coach (187)
Career Tech Facilitator (115)
Communications Specialist (230)*
Counselor (188, 200, 205, 207)
Educational Diagnostician (193, 198)
Grad Team Coach (202)
Instructional Coach PBL (187)
Instructional Specialist (187, 197)
Instructional Tech Lead (202)
Lead Behavior Resource Specialist (193)
Lead HS Counselor (212)
Lead Educational Diagnostician (220)
Lead LSSP (198)
Lead Occupational Therapist (210)
Lead Speech Path (205)
LSSP (187, 193)
Occupational Therapist (188)
Physical Therapist (188)
Special Populations Facilitator (230)
Specialist Program Compliance (202)
SpEd Visually Impaired (188)
Speech Pathologist (187)
Specialist-Technology Resource Acquisition (230)
Supervisor-Natorium (230)
Title 1 Instructional Coach (187)

Grade 4

Assistant Principal Elem (207)
Coordinator Employee Benefit (230)*
Coordinator Media Services (230)
Coordinator PEIMS (230)
Coor. Student Nutrit. Finance (202)
Coor. Student Nutrit. Persnl (202)
Head Football Coach - HS Athletic Coordinator (187)
Nurse – Manager (220)

Grade 5

Accountant (230)*
Assistant Principal MS (207)
Coordinator Assess External (230)
Coordinator BIL/ESL (230)
Coordinator Community Rel. (230)
Coordinator Fine Arts (230)
Coordinator Info Systems (230)
Coordinator Special Educ. (230)
Coordinator Marketing (230)*
Director Student Nutrition (230)*
Supervisor Accounting (230)*
Supervisor Construction (230)*
Supervisor Maintenance (230)*
Tax Assessor/Collector (230)*

Salary Schedules continued

Grade 6	Grade 7	Grade 8	Grade 9	Grade 10	Grade 11	Grade 12
444.18	478.61	515.70	555.68	585.10	630.44	800.87
399.73	430.69	464.06	500.06	539.13	580.91	748.50
354.31	381.78	411.37	443.27	491.83	529.94	692.52

Grade 6

Assistant Principal HS (212)
 Coordinator Federal Funds (230)
 Coordinator –Tech Services (230)
 Director Accounting (230)*
 Director Elem Math (230)
 Director Elem Student Services (230)
 Director of Instruction (230)
 Director Sec Student Services (230)
 Director Payroll (230)*

Grade 8

Director After School Program (230)
 Director Elementary Personnel (230)
 Director Secondary Personnel (230)
 Director Purchasing (230)
 Principal Elementary (215)
 Principal Grimes (226)

Grade 10

Chief Financial Officer (230)
 Chief Officer of Data and Technology (230)
 Chief Operations Officer (230)
 Principal High School (226)

Grade 11

Assistant Superintendent Elem. (230)
 Assistant Superintendent Secondary (230)

Grade 7

Associate Principal HS (220)
 Coordinator Assessment Internal (230)
 Director Assessment/Accountability (230)
 Director Athletics (230)
 Director Bilingual/ESL (230)
 Director Financial Reporting (230)*
 Director Fine Arts (230)
 Director of Instructional Tech(230)
 Director Plant Operations/Security (230)
 Principal AEP (230)

Grade 9

Dir-Adv Academic Svcs & World Languages (230)
 Executive Director Career Tech (230)
 Executive Director Human Res (230)
 Executive Dir Strategic Comm (230)
 Executive Director Special Educ (230)
 Principal HS ECHS (226)
 Principal Middle School (226)

Grade 12

Associate Supt Administrative & Support Services (230)
 Associate Superintendent Educational Services (230)

***Non-Contracted Position**

Salary Schedules continued

Salary Schedule 2015-2016 Clerical / Technical

	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4
MAXIMUM HOURLY RATE	17.61	19.93	21.28
MIDPOINT HOURLY RATE	15.19	17.41	18.99
MINIMUM HOURLY RATE	13.14	14.88	15.87

Grade 2

Assistant, Bilingual
 Assistant, Clinic
 Assistant, Comp Lab
 Assistant, ELL Title I
 Assistant, ESL
 Assistant, Inst Bldg
 Assistant, Pre-K
 Assistant, Specials
 Assistant, Title I
 Clerk, Elementary
 SP Assistant, Bil Speech
 SP Assistant, CM
 SP Assistant, MOU
 SP Assistant, PPCD

Grade 3

Clerk, Attendance MS
 Clerk, Counselor
 Clerk, Data Entry Tech
 Clerk, Diag (193, 198, 202)
 Clerk, MS
 Clerk, Receptionist
 Clerk, Student Serv MS
 SP Receptionist
 SP Assistant, AA
 SP Assistant, Autism
 SP Assistant, Communications
 SP Assistant, Dev Ctr
 SP Assistant, Inclusion MS & HS
 SP Assistant, MAC
 SP Assistant, PAS
 SP Assistant, Sup Ctr Elem
 SP Assistant, VAC
 SP Assistant, ABC Elem
 SP Assistant, Visually Impaired

Grade 4

Clerk After the Bell
 Clerk, Attendance HS
 Clerk, Bookkeeper
 Clerk, Career Tech
 Clerk, Itinerant
 Clerk, LPAC-BIL-ESL
 Clerk, Media
 Clerk, Recpt Admin Bldg
 Clerk, Records (193,210,220,226)
 Clerk, SP Purchasing
 Clerk, SP Records
 Secretary, SP Coordinators

Salary Schedules continued

Grade 5	Grade 6	Grade 7	Grade 8	Grade 9
23.57	26.22	29.07	32.33	35.94
21.03	23.35	25.93	28.83	32.04
17.55	19.49	21.65	24.04	26.73

Grade 5

Clerk, Accounting
 Clerk, Advanced Academics
 Clerk, Data Entry Biling./ESL
 Clerk, Ed. Serv.
 Clerk, Fine Arts
 Clerk, Payroll
 Clerk, Personnel Appl
 Clerk, SNS Meal Benefits
 Clerk, SNS Personnel
 Clerk, SNS Purchasing
 Clerk, Tax Office
 Secretary, Associate Principal
 Secretary, Athletics
 Secretary, Distribution Center
 Secretary, District Media Ctr
 Secretary, Facility Serv
 Secretary, Plant Op & Security
 Secretary, Principal AEP
 Secretary, Principal Elem
 Secretary, Principal MS
 Secretary, Purchasing
 Secretary, Sub Call in System

Grade 6

Secretary, After the Bell
 Secretary, Dir Athletics
 Secretary, Dir Program Comp
 Secretary, Curricular Director
 Secretary, Principal HS

Grade 7

Secretary, Guidance & Comm
 Secretary, Stu,Fam,Comm Serv
 Secretary, Dir Adv Academics
 Secretary, Dir of Assessment
 Secretary, Dir of Personnel
 Secretary, Chief Tech &
 Data Officer
 Secretary, Chief Operations
 Officer
 Secretary, Ex Dir Facility Serv
 Secretary, Ex Dir Fine Arts
 Secretary, Ex Director HR
 Secretary, Ex Director SP ED

Grade 8

Secretary, Associate Superintendent
 Secretary, Assistant Superintendent

Grade 9

Secretary, Superintendent

Salary Schedules continued

Salary Schedule 2015-2016 Specialist/Technical

	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4	Grade 5	Grade 6	Grade 7	Grade 8	Grade 9
	HOURLY	HOURLY	HOURLY	HOURLY	DAILY	DAILY	DAILY	DAILY	DAILY
MAXIMUM RATE	23.58	26.19	29.08	32.35	282.22	313.11	357.77	371.44	404.64
MIDPOINT RATE	21.04	23.36	25.94	28.84	251.14	279.53	305.28	331.20	360.78
MINIMUM RATE	17.70	19.66	21.83	24.27	203.89	234.87	255.97	278.48	303.31

Grade 1 - [Non-Exempt]

Grade 2 - [Non-Exempt]

Specialist, Aux Personnel Records
Specialist, Computer Help Desk I
Specialist, Employee Benefits Assistant
Specialist, Service Desk
Lead, Teacher CDA

Grade 3 - [Non-Exempt]

Purchasing Buyer
Database Manager
Purchasing Agent
Specialist, Accounting
Specialist, Payroll
Specialist, Purch Tech
Specialist, SNS Accounts
Visual Service Prod Assistant
HR, Admin Assistant

Grade 4 - [Non-Exempt]

Specialist, Assistant Payroll Director
Specialist, Cabling Tech
Specialist, Computer Help Desk II
Specialist, Computer Tech III
Specialist, Employee Benefits
Specialist, Personnel Records

Grade 5 - [Exempt]

Environmental Technician
SNS Supervisor I
SNS Supervisor II
Specialist, Workers' Compensation

Grade 6 - [Exempt]

Records Management Officer
Specialist, Special Project Manager
Specialist, Student Data
Specialist, Telecom Analyst

Grade 7 - [Exempt]

Specialist, Asst. Network Systems
Specialist, Payroll Systems
Technology, Student Information Systems

Grade 8 - [Exempt]

Grade 9 - [Exempt]

Specialist Network Systems Manager

Salary Schedules continued

Salary Schedule 2015-2016 Manual Trades (Hourly Positions)

	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4	Grade 5	Grade 6	Grade 7
MAXIMUM HOURLY RATE	14.29	15.99	18.38	20.11	22.48	25.15	28.11
MIDPOINT HOURLY RATE	12.69	14.29	16.41	18.06	20.18	22.54	25.22
MINIMUM HOURLY RATE	10.61	11.95	13.73	15.19	16.99	18.99	21.22

Grade 1

Custodian
SNS Production Assistant

Grade 2

Custodian, Flex Crew
Custodian, Grimes Lead
Daycare, Caregiver
Grounds, Athletics
Grounds, Groundskeeper
SNS Production Specialist

Grade 3

Carpenter, Painter
Custodian, Head-Elementary School
Custodian, Lead ESDC
Custodian, Lead Middle School
Distribution Center, Support
Grounds, Landscape
Grounds, Lead Crew
Head Custodian, Flex
Plumbing, Tech I
Electrical, Tech I
SNS Manager Trainee

Grade 4

Custodian, Head-Middle School
Custodian, Lead-High School
Distribution Center, Lead Support
Distribution Center, Receiving
Electrical Tech II
Plumbing Tech II
General Maintenance, Roofer
General Maintenance, Worker
Grounds, Equipment Operator
Grounds, Irrigator
Grounds, Lead Athletics
HVAC Tech I
Security Officer

Grade 5

Carpentry, Carpenter
Custodian, Head-Admin Bldg
Custodian, Head-High School
Custodian, Rover
Daycare Teacher
Distribution Center, Inventory Ctrl
Distribution Center, Textbooks
General Maintenance, Herbicide App
General Maintenance, High School
Plumbing, Sprinkler Repair
Stadium Complex Manager
Plumbing, Journeyman
Electrical, Journeyman

Grade 6

Custodian, Lead Rover
Electrical, Fire Alarm Tech
Electrical, Tech III
Plumbing, Tech III
Grounds, Licensed Irrigator
Grounds, Lead Athletics Crew
Grounds, Lead Equipment Tech

Grade 7

Carpenter, Lead
Electrical, Lead Electrician
HVAC Lead
Plumbing, Lead

Salary Schedules continued

Salary Schedule 2015-2016 Exempt Manual Trades (Salaried Positions)

	MTB	MTC	MTD	MTE	MTF	MTG
MAXIMUM DAILY RATE	148.11	161.80	181.48	202.12	227.35	251.70
MIDPOINT DAILY RATE	132.19	145.33	162.41	181.38	203.97	225.67
MINIMUM DAILY RATE	116.99	131.02	145.68	159.56	175.91	191.73

Grade MTB

None

Grade MTF

SNS Training and Catering Specialist (198 days)

Grade MTC

Student Nutrition Manager – Elementary School

Grade MTG

Custodial, Department Head
 Electrical, Department Head
 Exteriors, Department Head
 Grounds, Department Head
 HVAC, Department Head
 Interiors & Finishes, Department Head
 Security, Department Head
 Supervisor of Security, Technology

Grade MTD

SNS Manager – Middle School

Grade MTE

SNS Manager – High School

Miscellaneous Financial Information



Miscellaneous Financial Information

State Funding Formulas

(Source: First Southwest Company and District-provided information)

CURRENT PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE SYSTEM

General

The following description of the Finance System is a summary of the Reform Legislation and the changes made by the State Legislature to the Reform Legislation since its enactment, including modifications made during subsequent legislative sessions. For a more complete description of school finance and fiscal management in the State, reference is made to Vernon's Texas Codes Annotated, Education Code, Chapters 41 through 46, as amended.

Funding for school districts in the State is provided primarily from State and local sources. State funding for all school districts is provided through a set of funding formulas comprising the "Foundation School Program," as well as two facilities funding programs. Generally, the Finance System is designed to promote wealth equalization among school districts by balancing State and local sources of funds available to school districts. In particular, because districts with relatively high levels of property wealth per student can raise more local funding, such districts receive less State aid, and in some cases, are required to disburse local funds to equalize their overall funding relative to other school districts. Conversely, because districts with relatively low levels of property wealth per student have limited access to local funding, the Finance System is designed to provide more State funding to such districts. Thus, as a school district's property wealth per student increases, State funding to the school district is reduced. As a school district's property wealth per student declines, the Finance System is designed to increase that district's State funding. The Finance System provides a similar equalization system for facilities funding wherein districts with the same tax rate for debt service raise the same amount of combined State and local funding. Facilities funding for debt incurred in prior years is expected to continue in future years; however, State funding for new school facilities has not been consistently appropriated by the Texas Legislature, as further described below.

Local funding is derived from collections of ad valorem taxes levied on property located within each district's boundaries. School districts are authorized to levy two types of property taxes: a limited M&O tax to pay current expenses and an unlimited interest and sinking fund ("I&S") tax to pay debt service on bonds. Generally, under current law, M&O tax rates are subject to a statutory maximum rate of \$1.17 per \$100 of taxable value for most school districts. (Although a few districts can exceed the \$1.17 limit as a result of authorization approved in the 1960s.) Current law also requires school districts to demonstrate their ability to pay debt service on outstanding indebtedness through the levy of an ad valorem tax at a rate of not to exceed \$0.50 per \$100 of taxable property at the time bonds are issued. Once bonds are issued, however, districts may levy a tax to pay debt service on such bonds unlimited as to rate or amount (see "TAX INFORMATION – Tax Rate Limitations" herein). As noted above, because property

Miscellaneous Financial Information continued

Current Public School Finance System General continued

values vary widely among school districts, the amount of local funding generated by the same tax rate is also subject to wide variation among school districts.

The Reform Legislation, which generally became effective at the beginning of the 2006–07 fiscal year, made substantive changes to the Finance System, which are summarized below. While each school district's funding entitlement was calculated based on the same formulas that were used prior to the 2006–07 fiscal year, the Reform Legislation made changes to local district funding by reducing each district's 2005 M&O tax rate by one-third over two years through the introduction of the "State Compression Percentage," with M&O tax levies declining by approximately 11% in fiscal year 2006–07 and approximately another 22% in fiscal year 2007–08. (Prior to the Reform Legislation, the maximum M&O tax rate for most school districts was \$1.50 per \$100 of taxable assessed valuation. Because most school districts levied an M&O rate of \$1.50 in 2005, the application of the Reform Legislation compression formula reduced the majority of school districts' M&O tax rates to \$1.00). Subject to local referenda, a district may increase its local M&O tax rate from \$1.04 up to the statutory limit, which is \$1.17 for most districts.

State Funding for Local School Districts

State funding for school districts is provided through the Foundation School Program, which provides each school district with a minimum level of funding (a "Basic Allotment") for each student in average daily attendance ("ADA"). The Basic Allotment is calculated for each school district using various weights and adjustments based on the number of students in average daily attendance and also varies depending on each district's compressed tax rate. This Basic Allotment formula determines most of the allotments making up a district's basic level of funding, referred to as "Tier One" of the Foundation School Program. The basic level of funding is then "enriched" with additional funds known as "Tier Two" of the Foundation School Program. Tier Two provides a guaranteed level of funding for each cent of local tax effort that exceeds the compressed tax rate (for most districts, M&O tax rates above \$1.00 per \$100 of taxable value). The Finance System also provides an Existing Debt Allotment ("EDA") to subsidize debt service on eligible outstanding school district bonds and an Instructional Facilities Allotment ("IFA") to subsidize debt service on newly issued bonds. IFA primarily addresses the debt service needs of property-poor school districts. A New Instructional Facilities Allotment ("NIFA") also is available to help pay operational expenses associated with the opening of a new instructional facility; however, NIFA awards were not funded by the Legislature for either the 2012–13 or the 2014–15 State fiscal biennium. In 2015, the 84th Texas Legislature did appropriate funds in the amount of \$1,445,100,000 for the 2016–17 State fiscal biennium for an increase in the Basic Allotment, EDA, IFA, and NIFA support, as further described below.

Tier One and Tier Two allotments represent the State's share of the cost of M&O expenses of school districts, with local M&O taxes representing the district's local share. EDA and IFA

Miscellaneous Financial Information continued

State Funding for Local School Districts continued

allotments supplement a school district's local I&S taxes levied for debt service on eligible bonds issued to construct, acquire and improve facilities. Tier One and Tier Two allotments and existing EDA and IFA allotments are generally required to be funded each year by the Texas Legislature. Since future-year IFA awards were not funded by the Texas Legislature for the 2014–15 fiscal biennium or the 2015-16 school year and debt service assistance on school district bonds that are not yet eligible for EDA is not available, debt service on new bonds issued by districts to construct, acquire and improve facilities must be funded solely from local I&S taxes. For the 2016-17 school year, the Texas Legislature has appropriated \$55.5 million for IFA allotments.

Tier One allotments are intended to provide all districts a basic level of education necessary to meet applicable legal standards. Tier Two allotments are intended to guarantee each school district that is not subject to the wealth transfer provisions described below an opportunity to supplement that basic program at a level of its own choice; however, Tier Two allotments may not be used for the payment of debt service or capital outlay.

As described above, the cost of the basic program is based on an allotment per student known as the "Basic Allotment". For fiscal year 2014-15, the Basic Allotment is \$5,040, and for fiscal years 2015-16 and 2016-17, the Basic Allotment is \$5,140 for each student in average daily attendance. The Basic Allotment is then adjusted for all districts by several different weights to account for inherent differences between school districts. These weights consist of (i) a cost adjustment factor intended to address varying economic conditions that affect teacher hiring known as the "cost of education index", (ii) district-size adjustments for small and mid-size districts and (iii) an adjustment for the sparsity of the district's student population. The cost of education index and district-size adjustments applied to the Basic Allotment, create what is referred to as the "Adjusted Allotment". The Adjusted Allotment is used to compute a "regular program allotment," as well as various other allotments associated with educating students with other specified educational needs.

Tier Two supplements the basic funding of Tier One and provides two levels of enrichment with different guaranteed yields (i.e., guaranteed levels of funding by the State) depending on the district's local tax effort. The first six cents of tax effort that exceeds the compressed tax rate (for most districts, M&O tax rates ranging from \$1.01 to \$1.06 per \$100 of taxable value) will, for most districts, generate a guaranteed yield of \$74.28 and \$77.53 per cent per weighted student in average daily attendance ("WADA") for the fiscal year 2015-16 and fiscal year 2016-17, respectively. The second level of Tier Two is generated by tax effort that exceeds the district's compressed tax rate plus six cents (for most districts eligible for this level of funding, M&O tax rates ranging from \$1.06 to \$1.17 per \$100 of taxable value) and has a guaranteed yield per cent per WADA of \$31.95 for fiscal years 2015-16 and 2016-17. Property-wealthy school districts that have an M&O tax rate that exceeds the district's compressed tax rate plus six cents are subject to recapture above this tax rate level at the equivalent wealth per student of \$319,500 (see "Wealth Transfer Provisions" below).

Miscellaneous Financial Information continued

State Funding for Local School Districts continued

In addition to the operations funding components of the Foundation School Program discussed above, the Foundation School Program provides a facilities funding component consisting of the Instructional Facilities Allotment (IFA) program and the Existing Debt Allotment (EDA) program. These programs assist school districts in funding facilities by, generally, equalizing a district's I&S tax effort. The IFA guarantees each awarded school district a specified amount per student (the "IFA Guaranteed Yield") in State and local funds for each cent of tax effort to pay the principal of and interest on eligible bonds issued to construct, acquire, renovate or improve instructional facilities. The guaranteed yield per cent of local tax effort per student in ADA has been \$35 since this program first began in 1997. To receive an IFA award, a school district must apply to the Commissioner in accordance with rules adopted by the Commissioner before issuing the bonds to be paid with IFA state assistance. The total amount of debt service assistance over a biennium for which a district may be awarded is limited to the lesser of (1) the actual debt service payments made by the district in the biennium in which the bonds are issued; or (2) the greater of (a) \$100,000 or (b) \$250 multiplied by the number of students in ADA. The IFA is also available for lease-purchase agreements and refunding bonds meeting certain prescribed conditions. Once a district receives an IFA award for bonds, it is entitled to continue receiving State assistance for such bonds without reapplying to the Commissioner. The guaranteed level of State and local funds per student per cent of local tax effort applicable to the bonds may not be reduced below the level provided for the year in which the bonds were issued. For the fiscal years 2011-12 through 2015-16, no funds were appropriated for new IFA awards by the Texas Legislature, although all prior awards were funded throughout such periods. The 84th Texas Legislature appropriated funds in the amount of \$55,500,000 for new IFA awards to be made during the 2016-17 fiscal year only.

