



Notice of Regular Meeting The Board of Trustees Lago Vista ISD

A Regular Meeting of the Board of Trustees of Lago Vista ISD will be held on Monday, December 17, 2012, beginning at 6:00 PM in the Board Room in Viking Hall, 8039 Bar K Ranch Road, Lago Vista, Texas 78645.

The subjects to be discussed or considered or upon which any formal action may be taken are as listed below. Items do not have to be taken in the order shown on this meeting notice.

1. Determination of quorum, call to order, pledges of allegiance
2. Recognition of visitors/Public participation/Student Recognition
3. LVHS Construction Report (OBR)
4. Technology Update
5. Monthly Financial Report
6. Budget Amendment
7. Minutes from Previous Meeting
8. Superintendent's Report
 - a. Bullying Investigative Procedures
 - b. LCRA Grant Opportunity
 - c. Superintendent Evaluation
 - d. Artificial Turf Information
 - e. Curriculum/Accountability Update
 - f. Security Procedures
9. Closed/Executive Session: Texas Education Code Section 551.074, Personnel matters.
10. Reconvene from Closed Session
11. Personnel: Assignment and employment
12. Adjourn

If, during the course of the meeting, discussion of any item on the agenda should be held in a closed meeting, the Board will conduct a closed meeting in accordance with the Texas Open Meetings Act, Government Code, Chapter 551, Subchapters D and E. Before any closed meeting is convened, the presiding officer will publicly identify the section or sections of the Act authorizing the closed meeting. All final votes, actions, or decisions will be taken in open meeting.

Matt Underwood
Superintendent

Date



End of the Year Technology Report

2012

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Network Update

Cisco acquires Meraki

Roughly two months ago a startling and unexpected event took place. Cisco bought Meraki for \$1.2b. Meraki had been planning on going public, which is what finally prompted Cisco to make the offer the founders of Meraki accepted.

So what does this mean for Lago Vista ISD as we adopted Meraki specifically they offered all the power of Cisco without being Cisco? The bottom line is that nothing will change for us, we will still buy Meraki hardware to outfit the new high school, and we will continue to use their innovative dashboard to configure and maintain our network. The details of the deal are indicators of just how much pressure Meraki was placing on Cisco in the market place. The amount that Cisco paid for Meraki means they are not going to shut the company down and waste such a large investment.

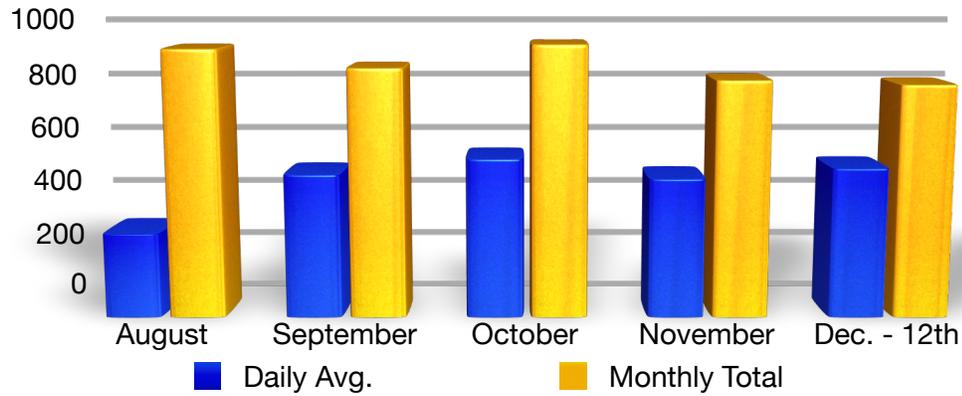
The acquisition model Cisco is using for Meraki is similar to Linksys; they will remain a product line for the Small to Medium Business (SMB) sector - of which nearly all school districts fall into. Meraki will become the Cloud Networking Group within Cisco and other cloud based companies that Cisco has acquired will move into Meraki's headquarters. Meraki will continue to make all of their current products as well as continue work on their development line.

This ultimately gives us the best of both worlds. We get Meraki's amazing management system and Cisco's supply chain. The likely longterm outcome of this acquisition is that Cisco is going to become more Meraki like, not the other way around.

Network Usage

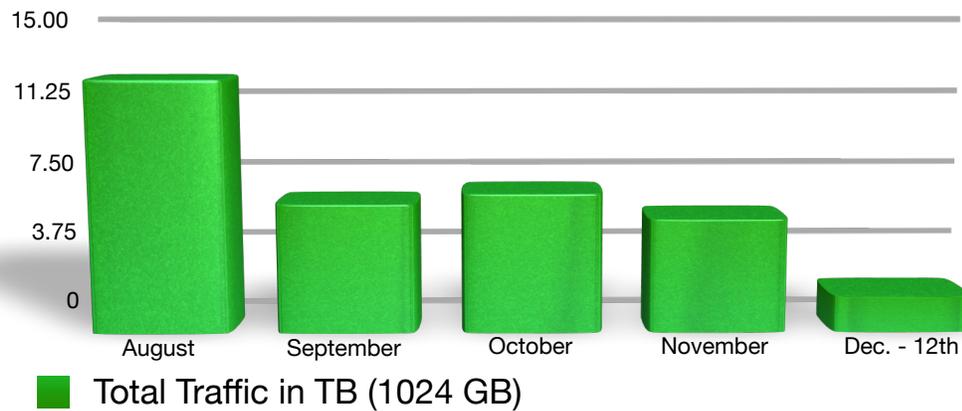
The following charts show our total network traffic per month starting in August through December 12th. The total traffic includes internal network and external internet usage. It is too early with our network to work up trends and predictions; it is enough right now to record and track so we can compare year 1 data usage to year 2 of our new network's implementation.

Network Clients



Our network sees on average about 500 devices daily with a monthly average around 900 devices.

Network Traffic



Our total traffic internally and externally averages roughly 6 TB monthly.

2012 Summer Projects Postmortems

This past summer saw what can easily be described as the most ambitious set of technology projects the district has seen in a long time, not counting the new construction. The Technology Department:

- replaced and increased the total wireless access points across the district;
- replaced all wired access switches;
- replaced all data cabling within every building;
- reworked the backend logic of the network;
- the middle school was refreshed to Apple computers as the start of a multi-year initiative;
- begun upgrading our site-to-site network connection begun (The Dark Fiber or Point to Point Project).

The Technology Department worked within all outside time constraints placed on the projects to meet deadlines and launch expectations. Anecdotal reports from faculty and staff indicate that their impression of the start of the year was the smoothest yet technology-wise in memory.

Budget Projection

Budgeted vs. Actual

	Fiscal Year 2	Fiscal Year 3	Itemized Totals	Subtotals
Network Gear *	\$259,550.33	\$5,019.70	\$264,570.03	
Wiring	\$132,450.29	\$0.00	\$132,450.29	
Point to Point **	\$16,000.00	\$110,620.20	\$126,620.20	\$523,640.52
MS Apple	\$152,099.93	\$0.00	\$152,099.93	
MS Printers	\$3,607.24	\$0.00	\$3,607.24	\$155,707.17
Totals	\$563,707.79	\$115,639.90	\$679,347.69	Projection
Budgeted			\$620,000.00	Budgeted
	-\$56,292.21	-9.08%	9.57%	\$59,347.69

Additional details for the line items with costs in FY3 are below.

*** Additional Network Gear Costs Detailed**

	Cost	notes
AP AC Adapters	\$84.12	for AP in portables
MS22P	\$2,505.28	for full network in portables
SFP's	\$2,430.30	for final network config post P-to-P

The additional \$5k in Network Gear includes an additional access switch and fiber connectors that has been installed in the portables to provide the same robust wired and wireless access as the rest of the middle school campus. The original plan of providing wireless access through a set of

four meshed access points proved to be completely inadequate for the needs of the faculty, staff and students working in the portables.

**** Additional Point to Point Costs Details**

	Cost	notes
SFP's	\$1,620.20	for fiber connections
Remaining work	\$109,000.00	remaining cost of project in new FY

The \$110k in the Point to Point project is the projected remaining amount that will be due upon completion. The SFP's are connectors to convert the light signal traveling over the fiber cable into the network gear which uses electrical signals.

Network Infrastructure Upgrade

Overall Project Goal

The final goal of the Network Infrastructure Upgrade is to have a powerful, stable, modern and scalable network that will meet the needs of the district for the next decade. This goal has been achieved at the end of 2012 with remaining work in 2013 to finalize and finish the project.

The School District's network is now a full 10GB backbone with 1GB speeds to the edge. This provides the District with the means to provide 1:1 devices to students in the coming years as well as handle the network demands of a potential all district VoIP phone and video system. Additionally the internal network bandwidth now available can handle the guest devices we already see throughout the district in the form of faculty, staff and student personal devices. After the policies are finalized our network will also be able to accommodate a potential load of thousands of wireless devices during game and performance nights.

Project Execution Lessons

We could have used SolidIT (the solutions provider and vendor for Meraki) as a general contractor to manage and coordinate the work that Titan Datacom did (the rewiring of the buildings). We chose not to and it saved roughly \$10k. We had a few items that we needed to purchase during the project that were overlooked through human error that may or may not have been missed had we used SolidIT as a general contractor. In future projects of similar size and scope the Technology Department may find it worth the extra cost incurred to use a vendor in such a manner based on the concurrent work load in the department.

Point to Point Update

The scope of the project has been modified to remove the need for one pole and it's hardware, and in its place will be a connection directly into the Elementary School. The pole cannot be installed due to utilities in ground at the location. The cost of the new solution will essentially be offset by the decreased cost of installing one less pole. This change of implementation does not effect the

overall scope or completion time for this project. At the time of submitting this report the change has not yet been signed off on.

There is currently a dispute over easement rights that could potentially impact the time to completion for the project. We are in contact with all stakeholders in this dispute with the hope that a resolution can be found soon and work can continue.

Apple Initiatives

The school district's choice to purchase Apple computers is more than just buying MacBook Pros and iPads. It is a choice to have a more robust computing environment and most importantly a learning ecosystem for the students that truly prepares them to be tomorrow's leaders.

Middle School Campus Deployment

Primary Goals

We removed all existing computers from classrooms, labs and offices and prepared them for recycle or repurposing to other campuses. We imaged the new computers to a standard set of configurations. The laptops were deployed on the first day of training for all faculty and staff. The labs were deployed soon thereafter.

Goals Achieved

We achieved all the primary goals set forth. The old computers were removed, cleaned, and either set for recycle or repurposed elsewhere in the school district. The imaging and deployment of the labs and laptops were completed within the expected timeframe.

Learning opportunities

There is a philosophical shift in managing a fleet of Apple computers that we as a department did not anticipate. Each individual machine does not need to be imaged prior to deploying to the end user - they can be unboxed by the end user. Imaging of the middle school fleet took roughly two weeks of dedicated time to build, test, rebuild, retest the images used. The advantage to the out of box deployment model is that it decreases the Technology Department's time to deployment as all that needs to take place is to prepare the management system for an influx of new devices; this can be done in a day or two at most. The deployment day itself would involve end users enrolling their device into the management system which then provides the devices with all the policies and settings normally added at imaging time.

Printers are more "near and dear" to the end user than anticipated. The deployment of the new printers on the middle school campus took place after the start of school.

Though the training was very helpful, roughly 50% of that training could now be done by Technology Department and thus we can either use less Apple Trainers or use them for professional development of a greater depth and value to the end users.

Proposed Elementary School Deployment

Based on what the Technology Department has learned from the Middle School Deployment the following is a proposal for Elementary School Deployment. This is tentative plan and subject to change.

1. Deploy Faculty and Staff computers prior to the end of this school year with introductory training on the basics of the machine.
2. Remove classroom, lab, office computers and non networked printers and prepare them for recycle/auction/etc. during the same time the campus is being cleaned.
3. Deploy printers, lab and classroom computers after campus has been cleaned.
4. Be available for ad-hoc, one on one or small group training during the summer should it be needed.
5. Follow up training at the start of the school year that covers classroom centric needs in greater depth.

This plan requires that the Technology Department finalize with the campus the exact purchasing needs and ordered by the end of January or February at the latest. The exact timing of the order will be coordinated to work for deployment needs and funds availability. Professional development days will be scheduled and planned at this time as well.

Policy

There are three policies that need to be updated or created in order to guide the District in our 1:1 initiative and our continued commitment to providing a 21st century learning environment that prepares students for their future.

These policies will need buy-in from all stakeholders and as such they are presented here as summaries of what the Technology Department can reasonably put forth to start the discussion. These discussions can take place within current committees or they may require the creation of a new committee(s).

There will be a Responsible Use Agreement that all parties are bound to in each policy. Responsible Use is the evolution of Acceptable Use in that responsible use is driven by the need to teach our students responsible digital citizenship; not just have them sign a paper stating they won't break the computer.

Data Governance and Responsible Use Policy

This policy has the potential to drive all other technology related policies in the District. This policy should cover data storage, handling and backups as well as the question of application ownership, deployment model and related concerns. Room should be left in this policy to allow it to adapt to changing needs and technologies in the decades to come.

The District is already affected by the lack of this policy meaning we already have unwritten procedures and assumptions which creates inconsistencies throughout the school district. As such this policy is our highest need of the three so we can standardize what we are already doing as well as agree on new standards.

