

MANSFIELD INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT BUDGET

2016-2017

605 East Broad
Mansfield, TX 76063
Tarrant County
817-299-6300
<http://www.mansfieldisd.org>

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Introductory Section





Mansfield Independent School District Board of Trustees



Ms. Michelle Newsom
Place 1, Trustee
First elected 2015
Current Term Expires 2018



Ms. Beth Light
Place 2, Trustee
First elected 2006
Current Term Expires 2018



Dr. Michael Evans
Place 3, Trustee
First elected 2007
Current Term Expires 2019



Mr. Raul Gonzalez
Place 4, President
First elected 2010
Current Term Expires 2019



Ms. Karen Marcucci
Place 5, Vice President
First Elected 2014
Current Term expires 2019



Mr. Daniel Gallagher
Place 6, Trustee
First Elected 2016
Current Term expires 2017



Ms. Courtney Lackey-Wilson
Place 7, Secretary
First Elected 2011
Current Term expires 2017

Mansfield Independent School District Executive Council



Dr. Jim Vaszauskas
Superintendent of Schools



Dr. Karen Wiesman
Associate
Superintendent
Business and Finance



Karen Wentworth
Associate
Superintendent
Human Resources
Services



Dr. Sean Scott
Assistant
Superintendent
Technology and
Information Services



Dr. Kim Cantu
Assistant
Superintendent
Human Resources
Services



Tammy Rountree
Area Superintendent



Cynthia McCallum
Area Superintendent



Holly Teague
Associate
Superintendent
Curriculum, Instruction
and Accountability



Jeff Brogden
Associate
Superintendent
Administrative Support



David Wright
Assistant
Superintendent
Student Services and
Support



Donald Williams
Assistant
Superintendent
Communication and
Marketing

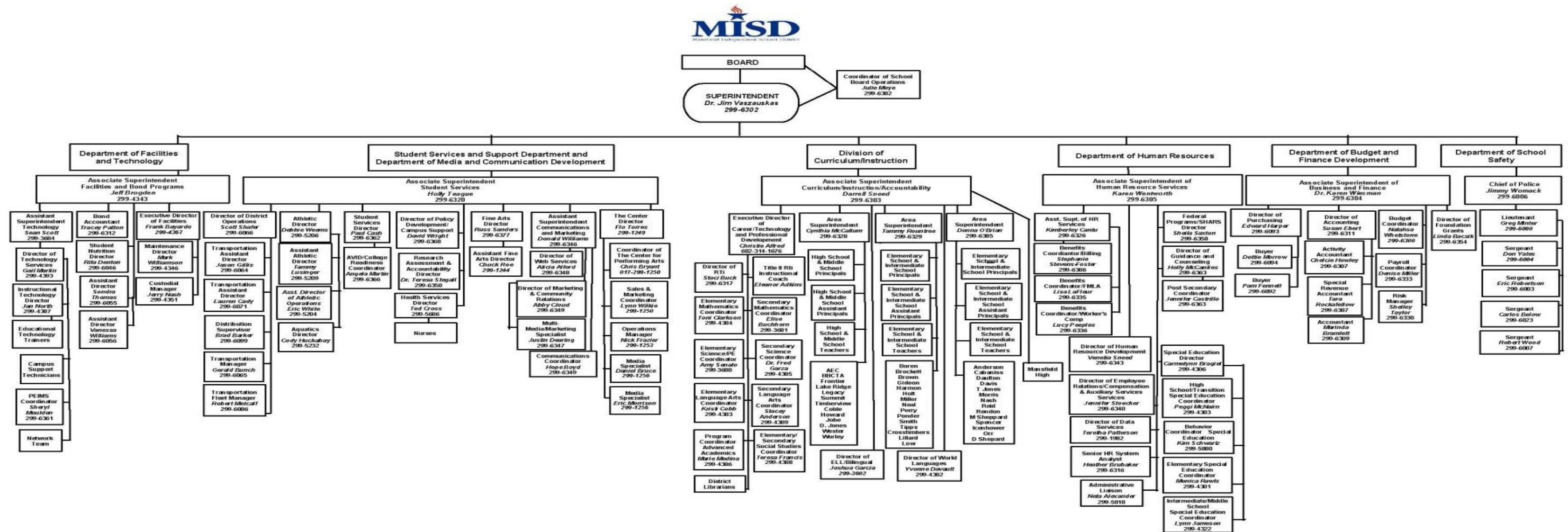


Donna O'Brian
Area Superintendent



Jimmy Womack
Chief of Police

Mansfield Independent School District
Organizational Chart





MANSFIELD INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
605 East Broad Street • Mansfield, Texas 76063 • (817) 299-6300

www.Mansfieldisd.org

Letter to the Board

January 4, 2017

The Board of Education
Mansfield Independent School District
605 East Broad Street
Mansfield, Texas 76063

To the Board of Trustees and the Citizens of Mansfield Independent School District:

Mansfield ISD prepared this budget using an intensive process involving input from parents, citizens, campus and administrative staff, the Superintendent and the Board of Trustees. The principal focus of this document is to produce a budget that provides the necessary funds to operate our forty-three existing campuses in an efficient manner. The district converted to a June 30th year end with 2015-2016 being the transition year. Therefore, the 2016-2017 budget year is the first year with the new July 1st - June 30th fiscal year.

Budget planning for the 2016-2017 school year was a six-month process, and responsibility for the accuracy and completeness rests with the District. The budget development process consisted of a modified zero-based process by which more detailed proposals on expenditure requests were required of central support services. The process provided a better look into the programmatic requests of the district's support services and is paving the road to building budgets that better align to district and departmental goals and initiatives.

Mansfield ISD began the 2015-2016 fiscal year with a fund balance of \$85.2 million and ended the year with \$94.9 million. This healthy fund balance level will assist the District in absorbing the impact of state funding cuts in addition to the changes implemented during the 2012-2014 biennium. The District adopted a ten-month budget for the 2015-2016 budget while in the process of changing its fiscal year to a June 30 year end. This fiscal year change resulted in a onetime \$9.8 million fund balance increase.

The 2016-2017 adopted budget reflects a \$5.6 million budget deficit which included a 2% cost of living increase for all staff with a cost to the budget of approximately \$5.5 million. In addition to the 2% increase MISD gave "market adjustments" based on a salary study performed by TASB that totaled approximately \$600k. Other payroll increases for 2016-

2017 included 10 additional positions costing \$1 million and some Special Ed positions being moved from federal funding to general fund at a cost of approximately \$1 million. Over all payroll cost increased by roughly \$8 million. The non-payroll budget increased by about \$6.4 million which included \$3.4 million in technology costs, iPad lease payment of \$1.8 million, additional requests from staff of \$1.1 million, an increase in insurance costs and an increase in sub costs.

Property values for the 2016-2017 fiscal year increased almost 6 percent over the 2015-2016 year. The 2016-2017 total District tax rate per \$100 of property value remained the same at \$1.51 with a Maintenance and Operations (M&O) rate of \$1.04 and an Interest and Sinking (I&S) rate of \$0.47. The District's enrollment for 2016-2017 increased approximately 1 percent over the prior year.

The budget document and the year-end Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR) are the primary vehicles used to present the financial plan and the results of operations of the district. This report, the 2016-2017 District Budget, comprises four sections:

- **Introductory Section** – Introduces the reader to the document as a whole. This section highlights and summarizes important information contained in the budget. Users rely on this section to get an overview of the information found in the remainder of the document.
- **Organizational Section** – Provides the context and framework within which the budget is developed and managed. This framework includes the District's Strategic Plan, organizational and financial structure, as well as the financial policies and procedures that regulate the development and administration of the budget.
- **Financial Section** – Contains the financial schedules that present the adopted budgets for the District and comparisons to the previous year. Also, includes additional explanation and analyses of significant changes from the prior year and trends that affect the adopted budgets.
- **Informational Section** – Contains additional financial information related to past and future budgets to help put the budget into context.

The information included in the budget document is structured to meet the requirements of the Meritorious Budget Award (MBA) of the Association of School Business Officials International (ASBO) and the Distinguished Budget Presentation Award for the Government Finance Officers Association (GFOA). To receive these awards, a school entity must publish a budget document which is also a policy document, an operations guide, a financial plan, and a communications device. We believe our current budget conforms to the requirements of both programs. Their attainment represents a significant accomplishment by a school entity and its management. The awards are conferred after a comprehensive review by a panel of independent budget professionals. Using extensive criteria, the reviewers not only evaluate the effectiveness of the budget in meeting the program's criteria, but also provide commentary and feedback to the submitting entity as

a basis for improving the process and presentation of their district's financial and operational plan.

Our most important concern in the presentation of the budget data, however, is to improve the quality of information provided to our community about the financial plan for the district's educational programs and services for the 2016-2017 fiscal year. The material in the budget document also includes information that has been suggested by the Board, patrons, community members, staff, and those who review the document for the awards previously mentioned.

The district received the Association of School Business Officials' (ASBO) *Pathway* to the Meritorious Budget Award (MBA) for excellence in budget presentation during the 2015-2016 budget year. We believe that our current report will meet the Meritorious Budget Award Program requirements and will be submitted to ASBO for review.


The preparation of this report on a timely basis could not have been accomplished without the dedicated efforts of the entire staff of the Finance office and the independent auditors' staff. Sincere appreciation for their time and efforts in this endeavor must be expressed. Also, thanks need to be extended to the Board of Trustees for their interest and support in the planning and operations of the financial services area of the District. Their concern that the business of the District be conducted efficiently and responsibly, and their recognition of the importance of such services, makes such tasks rewarding for the staff as a whole.



Dr. Jim Vaszauskas
Superintendent



Natasha Whetstone
Director of Budget



Dr. Karen Wiesman
*Associate Superintendent
Business and Finance*



ASSOCIATION OF
SCHOOL BUSINESS OFFICIALS
INTERNATIONAL

The *Pathway* to the Meritorious Budget Award is presented to

MANSFIELD INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

For excellence in the preparation and issuance of its budget
for the Fiscal Year 2015-2016.

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



A handwritten signature in black ink, reading 'Brenda Burkett'. The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Brenda R. Burkett, CPA, CSBA, SFO
President

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading 'John D. Musso'. The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

John D. Musso, CAE, RSBA
Executive Director



Executive Summary

We are pleased to present the 2016-2017 budget for the Mansfield Independent School District. This budget has been prepared in accordance with state regulations and local policies covering the twelve-month period from July 1 through June 30, 2017. Mansfield ISD has a rich heritage of providing the best possible education for its students; therefore, it is one of the fastest-growing districts in the region.

Our district has something for everyone, and we collaborate together to make sure that each and every student reaches the utmost level of success. From our Apple Distinguished Program and award-winning fine arts and athletics programs to our focus on data-driven instruction and individualized pathways for college and career readiness, you will see why MISD is truly a destination district.

We will always seek for continual improvement and growth in all areas to ensure our students, staff, and overall learning environment remain some of the best in the state. We believe that the district is accountable to meet the needs of all students, and focusing resources to accomplish this goal is of highest priority with campus leadership actively involved in making requests that specifically improve student performance.

Purpose of the Mansfield Independent School District

The Mansfield Independent School District exists to strengthen the social and economic foundation of our population by assuring its youth the highest quality elementary and secondary education available anywhere. The district has implemented a 5 year plan called Vision 2020. Vision 2020 defines the school district's mission, vision, and core values; and its guiding statements provide clear focus for improvement. This plan will help drive our district to greater heights.

Our mission is "to inspire and educate students to be productive citizens." This means that we prepare all of our students to succeed after graduation in their college or career path.

MISD's vision is to be "a destination district committed to excellence." We want to always strive to be the best of the best and settle for nothing less in all areas of what we do.

The values MISD upholds to achieve this are: students first, continuous improvement, integrity, communication, positive relationships and resiliency.

Mansfield Independent School District



Mission To inspire and educate students to be productive citizens.

A destination district committed to excellence. **Vision**

Values

- Students First
- Continuous Improvement
- Integrity
- Communication
- Positive Relationships
- Resiliency

Motto MISD: A great place to live, learn, and teach.

Guiding Statements

1. Students will read on level or higher by the beginning of third grade and will remain on level or higher as an MISD student.
2. Students will demonstrate mastery of Algebra I by the end of ninth grade.
3. Students will graduate with 24+ college hours and/or industry certification or a certificate.
4. Students will participate in an extra or co-curricular activity.
5. Our parents and students will have choices with educational opportunities.

Organization of Mansfield Independent School District

Mansfield Independent School District was established in 1909. The District is governed by a seven member Board of Trustees that serve staggered three-year terms with elections held in May. All candidates must be qualified voters and residents of the District. The Board of Trustees holds monthly meetings which are posted and advertised as required by state law to fulfill its charge to the students, parents, staff and taxpayers of Mansfield ISD. The board has final control over all school matters except as limited by state law, the courts, and the will of its citizenry as expressed in elections.

MISD's Board of Trustees governs the direction of the district, but the day-to-day operations are overseen by the Superintendent who essentially functions as the district's Chief Executive Officer. Various administrators lead departments that oversee everything in the district from curriculum and special services, to technology and maintenance operations.

Both human and financial resources are allocated in the budget to achieve the goals of the district. The adopted budget reflects the allocation of revenues and expenditures to support educational programs and services defined by the district's purpose, goals, strategic intent, and core values. It represents the vision of district leadership and the hearts and minds of teachers and staff articulated through financial and operating policies. The budget is a good balance of choices representing the responsive equilibrium between the educational needs of students and the ability of the community and the state to provide the necessary financial support to serve them.

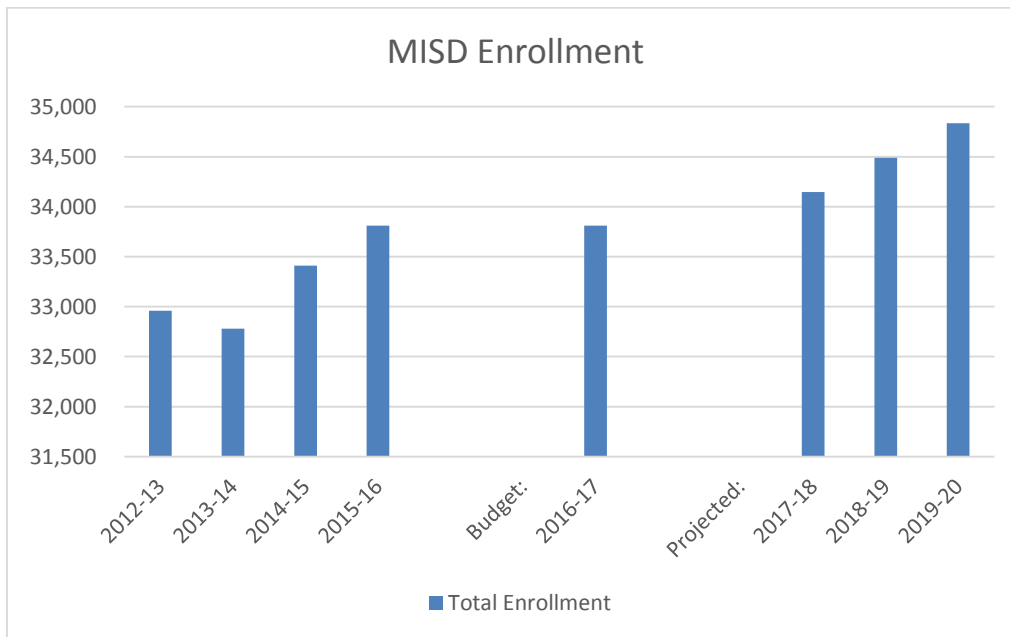
Student Enrollment and Demographics

Mansfield Independent School District boundaries encompass the City of Mansfield, sections of Arlington, Grand Prairie, Burleson, Fort Worth, Venus, Alvarado and Kennedale. There are 23 elementary schools, six intermediate schools, six middle schools, six high schools, one career and technology center and one alternative education center.

The district expects to enroll more than 34,200 students in the 2016-2017 school year. MISD's multicultural population represents a rich ethnic diversity throughout the community. The District believes that there is strength in its diversity and is proud to be home to a variety of cultures. There are more than 100 languages other than English spoken in the District. The top six languages are English, Spanish, Vietnamese, Arabic, Kurdish, and Urdu. Mansfield Independent School District also offers translation services and a Newcomer Program that focuses on the academic success of students who are new to our country.