State financial assistance is provided for certain existing eligible debt issued by school districts through the EDA program. The EDA guaranteed yield (the "EDA Yield") is the same as the IFA Guaranteed Yield (\$35 per cent of local tax effort per student in ADA), subject to adjustment as described below. For bonds that became eligible for EDA funding after August 31, 2001, and prior to August 31, 2005, EDA assistance was less than \$35 in revenue per student for each cent of debt service tax, as a result of certain administrative delegations granted to the Commissioner under State law. The portion of a district's local debt service rate that qualifies for EDA assistance is limited to the first 29 cents of debt service tax (or a greater amount for any year provided by appropriation by the Texas Legislature). In general, a district's bonds are eligible for EDA assistance if (i) the district made payments on the bonds during the final fiscal year of the preceding State fiscal biennium or (ii) the district levied taxes to pay the principal of and interest on the bonds for that fiscal year. Each biennium, access to EDA funding is determined by the debt service taxes collected in the final year of the preceding biennium. A district may not receive EDA funding for the principal and interest on a series of otherwise eligible bonds for which the district receives IFA funding.

A district may also qualify for a NIFA allotment, which provides assistance to districts for operational expenses associated with opening new instructional facilities. For the 2012-13 and

Miscellaneous Financial Information continued

State Funding for Local School Districts continued

2014-15 State fiscal biennia, no funds were appropriated by the Texas Legislature for new NIFA allotments. The 84th Texas Legislature did appropriate funds in the amount of \$23,750,000 for each of the 2015-16 and 2016-17 fiscal years for NIFA allotments.



Miscellaneous Financial Information continued

2006 LEGISLATION

Since the enactment of the Reform Legislation in 2006, most school districts in the State have operated with a "target" funding level per student ("Target Revenue") that is based upon the "hold harmless" principles embodied in the Reform Legislation. This system of Target Revenue was superimposed on the Foundation School Program and made existing funding formulas substantially less important for most school districts. As noted above, the Reform Legislation was intended to lower M&O tax rates in order to give school districts "meaningful discretion" in setting their M&O tax rates, while holding school districts harmless by providing them with the same level of overall funding they received prior to the enactment of the Reform Legislation. Under the Target Revenue system, each school district is generally entitled to receive the same amount of revenue per student as it did in either the 2005–2006 or 2006–07 fiscal year (under existing laws prior to the enactment of the Reform Legislation), as long as the district adopted an M&O tax rate that was at least equal to its compressed rate. The reduction in local M&O taxes resulting from the mandatory compression of M&O tax rates under the Reform Legislation, by itself, would have significantly reduced the amount of local revenue available to fund the Finance System. To make up for this shortfall, the Reform Legislation authorized Additional State Aid for Tax Reduction ("ASATR") for each school district in an amount equal to the difference between the amount that each district would receive under the Foundation School Program and the amount of each district's Target Revenue funding level. However, in subsequent legislative sessions, the Texas Legislature has gradually reduced the reliance on ASATR by increasing the funding formulas. This phase-out of ASATR began with actions adopted by the 83rd Texas Legislature. Beginning with the 2017-18 school year, the statutes authorizing ASATR are repealed.

2009 LEGISLATION

During the 2009 Legislative Session, legislation was enacted that increased the Basic Allotment for the 2009–10 fiscal year from \$3,218 to \$4,765. In addition, each district's Target Revenue was increased by \$120 per WADA. Target Revenue amounts were also adjusted to provide for mandatory employee pay raises and to account for changes in transportation and NIFA costs since the original Target Revenues were set. Overall, the Legislature allocated approximately \$1.9 billion in new State aid for school districts.

2011 LEGISLATION

During the 2011 Legislative Session, the Legislature enacted a budget that cut \$4 billion from the Foundation School Program for the 2012–13 State fiscal biennium, as compared to the funding level school districts were entitled to under the current formulas, including Target Revenue, and also cut approximately \$1.3 billion in various grants (i.e., pre-kindergarten grant program, student success initiative, etc.) that were previously available. Such cuts were made in light of a

Miscellaneous Financial Information continued

2011 LEGISLATION continued

projected State deficit of up to \$27 billion for the 2012–13 State fiscal biennium. In order to reduce formula funding, a Regular Program Adjustment Factor ("RPAF") was applied to the formula that determines a district's regular program allotment. RPAF is multiplied by a district's count of students in ADA (not counting the time a student spends in special education and career and technology education) and its Adjusted Allotment, which is the \$4,765 Basic Allotment adjusted for the cost of education index and the small- and mid-sized district adjustments.

The RPAF is set at 0.9239 for the 2011–12 fiscal year and 0.98 for the 2012–13 fiscal year. In order to balance these reductions across the two years for formula funded districts, such districts have the option to request that an RPAF value of 0.95195 be applied for both the 2011–12 and 2012–13 fiscal years. In order to be granted the request by the Commissioner, the district must demonstrate that using the 0.9239 RPAF will cause the district a financial hardship in 2011–12. By applying the RPAF only to the Adjusted Allotment, other Tier One allotments, such as special education, career and technology, gifted and talented, bilingual and compensatory education, were not affected. The State Board of Education however, was directed to decrease funding for these programs in proportion to the reductions to the Basic Allotment. The Legislature also established an RPAF value of 0.98 for the 2012–13 State fiscal biennium and an RPAF factor of 1 for the 2014-15 biennium. The RPAF factor and its related provisions are scheduled to expire on September 1, 2015.

The RPAF is the primary mechanism for formula reductions in the 2011–12 fiscal year. In the 2012–13 fiscal year, the RPAF of 0.98 is combined with a percentage reduction in each school district's Target Revenue per WADA to 92.35% of its formula amount. For the 2013–14 and subsequent fiscal years, the percentage reduction will be set by legislative appropriation. With regard to this adjustment, the ASATR relief that funds the Target Revenue system is phased out between the 2013–14 and 2017–18 fiscal years.

2013 Legislation

The 83rd Texas Legislature concluded on May 27, 2013. During the session, the Legislature adopted a biennial budget that "restored" \$3.2 billion of the \$4 billion that was cut from basic state aid for the Finance Systems during the 2011 legislative session and some \$100 million of the \$1.3 billion cut from grant programs during the 2011 Legislative Session. See "CURRENT PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE SYSTEM – 2011 Legislative Session." The revenues that were added back to the Finance System do not take into account growing student enrollment in the State. The Legislature did not materially change the Finance System during the session.

2015 Legislation

On January 13, 2015, the 84th Texas Legislature convened in regular session, which ended on June 1, 2015. As a general matter, the 84th Texas Legislature did not enact substantive changes

Miscellaneous Financial Information continued

2015 LEGISLATION continued

to the Finance System. However, of note, Senate Joint Resolution 1, passed during the 84th Texas Legislature, proposes a constitutional amendment increasing the mandatory homestead exemption for school districts from \$15,000 to \$25,000 and requiring that the tax limitation for taxpayers who are age 65 and older or disabled be reduced to reflect the additional exemption. The voters approved Senate Joint Resolution 1 at an election held on November 3, 2015, and the amendment to the Constitution became effective for the tax year beginning January 1, 2015.

Senate Bill 1, which was also passed during the 84th Texas Legislature and was signed by the Governor on June 15, 2015, provides additional state aid to hold school districts harmless for tax revenue losses resulting from the increased homestead exemption. Senate Bill 1 prohibits a school district from reducing the amount of or repealing an optional homestead exemption that was in place for the 2014 tax year (fiscal year 2015) for a period running through December 31, 2019. An optional homestead exemption reduces both the tax revenue and State aid received by a school district.

CURRENT LITIGATION RELATED TO THE TEXAS PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE SYSTEM

As described below, during 2011 and 2012, several lawsuits were filed in district courts of Travis County, Texas, which alleged that the Finance System, as modified by legislation enacted by the Legislature since the decision in *West Orange Cove II*, and in particular, as modified by Senate Bill 1 in 2011, has resulted in a funding system that violates principles established in *West Orange Cove I* and *West Orange Cove II*, and prior decisions of the Supreme Court relating to the constitutionality of the Finance System, and several provisions of the Texas Constitution. In general, each suit presented the legal perspectives and arguments of the different coalitions of school districts represented, but as a general matter, each group challenged the adequacy of funding provided by the Legislature for the Finance System, and the plaintiffs in each suit sought to have an injunction issued to the State and its officials to prevent the distribution of any funds under the current Finance System until a constitutional system is created and sought a declaration that changes in funding for the Finance System since the enactment of HB 1 have effectively converted the local M&O tax into a State property tax in violation of the Texas Constitution. The defendants in the suits include State officials and the State Board of Education (the "State Defendants"). The first suit was filed on October 10, 2011, styled *The Texas Taxpayer & Student Fairness Coalition, et al. vs. Robert Scott, Commissioner of Education et al.* A second suit was filed on December 9, 2011, styled *Calhoun County Independent School District, et al. v Robert Scott, Commissioner of Education, et al.* A third suit was filed on December 13, 2011, styled *Edgewood Independent School District, et al. v. Robert Scott, Commissioner of Education, et al.* A fourth suit was filed on December 23, 2011, styled *Fort Bend Independent School District, et al. v. Robert Scott, Commissioner of Education, et al.* (the "Fort Bend Suit"). The State Defendants filed an answer with respect to each of the first four suits filed, denying the plaintiffs' allegations, and all of such suits were assigned to the District Court.

Miscellaneous Financial Information continued

CURRENT LITIGATION RELATED TO THE TEXAS PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE SYSTEM continued

On February 24, 2012 a plea of intervention to the Fort Bend Suit was filed by seven parents and a group named "Texans for Real Efficiency and Equity in Education." The interveners asserted that the Finance System is qualitatively inefficient, and that the Finance System is unconstitutional, in part based on arguments made by other plaintiffs. A fifth suit was filed on June 26, 2012 by individuals and the Texas Charter School Association, styled *Flores, et al. v. Robert Scott, Commissioner of Education, et al.* (the "Charter School Suit"). The petition for the Charter School Suit agreed with the arguments of the school districts in the first four suits filed that the Finance System is unconstitutional and also sought to have an injunction issued against the State Defendants in the same manner as the first four suits. The Charter School Suit added additional grounds that relate to the circumstances of charter schools as a basis for holding the Finance System unconstitutional, including that charter schools receive no funding for facilities and that the statutory cap on charter schools is unconstitutionally arbitrary. The State Defendants also filed a general denial in the Charter School Suit.

All five suits were consolidated by the District Court, and the trial commenced on October 22, 2012. On February 4, 2013, the District Court rendered a preliminary ruling (the substance of which was ultimately included in a final judgment rendered by the District Court on August 28, 2014, as further described below), but withheld rendering a final judgment until the conclusion of the 83rd Regular Session of the Texas Legislature. The 83rd Regular Session of the Texas Legislature concluded on May 27, 2013, and on June 19, 2013, a hearing was held by the District Court at which the parties to the suits were directed to provide supplemental evidence to the District Court pertaining to new funding provided by the Legislature for the Finance System during the 83rd Regular Session. A trial to consider this evidence began on January 21, 2014 and concluded on February 7, 2014.

On August 28, 2014, the District Court rendered its final ruling, finding the current Finance System unconstitutional for the following reasons: (i) the Finance System effectively imposes a Statewide property tax in violation of the Texas Constitution because school districts lack "meaningful discretion" in the levy, assessment and disbursement of property taxes; (ii) the Finance System is structured, operated and funded in such a manner that prevents it from providing "a constitutionally adequate education for all Texas schoolchildren"; (iii) the Finance System "is constitutionally inadequate because it cannot accomplish, and has not accomplished, a general diffusion of knowledge for all students due to insufficient funding"; and (iv) the Finance System "is financially inefficient because all Texas students do not have substantially equal access to the educational funds necessary to accomplish a general diffusion of knowledge."

In the final ruling, the District Court enjoined the State from (i) enforcing Chapters 41 and 42 and Section 12.106 of the Education Code and (ii) distributing any money under the current Finance System until the constitutional violations are remedied. However, the District Court stayed the injunction until July 1, 2015, to give the 84th Texas Legislature, which convened on January 13, 2015, an opportunity to cure the constitutional deficiencies in the Finance System.

Miscellaneous Financial Information continued

CURRENT LITIGATION RELATED TO THE TEXAS PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE SYSTEM continued

The injunction does not and will not impair the District's ability to levy, assess and collect ad valorem taxes, at the full rate and in the full amount authorized by law, necessary to make payments on the Bonds and, to the extent the District is entitled to receive State funding assistance for the payment of the Bonds under the current Finance System, the District will continue to be entitled to receive such State funding assistance. In addition, in response to arguments on behalf of the State's charter schools, the District Court held in its final ruling that it is within the discretion of the Legislature, and not unconstitutional, to fund charter schools differently from other public schools.

The State Defendants/Appellants filed a Notice of Direct Appeal to the Supreme Court on September 26, 2014. Notices of Cross-Direct Appeal were subsequently filed by four other parties. On January 6, 2015, the State Defendants/Appellants filed a Statement of Jurisdiction and Motion for Briefing Schedule requesting the Supreme Court note probable jurisdiction over the appeal and order the filing of appellate briefs in accordance with a proposed briefing schedule.

The Supreme Court noted probable jurisdiction on January 23, 2015 and set the following briefing schedule: Appellants' briefs were due (and were submitted on) April 13, 2015, Appellees' briefs were due (and were submitted on) July 2, 2015, and replies were due (and were submitted on) August 11, 2015. Though pursuant to its terms (and were submitted on), the District Court stayed its injunction until July 1, 2015, the Appellants' have taken the position that this stay has been automatically extended pending a final ruling by the Texas Supreme Court. See *Neeley v. W. Orange-Cove Consol. Indep. Sch. District*, 176 S.W.3d 746, 754 & n.19 (Tex. 2005) (noting the district court's injunction was stayed by the State's notice of appeal and citing as authority Tex. Civ. Prac. & Rem Code 6.01, which exempts the State from filing a supersedeas bond). Oral arguments before the Texas Supreme Court were held on September 1, 2015.

The District can make no representations or predictions concerning the effect this litigation or the current ruling by the District Court, and any appeals, including the future ruling of the Texas Supreme Court, may have on the District's financial condition, revenues or operations.

Local Revenue Sources - Property Tax Authority

The primary source of local funding for school districts is collections from ad valorem taxes levied against the taxable property located in each school district. As noted above, prior to the Reform Legislation, the maximum M&O tax rate for most school districts was generally limited to \$1.50 per \$100 of taxable value, and the majority of school districts were levying an M&O tax rate of \$1.50 per \$100 of taxable value at the time the Reform Legislation was enacted. The Reform Legislation required each school district to "compress" its tax rate by an amount equal to

Miscellaneous Financial Information continued

Local Revenue Sources - Property Tax Authority continued

the "State Compression Percentage." For fiscal years 2007–08 through 2014–15, the State Compression Percentage has been set at 66.67%, effectively setting the maximum compressed M&O tax rate for most school districts at \$1.00 per \$100 of taxable value. The State Compression Percentage is set by legislative appropriation for each State fiscal biennium or, in the absence of legislative appropriation, by the Commissioner. School districts are permitted, however, to generate additional local funds by raising their M&O tax rate by \$0.04 above the compressed tax rate without voter approval (for most districts, up to \$1.04 per \$100 of taxable value). In addition, if the voters approve a tax rate increase through a local referendum, districts may, in general, increase their M&O tax rate up to a maximum M&O tax rate of \$1.17 per \$100 of taxable value and receive State equalization funds for such taxing effort

Wealth Transfer Provisions

Some districts have sufficient property wealth per student in WADA ("weighted average daily attendance") to generate their statutory level of funding through collections of local property taxes alone. Districts whose wealth per student generates local property tax collections in excess of their statutory level of funding are referred to as "Chapter 41" districts because they are subject to the wealth equalization provisions contained in Chapter 41 of the Texas Education Code. Chapter 41 districts may receive State funds for certain competitive grants and a few programs that remain outside the Foundation School Program, as well as receiving ASATR until their overall funding meets or exceeds their Target Revenue level of funding. Otherwise, Chapter 41 districts are not eligible to receive State funding. Furthermore, Chapter 41 districts must exercise certain options in order to reduce their wealth level to equalized wealth levels of funding, as determined by formulas set forth in the Reform Legislation. For most Chapter 41 districts, this equalization process entails paying the portion of the district's local taxes collected in excess of the equalized wealth levels of funding to the State (for redistribution to other school districts) or directly to other school districts with a wealth per student that does not generate local funds sufficient to meet the statutory level of funding; a process known as "recapture".

The equalized wealth levels that subject Chapter 41 districts to wealth equalization measures for fiscal year 2014–15 are set at (i) \$504,000 per student in WADA with respect to that portion of a district's M&O tax effort that does not exceed its compressed tax rate (for most districts, the first \$1.00 per \$100 of taxable value) and (ii) \$319,500 per WADA with respect to that portion of a district's M&O tax effort that is beyond its compressed rate plus \$.06 (for most districts, M&O taxes levied above \$1.06 per \$100 in taxable value). For the 2015-16 fiscal year, the first equalized wealth level increases from \$504,000 to \$514,000, however the second equalized wealth level remains at \$319,500. M&O taxes levied above \$1.00 but below \$1.07 per \$100 of taxable value are not subject to the wealth equalization provisions of Chapter 41. Chapter 41 districts with a wealth per student above the lower equalized wealth level but below the higher equalized wealth level must equalize their wealth only with respect to the portion of their M&O tax rate, if any, in excess of \$1.06 per \$100 of taxable value.

Miscellaneous Financial Information continued

Wealth Transfer Provisions continued

Chapter 41 districts may be entitled to receive ASATR from the State in excess of their recapture liability of \$514,000 for the 2015-16 and 2016-17 school years, and certain of such districts may use their ASATR funds to offset their recapture liability.

Under Chapter 41, a district has five options to reduce its wealth per student so that it does not exceed the equalized wealth levels: (1) a district may consolidate by agreement with one or more districts to form a consolidated district; all property and debt of the consolidating districts vest in the consolidated district; (2) a district may detach property from its territory for annexation by a property-poor district; (3) a district may purchase attendance credits from the State; (4) a district may contract to educate nonresident students from a property-poor district by sending money directly to one or more property-poor districts; or (5) a district may consolidate by agreement with one or more districts to form a consolidated taxing district solely to levy and distribute either M&O taxes or both M&O taxes and I&S taxes. A Chapter 41 district may also exercise any combination of these remedies. Options (3), (4) and (5) require prior approval by the transferring district's voters; however, Chapter 41 districts may apply ASATR funds to offset recapture and to achieve the statutory wealth equalization requirements, as described above, without approval from voters.

A district may not adopt a tax rate until its effective wealth per student is at or below the equalized wealth level. If a district fails to exercise a permitted option, the Commissioner must reduce the district's property wealth per student to the equalized wealth level by detaching certain types of property from the district and annexing the property to a property-poor district or, if necessary, consolidate the district with a property-poor district. Provisions governing detachment and annexation of taxable property by the Commissioner do not provide for assumption of any of the transferring district's existing debt. The Commissioner has not been required to detach property in the absence of a district failing to select another wealth-equalization option.

Possible Effects of Wealth Transfer Provisions on the District's Financial Condition

The District's wealth per student for the 2015-16 school year is estimated to be \$445,535 which is more than the third equalized wealth value of \$319,500 (used for calculating recapture for the tax effort above the District's compressed tax rate plus six cents), but less than the first equalized wealth level of \$514,000 (used for calculating recapture for the tax effort associated with the District compressed tax rate of \$1.00). Since the District levied a \$1.04 maintenance and operation tax rate and its wealth per student is below \$514,000, there will not be a recapture payment.

Miscellaneous Financial Information continued

Possible Effects of Wealth Transfer Provisions on the District's Financial Condition continued

A district's wealth per student must be tested for each future school year and, if it exceeds the maximum permitted level, must be reduced by exercise of one of the permitted wealth equalization options. Accordingly, if the District's wealth per student should exceed the maximum permitted level in future school years, it will be required each year to exercise one or more of the wealth reduction options. If the District were to consolidate (or consolidate its tax base for all purposes) with a property-poor district, the outstanding debt of each district could become payable from the consolidated district's combined property tax base, and the District's ratio of taxable property to debt could become diluted. If the District were to detach property voluntarily, a portion of its outstanding debt could be assumed by the district to which the property is annexed, in which case timely payment of the Bonds could become dependent in part on the financial performance of the annexing district.

Tax Information

Ad Valorem Tax Law

The appraisal of property within the District is the responsibility of the Dallas and Denton Appraisal Districts (the "Appraisal Districts"). Excluding agricultural and open-space land, which may be taxed on the basis of productive capacity, the Appraisal Districts are required under Title I of the Texas Tax Code (the "Property Tax Code") to appraise all property within the Appraisal Districts on the basis of 100% of its market value and is prohibited from applying any assessment ratios. In determining the market value of property, different methods of appraisal may be used, including the cost method of appraisal, the income method of appraisal and the market data comparison method of appraisal, and the method considered most appropriate by the chief appraiser is to be used. State law requires the appraised value of a residence homestead to be based solely on the property's value as a residence homestead, regardless of whether residential use is considered to be the highest and best use of the property. State law further limits the appraised value of a residence homestead for a tax year to an amount not to exceed the lesser of (1) the property's market value in the most recent year in which the market value was determined by the appraisal office or (2) the sum of (a) 10% of the property's appraised value in the preceding year, (b) the appraised value of the property for the preceding tax year; and (c) the market value of all new improvements to the property. The value placed upon property within the Appraisal District is subject to review by an Appraisal Review Board, within each Appraisal District, consisting of members appointed by the Board of Directors of each respective Appraisal District. The Appraisal Districts are required to review the value of property within the Appraisal Districts at least every three years. The Districts may require annual review at its own expense, and is entitled to challenge the determination of appraised value of property within the Districts by petition filed with the appropriate Appraisal Review Board.