Network Access and Responsible Use Policy

Network access has to change to meet the needs of multiple devices per user as well as a larger guest population when the new high school is completed. The Performing Arts Center and the athletic facilities will draw a great many more people to events. Simple internet access can be available for those guests while maintaining a more secure connection for all district owned devices. Better security with ease of access for all user groups (Faculty/Staff, Students, Guests) is the end goal of this policy.

1:1/BYOD and Responsible Use Policy

The policy governing the responsible use of District supplied technology already exists in disparate forms and documents which need consolidation. The timeline for completing this policy is the furthest out of the three proposed in this report, the estimated time to completion is the end of 2013.

BOND 2012-2013												
12-13	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July	Aug
Lonestar Construction 2012	\$ 2,382,987.31	\$ 2,383,442.58	\$ 2,383,850.96									
SSB Construction 2012	\$ 166,480.85	\$ 121,101.60	\$ 118,263.85									
Wells Fargo CDs	\$ 2,160,000.00	\$ 2,160,000.00	\$ 2,160,000.00									
Wels Fargo Bonds	\$ 14,249,030.18	\$ 14,249,030.18	\$ 14,249,030.18									
Wells Fargo Money Market	\$ 9,161,514.82	\$ 9,072,226.55	\$ 9,075,490.46									
Total	\$ 28,120,013.16	\$ 27,985,800.91	\$ 27,986,635.45									
Difference month to month	\$ (299,196.39)	\$ (134,212.25)	\$ 834.54									
INTEREST EARNED												
Lonestar Construction 2012	\$ 463.85	\$ 455.27	\$ 408.38									
SSB Construction 2012	\$ 5.69	\$ 8.25	\$ 4.93									
Wells Fargo CDs												
Wels Fargo Bonds												
Wells Fargo Money Market	\$ 3,897.22	\$ 10,711.73	\$ 3,263.91									
Total	\$ 4,366.76	\$ 11,175.25	\$ 3,677.22									
Cumulative Total - interest		\$ 15,542.01	\$ 19,219.23									
BOND 2011-2012												
11-12	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July	Aug
Lonestar Construction 2012				\$ 9,850,595.43	\$ 9,721,306.25	\$ 9,715,628.95	\$ 29,373,250.98	\$ 29,155,921.28	\$ 28,908,977.97	\$ 2,757,325.14	\$ 2,534,958.57	\$ 2,382,523.46
SSB Construction 2012					\$ 91,377.76	\$ 82,961.54	\$ 72,544.89	\$ 59,810.52	\$ 70,595.08	\$ 54,072.02	\$ 137,742.36	\$ 370,038.31
Wells Fargo CDs										\$ 2,160,000.00	\$ 2,160,000.00	\$ 2,160,000.00
Wels Fargo Bonds										\$ 14,249,030.18	\$ 14,249,030.18	\$ 14,249,030.18
Wells Fargo Money Market										\$ 9,595,653.19	\$ 9,604,122.82	\$ 9,257,617.60
Total					\$ 9,812,684.01	\$ 9,798,590.49	\$ 29,445,795.87	\$ 29,215,731.80	\$ 28,979,573.05	\$ 28,816,080.53	\$ 28,685,853.93	\$ 28,419,209.55
Difference month to month					\$ (37,911.42)	\$ (14,093.52)	\$ 19,647,205.38	\$ (230,064.07)	\$ (236,158.75)	\$ (163,492.52)	\$ (130,226.60)	\$ (266,644.38)
INTEREST EARNED												
Lonestar Construction 2012				\$ 251.73	\$ 2,517.62	\$ 2,022.70	\$ 4,743.76	\$ 6,442.48	\$ 5,971.17	\$ 1,266.79	\$ 564.96	\$ 486.87
SSB Construction 2012					\$ 3.44	\$ 3.55	\$ 3.40	\$ 3.03	\$ 4.21	\$ 2.69	\$ 2.34	\$ 6.93
Wells Fargo CDs												
Wels Fargo Bonds												
Wells Fargo Money Market										\$ 4,683.37	8469.63	\$ 3,494.78
Total					\$ 2,521.06	\$ 2,026.25	\$ 4,747.16	\$ 6,445.51	\$ 5,975.38	\$ 5,952.85	\$ 9,036.93	\$ 3,988.58
Cumulative Total - interest					\$ 2,772.79	\$ 4,799.04	\$ 9,546.20	\$ 15,991.71	\$ 21,967.09	\$ 27,919.94	\$ 36,956.87	\$ 40,945.45

CAPITAL PROJECTS BOND 2011-2012-2013					
				OBR	
		Nov-12		Budget	YTD Expenditures
Construction Costs					
BWC General Conditions	\$	259,772.00		\$ 260,228.00	
BWC Overhead/Profit	\$	247,402.00		\$ 247,831.00	
Baird Williams Construction Costs	\$	24,740,226.00		\$ 23,768,399.00	
GMP Approved November 2012			\$ 25,247,400.00		\$ 544,350.00
Off Site Water/Sewer Improvements	\$	1,250,000.00		\$ 1,250,000.00	
Total Construction Costs			\$ 26,497,400.00	\$ 25,526,458.00	This number was established in Feb 2012
Non Fixed Furniture/Fixtures/Equip	\$	-		\$ 607,637.00	
Technology Equipment	\$	-		\$ 500,000.00	
Contingency	\$	-		\$ 514,294.00	
Architectural Fees	\$	1,432,500.00		\$ 1,549,220.00	\$ 1,227,083.30
Civil Engineer Fees	\$	289,769.00		\$ 239,791.00	\$ 139,552.61
PM Fees	\$	402,300.00		\$ 402,300.00	\$ 148,243.43
Acoustical Consultant	\$	34,500.00		\$ 41,400.00	\$ 24,150.00
Castleberry Surveying	\$	67,500.00		\$ 67,500.00	\$ 71,348.32
Traffic Impact Analysis	\$	25,000.00		\$ 25,000.00	\$ 21,000.00
Environmental Consultant	\$	-		\$ 10,000.00	
Geo Tech Fees	\$	38,540.00		\$ 38,540.00	Original \$26,400 \$ 38,406.50
Construction Materials Testing	\$	-		\$ 30,610.00	Original \$40,000
Miscellaneous	\$	30,407.00		\$ 47,250.00	Original \$50,000 \$ 46,872.72
Total bond	\$	28,817,916.00		\$ 29,600,000.00	\$ 2,261,006.88
			\$ 782,084.00		
			\$ 29,600,000.00		

Nov-13						
25.00%	12-13					
	Current Year					
REVENUES		BUDGET	ACTUAL	BALANCE	BUDGET	
57xx	LOCAL TAX REVENUES	\$ 11,879,808	\$ 1,196,987	\$ 10,682,821	10.08%	
58XX	STATE PROG. REVENUES	\$ 3,730,847	\$ 878,503	\$ 2,852,344	23.55%	
	TOTAL REVENUE	\$ 15,610,655	\$ 2,075,490	\$ 13,535,165	13.30%	
EXPENDITURES		BUDGET	ACTUAL	BALANCE	BUDGET	
11	INSTRUCTION	\$ 6,330,900	\$ 1,587,595	\$ 4,743,305	25.08%	
12	LIBRARY	\$ 152,153	\$ 32,850	\$ 119,303	21.59%	
13	STAFF DEVELOPMENT	\$ 39,625	\$ 5,168	\$ 34,457	13.04%	
21	INST. ADMINISTRATION	\$ 172,792	\$ 41,468	\$ 131,324	24.00%	
23	SCHOOL ADMINISTRATION	\$ 704,741	\$ 165,564	\$ 539,177	23.49%	
31	GUID AND COUNSELING	\$ 347,747	\$ 81,519	\$ 266,228	23.44%	
33	HEALTH SERVICES	\$ 63,373	\$ 15,946	\$ 47,427	25.16%	
34	PUPIL TRANSP - REGULAR	\$ 345,150	\$ 84,669	\$ 260,481	24.53%	
36	CO-CURRICULAR ACT	\$ 552,962	\$ 186,515	\$ 366,447	33.73%	
41	GEN ADMINISTRATION	\$ 528,900	\$ 131,766	\$ 397,134	24.91%	
51	PLANT MAINT & OPERATION	\$ 1,032,332	\$ 280,157	\$ 752,175	27.14%	
52	SECURITY	\$ 10,250	\$ 1,243	\$ 9,008	12.12%	
53	DATA PROCESSING	\$ 205,651	\$ 66,827	\$ 138,824	32.50%	
61	COMMUNITY SERVICE	\$ 3,000	\$ 1,367	\$ 1,633	45.55%	
71	DEBT SERVICE	\$ 155,000	\$ 154,002	\$ 998	99.36%	
81	CONSTRUCTION	\$ 120,000	\$ 58,653	\$ 61,348	48.88%	
91	STUDENT ATTENDANCE CR	\$ 4,756,079	\$ -	\$ 4,756,079	0.00%	
99	TRAVIS COUNTY APP	\$ 90,000	\$ 19,846	\$ 70,154	22.05%	
0	Transfer Out	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -		
	TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 15,610,655	\$ 2,915,154	\$ 12,695,501	18.67%	

Nov-11						
25.00%	"11-12					
	Prior Year					
REVENUES		BUDGET	ACTUAL	BALANCE	BUDGET	Variance
57xx	LOCAL TAX REVENUES	\$ 11,873,559	\$ 1,003,306	\$ 10,870,253	8.45%	1.63%
58XX	STATE PROG. REVENUES	\$ 4,408,614	\$ 2,657,976	\$ 1,750,638	60.29%	-36.74%
	TOTAL REVENUE	\$ 16,282,173	\$ 3,661,282	\$ 12,620,891	22.49%	-9.19%
						0.00%
EXPENDITURES		BUDGET	ACTUAL	BALANCE	BUDGET	
11	INSTRUCTION	\$ 6,126,018	\$ 1,466,800	\$ 4,659,218	23.94%	1.14%
12	LIBRARY	\$ 157,113	\$ 36,666	\$ 120,447	23.34%	-1.75%
13	STAFF DEVELOPMENT	\$ 26,125	\$ 1,994	\$ 24,131	7.63%	5.41%
21	INST. ADMINISTRATION	\$ 186,890	\$ 52,636	\$ 134,254	28.16%	-4.16%
23	SCHOOL ADMINISTRATION	\$ 695,521	\$ 166,444	\$ 529,077	23.93%	-0.44%
31	GUID AND COUNSELING	\$ 343,692	\$ 84,964	\$ 258,728	24.72%	-1.28%
33	HEALTH SERVICES	\$ 75,156	\$ 15,131	\$ 60,025	20.13%	5.03%
34	PUPIL TRANSP - REGULAR	\$ 325,150	\$ 78,916	\$ 246,234	24.27%	0.26%
36	CO-CURRICULAR ACT	\$ 565,128	\$ 153,668	\$ 411,460	27.19%	6.54%
41	GEN ADMINISTRATION	\$ 518,196	\$ 120,327	\$ 397,869	23.22%	1.69%
51	PLANT MAINT & OPERATION	\$ 1,079,509	\$ 257,195	\$ 822,314	23.83%	3.31%
52	SECURITY	\$ 10,000	\$ 1,234	\$ 8,766	12.34%	-0.22%
53	DATA PROCESSING	\$ 243,625	\$ 68,879	\$ 174,746	28.27%	4.23%
61	COMMUNITY SERVICE	\$ 21,867	\$ 1,003	\$ 20,864	4.58%	40.97%
71	DEBT SERVICE	\$ 155,000	\$ 154,002	\$ 998	99.36%	0.00%
81	CONSTRUCTION	\$ 55,000	\$-	\$ 55,000	0.00%	48.88%
91	STUDENT ATTENDANCE CR	\$ 5,545,000	\$-	\$ 5,545,000	0.00%	0.00%
99	TRAVIS COUNTY APP	\$ 90,000	\$ 16,583	\$ 73,417	18.43%	3.62%
0	Transfer Out	\$-		\$-		
	TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 16,218,990	\$ 2,676,441	\$ 13,542,549	16.50%	2.17%