Mansfield Independent School District Districtwide Student Enrollment Data

School Year	Total Enrollment	Elementary	Intermediate	Middle School	High School
Actual:					
2012-13	32,959	12,882	5,088	5,098	9,891
2013-14	32,779	12,603	4,945	5,222	10,009
2014-15	33,410	12,614	5,235	5,193	10,368
2015-16	33,809	12,598	5,219	5,306	10,686
Budget:					
2016-17	33,809	12,598	5,219	5,306	10,686
Projected:					
2017-18	34,147	12,724	5,271	5,359	10,793
2018-19	34,489	12,851	5,324	5,413	10,901
2019-20	34,833	12,980	5,377	5,467	11,010



In addition, Mansfield ISD provides regular, special education, vocational, gifted/talented and bilingual/ESL programs to meet the individual needs of our current enrollment. The illustration below provides a view of Mansfield ISD's population by the numbers.



BY THE NUMBERS

2016-2017 Update

33,809

Enrolled Students
As of August 2016

4,197

Employees
HR Update, July 25, 2015

Student Ethnic Distribution

White: 35.3%
African American: 27.9%
Hispanic: 24.8%
Asian: 6.8%
Two or more races: 4.8%
American Indian: 0.4%
Pacific Islander: 0.1%

2015 Texas Academic Performance Report / Texas Education Agency

Campuses

23 Elementary Schools (K-4)
6 Intermediate Schools (5-6)
6 Middle Schools (7-8)
5 High Schools (9-12)
1 High School (11-12)
1 Career and Technology Academy
1 Alternative Education Center

Students By Program

Bilingual/ESL Education: 10.3%
Career & Technical Education: 24.4%
Gifted & Talented Education: 6.6%
Special Education: 8.4%

Economically Disadvantaged: 37.8%
Limited English Proficient (LEP): 10.5%

Students approved for Free and Reduced Meals: 37.8%

Student Cities

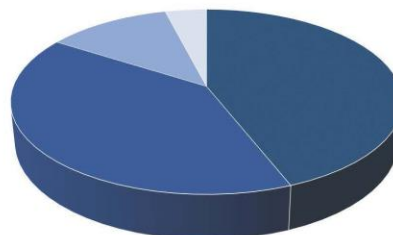
Mansfield: 44%
Arlington: 40%
Grand Prairie: 12%
Burleson, Fort Worth, Venus, Alvarado, and Kennedale make up remaining: 4%

1. Afematin	29. Eisan	57. Italian	85. Pidgin
2. Akan	30. Ewe	58. Japanese	86. Polish
3. Albanian	31. Farsi	59. Korean	87. Portuguese
4. Arabic	32. Fawa	60. Kikuyu	88. Punjabi
5. Armenian	33. Galla	61. Kikuyu	89. Romanian
6. Ashanti	34. Galla	62. Kikuyu	90. Russian
7. Assamese	35. Galla	63. Kikuyu	91. Shona
8. Badaga	36. Galla	64. Kikuyu	92. Somali
9. Bangali	37. Galla	65. Kikuyu	93. Spanish
10. Bangulye	38. Galla	66. Kikuyu	94. Swahili
11. Bantu	39. Galla	67. Kikuyu	95. Tswana
12. Bassa	40. Galla	68. Kikuyu	96. Urdu
13. Bengali	41. Galla	69. Kikuyu	97. Vietnamese
14. Bini	42. Gujarati	70. Larvian	98. Tigrigna
15. Bosnian	43. Harar	71. Lingala	99. Tiva
16. Burmese	44. Hebrew	72. Lingala	100. Tiv
17. Cambodian	45. Hindi	73. Lingala	101. Tiv
18. Cantonese	46. Hmong	74. Lingala	102. Tiv
19. Chaochow	47. Hungarian	75. Lingala	103. Tiv
20. Chewa	48. Ibo	76. Lingala	104. Tiv
21. Chinese	49. Ibo	77. Lingala	105. Tiv
22. Chin Elakha	50. Igala	78. Lingala	106. Tiv
23. Corusa	51. Ika	79. Lingala	107. Tiv
24. Creole	52. Bokano	80. Lingala	108. Tiv
25. Croatian	53. Bongo	81. Lingala	109. Tiv
26. Dinka	54. Indonesian	82. Lingala	110. Tiv
27. Dutch	55. Inghit	83. Lingala	111. Tiv
28. Ekpeye	56. Isoko	84. Parwa	112. Zulu

There are **112** Languages Spoken Other than English in Mansfield ISD.

Top 5

1. Spanish
2. Vietnamese
3. Arabic
4. Kurdish
5. Urdu



MANSFIELD INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

Student Achievement

Mansfield ISD's state ratings demonstrate that our district is among the best in the region and throughout the state of Texas. MISD has consistently earned the highest possible rating of Met Standard in the Texas Education Agency (TEA) accountability system.

2016 STAAR Passing Rates

		State	MISD
Math	Grade 3	76	89
	Grade 4	74	85
	Grade 5	79	84
	Grade 6	74	81
	Grade 7	71	79
	Grade 8	73	77
Reading	Grade 3	74	85
	Grade 4	77	87
	Grade 5	75	81
	Grade 6	71	78
	Grade 7	72	81
	Grade 8	82	89
Writing	Grade 4	69	83
	Grade 7	70	80
Science	Grade 5	75	79
	Grade 8	76	80
Social Studies	Grade 8	65	73

MISD also outperformed state averages in all areas of STAAR assessments. Statewide, about 73.7% of all students in Texas public schools passed all subjects of the Level II STAAR test in the spring of 2016. In comparison, Mansfield ISD students had an overall passing rate of 81.8%.

2016 EOC STAAR Passing Rates		
	State	MISD
English I	71	79
English II	74	82
Algebra I	85	86
Biology	92	94
US History	95	97

The District continues to prepare college and career-ready graduates with the class of 2016 exceeding state averages. During the 2015-2016 school year, high school juniors and seniors earned 13,398 college credit hours through our dual credit partnerships with the Tarrant County College District and the University of Texas at Arlington, Prairie View A&M University and Texas Wesleyan University.

Mansfield ISD offers 37 college-level Advanced Placement (AP) courses for high school students; and starting in 5th grade, students can begin taking any of our 31 Pre-AP courses.

In addition to the opportunity to earn college credit hours, MISD students have an opportunity to graduate high school with industry standard certifications through career classes at Ben Barber Innovation Academy. During the 2015-16 school year, students earned more than 1,154 industry certifications. Students have the ability to earn certification to become an emergency medical technician, certified pharmacy technicians, automotive technician, Adobe software associate, and many other career options.

Technology

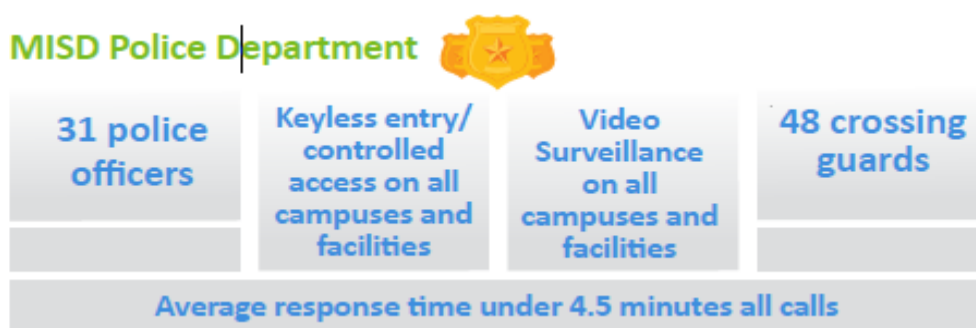
Mansfield ISD remains committed to providing an innovative and engaging learning environment for all students. Through the MISD iPad initiative, the district's EdTech training courses, and a vast amount of technology available at the campus level, the district is truly providing students with a 21st century learning environment.

The MISD iPad Initiative, known as "Power Up," has successfully issued over 15,000 IPAD devices to students and staff in our middle and high schools. The Power Up program reflects MISD's commitment to becoming a leader in digital education, and it has paved the way for students to engage in a variety of 21st century instructional techniques such as project-based learning, flipped classroom, and paperless classroom. Research conducted by the MISD Technology Department showed a substantial increase in student collaboration and classroom engagement since the launch of the program. This success has earned MISD the recognition of being named an Apple Distinguished Program for the 2014-2016 school years. This designation is reserved for programs that meet specific criteria for innovation, leadership and educational excellence, demonstrating a clear vision of exemplary learning environments.



MISD Police Department

The Mansfield ISD Police Department is fully-authorized as a police agency by the State of Texas, and all MISD school district officers are commissioned by the State of Texas. School district police officers are authorized to enforce all laws and may arrest individuals found in violations of those laws. Officers answer calls for service throughout the district and provide other functions as needed. Several officers are assigned to a particular school (high schools and middle schools), while other officers work patrolling the district, responding to multiple locations. The Police Department has 31 sworn officers, 15 civilian personnel and 48 school crossing guards.



Mansfield ISD Health Services

Our schools are staffed with full-time registered nursing professionals to provide every student with individualized health care. The health services department has 45 registered nurses, two licensed vocational nurses and one trainer. Also, health services staff provides regular AED device training and CPR certification classes to employees. The Health Services department performed more than 38,600 student health screenings for hearing, vision, spinal state, and other areas.



The District is committed to providing a safe and healthy educational experience for all students. The district has created and appointed a School Health Advisory Council (SHAC) to provide feedback on programming to make sure that local community values are reflected in the district's safety and health programs.

2015-2016 Points of Pride

The following summarizes various District achievements for the 2015-2016 school year:

- ❖ The Mansfield Education Foundation, established in 1998, raised over \$387,000 and funded more than 50 grant projects.
- ❖ Lake Ridge High School senior Cambly Sassman was named a National Merit Scholarship Semifinalist. Less than 1 percent of high school students receive this honor.
- ❖ Lake Ridge High School's Hunter Jaynes, Legacy High School's Haley Yelle and Jeff Jameson and Mansfield High School's Michael Thibert brought home medals in various events at the UIL State Swimming and Diving Meet.
- ❖ Summit High School track coach Shannon Utley was chosen to be the assistant coach of jumps at the Rio 2016 Paralympic Games in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. One of the athletes she will coach is Tobi Fawehinmi, a Summit High graduate who qualified for the international event.
- ❖ Frontier High School students Brandon Perry and Leona Linton won first place at the Chopped competition, a culinary competition North Texas high school students. The district hosted the event in May 2016 at the Center for Performing Arts.
- ❖ Mansfield ISD's Superintendent Dr. Jim Vaszauskas and Texas Wesleyan University President Mr. Frederick G. Slabach sign an agreement that gives MISD graduates who want to be teachers a head start in their career. Mansfield ISD also signed agreements with the University of North Texas and Prairie View A&M University.
- ❖ The entire Mansfield ISD community came out to show record-breaking support for the fourth annual MISD Toys for Tots event. With the amazing generosity of everyone involved, more than 30,000 toys and approximately \$9,000 were donated to the campaign.
- ❖ Makenna Hennegan and Kristen Laurie, from Lake Ridge High School, received an honorable mention from C-SPAN for their documentary "To a Good Home." The cable network's StudentCam contest received more than 2,500 entries nationwide.
- ❖ On the first Monday of each month in the 2016-17 school year, Mansfield ISD encouraged the community to wear a color that represents a cancer that affected the life of a loved one. Superintendent Dr. Jim Vaszauskas was very grateful for the support felt during his bout with cancer that he wanted to make sure that everyone fighting the battle felt encouraged and loved by the Mansfield ISD community.



Bond Update

Since 2000, Mansfield ISD residents have voted in support of five different bond packages for the district. Those bond programs have allowed the school district to expand effectively with MISD's fast-growing community. In 2011, the most recent bond was approved for \$198.5 million dollars and allowed for improvements to all 42 campuses, including demolishing and rebuilding five elementary schools.

2006 Bond Election

Work continues on construction related to the 2006 bond election. The new Nancy Neal Elementary School opened for the 2011-2012 school year. During the summer of 2012, construction on Lake Ridge High School (the District's 5th high school) and the new Center for Performing Arts was completed. The Center for Performing Arts opened in time for the May 2012 graduation ceremonies. Lake Ridge High School opened for the 2012-2013 school year. During 2015-2016 major renovations took place at Ben Barber Innovation Academy which included new culinary kitchens, a "living" hospital, new pharmacy, new video lab, and a new print shop.



2011 Bond Election

District voters approved a \$198,530,000 bond package in November 2011. Projects include replacement of older campuses, renovations, technology improvements, safety and security, and many other projects identified through the District facility condition assessment. Currently the district has rebuilt Tarver Rendon Elementary School, J.L. Boren Elementary School, Alice Ponder Elementary School, Glenn Harmon Elementary School and Charlotte Anderson Elementary which will open in August 2017. Wireless internet has been installed at all campuses and departments, security cameras and keyless entry updates have been completed at all campuses and departments as well as secure entry vestibules on each campus.



Mansfield ISD Financial Information

Mansfield ISD Budget Process

As with any major requirement, rules and laws govern certain aspects of the process. The budgeting process in the State of Texas is no exception. The Texas Education Code Sections 44.002-44.006 establish the legal basis for school district budget development. The budgeting process is comprised of five major phases: planning, preparation, adoption, implementation, and evaluation.

The budgetary process begins with sound planning. Planning defines the goals and objectives of campuses and the school district and develops programs to attain those goals and objectives. Once these programs and plans have been established, budgetary resource allocations are made to support them.

Budgetary resource allocations are the preparation phase of budgeting which begins in December of each year with the preparation of the budget calendar and enrollment projections. These enrollment forecasts are used extensively during the budget development stage to determine campus allotments and staffing allocations. Each campus receives a basic allotment per student to be used for supplies, materials, equipment, staff development and other appropriate instructional costs.

Budgets for non-campus units are developed by department heads and reviewed by the Superintendent, Associate Superintendent of Finance, and the Director of Budget. The departmental budget development process consisted of a modified zero-based process by which more detailed proposals on expenditure requests were required of central support services. The process provided a better look into the programmatic requests of the district's support services and is paving the road to building budgets that better align to district and departmental goals and initiatives.

Personnel units are allocated to each campus based on student enrollment following state mandated ratios as applicable. Non-campus personnel units are evaluated at each departmental budget. Additional personnel units are evaluated each year and after extensive review and analysis, recommendations are presented to the Board of Trustees.

The adoption stage of the budget process occurs in the month of June each year, prior to the start of the fiscal year on July 1st. The Board of Trustees has the responsibility of adopting the budget and setting the tax rate to support the budget. After adoption, the implementation of the budget is performed by the Finance Department, with the cooperation of other District administrators. Implementation also includes establishing controls over revenues and expenditures, budget amendments, and informational reporting on the budget.

Finally, the budget is evaluated for its effectiveness in attaining goals and objectives. Evaluation typically involves an examination of: how funds were expended, what outcomes resulted from the expenditure of funds, and to what degree these outcomes achieved the objectives stated during the planning phase. This evaluation phase is important in determining the following year's budgetary allocations. The evaluation culminates in the performance of the annual audit performed by an independent external audit firm.

In summary, budget preparation is not a one-time exercise to determine how a school district will allocate funds. Rather, school district budget preparation is part of a continuous cycle of planning and evaluation to achieve district goals.



Budget Process Timeline

<u>ACTIVITY</u>	<u>RESPONSIBILITY</u>	<u>COMPLETION DATE</u>
Demographic Report Presented	P.A.S.A.	December, 2015
Principals and Human Resources Department work on Projected Enrollments	Principals/Human Resources	December - January, 2016
Budget training - Campuses & Departments	Office of Budget and Finance	January 6 - 7, 2016
Campus budgets due to Budget Department	Principals	February 5, 2016
Departmental Budgets due to Budget Department	Assistant Superintendents/Directors	February 5, 2016
Requests for Additional Staff due to Human Resources	Human Resources	March 11, 2016
Preliminary Tax Values from Tarrant Appraisal District & Johnson County Appraisal District	Central Office Administration	April 30, 2016
Work session with Executive Council	Central Office Administration	May 2016
Certified Estimated Tax Values from Tarrant Appraisal District and Johnson County Appraisal District	Tarrant County/Johnson County Tax Assessor	June 23, 2016
Refining of budget requests by Superintendent, Executive Council, Budget Staff	Central Office Administration	May - June, 2016
Final amendment to 2015-2016 Budget, Adopt the 2016-2017 Budget	Board of Trustees	June 28, 2016
Work session with Board	Board of Trustees	May 17, 2016 June 21, 2016
Publish "Notice of Public Meeting to Discuss Budget and Proposed Tax Rate	Office of Budget and Finance	June 14, 2016
Public meeting on 2016-2017 Budget and Proposed Tax Rate	Board of Trustees	June 28, 2016
Certified Tax Values from Tarrant Appraisal District and Johnson County Appraisal District	Business Office Personnel	July 25, 2016
Adopt the 2016 Tax Rate	Board of Trustees	August 23, 2016

2011 Legislation

During the 2011 Legislative Session, the Legislature enacted a budget that cut \$4 billion from the Foundation School Program for the 2012-13 State fiscal biennium, as compared to the funding level school districts were entitled to under the current formulas, including Target Revenue, and also cut approximately \$1.3 billion in various grants (i.e., pre-kindergarten grant program, student success initiative, etc.) that were previously available. Such cuts were made in light of a projected State deficit of up to \$27 billion for the 2012-13 State fiscal biennium.