Miscellaneous Financial Information continued

Ad Valorem Tax Law continued

Reference is made to the Property Tax Code for identification of property subject to taxation; property exempt or which may be exempted from taxation, if claimed; the appraisal of property for ad valorem taxation purposes; and the procedures and limitations applicable to the levy and collection of ad valorem taxes.

Article VIII of the State Constitution ("Article VIII") and State law provide for certain exemptions from property taxes, the valuation of agricultural and open-space lands at productivity value, and the exemption of certain personal property from ad valorem taxation.

Certain residence homestead exemptions from ad valorem taxes for public school purposes are mandated by Section 1-b, Article VIII, and State law and apply to the market value of residence homesteads in the following sequence:

\$25,000 (effective January 1, 2015); and an additional

\$10,000 for those 65 years of age or older, or the disabled. A person over 65 and disabled may receive only one \$10,000 exemption, and only one such exemption may be received per family, per residence homestead. State law also mandates a freeze on taxes paid on residence homesteads of persons 65 years of age or older which receive the \$10,000 exemption. Such residence homesteads shall be appraised and taxes calculated as on any other property, but taxes shall never exceed the amount imposed in the first year in which the property received the \$10,000 exemption. The freeze on ad valorem taxes on the homesteads of persons 65 years of age or older for general elementary and secondary public school purposes is also transferable to a different residence homestead. If improvements (other than repairs or improvements required to comply with governmental requirements) are made to the property, the value of the improvements is taxed at the then current tax rate, and the total amount of taxes imposed is increased to reflect the new improvements with the new amount of taxes then serving as the ceiling on taxes for the following years. Effective January 1, 2004, the freeze on taxes paid on residence homesteads of persons 65 years of age and older was extended to include the resident homesteads of "disabled" persons, including the right to transfer the freeze to a different residence homestead. A "disabled" person is one who is "under a disability for purposes of payment of disability insurance benefits under the Federal Old Age, Survivors and Disability Insurance". Also, a surviving spouse of a taxpayer who qualifies for the freeze on ad valorem taxes is entitled to the same exemption so long as the property is the homestead of the surviving spouse and the spouse is at least 55 years of age at the time of the death of the individual's spouse. Pursuant to a constitutional amendment approved by the voters on May 12, 2007, legislation was enacted to reduce the school property tax limitation (commonly referred to as a "freeze" on ad valorem taxes) on residence homesteads of persons 65 years of age or over or of disabled persons to correspond to reductions in local school district tax rates from the 2005 tax year to the 2006 tax year and from the 2006 tax year to the 2007 tax year. The school property tax limitation provided by the constitutional amendment and enabling legislation apply to the 2007 and subsequent tax years.

Miscellaneous Financial Information continued

Ad Valorem Tax Law continued

In addition, under Section 1-b, Article VIII, and State law, the governing body of a political subdivision, at its option, may grant either or both of the following:

- (i) An exemption of not less than \$3,000 of the market value of the residence homestead of persons 65 years of age or older and the disabled from all ad valorem taxes thereafter levied by the political subdivision;
- (ii) An exemption of up to 20% of the market value of residence homesteads; minimum exemption \$5,000.

After the exemption described in (i) above is authorized, such exemption may be repealed or decreased or increased in amount (a) by the governing body of the political subdivision or (b) by a favorable vote of a majority of the qualified voters at an election called by the governing body of the political subdivision, which election must be called upon receipt of a petition signed by at least 20% of the number of qualified voters who voted in the preceding election of the political subdivision. In the case of a decrease, the amount of the exemption may not be reduced to less than \$3,000 of the market value.

The surviving spouse of an individual who qualifies for the exemption listed in (i) above for the residence homestead of a person 65 or older (but not the disabled) is entitled to an exemption for the same property in an amount equal to that of the exemption for which the deceased spouse qualified if (i) the deceased spouse died in a year in which the deceased spouse qualified for the exemption, (ii) the surviving spouse was at least 55 years of age at the time of the death of the individual's spouse and (iii) the property was the residence homestead of the surviving spouse when the deceased spouse died and remains the residence homestead of the surviving spouse.

In the case of residence homestead exemptions granted under Section 1-b, Article VIII, ad valorem taxes may continue to be levied against the value of homesteads exempted where ad valorem taxes have previously been pledged for the payment of debt if cessation of the levy would impair the obligation of the contract by which the debt was created.

See "CURRENT PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE SYSTEM – 2015 Legislation" for (i) the proposed constitutional amendment that would: increase the mandatory homestead exemption for school districts from \$15,000 to \$25,000, and require that the tax limitation for taxpayers who are age 65 and older or disabled be reduced to reflect the additional exemption, and (ii) legislation that prohibits the reduction of the District's optional homestead exemption for five years.

State law and Section 2, Article VIII, mandate an additional property tax exemption for disabled veterans or the surviving spouse or children of a deceased veteran who died while on active duty in the armed forces; the exemption applies to either real or personal property with the amount of assessed valuation exempted ranging from \$5,000 to a maximum of \$12,000; provided, however, that a disabled veteran who receives from the United States Department of Veterans Affairs or its

Miscellaneous Financial Information continued

Ad Valorem Tax Law continued

successor 100 percent disability compensation due to a service-connected disability and a rating of 100 percent disabled or of individual unemployability is entitled to an exemption from taxation of the total appraised value of the veteran's residence homestead. In addition, effective January 1, 2012, and subject to certain conditions, surviving spouses of a deceased veteran who had received a disability rating of 100% will be entitled to receive a residential homestead exemption equal to the exemption received by the deceased spouse until such surviving spouse remarries.

Article VIII provides that eligible owners of both agricultural land (Section 1-d) and open-space land (Section 1-d-1), including open-space land devoted to farm or ranch purposes or open-space land devoted to timber production, may elect to have such property appraised for property taxation on the basis of its productive capacity. The same land may not be qualified under both Section 1-d and 1-d-1.

Nonbusiness personal property, such as automobiles or light trucks, are exempt from ad valorem taxation unless the governing body of a political subdivision elects to tax this property. Boats owned as nonbusiness property are exempt from ad valorem taxation.

Article VIII, Section 1-j of the Texas Constitution provides for "freeport property" to be exempted from ad valorem taxation. Freeport property is defined as goods detained in Texas for 175 days or less for the purpose of assembly, storage, manufacturing, processing or fabrication. Notwithstanding such exemption, counties, school districts, junior college districts and cities may tax such tangible personal property provided official action to tax the same was taken before April 1, 1990. Decisions to continue to tax may be reversed in the future; decisions to exempt freeport property are not subject to reversal.

"Goods in transit", which are certain goods, principally inventory, that are stored, for the purposes of assembling, storing, manufacturing, processing, or fabricating the goods, in a location that is not owned by the owner of the goods and are transferred from that location to another location within 175 days; a taxpayer may receive only one of the freeport exemptions or the goods-in-transit exemptions for items of personal property. Senate Bill 1, passed by the 82nd Texas Legislature, 1st Called Session, requires again that governmental entities take affirmative action after October 1 of the prior year, but prior to January 1 of the first tax year in which the governing body proposes to tax goods-in-transit to continue its taxation of goods-in-transit in the 2012 tax year and beyond.

A city or county may create a tax increment financing district ("TIF") within the city or county with defined boundaries and establish a base value of taxable property in the TIF at the time of its creation. Overlapping taxing units, including school districts, may agree with the city or county to contribute all or part of future ad valorem taxes levied and collected against the "incremental value" (taxable value in excess of the base value) of taxable real property in the TIF to pay or finance the costs of certain public improvements in the TIF, and such taxes levied and

Miscellaneous Financial Information continued

Ad Valorem Tax Law continued

collected for and on behalf of the TIF are not available for general use by such contributing taxing units. Prior to September 1, 2001, school districts were allowed to enter into tax abatement agreements to encourage economic development. Under such agreements, a property owner agrees to construct certain improvements on its property. The school district in turn agrees not to levy a tax on all or part of the increased value attributable to the improvements until the expiration of the agreement. The abatement agreement could last for a period of up to 10 years. School districts have been prohibited from entering into new tax abatement agreements since September 1, 2001.

In addition, credit will not be given by the Commissioner of Education in determining a district's property value wealth per student for (1) the appraised value, in excess of the "frozen" value, of property that is located in a tax increment financing zone created after May 31, 1999 (except in certain limited circumstances where the municipality creating the tax increment financing zone gave notice prior to May 31, 1999 to all other taxing units that levy ad valorem taxes in the zone of its intention to create the zone and the zone is created and has its final project and financing plan approved by the municipality prior to August 31, 1999), or (2) for the loss of value of abated property under any abatement agreement entered into after May 31, 1993.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, in 2001 the Legislature enacted legislation known as the Texas Economic Development Act, which provides incentives for school districts to grant limitations on appraised property values and provide ad valorem tax credits to certain corporations and limited liability companies to encourage economic development within the district. Generally, during the last eight years of the ten-year term of a tax limitation agreement, the school district may only levy and collect ad valorem taxes for maintenance and operation purposes on the agreed-to limited appraised property value. The taxpayer is entitled to a tax credit from the school district for the amount of taxes imposed during the first two years of the tax limitation agreement on the appraised value of the property above the agreed-to limited value. Additional State funding is provided to a school district for each year of such tax limitation in the amount of the tax credit provided to the taxpayer.

Tax Rate Limitation

A school district is authorized to levy maintenance and operation taxes subject to approval of a proposition submitted to district voters. The maximum M&O tax rate that may be levied by a district cannot exceed the voted maximum rate or the maximum rate described in the next two succeeding paragraphs. The maximum voted maintenance tax rate for the District is \$1.50 per \$100 of assessed valuation as approved by the voters at an election held on February 28, 1959 pursuant to the authority conferred by former Article 2784e-1, Vernon's Ann. Civ. Stat. ("Article 2784e-1").

Miscellaneous Financial Information continued

Tax Rate Limitation continued

Article 2784e-1 further limited the District's annual, local maintenance and operations tax levy based upon a comparison between the District's outstanding bonded indebtedness and the District's taxable assessed valuation per \$100 of assessed valuation. Article 2784e-1 provides for a reduction of \$0.10 for each one percent (1%) or major fraction thereof increase in bonded indebtedness beyond seven percent (7%) of assessed value of property in the District. This limitation is capped when the District's bonded indebtedness is ten percent (10%) (or greater) of the District's assessed valuation which would result in an annual maintenance and operations tax levy not to exceed \$1.20. Lastly, the Texas Attorney General in reviewing the District's transcript of proceedings will allow the District to reduce the amount of its outstanding bonded indebtedness by the amount of funds (on a percentage basis) that the District receives in State assistance for the repayment of this bonded indebtedness (for example, if the District anticipates that it will pay 75% of its bonded indebtedness from State assistance, for the purposes of Article 2784e-1, the Texas Attorney General will assume that only 25% of the District's bonded indebtedness is outstanding and payable from local ad valorem taxes). With the issuance of the Bonds, the District's ratio of bonded indebtedness to taxable assessed valuation is 1.60%. See "Tax Information - Table 1 Valuation, Exemptions and Tax Supported Debt" herein.

The maximum tax rate per \$100 of assessed valuation that may be adopted by the District may not exceed the lesser of (A) \$1.50, or such lower rate as described in the preceding paragraph, and (B) the sum of (1) the rate of \$0.17, and (2) the product of the "State Compression Percentage" multiplied by \$1.50. The State Compression Percentage has been set, and will remain, at 66.67% for fiscal year 2015-16. The State Compression Percentage is set by legislative appropriation for each State fiscal biennium or, in the absence of legislative appropriation, by the Commissioner. Furthermore, a school district cannot annually increase its tax rate in excess of the district's "rollback tax rate" without submitting such tax rate to a referendum election and a majority of the voters voting at such election approving the adopted rate.

Chapter 45 of the Texas Education Code, as amended, requires a district to demonstrate to the Texas Attorney General that it has the prospective ability to pay debt service on a proposed issue of bonds, together with debt service on other outstanding "new debt" of the district, from a tax levied at a rate of \$0.50 per \$100 of assessed valuation before bonds may be issued. In demonstrating the ability to pay debt service at a rate of \$0.50, a district may take into account State allotments to the district which effectively reduces the district's local share of debt service. Once the prospective ability to pay such tax has been shown and the bonds are issued, a district may levy an unlimited tax to pay debt service. Taxes levied to pay debt service on bonds approved by district voters at an election held on or before April 1, 1991 and issued before September 1, 1992 (or debt issued to refund such bonds) are not subject to the foregoing threshold tax rate test. In addition, taxes levied to pay refunding bonds issued pursuant to Chapter 1207, Texas Government Code, are not subject to the \$0.50 tax rate test; however, taxes levied to pay debt service on such bonds are included in the calculation of the \$0.50 tax rate test.

Miscellaneous Financial Information continued

Tax Rate Limitation continued

as applied to subsequent issues of "new debt."

Under current law, a district may demonstrate its ability to comply with the \$0.50 threshold tax rate test by applying the \$0.50 tax rate to an amount equal to 90% of projected future taxable value of property in the district, as certified by a registered professional appraiser, anticipated for the earlier of the tax year five years after the current tax year or the tax year in which the final payment for the bonds is due. However, if a district uses projected future taxable values to meet the \$0.50 threshold tax rate test and subsequently imposes a tax at a rate greater than \$0.50 per \$100 of valuation to pay for bonds subject to the test, then for subsequent bond issues, the Attorney General must find that the district has the projected ability to pay principal and interest on the proposed bonds and all previously issued bonds subject to the \$0.50 threshold tax rate test from a tax rate of \$0.45 per \$100 of valuation. The District has not used projected property values to satisfy this threshold test.

Public Hearing and Rollback Tax Rate

In setting its annual tax rate, the governing body of a school district generally cannot adopt a tax rate exceeding the district's "rollback tax rate" without approval by a majority of the voters voting at an election approving the higher rate. The tax rate consists of two components: (1) a rate for funding of maintenance and operation expenditures and (2) a rate for debt service. The rollback tax rate for a school district is the lesser of (A) the sum of (1) the product of the district's "State Compression Percentage" for that year multiplied by \$1.50, (2) the rate of \$0.04, (3) any rate increase above the rollback tax rate in prior years that were approved by voters, and (4) the district's current debt rate, or (B) the sum of (1) the district's effective maintenance and operations tax rate, (2) the product of the district's State Compression Percentage for that year multiplied by \$0.06; and (3) the district's current debt rate. If for the preceding tax year a district adopted an M&O tax rate that was less than its effective M&O tax rate for that preceding tax year, the district's rollback tax for the current year is calculated as if the district had adopted an M&O tax rate for the preceding tax year equal to its effective M&O tax rate for that preceding tax year.

The "effective maintenance and operations tax rate" for a school district is the tax rate that, applied to the current tax values, would provide local maintenance and operating funds, when added to State funds to be distributed to the district pursuant to Chapter 42 of the Texas Education Code for the school year beginning in the current tax year, in the same amount as would have been available to the district in the preceding year if the funding elements of wealth equalization and State funding for the current year had been in effect for the preceding year.

Miscellaneous Financial Information continued

Public Hearing and Rollback Tax Rate continued

Section 26.05 of the Property Tax Code provides that the governing body of a taxing unit is required to adopt the annual tax rate for the unit before the later of September 30 or the 60th day after the date the certified appraisal roll is received by the taxing unit, and a failure to adopt a tax rate by such required date will result in the tax rate for the taxing unit for the tax year to be the lower of the effective tax rate calculated for that tax year or the tax rate adopted by the taxing unit for the preceding tax year. Before adopting its annual tax rate, a public meeting must be held for the purpose of adopting a budget for the succeeding year. A notice of public meeting to discuss budget and proposed tax rate must be published in the time, format and manner prescribed in Section 44.004 of the Texas Education Code, as amended. Section 44.004(e) of the Texas Education Code, as amended, provides that a person who owns taxable property in a school district is entitled to an injunction restraining the collection of taxes by the district if the district has not complied with such notice requirements or the language and format requirements of such notice as set forth in Section 44.004(b), (c) and (d) and if such failure to comply was not in good faith. Section 44.004(e) further provides the action to enjoin the collection of taxes must be filed before the date the district delivers substantially all of its tax bills. Beginning September 1, 2009, a district may adopt its budget after adopting a tax rate for the tax year in which the fiscal year covered by the budget begins if the district elects to adopt its tax rate before receiving the certified appraisal roll. A district that adopts a tax rate before adopting its budget must hold a public hearing on the proposed tax rate followed by another public hearing on the proposed budget rather than holding a single hearing on the two items.

Property Assessment and Tax Payment

Property within the District is generally assessed as of January 1 of each year. Business inventory may, at the option of the taxpayer, be assessed as of September 1. Oil and gas reserves are assessed on the basis of pricing information contained in the most recently published Early Release Overview of the Annual Energy Outlook published by the United States Energy Information Administration, as well as appraisal formulas developed by the State Comptroller of Public Accounts. Effective January 1, 2016, the valuation of assessment of oil and gas reserves will depend upon pricing information in either the standard edition of the Annual Energy Outlook or, if the most recently published edition of the Annual Energy Outlook was published before December 1 of the preceding calendar year, the Short-Term Energy Outlook report published in January of the current calendar year. Taxes become due October 1 of the same year, and become delinquent on February 1 of the following year. Taxpayers 65 years old or older are permitted by State law to pay taxes on homesteads in four installments with the first installment due on February 1 of each year and the final installment due on August 1.

Miscellaneous Financial Information continued

Penalties and Interest

Charges for penalty and interest on the unpaid balance of delinquent taxes are made as follows:

Month	Cumulative Penalty	Cumulative Interest	Total
February	6.00%	1.00%	7.00%
March	7.00%	2.00%	9.00%
April	8.00%	3.00%	11.00%
May	9.00%	4.00%	13.00%
June	10.00%	5.00%	15.00%
July	12.00%	6.00%	18.00%

After July, penalty remains at 12%, and interest increases at the rate of 1% each month or a portion of a month the tax remains unpaid. A delinquent tax continues to accrue interest as long as the tax remains unpaid, regardless of whether a judgment for the delinquent tax has been rendered. The purpose of imposing such interest is to compensate the taxing unit for revenue lost because of the delinquency. In addition, if an account is delinquent in July, an attorney’s collection fee of up to 20% may be added to the total tax penalty and interest charge.

Taxes levied by the District are a personal obligation of the owner of the property. On January 1 of each year, a tax lien attaches to property to secure the payment of all taxes, penalties and interest ultimately imposed for the year on the property. The lien exists in favor of the state and each taxing unit, including the District, having the power to tax the property. The District’s tax lien is on a parity with tax liens of all other such taxing units. A tax lien on real property has priority over the claim of most creditors and other holders of liens on the property encumbered by the tax lien, whether or not the debt or lien existed before the attachment of the tax lien. Personal property under certain circumstances is subject to seizure and sale for the payment of delinquent taxes, penalty and interest. At any time after taxes on property become delinquent, the District may file suit to foreclose the lien securing payment of the tax, to enforce personal liability for the tax, or both. In filing a suit to foreclose a tax lien on real property, the District must join other taxing units that have claims for delinquent taxes against all or part of the same property. The ability of the District to collect delinquent taxes by foreclosure may be adversely affected by the amount of taxes owed to other taxing units, adverse market conditions, taxpayer redemption rights, or bankruptcy proceedings which restrain the collection of a taxpayer’s debt. Federal bankruptcy law provides that an automatic stay of actions by creditors and other entities, including governmental units, goes into effect with the filing of any petition in bankruptcy. The automatic stay prevents governmental units from foreclosing on property and prevents liens for post-petition taxes from attaching to property and obtaining secured creditor status unless, in either case, an order lifting the stay is obtained from the bankruptcy court. In many cases post-petition taxes are paid as an administrative expense of the estate in bankruptcy or by order of the bankruptcy court.

Miscellaneous Financial Information continued

District Application of Tax Code

The District does grant a local option exemption to the market value of the residence homestead of persons 65 years of age or the disabled.

The District has not granted any part of the additional exemption of up to 20% of the market value of residence homesteads; minimum exemption of \$5,000.

Ad valorem taxes are not levied by the District against the exempt value of residence homesteads for the payment of debt.

The District does not tax nonbusiness personal property; and the District collects its own taxes.

The District does not permit split payments of taxes, and discounts for the early payment of taxes are not allowed.

The District does not tax Freeport property.

The District does tax “goods-in-transit”.

The District has not adopted a tax abatement policy.

Tax Increment Finance Zones

Background:

Tax Increment Financing (“TIF”) is a special provision found in the Texas Property Tax Code §311.03. TIF zones enable taxing entities to fund certain improvements and provide for the revitalization of specific geographical areas. Typically, TIF zones are designed to finance infrastructure projects that encourage commercial growth.

Each participating entity pays incremental taxes into the TIF fund on an annual basis. Then, a portion of this payment is returned to the entity (per the participation agreement) to fund its own capital projects within the zone. One benefit of a TIF zone is the increased tax revenue that is eventually realized for all entities involved due to the land improvements and real estate development.