BANK STATEMENTS/INVESTMENTS												
12-13	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July	Aug
General	\$ 201,678.54	\$ 168,652.95	\$ 296,381.32									
Cap Proj	\$ 487.24	\$ 428,496.06	\$ 22,456.43									
CD's SSB	\$ 3,000,000.00	\$ 3,000,000.00	\$ 3,000,000.00									
Lonestar M & O	\$ 2,279,212.15	\$ 1,516,655.21	\$ 1,618,790.44									
Lonestar I&S	\$ 626,350.25	\$ 634,522.37	\$ 769,928.11									
TOTAL	\$ 6,107,728.18	\$ 5,748,326.59	\$ 5,707,556.30									
Difference	\$ (668,510.78)	\$ (359,401.59)	\$ (40,770.29)									
INTEREST EARNED												
General	\$ 6.70	\$ 8.08	\$ 5.39									
CD'Ss SSB			\$ 3,002.74									
Lonestar M & O	\$ 487.86	\$ 398.46	\$ 285.15									
Lonestar I&S	\$ 118.30	\$ 120.18	\$ 119.86									
TOTAL INTEREST	\$ 612.86	\$ 526.72	\$ 3,413.14									
Cumulative		\$ 1,139.58	\$ 3,939.86									
11-12	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July	Aug
General	\$ 188,426.74	\$ 250,392.39	\$ 161,445.49	\$ 284,520.23	\$ 191,797.23	\$ 130,635.62	\$ 283,902.01	\$ 264,811.80	\$ 271,913.90	\$ 166,250.57	\$ 159,291.69	\$ 229,638.28
Cap Proj	\$ 19,281.96	\$ 19,282.78	\$ 19,283.57	\$ 19,284.36	\$ 19,285.21	\$ 18,035.94	\$ 18,036.68	\$ 18,037.45	\$ 18,038.22	\$ 18,038.94	\$ 18,039.73	\$ 219,455.30
CD's SSB	\$ 3,000,000.00	\$ 3,000,000.00	\$ 3,000,000.00	\$ 3,000,000.00	\$ 3,000,000.00	\$ 3,000,000.00	\$ 3,000,000.00	\$ 3,000,000.00	\$ 3,000,000.00	\$ 3,000,000.00	\$ 3,000,000.00	\$ 3,000,000.00
Lonestar M & O	\$ 3,369,170.86	\$ 3,670,510.54	\$ 3,802,657.95	\$ 6,083,781.98	\$ 11,511,211.19	\$ 12,161,303.78	\$ 11,679,565.96	\$ 9,518,493.27	\$ 8,090,477.34	\$ 5,820,457.10	\$ 4,191,827.17	\$ 2,724,489.68
Lonestar I&S	\$ 610,062.85	\$ 625,463.15	\$ 730,636.05	\$ 1,189,028.46	\$ 1,992,115.10	\$ 2,057,065.08	\$ 2,147,047.74	\$ 2,170,300.79	\$ 2,181,171.83	\$ 2,200,540.72	\$ 2,206,906.09	\$ 602,625.58
Lonestar Constr	\$ 200,975.60	\$ 201,014.91	\$ 201,056.18	\$ 201,056.18	\$ 201,155.89	\$ 201,197.75	\$ 201,242.99	\$ 201,287.29	\$ 201,328.82	\$ 201,370.15	\$ 201,412.87	\$ 30.12 closing out
TOTAL	\$ 7,387,918.01	\$ 7,766,663.77	\$ 7,915,079.24	\$ 10,777,671.21	\$ 16,915,564.62	\$ 17,568,238.17	\$ 17,329,795.38	\$ 15,172,930.60	\$ 13,762,930.11	\$ 11,406,657.48	\$ 9,777,477.55	\$ 6,776,238.96
Difference	#REF!	\$ 378,745.76	\$ 148,415.47	\$ 2,862,591.97	\$ 6,137,893.41	\$ 652,673.55	\$ (238,442.79)	\$ (2,156,864.78)	\$ (1,410,000.49)	\$ (2,356,272.63)	\$ (1,629,179.93)	\$ (3,001,238.59)
INTEREST EARNED												
General	\$ 13.13	\$ 13.78	\$ 9.14	\$ 12.21	\$ 9.63	\$ 7.82	\$ 8.74	\$ 8.77	\$ 9.85	\$ 8.54	\$ 10.90	\$ 8.60
CD'Ss SSB			\$ 756.17			\$ 6,807.63				\$ 1,754.79		\$ 1,745.20
Lonestar M & O	\$ 420.07	\$ 629.19	\$ 768.81	\$ 1,061.10	\$ 2,505.02	\$ 2,632.78	\$ 2,707.93	\$ 2,360.37	\$ 1,839.02	\$ 1,431.68	\$ 1,053.43	\$ 700.26
Lonestar I&S	\$ 96.37	\$ 120.39	\$ 139.02	\$ 215.46	\$ 437.30	\$ 439.50	\$ 475.79	\$ 476.19	\$ 449.13	\$ 449.36	\$ 467.62	\$ 258.30
Lonestar Constr	\$ 31.94	\$ 39.31	\$ 41.27	\$ 47.76	\$ 51.95	\$ 41.86	\$ 45.24	\$ 44.30	\$ 41.53	\$ 41.33	\$ 42.72	\$ 30.12
TOTAL INTEREST	\$ 561.51	\$ 802.67	\$ 1,714.41	\$ 1,336.53	\$ 3,003.90	\$ 9,929.59	\$ 3,237.70	\$ 2,889.63	\$ 2,339.53	\$ 3,685.70	\$ 1,574.67	\$ 2,742.48
Cumulative		\$ 1,364.18	\$ 3,078.59	\$ 4,415.12	\$ 7,419.02	\$ 17,348.61	\$ 20,586.31	\$ 23,475.94	\$ 25,815.47	\$ 29,501.17	\$ 31,075.84	\$ 33,818.32

Board Report
 Comparison of Revenue to Budget
 Lago Vista ISD
 As of November

Fund 199 / 3 GENERAL FUND

	Estimated Revenue (Budget)	Revenue Realized Current	Revenue Realized To Date	Revenue Balance	Percent Realized
5000 - RECEIPTS					
5700 - REVENUE-LOCAL & INTERMED					
5710 - LOCAL REAL-PROPERTY TAXES	11,820,208.00	-899,384.91	-1,134,620.57	10,685,587.43	9.60%
5730 - TUITION & FEES FROM PATRONS	2,000.00	.00	.00	2,000.00	.00%
5740 - INTEREST, RENT, MISC REVENUE	31,500.00	-34,611.03	-41,462.99	-9,962.99	131.63%
5750 - REVENUE	26,000.00	-4,274.00	-20,903.02	5,096.98	80.40%
5760 - OTHER REV FM LOCAL SOURCE	100.00	.00	.00	100.00	.00%
Total REVENUE-LOCAL & INTERMED	11,879,808.00	-938,269.94	-1,196,986.58	10,682,821.42	10.08%
5800 - STATE PROGRAM REVENUES					
5810 - PER CAPITA-FOUNDATION REV	3,350,847.00	-22,381.00	-818,840.00	2,532,007.00	24.44%
5830 - TRS ON-BEHALF	380,000.00	-29,782.15	-59,663.37	320,336.63	15.70%
Total STATE PROGRAM REVENUES	3,730,847.00	-52,163.15	-878,503.37	2,852,343.63	23.55%
Total Revenue Local-State-Federal	15,610,655.00	-990,433.09	-2,075,489.95	13,535,165.05	13.30%

	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Encumbrance YTD</u>	<u>Expenditure YTD</u>	<u>Current Expenditure</u>	<u>Balance</u>	<u>Percent Expended</u>
6000 - EXPENDITURES						
11 - INSTRUCTION						
6100 - PAYROLL COSTS	-5,759,785.00	.00	1,459,069.78	493,698.78	-4,300,715.22	25.33%
6200 - PURCHASE & CONTRACTED SVS	-168,200.00	25,106.41	64,618.26	18,031.45	-78,475.33	38.42%
6300 - SUPPLIES AND MATERIALS	-378,690.00	9,211.71	58,336.11	11,367.35	-311,142.18	15.40%
6400 - OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES	-24,225.00	566.50	5,570.39	1,672.68	-18,088.11	22.99%
6600 - CPTL OUTLY LAND BLDG & EQUIP	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00%
Total Function11 INSTRUCTION	-6,330,900.00	34,884.62	1,587,594.54	524,770.26	-4,708,420.84	25.08%
12 - LIBRARY						
6100 - PAYROLL COSTS	-119,073.00	.00	30,917.80	10,815.44	-88,155.20	25.97%
6200 - PURCHASE & CONTRACTED SVS	-6,300.00	.00	.00	.00	-6,300.00	-0.00%
6300 - SUPPLIES AND MATERIALS	-25,500.00	6,281.15	1,932.34	159.70	-17,286.51	7.58%
6400 - OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES	-1,280.00	.00	.00	.00	-1,280.00	-0.00%
Total Function12 LIBRARY	-152,153.00	6,281.15	32,850.14	10,975.14	-113,021.71	21.59%
13 - CURRICULUM						
6200 - PURCHASE & CONTRACTED SVS	-17,500.00	.00	.00	.00	-17,500.00	-0.00%
6300 - SUPPLIES AND MATERIALS	-3,250.00	.00	300.00	.00	-2,950.00	9.23%
6400 - OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES	-18,875.00	1,623.00	4,867.99	2,144.99	-12,384.01	25.79%
Total Function13 CURRICULUM	-39,625.00	1,623.00	5,167.99	2,144.99	-32,834.01	13.04%
21 - INSTRUCTIONAL ADMINISTRATION						
6100 - PAYROLL COSTS	-167,192.00	.00	41,195.81	13,915.60	-125,996.19	24.64%
6200 - PURCHASE & CONTRACTED SVS	-1,600.00	.00	.00	.00	-1,600.00	-0.00%
6300 - SUPPLIES AND MATERIALS	-2,000.00	.00	112.19	88.19	-1,887.81	5.61%
6400 - OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES	-2,000.00	470.00	160.00	160.00	-1,370.00	8.00%
Total Function21 INSTRUCTIONAL	-172,792.00	470.00	41,468.00	14,163.79	-130,854.00	24.00%
23 - CAMPUS ADMINISTRATION						
6100 - PAYROLL COSTS	-689,586.00	.00	164,485.29	55,995.53	-525,100.71	23.85%
6200 - PURCHASE & CONTRACTED SVS	-625.00	.00	.00	.00	-625.00	-0.00%
6300 - SUPPLIES AND MATERIALS	-7,625.00	18.00	.00	.00	-7,607.00	-0.00%
6400 - OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES	-6,905.00	880.00	1,078.91	640.90	-4,946.09	15.63%
Total Function23 CAMPUS ADMINISTRATION	-704,741.00	898.00	165,564.20	56,636.43	-538,278.80	23.49%
31 - GUIDANCE AND COUNSELING SVS						
6100 - PAYROLL COSTS	-324,697.00	.00	79,670.27	26,950.85	-245,026.73	24.54%
6200 - PURCHASE & CONTRACTED SVS	-8,250.00	.00	.00	.00	-8,250.00	-0.00%
6300 - SUPPLIES AND MATERIALS	-8,625.00	85.00	1,078.90	115.00	-7,461.10	12.51%
6400 - OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES	-6,175.00	.00	770.00	.00	-5,405.00	12.47%
Total Function31 GUIDANCE AND	-347,747.00	85.00	81,519.17	27,065.85	-266,142.83	23.44%
33 - HEALTH SERVICES						
6100 - PAYROLL COSTS	-60,623.00	.00	15,058.29	5,129.21	-45,564.71	24.84%
6300 - SUPPLIES AND MATERIALS	-2,500.00	.00	887.60	.00	-1,612.40	35.50%
6400 - OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES	-250.00	.00	.00	.00	-250.00	-0.00%
Total Function33 HEALTH SERVICES	-63,373.00	.00	15,945.89	5,129.21	-47,427.11	25.16%
34 - PUPIL TRANSPORTATION-REGULAR						
6200 - PURCHASE & CONTRACTED SVS	-275,000.00	.00	61,559.62	32,931.28	-213,440.38	22.39%
6300 - SUPPLIES AND MATERIALS	-70,000.00	.00	23,052.24	8,932.40	-46,947.76	32.93%
6400 - OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES	-150.00	.00	57.00	.00	-93.00	38.00%
Total Function34 PUPIL TRANSPORTATION-	-345,150.00	.00	84,668.86	41,863.68	-260,481.14	24.53%