In order to reduce formula funding, a Regular Program Adjustment Factor ("RPAF") was applied to the formula that determines a district's regular program allotment. RPAF is multiplied by a school district's count of students in ADA (not counting the time a student spends in special education and career & technology education) and its Adjusted Allotment, which was the \$4,765 Basic Allotment adjusted for the cost of education index and the small- and mid-sized district adjustments. The RPAF was set at 0.9239 for the 2011-12 fiscal year and 0.98 for the 2012-13 fiscal year. The Legislature also established an RPAF value of 0.98 for the 2013-15 State fiscal biennium, subject to increases by subsequent legislative appropriation not to exceed an RPAF value of 1.0. The RPAF factor and its related provisions were scheduled to expire on September 1, 2015.

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



2013 Legislation

During the 2013 Legislative Session, the Legislature enacted an increased budget that considers many of the reductions that occurred during the 2011 Legislative Session. The increase to education, based on SB1 and HB1025, was \$3.4 billion. The increases occurred through the following changes to funding formulas. The budget increased the basic allotment to \$4,950 for 2014 and \$5,040 for 2015. The RPAF value was changed to 1.0 for the entire biennium. Additionally, target reduction factors were changed to .9263

for the biennium. The Austin Yield was established at the current rate of \$59.97 for 2014, and was increased to \$61.86 for 2015.

2015 Legislation

In May 2015, the 84th Texas Legislature put \$1.2 billion back into Public Education for the 2015-2016 biennium related to the Basic Allotment, \$860 million related to the Austin Yield, and a \$1.2 billion increase in the state mandated homestead exemption for a total of \$3.26 billion in these areas.

The Legislature funneled the funds to the districts in through several changes to the funding formula:

- 1) The basic allotment was increased from \$5,040 to \$5,140 in 2015-2016 and 2016-2017. This basic amount is the base amount generated by every student in MISD.
- 2) The Equalized Wealth Level was changed from \$504,000 to \$514,000 for 2015-2016 and 2016-2017. This is the level at which a district becomes subject to Chapter 41 ("Robin Hood") and must send a portion of local property tax revenue to the state.
- 3) The Tier II (Austin Yield) increased to \$74.28 in 2015-16 and \$77.53 in 2016-2017. This funding is generated by \$.04 pennies of the district's tax rate approved in 2006-2007.
- 4) The state mandated local homestead exemption was increased from \$15,000 to \$25,000. This item was approved via a constitutional amendment on the November 3, 2015 ballot and became law.

State Budget Requirements

The State, the TEA, and the District formulate legal requirements for school district budgets, which guides the budget development process. These requirements are stipulated in detail within the subsequent sections of this document. The appropriated budget is prepared by fund, function, major object, and campus/department. The legal level of budgetary control is the function level within a fund. The District makes budgetary revisions throughout the year as necessary and all annual appropriations lapse at fiscal year-end.

Budgets for the General Fund, the National School Lunch Program (a special revenue fund subsequently referred to as Food Service), and the Debt Service Fund must be included in the official District budget (legal or fiscal year basis). For informational purposes only, budgets for the Capital Projects Fund and other Special Revenue Funds are included throughout this presentation in order to present a comprehensive overview of District resources. The budget process covers the entire financial cycle starting with establishing priorities and ending with the audited financial statements. It represents a responsive balance between the educational needs of students and the ability of the community and the State of Texas (State) to provide the necessary financial support to serve them. The Administration strives to communicate frequently with state legislators

and other stakeholders regarding issues affecting student success such as unfunded mandates and other regulatory and financial concerns.

Relevant Budget and Accounting Information

The District maintains approximately 29 separate funds to account for its operations and special programs. Each fund varies in purpose. All funds, including campus and student activity funds, are accounted for on a district level basis.

The fund accounting system defines each fund by fiscal period and a self-balancing set of accounts including assets, liabilities, fund equity, revenues and expenditures. There are four major fund groups. The Governmental Funds includes the General Fund, Special Revenue Funds, Debt Service Funds, and Capital Projects Funds. Other funds maintained by the district are considered trust and agency funds.

Accounting records are maintained in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). Budgetary controls, which employ encumbering purchase orders to reserve commitments to the budget, include periodic amendments to ensure compliance with state law.

Account Code Structure

The budget worksheets throughout this document will be summarized at the fund, function and major object levels. The actual general ledger is made up of hundreds of detailed line items that are the building blocks of this document. In fact, the State of Texas mandates the account code structure used by all public school districts.

The account code defines transaction detail. The account code will tell the reader what was generally purchased, which campus made the purchase, the purpose of the purchase and the major source of funds used. A detailed review of the account code structure is included in the Organizational Section of this document.

Budgetary Controls

In addition to the above, the District maintains budgetary controls throughout all of its financial systems. The objective of these budgetary controls is to ensure compliance with legal provisions embodied in the annual appropriated (official) budget adopted by the Board. Activities in the General Fund, National School Lunch and Breakfast Program Fund, Debt Service Fund are included in the official budget. The level of budgetary control (i.e., the level at which expenditures cannot legally exceed the appropriated amount) is the fund-function level, a 20 digit code created by the Texas Education Agency Financial Accountability System Resource Guide. District systems may exercise budgetary control at varying combinations of the account code structure.

The District also utilizes an encumbrance accounting system to maintain budgetary control through a transaction's life cycle. Outstanding encumbrances at the end of a fiscal

year lapse at year-end, and are treated as expenditures in the subsequent year upon receipt of goods.

Combined Funds

The combined budget of Mansfield ISD includes - The General Fund, Debt Service Fund, Capital Projects Fund, Student Nutrition Fund, and Special Revenue Funds. A summary of total budgeted funds for 2016-2017 is shown below.

	General Fund	Debt Service Fund	Capital Projects Fund	Food Service Fund	Special Revenue Funds	Total
Total revenues and Other Sources	\$ 271,176,242	\$ 57,787,152	\$ 125,831	\$ 15,980,567	\$ 8,617,252	\$ 345,619,792
Total Expenditures	\$ 277,365,709	\$ 55,770,585	\$ 39,059,675	\$ 15,884,576	\$ 8,617,252	\$ 388,080,545
Budget Surplus/(Deficit)	(6,189,467)	2,016,567	(38,933,844)	95,991		(42,460,753)
Beginning Fund Balance (1)	\$ 94,977,773	\$ 21,580,001	\$ 40,106,567	\$ 3,304,668	\$ -	\$ 159,969,009
Ending Fund Balance	\$ 89,338,306	\$ 23,596,568	\$ 1,172,723	\$ 3,400,659	\$ -	\$ 117,508,256

(1) Includes increase from fiscal year change

General Fund

The General Fund is commonly referred to as the "Operating Fund" or "Local Maintenance Fund". State aid and local tax revenue make up the bulk of revenues received by this fund. This fund is used to pay general operating expenses throughout the district. The following schedule shows a comparative summary of the General Fund budget for the past 5 years. Changes in each year are typically a result in student growth, and pay increases. The 15-16 school year was the fiscal year conversion year and therefore was only a 10 month budget period. Changes from prior year will be reflective of the conversion with two months of the budget year not included in the 15-16 budget. The maximum Maintenance & Operations (M&O) tax rate is legislatively set at a \$1.04 per \$100 of valuation. Any increase above this maximum threshold requires voter approval through a Tax Ratification Election (TRE). The M&O tax rate for 2016-17 remains at \$1.04.

MANSFIELD INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, & CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE
GENERAL FUND BY OBJECT

	2012-13 Audited Actual	2013-14 Audited Actual	2014-15 Audited Actual	2015-16 Amended Budget	2016-2017 Adopted Budget	Change From Prior Year
Revenues						
Local and intermediate sources	\$ 101,564,194	\$ 102,030,606	\$ 108,353,009	\$ 114,988,294	\$ 122,610,644	\$ 7,622,350
State program revenues	117,950,607	134,382,711	140,949,328	138,330,215	143,736,861	5,406,646
Federal program revenues	2,554,160	3,176,703	3,318,833	4,005,800	4,828,737	822,937
Total revenues	\$ 222,068,961	\$ 239,590,020	\$ 252,621,170	\$ 257,324,309	\$ 271,176,242	\$ 13,851,933
Expenditures						
Payroll Costs	\$ 196,542,596	\$ 210,805,424	\$ 220,081,630	\$ 210,293,019	\$ 235,807,705	\$ 25,514,686
Contracted Services	15,459,364	18,193,105	19,191,477	21,841,756	21,022,012	(819,744)
Supplies and Materials	10,033,841	12,237,210	18,550,230	9,046,245	12,622,582	3,576,337
Miscellaneous	3,706,344	3,797,017	3,453,452	4,676,805	4,601,625	(75,180)
Debt Service	-	-	-	-	1,821,182	
Capital outlay	975,818	2,235,099	1,875,084	3,558,817	1,490,603	(2,068,214)
Total Expenditures	\$ 226,717,963	\$ 247,267,855	\$ 263,151,873	\$ 249,416,642	\$ 277,365,709	\$ 26,127,885
Other Sources (Uses)						
Other Sources	136,093	1,217,740	6,448,843	1,892,440	550,000	(1,342,440)
Payments to tax increment fund	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Uses	-	-	(94,151)	-	-	-
Net Sources (Uses)	\$ 136,093	\$ 1,217,740	\$ 6,354,692	\$ 1,892,440	\$ 550,000	\$ (1,342,440)
Net change in fund balances	(4,512,909)	(6,460,095)	(4,176,011)	9,800,107	(5,639,467)	
Fund Balance - July 1 (Beginning)	\$ 100,326,681	\$ 95,813,771	\$ 89,353,676	\$ 85,177,665	\$ 94,977,772	
Fund Balance - June 30 (Ending)	\$ 95,813,772	\$ 89,353,676	\$ 85,177,665	\$ 94,977,772	\$ 89,338,305	

General Fund Revenues

The adopted budget reflects the allocation of revenues and appropriations to support educational programs and services defined by the district's mission, vision, values, and guiding statements. Projected revenues and other financing sources for the 2016-2017 General Fund are estimated at \$271,726,242 a 3.2 percent increase over the actual budgeted revenues for 2015-2016.

Figures 1 and 2 depict the District's revenue sources for fiscal year 2016 and 2015. The graphs show that property taxes are the primary source of revenue for the District followed by state aid and operating grants. Property taxes as a percentage of total revenues increased and state aid as a percentage of total revenues decreased as these two revenues have inverse relationships in the state funding formulas.

Figure 1

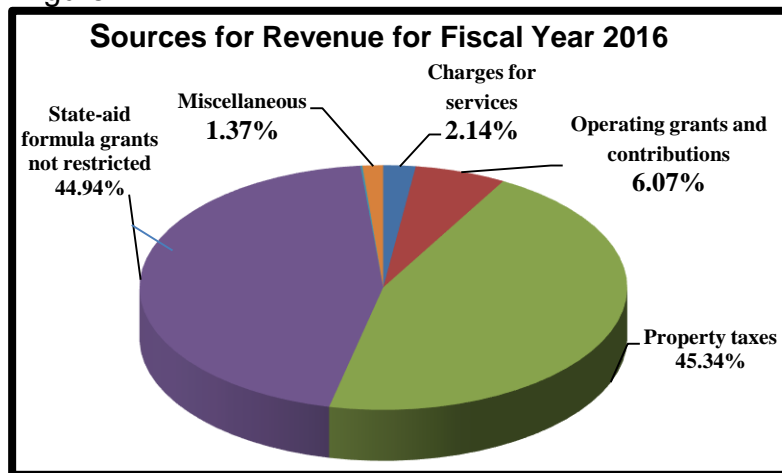
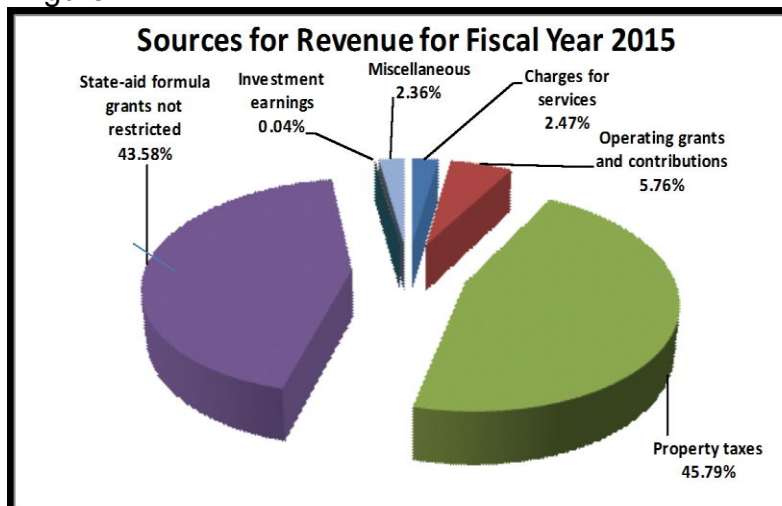


Figure 2



Student Nutrition Fund

The Student Nutrition Fund accounts for the operation of the district's student nutrition program. The 2016-17 budget totals \$15,884,576 which represents a 2.7% decrease from the original budget totals for 2015-16. The emphasis of the Student Nutrition program is to provide a nutritional meal program that meets or exceeds the mandated nutritional requirements set by national and state agencies without the fiscal support from the General Fund.

MANSFIELD INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE FOOD SERVICE FUND

	2012-13 Audited Actual	2013-14 Audited Actual	2014-15 Audited Actual	2015-16 Revised Budget	2016-17 Adopted Budget	Change From Prior Year
Revenues						
Local and intermediate sources	\$ 5,848,055	\$ 6,047,179	\$ 6,457,555	\$ 7,671,500	\$ 6,963,000	\$ (708,500)
State program revenues	74,851	79,140	76,242	76,250	85,000	8,750
Federal Revenues	7,556,814	6,470,247	6,620,622	9,449,541	8,932,567	(516,974)
Total revenues	\$ 13,479,720	\$ 12,596,566	\$ 13,154,419	\$ 17,197,291	\$ 15,980,567	(1,216,724)
Expenditures						
Food Service	13,900,246	14,643,714	14,335,058	16,029,037	15,641,585	(387,452)
Maint and operations	159,029	164,494	170,320	188,534	242,991	54,457
Total Expenditures	\$ 14,059,275	\$ 14,808,208	\$ 14,505,378	\$ 16,217,571	\$ 15,884,576	\$ (332,995)
Other sources	39,626	75,922	12,094	-	-	-
Other uses	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total other sources/(uses)	\$ 39,626	\$ 75,922	\$ 12,094	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Net change in fund balances	(539,929)	(2,135,720)	(1,338,865)	979,720	95,991	
Fund Balance - September 1 (Beginning)	\$ 6,381,462	\$ 5,841,533	\$ 3,705,812	\$ 2,366,947	\$ 3,346,667	
Fund Balance - June 30 (Ending)	\$ 5,841,533	\$ 3,705,812	\$ 2,366,947	\$ 3,346,667	\$ 3,442,658	



Debt Service Fund

The Debt Service fund is a self-balancing fund to account for principal and interest payments on voter authorized long-term debt. Bonds and accreted interest are secured by ad valorem taxes levied against all taxable property and are serviced by the Debt Service Fund with an apportionment of the ad valorem tax levy. Interest rates on the bonds range from 1.75% to 5.25%. The principal amount of bond indebtedness cannot exceed 10% of the assessed valuation of taxable property in the District according to the last completed and approved ad valorem tax rolls of the District. At June 30, 2016, \$24,046,756 was available in the Debt Service Fund to service these bonds.