CFBISD TIF Agreements:

CFBISD participates in three separate TIF agreements – City of Irving TIF #1, City of Farmers Branch TIF #1 and City of Farmers Branch TIF #2. The City of Irving TIF is located in the Las Colinas area and was adopted 12-22-98. The City of Farmers Branch TIF #1 is located in the Southwest quadrant of Farmers Branch (also known as “Mercer Crossing”) and was adopted 12-21-98. The City of Farmers Branch TIF #2 is located north and south of Valley View Lane, east of I-35, and was adopted 07-21-99. All TIF agreements are for a period of twenty years.

Miscellaneous Financial Information continued

Tax Increment Finance Zones continued

Each TIF has a “base value” which is the sum of the taxable property values within the boundary lines of the zone in the first active year of the agreement. The “base year” is 1998 for Irving & FB #1 and 1999 for FB #2. The TIF payment for any given year is a function of the taxable values for the prior year less the base year values since CFB elected to base the TIF payment on the “adjusted” value rather than the current value. This is known as the increment. The increment is then multiplied by CFB ISD’s tax rate that was in effect for 2005, per Texas Tax Code 311.013(n) to compute the payment amount (there are many other variables, but this is the basic formula).

Per the respective participation agreements, the District receives a payment return of 67% from the Irving TIF, 65% from the FB #1 TIF, and 30% from the FB #2 TIF. These amounts are kept in separate special revenue funds and are to be used to build new schools or to improve existing structures

Farmers Branch TIF #1:

The District participates in the Farmers Branch Tax Increment Reinvestment Zone #1 ("Farmers Branch TIF #1). The tax increment base of the Farmers Branch TIF #1 established on January 1, 1998 was \$42,008,044. For Tax Year 2015, the Farmers Branch TIF #1 Taxable Assessed Value was \$143,841,360. For the Fiscal Year Ending 2015 the Tax Year 2014 Farmers Branch TIF #1 Taxable Assessed Value was \$98,751,097 and was used for the April 2015 payment calculation. The District has agreed to pay to Farmers Branch TIF #1 the proceeds received from the District’s property taxes pursuant to the District’s total maintenance and operations tax rate plus the debt service tax rate as of tax year 2005 on the total incremental taxable assessed value located with TIF #1 (the "FB #1 Tax Increment Payments"). Under the terms of the tax increment reinvestment zone participation agreement (the "Farmers Branch TIF #1 Agreement"), the District is to receive a reimbursement of 65% of the FB #1 Tax Increment Payments actually received for the purpose of paying all or a portion of Zone School Project Costs in the TIF. The FB #1 Tax Increment Payments are due to be paid in April of each year. As of April 2015, the payments to date by the District into the Farmers Branch TIF #1 have been \$11,442,040 and the return payments to the District have totaled \$7,437,326. The Farmers Branch TIF #1 Agreement is scheduled to terminate on December 20, 2018. The current school Finance System, including the Reform Legislation, includes provisions that are designed to "hold harmless" districts that have entered into certain qualifying tax increment agreements, such as the Farmers Branch #1. In addition, the Farmers Branch TIF #1 agreement includes provisions that release the District from its obligations to make payments to Farmers Branch TIF #1 should applicable law governing the District adversely affect the District financially as a result of its participation in the Farmers Branch TIF #1 Agreement.

Miscellaneous Financial Information continued

Tax Increment Finance Zones continued

Farmers Branch TIF #2:

The District participates in the Farmers Branch Tax Increment Reinvestment Zone #2 (Farmers Branch TIF #2"). The tax increment base for the Farmers Branch TIF #2 adopted on July 21, 1999 was \$15,815,680. For Tax Year 2015, the Farmers Branch TIF #2 Taxable Assessed Valuation was \$51,777,273. For the Fiscal Year Ending 2015 payment the Tax Year 2014 Farmers Branch TIF #2 Taxable Assessed Valuation was \$39,135,404 and was used for the April 2015 payment calculation. The District has agreed to pay to Farmers Branch TIF #2 the proceeds received from the District's property taxes pursuant to the District's total maintenance and operations tax rate plus the debt service tax rate as of tax year 2005 on the total incremental taxable assessed value located with TIF #1 (the "FB #2 Tax Increment Payments"). Under the terms of the tax increment reinvestment zone participation agreement (the "Farmers Branch TIF #1 Agreement"), the District is to receive a reimbursement of 30% of the FB #2 Tax Increment Payments actually received for the purpose of paying all or a portion of Zone School Project Costs in the TIF. The FB #2 Tax Increment Payments are due to be paid in April of each year. As of April 2015, the payments to date by the District into the Farmers Branch TIF #2 have been \$588,188 and the return payments to the District have totaled \$176,458. The Farmers Branch TIF #2 Agreement is scheduled to terminate on July 20, 2019. The current school Finance System, including the Reform Legislation, includes provisions that are designed to "hold harmless" districts that have entered into certain qualifying tax increment agreements, such as the Farmers Branch #2 Agreement. In addition, the Farmers Branch TIF #2 agreement includes provisions that release the District from its obligations to make payments to Farmers Branch TIF #2 should applicable law governing the District adversely affect the District financially as a result of its participation in the Farmers Branch TIF #2 Agreement.

Irving TIF #1:

The District participates in the Irving Tax Increment Reinvestment Zone #1 ("Irving TIF #1"). The tax increment base for the Irving TIF #1 adopted on December 22, 1998 was \$241,945,218. For Tax Year 2015, the Irving TIF #1 Taxable Assessed Valuation was \$1,556,921,016. For the Fiscal Year Ending 2015 payment the Tax Year 2014 Irving TIF #1 Taxable Assessed Valuation was \$1,410,591,194 and was used for the April 2015 payment calculation. The District has agreed to pay to Irving TIF #1 the proceeds received from the District's property taxes pursuant to the District's total maintenance and operations tax rate plus the debt service tax rate as of tax year 2005 on the total incremental taxable assessed value located with TIF #1 (the "Irving #1 Tax Increment Payments"). Under the terms of the tax increment reinvestment zone participation agreement (the "Irving TIF #1 Agreement"), the District is to receive a reimbursement of 67% of the Irving #1 Tax Increment Payments actually received for the purpose of paying all or a portion of Zone School Project Costs in the TIF. The Irving #1 Tax Increment Payments are due to be paid in April of each year. As of April 2015, the payments to date by the District into the Irving TIF #1 have been \$124,089,619 and the return payments to the District have totaled \$83,140,044. The Irving TIF #1 Agreement is scheduled to terminate on December 31, 2018.

Miscellaneous Financial Information continued

Tax Increment Finance Zones continued

The current school Finance System, including the Reform Legislation, includes provisions that are designed to "hold harmless" districts that have entered into certain qualifying tax increment agreements, such as the Irving #1 Agreement. In addition, the Irving TIF #1 agreement includes provisions that release the District from its obligations to make payments to Irving TIF #1 should applicable law governing the District adversely affect the District financially as a result of its participation in the Farmers Branch TIF #1 Agreement.



Miscellaneous Financial Information continued

2015 Summary of Appraisal Rolls			
	Totals of Denton & Dallas		Totals Combined
	Denton	Dallas	
# of Parcels	13,788	32,943	46,731
Personal Property	\$ 203,990,932	\$ 3,395,580,740	\$ 3,599,571,672
Land	\$ 933,299,418	\$ 3,419,438,050	\$ 4,352,737,468
Improvements	\$ 2,602,931,308	\$ 9,326,127,390	\$ 11,929,058,698
Total Market Value *	\$ 3,740,221,658	\$ 16,141,146,180	\$ 19,881,367,838
Less Exemptions			
Homestead	\$ (219,365,041)	\$ (416,842,803)	\$ (636,207,844)
Over 65	\$ (24,111,422)	\$ (46,055,927)	\$ (70,167,349)
Homestead Cap Adj	\$ (30,433,834)	\$ (15,561,906)	\$ (45,995,740)
Absolute	\$ (164,355,352)	\$ (1,093,044,592)	\$ (1,257,399,944)
Ag Deferral	\$ -	\$ (54,843,558)	\$ (54,843,558)
Disabled Veteran	\$ (1,052,000)	\$ (2,030,180)	\$ (3,082,180)
Total Disabled Veteran	\$ (4,091,916)	\$ (7,053,753)	\$ (11,145,669)
Disabled Person	\$ (900,000)	\$ (3,015,050)	\$ (3,915,050)
PP Nominal Value	\$ (6,418)	\$ (92,930)	\$ (99,348)
Mineral Rights	\$ -	\$ (1,000)	\$ (1,000)
Personal Property Vehicle	\$ (18,000)	\$ -	\$ (18,000)
Freeport	\$ (23,693,133)	\$ (744,921,563)	\$ (768,614,696)
Pollution Control	\$ -	\$ (523,360)	\$ (523,360)
Est. Net Taxable Under Protest	\$ 43,582,420	\$ 10,993,012	\$ 54,575,432
Total Taxable Value	\$ 3,315,776,962	\$ 13,768,152,570	\$ 17,083,929,532
*New Construction Included in Market Value	\$ 1,697,356	\$ 245,742,665	

Miscellaneous Financial Information continued

Funding Elements		From
		Date Entry
Students		
1.	Refined Average Daily Attendance (ADA)	24,497,563
2.	Regular Program ADA (Line 1 - Line 3 - Line 4) (Link to Detail Report)	22,724,300
3.	Special Education FTEs (Link to Detail Report)	772,650
4.	Career & Technology FTEs	1,000,613
5.	Advanced Career & Technology FTEs	93,042
6.	High School ADA	6,770,000
7.	Weighted ADA (WADA) (Link to Detail Report)	32,623,817
8.	Prior Year Refined ADA	24,503,400
9.	Texas School for the Blind and Visually Impaired ADA	3,000
10.	Texas School for the Deaf ADA	2,000
Staff		
11.	Full-time Staff (not MSS)	1,179
12.	Part-time Staff (not MSS)	5
Property Values		
13.	2015 (current tax year) Locally Certified Property Value	Not Needed
14.	2014 (prior tax year) State Certified Property Value ("T2" value)	14,329,344,361
Tax Rates and Collections		
15.	2005 Adopted M&O Tax Rate	1.5000
16.	2015 (current tax year) Compressed M&O Tax Rate	1.0000
17.	Average Tax Collection Rate	Not Needed
18.	2015-16 (current tax year) M&O Tax Rate	1.0400
19.	2015-16 (current year) M&O Tax Collections (Link to Detail Report)	\$154,936,790
20.	2015-16 (current year) I&S Tax Collections	\$39,577,305
21.	2015-16 Total Tax Collections	\$194,514,095
22.	2015-16 (current year) Total Tax Levy	\$212,395,783
Funding Components		
23.	Adjusted Allotment (Link to Detail Report)	\$5,651
24.	Revenue at Compressed Rate (RACR) per WADA	\$5,610
25.	Cost of Education Index (CEI)	1,140
26.	Adjusted CEI	1,140
27.	Per Capita Rate	\$176,135
Tier I Allotments		
Program Intent Codes - Allotments		
28.	11-Regular Program Allotment	\$128,415,019
29.	23-Special Education Adjusted Allotment (Spend 52%)	\$15,193,465
30.	22-Career & Technology Allotment (Spend 58%)	\$7,638,178
31.	21-Gifted & Talented Adjusted Allotment (Spend 55%)	\$824,699
32.	24-Comp Ed Allotment (Spend 52%) (no Detail Report included)	\$19,857,627
33.	25-Bilingual Education Allotment (Spend 52%)	\$3,545,032
34.	11-Public Education Grant	\$0
35.	99-New Instructional Facilities Allotment (NFA)	\$0
36.	99-Transportation Allotment (no Detail Report included)	\$0
37.	31-High School Allotment	\$1,861,750
38.	Total Cost of Tier I (Link to Tier I Detail Report)	\$177,335,770
39.	Less: Local Fund Assignment	\$143,293,444
40.	State Share of Tier I	\$34,042,326
41.	Per Capita Distribution from the Available School Fund (ASF)	\$4,315,906
Foundation School Program (FSP) State Funding		
42.	Greater of State Share of Tier I or (ASF+NFA+HS)	\$34,042,326
43.	Tier II State Aid (Link to Tier II Detail Report)	\$4,119,909
44.	Other Programs (Link to Detail Report)	\$7,185,675
45.	Less: Total Available School Fund (\$176,135 * Prior Year ADA)	(\$4,315,906)
46.	Total FSP Operating Fund	\$41,032,004
State Aid by Funding Source		
Fund Code/Object Code - Funding Source		
47.	199/5812 - Foundation School Fund	\$41,032,004
48.	199/5811 - Available School Fund	\$4,315,906
49.	599/5829 - Existing Debt Allotment (EDA) (Link to Detail Report)	\$0
50.	599/5829 - Instructional Facilities Allotment (IFA) (Bond) (Link to Detail Report)	\$0
51.	599/5829 - Instructional Facilities Allotment (Lease Purchase) (See Link Above)	\$0
52.	TOTAL 2015-16 FSP/ASF STATE AID	\$45,347,910
53.	FSP Allocations and Adjustments Report (Link to Detail Report)	

ADDITIONAL INFO: (Not on TEA's Summary of Finances)

SUMMARY OF TOTAL STATE/LOCAL M&O REVENUE:		
54.	M&O Rev From State (not including Fund 599)	\$45,347,910
55.	M&O Rev From Local Taxes (net of recapture and up to compressed rate)	\$148,977,683
56.	M&O Rev From Local Taxes (up to \$.06 above compressed rate, no recapture)	\$5,959,107
57.	M&O Rev From Local Taxes (net of any recapture)	\$0
58.	Additional M&O Rev Resulting From ASATR Credit Against Recapture	\$0
59.	2015-16 TOTAL STATE/LOCAL M&O REVENUE	\$200,284,700
60.	Less: Credit Balance Due State (See Foundation School Fund balance above)	\$0
61.	2015-16 NET TOTAL STATE/LOCAL M&O REVENUE	\$200,284,700

Miscellaneous Financial Information continued

Calculation of ASATR		ASATR
Based on 2009-10 State and Local Funding up to the Compressed Rate		
1.	2009-10 Adjusted HB 1 Revenue per WADA	\$5,118,917
2.	2015-16 WADA	32,623,817
3.	2015-16 Base Target Revenue (Line 1 * Line 2)	\$166,998,602
4.	2015-16 Minimum Increase (Line 2 * \$120 * 0.9263)	\$3,626,333
5.	Tuition Adjustment (Current Year vs. 2009-10)	\$0
6.	2015-16 Minimum Revenue	\$170,624,935
7.	NIFA Adjustment (Current Year vs. 2009-10)	(\$11,467)
8.	Transportation Adjustment (Current Year vs. 2009-10)	\$0
9.	2008-09 Educator Salary Increase (\$23.63 * 2008-09 WADA * 0.9263)	\$695,452
10.	2015-16 Adjusted Minimum Revenue	\$171,308,920
11.	2015-16 Tier I State Aid	\$34,042,326
12.	2015-16 M&O Collections @ Compressed Tax Rate	\$148,977,683
13.	2015-16 Recapture @ Compressed Tax Rate (Link to Detail Report)	\$0
14.	2015-16 State and Local Revenue (Line 11 + Line 12 + Line 13)	\$183,020,009
15.	Additional State Aid for Tax Reduction (If Line 14 < Line 10, Then Line 10 - Line 14) (Else, 0)	\$0
16.	2015-16 Revenue @ Compressed Tax Rate (RACR)	\$183,020,009
17.	2015-16 Revenue per WADA @ Compressed Tax Rate (RACR / WADA)	\$5,610

Other Program Detail		Based on Data Entry
1.	State Aid Reduction for WADA Sold	\$0
2.	Additional Aid for ESCs and educational districts (Ins. Code 1579.251(b))	\$0
3.	Additional State Aid for Tax Reduction (Link to Detail Report)	\$0
4.	Supplemental TIF Payment	\$6,638,265
5.	Tax Credit for Tax Code, Chapter 313 Value Limitations	\$0
6.	Other Adjustments for M&O Tax Collections	\$0
7.	Chapter 42 Funding Credit Against Recapture	\$0
8.	Staff Allotment	\$590,750
9.	Windham Schools	\$0
10.	Tuition Allotment (42.106)	\$0
11.	Texas School for the Blind and Visually Impaired	(\$26,004)
12.	Texas School for the Deaf	(\$17,336)
13.	Adjustment for HB 1 Tax Compression for TSB	\$0
14.	Adjustment for HB 1 Tax Compression for TSD	\$0
15.	Penalty for Setting Rate Below Compressed Rate	\$0
16.	Total Other Programs (See Note Below)	\$7,185,675

Miscellaneous Financial Information continued

Funding Elements:

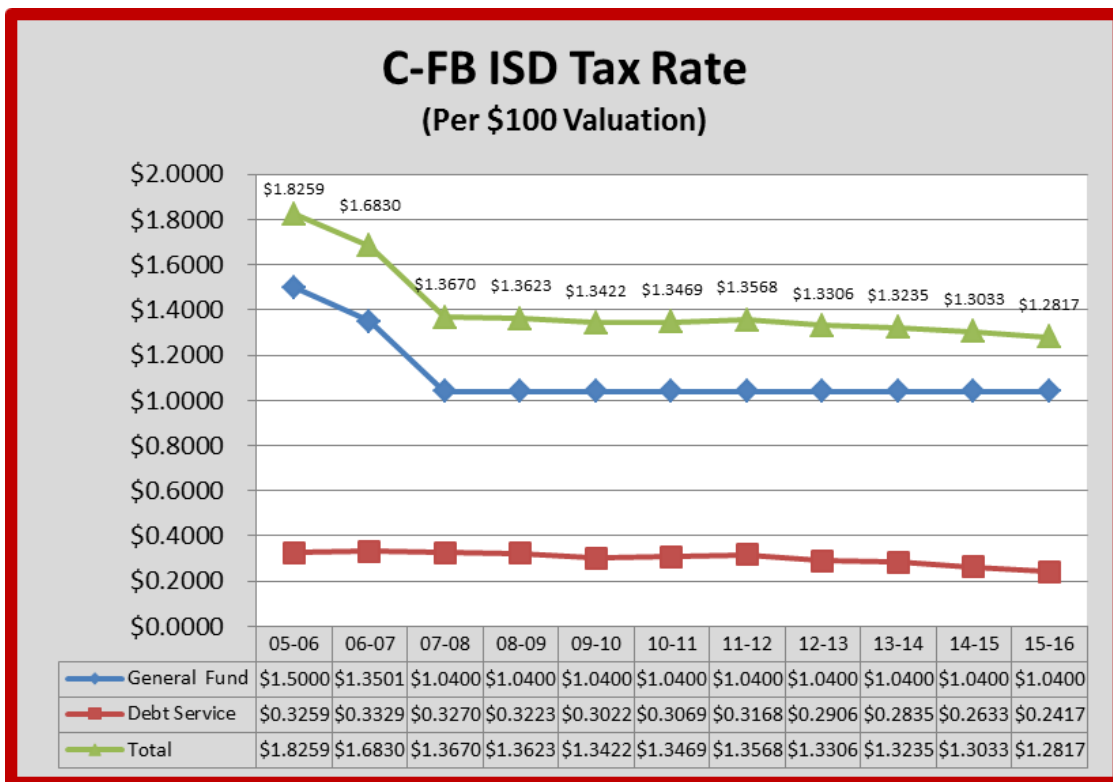
2015-16	84th Leg
Basic Allotment	5,140
Level 1 Guaranteed Yield	
Level 2 Guaranteed Yield	74.28
Level 3 Guaranteed Yield	31.95
Level 1 Equalized Wealth Level	514,000
Level 2 Equalized Wealth Level	319,500
Per Capita Rate	176.135
2016-17	84th Leg
Basic Allotment	5,140
Level 1 Guaranteed Yield	
Level 2 Guaranteed Yield	77.53
Level 3 Guaranteed Yield	31.95
Level 1 Equalized Wealth Level	514,000
Level 2 Equalized Wealth Level	319,500
Per Capita Rate	176.135
2017-18	84th Leg
Basic Allotment	5,140
Level 1 Guaranteed Yield	
Level 2 Guaranteed Yield	77.53
Level 3 Guaranteed Yield	31.95
Level 1 Equalized Wealth Level	514,000
Level 2 Equalized Wealth Level	319,500
Per Capita Rate	280.000
2018-19	84th Leg
Basic Allotment	5,140
Level 1 Guaranteed Yield	
Level 2 Guaranteed Yield	77.53
Level 3 Guaranteed Yield	31.95
Level 1 Equalized Wealth Level	514,000
Level 2 Equalized Wealth Level	319,500
Per Capita Rate	280.000
2019-20	84th Leg
Basic Allotment	5,140
Level 1 Guaranteed Yield	
Level 2 Guaranteed Yield	77.53
Level 3 Guaranteed Yield	31.95
Level 1 Equalized Wealth Level	514,000
Level 2 Equalized Wealth Level	319,500
Per Capita Rate	280.000

Miscellaneous Financial Information continued

Tax Rate Impact

The District's tax rate consists of two separate components, a General Fund (sometimes called Maintenance & Operations) rate and a Debt Service rate. Taxes are calculated by dividing the assessed property value (less exemptions, if applicable) by 100 and multiplying the result by the tax rate. The Dallas Central Appraisal District and Denton County Appraisal District determine property values for Carrollton-Farmers Branch Independent School District.

The graph below depicts the tax rate trend.