	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Encumbrance YTD</u>	<u>Expenditure YTD</u>	<u>Current Expenditure</u>	<u>Balance</u>	<u>Percent Expended</u>
6000 - EXPENDITURES						
36 - CO-CURRICULAR ACTIVITIES						
6100 - PAYROLL COSTS	-229,327.00	.00	60,790.57	20,885.42	-168,536.43	26.51%
6200 - PURCHASE & CONTRACTED SVS	-62,950.00	.00	20,373.21	6,322.16	-42,576.79	32.36%
6300 - SUPPLIES AND MATERIALS	-103,150.00	5,864.59	70,848.84	9,527.34	-26,436.57	68.69%
6400 - OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES	-157,535.00	1,078.78	34,502.43	7,720.79	-121,953.79	21.90%
Total Function36 CO-CURRICULAR ACTIVITIES	-552,962.00	6,943.37	186,515.05	44,455.71	-359,503.58	33.73%
41 - GENERAL ADMINISTRATION						
6100 - PAYROLL COSTS	-382,400.00	.00	98,881.06	32,858.39	-283,518.94	25.86%
6200 - PURCHASE & CONTRACTED SVS	-89,950.00	19.00	20,446.20	2,902.45	-69,484.80	22.73%
6300 - SUPPLIES AND MATERIALS	-9,750.00	.00	1,829.59	317.99	-7,920.41	18.77%
6400 - OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES	-46,800.00	1,140.52	10,609.23	3,716.86	-35,050.25	22.67%
Total Function41 GENERAL ADMINISTRATION	-528,900.00	1,159.52	131,766.08	39,795.69	-395,974.40	24.91%
51 - PLANT MAINTENANCE & OPERATION						
6100 - PAYROLL COSTS	-153,982.00	.00	38,197.90	12,847.27	-115,784.10	24.81%
6200 - PURCHASE & CONTRACTED SVS	-762,000.00	4,152.87	169,638.72	76,706.56	-588,208.41	22.26%
6300 - SUPPLIES AND MATERIALS	-60,500.00	97.16	19,400.16	7,891.70	-41,002.68	32.07%
6400 - OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES	-50,350.00	6.14	47,484.85	.00	-2,859.01	94.31%
6600 - CPTL OUTLY LAND BLDG & EQUIP	-5,500.00	.00	5,435.00	.00	-65.00	98.82%
Total Function51 PLANT MAINTENANCE &	-1,032,332.00	4,256.17	280,156.63	97,445.53	-747,919.20	27.14%
52 - SECURITY						
6200 - PURCHASE & CONTRACTED SVS	-10,000.00	.00	1,242.50	560.00	-8,757.50	12.42%
6300 - SUPPLIES AND MATERIALS	-250.00	.00	.00	.00	-250.00	-.00%
Total Function52 SECURITY	-10,250.00	.00	1,242.50	560.00	-9,007.50	12.12%
53 - DATA PROCESSING						
6100 - PAYROLL COSTS	-144,919.00	.00	37,401.26	11,995.70	-107,517.74	25.81%
6200 - PURCHASE & CONTRACTED SVS	-47,732.00	.00	26,042.50	26,015.00	-21,689.50	54.56%
6300 - SUPPLIES AND MATERIALS	-12,000.00	2,650.28	2,612.31	1,112.31	-6,737.41	21.77%
6400 - OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES	-1,000.00	126.81	771.00	.00	-102.19	77.10%
Total Function53 DATA PROCESSING	-205,651.00	2,777.09	66,827.07	39,123.01	-136,046.84	32.50%
61 - COMMUNITY SERVICES						
6100 - PAYROLL COSTS	-3,000.00	.00	1,366.56	387.17	-1,633.44	45.55%
Total Function61 COMMUNITY SERVICES	-3,000.00	.00	1,366.56	387.17	-1,633.44	45.55%
71 - DEBT SERVICES						
6500 - DEBT SERVICE	-155,000.00	.00	154,002.18	.00	-997.82	99.36%
Total Function71 DEBT SERVICES	-155,000.00	.00	154,002.18	.00	-997.82	99.36%
81 - CAPITAL PROJECTS						
6600 - CPTL OUTLY LAND BLDG & EQUIP	-120,000.00	44,232.07	58,652.50	.00	-17,115.43	48.88%
Total Function81 CAPITAL PROJECTS	-120,000.00	44,232.07	58,652.50	.00	-17,115.43	48.88%
91 - CHAPTER 41 PAYMENT						
6200 - PURCHASE & CONTRACTED SVS	-4,756,079.00	.00	.00	.00	-4,756,079.00	-.00%
Total Function91 CHAPTER 41 PAYMENT	-4,756,079.00	.00	.00	.00	-4,756,079.00	-.00%
99 - PAYMENT TO OTHER GOVERN ENT						
6200 - PURCHASE & CONTRACTED SVS	-90,000.00	.00	19,846.44	.00	-70,153.56	22.05%
Total Function99 PAYMENT TO OTHER	-90,000.00	.00	19,846.44	.00	-70,153.56	22.05%
Total Expenditures	-15,610,655.00	103,609.99	2,915,153.80	904,516.46	-12,591,891.21	18.67%

Fund 240 / 3 SCHOOL BRKFST & LUNCH PROGRAM

	Estimated Revenue (Budget)	Revenue Realized Current	Revenue Realized To Date	Revenue Balance	Percent Realized
5000 - RECEIPTS					
5700 - REVENUE-LOCAL & INTERMED					
5750 - REVENUE	331,494.00	-37,477.12	-90,812.66	240,681.34	27.39%
Total REVENUE-LOCAL & INTERMED	331,494.00	-37,477.12	-90,812.66	240,681.34	27.39%
5800 - STATE PROGRAM REVENUES					
5820 - STATE PROGRAM REVENUES	2,980.00	.00	.00	2,980.00	.00%
Total STATE PROGRAM REVENUES	2,980.00	.00	.00	2,980.00	.00%
5900 - FEDERAL PROGRAM REVENUES					
5920 - OBJECT DESCR FOR 5920	268,071.00	-27,187.93	-51,150.40	216,920.60	19.08%
Total FEDERAL PROGRAM REVENUES	268,071.00	-27,187.93	-51,150.40	216,920.60	19.08%
Total Revenue Local-State-Federal	602,545.00	-64,665.05	-141,963.06	460,581.94	23.56%

	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Encumbrance YTD</u>	<u>Expenditure YTD</u>	<u>Current Expenditure</u>	<u>Balance</u>	<u>Percent Expended</u>
6000 - EXPENDITURES						
35 - FOOD SERVICES						
6200 - PURCHASE & CONTRACTED SVS	-575,343.00	.00	124,965.44	67,837.32	-450,377.56	21.72%
6300 - SUPPLIES AND MATERIALS	-27,202.00	.00	.00	.00	-27,202.00	-.00%
Total Function35 FOOD SERVICES	-602,545.00	.00	124,965.44	67,837.32	-477,579.56	20.74%
Total Expenditures	-602,545.00	.00	124,965.44	67,837.32	-477,579.56	20.74%

Board Report
Comparison of Revenue to Budget
Lago Vista ISD
As of November

Fund 599 / 3 DEBT SERVICE FUND

	Estimated Revenue (Budget)	Revenue Realized Current	Revenue Realized To Date	Revenue Balance	Percent Realized
5000 - RECEIPTS					
5700 - REVENUE-LOCAL & INTERMED					
5710 - LOCAL REAL-PROPERTY TAXES	3,480,410.00	-240,881.71	-272,539.92	3,207,870.08	7.83%
5740 - INTEREST, RENT, MISC REVENUE	3,500.00	-119.86	-358.34	3,141.66	10.24%
Total REVENUE-LOCAL & INTERMED	3,483,910.00	-241,001.57	-272,898.26	3,211,011.74	7.83%
Total Revenue Local-State-Federal	3,483,910.00	-241,001.57	-272,898.26	3,211,011.74	7.83%

Board Report
Comparison of Expenditures and Encumbrances to Budget
Lago Vista ISD
As of November

Fund 599 / 3 DEBT SERVICE FUND

	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Encumbrance YTD</u>	<u>Expenditure YTD</u>	<u>Current Expenditure</u>	<u>Balance</u>	<u>Percent Expended</u>
6000 - EXPENDITURES						
71 - DEBT SERVICES						
6500 - DEBT SERVICE	-3,483,910.00	.00	.00	.00	-3,483,910.00	-.00%
Total Function71 DEBT SERVICES	-3,483,910.00	.00	.00	.00	-3,483,910.00	-.00%
Total Expenditures	-3,483,910.00	.00	.00	.00	-3,483,910.00	-.00%

Board Report
Comparison of Revenue to Budget
Lago Vista ISD
As of November

Fund 698 / 3 CONSTRUCTION 2012

	Estimated Revenue (Budget)	Revenue Realized Current	Revenue Realized To Date	Revenue Balance	Percent Realized
5000 - RECEIPTS					
5700 - REVENUE-LOCAL & INTERMED					
5740 - INTEREST, RENT, MISC REVENUE	.00	-3,677.22	-19,219.23	-19,219.23	.00%
Total REVENUE-LOCAL & INTERMED	.00	-3,677.22	-19,219.23	-19,219.23	.00%
Total Revenue Local-State-Federal	.00	-3,677.22	-19,219.23	-19,219.23	.00%

Comparison of Expenditures and Encumbrances to Budget

Lago Vista ISD

As of November

Fund 698 / 3 CONSTRUCTION 2012

	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Encumbrance YTD</u>	<u>Expenditure YTD</u>	<u>Current Expenditure</u>	<u>Balance</u>	<u>Percent Expended</u>
6000 - EXPENDITURES						
81 - CAPITAL PROJECTS						
6600 - CPTL OUTLY LAND BLDG & EQUIP	-28,092,652.49	18,044.17	167,704.93	31,274.65	-27,906,903.39	.60%
Total Function81 CAPITAL PROJECTS	-28,092,652.49	18,044.17	167,704.93	31,274.65	-27,906,903.39	.60%
Total Expenditures	-28,092,652.49	18,044.17	167,704.93	31,274.65	-27,906,903.39	.60%

	Estimated Revenue (Budget)	Revenue Realized Current	Revenue Realized To Date	Revenue Balance	Percent Realized
5000 - RECEIPTS					
5700 - REVENUE-LOCAL & INTERMED					
5740 - INTEREST, RENT, MISC REVENUE	100.00	-5.37	-16.01	83.99	16.01%
Total REVENUE-LOCAL & INTERMED	100.00	-5.37	-16.01	83.99	16.01%
Total Revenue Local-State-Federal	100.00	-5.37	-16.01	83.99	16.01%

Comparison of Expenditures and Encumbrances to Budget

Lago Vista ISD

As of November

Fund 699 / 3 CAPITAL PROJECTS

	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Encumbrance YTD</u>	<u>Expenditure YTD</u>	<u>Current Expenditure</u>	<u>Balance</u>	<u>Percent Expended</u>
6000 - EXPENDITURES						
81 - CAPITAL PROJECTS						
6600 - CPTL OUTLY LAND BLDG & EQUIP	-23,121.18	.00	.00	.00	-23,121.18	-.00%
Total Function81 CAPITAL PROJECTS	-23,121.18	.00	.00	.00	-23,121.18	-.00%
Total Expenditures	-23,121.18	.00	.00	.00	-23,121.18	-.00%

	Estimated Revenue (Budget)	Revenue Realized Current	Revenue Realized To Date	Revenue Balance	Percent Realized
5000 - RECEIPTS					
5700 - REVENUE-LOCAL & INTERMED					
5730 - TUITION & FEES FROM PATRONS	116,825.00	-12,422.44	-36,806.13	80,018.87	31.51%
Total REVENUE-LOCAL & INTERMED	116,825.00	-12,422.44	-36,806.13	80,018.87	31.51%
Total Revenue Local-State-Federal	116,825.00	-12,422.44	-36,806.13	80,018.87	31.51%

	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Encumbrance YTD</u>	<u>Expenditure YTD</u>	<u>Current Expenditure</u>	<u>Balance</u>	<u>Percent Expended</u>
6000 - EXPENDITURES						
61 - COMMUNITY SERVICES						
6100 - PAYROLL COSTS	-110,375.00	.00	22,872.16	7,514.06	-87,502.84	20.72%
6300 - SUPPLIES AND MATERIALS	-3,000.00	.00	333.36	.00	-2,666.64	11.11%
6400 - OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES	-3,450.00	.00	482.67	268.16	-2,967.33	13.99%
Total Function61 COMMUNITY SERVICES	-116,825.00	.00	23,688.19	7,782.22	-93,136.81	20.28%
Total Expenditures	-116,825.00	.00	23,688.19	7,782.22	-93,136.81	20.28%

Lago Vista ISD				
Budget Amendments			12/17/2012	
2012-2013				
AMENDMENT #1				
Fund 199				New
Account Code	Description	Budget	Amendment	Balance
199-00-5744-00-000-300-000	Gifts and Bequests	\$ 500.00	\$ 25,000.00	\$ 25,500.00
				\$ -
199-81-6629-00-999-399-000	Capital Projects	\$ 120,000.00	\$ 25,000.00	\$ 145,000.00
				\$ -
				\$ -
				\$ -
				\$ -
Explanation:				
Revenue - donation from the hospital	Expenditure - LCRA requirements to repair the retention pond at the Elementary School			

Minutes of Regular Meeting

The Board of Trustees

Lago Vista ISD

A Regular meeting of the Board of Trustees of Lago Vista ISD was held Monday, November 19, 2012, in the board room of Viking Hall 8039 Bar K Ranch Road, Lago Vista, TX 78645

Members Present:

Laura Vincent, President	David Baker
Jerrell Roque, Vice-President	Stacy Eleuterius
David Scott, Secretary	Tom Rugel
Mark Abbott	

Members Absent:

None

Also Present:

Matt Underwood, Superintendent
Henri Gearing, Asst. Superintendent
Dustin Riley, OBR
Jack Clark, Singleton, Clark

1. *Invocation*

Laura Vincent called the meeting to order at 6:00pm and led the Pledge of Allegiance and the Pledge to the Texas flag.

2. *Welcome Visitors/Public Participation/Recognition*

Gina Carmichael, district wellness coordinator presented the winner of a *Cupcake War* – a challenge the district put together for employees to create a healthy/healthier muffin or cupcake; the board members tasted 3 entries – MS 8th grade Language Arts teacher Rachael Morrow was the winner.
Brad Holland, CEO Cedar Park Regional Medical Ctr., presented LV with a check for \$25K –the hospital wants to continue support with the community and provide service for the athletic dept and trainer (allowing the LVISD to rehire trainer position and about ½ cost of trainer for school district.)
The LVMS student council and NJHS (with sponsor Cindy Slaughter) made a presentation to the board regarding their recent experiences at a leadership conference they attended in San Marcos (Thira Heggem-7th gr.; Kelly Statham and Jae Marchecheo-8th gr.)
The Lago Vista High School Lady Viking volleyball team and cross country teams were recognized for their advancement to the Regional rounds of competition.

3. *Construction Report: Owners Building Resource*

Dustin Riley updated board on current status of project. Should have construction schedule from Baird Williams in the next few weeks; city is working with the team; city has ordered all water pipes for utilities; Haynie is designing water tower, expecting bids out by first of the year.

BW is still working on getting remaining subs on board. The board asked for some clarification regarding budgetary reports and line items.

4. *Financial Audit Report: Singleton, Clark and Company*

The District's financial health was reviewed by the independent auditing firm of Singleton and Clark. Jack Clark went over a few key points in the audit report.