	2012-13 Audited Actual	2013-14 Audited Actual	2014-15 Audited Actual	2015-16 Revised Budget	2016-17 Adopted Budget	Change From Prior Year
Revenues						
Local and intermediate sources	\$ 46,775,806	\$ 46,597,824	\$ 49,592,042	\$ 48,306,932	\$ 54,038,162	\$ 5,731,230
State program revenues	7,309,059	6,829,045	8,533,889	5,360,425	3,748,990	(1,611,435)
Total revenues	\$ 54,084,865	\$ 53,426,869	\$ 58,125,931	\$ 53,667,357	\$ 57,787,152	\$ 4,119,795
Expenditures						
Principal on long-term debt	25,015,000	21,011,589	19,873,374	21,594,375	22,280,000	685,625
Interest on long-term debt	29,541,743	33,306,740	34,665,959	17,811,898	33,480,585	(A) 15,668,687
Bond issuance costs and fees	1,929,685	6,152	1,359,291	505,364	10,000	(495,364)
Total Expenditures	\$ 56,486,428	\$ 54,324,481	\$ 55,898,624	\$ 39,911,637	\$ 55,770,585	\$ 15,858,948
Other sources	\$ 233,187,782	\$ -	\$ 153,145,606	\$ 51,857,414	\$ -	\$ (51,857,414)
Other uses	(231,225,078)		(153,100,387)	(51,373,099)		51,373,099
Total Other sources/(uses)	\$ 1,962,704	\$ -	\$ 45,219	\$ 484,315	\$ -	\$ (484,315)
Net change in fund balances	(438,859)	(897,612)	2,272,526	14,240,035	2,016,567	
Fund Balance - September 1 (Beginning)	\$ 8,870,666	\$ 8,431,807	\$ 7,534,195	\$ 9,806,721	\$ 24,046,756	
Fund Balance - June 30 (Ending)	\$ 8,431,807	\$ 7,534,195	\$ 9,806,721	\$ 24,046,756	\$ 26,063,323	

(A) Due to the change in fiscal year during 2015-2016, the August interest payment was not included in the budget.

Tax Rate

Property values for the 2016-2017 fiscal year increased almost 6 percent over the 2015-2016 year resulting in approximately \$7.5 million in additional tax revenue. The 2016-2017 total District tax rate per \$100 of property value remained the same at \$1.51 with a Maintenance and Operations (M&O) rate of \$1.04 and an Interest and Sinking (I&S) rate of \$0.47. The District's enrollment for 2016-2017 increased approximately .63 percent over the prior year.

The tax rates assessed for the year ended June 30, 2016 to finance general fund operations and the payment of principal and interest on general obligation long-term debt were \$1.04 and \$.47 per \$100 of valuation, respectively, for a total of \$1.51 per \$100 of valuation. Current tax collections for the year ended June 30, 2016 were 99.00% of the tax levy.

Property taxes are levied by October 1 in conformity with Subtitle E, Texas Property Tax Code. Taxes are due on receipt of the tax bill and are delinquent if not paid before February 1 of the year following the year in which imposed. On January 1 of each year, a tax lien attaches to property to secure the payment of all taxes, penalties, and interest ultimately imposed. The assessed value of the roll on January 1, 2016, upon which the levy for the 2016 fiscal year was based, was \$11,454,047,541.

Delinquent taxes are prorated between maintenance and debt service based on rates adopted for the year of the levy. Allowances for uncollectible taxes within the General and Debt Service Funds are based upon historical experience in collecting property taxes. Uncollectible personal property taxes are periodically reviewed and written off, but the District is prohibited from writing off real property taxes without specific statutory authority from the Texas Legislature.

Property Tax Values

In recent years, the District's tax base has continued to increase at a higher level than some adjoining areas which have seen smaller or level property values. This is a direct result of new housing construction, not being dependent upon any one major industry and the drilling of gas wells in the Barnett Shale. The increased emphasis by the City of Mansfield to enhance their economic development efforts should continue to help with this trend. Property values have increased an average of 4.7 percent over the last three years.



Additional Information

Looking towards the Future

The District's budgeting process is more than just funding the next fiscal year's operations. The Board of Trustees and district administration anticipate major budget challenges two to five years into the future. A list of these budget considerations is shown below:

1. Revenue limitations from SB 1 will significantly impact future revenue growth.
2. Academic accountability standards will continue to escalate with the implementation of STAAR.
3. Salary and benefit costs will continue to escalate due to competition for staff between neighboring school districts.
4. Operating costs including utilities, repair and maintenance, and transportation continue to increase due to rising cost in addition to replacing equipment through capital outlay.

Although the goal is always to prepare a balanced budget that is revenue and expenditure neutral, General Fund deficit budgets are expected for the next several years. Fund balance should remain above the goal of 3 months of annual operating expenditures.



**MANSFIELD INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
FINANCIAL FORECAST- GENERAL FUND**

	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
<u>Projected Revenues</u>				
Local and intermediate sources	\$ 122,610,644	\$ 127,292,798	\$ 133,657,438	\$ 140,340,310
State program revenues	143,736,861	147,605,215	150,005,215	152,405,215
Federal program revenues	4,828,737	3,650,000	3,650,000	3,650,000
Other Sources	550,000	550,000	550,000	550,000
Total revenues	\$ 271,726,242	\$ 278,548,013	\$ 287,312,653	\$ 296,395,525
<u>Projected Expenditures</u>				
Payroll Costs	\$ 235,807,705	\$ 240,523,859	\$ 245,334,336	\$ 250,241,023
Contracted Services	21,022,012	23,238,097	24,167,621	25,134,326
Supplies and Materials	12,622,582	13,127,485	13,652,585	14,198,688
Other Costs	4,601,625	4,923,110	5,120,034	5,324,836
Debt Service	1,821,182	1,821,182		
Capital outlay	1,490,603	1,520,415	1,581,232	1,644,481
Other Uses				
Total Expenditures	\$ 277,365,709	\$ 285,154,149	\$ 289,855,808	\$ 296,543,354
Net change in fund balances	\$ (5,639,467)	(6,606,136)	(2,543,155)	(147,829)
Fund Balance - July 1 (Beginning)	\$ 94,977,772	\$ 89,338,305	\$ 82,732,169	\$ 80,189,014
Fund Balance - June 30 (Ending)	\$ 89,338,305	\$ 82,732,169	\$ 80,189,014	\$ 80,041,185

Assumptions:

- (1) For Local Revenue a 5% per year increase was projected due to expected growth.
- (2) A 1% student growth each year was used to project state revenue
- (3) Salary increases typically range from 1% - 3%. To be conservative, a 2% increase per year was used.
- (4) Non payroll expenses will increase to accommodate growth. An increase of 2%-4% was used.



Facilities and Growth

It is always difficult to match limited resources with the many needs of our educational system and there is never enough to satisfy all needs. Therefore, Mansfield ISD currently implemented a Facilities and Growth Committee which is comprised of individuals from the community who represent the diversity and multifaceted interests within Mansfield ISD, including parents, grandparents and non-parents, teachers and district staff, community leaders, business owners and more.

Committee's Purpose and Goal

The purpose of the Committee is to provide facility and equipment recommendations to Mansfield ISD Board of Trustees after having studied a district-wide facilities assessment, enrollment projections, financial data, results of a community survey, and other data relevant in creating and maintaining learning environments that provide all students with great opportunities for success. The Committee shall:

- ✓ Consider the educational needs of all students and align with the district's mission, vision and goals
- ✓ Represent the entire community, its values and perceptions in the facility planning process
- ✓ Assess and prioritize the district's current and long-term facility needs, including, but not limited to:
 - District growth and capacity
 - Building age, safety and condition
 - Evolving educational delivery and programs
- ✓ Consider the district's current financial position and funding methods to develop a recommendation that is fiscally sound
- ✓ Report their findings to the Board of Trustees including recommendations as to how to proceed with addressing the district's growth and facility needs

The goal of the Committee is to involve constituents of Mansfield Independent School District in evaluating the district's projected growth and other aging and evolving facility needs in order to continue to make MISD a GREAT place to live, learn and teach.



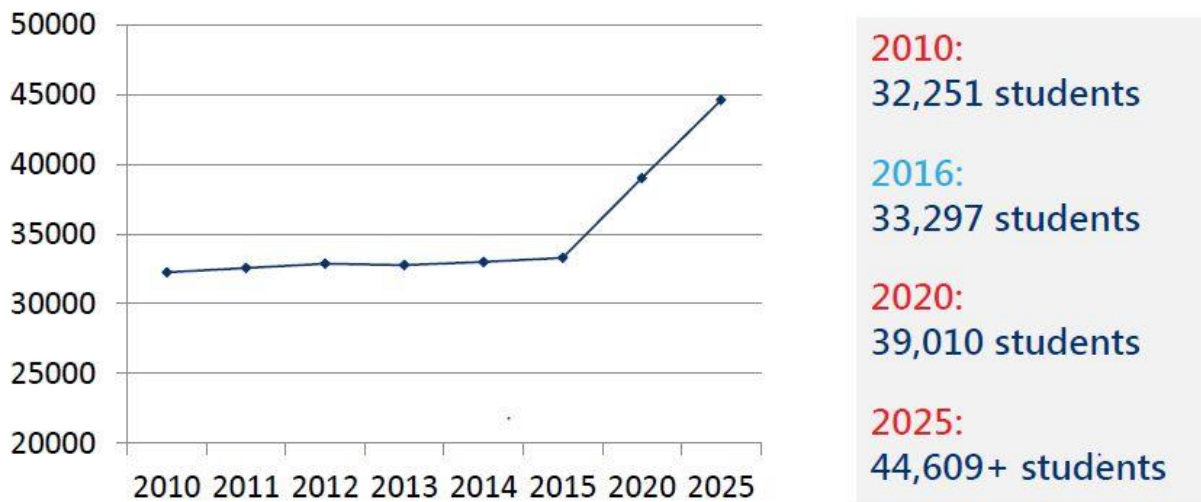
Student Population

Mansfield ISD expects 33,800 students to enroll in Mansfield schools for the 2016-2017 school year. In ten years, Mansfield ISD expects student enrollment to increase 10,000 students. The epicenter of growth continues to be in the eastern portion of our district and MISD has adjusted our attendance zone in order to distribute the students across the District at all levels more evenly.

Mansfield ISD recognizes the following demographic data when planning for future expansion:

- ❖ Decline in Kindergarten for 6 years in a row.
- ❖ Decline in 1st grade for 4 of the last 6 years.
- ❖ Earlier increases at lower grades have now formed “bubbles” in the secondary grades.
- ❖ New apartments are expected to be produced at a rate of 1-2 for the next 10 years.
- ❖ 60% of new students will come to MISD as a result of new construction.
- ❖ Currently approximately 1400 students residing in MISD are attending charter or private schools.

Student Enrollment Projections



Looking to the future, Mansfield ISD recognizes the need to prioritize needs. We believe that it is important to look at our current facilities and technologies to plan for future land purchases, building construction and technology purchases. However, we believe that this budget document demonstrates reasonable and prudent progress in an effort to satisfy the needs of the students, families and members of our community. It is our goal to provide the best possible education for our students, while still being good stewards of taxpayer money. We appreciate the support provided by the Mansfield ISD Board of Trustees for the development, implementation, and maintenance of excellent education programs for the children of our District.



Organizational Section





Organizational Section General Information

Mansfield Independent School District was established in 1909. The District is governed by a seven member Board of Trustees (the Board) serving staggered three-year terms with elections held in May of each year. All candidates must be qualified voters and residents of the District. Monthly meetings of the Board are posted and advertised as prescribed under state law so that the Board may meet to fulfill its charge to the students, parents, staff, and taxpayers of the District. Special meetings or study sessions are scheduled as needed.

The Board has final control over all school matters except as limited by state law, the courts, and the will of its citizenry as expressed in elections. The Board's responsibilities are generally: to set policy for the District, to ensure efficient operations, to select and evaluate the Superintendent of Schools, to adopt an annual budget and its supporting tax rate, and to foster good community relations and communications.

The District provides a well-rounded program of public education from prekindergarten through grade twelve. The fiscal year 2016-17 school system facilities consist of 23 elementary schools with grades pre-kindergarten through 4; six intermediate schools with grades 5 and 6; six middle schools for grades 7 and 8; six high schools with grades 9 through 12; one alternative school campus; and one vocational/career and technical center for high school aged students. All schools within the District are fully accredited by the Texas Education Agency. The District maintains pupil-teacher ratios of 22:1 for grades kindergarten through 4, and a 28:1 ratio for grades 5 through 12. The District employs a total of 4,548 full and part-time personnel. Broad categories of this total are: 2,581 classroom personnel, 40 librarians, 90 counselors, 59 health care workers, 118 campus administrators, 57 district administrators, 1432 auxiliary staff and 171 others. The 2016-17 budget included a 2% pay increase for all staff positions.

In order to serve its current enrollment of 33,809 students, the District provides regular, special education, vocational, gifted/talented, and bilingual/ESL curriculums. A broad range of elective and extracurricular programs are also offered. Finally, support departments of the District ensure that student needs for transportation, nutrition, guidance, counseling, and facilities maintenance are addressed.

On June 28, 2016 the Mansfield ISD Board of Trustees approved Vision 2020, the district's strategic plan for 2016-2021. Vision 2020 defines the school district's mission, vision, and core values; and its guiding statements provide clear focus for improvement. This plan provides a clear sense of direction and purpose for our district.



Vision 2020 Steers District's Future Direction

Mansfield ISD has a new strategic plan for 2016-2021. The plan, Vision 2020, defines the school district's mission, vision, and core values; and its guiding statements provide clear focus for improvement.

"This plan provides a clear sense of direction and purpose for our district," said Superintendent Dr. Jim Vaszauskas. "I am deeply grateful to the parents, taxpayers, business community, staff, and students who contributed to this wonderful plan. I am fully confident that these guiding statements and values will drive our district to greater heights."

Mission

- To inspire and educate students to be productive citizens.

Vision

- A destination district committed to excellence.

Values

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| • Students First | • Communication |
| • Continuous Improvement | • Positive Relationships |
| • Integrity | • Resiliency |

Motto

- Mansfield ISD: a great place to live, learn and teach.

Guiding Statements

- Students will read on level or higher by the beginning of third grade and will remain on level or higher as an MISD student.
- Students will demonstrate mastery of Algebra I by the end of ninth grade.
- Students will graduate with 24+ college hours and/or industry certification or a certificate.
- Students will participate in an extra or co-curricular activity.
- Our parents and students will have choices with educational opportunities.



Board of Trustees



Ms. Michelle Newsom
Place 1, Trustee
First elected 2015
Current Term Expires 2018



Ms. Beth Light
Place 2, Trustee
First elected 2006
Current Term Expires 2018



Dr. Michael Evans
Place 3, Trustee
First elected 2007
Current Term Expires 2019



Mr. Raul Gonzalez
Place 4, President
First elected 2010
Current Term Expires 2019



Ms. Karen Marcucci
Place 5, Vice President
First Elected 2014
Current Term expires 2019



Mr. Daniel Gallagher
Place 6, Trustee
First Elected 2016
Current Term expires 2017



Ms. Courtney Lackey-Wilson
Place 7, Secretary
First Elected 2011
Current Term expires 2017

MANSFIELD INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

- 1 Alice Ponder
- 12 Anna May Daulton
- 13 Annette Perry
- 14 Carol Holt
- 15 Charlotte Anderson
- 16 Cora Spencer
- 17 D.P. Morris
- 18 Elizabeth Smith
- 19 Erma Nash
- 10 Glenn Harmon
- 11 J.L. Boren
- 12 Janet Brockett
- 13 Judy K. Miller
- 14 Imogene Gideon
- 15 Kenneth Davis
- 16 Louise Cabaniss
- 17 Martha Reid

- 18 Mary Jo Sheppard
- 19 Nancy Neal
- 20 Roberta Tipps
- 21 Tarver-Rendon
- 22 Thelma Jones
- 23 Willie E. Brown

INTERMEDIATE SCHOOLS

- 1 Asa Low
- 2 Cross Timbers
- 3 Della Icenhower
- 4 Donna Shepard
- 5 Mary Lillard
- 6 Mary Orr

MIDDLE SCHOOLS

- Brooks Wester
- Danny Jones
- James L. Coble

- Linda Jobe
- Rogene Worley
- T.A. Howard

HIGH SCHOOLS

- Alternative Education Center (AEC)
- Ben Barber Career Tech Academy/
Frontier High School
- Lake Ridge
- Legacy
- Mansfield
- Summit
- Timberview