Miscellaneous Financial Information continued

Carrollton-Farmers Branch ISD Impact of Budget on Selected Taxpayers Based on Assessed/Market Value of a Home

Assessed Values Combined Tax Rate	Less \$25,000 Homestead Exemption	Taxable Value (Assessed - Homestead Exemption)	* 2012-13 \$1.3306	* 2013-14 \$1.3235	* 2014-15 \$1.3033	** 2015-16 \$1.2817	Increase (Decrease) (\$0.0216)	Monthly Impact
\$50,000	(\$25,000)	\$25,000	\$465.71	\$463.23	\$456.16	\$320.43	(\$135.73)	(\$11.31)
\$75,000	(\$25,000)	\$50,000	\$798.36	\$794.10	\$781.98	\$640.85	(\$141.13)	(\$11.76)
\$100,000	(\$25,000)	\$75,000	\$1,131.01	\$1,124.98	\$1,107.81	\$961.28	(\$146.53)	(\$12.21)
\$125,000	(\$25,000)	\$100,000	\$1,463.66	\$1,455.85	\$1,433.63	\$1,281.70	(\$151.93)	(\$12.66)
\$150,000	(\$25,000)	\$125,000	\$1,796.31	\$1,786.73	\$1,759.46	\$1,602.13	(\$157.33)	(\$13.11)
\$175,000	(\$25,000)	\$150,000	\$2,128.96	\$2,117.60	\$2,085.28	\$1,922.55	(\$162.73)	(\$13.56)
\$200,000	(\$25,000)	\$175,000	\$2,461.61	\$2,448.48	\$2,411.11	\$2,242.98	(\$168.13)	(\$14.01)
\$250,000	(\$25,000)	\$225,000	\$3,126.91	\$3,110.23	\$3,062.76	\$2,883.83	(\$178.93)	(\$14.91)

* Calculated using \$15,000 homestead exemption

** Calculated using \$25,000 exemption; subject to voter approval November 2015

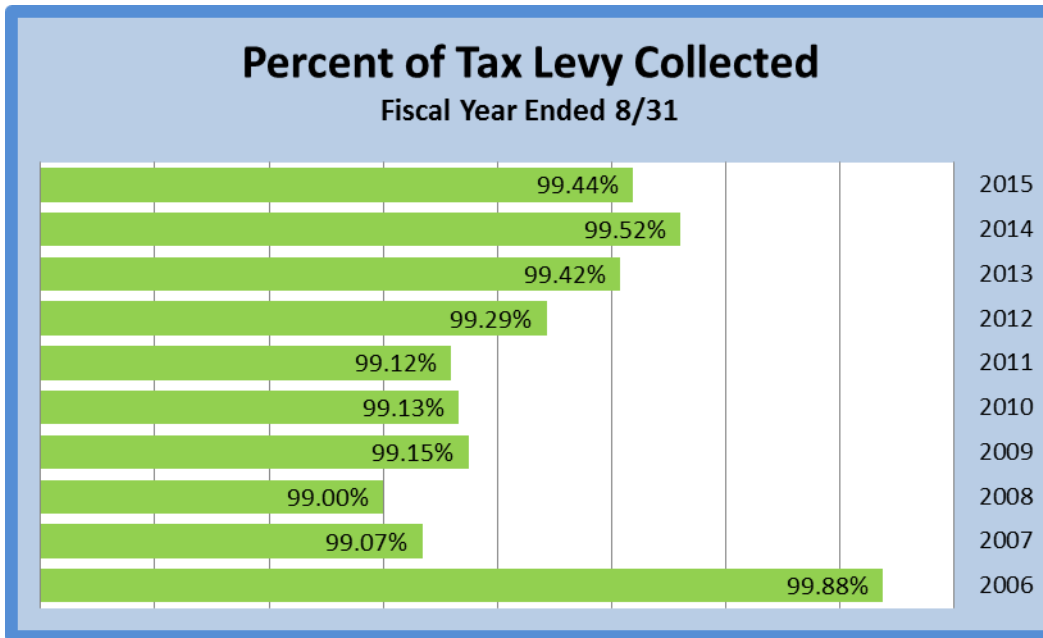
Carrollton-Farmers Branch ISD Comparison of Tax Rates (Per \$100 Assessed Valuation)

Year Ending 8/31	General Fund	Debt Service	Total	Increase (Decrease)	%
2007	\$1.3501	\$0.3329	\$1.6830	(\$0.1429)	-7.83%
2008	\$1.0400	\$0.3270	\$1.3670	(\$0.3160)	-18.78%
2009	\$1.0400	\$0.3223	\$1.3623	(\$0.0047)	-0.34%
2010	\$1.0400	\$0.3022	\$1.3422	(\$0.0201)	-1.48%
2011	\$1.0400	\$0.3069	\$1.3469	\$0.0047	0.35%
2012	\$1.0400	\$0.3168	\$1.3568	\$0.0099	0.74%
2013	\$1.0400	\$0.2906	\$1.3306	(\$0.0262)	-1.93%
2014	\$1.0400	\$0.2835	\$1.3235	(\$0.0071)	-0.53%
2015	\$1.0400	\$0.2633	\$1.3033	(\$0.0202)	-1.53%
2016	\$1.0400	\$0.2417	\$1.2817	(\$0.0216)	-1.66%

Miscellaneous Financial Information continued

Carrollton-Farmers Branch ISD Comparison of Tax Collections to Levy

Fiscal Year Ended 8/31	Total Tax Levy	Current Tax Collections	Percent Of Levy Collected	Delinquent Taxes Collected		Total Taxes Collected Plus Interest & Penalty	Collected as Percent of Current Tax Levy	Outstanding Delinquent Taxes	Delinquent Taxes as Percent of Tax Levy
				Delinquent Taxes	Interest & Penalty				
2006	\$226,478,279	\$226,195,686	99.88%	\$195,838	\$1,492,295	\$227,883,819	99.36%	\$5,845,187	2.55%
2007	\$223,255,525	\$221,175,531	99.07%	\$852,020	\$1,695,042	\$223,722,593	100.21%	\$5,820,029	2.61%
2008	\$195,655,990	\$193,698,097	99.00%	\$599,179	\$1,382,558	\$195,679,834	100.01%	\$4,634,946	2.37%
2009	\$202,093,926	\$200,374,994	99.15%	(\$657,402)	\$1,236,064	\$200,953,656	99.44%	\$4,797,973	2.37%
2010	\$195,089,303	\$193,396,978	99.13%	\$820,636	\$1,254,948	\$195,472,563	100.20%	\$3,803,121	1.95%
2011	\$186,476,139	\$184,834,361	99.12%	\$247,219	\$1,063,818	\$186,145,398	99.82%	\$4,134,227	2.22%
2012	\$185,082,381	\$183,761,421	99.29%	\$680,197	\$770,423	\$185,212,041	100.07%	\$4,211,373	2.28%
2013	\$185,400,956	\$184,316,782	99.42%	\$664,962	\$899,000	\$185,880,744	100.26%	\$3,425,691	1.85%
2014	\$193,864,815	\$192,936,358	99.52%	(\$34,159)	\$704,348	\$193,606,547	99.87%	\$2,916,550	1.50%
2015	\$204,847,553	\$203,696,301	99.44%	(\$157,882)	\$733,958	\$204,272,377	99.72%	\$3,413,465	1.67%



Miscellaneous Financial Information continued

CARROLLTON FARMERS BRANCH ISD						
CALCULATIONS OF AD VALOREM TAX REVENUES						
2015 - 2016						
ESTIMATED TAX						
						Per \$100
						Valuation
<u>Maintenance and Operations</u>						
Assessed Valuation of	*	16,571,411,646	@	\$1.04000	\$	172,342,681
Less Delinquency				1.50%		-2,585,140
Net Current Tax Collections						169,757,541
Plus Estimated Delinquent Collections						187,500
Total Tax Revenue for Maintenance and Operations					\$	169,945,041 81.11%
<u>Debt Service</u>						
Assessed Valuation of		16,571,411,646	@	\$0.2417		40,053,102
Less Delinquency				1.50%		-600,797
Net Current Tax Collections						39,452,305
Plus Estimated Delinquent Collections						125,000
Total Tax Revenue for Debt Service					\$	39,577,305 18.89%
<u>Total</u>						
Assessed Valuation of		16,571,411,646	@	\$1.2817		212,395,783
Less Delinquency				1.50%		-3,185,937
Net Current Tax Collections						209,209,846
Plus Estimated Delinquent Collections						312,500
Total Tax Revenue					\$	209,522,346 100.00%
* Certified Value adjusted 3% for estimated shrinkage value						

Miscellaneous Financial Information continued

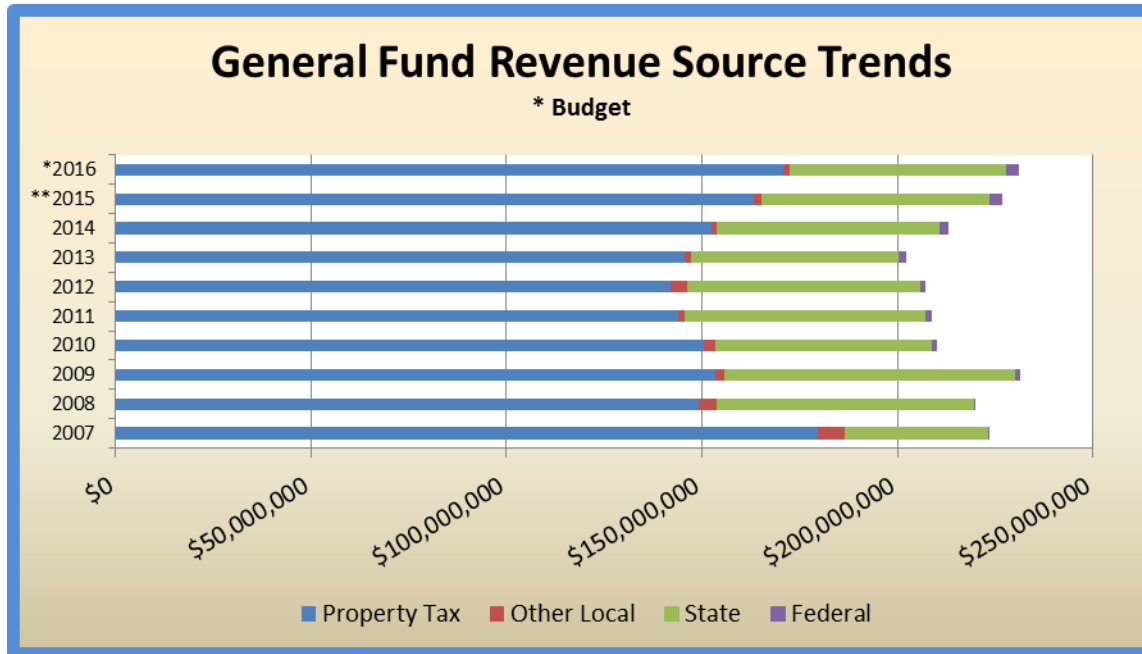
General Fund

Revenue Source Trends - Last Ten Years

Year	Property Tax	Other Local	State	Federal	Total
2007	\$179,732,968	\$6,896,633	\$36,716,032	\$335,672	\$223,681,305
2008	\$149,105,035	\$4,721,748	\$65,624,756	\$193,196	\$219,644,735
2009	\$153,622,695	\$2,163,529	\$74,391,110	\$1,279,421	\$231,456,756
2010	\$150,416,541	\$2,974,453	\$55,510,142	\$1,288,605	\$210,189,741
2011	\$144,004,815	\$1,565,389	\$61,573,975	\$1,593,507	\$208,737,686
2012	\$142,157,713	\$4,126,129	\$59,523,731	\$1,291,612	\$207,099,185
2013	\$145,569,900	\$1,690,440	\$52,930,878	\$1,984,463	\$202,175,681
2014	\$152,362,340	\$1,400,640	\$56,994,206	\$2,354,735	\$213,111,921
2015	\$163,296,377	\$1,837,801	\$58,554,935	\$3,090,236	\$226,779,349
*2016	\$170,795,041	\$1,535,938	\$55,556,143	\$3,150,000	\$231,037,122

Source: District's audited financial statements

* Budget



Note: For fiscal years 2009-2011, the State used Federal Stimulus dollars to supplant State funding. The State mandated a tax rate reduction in 2007 and 2008 that was offset by additional State funds.

Miscellaneous Financial Information continued

Full-Time Staff Counts - All Funds					
	Actual 2010-11	Actual 2011-12	Actual 2012-13	Actual 2013-14	Actual 2014-15
Total Personnel	3,132.60	3,064.10	3,026.03	3,032.58	3,071.70
Teachers	1,702.20	1,634.90	1,628.27	1,638.68	1,660.10
Pre-Kindergarten	42.35	34.87	35.25	35.66	34.37
Kindergarten	134.86	128.86	128.04	131.15	127.12
Elementary (Grades 1-6)	721.78	720.02	721.89	21.51	21.61
Grade 1 *				135.66	127.30
Grade 2 *				119.73	127.20
Grade 3 *				115.64	121.76
Grade 4 *				124.97	122.63
Grade 5 *				108.28	104.76
Grade 6 *				106.23	103.69
Grade 7 *				91.83	97.68
Grade 8 *				83.33	89.68
Middle School (Grades 6-8)			30.98	23.20	31.06
Secondary (Grades 7-12)	677.34	665.23	631.42	30.11	
Secondary (Grades 9-12) *				441.14	497.06
All Grade Levels	125.87	85.92	80.69	70.24	54.18
Support Staff	354.92	347.67	351.46	356.61	372.00
Athletic Trainer	6.44	5.73	5.54	5.39	5.14
Audiologist	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Counselors	58.90	57.00	55.67	55.41	56.99
Department Head	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
Ed Diagnosticians	31.94	31.94	31.94	31.94	32.94
Librarians	39.96	38.79	40.00	38.91	40.00
Nurses/Physicians	35.45	36.00	34.00	33.45	33.00
Occupational Therapist	6.99	7.00	7.00	7.00	8.00
Orientation/Mobility Specialist	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Other Campus Professional	59.58	58.96	59.56	61.68	69.65
Other Non-Campus Prof Personnel	67.68	66.17	71.67	76.80	79.87
Physical Therapist	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
Psychologist/Assoc Psychologists	6.08	5.08	5.08	5.08	6.08
Social Worker	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	
Speech Thrpst/Speech Lang Pathologist	33.90	33.00	33.00	32.95	33.33
Teacher Facilitator					
Administrators	131.09	132.43	128.34	130.71	130.20
Admin/Instructional Officers	33.57	35.42	32.88	17.63	18.00
Principals	39.91	38.45	36.48	37.00	37.00
Assistant Principals	46.11	47.00	47.00	46.55	49.00
Superintendents	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Assistant Superintendents	2.00	2.00	4.00	4.30	4.00
Athletic Director	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Business Manager	1.00	0.58	1.00	1.00	1.00
Dir-Personnel/Human Resources	2.00	2.00	0.00	1.00	1.00
Registrar	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
Tax Assessor/Collector	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Teacher Supervisor	0.50	0.98	0.98	17.23	14.20
Total Professional	2,188.21	2,115.00	2,108.07	2,126.00	2,162.30
Educational Aides	219.51	192.70	185.76	188.29	186.00
Auxiliary Staff	724.88	756.40	732.20	718.29	723.40
<i>Percentage increase (decrease) from Prior Year</i>	-2.14%	-2.19%	-1.24%	0.22%	1.29%
Source: Texas Education Agency's Standard Reports					
*Change in Classification by the Texas Education Agency					

Miscellaneous Financial Information continued

Staff Salaries					
2010-11 through 2014-15					
	Actual 2010-11	Actual 2011-12	Actual 2012-13	Actual 2013-14	Actual 2014-15
Total Personnel	\$146,453,312	\$141,665,998	\$139,515,803	\$142,085,482	\$146,767,147
Teachers	\$88,620,699	\$84,769,590	\$84,447,225	\$85,877,095	\$88,696,324
Pre-Kindergarten	\$2,193,488	\$1,807,607	\$1,811,261	\$1,865,086	\$1,851,400
Kindergarten	\$6,916,937	\$6,572,356	\$6,551,370	\$6,755,828	\$6,723,812
Elementary (Grades 1-6)	\$37,240,243	\$37,007,956	\$37,008,223	\$1,160,686	\$1,200,676
Grade 1 *				\$6,906,740	\$6,590,008
Grade 2 *				\$6,179,361	\$6,652,979
Grade 3 *				\$5,966,492	\$6,410,447
Grade 4 *				\$6,375,909	\$6,397,053
Grade 5 *				\$5,642,323	\$5,526,039
Grade 6 *				\$5,576,619	\$5,591,322
Grade 7 *				\$4,798,600	\$5,174,327
Grade 8 *				\$4,393,069	\$4,808,339
Middle School (Grades 6-8)	*	*	\$1,589,552	\$1,202,628	\$1,674,161
Secondary (Grades 7-12)	\$35,849,776	\$34,936,592	\$33,282,832	\$1,587,297	
Secondary (Grades 9-12) *				\$23,710,902	\$27,259,338
All Grade Levels	\$6,420,255	\$4,445,079	\$4,203,987	\$3,755,555	\$2,836,423
Support Staff	\$21,914,383	\$21,371,830	\$21,589,299	\$21,940,685	\$23,236,544
Athletic Trainer	\$363,215	\$324,113	\$315,546	\$309,077	\$303,184
Corrective Therapist/Audiologist	\$67,166	\$67,166	\$68,137	\$69,779	\$71,798
Counselors	\$3,688,480	\$3,550,425	\$3,385,769	\$3,375,085	\$3,538,896
Department Head	\$243,716	\$243,716	\$247,372	\$253,554	\$261,161
Ed Diagnosticians	\$1,964,440	\$1,965,470	\$1,980,294	\$2,024,404	\$2,113,791
Librarians	\$2,269,520	\$2,212,167	\$2,280,282	\$2,200,164	\$2,292,836
Nurses/Physicians	\$1,792,616	\$1,814,907	\$1,736,586	\$1,750,033	\$1,745,576
Occupational Therapist	\$430,303	\$432,371	\$448,365	\$459,575	\$513,065
Orientation/Mobility Specialist	\$52,324	\$52,326	\$53,108	\$49,504	\$50,942
Other Campus Professional	\$3,407,970	\$3,355,278	\$3,410,670	\$3,620,625	\$4,189,554
Other Non-Campus Prof Personnel	\$5,188,288	\$5,024,855	\$5,319,624	\$5,511,246	\$5,761,042
Physical Therapist	\$116,443	\$116,426	\$118,190	\$121,145	\$124,779
Psychologist/Assoc Psychologists	\$368,457	\$298,462	\$292,821	\$295,925	\$355,318
Social Worker	\$60,299	\$60,299	\$61,204	\$62,735	
Speech Thrpst/Speech Lang Pathologist	\$1,901,146	\$1,853,849	\$1,871,331	\$1,837,834	\$1,914,602
Teacher Facilitator					
Administrators	\$10,809,467	\$11,010,663	\$10,428,065	\$10,927,648	\$11,135,073
Admin/Instructional Officers	\$2,512,148	\$2,643,166	\$2,212,010	\$1,474,806	\$1,516,598
Principals	\$3,725,105	\$3,656,160	\$3,410,243	\$3,526,824	\$3,635,182
Assistant Principals	\$3,277,275	\$3,385,420	\$3,386,252	\$3,339,676	\$3,566,815
Superintendents	\$233,095	\$233,095	\$236,555	\$242,406	\$249,605
Assistant Superintendents	\$340,117	\$340,117	\$619,230	\$659,947	\$635,243
Athletic Director	\$96,502	\$96,502	\$97,950	\$100,400	\$103,413
Business Manager	\$112,469	\$112,469	\$121,799	\$124,844	\$128,588
Dir-Personnel/Human Resources	\$204,770	\$204,770	*	\$110,071	\$113,374
Registrar	\$197,635	\$197,635	\$200,578	\$200,401	\$206,368
Tax Assessor/Collector	\$72,198	\$72,198	\$73,280	\$75,113	\$77,367
Teacher Supervisor	\$38,153	\$69,131	\$70,168	\$1,073,160	\$902,520
Total Professional	\$121,344,549	\$117,152,083	\$116,464,589	\$118,745,428	\$123,067,941
Educational Aides	\$4,576,679	\$4,034,698	\$3,938,408	\$4,042,914	\$4,101,015
Auxiliary Staff	\$20,532,084	\$20,479,217	\$19,112,806	\$19,297,140	\$19,598,191
<i>Percentage increase (decrease) from Prior Year</i>	<i>-0.54%</i>	<i>-3.27%</i>	<i>-1.52%</i>	<i>1.84%</i>	<i>3.29%</i>

Source: Texas Education Agency's Standard Reports

* Change in Classification by the Texas Education Agency

Miscellaneous Financial Information continued

The table below depicts the District's General Fund past actual expenditures and 2014-2015 budget estimates for payroll by major object.