There were no findings or recommendations for improvement regarding the financial processes of the District - district has a strong financial standing. Excellent fund balance (district's fund balance grew by approximately \$400,000 to \$5,205,055)

Jerrell Roque moved to approve audit report
Mark Abbott seconded
Motion carries 7-0

5. *Oath of Office for New Board Members*

On August 28th the board of trustees cancelled the election to be held Nov 6, 2012 and certified the candidates unopposed and elected. The following members read the oath and were sworn in:
David Scott, Place 7 and Stacy Eleuterius, Place 6

6. *Reorganization of the Board Officers*

Tom Rugel nominated Jerrell Roque for President
David Scott seconded
Motion carries 6-0

Jerrell Roque assumed the duties of President – thanked Laura for her leadership and contributions.
David Scott nominated Laura Vincent for Vice-President
Tom Rugel seconded
Motion carries 6-0

David Scott will remain as Secretary

7. *Policy Update 95*

Matt Underwood went over some highlights of the policy update
Laura Vincent moved to approve; Stacy Eleuterius seconded
Motion carries 7-0

8. *Approval of minutes for special meeting on November 5th and regular meeting on October 22nd*

Laura Vincent moved to approve minutes as presented
David Scott seconds
Motion carries 7-0

9. *Monthly financial report*

Ms. Gearing went over monthly financial reports.
Laura Vincent moved to accept
David Scott seconded
Motion carries 7-0

10. *Superintendent Report*

- a. Ipad Initiative - Concern regarding the lack of deployment time in McAllen ISD. May be in the best interest of the District to wait until students and teachers have had the device for more than a month before making the trip to see the full implementation.
- b. Superintendent Evaluation – Timing in relation to the change of board elections from May to November. The evaluation and contract consideration will be moved from January to June of 2013.
- c. AEIS Report – went over some highlights from AEIS but it's a small report as there are no STAAR results included. AEIS Hearing in January or whenever this goes public to talk about more in depth. Issues relating to attaching a grading policy to end of course testing was discussed.

11. Adjourn

There being no more business, The meeting adjourned at 7:45pm

Board President

SIX STEP ANALYSIS TO SEE IF BULLYING/HARASSMENT OCCURRED

A. **Reported Conduct**

The conduct reported was (check all that apply):

- Written
- Verbal
- Physical
- Electronic

Yes: Proceed to Section B.

No: The reported conduct does not constitute "Bullying" or "Harassment" under District policy. Go directly to Findings and Follow-Up below.

B. **Where did the Reported Conduct Occur**

The reported conduct or expression occurred, in whole or in part:

- on school property,
- at a school-sponsored or school-related activity,
- or in a vehicle operated by the District.

Yes: Proceed to Section C.

No: The reported conduct does not constitute "Bullying" or "Harassment" under District policy. Go directly to Findings and Follow-Up below.

C. **Accuracy of Allegations**

As a result of my administrative investigation, I concluded that the allegations of bullying or harassing conduct are substantially accurate.

Yes: Proceed to Section D.

No: The reported conduct does not constitute "Bullying" or "Harassment" under District policy. Go directly to Findings and Follow-Up below.

D. **Educational Effect**

The reported conduct interfered with the Target Student's education or substantially disrupted the operation of the school.

Yes: Proceed to Section E.

No: The reported conduct does not constitute "Bullying" or "Harassment" under District policy. Go directly to Findings and Follow-Up below.

E. Specific Effects

As a result of my administrative investigation, I concluded that the reported conduct had the following effect(s):

- The Target Student was, or will be, physically harmed
- The Target Student's property was, or will be, damaged
- The Target Student had or has a reasonable fear of damage to self or property
- It is sufficiently severe, persistent or pervasive enough that it (check all that apply):
 - adversely affected the Target Student, or interfered with the Target Student's education or academic performance
 - created an intimidating, threatening, or abusive educational environment for the Target Student.

- Yes: If any of these boxes are checked "Yes" proceed to Section F.*
- No: If none are checked, the reported conduct does not constitute "Bullying" or "Harassment." Go directly to Findings and Follow-Up below.*

F. Motivation

- As a result of my investigation, I concluded that the reported conduct was based on the Target Student's race, color, religion, sex, gender, national origin, or disability.

If this box is checked, the reported conduct is considered "Harassment" under District policy FFH.

- As a result of my investigation, I concluded that the reported conduct exploited an imbalance of power between the Student Perpetrator(s) and the Target Student.

If this box is checked, the reported conduct is considered "Bullying" under District policy FFI.

If both boxes are checked, the conduct is considered both "Bullying" and "Harassment" under District policy.

If neither box is checked, the reported conduct is not considered "Bullying" or "Harassment" under District policy.

FINDINGS AND FOLLOW-UP: Whether or not the reported conduct constitutes bullying, the District should seek to protect all parties from improper conduct and from any retaliation as a result of good faith reporting and/or participation in the investigation of the conduct alleged. Remember to record the determination in the completed Administrative Investigation Report.

If the Conduct is Determined NOT to Constitute Bullying Under Policy FFI: The District should take appropriate actions, if any, considered necessary, in accordance with District policy and the Student Code of Conduct. The parents of the alleged Perpetrator and alleged Target Student should be notified of the investigation findings.

If the Conduct is Determined to Constitute Bullying or Harassment, the District Should Take Appropriate Action(s) as Documented in the Administrative Investigation Report. For suggested actions to address bullying and/or harassment, see the Ideas and Strategies to Address Bullying/Harassment provided with this Toolkit. The parents of the alleged Perpetrator and alleged Target Student should be notified of the investigation findings.

Counties eligible for CDDP grants

Austin*	Concho*	Karnes*	Real*
Bandera*	Coryell*	Kendall	Runnels*
Bastrop	DeWitt*	Kerr	San Saba
Bell*	Eastland*	Kimble	Schleicher*
Bexar*	Edwards*	Lampasas	Sutton*
Blanco	Fayette	Lavaca*	Taylor*
Brown*	Gillespie	Lee	Tom Green*
Burleson*	Goliad*	Llano	Travis
Burnet	Gonzales*	Mason	Uvalde*
Caldwell*	Grimes*	Matagorda	Victoria*
Callahan*	Guadalupe*	McCulloch*	Waller*
Coleman*	Hamilton*	Medina*	Washington*
Colorado	Harris*	Menard*	Wharton
Comal*	Hays	Mills*	Williamson*
Comanche*	Jackson*	Montgomery*	Wilson*

** Only a portion of these counties are in LCRA's service area. Projects must be located in the portion of the county that is in LCRA's service area in order to be eligible for a CDDP grant.*

November 2012



Lori LeBlue
LCRA
3700 Lake Austin Blvd.
Austin, Texas 78703



Community Development Partnership Program

Grant Application Form

Community Development Partnership Program Grant Application Instructions and Form

**All potential applicants are encouraged to call first for more information regarding eligibility requirements before submitting an application; some of the requirements have changed (see bold sections).*

About the program

In 1995 the Texas Legislature passed Senate Bill 219, authorizing LCRA to provide economic and community development programs, grants and in-kind services in its electric and water service area (see Chapter 152, Texas Water Code).

The Community Development Partnership Program (CDPP) provides grants to communities in LCRA's service area for capital projects that support community and economic development and benefit the public. LCRA and its wholesale electric and water customers award the grants to local governments and nonprofit groups like cities, counties, volunteer fire departments, emergency medical services, schools and libraries.

Eligibility requirements

Most local governments and nonprofit organizations in LCRA's service area are eligible to apply for a CDPP grant. Recent grant recipients include:

- Volunteer fire departments
- Emergency medical services
- Cities and counties
- Libraries
- Schools
- Civic organizations
- Historical associations
- Museums

Projects also must meet these criteria to be eligible for a CDPP grant:

- Projects must be for capital improvements.
- Projects must be in LCRA's electric or water service area (see list of eligible counties).
- Grants of \$5,000 or more require a minimum 20 percent match of the total project cost. Matching funds must be documented in the application.
- Grant applications must be signed by the chief executive administrator or officer of the entity requesting the grant, such as a city manager, executive director, general manager, board president or school superintendent.
- The project must be completed within 12 months of the date the CDPP grant money is awarded.
- Upon completion of the project, the grant recipient must furnish a photograph and a final completion report on the project. Applicant is required to report on grant dollars as well as matching commitment.
- The grant recipient must clearly, permanently and publicly acknowledge the sponsorship of LCRA and its wholesale electric customer, if applicable, at the site of the project.
- The project must remain open and accessible to the public for the life of the completed project.
- Property owner must be applicant.

These types of projects and organizations are not eligible for a CDPP grant.

- Ineligible projects include: completed projects, debt-reduction campaigns, religious or church-sponsored facilities limited to church membership, social service projects, land acquisition projects, program operating costs, computer equipment or software, most functions carried out by a taxing entity, and office or administrative projects and equipment.
- Ineligible organizations include: for-profit entities, individuals, professional associations and fraternal, religious, veteran and youth organizations limited to group membership.

** All potential applicants are encouraged to call first for more information regarding eligibility requirements before submitting an application because some of the requirements have changed (see bold sections).*

Grant application process

LCRA's Board of Directors determines annually if funding is available for CDPP grants. In years in which funds are available, **grants are awarded two times during LCRA's fiscal year** (July 1 – June 30).

The maximum CDPP grant is \$25,000, with an average grant being \$17,000. Emphasis will be placed on projects that include energy efficiency, water conservation or household hazardous waste facilities. Emphasis also will be placed on projects for volunteer fire departments and public safety organizations that have been impacted by wildfires due to serious drought conditions.

Applications received by the deadline are reviewed and evaluated by LCRA staff. Grants are awarded by a CDPP Review Committee comprised of LCRA Board members and representatives of LCRA's wholesale electric and water customers. Grants awarded may be lower than the amount requested, depending on the number and types of projects being funded.

Grant recipients are notified by LCRA staff or a representative of the wholesale electric customer serving their area. A grant check will be distributed following the execution of a letter of agreement with the recipient.

The number of grant applications typically exceeds available funding. Eligible applicants who do not receive a grant due to funding limits may reapply during future grant cycles. Decisions regarding awarded grants are within the sole discretion of the CDPP Review Committee and may not be appealed. Communicating with members of the CDPP Review Committee about a pending grant application is not allowed. **An entity receiving a grant must wait a full 24 months and officially close out the previous grant before it is eligible to submit for another project.**

Grant application deadlines

- **Sept. 1 deadline for grant decisions announced in November**
- **March 1 deadline for grant decisions announced in May**

Applications must be received – not postmarked – by 5 p.m. on the day of the deadline. If the deadline falls on a holiday or weekend, it will be extended to the next regular business day. Applications received after the deadline will be considered during the grant cycle in which the application was received.

Grant application instructions

To be considered, CDPP grant applications must be complete and must provide all requested information. The application must be submitted as follows:

- One completed original Part A application form (enclosed) and all documents and information requested in Part B (enclosed). This information should be stapled together.
- An additional three sets of Part A, Part B.1. Project Narrative and Part B.2. Project Budget. Each set should be stapled.
- NOTE: Please do not use notebooks, binders, divider pages or plastic cover sheets.

Send completed application packets to:

Lori LeBlue
LCRA
3700 Lake Austin Blvd.
Austin, Texas 78703

For more information about the application process, call 1-800-776-5272, Ext. 3393.

MEMORANDUM

TO: Tom Gaul
Board of Trustees

FROM: Pat Reddin

DATE: January 7, 2000

TOPIC: Review of Artificial Turf Data

As you requested, I have conducted a review of the safety, cost, and usage of artificial athletic surfaces as compared to natural grass surfaces. This review consisted of the following:

- Reading and analyzing 53 various studies, magazine articles, newspaper articles, textbook chapters, and internet articles related to the topics of artificial playing surfaces and athletic injuries;
- Surveying 116 Athletic Directors and Head Coaches of public school districts in Texas which currently use artificial playing surfaces at one or more of their athletic facilities;
- Surveying Head Athletic Trainers from five major universities in Texas which have recently replaced their artificial playing surfaces with natural grass;
- Comparing field usage possibilities for artificial surfaces and natural grass; and,
- Reviewing and analyzing cost data for artificial playing surfaces and natural grass.

My findings are presented in the following sections and an overall conclusion appears at the end of this report.

Review of research studies and articles

There has been a considerable amount of information about artificial surfaces and athletic injuries published. Although I limited my review to the 53 items discussed below because of time constraints, I believe that these articles offer a representative cross-section of the information, statistics, and opinions available.

After reading each article in detail, I tried to capture the author's final conclusion as to whether or not artificial playing surfaces contribute to increased injury rates for athletes in a simple "yes" or "no". In some cases, this was not easy as the article may have discussed other factors contributing to athletic injuries, or conclusions may have been qualified by statements to the effect that more research was necessary. I also prepared a very brief synopsis of the study/article and narrative of the overall conclusions reached. This information is presented in Appendix A.

To simply summarize the articles' answers to the question of whether or not artificial turf contributed to increased athletic injuries, the following results are presented.

Yes, the surface contributes to increased injuries:	16
No, the surface does not increase athletic injuries:	12
Inconclusive results:	7
N/A, the article did not address this question:	19

Note: The total of conclusions above is 54, rather than 53. This occurred because one of the studies concluded that one type of artificial surface contributed to more injuries, but another brand did not.

Most of the articles focused on the sport of football or, to a lesser extent, soccer. Although I understand that some concerns have been raised about the potential for injury to band and drill team members from practicing or performing on an artificial surface, I was unable to locate any research on these topics.