ATHLETIC FACILITIES

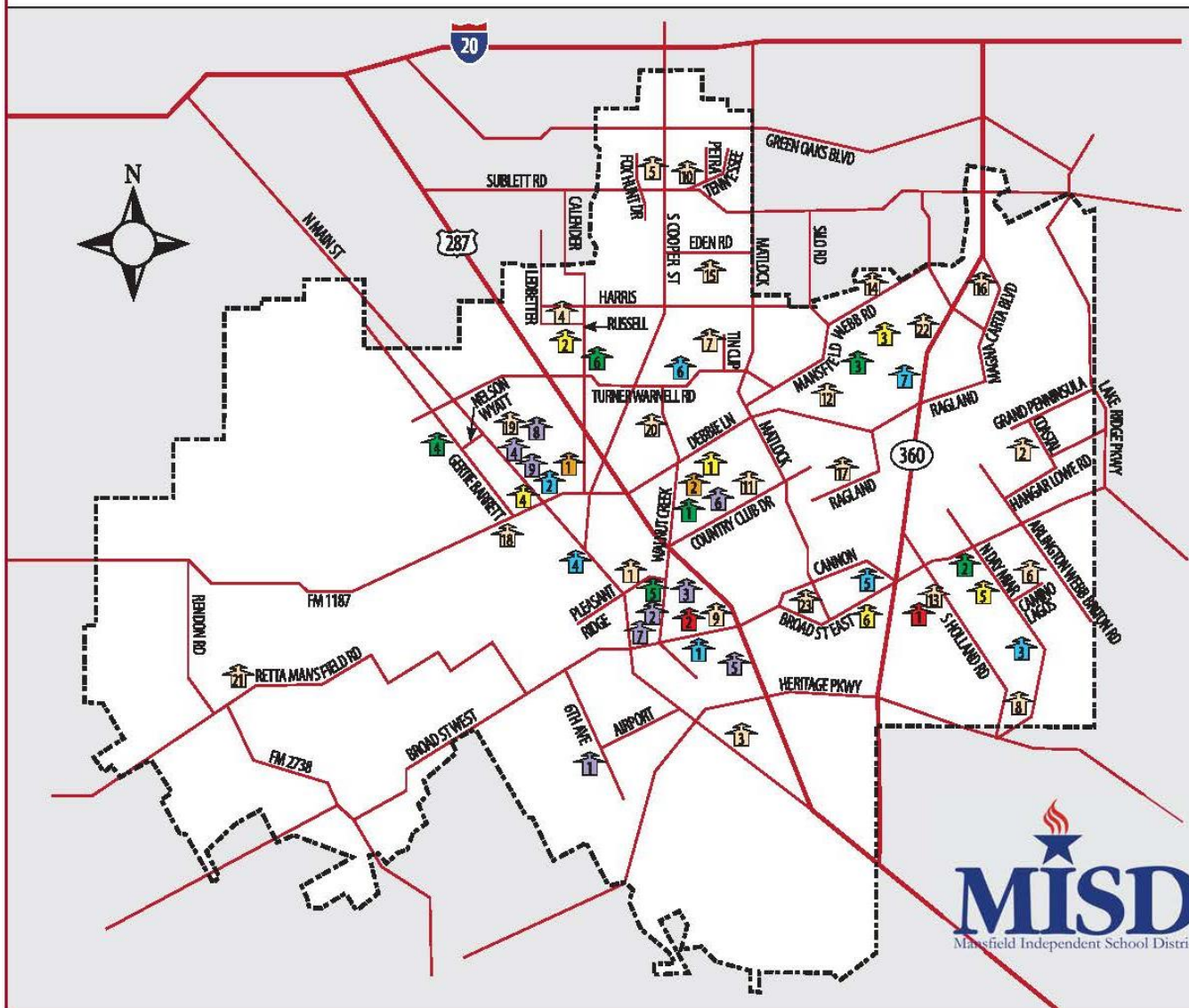
- Multi-Purpose Athletics Complex
Newsom Stadium
MISD Natatorium
- R.L. Anderson Football Stadium

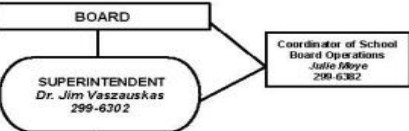
PERFORMING ARTS

- MISD Center for the Performing Arts
- Willie Pigg Auditorium

SUPPORT SERVICES

- 6th Avenue Transportation Facility
- Administration Building
- Anderson Education Complex
- Danny Griffin Operations Complex
- MISD Facilities & Maintenance
- MISD Police & Technology
- Student Services
- Reed-Stewart Agriculture Science
Center
- Transportation & Student Nutrition





Budget Board Policy

The Mansfield Independent School District Board Policy regarding the budget and fiscal management reads as follows:

Annual Operating Budget

The District shall operate on a fiscal year beginning July 1 and ending June 30.

Budget Planning

Budget planning shall be an integral part of overall program planning so that the budget effectively reflects the District's programs and activities and provides the resources to implement them. In the budget planning process, general educational goals, specific program goals, and alternatives for achieving program goals shall be considered, as well as input from the District- and campus-level planning and decision-making committees. Budget planning and evaluation are continuous processes and shall be a part of each month's activities.

Budget Meeting

The annual public meeting to discuss the proposed budget and tax rate shall be conducted as follows:

1. The Board President shall request at the beginning of the meeting that all persons who desire to speak on the proposed budget and/or tax rate sign up on the sheet provided.
2. Prior to the beginning of the meeting, the Board may establish time limits for speakers.
3. Speakers shall confine their remarks to the appropriation of funds as contained in the proposed budget and/or the tax rate.
4. No officer or employee of the District shall be required to respond to questions from speakers at the meeting.

Authorized Expenditures

The adopted budget provides authority to expend funds for the purposes indicated and in accordance with state law, Board policy, and the District's approved purchasing procedures. The expenditure of funds shall be under the direction of the Superintendent or designee who shall ensure that funds are expended in accordance with the adopted budget.

Budget Amendments

The Board shall amend the budget when a change is made increasing any one of the functional spending categories or increasing revenue object accounts and other resources.

Fund Balance Policy

Mansfield ISD does not have a formal board policy regarding fund balance. However, the district has communicated to the board that the common practice is to keep at least 3 months of operating costs in fund balance. For the fiscal year ending 2015-2016, fund balance was \$94,977,972 which is 3.8 months of operating expenses.

Budget and Financial Policies

Statement of Texas Law

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

1. The Superintendent is the budget officer for the District and prepares or causes the budget to be prepared.
Note: TEA recommends that an interactive approach between the Board of Trustees and the Superintendent be taken to establish the budget process and define related roles and responsibilities
2. The District budget must be prepared by a date set by the State Board of Education, currently June 19th.
3. The President of the Board of Trustees must call a public meeting of the Board of Trustees, giving ten (10) days public notice in a newspaper, for the adoption of the District budget. Any taxpayer in the District may be present and participate in the meeting. Concurrently with the publication of notice of the budget above, a school district must post a summary of the proposed budget on the school district's Internet website or in the district's central administrative office if the school district has no Internet website. The budget summary must include a comparison to the previous year's actual spending and information relating to per-student and aggregate spending on instruction, instructional support, central administration, district operations, debt service, and any other category designated by the commissioner. Education Code 44.0041

The summary of the budget should be presented in the following function areas:

- (A) Instruction – functions 11, 12, 13, 95
- (B) Instructional Support – functions 21, 23, 31, 32, 33, 36
- (C) Central Administration – function 41
- (D) District Operations – functions 51, 52, 53, 34, 35
- (E) Debt Service – function 71
- (F) Other – functions 61, 81, 91, 92, 93, 97, 99

The "per-student" will be based on student enrollment.

4. No funds may be expended in any manner other than as provided for in the adopted budget. The Board does have the authority to amend the budget or adopt a supplementary emergency budget to cover unforeseen expenditures.
5. The budget must be prepared in accordance with GAAP (Generally Accepted Accounting Principles) and state guidelines.
6. The budget must be legally adopted before the adoption of the tax rate unless the district elects to adopt a tax rate before receiving the certified appraisal roll for the district as provided by Section 26.05(g), Tax Code (see the following point if the district elects to adopt the tax rate first). Additionally, a school district must publish a revised notice and hold another public meeting before the district may adopt a tax rate that exceeds the following: (1) The rate proposed in the notice prepared using the estimate; or (2) The district's rollback rate determined under Section 26.08, Tax Code, using the certified appraisal roll.

7. If a school district elects to adopt a tax rate before adopting a budget, the district must publish notice and hold a meeting for the purpose of discussing the proposed tax rate as provided by TEC 44.004. Following adoption of the tax rate, the district must publish notice and hold another public meeting before the district may adopt a budget. The comptroller shall prescribe the language and format to be used in the notices. The school district may use the certified estimate of taxable value in preparing a notice.
8. HB 3, 81st Regular Session, added TEC 39.084 which requires that on final approval of the budget by the school board, the school district shall post on the District's internet website a copy of the adopted budget. The website must prominently display the electronic link to the adopted budget until the third anniversary of the date the budget was adopted.

Legal Requirements for Budgets

The State, TEA, and the local district formulate legal requirements for school district budgets. Additional legal requirements also may be imposed by state and federal grants; however, this section deals only with state legal mandates, TEA legal requirements, and local district requirements for basic budget development and submission.

AUTHORIZED EXPENDITURES

The District shall not lend its credit or gratuitously grant public money or things of value in aid of any individual, association, or corporation. Tex. Const. Art. III, Sec. 52; *Brazoria County v. Perry*, 537 S.W.2d 89 (Tex. Civ. App.—Houston [1st Dist.] 1976, no writ) The District shall not grant any extra compensation, fee, or allowance to a public officer, agent, servant, or contractor after service has been rendered or a contract entered into and performed in whole or in part. Nor shall the District pay or authorize the payment of any claim against the District under any agreement or contract made without authority of law. Tex. Const. Art. III, Sec. 53; *Harlingen Indep. Sch. Dist. v. C.H. Page and Bro.*, 48 S.W.2d 983 (Comm. App. 1932) The state and county available funds disbursed to the District shall be used exclusively for salaries of professional certified staff and for interest on money borrowed on short time to pay such salaries, when salaries become due before school funds for the current year become available. Loans for paying professional certified staff salaries may not be paid out of funds other than those for the current year. Education Code 45.105(b) Local funds from District taxes, tuition fees, other local sources, and state funds not designated for a specific purpose may be used for salaries of any personnel and for purchasing appliances and supplies; for the payment of insurance premiums; for buying school sites; for buying, building, repairing, and renting school buildings, including acquisition of school buildings and sites by leasing through annual payments with an ultimate option to purchase [see CHG]; and for other purposes necessary in the conduct of the public schools to be determined by the Board. Education Code 45.105(c)

USE OF DISTRICT RESOURCES

No public funds of the District may be spent in any manner other than as provided for in the budget adopted by the Board. Education Code 44.006(a)

IMPROVEMENTS TO REAL PROPERTY

Except as provided below or by Education Code 45.109(a1) or (a2) [see CX], the Board shall not enter into an agreement authorizing the use of District employees, property, or resources for the provision of materials or labor for the design, construction, or renovation of improvements to real property not owned or leased by the District. This section does not prohibit the Board from entering into an agreement for the design, construction, or renovation of improvements to real property not owned or leased by the District if the improvements benefit real property owned or leased by the District. Benefits to real property owned or leased by the District include the design, construction, or renovation of highways, roads, streets, sidewalks, crosswalks, utilities, and drainage improvements that serve or benefit the real property owned or leased by the District.

Education Code 11.168

HOTELS

The Board may not impose taxes, issue bonds, use or authorize the use of District employees, use or authorize the use of District property, money, or other resources, or acquire property for the design, construction, renovation, or operation of a hotel. The Board may not enter into a lease, contract, or other agreement that obligates the Board to engage in an activity prohibited by this section or obligates the use of District employees or resources in a manner prohibited by this section. "Hotel" means a building in which members of the public obtain sleeping accommodations for consideration. The term includes a motel. Education Code 11.178

ELECTIONEERING

The Board may not use state or local funds or other resources of the District to electioneer for or against any candidate, measure, or political party. Education Code 11.169

COMMITMENT OF CURRENT REVENUE

A contract for the acquisition, including lease, of real or personal property is a commitment of the District's current revenue only, provided the contract contains either or both of the following provisions:

1. Retains to the Board the continuing right to terminate the contract at the expiration of each budget period during the term of the contract.
2. Is conditioned on a best efforts attempt by the Board to obtain and appropriate funds for payment of the contract. Local Gov't Code 271.903

FISCAL YEAR

The Board may determine if the District's fiscal year begins on July 1 or September 1 of each year. Education Code 44.0011

BUDGET PREPARATION

The Superintendent shall prepare, or cause to be prepared, a proposed budget covering all estimated revenue and proposed expenditures of the District for the following fiscal year.

Education Code 44.002

FUNDS FOR ACCELERATED INSTRUCTION

A district that is required to provide accelerated instruction under Education Code 29.081(b-1) [see EHBC] shall separately budget sufficient funds, including funds under Education Code 42.152, for that purpose. The District may not budget funds received under Education Code 42.152 for any other purpose until the District adopts a budget to support additional accelerated instruction. Education Code 29.081(b-2)

DEADLINES

The proposed budget shall be prepared on or before a date set by the State Board of Education, currently August 20 (June 19 if the District uses a July 1 fiscal year start date). Education Code 44.002(a); 19 TAC 109.1(a), .41 The adopted budget must be filed with the Texas Education Agency on or before the date established in the Financial Accountability System Resource Guide. Education Code 44.005; 19 TAC 109.1(a)

PUBLIC MEETING ON BUDGET AND PROPOSED TAX RATE

After the proposed budget has been prepared, the Board President shall call a Board meeting for the purpose of adopting a budget for the succeeding fiscal year. Any taxpayer of the District may be present and participate in the meeting. Education Code 44.004(a), (f) [See CCG for provisions governing tax rate adoption]. The meeting must comply with the notice requirements of the Open Meetings Act. Gov't Code 551.041, .043

PUBLISHED NOTICE

The Board President shall also provide for publication of notice of the budget and proposed tax rate meeting in a daily, weekly, or biweekly newspaper published in the District. If no daily, weekly, or biweekly newspaper is published in the District, the President shall provide for publication of notice in at least one newspaper of general circulation in the county in which the District's central administrative office is located. The notice shall be published not earlier than the 30th day or later than the tenth day before the date of the hearing.

FORM OF NOTICE

The published notice of the public meeting to discuss and adopt the budget and the proposed tax rate must meet the size, format, and content requirements dictated by law. The notice is not valid if it does not substantially conform to the language and format prescribed by the comptroller.

TAXPAYER INJUNCTION

If the District has not complied with the published notice requirements in the FORM OF NOTICE described above, and the requirements for DISTRICTS WITH JULY 1 FISCAL YEAR below, if applicable, and the failure to comply was not in good faith, a person who owns taxable property in the District is entitled to an injunction restraining the collection of taxes by the District. An action to enjoin the collection of taxes must be filed before the date the District delivers substantially all of its tax bills. Education Code 44.004(b)–(e)

PUBLICATION OF PROPOSED BUDGET SUMMARY

Concurrently with the publication of notice of the budget under Education Code 44.004, the District shall post a summary of the proposed budget on the District's Internet Web site or, if the District has no Internet Web site, in the District's central administrative office. The budget summary must include a comparison to the previous year's actual spending and information relating to per student and aggregate spending on:

1. Instruction;
 2. Instructional support;
 3. Central administration;
 4. District operations;
 5. Debt service; and
 6. Any other category designated by the Commissioner.
- Education Code 44.0041

DECREASE IN DEBT SERVICE RATE

If the debt service rate calculated under Education Code 44.004(c)(5)(A)(ii)(b) decreases after the publication of the notice required by this section, the Board President is not required to publish another notice or call another meeting to discuss and adopt the budget and the proposed lower tax rate. Education Code 44.004(g-1)

BUDGET ADOPTION

The Board shall adopt a budget to cover all expenditures for the succeeding fiscal year at the meeting called for that purpose and before the adoption of the tax rate for the tax year in which the fiscal year covered by the budget begins. Education Code 44.004(f)–(g)

CERTIFIED ESTIMATE

By April 30, the chief appraiser shall prepare and certify an estimate of the taxable value of District property. Tax Code 26.01(e)

DISTRICTS WITH JULY 1 FISCAL YEAR

A district with a fiscal year beginning July 1 may use the certified estimate of the taxable value of District property in preparing the published notice if the District does not receive the certified appraisal roll on or before June 7. A district that uses a certified estimate may adopt a budget at the public meeting designated in the published notice prepared using the estimate, but the District may not adopt a tax rate before the District receives the certified appraisal roll for the District. Education Code 44.004(h)–(i)

BUDGET ADOPTION AFTER TAX RATE ADOPTION

Notwithstanding Education Code 44.004(g), (h), and (i), above, the District may adopt a budget after the District adopts a tax rate for the tax year in which the fiscal year covered by the budget begins if the District elects to adopt a tax rate before receiving the certified appraisal roll for the District as provided by Tax Code 26.05(g). Following adoption of the tax rate [see CCG], the district must publish notice and hold a public meeting before the District may adopt a budget. The comptroller shall prescribe the language and format to be used in the notice. The District may use the certified estimate of taxable value in preparing the notice. Education Code 44.004(j)

PUBLICATION OF ADOPTED BUDGET

On final approval of the budget by the Board, the District shall post on the District's Internet Web site a copy of the budget adopted by the Board. The District's Web site must prominently display the electronic link to the adopted budget. The District shall maintain the adopted budget on the District's Web site until the third anniversary of the date the budget was adopted. Education Code 39.084