General Fund Payroll by Major Object 2009-10 through 2015-16								
	Actual 2009-10	Actual 2010-11	Actual 2011-12	Actual 2012-13	Actual 2013-14	Actual 2014-15	Budget 2015-16	Increase (Decrease)
6112 Substitute Pay for Professional Personnel	\$2,114,643	\$2,105,452	\$2,132,814	\$2,072,913	\$2,160,925	\$1,984,963	\$2,416,129	\$431,166
6117 Other Salaries for Teachers & Other Professionals	\$2,290,353	\$2,456,041	\$2,203,569	\$2,074,728	\$2,079,382	\$2,082,606	\$2,247,218	\$164,612
6118 Professional Personnel - Stipends	\$3,746,664	\$3,468,813	\$3,350,895	\$3,387,094	\$3,275,368	\$3,247,259	\$3,418,169	\$170,910
6119 Salaries for Teachers and Other Professionals	\$114,894,838	\$114,496,359	\$104,545,783	\$109,391,531	\$112,080,760	\$116,614,612	\$120,783,794	\$4,169,182
Sub-Total Professional Pay	\$123,046,497	\$122,526,665	\$112,233,061	\$116,926,266	\$119,596,435	\$123,929,440	\$128,865,310	\$4,935,870
6121 Extra Duty Pay - Overtime	\$697,014	\$889,929	\$368,436	\$258,238	\$567,029	\$342,460	\$1,131,299	\$788,839
6122 Salaries or Wages for Substitute Support Personnel	\$338,284	\$193,965	\$220,662	\$166,919	\$229,477	\$207,334	\$230,000	\$22,666
6125 Part-time, Temporary, Substitutes for Clerical	\$509,130	\$479,597	\$501,542	\$560,380	\$527,695	\$511,629	\$591,204	\$79,575
6129 Salaries for Support Personnel	\$19,297,850	\$20,348,962	\$19,732,096	\$19,766,852	\$19,894,772	\$20,231,839	\$20,947,585	\$715,746
Sub-Total Support Pay	\$20,842,278	\$21,912,453	\$20,822,736	\$20,752,389	\$21,218,973	\$21,293,262	\$22,900,088	\$1,606,826
6131 Contract buyouts	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
6135 Longevity Pay for Professionals	\$326,500	\$334,742	\$317,250	\$355,000	\$358,500	\$382,500	\$387,000	\$4,500
6136 Longevity Pay for Support Staff	\$120,000	\$139,000	\$134,500	\$125,500	\$184,000	\$188,000	\$204,500	\$16,500
6137 Supplemental Performance Pay	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,188,000	\$590,250	\$585,320	-\$4,930
6134 & 6139 Employee Allowances	\$278,705	\$259,683	\$182,751	\$193,453	\$202,290	\$226,277	\$220,248	-\$6,029
Sub-Total	\$725,205	\$733,425	\$634,501	\$673,953	\$1,932,790	\$1,387,027	\$1,397,068	\$10,041
6141 Social Security & Medicare	\$1,808,767	\$1,917,089	\$1,802,892	\$1,860,825	\$1,915,495	\$1,962,755	\$2,096,910	\$134,155
6142 Group Health & Life Insurance	\$6,779,497	\$7,061,017	\$6,584,608	\$6,495,008	\$6,522,166	\$6,586,022	\$6,680,783	\$94,761
6143 Workers' Compensation	\$1,031,690	\$1,095,102	\$1,028,880	\$520,390	\$533,700	\$899,461	\$873,610	-\$25,851
6144 Teacher Retirement On-Behalf Payments	\$9,646,767	\$9,873,417	\$8,938,117	\$8,662,891	\$9,800,913	\$10,079,032	\$10,208,243	\$129,211
6145 Unemployment Compensation	\$93,411	\$139,895	\$264,912	\$201,548	\$151,151	\$90,582	\$150,000	\$59,418
6146 Teacher Retirement - TRS Care	\$2,658,530	\$2,258,303	\$1,848,109	\$1,982,217	\$2,217,193	\$2,352,534	\$2,420,979	\$68,445
6148 Employee Allowances	\$168,275	\$196,114	\$225,923	\$255,221	\$194,324	\$124,329	\$250,000	\$125,671
6149	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,782,352	\$1,804,403	\$22,051
Sub-Total Benefits	\$22,186,938	\$22,540,937	\$20,693,441	\$19,978,100	\$21,334,942	\$23,877,067	\$24,484,928	\$607,861
Grand Totals	\$166,800,919	\$167,713,480	\$154,383,739	\$158,330,708	\$164,083,140	\$170,486,796	\$177,647,394	\$7,160,598

NOTE: In 2011-12 the district received \$4,075,812 one-time federal funds that were used for payroll costs that are not reflected in the above schedule. In 2010-11 the district received \$312,092 in Edu-Job funds that were used for payroll costs that are not reflected above.



Miscellaneous Financial Information continued

Carrollton-Farmers Branch ISD Debt Service Fund Bond Schedule

Description	Interest Rate Payable	Amounts Original Issue	Amounts Outstanding September 1, 2015	Issued Current Year/Budgeted	Retired Current Year
Series 2006 Building	4.5% to 5%	\$41,220,000	1,155,000		1,155,000
Series 2007 Building/Refunding	4.0% to 5.0%	\$105,775,000	78,680,000	-	9,950,000
Series 2008 Building/Refunding	2.05% to 4.280%	\$57,435,000	21,200,000	-	965,000
Series 2010 Building/Refunding	1.38% to 5.0%	\$63,565,000	24,975,000	-	7,270,000
Series 2012 Building/Refunding	2.0% to 5.0%	\$54,965,000	50,360,000	-	2,350,000
Series 2013A Building	2.0% to 5.0%	\$41,250,000	38,905,000	-	1,430,000
Series 2013B Refunding	2.0% to 5.0%	\$28,700,000	28,700,000	-	2,410,000
Series 2014 Refunding	0.57% to 0.93%	\$11,070,000	7,190,000	-	3,565,000
Series 2015 Refunding	2.0% to 5.0%	23,655,000	23,655,000	-	-
Total Bonded Indebtedness		\$427,635,000	\$274,820,000	\$0	\$29,095,000

Miscellaneous Financial Information continued

Amounts Outstanding August 31, 2016	Interest Current Year	Year Ending 8/31/2017		Year Ending 8/31/2018		September 1, 2019 To Maturity Interest
		Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	
-	28,875	-	-	-	-	-
68,730,000	3,380,113	10,450,000	2,921,113	10,975,000	2,439,050	10,993,570
20,235,000	916,732	1,005,000	877,332	1,045,000	836,331	6,889,503
17,705,000	889,559	7,635,000	516,937	3,195,000	266,156	208,725
48,010,000	2,267,500	2,445,000	2,171,600	2,560,000	2,058,700	13,119,500
37,475,000	1,690,079	1,480,000	1,639,026	1,550,000	1,570,675	12,364,437
26,290,000	1,123,800	2,495,000	1,040,175	2,580,000	953,150	3,517,625
3,625,000	45,477	3,625,000	16,856	-	-	-
23,655,000	976,126	1,175,000	946,751	1,235,000	886,501	5,795,613
<u>\$245,725,000</u>	<u>\$11,318,261</u>	<u>\$30,310,000</u>	<u>\$10,129,790</u>	<u>\$23,140,000</u>	<u>\$9,010,563</u>	<u>\$52,888,972</u>



LONG RANGE FINANCIAL FORECASTS

Long Range Financial Forecasts

General and Debt Service Forecasts

The following financial forecasts are used to determine the impact of current financial decisions on subsequent fiscal years. The model used for the General and Debt Service Funds is much more detailed than the one used for the Food Service Special Revenue Fund, since many more factors and assumptions are involved. Review and evaluation of these plans, in conjunction with the budget development process, ensures that the short-term financial decisions are made only after consideration of the long-term consequences.

Projection Model Summary

Throughout this model we projected future revenue and expenditures by reviewing past trends.

The Debt Service schedule included here is based on outstanding debt as of August 31, 2015. When the district has future bond sales, this projection will need to be changed to incorporate the new debt. Therefore, the debt schedule included here is preliminarily presented for discussion and estimation purposes only.

Each component of the projection model will be discussed in the following section.

Projection Model Components

Projected Revenue

The Revenue portion of each fund's projected revenue schedule combines data reflected on the State Revenue and current tax collection worksheets. Also included are estimates for other categories based on historical trends.

Projected Tax Collections

This worksheet estimates the amount of tax revenue to be generated from the current levy by attempting to predict taxable values, collection rates and tax rates. Prediction is made more complicated by the fact that CFB ISD's taxable value has fluctuated over time from a *decrease* of 1.72% in 2011-12 to an *increase* of 7.46% in 2014-15. We used a moderate 5.5% increase each year from 2016-17 through 2018-19 in our projection model.

Long Range Financial Forecasts continued

General and Debt Service Forecasts continued

State Revenue Estimate Worksheet

The calculations on these worksheets are based on the *current funding* formula. Three of the most critical factors in estimating General Fund State Aid are Average Daily Attendance (ADA) projections, Full-Time Equivalents (FTE's) for special program students (such as Special Education, Career and Technology, Compensatory Education, Bilingual, Gifted and Talented), and taxable values.

The most critical factor in calculating Debt Service budgets is our debt service requirements. (Under the current State funding formula, CFB ISD does not qualify for State Debt Service funding such as the Instructional Facility Allotments and Existing Debt Allotments due to our taxable value level).

Significant Revenue Trends:

- If the future follows recent trends, our taxable values will increase. We are projecting a steady increase since the District had a taxable value increase in the 2012-13 through 2015-16 budget year.
- Unless current law changes, we will be held to a General Fund tax rate cap of \$1.17/\$100 assessed value (HB 1 compressed rate of 66.67% times the 2005-06 rate of \$1.50 + \$0.17). Amounts over \$1.04 will require a tax ratification election. The assumption made for 2016-17 through 2018-19 is a tax rate of \$1.04.
- Based on past history, our collection percentages used for 2016-17 through 2018-19 is 99.5%.
- Federal revenue sources are not expected to increase significantly over current levels.
- Unless current law changes, State sources of revenue will not increase over current levels.

Enrollment

Enrollment projections are one of the most significant factors in the budget development and long-range financial planning process. Enrollment projections are designed to predict the student enrollment of the District based on geographic data, student data, migration data, and historical data of student populations. Enrollment projections are generally estimated using local information, such as changing housing - both when razed and when constructed. During 2014, the District obtained a third party demographic study to produce enrollment projections. For 2016-17 through 2018-19 forecasts, the demographic study indicates minimal growth in enrollment. For the projections for State funding purposes, the district assumed no growth from the 2015-16 enrollment.

Long Range Financial Forecasts continued

General and Debt Service Forecasts continued

Projected Expenditures

This worksheet includes data from the projected Debt schedule and estimates other categories based on historical trends. The General Fund projected expenditures are based on the prior year projected expenditures with the following considerations:

2016-17 – No cost of living pay adjustments; \$3,000,000 for technology infrastructure improvements; 10% increase in TIF payment; no chapter 41 payment

2016-17 – Cost of living pay adjustments could be considered in lieu of technology, program/operations reductions or a combination of both. The projection includes \$3,000,000 reserved for technology. Across the board reductions will have to be identified and implemented in order to achieve a balanced budget.

2017-18 – Cost of living pay adjustments could be considered in lieu of technology, program/operations reductions or a combination of both. The projection includes \$5,445,633 reserved for technology. However; if those funds are used for raises in 2016-17, it would impact the 2017-18 forecast. Across the board reductions will have to be identified and implemented in order to achieve a balanced budget.

In order to achieve a balanced budget for the General Fund, across the board reductions will have to be identified and implemented or a tax ratification election will have to be approved by the voters.

Debt Service comes from our existing Contractual Obligation Debt Schedule. The Chapter 41 expenditure amount, if required, comes from estimated student counts and taxable wealth applied to the *current* funding formula.

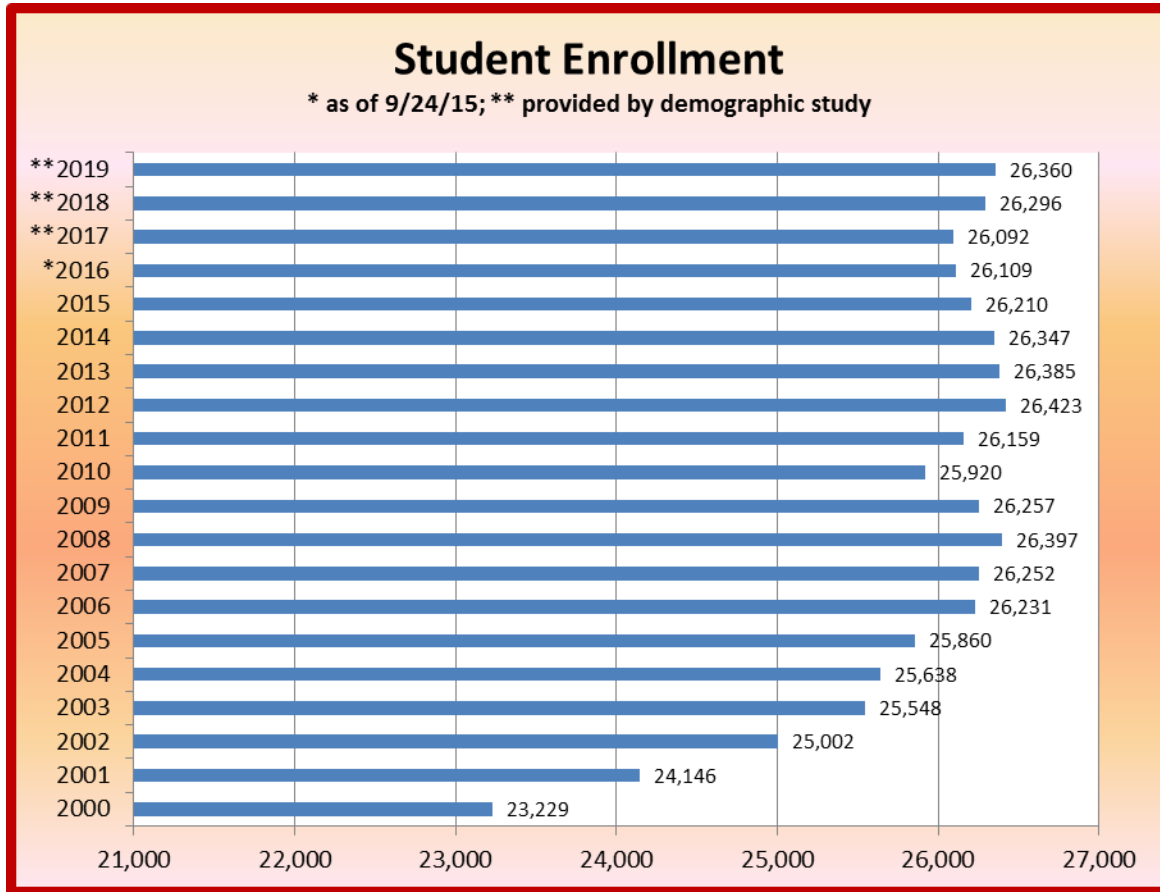
Debt Service

This debt requirement worksheet is based on currently known debt requirements. When the District has future bond sales, this projection will need to be changed to incorporate the new debt.

Food Service Special Revenue Fund

Forecasts for this fund are based on past trends with increases for student growth, if applicable, and inflation. Capital outlay projections are based on estimated opening dates of new facilities and capital outlay replacement requirements at existing facilities.

Long Range Financial Forecasts continued



Student enrollment estimates for 2017-2019 were based upon a third party demographic study performed for the district in 2014.

Long Range Financial Forecasts continued

Projected Tax Collections

General Fund	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Tax Revenue				
Tax Value(less 3% for shrinkage)	\$16,571,411,646	\$17,482,839,287	\$18,444,395,447	\$19,458,837,197
Tax Rate **	\$1.0400	\$1.0400	\$1.0400	\$1.0400
Sub-Total Tax Revenue				
@ 98.5% - 99.5% Rate of Collection	\$169,757,541	\$180,912,421	\$190,862,604	\$201,360,047
Taxes, Prior Year, Penalty & Interest	\$1,037,500	\$1,037,500	\$1,037,500	\$1,037,500
Total General Fund Tax Revenue	\$170,795,041	\$181,949,921	\$191,900,104	\$202,397,547
Debt Service Fund				
Tax Rate	\$0.2417	\$0.2270	\$0.1699	\$0.1615
Debt Service Tax Revenue				
@ 99% - 99.5% Rate of Collection	\$39,452,305	\$39,487,615	\$31,180,343	\$31,268,892
Taxes, Prior Year, Penalty & Interest	\$279,540	\$279,540	\$279,540	\$279,540
Total Debt Service Fund Tax Revenue	\$39,731,845	\$39,767,155	\$31,459,883	\$31,548,432
Total Tax Revenue	\$210,526,886	\$221,717,076	\$223,359,987	\$233,945,979

Tax Increment Finance Zone Estimate

TIF Payment	\$22,975,600	\$26,544,303	\$29,198,733	\$32,118,607
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NOTE: 2016-17 TIF payment is based upon April 2017 payment estimate.

Long Range Financial Forecasts continued

General Fund

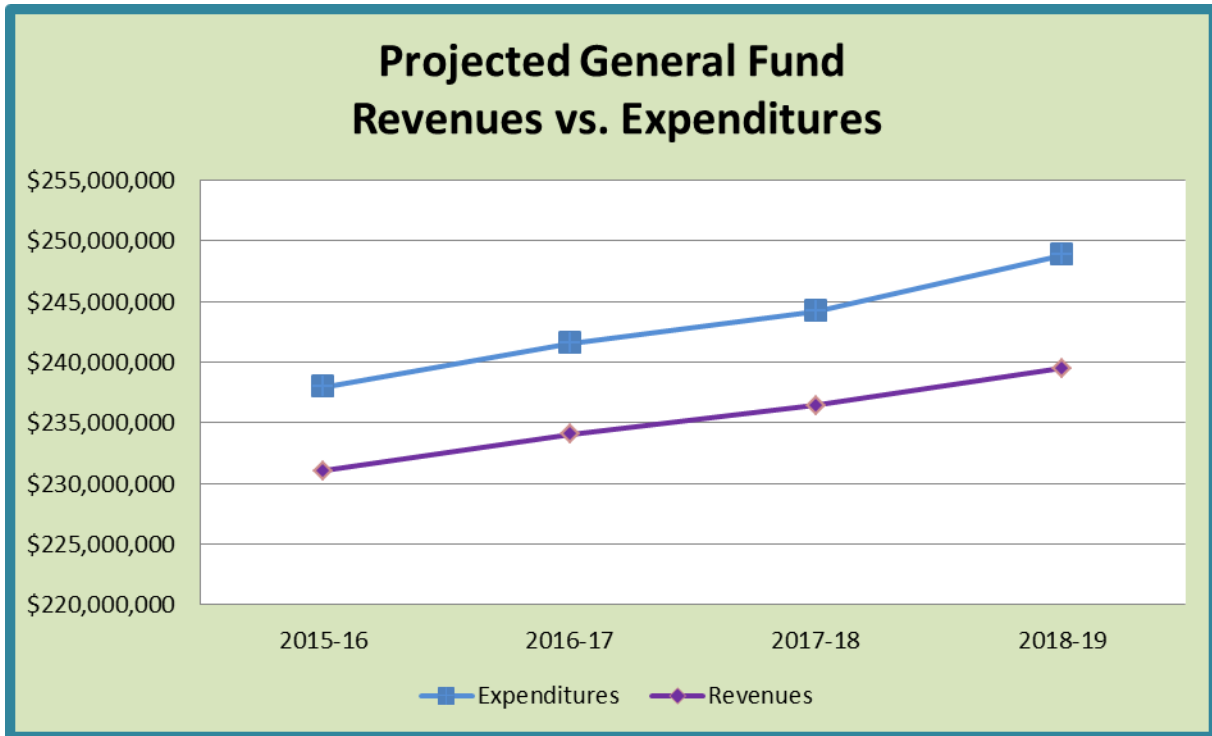
Projected Revenue

	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Local Revenue				
Tax Revenue				
Tax Value	\$16,571,411,646	\$17,482,839,287	\$18,444,395,447	\$19,458,837,197
Tax Rate	\$1.0400	\$1.0400	\$1.0400	\$1.0400
Tax Revenue				
Rate of Collection 98.5 - 99.5%	\$169,757,541	\$180,912,421	\$190,862,604	\$201,360,047
Taxes, Prior Year, Penalty & Interest	\$1,037,500	\$1,037,500	\$1,037,500	\$1,037,500
Other Local	\$1,535,938	\$1,535,938	\$1,535,938	\$1,535,938
Total Projected Local Revenue	\$172,330,979	\$183,485,859	\$193,436,042	\$203,933,485
State Revenue				
State Funding Formula	\$45,347,900	\$36,870,573	\$28,996,025	\$21,535,729
Teacher Retirement On-Behalf	\$10,208,243	\$10,208,243	\$10,208,243	\$10,208,243
Total Projected State Revenue	\$55,556,143	\$47,078,816	\$39,204,268	\$31,743,972
Total Projected Federal Revenue	\$3,150,000	\$3,500,000	\$3,800,000	\$3,800,000
Grand Total Projected Revenue	\$231,037,122	\$234,064,675	\$236,440,310	\$239,477,457

Projected Expenditures

11	Instruction	\$127,412,392	\$127,412,392	\$127,412,392	\$127,412,392
12	Instructional Resources & Media	\$3,757,166	\$3,757,166	\$3,757,166	\$3,757,166
13	Curriculum & Staff Development	\$4,334,795	\$4,334,795	\$4,334,795	\$4,334,795
21	Instructional Leadership	\$3,721,382	\$3,721,382	\$3,721,382	\$3,721,382
23	School Leadership	\$14,388,005	\$14,388,005	\$14,388,005	\$14,388,005
31	Guidance, Counseling & Evaluation	\$10,111,604	\$10,111,604	\$10,111,604	\$10,111,604
32	Social Work Services	\$75,760	\$75,760	\$75,760	\$75,760
33	Health Services	\$2,668,494	\$2,668,494	\$2,668,494	\$2,668,494
34	Transportation	\$5,062,940	\$5,062,940	\$5,062,940	\$5,062,940
35	Food Services	\$96,616	\$96,616	\$96,616	\$96,616
36	Co-Curricular/Extra Curricular	\$4,820,639	\$4,820,639	\$4,820,639	\$4,820,639
41	General Administration	\$6,630,362	\$6,630,362	\$6,630,362	\$6,630,362
51	Plant Maintenance & Operation	\$23,955,005	\$23,955,005	\$23,955,005	\$23,955,005
52	Security & Monitoring Services	\$1,580,470	\$1,580,470	\$1,580,470	\$1,580,470
53	Data Processing	\$4,947,854	\$4,947,854	\$4,947,854	\$4,947,854
61	Community Services	\$153,688	\$153,688	\$153,688	\$153,688
81	Facilities Acquisition & Construction	\$101,384	\$101,384	\$101,384	\$101,384
91	Contracted Instructional Services	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
92	Incremental Costs Assoc with Chap 41	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,730,282
95	Juvenile Justice Alternative Ed Prgms	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$200,000
97	Tax Increment Financing Zone	\$22,975,600	\$26,544,303	\$29,198,733	\$32,118,607
99	Other Intergovernmental Charges	\$990,000	\$990,000	\$990,000	\$990,000
	Total Projected Expenditures	\$237,984,156	\$241,552,859	\$244,207,289	\$248,857,445
	Other Sources & Uses				
	Operating Transfers In	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Total Other Sources & Uses	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Projected Change in Fund Balance	(\$6,947,034)	(\$7,488,184)	(\$7,766,979)	(\$9,379,987)
	Estimated Beginning Fund Balance 9/1	\$79,446,023	\$72,498,989	\$65,010,805	\$57,243,826
	Estimated Actual Adjustment				
	Estimated Ending Fund Balance 8/31	\$72,498,989	\$65,010,805	\$57,243,826	\$47,863,838
	Percentage Expenditure Increase/(Decrease) Over Prior Year Budget as a Percentage of Total Expenditure Budget	2.74%	1.50%	1.10%	1.90%
	Estimated Days' Operating in Fund Balance	123	110	97	81

Long Range Financial Forecasts continued



The graph depicts the disparity between general fund revenue and expenditures for fiscal year 2015-16 through 2018-19. Under the current funding system, the district will not receive any additional revenue without holding a tax election and increasing the tax rate. The current funding system has been declared unconstitutional and may undergo a major overhaul. The timing of any major changes is currently unknown due to the fact that the school finance lawsuit has been appealed to the Supreme Court. (see “CURRENT LITIGATION RELATED TO THE TEXAS PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE SYSTEM” for more information).