It is evident from the results presented above that findings, conclusions, and opinions varied widely between the articles and authors. One thing that became apparent during my review, however, is that a combination of factors can contribute to increased injury rates among athletes, including surface hardness, shoe type, field condition, equipment quality, position played, player conditioning, and coaching styles. It seems nearly impossible to attribute injuries in sports solely to the type of playing surface.

Survey of high school athletic directors and head coaches

Surveys were mailed to 116 athletic directors and head coaches, representing 31 school districts in Texas which have artificial surfaces at one or more of their athletic facilities. Sixty eight responses have been received thus far. Although a detailed report of individual responses and narrative comments may be found in Appendix B, a summary of their answers is presented below.

QUESTION	YES	NO
1. Does your school district have artificial turf?	66	2
1.a. If so, for how long?	See	App. B
2. What sports are played on the artificial surface?	See	App. B
3. What sports practice on the artificial surface?	See	App. B
4. Do other organizations/activities utilize the artificial surface field?	67	0
5. Have your students experienced an increase in injuries since your school began playing on artificial turf?	4	59
6. Does your school or school district have any documentation comparing incidence of injury on artificial turf as opposed to natural grass fields?	21	40
7. Has your school(s) ever considered removing the artificial surface and replacing it with natural grass?	3	63
8. Has the use of an artificial surface been cost-effective for your district?	61	1
9. Given your experience, if you had to make this decision again, would you choose artificial turf?	64	1

Note: Although 68 surveys were returned, answers may not total to 68 because some respondents did not answer all questions.

In addition, Board member Raymond Hartfield personally spoke with the athletic directors at Eanes ISD, Katy ISD, Victoria ISD, and Conroe ISD, the assistant athletic director of Spring

Branch ISD, and the senior athletic trainer at Westlake. Their comments to Mr. Hartfield echoed what the summary of our survey results indicates: specifically, that artificial surfaces do not result in more injuries to athletes, that they enjoy significantly increased opportunities for use of their fields, and that they would not consider returning to a natural grass field.

Mr. Hartfield also spoke with the soccer coaches at Conroe High School and Victoria High School. Conroe's coach indicated that he would prefer grass over turf because that is the preference of the players. He also noted that from 1988 to 1991, his players experienced some serious injuries that he attributed to artificial turf. Nevertheless, he had positive comments about the turf that they currently have at Conroe, stating that the "true roll" of the turf is very close to that of grass fields and the softness of the surface is somewhat better. Victoria High School has installed a new generation of synthetic grass called FieldTurf. Victoria's soccer coach stated that this surface has met his expectations for soccer play and that he would not go back to grass on his competitive home field. Finally, both the Westwood and Round Rock High School soccer coaches conveyed to Mr. Hartfield their support of artificial turf for this District.

Survey of university athletic trainers

Surveys were also mailed to the head athletic trainers at five major universities in Texas that have recently replaced their artificial surfaces with natural grass. The purpose of our survey was to determine the reason for their decision to return to natural grass and their experiences with respect to player injuries on artificial surfaces.

At the time of this report, only one of the surveys (Texas A & M) has been returned and the results are available in Appendix C. However, Board member Raymond Hartfield spoke with the head trainers from the University of Texas and Baylor, and I spoke with the head trainer from TCU. The results of these conversations, as they address the questions on the survey, have also been included in Appendix C. It is clear from the summaries that athlete injuries played little, if any, role in the decisions of these universities to return to natural grass fields.

Field usage

One fact which is clearly undisputed is that artificial turf will provide significantly increased opportunities for usage (as compared to natural grass) without damage to the playing field. The high school surveys unanimously reported that their artificial playing surfaces are used by multiple sports and other organizations (such as band, drill team, and ROTC). One school specifically reported playing 82 games in one season on turf rather than the usual 35 they could allow on their grass field. Another reported playing 50+ football games and 40+ soccer matches annually on their turf field. In addition, one district reported that their synthetic surface is also used for community activities, such as a July 4th festival and Easter sunrise services. It seems that usage of an artificial surface is limited only by schedule availability.

According to Kelly Reeves, the District's Athletic Director, the number of events that can be held in Dragon Stadium each year, without jeopardizing the safety and quality of the field, is 34 with a natural grass field. If Dragon Stadium were to install an artificial playing surface, the number of events projected to be held increases by more than 700% to 280. A more detailed breakdown of these events is presented on the following page.

Type of Event	Dragon Stadium (with grass)	Dragon Stadium (with artificial surface)
Varsity Football	20	20
Sub-Varsity Football	0	40
Football Practice	10	50
Varsity Soccer	0	16
Sub-Varsity Soccer	0	24
Soccer Practice	0	40
Band Practice	4	40
Band Contest	0	2
Middle School Football	0	48
Community Use of Field	0	As available
Total	34 annually (340 over 10 years)	280 annually (2800 over 10 years)

Review of cost estimates

Although initial installation costs for an artificial playing surface are substantially higher than for a natural grass field, the reduction in maintenance costs and increased usability of the facility result in a lower cost per event over the expected life of the product. To illustrate this, the current annual expenditures to maintain the grass field at Dragon Stadium were projected out for 10 years (with no adjustment for inflation). These costs were then compared to the initial installation and anticipated maintenance costs for an artificial playing surface. Dividing these 10-year costs by the number of events each surface could reasonably be expected to support results in a "cost per event" that is more than four times higher on the natural grass field.

Athletic Surface Costs Over 10-Year Period

Expense	Grass Field	AstroTurf
Installation Costs	N/A	\$1,200,000
Labor/Maintenance	\$319,110	\$106,370
Equipment	\$30,000	\$800
Crowning/Top Dressing/Insecticides, Etc.	\$167,500	-0-
Water	\$150,000	-0-
Sprinkler Repairs	\$10,000	-0-
Line Paint	\$10,000	-0-
Total Cost Over 10 Years	\$686,610	\$1,307,170
Number of Events Supported	340	2800
Cost Per Event	\$2,019	\$467

An additional point that should be considered is that at least two more middle schools are expected to be constructed over the next 10 years. If an artificial surface is not installed, these middle schools will most likely be equipped with their own football fields, similar to those at all other Round Rock middle schools. The cost of construction of these middle school stadiums is projected to be approximately \$600,000 each (annual maintenance costs not included). Installation of an artificial playing surface at Dragon Stadium or other central athletic complex would allow the District to avoid more than \$1.2 million in middle school stadium costs.

Conclusion

Based on the results of my review, I believe that the installation of an artificial playing surface at the District's athletic facility would be a prudent decision, both in terms of economy and functionality, as well as student safety.

One thing that is certain, football is a high-contact sport which in and of itself greatly increases opportunities for injury, regardless of the playing surface involved. One need only look at the serious injury incurred by Major Applewhite in the Cotton Bowl this past weekend for an example of this: a torn ACL in a non-contact setting on a natural grass field. If this injury had occurred on artificial turf, the playing surface would likely have been blamed as the culprit.

Appendix A

Synopsis of Research Studies and Articles

STUDIES

ARTICLE NUMBER	DATE	SOURCE	TITLE	AUTHOR	MORE INJURIOUS?	COMMENTS
50	1986	30TH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE HUMAN FACTORS SOCIETY	The Effects of Playing Football on Artificial Turf	Mark F. Kanter	No	Study examined a sample of NFL videotapes from the 1985 season and searched literature of all severe injuries of the 1984 season. There were no significant differences between the amount of severe injuries occurring on artificial and natural grass surfaces. However, also states that further research into the safety aspects of playing football on artificial turf surfaces is necessary.
47	1987	ATHLETIC TRAINING	Incidence of Injury Associated with Playing Surfaces in the National Football League 1980 - 1985	John W. Powell, PhD ATC	Yes	A study of games played in NFL stadiums from 1980 to 1985. Results demonstrate higher injury rates on AstroTurf than on grass. The difference between rates is variable among different body categories and severity classifications. Concludes by saying, however, that the question of the artificial surface as a major factor or imminent hazard for the production of injuries in the NFL is a difficult one and there is no clear cut answer to the on-going controversy.
48	1987	ALABAMA JOURNAL OF MEDICAL SCIENCES	High School Football Game Injuries From Four Birmingham Municipal Fields	Michael Culppepper, EGD Teresa Morrison, OTR	No	Study examined injuries from 27 schools over 4 seasons. A comparison showed no significant differences in injury characteristics with respect to injury rate, injury type, body area, and player position. Concludes "These data suggest that, at the high school level, players are capable of playing on different turfs, including AstroTurf, without increasing the risk of injury."
38	Jan. 1988	NCAA (NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION)	Division I-A Football Injuries on Natural and Artificial Turf	Ursula Walsh Todd Petr	No	Using data from the NCAA Injury Surveillance System, examined data for Division I-A football injuries. Found that 171 injuries occurred on grass compared to 145 injuries on artificial turf.
10	June, 1988	SPORTS MEDICINE	The influence of playing surfaces on the load on the locomotor system and on football and tennis injuries	Nigg & Segresser	Yes	An analysis of 32 studies of football injuries concludes that surfaces with artificial turf produce non-severe injuries more frequently than surfaces with natural grass. However, severe injuries seem to occur as frequently on natural grass as on artificial turf. (It should be pointed out that the majority of studies reviewed were conducted in the 1970's.)
30	Aug. 1988	JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION	A Historical Perspective of Injuries in Professional Football	James A. Nicholas, MD Philip P. Rosenthal, MS Gilbert W. Gleim, PhD	No	Study of injuries on one NFL team (the New York Jets) from 1960 through 1985. Concludes that there was no difference in the rates of significant injuries per game or major injuries per game between games played on grass or artificial turf. Also states that it may appear that there are now more injuries on turf simply because more games are now played on artificial surfaces.
11	Feb. 1989	PHYSICIAN AND SPORTS MEDICINE	Injury Rates in a National Sample of College Football Teams: A 2-Year Prospective Study	Eric D. Zemper, PhD	Yes	Reports results from National Sports Injury Surveillance System data collected from 1986 and 1987 playing seasons from a sample of 6,229 college football players. States that

STUDIES

ARTICLE NUMBER	DATE	SOURCE	TITLE	AUTHOR	MORE INJURIOUS?	COMMENTS
8	July, 1989	SPORTS MEDICINE	Surface-related injuries in soccer.	Ekstrand & Nigg	Inconclusive	<p>Study concludes that surfaces with artificial turf produce more abrasion injuries than natural grass in soccer, but that there is no difference in frequency of serious injuries. Also notes that some studies report fewer injuries on artificial turf. Also states that, in American football, severe injuries typically occur in collision situations often independent of the surface.</p> <p>overall injury rate was 60% higher on artificial turf than on natural grass. This equates to 5.82 injuries per 1000 exposures on natural grass vs. 9.34 injuries per 1000 on artificial turf.</p>
5	1990	AMERICAN JOURNAL OF SPORTS MEDICINE	Living with artificial grass: A knowledge update	Martin Levy, MD Mary Louise Skovron, DPH Julie Agel, ATC	Yes	<p>A two-part study. Part I reviewed the development and characteristics of artificial grass, and the influence of the surface on the American football player.</p> <p>Part II reviewed epidemiological studies on artificial grass and football injuries. Concluded that play and practice on an artificial surface is probably responsible for an increase in the relative risk of injury to the lower extremity of participants. Data examined were from NFL, NCAA, and high school studies dating from 1969 to 1985. States that play and practice on artificial turf are associated with an increase in risk of injuries to the lower extremities of 30% to 50%. However, it should be noted that this represents a small increase in number of injuries . . . Total injury rates of 6.54 per 1000 athlete exposures on grass vs. 9.74 per 1000 on artificial turf. Study does comment that newer turfs have been designed that may be safer. States "more well-controlled studies are necessary to clarify this issue".</p>
7	1990	AMERICAN JOURNAL OF SPORTS MEDICINE	Turf-toe: An analysis of metatarsophalangeal joint sprains in professional football players	Scott A. Rodeo, MD Stephen O'Brien, MD Russell F. Warren, MD Ronnie Barnes, MS, ATC Thomas L. Wickiewicz, MD Michael F. Dillingham, MD	Yes	<p>This study examined turf-toe injuries among 80 professional football players. It concluded that several factors contributed to injuries: player age, number of years in professional football, range of ankle dorsiflexion, position played (running backs and offensive linemen are more common), and playing surface. Their data demonstrated that turf-toe is more common on artificial turf than natural grass.</p>
29	Dec. 1992	AMERICAN JOURNAL OF SPORTS MEDICINE	A multivariate risk analysis of selected playing surfaces in the National Football League: 1980 to 1989	John Powell, PhD, ATC Mario Schoolman, MS	Yes	<p>Study of NFL injuries focusing on playing surface, game position, and type of play. Concludes that, overall, there is a tendency for AstroTurf to be associated with an increased risk for knee sprains and MCL and ACL injuries under very specific conditions. However, it also states that "it is unclear what level of risk can be attributed to other factors and that participation on AstroTurf may be the most important of all risk factors or it may be well down the list of importance". Says further research is needed.</p>