AMENDMENT OF APPROVED BUDGET

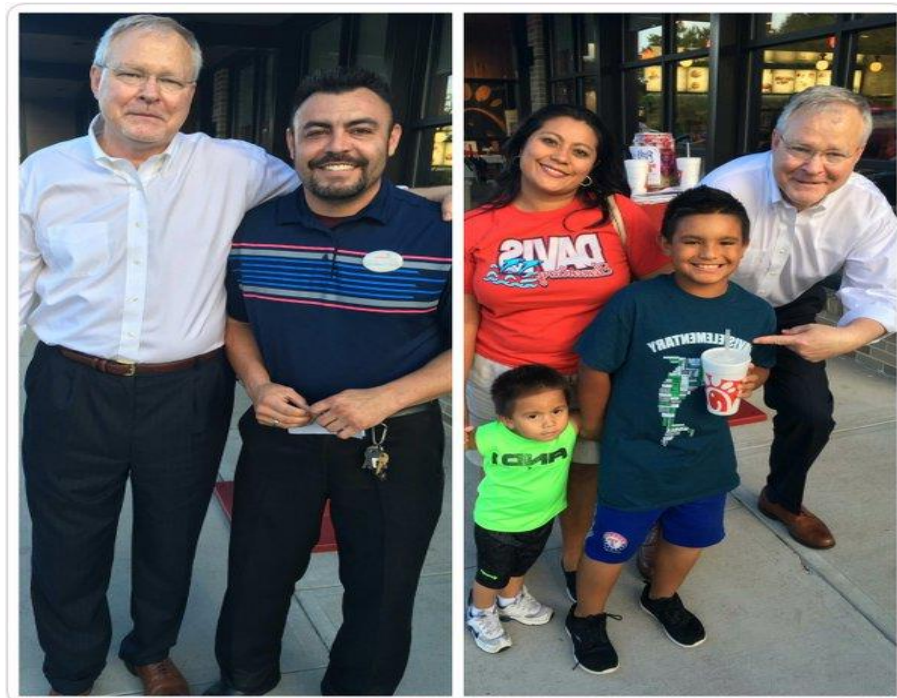
The Board shall have the authority to amend the approved budget or to adopt a supplementary emergency budget to cover necessary unforeseen expenses. Copies of any amendment or supplementary budget must be prepared and filed in accordance with State Board rules. Education Code 44.006

FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH BUDGET REQUIREMENTS

A Board member who votes to approve any expenditure of school funds in excess of the item or items appropriated in the adopted budget or a supplementary or amended budget commits a misdemeanor offense. Education Code 44.052(c)

CERTAIN DONATIONS

The District may donate funds or other property or service to the adjutant general's department, the Texas National Guard, or the Texas State Guard. Gov't Code 437.111(b), .252, .304(a)



TEA Legal Requirements

Additional TEA requirements for school district budget preparation are located at the following source:<http://www.tea.state.tx.us/WorkArea/linkit.aspx?LinkIdentifier=id&ItemID=2147491747&libID=2147491744>

1. The budget must be adopted by the Board of Trustees, inclusive of amendments, no later than June 30th. In order to prepare the public notice to be published 10 days prior to the meeting, the district budget must be prepared by a date set by the State Board of Education, currently June 19th.
2. Minutes from district board meetings will be used by TEA to record adoption and amendments to the budget.
3. Budgets for the General Fund, the Food Service Fund (whether accounted for in the General Fund, as a Special Revenue Fund, or Enterprise Fund) and the Debt Service Fund must be included in the official district budget (legal or fiscal year basis). These budgets must be prepared and approved at least at the fund and function levels to comply with the state's legal level of control mandates.
4. The officially adopted district budget, as amended, must be filed with TEA through PEIMS (Public Education Information Management System) by the date prescribed in the annual system guidelines. Revenues, other sources, other uses, and fund balances must be reported by fund, object (at the fourth level), fiscal year, and amount. Expenditures must be reported by fund, function, object (at the second level), organization, fiscal year, program intent, and amount.
5. A school district must amend the official budget before exceeding a functional expenditure category, i.e., instruction, administration, etc., in the total district budget. The annual financial and compliance report should reflect the amended budget amounts on the schedule comparing budgeted and actual amounts. The requirement for filing the amended budget with TEA is satisfied when the school district files its Annual Financial and Compliance Report.
6. Expenditures must be reported by fund, fiscal year, function, organization, program intent, object (at the second level), and amount



Financial Structure

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The Mansfield Independent School District is a public educational agency operating under the applicable laws and regulations of the State of Texas. A seven-member Board of Trustees governs the District. Each member is elected to an at-large position for three years in a non-partisan election. An election is held each year for either two or three positions. The District prepares its basic financial statements in conformity with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) promulgated by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) and other authoritative sources identified in Statement of Auditing Standards No. 69 of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants. Additionally, the District complies with the requirements of the appropriate version of the Texas Education Agency (TEA) Financial Accountability System Resource Guide (FASRG), and the requirements of contracts and grants of agencies from which it receives funds.

Reporting Entity

The Board of the District is elected by the public; has the authority to make decisions, appoint administrators and managers; significantly influences operations; and has the primary accountability for fiscal matters. Therefore, the District is a financial reporting entity as defined by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) in its Statement No. 14, "The Financial Reporting Entity." There are no component units included within the reporting entity.

Basis of Accounting

The District's basis of accounting for all funds is maintained on a modified accrual basis as prescribed by GAAP and the TEA Financial Accountability System Resource Guide. Revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered available when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the government considers revenues available if they are collected within ninety days of the end of the current fiscal period. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, debt service expenditures, as well as expenditures related to compensated absences, claims, and judgments, are designated as long-term liabilities in the District's financial statements and recorded only when payment is due.

Revenues from local sources consist primarily of property taxes. Property tax revenues and revenues received from the State of Texas are recognized under the susceptible-to-accrual concept – that is, when they become both measurable and available to finance expenditures of the fiscal period. Miscellaneous revenues are recorded as revenue when received in cash because they are generally not measurable until actually received. Investment earnings are recorded as earned, since they are both measurable and available.

Grant funds are considered earned to the extent of the expenditures made under the provisions of the grant. If balances have not been expended by the end of the project period, grantors require the District to refund all or part of the unused amount.

Budgetary Basis of Accounting

The budgetary basis of accounting is consistently applied in budgeting, recording and reporting foundation school program (FSP) revenues in PEIMS information. Under the budgetary basis, earned and material FSP revenues that are collectible beyond ninety days are treated consistently for budgeting, recording, and reporting through PEIMS and for the tax rollback rate calculation. The Board adopts an “appropriated budget” on a basis consistent with GAAP for the Encumbrance accounting, under which purchase orders, contracts and other commitments are recorded in order to reserve that portion of the applicable appropriation, is used in all governmental funds. Encumbrances outstanding at year-end are commitments that do not constitute expenditures or liabilities, but are reported as reservations of fund balances. Since appropriations lapse at the end of each year, outstanding encumbrances are appropriately provided for in the subsequent fiscal year’s budget to provide for the liquidation of the prior commitments.

Governmental Fund Types

The District maintains thirty (29) individual governmental funds, and adopts an annual appropriated budget for its general fund, debt service fund, and food service fund (National School Lunch Program). Information is presented separately by fund type in the Financial Section for each of the governmental funds outlined below.

The **general fund** is the government’s primary operating fund. It accounts for all financial resources of the District, except those required to be accounted for in another fund. Major revenue sources include local property taxes, state funding under the Foundation School Program (FSP), the Available School Fund (ASF), and interest earnings. Expenditures include all costs associated with the daily operations of the District except for specific programs funded by the federal or state government, food service, debt service, and capital projects. This is a budgeted fund.

The **food service fund** is considered a special revenue fund based on the following criteria: (1) User fees are charged to supplement the National School Lunch Program (NSLP), (2) The General Fund subsidizes the Food Service Fund for all expenditures in excess of NSLP, and (3) The District does not consider the Food Service Fund completely self-supporting. Food Service fund balances are used exclusively for child nutrition purposes. The Food Service Fund adopts an annual budget. This adopted fund is also included in **special revenue funds**. All other funds within this block are referred to as **grant funds**.

Grant funds (also referred to as **special revenue funds**) account for resources restricted to, or designated for, specific purposes by a grantor. Federal and state financial assistance generally is accounted for in a special revenue fund. All grant funds are budgeted on a project basis.

The **debt service fund** accounts for the resources accumulated and payments made for principal and interest on long-term general obligation debt of governmental funds. This is a budgeted fund.

The **capital projects fund** accounts for proceeds from long-term debt financing (including the sale of bonds), revenues and expenditures related to authorized construction, and other capital asset acquisitions. The capital projects fund is budgeted on a project basis.



Classification of Revenues and Expenditures

Section 44.007 of the Texas Education Code requires that a standard school district fiscal accounting system be adopted by each school district. The accounting system must conform to generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) and must meet at least the minimum requirements prescribed by the Commissioner of Education, subject to review and comment by the state auditor. A major purpose of the accounting code structure is to establish the standard school district fiscal accounting system required by law. Although certain elements of the account code may be used at local option, the sequence of the codes within the structure, and the funds and chart of accounts, are to be uniformly used by all districts.

Account Code Composition

- **Fund Code** – A mandatory 3 digit code is used for all financial transactions to identify the fund group and specific funds. The first digit refers to the fund group, and the second and third digits specify the fund.
- **Function Code** – A mandatory 2 digit code applied to expenditures/expenses that identifies the purpose of the transaction. The first digit identifies the major class and the second digit refers to the specific function within the area.
- **Object Code** – A mandatory 4 digit code that identifies the nature and object of an account, a transaction or a source. The first of the four digits identifies the type of account or transaction, the second digit identifies the major area, and the third and fourth digits provide further sub classifications.
- **Sub-object Code** – An optional code used to further define the object code. Mansfield ISD uses the sub-object code to provide additional information about the object.
- **Organization Code** – A mandatory 3 digit code identifying the organization, i.e., the campus or department.
- **Program Intent Code** – A mandatory 2 digit code used to designate the intent of a program provided to students. These codes are used to account for the cost of instruction and other services that are directed toward a particular need of a specific set of students.
- **Budget Owner Code** – An optional code that Mansfield ISD uses to represent the department the budget code is used for.

Revenues

District revenues are classified by fund and object or source. There are three major sources: local sources, state sources, and federal sources. Local sources include tax collections and investment earnings. Texas state sources rely on a formula of local property taxes and student enrollment for state aid and are based on legislated funding formulas. Federal funds are primarily reimbursements received from the School Health Related Service (SHARS) program.

Expenditures

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



Functional Codes – General Descriptions

10 Instruction and Instructional Related Services

- 11- Instruction: This function includes expenditures for direct classroom instruction and other activities that deliver, enhance, or direct the delivery of learning situations to students. For example, function 11 includes classroom teachers, teacher assistants, and graders, but does not include curriculum development (function 13) or principals (function 23).
- 12- Instructional Resources and Media Services: This function includes expenditures that are directly and exclusively used for resource centers, establishing and maintaining libraries, and other major facilities dealing with educational resources and media. For example, function 12 includes librarians, but does not include textbooks (function 11) or reference books in the classroom (also function 11).
- 13- Curriculum Development and Instructional Staff Development: This function includes expenditures that are directly and exclusively used to aid instructional staff in planning, developing, and evaluating the process of providing learning experiences for students. This function also includes expenditures related to research and development activities that investigate, experiment and/or follow-through with the development of new or modified instructional methods, techniques, procedures, service, etc. For example, this function includes staff that research and develop innovative, new, or modified instruction and staff who prepare in-service training for instructional staff, but does not include salaries of instructional staff when attending training (function 11 or 12).



20 Instructional and School Leadership

- 21- Instructional Leadership: This function encompasses those district-wide activities which are directly used for managing, directing, supervising, and providing leadership for staff who provide general and specific instructional services. For example, function 21 includes instructional supervisors but does not include principals (function 23).
- 23- School Leadership: This function includes expenditures to direct and manage a school campus. It includes salaries and supplies for the principal, assistant principal, and other administrative and clerical staff, including attendance clerks.

30 Student Support Services

- 31- **Guidance, Counseling and Evaluation Services:** This function includes expenditures that are directly and exclusively used for assessing and testing students' abilities, aptitudes and interests; counseling students with respect to career and educational opportunities and helping them establish realistic goals. This function includes costs of psychological services, identification of individual characteristics, testing, educational counseling, student evaluation and occupational counseling.
- 32- **Social Work Services:** This function includes expenditures which are directly and exclusively used for activities such as investigating and diagnosing student social needs, casework and group work services, interpreting the social needs of students, and promoting modification of the circumstances surrounding the student. Examples include social workers, non-instructional home visitors, and truant officers.
- 33- **Health Services:** This function is for providing physical health services to students. This includes activities that provide students with appropriate medical, dental and nursing services.
- 34- **Student Transportation:** This function includes the cost of transporting students to and from school. Function 34 includes transportation supervisors and bus drivers, but does not include field trips (function 11) or student organization trips (function 36).
- 35- **Food Services:** This function includes expenditures for food service operation including the cost of food, labor, and other expenditures necessary for the preparation, transportation and storage of food to provide to students and staff. Expenditures are directly and exclusively for supervision and maintenance of a food service operation. Function 35 includes cooks and food purchases, but does not include concession stands at athletic events (function 36).
- 36- **Extracurricular Activities:** This function includes expenditures for school-sponsored activities outside of the school day. These activities are generally designed to provide students with experiences such as motivation and the enjoyment and improvement of skills in either a competitive or noncompetitive setting. Extracurricular activities include athletics and other activities (such as drill team, pep squad, cheerleading, etc.) that normally involve competition between schools.



40 Administrative Support Services

41- General Administration: This function is for the purpose of managing or governing the school district as an overall entity. It includes expenditures for the school board, superintendent's office, personnel services, and financial services.

50 Support Services – Non-Student Based

51- Facilities Maintenance and Operations: This function is for activities to keep the facilities and grounds open, clean, comfortable and in effective working condition in a state of repair, and insured. This function is also for activities associated with warehousing and receiving services. Examples include janitors, facility insurance premiums, and warehouse personnel.

52- Security and Monitoring Services: This function is for activities to keep student and staff surroundings safe, whether in transit to or from school, on a campus or participating in school-sponsored events at another location.

53- Data Processing Services: This function is for data processing services, whether in-house or contracted. Personal computers and peripherals that are stand alone are charged to the appropriate function. Costs associated with mainframe, networks, and servers that provide services to multiple functions are recorded here.

60 Ancillary Services

61- Community Services: This function encompasses all other activities of the District which are designed to provide a service or benefit to the community as a whole or portion of the community. Examples include recreational programs, public library services, and parenting programs.

70 Debt Service

71- Debt Service: This function is used for the retirement of recurring bond, capital lease principal, and other debt, related debt service fees, and for all debt interest.

80 Capital Outlay

81- Facilities Acquisition and Construction: This includes expenses for acquiring, equipping, and/or making additions to real property and sites, including lease and capital lease transactions.

90 Intergovernmental Charges

95- Payments to Juvenile Justice Alternative Education Programs (JJAEP): This function is used to provide financial resources for JJAEP under Chapter 37 of the Texas Education Code. It is used to account for payments to other governmental entities in connection with students that are placed in discretionary or mandatory JJAEP settings.

99- Other Intergovernmental Charges: This function is used to record other intergovernmental charges not defined above. (i.e. Appraisal District)

Management Process and Budget Controls

All budgets are assigned a local code for management control purposes. The local option code designates the individual responsible for the particular budget. Typically, principals are responsible for campus budgets and program directors are responsible for program budgets. Campus principals and program directors are authorized to submit purchase requisitions for the purchase of goods and services and travel reimbursements. All activities involving payroll costs, salaries and employee benefits are controlled by the Human Resource Services Department. The Business Services Department maintains adequate funding in all base payroll, stipend, and employee benefit accounts based on the adopted staff compensation plan.

Board of Trustee Budget Review and Adoption

The Preliminary Budget was given to the Board on May 17th, in preparation for the June 21st Budget Workshop. The Proposed Budget, which incorporated changes subsequent to the preliminary draft, was submitted to the Board and adopted on June 28, 2016 at the required public meeting.

Tax Rate Adoption

The Associate Superintendent of Finance initially calculated the estimated tax rate and published the required legal notice in June 2016. The 2016-2017 tax rate was set to remain at \$1.51. The Board held the required public meeting on June 28th to discuss proposed rate and adopted the tax rate on August 23rd.