The district has scheduled a board meeting in February 2016 to discuss future resource allocation challenges. At the meeting, administration will discuss future projections and the possibility of pursuing a tax election.

Using current projected expenditure estimates, the district can utilize reserve funds through 2017-18 without going below the level the district has established as an adequate level. The district believes that fiscal year 2018-19 will be a critical year that may require additional changes in operations or holding a tax election. The district’s school board will hold meetings throughout 2016 to evaluate strategies for future resource allocation challenges the district is facing. The board will also be updated throughout the year about the litigation and the impact it will have on future budget cycles.

Long Range Financial Forecasts continued

Just as in past years, the district will continue to pursue opportunities to improve efficiencies in operations whenever possible, without impacting the ability of the district to continue to focus on improving instruction.



Long Range Financial Forecasts continued

Debt Service Fund

Projected Revenue

	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Local Revenue				
Tax Revenue				
Tax Value(less 3% for shrinkage)	\$16,571,411,646	\$17,482,839,287	\$18,444,395,447	\$19,458,837,197
Tax Rate	\$0.2417	\$0.2270	\$0.1699	\$0.1615
Current Tax Revenue				
@ 98.5% - 99.5% Rate of Collection	\$39,452,305	\$39,487,615	\$31,180,343	\$31,268,892
Other	\$281,451	\$271,513	\$289,559	\$292,004
Total Projected Local Revenue	\$39,733,756	\$39,759,128	\$31,469,902	\$31,560,896
State Revenue				
State Funding Formula	\$686,660	\$686,660	\$686,660	\$686,660
Total Projected State Revenue	\$686,660	\$686,660	\$686,660	\$686,660
Total Projected Federal Revenue	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Grand Total Projected Revenue	\$40,420,416	\$40,445,788	\$32,156,562	\$32,247,556

Projected Expenditures

Principal	\$29,095,000	\$30,310,000	\$23,140,000	\$24,250,000
Interest	\$11,318,258	\$10,129,788	\$9,010,562	\$7,991,556
Fees	\$7,158	\$6,000	\$6,000	\$6,000
Total Projected Expenditures	\$40,420,416	\$40,445,788	\$32,156,562	\$32,247,556
Projected Change in Fund Balance	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Estimated Beginning Fund Balance 9/1	\$8,300,109	\$8,300,109	\$8,300,109	\$8,300,109
Projected Ending Fund Balance 8/31	\$8,300,109	\$8,300,109	\$8,300,109	\$8,300,109

Long Range Financial Forecasts continued

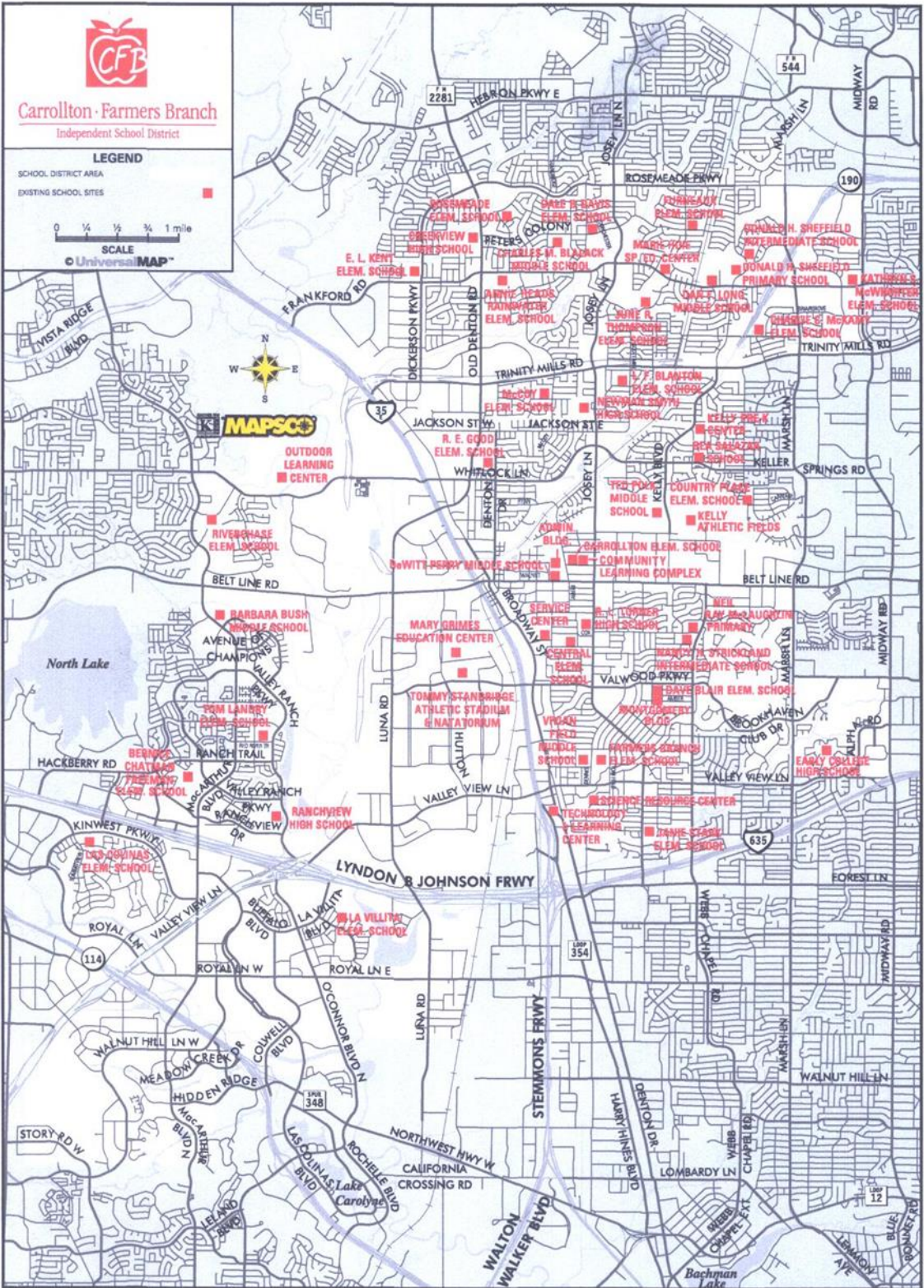
Food Service Fund Projected Revenue and Expenditures

	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
<i>Estimated Revenues*</i>				
Local & Intermediate Revenue	\$3,020,594	\$3,096,109	\$3,173,512	\$3,252,849
State Revenue	\$70,000	\$71,750	\$73,544	\$75,382
Federal Revenue	\$9,695,634	\$9,938,025	\$10,186,475	\$10,441,137
<i>Total Estimated Revenue</i>	\$12,786,228	\$13,105,884	\$13,433,531	\$13,769,369
<i>Appropriated Expenditures*</i>				
35 Food Service	\$12,786,228	\$13,105,884	\$13,433,531	\$13,769,369
<i>Total Appropriated Expenditures</i>	\$12,786,228	\$13,105,884	\$13,433,531	\$13,769,369
<i>Estimated Change in Fund Balance</i>	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
<i>Estimated Beginning Fund Balance 9/1</i>	\$1,853,920	\$1,853,920	\$1,853,920	\$1,853,920
<i>Estimated Fund Balance 8/31</i>	\$1,853,920	\$1,853,920	\$1,853,920	\$1,853,920

* The above projection utilizes a conservative growth estimate of 2.5% in both revenue and expenditures.

Miscellaneous Other Information





SUMMER 2010 EDITION

© UniversalMAP™



2015-2016 School Year At-a-Glance Calendar

Fall Semester - 78 Instructional Days

Spring Semester - 98 Instructional Days

AUGUST 2015						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
						1
2	3	4	5	6	SH	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	cfb	25	26	27	28	29
30	PK	cfb				

JANUARY 2016						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31						

JUNE 2016						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30		

SEPTEMBER 2015						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30			

FEBRUARY 2016						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29				

JULY 2016						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	10	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	27	30
31						

OCTOBER 2015						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
			1	2	3	
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

MARCH 2016						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	26	26
27	28	29	30	31		

NOVEMBER 2015						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30					

APRIL 2016						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
				1	2	
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30

DECEMBER 2015						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31		

MAY 2016						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	28	28
29	30	31				

Calendar Symbols Key

- First Day of School
- First Day for Pre-K
- School Holiday
- Staff Development Day (No Classes)
- Bad Weather Day
- Early Release
- End of Grading Period

End of Grading Period Dates

- 1st 9 Weeks: October 16
- 2nd 9 Weeks: December 18
- 3rd 9 Weeks: March 18
- 4th 9 Weeks: June 2

High School Graduation

- Early College High School May 27 at 7pm
- Smith - June 4 at 9 am
- Turner - June 4 at 1 pm
- Creekview - June 4 at 4 pm
- Ranchview - June 4 at 7 pm

August 17-21	Staff Development/Teacher Preparation Days
August 24	First Day of School
August 31	First Day for Pre-K
September 7	District Holiday
October 12	Staff Development Day/School Holiday
November 23-24	Staff Development Day/School Holiday
November 25-27	District Holiday
December 17-18	Early Release/Exams
December 21 - January 1	District Holiday
January 4	Teacher Preparation Day/School Holiday
January 18	District Holiday
January 19	Staff Development Day/School Holiday
March 7-11	Spring Break/School Holiday
March 25	Bad Weather Day #1
May 27	Bad Weather Day #2
May 30	District Holiday
June 1	Early Release/Exams
June 2	Early Release/Exams/Last Day of School
June 3	Teacher Work Day

*About Bad Weather Days: March 25 and May 27 are "makeup" days if schools must be closed due to bad weather during the year. Please take these two dates into account when planning activities.

October 12, November 23-24, 2015: Teachers take approved training from June 8, 2015 to June 3, 2016 so that these days are school holidays. Grading Periods are subject to change based on UIL calendar.

Texas Education Agency testing calendar can be found at www.tea.state.tx.us/student.assessment/calendars.

First semester has 78 instructional days. Second semester has 98 instructional days. Student instructional days total 176. Teacher work days total 187.

SCHOOLS/CENTERS/CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

Dave Blair	972-968-1000
14055 Heartside	Farmers Branch, TX 75234
L. F. Blanton	972-968-1100
2525 Scott Mill	Carrollton, TX 75006
Carrollton	972-968-1200
1805 Pearl	Carrollton, TX 75006
Central	972-968-1300
1600 S. Perry	Carrollton, TX 75006
Country Place	972-968-1400
2115 Raintree	Carrollton, TX 75006
Dale B. Davis	972-968-1500
3205 Dorchester	Carrollton, TX 75007
Farmers Branch	972-968-1600
13521 Tom Field	Farmers Branch, TX 75234
Bernice Chatman Freeman	972-968-1700
8757 Valley Ranch Parkway	Irving, TX 75063
Furneaux	972-968-1800
3210 Furneaux	Carrollton, TX 75007
R. E. Good	972-968-1900
1012 Study	Carrollton, TX 75006
E. L. Kent	972-968-2000
1800 W. Rosemeade Parkway	Carrollton, TX 75007
Tom Landry	972-968-2100
265 Red River Trail	Irving, TX 75063
Las Colinas	972-968-2200
2200 Kinwest Parkway	Irving, TX 75063
LaVillita	972-968-6900
1601 Camino Lago Way	Irving, TX 75039
McCoy	972-968-2300
2425 McCoy	Carrollton, TX 75006
Charlie McKamy	972-968-2400
3443 Briargrove	Dallas, TX 75287
Neil Ray McLaughlin	972-968-2500
1500 Webb Chapel	Carrollton, TX 75006
Kathryn S. McWhorter	972-968-2600
3678 Timberglen	Dallas, TX 75287
Annie H. Rainwater	972-968-2800
1408 E. Frankford	Carrollton, TX 75007
Riverchase	972-968-2900
272 S. MacArthur	Coppell, TX 75019
Rosemeade	972-968-3000
3550 Kimberly	Carrollton, TX 75007
Donald H. Sheffield	972-968-3200
18110 Kelly	Dallas, TX 75287
Nancy H. Strickland	972-968-5700
3030 Fyke	Farmers Branch, TX 75234
Janie Stark	972-968-3300
12400 Josey	Farmers Branch, TX 75234
June R. Thompson	972-968-3400
2915 Scott Mill	Carrollton, TX 75007

SCHOOLS/CENTERS/CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION

MIDDLE SCHOOLS

Charles M. Blalack 972-968-3500
1706 Peters Colony Carrollton, TX 75007
Barbara Bush 972-968-3700
515 Cowboys Parkway Irving, TX 75063
Vivian Field 972-968-3900
13551 Dennis Farmers Branch, TX 75234
Dan F. Long 972-968-4100
2525 Frankford Dallas, TX 75287
DeWitt Perry 972-968-4400
1709 Belt Line Carrollton, TX 75006
Ted Polk 972-968-4600
2001 Kelly Carrollton, TX 75006

HIGH SCHOOLS

Creekview 972-968-4800
3201 Old Denton Carrollton, TX 75007
Early College High School
Brookhaven College Campus 972-968-6200
3939 Valley View Farmers Branch, TX 75234
Ranchview 214-968-5000
8401 Valley Ranch Parkway E Irving, TX 75063
Newman Smith 972-968-5200
2335 N. Josey Carrollton, TX 75006
R. L. Turner 972-968-5400
1600 Josey Carrollton, TX 75006

CENTERS & OTHER

Educational Services 972-968-6500
1820 Pearl, Building B Carrollton, TX 75006
Child Development Academy 972-968-6000
2325 Heads Lane Carrollton, TX 75006
Mary Grimes Education Center 972-968-5600
1745 Hutton Carrollton, TX 75006
Marie Huie Special Education 972-968-5800
2115 Frankford Carrollton, TX 75007
Bea Salazar School 972-968-5900
2416 Keller Springs Carrollton, TX 75006
Technology/Learning Center 972-968-4300
2427 Carrick Farmers Branch, TX 75234
Service Center 972-968-6300
1505 Randolph Carrollton, TX 75006
Standridge Stadium 972-968-5660
Natorium 972-968-5667
1330 W. Valwood Carrollton, TX 75006
Outdoor Learning Center
1600 E. Sandy Lake Road Coppell, TX 75019
Science Resource Center 972-243-7085
2580 Valley View Lane Farmers Branch, TX 75234

CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION

Administration Building 972-968-6100
1445 N. Perry Carrollton, TX 75006

TASB Employee Survey

The HR Services Division of the Texas Association of School Boards (TASB) conducted a survey of Carrollton-Farmers Branch Independent School District (CFBISD) employees in January and February of 2015 at the request of the district. Results were compared to the employee surveys conducted annually by TASB between 2011 and 2014.

The purpose of the survey was to assess employee attitudes and level of satisfaction with their jobs and work conditions. Survey information will be used to assist district leaders in understanding how employees perceive specific issues and to reveal the general level of job satisfaction among employees.

TASB HR Services developed the survey in collaboration with Carrollton-Farmers Branch ISD. When the survey questionnaire was finalized, HR Services sent an e-mail with a link to the survey to CFBISD staff requesting their participation. Employees without access to computers at work completed the survey on paper. All employee responses were submitted directly to TASB. Employees responded to statements using a Likert scale and some responses were combined for purposes of analysis. For example, “Strongly Agree” and “Agree” responses were combined to indicate a positive response.

The survey included 11 categories of questions to gather data about the following:

- Demographics
- District Communications
- Job Satisfaction and Engagement
- Campus Environment
- Working Conditions
- Curriculum and Instruction
- Compensation and Benefits
- Student Discipline
- Relationship with Coworkers
- Service and Support
- Relationship with Supervisor

All Carrollton-Farmers Branch ISD employees (3,146) were invited to participate in the survey. A total of 2,218 employees completed and submitted questionnaires, yielding the same response rate as 2014 (71 percent).

Employees from all work locations and job types participated in the survey. The largest employee group responding was the teacher group, comprising 55 percent of the total respondents and representing 72 percent of all teachers employed by the district. Twenty-six percent of survey participants have worked for Carrollton-Farmers Branch ISD between four and nine years. Twenty-seven percent of teachers responding to the survey have between one and five years of teaching experience. Twenty-three percent of teachers have between six and ten years of experience.

Major Findings

Job Satisfaction and Engagement

Overall, Carrollton-Farmers Branch ISD employees responded favorably regarding their own job satisfaction. As in previous surveys, meaningful work was listed as the most important factor that contributes to their job satisfaction. More than 50 percent of respondents also identified relationship with coworkers and compensation and benefits as important. Nearly all respondents like the work they do, find it meaningful, understand what is expected of them, and feel good about what they have accomplished—all indicators of a highly engaged workforce.

TASB Employee Survey continued

Most respondents continued to feel supported by their coworkers and their supervisor. An average of 93 percent feels a strong sense of loyalty, support, and teamwork with their coworkers, all of which are important factors in employee retention and engagement. Eighty three percent or more responded positively to statements about support from their supervisors.

Ninety-four percent of respondents feel secure in their employment with the district. As in 2014, nearly all employees who responded (96 percent) are proud to work for Carrollton-Farmers Branch ISD. Most would recommend the district (91 percent) and their campus or department (85 percent) to a friend as a good place to work. The level of pride and willingness to recommend the district are similar to previous years surveyed.

2014-15 No Child Left Behind:

No Child Left Behind legislation requires districts to publicly report their annual progress of the district as a whole and by campus toward meeting the goal of 100% of core subject area teachers meeting Highly Qualified status.

State, Region, District, Campus	% age of HQ Teachers
Texas	99.17%
Region 10	99.36 %
Carrollton Farmers Branch ISD	100%
Creekview High School	100%
Early College High School	100%
Mary Grimes Education Center	100%
Bea Salazar Alternative Education Center	100%
Newman Smith High School	100%
Ranchview High School	100%
Turner High School	100%
Blalack Middle School	100%
Bush Middle School	100%
Field Middle School	100%
Long Middle School	100%
Perry Middle School	100%
Polk Middle School	100%
Blair Elementary School	100%
Blanton Elementary School	100%
Carrollton Elementary School	100%
Central Elementary School	100%
Country Place Elementary School	100%
Davis Elementary School	100%
Farmers Branch Elementary School	100%
Freeman Elementary School	100%
Furneaux Elementary School	100%
Good Elementary School	100%
Kent Elementary School	100%
Landry Elementary School	100%
Las Colinas Elementary School	100%
La Villita Elementary School	100%
McCoy Elementary School	100%
McKamy Elementary School	100%
McLaughlin/Strickland Elementary School	100%
McWhorter Elementary School	100%
Rainwater Elementary School	100%
Riverchase Elementary School	100%
Rosemeade Elementary School	100%
Sheffield Elementary School	100%
Stark Elementary School	100%
Thompson Elementary School	100%



GLOSSARY

Glossary

This glossary contains definitions of terms used in this guide and such additional terms as seem necessary to common understandings concerning financial accounting procedures for schools. Several terms, which are not primarily financial accounting terms, have been included because of the significance for school financial accounting. The glossary is arranged alphabetically with appropriate cross-referencing where necessary.

Abatement – A complete or partial cancellation of a levy imposed by a governmental unit. Abatements usually apply to tax levies or special assessments.