STUDIES

ARTICLE NUMBER	DATE	SOURCE	TITLE	AUTHOR	MORE INJURIOUS?	COMMENTS
34	1995	NCAA (NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION)	Injury Surveillance System	NCAA	Yes	Data for football injuries for 88/89 through 94/95 school years shows average injury rate of 35.2 per 1000 for grass vs. 38.7 per 1000 for artificial turf. Total injury rates were lower for turf in 3 of 7 years included in report.
6	1996	AMERICAN JOURNAL OF SPORTS MEDICINE	The Effect of Ambient Temperature on the Shoe-Surface Interface Release Coefficient	Joseph S. Torg, MD Gary Sillwell, MBA Kenneth Rogers, MS, ATC	N/A	This study did not compare artificial turf to natural grass, but rather examined the effect of turf temperature on 5 different types of athletic shoes. The conclusion was that only flat-soled basketball-style turf shoes could be designated as "safe" or "probably safe" at five different turf temperatures ranging from 52 to 110 degrees Fahrenheit.
14	1996	EPIDEMIOLOGY OF SPORTS INJURIES	American Football	Frederick Mueller, PhD Eric D. Zemper, PhD Arlene Peters, MS	Inconclusive	A report on a search of available research literature on football injuries since 1971. Not restricted to a review of artificial surfaces vs. natural grass, but instead discusses a variety of causes of injury during football. Does state that the condition of the field and the type of playing surface may be a contributing factor. States that literature shows that artificial turf increases the number of lower extremity injuries by 30% to 50%. However, also states that several studies have disputed these findings.
28	Feb. 1996	SCANDINAVIAN JOURNAL OF MEDICINE SCIENCE SPORTS	Soccer injuries in Iceland	A. Amason A. Gudmundsson H. A. Dahl E. Johannsson	Yes	NOT THE COMPLETE REPORT - Abstract examines the frequency, cause and location of injuries in Icelandic elite soccer in 1991. States that "significantly more injuries occurred on artificial turf than on grass or gravel in correlation to number of hours in games and practices".
9	April, 1998	JOURNAL OF SPORTS SCIENCE	The biomechanics of soccer: a review	Lees & Nolan	Inconclusive	NOT THE COMPLETE REPORT - Abstract states that there is a tendency for fewer serious injuries, but more minor injuries, on artificial turf than on natural turf.
33	1999	NCAA (NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION)	Injury Surveillance System 1998-99	NCAA	No	The NCAA collects injury data on 16 different sports, including football, and provides reports of the results. For the 98-99 school year, the injury rates for artificial turf were lower than those on natural grass for football and mens soccer (data includes both games and practices). For womens soccer, injuries were slightly lower on turf in practices and slightly higher on turf in games.
25	Jan. 1999	Amarillo ISD	Game Related Injuries and Playing Surface Analysis	Bill S. Barnhill, MD	Yes & No, depending on surface	A study of the injury patterns for Amarillo ISD's 1998 football season, considering play surface. Study indicates 50% less injuries on FieldTurf than on grass and AstroTurf. AstroTurf had 57% higher injury rate than grass.

INTERNET ARTICLES

ARTICLE NUMBER	DATE	SOURCE	TITLE	AUTHOR	MORE INJURIOUS?	COMMENTS
4	Nov. 1999	www.drkoop.com	Grass Vs. Artificial Turf	Dr. Brian Halpern	Yes	Brief article stating that there is a higher incidence of injuries on artificial turf than on grass. It does state, however, that injuries occur from a combination of many factors, and that playing surface type and condition are only two of the risk factors. Also states that an NFL study of knee sprain injuries published in 1990 showed injury rates for grass and AstroTurf of .20 and .22 per team game respectively. Notes a need for more studies.
12		www.extra.org	Athletic Injury Monitoring System: College Football - 1997	Eric D. Zemper, PhD	Yes	Brief report on preliminary observations based on the AIMS national college football injury data summary from the 1997 season. Discusses various statistics presented, including the following "As was the case during similar football injury data collection the investigator did during the 1986-90 seasons, the total injury rate on artificial turf was higher (by nearly 20%) than on natural grass, although the general trend has been a narrowing of this difference over the years. Our working hypothesis has been that the age, and possibly the brand, of artificial turf has an impact on injury rates, with the newer generation of turfs having better injury characteristics than older, worn turf."
13		www.extra.org	Athletic Injury Monitoring System: High School Football-1997	Eric D. Zemper, PhD	Yes	Same as article 12 above, but for high school football injuries. Contains same statement regarding artificial turf, but injury rates reported as nearly 50% higher.
3		www.biomechanica.com	Spectral Characteristics of Impact Shock during Landings on Natural and Artificial Turf	Biomechanica	Yes	A technical report of a study (date unknown) conducted to determine whether differences in the cushioning characteristics of two football surfaces affect the shock to the leg during drop landings (subjects jumped off a platform 1 meter high). Carefully concluded that "different football surfaces with different shock attenuating properties can affect the loads experienced by athletes". Study also pointed out that friction, durability, weather resistance, and maintainability are also important determinants of overall surface performance.

MAGAZINE ARTICLES

ARTICLE NUMBER	DATE	SOURCE	TITLE	AUTHOR	MORE INJURIOUS?	COMMENTS
						Lary Bernard, Cornell University contact for this article, is no longer with Cornell. I am attempting to get a full copy of the research report (have called and e-mailed medical library) but no response as yet.
						It is interesting to note that Cornell University has an artificial surface on its own football field. The natural turf was removed in 1971. Cornell's website states that "the

MAGAZINE ARTICLES

ARTICLE NUMBER	DATE	SOURCE	TITLE	AUTHOR	MORE INJURIOUS?	COMMENTS
41	April, 1979	ATHLETIC PURCHASING & FACILITIES	Resilient Athletic Surfaces: Knowing What's Underfoot	J. Peter Windey	N/A	Article simply discusses resilience of athletic playing surfaces, and that a lower G-Max number indicates a better surface for cushioning falls and absorbing shocks.
51	May, 1979	THE PHYSICIAN AND SPORTSMEDICINE	A Round Table: Artificial vs. Natural Turf	Allan Ryan, MD	No	Discussion between Dr. Ryan, Dr. Ritter, Dr. Morehouse, Dr. Arnold and Mr. Milner about the pros and cons of turf vs. grass. Points out that there are different qualities of natural surfaces as well as artificial surfaces. Also discusses the tendency for artificial surfaces to be hotter and how that can be overcome. Mentions that abrasions are more frequent on artificial surfaces and the influence of shoe type on injuries. Ends by stating that there is no conclusive evidence that the use of one surface causes more major injuries than another.
46	Oct. 1986	NEWSDAY	On the Surface, City Coaches Love Their Astro Turf	Neil F. Best	N/A	Article discusses the use of artificial turf at New York City schools and their satisfaction with the surface. Comments from one school administrator included "You can tell me about all the literature on the comparison of accidents on AstroTurf as compared to sod, but the professionals aren't comparing it to accidents from glass, bricks, bed springs and rocks."
49	Oct. 1987	PRODUCT SAFETY AND LIABILITY REPORTER	Artificial Turf Not More Hazardous Than Natural Turf	Consumer Products Safety Commission	No	Consumer Products Safety Commission, after considering all of the information obtained from a number of sources and from literature searches, "is unable to conclude that artificial turf presents a more hazardous playing surface than natural turf".
53	Feb. 1988	THE NCAA NEWS	Carpet may not be culprit in football injury rate		No	Discusses the results of the 1987 NCAA study of injuries in Division I-A teams. While it does not claim to be conclusive, states that the information indicates that, if anything, artificial surfaces

SURVEY RESULTS

QUESTION	YES	NO
1. Does your school district have artificial turf?	66	2
1.a. If so, for how long?	See	Summary
2. What sports are played on the artificial surface?	See	Summary
3. What sports practice on the artificial surface?	See	Summary
4. Do other organizations/activities utilize the artificial surface field?	67	0
5. Have your students experienced an increase in injuries since your school began playing on artificial turf?	4	59
6. Does your school or school district have any documentation comparing incidence of injury on artificial turf as opposed to natural grass fields?	21	40
7. Has your school(s) ever considered removing the artificial surface and replacing it with natural grass?	3	63
8. Has the use of an artificial surface been cost-effective for your district?	61	1
9. Given your experience, if you had to make this decision again, would you choose artificial turf?	64	1

Note: Although 68 surveys were returned, answers may not total to 68 because some respondents did not answer all questions.

Construction Cost

Natural Grass: \$100,000 to \$300,000
Synthetic Turf: \$700,000 to \$1,000,000

Maintenance Cost

Natural Grass: \$10,000 to \$50,000
Key concerns: Volume of use, Weather Conditions
Synthetic Turf: \$10,000 to \$40,000
Key concerns: Good Drainage, regular cleaning, more restrictive rules for use

Hours of Use

Natural Grass: 200-400 hrs/yr, without major wear
400-600 hrs/yr, will require some rehabilitation & spot repairs
600-800 hrs/yr, will require substantial rehabilitation & repairs
Synthetic Turf: up to 3000 hrs/yr, without major wear with proper use

LISD Data:

Secondary Schools: 700 to 900 hrs in Fall, 800 to 1000 hrs in Spring – AVG
Elementary Schools: 200 to 250 hrs in Fall, 200 to 250 hrs in Spring – AVG

Community:

Secondary Schools: 100 to 150 hrs in Fall, 250 to 400 hrs in Spring - AVG
Elementary Schools: 50 to 100 hrs in Fall, 100 to 150 hrs in Spring - AVG

Replacement Cost

Natural Grass: \$50,000 to \$150,000
Synthetic Turf: \$350,000 to \$700,000

Water

Natural Grass: 500,000 to 1,500,000 gal/yr
Synthetic Turf: 0 to 250,000 gal/yr

Safety

Natural Grass:
Compaction of Soil
Removal of Debris
Even surface free of holes and/or mounds
Synthetic Turf:
Compaction/Distribution of Infill Material
Surface Temperature during summer months
Biological contaminants

Weather/Environmental

Natural Grass:
Use during and immediately following periods of rain can cause significant damage to field
In the absence of scheduled rest periods, prolonged use during periods of extreme heat or drought can cause increased wear and long term damage
Susceptible to damage by disease and insect infestation which can increase maintenance and repair costs
Synthetic Turf:
Can be used during and immediately after periods of rain without significant damage to field
Excessive heat at and just above playing surface during summer months may restrict use during hottest periods of the day
Concern over human health risks from biological contaminants can increase maintenance costs

TURF WARS

If you have been in the market for a new athletic field in the past ten years, you no doubt have been exposed to the front lines of an intense battle for market share between producers of natural grass and manufacturers of artificial turf. Each camp is well represented by powerful industry organizations across the country. These organizations pump millions of dollars every year into product research and development and of course, marketing. As a result, the marketplace is flooded with information (and misinformation) about natural grass and artificial turf. The decision to go natural or artificial is further complicated by the diversity of public opinion on the subject. The sports purists will swear by the authenticity of natural grass. Owners and operators of athletic venues often praise the benefits and flexibility of artificial turf. And more recently, community groups such as youth sports organizations frustrated by the lack of access to school and community fields are beginning to call for more artificial turf fields. So which playing surface really provides the best value?

The answer often depends upon a combination of many factors.

Construction & Start-Up Costs

While there are many arguments for and against turf types, there is one fact that is indisputable. Artificial turf fields are far more expensive to construct than even the most elaborate natural grass field. This is the primary argument against artificial turf. Typical natural grass field construction costs generally range from \$100,000 to \$300,000 brand new, depending upon the type and complexity of the field. The most basic artificial turf field usually starts at about \$300,000. More elaborate artificial fields can easily reach \$1,000,000 or more in construction costs.

Maintenance & Operations Costs

Probably the most common misconception about artificial turf fields is they are low maintenance or even maintenance free playing surfaces. This may have been the case when artificial turf was first introduced decades ago. However, today's turf is far more advanced technologically than those early "carpets". As is the case with most technological advancements, the maintenance and care of today's artificial turf fields is more complex. Still, the proper care and maintenance of an artificial turf surface doesn't require a degree in agronomy; nor is it as susceptible to the whims of Mother Nature like its counterpart, natural grass. Nevertheless, careful consideration should be given to the maintenance requirements for each type of field. Natural grass fields require routine mowing, soil analysis, fertilization, cultivation, irrigation, and pest/weed control measures. All of which require a substantial degree of labor, material, and equipment resources during the growing season which, in Texas, typically begins in March and lasts through October each year. And, if play is expected outside the growing season it is generally recommended all natural grass fields be over-seeded with a winter grass during the winter months to protect the primary grass from excessive wear while its dormant. Doing so extends some maintenance tasks such as mowing to a year-round requirement. With artificial turf, the regularity of maintenance tasks are similar but perhaps a little less intensive. Newer synthetic turf fields utilize a granular infill to provide a softer, more natural surface and to help keep the carpet fibers standing upward. This infill varies by manufacturer but a combination of sand and finely ground used car tire rubber are the most common type of infill material. Maintaining a regular and even distribution of infill is vital to ensuring a quality playing surface and equally important for ensuring the life of the carpet fibers. Thus, artificial turf fields require regular sweeping and grooming which requires special equipment and training. Of additional importance is the need to keep the surface clean and free from debris such as dust and dirt which can impede the subsurface drainage system below the playing surface. In the absence of regular periods of rain, this may require periodic application of water to clean the field. Doing so can also help level the distribution of infill material. And lastly, all artificial turf

manufacturers require occasional “deep grooming” of the field. This is a process typically performed by companies authorized by the turf manufacturer. In essence, a deep groom removes all existing infill and any fine debris that has settled at base of the turf fibers, and then replaces the infill with all new product. In the end, the annual cost to maintain an artificial turf field can run between \$10,000 and \$30,000 depending upon the frequency and intensity of use. Natural grass fields will typically cost about the same ranging from \$10,000 to \$60,000 annually depending upon the frequency and intensity of use.