Adjustments and Cross-Function Transfers

Initial campus allocations are calculated from projected enrollment. Based on actual enrollment the last Friday in October, also known as the Public Education Information Management System (PEIMS) Snapshot Date, allocations are updated to reflect actual enrollment. Funding for campuses not reaching projected enrollment remains unchanged. The Final Amended Budget for the Year Ending June 30, 2016, was presented at the June 28, 2016 Board meeting. It reflected all amendments previously approved by the Board plus all final amendments. District principals and program/department directors may transfer appropriations within their campus or department budgets. Appropriation transfers between budget codes require the approval of the District's Budget Director. Transfers between functions require the approval of the Board. The legal level of budgetary control (i.e., the level at which expenditures may not legally exceed appropriations) is the function level within a fund.



Reporting to the Texas Education Agency

The District submits its annual budget, student attendance information, and its end-of-year financial status through a system called Public Education Information Management System (PEIMS). Transmission dates are established by TEA. The PEIMS system provides TEA and districts across the state with a wealth of demographic, attendance, and financial information. The District is also required to submit the annual approved Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR) to the TEA. The officially adopted budget, as amended, must be filed with the Texas Education Agency (TEA) through Public Education Information Management System (PEIMS) by the date prescribed in the annual system guidelines.

Approval Control

All purchases of goods and services are processed through the financial management system with the appropriate approval controls to ensure the legal purpose is met and the appropriate account is charged.

Purchase requisitions are initially entered at the campus or department level and are approved by the campus principal or program director submitting the request. Purchase requisitions from Special Revenue budgets are approved by the appropriate grant program director. The Director of Purchasing or designee reviews the purchase requisitions to verify compliance with procurement laws and that goods and services are requested from a legally qualified vendor. The purchase requisition is then converted into a purchase order and forwarded to the appropriate vendor. Upon receipt of the invoice, Accounts Payable verifies receipt of the goods or services, processes a check, and closes the purchase order.

Encumbrance Control

District procedures state that purchases of goods and services should be processed through the financial system with the appropriate encumbrance controls to ensure the availability of funds. An encumbrance is an obligation in the form of a purchase order charged to an appropriation that reserves a part of that appropriation. Additionally, pre-encumbrances are also reserved based on submitted purchase requisitions awaiting appropriate levels of approval and conversion into purchase orders. The financial software is set to prohibit entry of a purchase requisition unless there are sufficiently available funds at the budget control line item level.

Budget Amendment Control

TEC Section 44.006 applies to transfers at the function level as well as estimated revenue and appropriation adjustments. Campus and department budget managers must carefully analyze and prepare the annual budget in exacting detail. Appropriations needed in other functions are not accessed until after Board approval, requested during regular meetings each month during the fiscal year.

Annual Audit

The Texas Education Code requires that school districts are audited annually. The audit is conducted on an organization wide basis and involves all fund types and account groups of the school district. The audit is designed to meet the requirements of the Federal Single Audit Amendments of 1996 and the related provisions of OMB Circular A-133 “Audits of State, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations.” These rules facilitate preparation of financial statements that conform to generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) established by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB). Upon approval, the annual financial report is submitted to the Texas Education Agency for review. The financial report is designed to meet specific monitoring needs of the TEA.

Summary

The budget is a balance of policy choices. It also represents a responsive balance between the educational needs of students and the ability of the community and the state to provide the necessary financial support to serve them in a restricted funding environment with increasing academic standards. Development, review, and consideration of the 2015-2016 Governmental Funds Budget was completed with a detailed and exhaustive review of every revenue and expenditure item within the context of the District's Mission Statement, Strategic Plan, and Board Policy. School district budget preparation is part of a continuous cycle of planning, preparation, and evaluation to achieve the Mansfield Independent School District's goals and objectives.



Budget Process Timeline

<u>ACTIVITY</u>	<u>RESPONSIBILITY</u>	<u>COMPLETION DATE</u>
Demographic Report Presented	P.A.S.A.	December, 2015
Principals and Human Resources Department work on Projected Enrollments	Principals/Human Resources	December - January, 2016
Budget training - Campuses & Departments	Office of Budget and Finance	January 6 - 7, 2016
Campus budgets due to Budget Department	Principals	February 5, 2016
Departmental Budgets due to Budget Department	Assistant Superintendents/Directors	February 5, 2016
Requests for Additional Staff due to Human Resources	Human Resources	March 11, 2016
Preliminary Tax Values from Tarrant Appraisal District & Johnson County Appraisal District	Central Office Administration	April 30, 2016
Work session with Executive Council	Central Office Administration	May 2016
Certified Estimated Tax Values from Tarrant Appraisal District and Johnson County Appraisal District	Tarrant County/Johnson County Tax Assessor	June 23, 2016
Refining of budget requests by Superintendent, Executive Council, Budget Staff	Central Office Administration	May - June, 2016
Final amendment to 2015-2016 Budget, Adopt the 2016-2017 Budget	Board of Trustees	June 28, 2016
Work session with Board	Board of Trustees	May 17, 2016 June 21, 2016
Publish "Notice of Public Meeting to Discuss Budget and Proposed Tax Rate"	Office of Budget and Finance	June 14, 2016
Public meeting on 2016-2017 Budget and Proposed Tax Rate	Board of Trustees	June 28, 2016
Certified Tax Values from Tarrant Appraisal District and Johnson County Appraisal District	Business Office Personnel	July 25, 2016
Adopt the 2016 Tax Rate	Board of Trustees	August 23, 2016



Financial Section

Financial Section Introduction

The Financial Section provides specific fiscal information regarding the various funds of the District. By law, the Board of Trustees must approve annual budgets for the General Fund, Food Service Fund, and Debt Service Fund. These three funds are included in this section. Special Revenue Funds (including the Food Service Fund) and the Capital Projects Fund are also included as information only.

The Financial Section begins with the combined statements by major object and function of the General Fund, Debt Service Fund, Capital Projects Fund, Food Service Fund and Special Revenue Funds. Comparative Summary reports follow the combined statements, providing information from fiscal year 2012-2013 forward. The Financial Section provides the reader with specific information about each of the five funds named above.

The Food Service and Grant Funds, both considered Special Revenue Funds, are governmental funds used to account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources that are legally restricted to expenditures for specified purposes. These funds utilize the modified accrual basis of accounting.

The budget process for the **Capital Projects Fund** is established at the point in time that the Board approves the sale of authorized bonds for specific projects. Projects assigned to each sale are detailed in the Schedule of Estimated Expenditures. Capital Projects typically have multi-year budgets that encompass the entire construction period of each separate project. Separate funds are created to account for each respective bond sale, and unique two-digit codes are used to track specific projects within each sub-fund. Budgets are re-appropriated each year for the life of the project, while cumulative expenditures are also rolled forward until the project is completed. This method ensures an accurate accounting of the total cost over multiple fiscal years. Each revision to Schedules of Estimated Expenditures is presented to the Board for approval.

Budgets are prepared on the same basis of accounting as that used in the financial statements. The basis of budgeting refers to when revenues and expenditures are recognized in the accounts and reported in the financial statements. Governmental fund types (general fund, debt service fund, capital projects fund and special revenue funds), are budgeted using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Proprietary funds, internal services funds, fiduciary funds, and agency funds are not budgeted funds.

Federal, state and local guidelines define the budget development process. The Board of Trustees adopted budgets in the General, Food Service, and Debt Service funds. These adopted funds combined with Special Revenue Funds and Capital Project Funds have total combined revenues of \$345,619,792 and total combined expenditures of \$388,080,545

Accountability

Government financial statements focus on two different forms of accountability: Fiscal accountability for governmental activities, and operational accountability for business-type and certain fiduciary activities.

Fiscal Accountability has been defined as the responsibility of governments to ensure that their current period actions have complied with public decisions concerning the raising and spending of public monies in the short term.

Operational Accountability represents the responsibility of governments to report the extent to which services are being provided efficiently and effectively using all resources available for that purpose, and whether they can continue to meet objectives in the foreseeable future.



Budgets in the public arena are often considered the ultimate policy document since they are the financial plan a school district uses to achieve its goals and objectives. The budget, itself, then becomes intrinsically a political document reflecting school district administrators' accountability for fiduciary responsibility to citizens and provides a vehicle for translating educational goals and programs into financial resource plans.

The Financial Section provides specific fiscal information regarding the various funds of the District. By law, the Board of Trustees must approve annual budgets for the General Fund, Debt Service Fund, and Food Service Fund. These three funds are included in this section. Capital Projects Fund and the Special Revenue Funds (including the Food Service Fund) are also included as information only.

Major Revenue Sources

Local Property Taxes

A major source of local funding for the District is local property tax revenues. Property taxes are levied by October 1 in conformity with Subtitle E, Texas Property Tax Code. Taxes are due on receipt of the tax bill and are delinquent if not paid before February 1 of the year following the year in which imposed. On January 1 of each year, a tax lien attaches to the property to secure the payment of all taxes, penalties, and interest ultimately imposed. The assessed value of the roll on January 1, 2015, upon which the levy for the 2015-2016 fiscal year was based, was \$9,263,910,405.

The tax rates assessed for the year ended June 30, 2016 to finance maintenance and operations and general obligation long term debt were \$1.04 and \$.4700 per \$100 of valuation, respectively, for a total of \$1.510 per \$100 of valuation.

Other Local Sources

Other local sources include tuition from summer school and summer athletic camp programs, tuition from out of district patrons; interest earnings; rent from district facilities usage; gifts and donations; insurance recovery; revenue from student parking fees, and web advertisement; athletic gate and concession receipts; and lunch sales. Revenue from lunch sales in the Food Service Fund provides 44% of the total fund resources. Activity Fund resources are generated from co-curricular activities on District campuses and are used solely for the benefit of students. Gifts and donations recorded in the General Fund come primarily from the business community. The Mansfield Education Foundation, recorded in Grant Funds, provides donations each fall and spring semester to campuses based on project applications.



State Sources

In May 2015, the 84th Texas Legislature put \$1.2 billion back into Public Education for the 2015-2016 biennium related to the Basic Allotment, \$860 million related to the Austin Yield, and a \$1.2 billion increase in the state mandated homestead exemption for a total of \$3.26 billion in these areas.

The Legislature allocated the funds through several changes to the funding formula:

- The basic allotment was increased from \$5,040 in 2015-2016 to \$5,140 in 2016-2017. This amount is the base amount generated by every student in MISD.
- The Equalized Wealth Level was changed from \$504,000 in 2015-2016 to \$514,000 in 2016-2017. This is the level at which a district becomes subject to Chapter 41 (“Robin Hood”) and must send a portion of local property tax revenue to the state.
- The Tier II (Austin Yield) increased to \$74.28 in 2015-2016 and \$77.53 in 2016-2017. This funding is generated by \$.04 pennies of the district’s tax rate approved in 2006-2007.
- The state mandated local homestead exemption was increased from \$15,000 to \$25,000. This item was approved via a constitutional amendment on the November 3, 2015 ballot and it became law.

Detailed information on legislative changes is recorded on the Texas Legislative Budget Board website at <http://www.lbb.state.tx.us/BudgetDocs.aspx?Table=Budget&Session=83>.



State revenue sources are primarily the Available School Fund and the Foundation School Program Act Entitlements. For 2016-2017, the district is entitled to \$5,486 for each adjusted WADA. Based on the adjusted WADA of 40,257, the adjusted target revenue will be \$240 million, which includes \$2.7 million for the High School Allotment (HSA) and \$2.7 million for the Transportation Allotment.

More information and term descriptions of state funding formulas are available from TEA at

http://tea.texas.gov/Finance_and_Grants/State_Funding/Manuals/School_Finance_Manuals/.

General Fund Federal Sources

The District recognizes as revenue the amounts contributed by the State of Texas to the Teacher Retirement System (TRS) on behalf of the District's employees. This amount is also recognized as expenditure. The State contributes 7.8% of all employees' eligible gross earnings except for those District employees subject to statutory minimum requirements and those employees being paid from and participating in federally funded programs. The statutory minimum requirements (locally funded portion) are based on the State teacher schedule and then adjusted based on local tax rates. The "On-Behalf" revenues equal state payments of matching teacher retirement paid for active members of the school district in accordance with GASB Statement No. 24.

The Instructional Materials Allotment (IMA) is provided by the state instructional materials fund to purchase materials such as textbooks, technological equipment, and technology related services. The IMA, which replaced the State Technology Allotment, is an annual resource for each student enrolled in the district during the preceding school year, and is based on the amount of money available in the state instructional materials fund. The allotment is transferred from the state instructional materials fund to the district's instructional materials account as provided by Senate Bill 6 - Section 31.0212.

The state funding formula provides for two types of debt service support – the Instructional Facility Allotment (IFA) and the Existing Debt Allotment (EDA). The IFA guarantees each school district a specified amount per student (the IFA Guaranteed Yield) in state and local funds for each cent of tax effort, to pay principal and interest on eligible bonds issued to construct, acquire, renovate or improve instructional facilities only. The EDA is provided for certain existing debt issued by school districts to produce a guaranteed yield (the EDA Yield), which for 2016-2017 is \$35.00 in state and local revenue per ADA (Average Daily Attendance) for each cent of debt service tax levy.



Federal Sources

Federal revenues include the Title I Part A-Improving Basic Program Grant, serving economically disadvantaged campuses; Title II Part A-Improving Teacher Quality, Title III-A, serving students with limited English proficiency, Vocational Ed and IDEA-B, serving students with disabilities. Federal revenue sources in the General Fund include indirect costs, which are a percentage of federal program revenues provided to offset administration expenditures; and E-Rate. The E-rate program was established in 1997 when the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) adopted a Universal Service Order implementing the Telecommunications Act of 1996. The order was designed to ensure that all eligible schools and libraries have affordable access to modern telecommunications and information services.

Revenue from the School Health and Related Services Program (SHARS) is comprised of reimbursements to the District for school-based health services, which are provided to special education students enrolled in the Medicaid Program. SHARS represents 46% of federal revenue sources in the General Fund.

The National School Lunch Program (NSLP), part of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), is a federally assisted meal program operating in public and nonprofit private schools, and residential childcare institutions. It provides nutritionally balanced, low-cost, or free lunches to children each school day. The program was established under the National School Lunch Act. Approximately 54% of the Food Service Fund's revenues are provided by the NSLP.



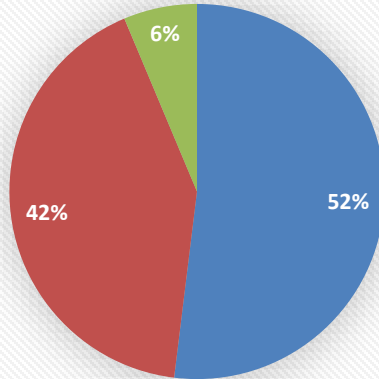
Other Sources

Other Sources are budgeted at 550,000 to account for oil and gas revenues from royalties due to the district from mineral rights owned by the school district.