Account – A descriptive heading under which are recorded financial transactions that are similar in terms of a given frame of reference, such as purpose, object, or source.

Accounting Period – A period at the end of which and for which financial statements are prepared; for example, September 1 through August 31.

ACT - Acronym for **American College Test**. An achievement test used as a college entrance exam.

Accrual Basis of Accounting - A method of accounting that recognizes the financial effect of transactions, events, and inter-fund activities when they occur, regardless of the timing of related cash flows.

ADA - Acronym for **Average Daily Attendance**. ADA generally means the aggregate number of days of attendance of all students during a school year divided by the number of days school is in session during such school year.

Administration – Those activities which have as their purpose the general regulation, direction, and control of the affairs of the local education agency that are system-wide and not confined to one school, subject, or narrow phase of school activity.

Ad Valorem Tax – The primary source of local funding for school districts is ad valorem taxes levied against the local tax base. *Ad valorem* means according to the value.

AEIS – Acronym for **Academic Excellence Indicator System**. Annual reports that pull together a wide range of information on the performance of students in each school and district in Texas. The reports also provide extensive information on staff, finances, programs, and demographics for each school and district.

Allocation – A part of a lump-sum appropriation, which is designated for expenditure by specific organization units and/or for special purposes, activities, or objects.

Ancillary services – Auxiliary services that give support or assistance.

Glossary

AP - Acronym for **A**dvanced **P**lacement. AP is an accelerated level of instruction.

Appraisal – (1) The act of appraising. (2) The estimated value resulting from such action.

Appraise – To make an estimate of value, particularly of the value of property. Note, if the property is valued for purposes of taxation, the less-inclusive term “assess” is substituted for the above term.

Appropriation Account – A budgetary account set up to record specific authorization to spend. The account is credited with original and any supplemental appropriations and is charged with expenditures and encumbrances.

Appropriated Budget - The expenditure authority created by the appropriation bills or ordinances that are signed into law and related estimated revenues. The appropriated budget would include all reserves, transfers, allocations, supplemental appropriations, and other legally authorized legislative and executive changes. [NCGA Interpretation 10]

ARRA – Acronym for **A**merican **R**ecovery and **R**einvestment **A**ct of 2009. Under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA), most Texas local educational agencies (LEAs) were allocated supplemental federal funds that were available through September 30, 2011. Expenditure of ARRA funds must be accounted for separately from other federal funds awarded to LEAs.

Assess - To value property officially for the purpose of taxation. Note, the term is also sometimes used to denote the levy of taxes, but such usage is not correct because it fails to distinguish between the valuation process and the tax levy process.

Assessed Valuation - A valuation set upon real estate or other property by a government as a basis for levying taxes.

Assets – Property owned by a local education agency, which has a monetary value.

Attrition – A gradual, natural reduction in membership of personnel, as through retirement.

AYP – Acronym for **A**dequate **Y**early **P**rogress; a term associated with the No Child Left Behind federal legislation.

Balanced Budget – A budget where the budgeted revenues equal the budgeted expenditures.

Bill – (1) A term used to denote a law or statute passed by certain legislative bodies. A bill has greater legal formality and standing than a resolution. (2) A statement of an amount owing for goods and services sold on open account.

Glossary

Board of Education – The elected or appointed body, which has been created according to State law and vested with responsibilities for educational activities in a given geographical area. These bodies are sometimes called school boards, governing boards, boards of directors, school committees, school trustees, etc. This definition relates to the general term and covers State boards, intermediate administrative unit boards, and local basic administrative unit boards.

Bond – A written promise, generally under seal, to pay a specified sum of money, called the face value, at a fixed time in the future, called the date of maturity, and carrying interest at a fixed rate, usually payable periodically. The difference between a note and a bond is that the latter usually runs for a longer periods of time and requires greater legal formality.

Bonded Debt – The part of the school district debt, which is covered by outstanding bonds of the district. Sometimes called “Funded Debt or Bonded Indebtedness”.

Bonds Authorized and Unissued – Bonds, which have been legally authorized, but not issued, and which can be issued and sold without further authorization.

Bonds Payable – The face value of bonds issued and unpaid.

Budgetary Accounts – Those accounts necessary to reflect budget operations and conditions, such as estimated revenues, appropriations, and encumbrances, the net balance, and other related information.

Capital Budget – A plan of proposed capital outlays and the means of financing them for the fiscal period. It is usually a part of the current budget. A capital program is sometimes referred to as a capital budget.

Capital Outlays – Expenditures which result in the acquisition of or addition to fixed assets. (see definition of Fixed Assets)

Capital Program – A plan for capital expenditures to be incurred each year over a fixed period of years to meet capital needs arising from the long term work program or otherwise. It sets forth each project or other contemplated expenditure in which the local education agency is to have a part and specifies the full resources estimated to be available to finance the projected expenditures.

Capital Projects Fund - Fund type used to account for financial resources to be used for the acquisition or construction of major capital facilities (other than those financed by proprietary funds and trust funds) [NCGA Statement 1]

Cocurricular Activities – Direct and personal services for public school pupils, such as interscholastic athletics, entertainments, publications, clubs, band, and orchestra, that are

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managed or operated by the student body under the guidance and direction of an adult, and are not part of the regular instructional program.

Community Services – Those services which are provided for the community as a whole or some segment of the community and which are not restricted to the public schools or adult education programs.

Consultant – A resource person who provides assistance to the regular personnel through conference, demonstration, research, or other means. There are two types of consultants; those retained on a temporary basis and those who are permanently employed.

Contracted Services – Labor, material, and other costs for services rendered by personnel who are not on the payroll of the local education agency.

Current – As used in this manual, the term has reference to the fiscal year in progress.

Current Budget – The annual budget prepared for and effective during the present fiscal year.

Current Expenditures per Pupil – Current expenditures for a given period of time divided by a pupil unit of measure. (average daily membership, average daily attendance, etc.)

Current Year's Tax Levy – Taxes levied for the current fiscal period.

CFB – Acronym for Carrollton Farmers Branch.

DAEP - Acronym for **D**isciplinary **A**lternative **E**ducation **P**rogram. DAEPs serve as alternative education settings for students temporarily removed for disciplinary purposes from their regular instructional settings.

DCAD – Acronym for **D**allas **C**entral **A**ppraisal **D**istrict. DCAD is responsible for appraising property for the purpose of ad valorem property tax assessment on behalf of the 61 local governing bodies in Dallas County . The appraisal district is a political subdivision of the State of Texas.

Debt – An obligation resulting from the borrowing of money or from the purchase of goods and services. Debts of local education agencies include bonds, warrants, and notes, etc.

Debt Limit – The maximum amount of gross or net debt, which is legally permitted by law.

Debt Service Fund – A fund used to account for the accumulation of resources and payment of principal and interest on all bonds.

Deficit – The excess of the obligations of a fund over the fund's resources.

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Delinquent Taxes – Taxes remaining unpaid on and after the date on which they become delinquent by statute.

Encumbrances - Commitments related to unperformed (executory) contracts for goods or services. For financial reporting purposes, encumbrance accounting is restricted to governmental funds. [NCGA Statement 1]

EOC – Acronym for **End of Course**. An assessment given which students will take as they complete the corresponding course.

EOY – Acronym for **End of Year**.

ES – Acronym for **Elementary School**.

ESEA – Acronym for **Elementary and Secondary Education Act** of 1965. Originally designed to focus federal funding on poor schools with low achieving students, ESEA established Title I, aimed at improving education for disadvantaged children in poor areas. Title I was and remains the cornerstone of ESEA.

ESL – Acronym for **English as a Second Language**. English as a second language programs are defined as intensive programs of instruction designed to develop student proficiency in English and in content areas using second language methods.

Estimated Revenue – When the accounts are kept on an accrual basis, this term designates the amount of revenue estimated to accrue during a given period regardless of whether or not it is all to be collected during the period.

ExCet – Abbreviation for **Examination for the Certification of Educators in Texas**.

Existing Debt Allotment (EDA) – Sometimes referred to as Tier III funding. Granted by the 1999 Legislature guarantees \$35 per student in state and local funds for each cent of effort (up to a maximum of \$.12 per \$100 valuation) to pay the principal and interest on eligible bonds. Eligible bonds are those that require a debt service payment during the 1998-99 fiscal year.

Expenditures- This includes total charges incurred, whether paid or unpaid, for current expense, capital outlay, and debt service. (Transfers between funds, encumbrances, and payments of cash in settlement of liabilities already accounted as expenditures are not considered as expenditures)

Expenses - Charges incurred, whether paid or unpaid, for operation, maintenance, interest, and other charges, which are presumed to benefit the current fiscal period. Note legal provisions sometimes make it necessary to treat as expenses some charges whose benefits extend over future periods. For example, purchases of materials and supplies which may be used over a period of more than one year and payments for insurance which is to be in force for a period

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longer than one year frequently must be charged in their entirety to the appropriation of the year in which they are incurred and classified as expenses of that year even though their benefits extend also to other periods.

Fiscal Year – A twelve-month period of time to which the annual budget applies and at the end of which a local education agency determines its financial position and the results of its operations.

Fixed Assets – Land, building, machinery, furniture, and other equipment which the school district intends to hold or continue in use over a long period of time. “Fixed” denotes probability or intent to continue use or possession, and does not indicate immobility of an asset.

Food Service – Those activities which have as their purpose the preparation and serving of regular and incidental meals, lunches, or snacks in connection with school activities.

Function – As applied to expenditures, this term has reference to an activity or service aimed at accomplishing a certain purpose or end; for example, Instruction, Instructional Administration, Plant Maintenance and Operations.

Fund – A sum of money or other resource set-aside for specific activities of a school district. The fund accounts constitute a complete entity and all of the financial transactions for the particular fund are recorded in them.

Fund Balance – The excess of assets of a fund over its liabilities and reserves. During the fiscal year prior to closing, it represents the excess of the fund’s assets and estimated revenues for the period over its liabilities, reserves, and appropriations for the period.

GAAP - Acronym for **Generally Accepted Accounting Principles**. GAAP refer to the standard framework of guidelines for financial accounting used in any given jurisdiction; generally known as accounting standards or standard accounting practice.

General Fund – A fund used to finance the ordinary operations of the local education agency. It is available for a legally authorized purpose and consists of money not specifically designated for some other particular purpose.

General Obligation Bonds – Bonds backed by the full faith and credit of the government.

HB1 – Acronym for **House Bill One**, reference to the appropriations bill that changed public school funding, 80th Legislature State of Texas.

Infrastructure - Long-lived capital assets that normally are stationary in nature and normally can be preserved for a significantly greater number of years than most capital assets. Examples of infrastructure assets include roads, bridges, tunnels, drainage systems, water and sewer systems, dams, and lighting systems. [SGAS 34]

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Instruction – The activities dealing directly with the teaching of students or improving the quality of teaching.

Instructional Facilities Allotment (IFA)- Granted by House Bill 4 in 1997, this program provides a guaranteed level (\$35) of state and local funds per student per penny of tax effort applicable to debt service on eligible bonds. However, there is a limit on funding for each biennium so the District must apply for funding. The applications are ranked based on relative property wealth and funds are awarded up to the dollar limit available.

Interest - A fee charged a borrower for the use of money.

Inventory – A detailed list or record showing quantities, descriptions, values, units of measure, and unit prices of property on hand.

I & S - Acronym for **Interest & Sinking Fund** (Debt Service Fund). Debt service funds are used to account for money that will be used to pay the interest and principal of long-term debts. Bonds used by a government to finance major construction projects, to be paid by tax levies over a period of years, require a debt service fund to account for their repayment.

JJAEP – Acronym for **Juvenile Justice Alternative Education Program**. Students are placed in this program after being expelled from the regular school setting.

LBB – Acronym for **Legislative Budget Board**. The Legislative Budget Board (LBB) is a permanent joint committee of the Texas Legislature that develops budget and policy recommendations for legislative appropriations, completes fiscal analyses for proposed legislation, and conducts evaluations and reviews to improve the efficiency and performance of state and local operations.

LEP – Acronym for **Limited English Proficiency**. Persons who are unable to communicate effectively in English because their primary language is not English and they have not developed fluency in the English language.

Levy – (Verb) To impose taxes or special assessments. (Noun) The total of taxes or special assessments imposed by a governmental unit.

Liability – An obligation, based on a past transaction, to convey assets or perform services in the future.

Long-Term Loan - A loan which extends for more than 5 years from the date the loan was obtained and is not secured by serial or term bonds. Such loans are not legal in Texas under the general statutes.

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Modified Accrual Basis of Accounting - Basis of accounting according to which (a) revenues are recognized in the accounting period in which they become available and measurable and (b) expenditures are recognized in the accounting period in which the fund liability is incurred, if measurable, except for un-matured interest on general long-term debt and certain similar accrued obligations, which should be recognized when due. [NCGA Statement 1]

National Council on Governmental Accounting (NCGA) - The immediate predecessor of the GASB as the authoritative accounting and financial reporting standard-setting body for state and local governments. The NCGA issued 7 statements and 11 interpretations prior to its dissolution in June 1984. These statements and interpretations remain effective unless superseded by a subsequent GASB pronouncement.

Object – As applied to expenditures, this term has reference to an article or service received; for example, payroll costs, purchased and contracted services, materials, and supplies.

Operating Activities - Term used in connection with cash flows reporting. Operating activities generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods, and include all transactions and other events that are not defined as capital and related financing, non-capital financing, or investing activities. [SGAS 9]

Other Financing Source - An increase in current financial resources that is reported separately from revenues to avoid distorting revenue trends. The use of the other financing sources category is limited to items so classified by GAAP.

Other Financing Use- A decrease in current financial resources that is reported separately from expenditures to avoid distorting expenditure trends. The use of the other financing uses category is limited to items so classified by GAAP.

Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB) – Post-employment benefits other than pension benefits. OPEB include post-employment health care benefits, regardless of the type of plan that provides them, and all post-employment benefits provided separately from a pension plan, excluding benefits defined as termination offers and benefits. [SGAS 43]

Overlapping Debt - In the context of the statistical section, the outstanding long-term debt instruments of governments that overlap geographically, at least in part, with the government preparing the statistical section information. That is, debt of another government that at least some of the reporting government's taxpayers will also have to pay in whole or in part. Lower levels of government are not required to treat debt of the state as overlapping debt, even though it technically meets this definition. Furthermore, states, regional governments, and counties are exempted from the requirement to present overlapping debt, although counties are still encouraged to do so. [SGAS 44]

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Payroll – A list of individual employees entitled to pay, with the amounts due to each for personal services rendered.

PEIMS - Acronym for **Public Education Information Management System**. The Public Education Information Management System (PEIMS) encompasses all data requested and received by TEA about public education, including student demographic and academic performance, personnel, financial, and organizational information.

Personnel, Full-Time – School employees who occupy positions, the duties of which require them to be on the job on school days, throughout the school year, at least the number of hours the schools in the system are in session.

Personnel, Part-Time – Personnel who occupy positions, the duties of which require less than full time-service. This includes those employed full-time for part of the school year, part-time for all of the school year, and part-time for part of the school year. See also Personnel, Full-Time.

Plant Maintenance (Plant Repairs and Repairs and Replacements of Equipment) – Those activities which are concerned with keeping the grounds, buildings, and equipment at their original condition or completeness or efficiency, either through repairs or by replacements of property. (anything less than replacement of a total building)

Principal of a School – The administrative head of a school (not school district) to whom has been delegated the major responsibility for the coordination and supervision of the activities of the school.

Principal of Bonds – The face value of bonds.

Program – The definition of an effort to accomplish a specific objective or objectives consistent with funds or resources available. Budgets and actual revenue and expenditure records may be maintained per program.

Program Budget – A budget wherein expenditures are based primarily on programs of work and secondarily on character and object. A program budget is a transitional type of budget between the traditional character and object number, on the one hand, and the performance budget on the other.

Refunding Bonds – Bonds issued to pay off bonds already outstanding.

Reimbursement – Cash or other assets received as a repayment of the cost of work or services performed, or of other expenditures made for or on behalf of another governmental unit or department, or for an individual, firm, or corporation.

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Reserve – An amount set aside for a specified purpose, or an account, which records a portion of the fund balance that is to be segregated for some future use and, therefore, is not available for further appropriation and expenditure.

Rollback Tax – Reference to current State of Texas school finance laws that require Maintenance and Operations tax rate increases (above a certain limit) to be voted on by the public. Rollback elections that fail roll the tax rate back to the previous lower level.

RPAF – Acronym for **Regular Program Adjustment Factor**. During the 2011 legislative session, the Texas Legislature made several changes to school finance formulas. One of these changes codified the calculation of the regular program allotment, which is equal to a district's number of students in average daily attendance multiplied by the adjusted basic allotment and then by what is known as the regular program adjustment factor (RPAF). The RPAF has the effect of reducing the amount of funding school districts receive.

Salary – The total amount regularly paid or stipulated to be paid to an individual, before deductions, for personal services rendered while on the payroll of the school district. Payments for sabbatical leave are also considered as salary.

SAT - Acronym for **Standardized Achievement Tests**. The **SAT** is the nation's most widely used college admission exam.

SCE – Acronym for **State Compensatory Education**. Compensatory education is defined in law as programs and/or services designed to supplement the regular education program for students identified as at risk of dropping out of school.

School – A division of the school system consisting of a group of pupils composed of one or more teachers to give instruction of a defined type, and housed in a school plant of one or more buildings. More than one school may be housed in one school plant, as is the case when the elementary and secondary programs are housed in the same school plant.

School, Elementary – A school classified as elementary by State and local practice and composed of any span of grades not above grade six. In this District this term includes kindergartens and pre-kindergartens if they are under the control of the local board of education.

School, Intermediate – A separately organized elementary school intermediate between early elementary and middle school.

School, Middle – A separately organized secondary school intermediate between elementary, intermediate, and senior high school. In this District middle schools include grades six through eight.

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School, Public – A school operated by publicly elected or appointed school officials in which the program and activities are under the control of these officials and which is supported by public funds.

School, Secondary – In this handbook a secondary school comprises any span of grades beginning with the next grade following the elementary/intermediate school and ending with or below grade 12, including middle schools, the different types of high schools, and alternative high schools.

School, Senior High – A school offering the final years of high school work necessary for graduation; invariably preceded by a middle school in the same system.

School, Summer – The name applied to the school session carried on during the period between the end of the regular school term and the beginning of the next regular school term.

Section 504 – For school districts, any child eligible for a district’s public education program is qualified. 34 CFR104.3(k), 104.38 Parents who have a handicapping condition may also be protected by Section 504. For example, parents who are deaf may be entitled to an interpreter if they need it to have an equal opportunity to participate in school initiated activities regarding their child.

Serial Bonds – Bonds whose principal is to be repaid in periodic installments over the life of the issue.

SHARS- Acronym for **School Health and Related Services**. SHARS is a Medicaid financing program and is a joint program of the Texas Education Agency and the Texas Health and Human Services Commission (HHSC). SHARS allows local school districts to obtain Medicaid reimbursement for certain health-related services provided to students in special education.

Special Revenue Fund - A governmental fund type used to account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources (other than for major capital projects) that are legally restricted to expenditures for specified purposes.

State Aid for Education – Any grant made by a State government for the support of education.

STAAR – Acronym for the **State of Texas Assessments of Academic Readiness**. STAAR replaced the Texas Assessment of Knowledge and Skills (TAKS). The STAAR program includes annual assessments for various grades.

Student Wealth – Assessed value of property divided by school enrollment.

Supplemental Taxes – Taxes levied subsequent to the initial levy to add property omitted from the original tax roll(s).

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Supply – A material item of an expendable nature that is consumed, worn out, or deteriorated in use; or one that loses its identity through fabrication or incorporation into a different or more complex unit or substance.

TAKS – Acronym for **T**exas **A**ssessment of **K**nowledge and **S**kills exam - A standardized test used in Texas.

TASBO – Acronym for **T**exas **A**ssociation of **S**chool **B**usiness **O**fficials - An independent, not-for-profit professional association dedicated to being the trusted resource for school finance and operations in Texas.

Taxes – Compulsory charges levied by a governmental unit for the purpose of financing services performed for the common benefit. The term includes licenses and permits. It does not include special assessments.

Tax Increment Financing - Financing secured by the anticipated incremental increase in tax revenues, resulting from the redevelopment of an area.

TEA - Acronym for the **T**exas **E**ducation **A**gency - The Texas Education Agency oversees public prekindergarten through high school education, as well as adult basic education programs.

TEKS - Acronym for **T**exas **E**ssential **K**nowledge and **S**kills - The state standards for what students should know and be able to do.

TRS – Acronym for **T**eacher **R**etirement **S**ystem - TRS is a public pension plan of the State of Texas.

Underlying Bond Rating – The rating the district would be given by investor services to give relative indications of credit quality to stand alone without the permanent bond guarantee by the State.

Unencumbered Balance of Appropriation – That portion of an appropriation not yet expended or encumbered; the balance remaining after deducting from the appropriation the accumulated expenditures and outstanding encumbrances.

Unexpended Balance of Appropriation – That portion of an appropriation not yet expended; the balance remaining after deducting from the appropriation the accumulated expenditures.

Unit Cost – Expenditures for a function, activity, or service divided by the total number of units for which the function, activity, or service was provided.

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WADA - Acronym for **Weighted Average Daily Attendance**. WADA is a calculated number that represents the number of students for which a district receives funding after adjusting for special needs.

Wealth Transfer Provisions - Reference to the provision of the State of Texas school finance system that effectively adjusts taxable property wealth per weighted student for each school year to no greater than the “equalized wealth level”, determined in accordance with a formula set forth in the school funding legislation.