Replacement Costs

Again, natural grass wins hands down when it comes to replacement costs. In fact, a natural grass field which is properly managed and maintained should never need to be replaced. If a natural grass field does require complete renovation, plan on investing \$50,000 to \$150,000 depending upon the extent to which the field must be rehabilitated. Today’s artificial turf fields have an average life expectancy of eight to ten years. Replacement turf in the current market can cost you \$300,000 to \$700,000 depending upon subsurface conditions and existing drainage systems.

Hours of Use

This is an area where artificial turf wins hands down over natural grass fields. Depending upon your needs, it can also be an equalizer when it comes to field construction and maintenance costs. Most artificial turf manufacturers claim their products can be used up to 3000 hours per year without significant wear or damage to the turf. So, how much use can a natural grass field endure over the course of one year? Experts in the field are often reluctant to give a definitive answer citing the fact there are simply too many variables. The most sensible response seems to come from Dr. Grady Miller, Professor of Turfgrass Science at North Carolina State University. Dr. Miller often refers to what he calls the 2-4-6-8 rule for the use of natural grass fields. Essentially, the 2-4-6-8 rule says that, assuming reasonable maintenance, a natural grass field can withstand up to 200 hours of use per year without any signs of wear or damage. At 400 hours of use per year, a natural grass field will generally show some signs of wear and may require spot repairs. Go over 600 hours of use per year and the field will require rehabilitation in areas of highest use. And, natural grass fields used more than 800 hours per year will require substantial renovation or complete replacement annually. Assuming this is true, it would require six to eight natural grass fields to accommodate a volume of use equal to that of one artificial turf field. Advantage – artificial turf.

Water

Here is another area where the artificial surfaces have a distinct advantage. Variations in weather can cause havoc on the operational budgets for natural grass fields. Have an extended drought, like the one we’ve experienced in Texas from 2009 to present, and water used to irrigate fields increases substantially. Under normal conditions a natural grass field will require between 750,000 and 1.25 million gallons of water per year. Have a hot, dry summer and those volumes can increase significantly – assuming water supplies are even available. In fact, during the prolonged drought of 2011 many water suppliers severely limited and in some Texas locations completely banned outdoor water use due to rapidly diminishing public water supplies. Artificial turf fields do require water, but only limited amounts for cleaning and for helping to settle the distribution of infill material. Still, the amount of water required by artificial turf fields is far, far less than that required to maintain natural grass.

Safety

The issue of safety has been one of the most hotly contested subjects when it comes to natural versus artificial turf fields. Both industries have commissioned an untold number of studies related to player injury, particularly as it relates to artificial turf. While this remains a prime debate, the majority

of studies conducted by both public and private entities do seem to consistently conclude there is no increased risk of injury that can be directly linked to artificial turf. An newer, yet no less contested debate, involves biological contaminants such as staph and MRSA. A common occurrence in locker rooms and weight rooms and some argue, on artificial turf fields. In response to this growing concern, an in depth study of the issue was conducted by researchers at Penn State University. The study, results of which were published in January 2009, concluded there was no difference in the survival rates of staph on natural grass versus artificial turf surfaces. The study went on to state that synthetic turf surfaces were not a hospitable environment for microbial activity such as staph. In addition to these debates, there are other issues to consider when it comes to field safety. Compaction is a common problem with both natural and artificial turf fields. Regular aeration of a natural grass field and routine grooming of artificial fields are the best methods to address excessive compaction. Both turf types also require regular inspection for and removal of any debris. Natural grass fields must be regularly top-dressed with soil material to fill in ruts and maintain an even playing surface. Failure to maintain an even surface can lead to an increased risk of knee and ankle injuries.

Weather/Environmental

Another toss-up category. Natural grass fields are susceptible to variations in weather. Use of natural grass fields during or after periods of heavy or prolonged rainfall will usually result in damage to the playing surface which drives up maintenance costs or significantly limits hours of use. Artificial turf fields that are properly drained can be used during and immediately after heavy or prolonged periods of rainfall. Periods of extreme heat and/or drought, natural grass surfaces are stressed and more susceptible to wear and long term damage which can also drive up maintenance costs or restrict periods of available use. While artificial turf is immune to drought, periods of extreme heat are another matter entirely. It is well documented that artificial turf surfaces can reach temperatures ranging from 165 to 180 degrees F in southern and western climates such as that in Texas. There is great debate among artificial turf owners as to whether the application of water to cool the turf is effective. Many agree it does little to cool the turf as the heat is mainly reflective and while the water may temporarily cool the turf surface, it does little to cool the air over the field and if anything just increases the humidity making playing conditions even more unpleasant. And finally, natural grass fields can fall victim to disease and insects. Regular application of herbicides and pesticides to treat and prevent these occurrences will add to maintenance costs and can also impact availability for use. Alternatively, artificial turf surface may also require periodic application of chemicals to reduce static electricity and prevent biological hazards.

So, if you are looking to build a new sports field or searching for options to improve or replace existing fields beware of the fierce battle being waged for supremacy of the sports field market. There are many issues to consider when choosing between natural and artificial turf. These issues are neither easy, nor straightforward and require careful review to ensure the best decision for all stakeholders and best value to the Owner.

FOR K-12

- 1 What trends do you see when you compare STARR to TAKS? Include celebrations, concerns and disaggregated subgroups. What is/are your target area(s) for the year? How have you shared this information with your faculty?
- 2 How have you planned for the students who were not successful last semester?
- 3 What steps will you take this semester to accelerate language transition for LEP students?
- 4 Based on your analysis of benchmark data and/or other student performance information, what are the concerns and challenges? Where are the performance gaps among the disaggregated populations?
- 5 What will be your accountable subgroups to STAAR 2013? Remember that a campus must have 30 tested students to make an accountable subgroup. How will you monitor their progress?
- 6 What specific interventions are in place for students in need of assistance?
- 7 What instructional interventions have been implemented in response to your most recent student performance data? Describe changes in staffing/assignments/schedules (if any) made in response to recent student performance data.
- 8 What will you focus on from now to the Spring STAAR testing? (Specific SE's)

Overview of Proposed Performance Index Framework (2014)*

Shaded areas are not evaluated in 2013

Index 1: Student Achievement	Index 2: Student Progress	Index 3: Closing Performance Gaps	Index 4: Postsecondary Readiness
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Features of Index			
<p>STAAAR Satisfactory Performance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All Students Only Combined over All Subject Areas Credit given for Satisfactory performance level (Level II) on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> STAAAR Grades 3-8 English and Spanish at final Level II performance standard for assessments administered in the spring; EOC at final Level II performance standard for assessments administered in the spring and the previous fall and summer; STAAAR Grades 3-8 and EOC Modified and Alternate at final Level II performance standard; STAAAR L (linguistically accommodated) are included based on the ATAC ELL Workgroup recommendations, in progress; TAKS included in 2013 only: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grade 11 results at Met Standard performance Standard. 	<p>Student Progress to Satisfactory or Advanced Performance Levels</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ten Student Groups Evaluated: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All Students Each Race/Ethnicity: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> African American American Indian Asian Hispanic Pacific Islander White Two or More Races Students with Disabilities English Language Learners (ELLs) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> By Subject Area (Reading, Mathematics, and Writing) Same assessments used in Index 1 where student progress measures are available Credit given for meeting the student progress measure requirements for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Progress toward Satisfactory performance (Level II), or Progress toward Advanced performance (Level III) 	<p>Achievement Gaps Measured for Satisfactory and Advanced Levels</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All Economically Disadvantaged Students and Two Lowest Performing Racial/Ethnic Groups based on the Index 1 student achievement indicator reported in the prior year <ul style="list-style-type: none"> By Subject Area (Reading/ELA, Mathematics, Writing, Science, and Social Studies) Same Assessments Used in Index 1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Credit based on weighted performance: One point credit given for each percentage of students at the final Level II Satisfactory performance standard Two point credit given for each percentage of students at the final Level III Advanced performance standard 	<p>Measures of Postsecondary Readiness</p> <p>Credit based on average of two postsecondary indicators:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> STAAAR Advanced performance level (Level III) and high school graduation rates and diploma plans <p>STAAAR Advanced Performance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eight Student Groups Evaluated: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All Students and each Race/Ethnicity Combined over All Subject Areas Credit given for Advanced performance level (Level III) on one or more tests at final Level III performance standard <p>High School Graduation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Four-year Graduation Rate or Five-year Graduation Rate (or Annual Dropout Rate if no graduation rate) Ten Student Groups Evaluated: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All Students, each Race/Ethnicity, Students with Disabilities, and ELLs Percent Recommended or Advanced High School Program Plan (RHSP/AHSP) Graduates Eight Student Groups Evaluated: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All Students and each Race/Ethnicity <p>Career and Technical Education Indicators TBD (2015 and Beyond)</p>
<p>Additional Safeguards</p>	<p>* Inclusion of a progress measure for English language learners (ELLs) in each index is currently under discussion. Use of Required Improvement, Three-Year Averaging, 85% Provision TBD</p>		
<p>Apply Safeguards to Specific Performance Indexes, as needed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Report performance by student group, performance level, subject, and grade Implement interventions focused on specific areas of weak performance Apply minimum performance requirements or performance floors Apply a limit on proficient results for STAAAR Modified and STAAAR Alternate 			

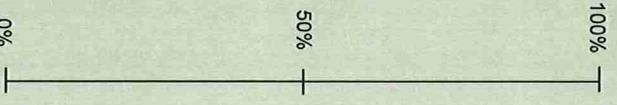
Overview of Proposed Performance Index Framework (Sample Campus)

Index 1:
Student Achievement

Index 2:
Student Progress

Index 3:
Closing Performance Gaps

Index 4:
Postsecondary Readiness



STAAR Performance – Level II

- All Students Only
- Combined over All Subject Areas
- Final Level II Passing Standard

Student Progress to Level II and Level III

Student Progress to Level II and Level III and Level III

Ten Student Groups Evaluated:

- All Students
- Seven Race/Ethnic Groups
- Students with Disabilities
- English Language Learners
- By Subject Area (Reading, Mathematics, and Writing)

Achievement Gaps Measured for Level II and Level III

- Economically Disadvantaged Group and Two Lowest Performance Racial/Ethnic Groups
- By Subject Area (Reading/ELA, Mathematics, Writing, Science, and Social Studies)
- One point credit for meeting Level II standard and two point credit for meeting Level III standard

Graduation Rates and STAAR Performance – Level III

- All Students and Each Race/Ethnic Group
- Combined over All Subject Areas
- Final Level III Passing Standard on One or More Tests
- Four-year Graduation Rate or Five-year Graduation Rate*
- Annual Dropout Rate (if no graduation rate)**
- Percent RHSP/AHSP
- CTE Indicators TBD (2015 and Beyond)

* Students with disabilities and English language learners (ELLs) are evaluated as student groups.

Summary of Features

Note: Additional safeguards, such as participation rate targets, will be applied to specific performance indexes, as needed.

Overview of Previous State Accountability System (2011)*

Additional Features/Safeguards	Features of System			
<p>Additional Features/Safeguards Applied:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Districts and campuses: Exceptions provision applied if specific criteria were met. • Districts only: Could not be rated <i>Recognized</i> or <i>Exemplary</i> if any campus rated <i>Academically Unacceptable</i> • Districts only: Could not be rated <i>Recognized</i> or <i>Exemplary</i> if excessive underreported students 	<p>TAKS Met Standard Performance*</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Five Student Groups Evaluated: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> All Students <input type="checkbox"/> African American <input type="checkbox"/> Hispanic <input type="checkbox"/> White <input type="checkbox"/> Economically Disadvantaged • By Subject Area (Reading/ELA, Mathematics, Writing, Science, and Social Studies) • Credit given for Met Standard performance level on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> TAKS Grades 3-11 English and Spanish for assessments administered in the spring; <input type="checkbox"/> TAKS Grades 3-11 Modified and Alternate • ELL Progress Measure* <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> English Language Learners (ELLs) evaluated on TELPAS and TAKS reading performance <p>* Required Improvement was available as an additional feature if absolute standards were not met.</p>	<p>Student Achievement</p> <p>Student Progress</p>	<p>Closing Performance Gaps</p>	<p>Postsecondary Readiness</p> <p>Measures of Postsecondary Readiness</p> <p>TAKS Commended Performance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reading/ELA and Mathematics Only • Credit given for Commended Performance on same assessments evaluated for student achievement • Two Student Groups Evaluated: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> All Students <input type="checkbox"/> Economically Disadvantaged • High School Completion* <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Four-year Completion Rate I (Graduates and Continuers) • Five Student Groups Evaluated: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> All Students <input type="checkbox"/> African American <input type="checkbox"/> Hispanic <input type="checkbox"/> White <input type="checkbox"/> Economically Disadvantaged • Dropout Rates* <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual Dropout Rate (Grades 7-9 Only) • Five Student Groups Evaluated: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> All Students <input type="checkbox"/> African American <input type="checkbox"/> Hispanic <input type="checkbox"/> White <input type="checkbox"/> Economically Disadvantaged
	<p>Not Evaluated</p>	<p>Not Evaluated</p>	<p>Not Evaluated</p>	