Financial Statements
Mansfield Independent School District
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance
All Funds by Object
For the Year Ended June 30, 2017

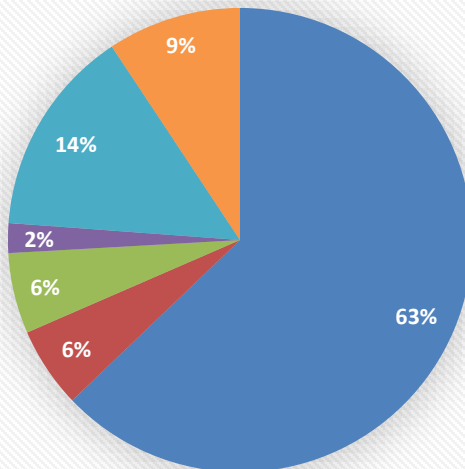
	General Fund		Debt Service Fund		Capital Projects Fund		Food Service Fund		Special Revenue Funds		Total	
Revenues												
Local and intermediate sources	\$	122,610,644	\$	54,038,162	\$	120,000	\$	6,963,000	\$	-	\$	183,731,806
State program revenues		143,736,861		3,748,990		5,831		85,000		-		147,576,682
Federal program revenues		4,828,737		-		-		8,932,567		8,617,252		22,378,556
Total revenues	\$	271,176,242	\$	57,787,152	\$	125,831	\$	15,980,567	\$	8,617,252	\$	353,687,044
Expenditures												
Payroll Costs	\$	235,807,705	\$	-	\$	489,294	\$	6,293,442	\$	6,763,235	\$	249,353,676
Contracted Services		21,022,012		-		443,170		230,500		598,065		22,293,747
Supplies and Materials		12,622,582		-		-		8,870,067		813,844		22,306,493
Miscellaneous		4,601,625		-		3,115,232		58,550		432,108		8,207,515
Debt Service		1,821,182		55,770,585		8,886		-		-		57,600,653
Capital outlay		1,490,603		-		35,003,093		432,017		10,000		36,935,713
Total Expenditures	\$	277,365,709	\$	55,770,585	\$	39,059,675	\$	15,884,576	\$	8,617,252	\$	396,697,797
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures		(6,189,467)		2,016,567		(38,933,844)		95,991				(43,010,753)
Other Financing Sources (Uses)												
Capital related debt issue (regular bonds)	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
Sale of real or personal property		-		-		-		-		-		-
Premium or discount on issuance of		-		-		-		-		-		-
Special Items - Oil and gas royalties		550,000		-		-		-		-		550,000
Other resources		-		-		-		-		-		-
Total other financing sources and uses	\$	550,000	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	550,000
Net change in fund balances		(5,639,467)		2,016,567		(38,933,844)		95,991				(42,460,753)
Fund Balance - July 1 (Beginning)												
	\$	94,977,773	\$	21,580,001	\$	40,106,567	\$	3,304,668	\$	-	\$	159,969,009
Fund Balance - June 30 (Ending)	\$	89,338,306	\$	23,596,568	\$	1,172,723	\$	3,400,659	\$	-	\$	117,508,256

MISD Revenue All Funds



■ Local and intermediate sources ■ State program revenues ■ Federal program revenues

MISD Expenditures All Funds by Object



■ Payroll Costs ■ Contracted Services ■ Supplies and Materials
■ Miscellaneous ■ Debt Service ■ Capital outlay

Mansfield Independent School District
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance
All Funds by Function
For the Year Ending June 30, 2017

	General Fund	Debt Service Fund	Capital Projects Fund	Food Service Fund	Special Revenue Funds	Total
Revenues						
Local and intermediate sources	\$ 122,610,644	\$ 54,038,162	\$ 120,000	\$ 6,963,000	\$ -	\$ 183,731,806
State program revenues	143,736,861	3,748,990	5,831	85,000	-	147,576,682
Federal program revenues	4,828,737	-	-	8,932,567	8,617,252	22,378,556
Total revenues	\$ 271,176,242	\$ 57,787,152	\$ 125,831	\$ 15,980,567	\$ 8,617,252	\$ 353,687,044
Expenditures						
Instruction	\$ 168,866,126	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,727,818	\$ 173,593,944
Instruction resources and media services	3,687,484	-	-	-	26,650	3,714,134
Curriculum and staff development	2,685,971	-	-	-	564,600	3,250,571
Instructional leadership	3,294,160	-	-	-	62,444	3,356,604
School leadership	17,492,761	-	-	-	34,049	17,526,810
Guidance, counseling and evaluation services	9,035,567	-	-	-	2,788,412	11,823,979
Social work services	-	-	-	-	10,200	10,200
Health services	4,840,754	-	-	-	2,240	4,842,994
Student transportation	10,325,058	-	-	-	-	10,325,058
Food services	-	-	-	15,641,585	-	15,641,585
Extracurricular activities	8,072,570	-	-	-	-	8,072,570
General administration	6,793,671	-	-	-	-	6,793,671
Facilities maintenance and operations	30,134,873	-	-	242,991	-	30,377,864
Security and monitoring services	4,026,566	-	-	-	-	4,026,566
Data processing services	5,057,925	-	-	-	-	5,057,925
Community services	231,041	-	-	-	222,339	453,380
Debt service:						
Principal on long-term debt	1,821,182	22,280,000	-	-	-	24,101,182
Interest on long-term debt	-	33,480,585	-	-	-	33,480,585
Bond issuance costs and fees	-	10,000	-	-	-	10,000
Capital outlay:						
Facilities acquisition and construction	-	-	39,059,675	-	-	39,059,675
Intergovernmental:						
Payments related to shared services arrangements	-	-	-	-	178,500	178,500
Payments to Juvenile Justice Alt. Ed. Prgm.	25,000	-	-	-	-	25,000
Other intergovernmental charges	975,000	-	-	-	-	975,000
Total Expenditures	\$ 277,365,709	\$ 55,770,585	\$ 39,059,675	\$ 15,884,576	\$ 8,617,252	\$ 396,697,797
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	(6,189,467)	2,016,567	(38,933,844)	95,991	-	(43,010,753)
Other Financing Sources (Uses)						
Capital related debt issue (regular bonds)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Sale of real or personal property	-	-	-	-	-	-
Premium or discount on issuance of bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-
Special Items - Oil and gas royalties	550,000	-	-	-	-	550,000
Other resources	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total other financing sources and uses	\$ 550,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 550,000
Net change in fund balances	(5,639,467)	2,016,567	(38,933,844)	95,991	-	(42,460,753)
Fund Balance - September 1 (Beginning)	\$ 94,977,773	\$ 21,580,001	\$ 40,106,567	\$ 3,304,668	\$ -	\$ 159,969,009
Fund Balance - June 30 (Ending)	\$ 89,338,306	\$ 23,596,568	\$ 1,172,723	\$ 3,400,659	\$ -	\$ 117,508,256

Mansfield Independent School District
Comparative Summary of Revenues, Expenditures, and
Changes in Fund Balance
All Funds by Function
For The Year Ending June 30, 2017

	2012-13		2013-14		2014-15		2015-2016	2016-2017	Change From
	Audited Actual		Audited	Actual	Audited	Actual	Budget	Budget	Prior Year
Revenues									
Local and intermediate sources	\$	154,699,850	\$	154,747,265	\$	164,445,992	\$	170,968,903	\$ (12,762,903)
State program revenues		125,339,526		141,292,944		149,565,497		147,576,682	(3,808,492)
Federal program revenues		18,062,645		18,831,430		19,907,624		22,378,556	965,721
Total revenues	\$	298,102,021	\$	314,871,639	\$	333,919,113	\$	338,081,370	\$ (15,605,674)
Expenditures									
Instruction	\$	141,854,067	\$	155,407,595	\$	169,443,903	\$	155,631,542	\$ (17,962,402)
Instruction resources and media services		3,347,104		3,425,302		3,429,359		3,401,763	(312,371)
Curriculum and staff development		2,719,347		2,879,919		2,927,480		3,105,440	(145,131)
Instructional leadership		2,619,561		2,958,951		3,081,597		2,846,446	(510,158)
School leadership		15,651,389		16,061,943		16,593,876		15,543,066	(1,983,744)
Guidance, counseling and evaluation services		9,831,716		10,643,255		10,941,260		11,272,145	(551,834)
Social work services		70,137		6,680		8,985		7,309	(2,891)
Health services		3,880,505		4,160,939		4,392,838		4,860,646	17,652
Student transportation		9,003,828		9,544,679		10,370,185		10,496,196	171,138
Food services		13,900,246		14,643,714		14,429,272		16,153,096	511,511
Extracurricular activities		7,438,070		7,700,779		7,640,602		9,098,550	1,025,980
General administration		5,258,646		6,177,914		6,342,364		5,935,818	(857,853)
Facilities maintenance and operations		25,550,888		28,143,667		29,102,858		28,248,604	(2,129,260)
Security and monitoring services		3,266,890		3,776,800		3,795,990		3,632,636	(393,930)
Data processing services		3,262,360		4,474,275		3,745,902		3,846,905	(1,211,020)
Community services		228,286		302,953		398,809		414,483	(38,897)
Debt service:									
Principal on long-term debt		56,486,428		54,836,531		56,844,050		39,920,523	15,819,341
Interest on long-term debt		-		-		-		-	(33,480,585)
Bond issuance costs and fees		-		-		-		-	(10,000)
Capital outlay:									
Facilities acquisition and construction		40,664,477		74,267,795		43,890,091		74,103,659	35,043,984
Intergovernmental:									
Payments related to shared services arrangements		105,000		82,725		107,216		92,429	(86,071)
Payments to Juvenile Justice Alt. Ed. Prgm.		35,625		19,173		-		25,000	-
Other intergovernmental charges		997,230		947,074		900,491		893,000	(82,000)
Total Expenditures	\$	346,171,800	\$	400,462,663	\$	388,387,128	\$	389,529,256	\$ (7,168,541)
Other Financing Sources (Uses)									
Refunding bonds issued	\$	-	\$	-	\$	90,435,000	\$	-	\$ -
Capital related debt issue (regular bonds)		201,740,000		49,355,000		137,800,000		45,275,000	45,275,000
Sale of real or personal property		175,719		145,734		98,470		-	-
Proceeds from Capital Leases		-		-		5,434,140		642,440	642,440
Transfers in		-		4,818		-		-	-
Premium or discount on issuance of bonds		31,429,056		1,157,050		24,394,917		6,582,414	6,582,414
Special Items - Oil and gas royalties		-		1,143,109		928,327		1,250,000	700,000
Other resources (uses)		18,726		-		158,650		-	-
Transfers out		-		-		-		-	-
Payment to Bond Refunding Escrow Agent		(231,225,078)		-		(153,194,538)		(51,373,099)	(51,373,099)
Total other financing sources and uses	\$	2,138,423	\$	51,805,711	\$	106,054,966	\$	2,376,755	\$ 53,199,854
Net change in fund balances		(45,931,356)		(33,785,313)		51,586,951		(49,071,131)	44,762,721
Prior Period Adjustment									
Fund Balance - July 1 (Beginning)	\$	237,169,857	\$	191,238,501	\$	157,453,188	\$	209,040,140	\$ 49,071,131
Fund Balance - June 30 (Ending)	\$	191,238,501	\$	157,453,188	\$	209,040,140	\$	159,969,009	\$ 42,460,753

**Mansfield Independent School District
Financial Forecast
All Funds by Object
For the Year Ending June 30, 2017**

	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
<u>Projected Revenues</u>				
Local and intermediate sources	\$ 183,731,806	\$ 190,345,471	\$ 262,146,530	\$ 338,225,332
State program revenues	147,576,682	148,114,711	152,258,133	156,403,306
Federal program revenues	22,378,556	21,289,145	30,086,835	38,888,133
Other Sources	550,000	550,000	550,000	550,000
Total revenues	\$ 354,237,044	\$ 360,299,327	\$ 445,041,498	\$ 534,066,771
<u>Projected Expenditures</u>				
Payroll Costs	\$ 248,864,382	\$ 253,706,405	\$ 272,091,465	\$ 290,975,181
Contracted Services	21,852,995	24,071,335	25,874,410	27,756,803
Supplies and Materials	22,304,125	22,897,729	33,763,057	45,245,758
Other Costs	5,092,283	5,415,525	6,125,767	6,865,649
Debt Service	57,591,767	58,113,255	57,433,123	58,547,765
Capital outlay	40,992,295	42,262,798	44,412,780	46,657,751
Other Uses				
Total Expenditures	\$ 396,697,847	\$ 406,467,047	\$ 439,700,603	\$ 476,048,906
Net change in fund balances	\$ (42,460,803)	(46,167,720)	5,340,895	58,017,865
Fund Balance - July 1 (Beginning)	\$ 138,389,008	\$ 95,928,205	\$ 49,760,485	\$ 55,101,379
Fund Balance - June 30 (Ending)	\$ 95,928,205	\$ 49,760,485	\$ 55,101,379	\$ 113,119,244

Assumptions:

- (1) For Local Revenue a 5% per year increase was projected due to expected growth.
- (2) A 1% student growth each year was used to project state revenue
- (3) Salary increases typically range from 1% - 3%. To be conservative, a 2% increase per year was used.
- (4) Non payroll expenses will increase to accommodate growth. An increase of 2%-4% was used.
- (5) Special Revenue funds were projected to stay the same from year to year.

**Mansfield Independent School District
Comparative Summary of Revenues, Expenditures, and
Changes in Fund Balance
General Fund by Major Object
For The Year Ending June 30, 2017**

The general fund is a governmental fund with budgetary control used to record operating transactions of on-going organizations and activities from a variety of revenue sources. Fund balance is controlled by and retained for the use of the District. The fund includes transactions from local maintenance taxes; foundation entitlements; interest income; and other miscellaneous local state and federal revenues. The general fund utilizes the modified accrual basis of accounting and employs the classifications defined as Function and Major Object Codes by the Texas Education Agency. These classifications must be used to account for funds as designated by the local governing board, having wide discretion in their use as provided by law.

	2012-13 Audited Actual	2013-14 Audited Actual	2014-15 Audited Actual	2015-16 Amended Budget	2016-2017 Adopted Budget	Change From Prior Year
Revenues						
Local and intermediate sources	\$ 101,564,194	\$ 102,030,606	\$ 108,353,009	\$ 114,988,294	\$ 122,610,644	\$ 7,622,350
State program revenues	117,950,607	134,382,711	140,949,328	138,330,215	143,736,861	5,406,646
Federal program revenues	2,554,160	3,176,703	3,318,833	4,005,800	4,828,737	822,937
Total revenues	\$ 222,068,961	\$ 239,590,020	\$ 252,621,170	\$ 257,324,309	\$ 271,176,242	\$ 13,851,933
Expenditures						
Payroll Costs	\$ 196,542,596	\$ 210,805,424	\$ 220,081,630	\$ 210,293,019	\$ 235,807,705	\$ 25,514,686
Contracted Services	15,459,364	18,193,105	19,191,477	21,841,756	21,022,012	(819,744)
Supplies and Materials	10,033,841	12,237,210	18,550,230	9,046,245	12,622,582	3,576,337
Miscellaneous	3,706,344	3,797,017	3,453,452	4,676,805	4,601,625	(75,180)
Debt Service	-	-	-	-	1,821,182	
Capital outlay	975,818	2,235,099	1,875,084	3,558,817	1,490,603	(2,068,214)
Total Expenditures	\$ 226,717,963	\$ 247,267,855	\$ 263,151,873	\$ 249,416,642	\$ 277,365,709	\$ 26,127,885
Other Sources (Uses)						
Other Sources	136,093	1,217,740	6,448,843	1,892,441	550,000	(1,342,441)
Payments to tax increment fund	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Uses	-	-	(94,151)	-	-	-
Net Sources (Uses)	\$ 136,093	\$ 1,217,740	\$ 6,354,692	\$ 1,892,441	\$ 550,000	\$ (1,342,441)
Net change in fund balances	(4,512,909)	(6,460,095)	(4,176,011)	9,800,108	(5,639,467)	
Fund Balance - July 1 (Beginning)	\$ 100,326,681	\$ 95,813,771	\$ 89,353,676	\$ 85,177,665	\$ 94,977,773	
Fund Balance - June 30 (Ending)	\$ 95,813,772	\$ 89,353,676	\$ 85,177,665	\$ 94,977,773	\$ 89,338,306	

Mansfield Independent School District
Comparative Summary of Revenues, Expenditures, and
Changes in Fund Balance
General Fund by Function
For The Year Ending June 30, 2017

	2012-13 Audited Actual	2013-14 Audited Actual	2014-15 Audited Actual	2015-16 Amended Budget	2016-2017 Adopted Budget	Change From Prior Year
Revenues						
Local and intermediate sources	\$ 101,564,194	\$ 102,030,606	\$ 108,353,009	\$ 114,988,294	\$ 122,610,644	\$ 7,622,350
State program revenues	117,950,607	134,382,711	140,949,328	138,330,215	143,736,861	\$ 5,406,646
Federal program revenues	2,554,160	3,176,703	3,318,833	4,005,800	4,828,737	\$ 822,937
Total revenues	\$ 222,068,961	\$ 239,590,020	\$ 252,621,170	\$ 257,324,309	\$ 271,176,242	\$ 13,851,933
Expenditures						
Instruction	\$ 137,165,857	\$ 149,969,968	\$ 163,485,840	\$ 149,635,332	\$ 168,866,126	\$ 19,230,794
Instruction resources and media services	3,295,467	3,408,198	3,413,383	3,377,925	3,687,484	309,559
Curriculum and staff development	2,144,124	2,410,756	2,328,126	2,556,469	2,685,971	129,502
Instructional leadership	2,569,163	2,905,831	3,008,442	2,803,444	3,294,160	490,716
School leadership	15,597,329	16,001,683	16,536,577	15,497,506	17,492,761	1,995,255
Guidance, counseling and evaluation services	7,928,703	8,346,553	8,651,332	8,632,041	9,035,567	403,526
Social work services	67,970	-	-	-	-	-
Health services	3,452,575	3,613,143	3,867,635	4,853,146	4,840,754	(12,392)
Student transportation	9,003,829	9,465,349	10,290,855	10,436,796	10,325,058	(111,738)
Food services	-	-	39,373	-	-	-
Extracurricular activities	7,118,490	7,700,779	7,640,602	9,098,550	8,072,570	(1,025,980)
General administration	5,258,650	6,176,164	6,342,364	5,935,818	6,793,671	857,853
Facilities maintenance and operations	25,360,537	27,881,381	28,901,862	27,984,039	30,134,873	2,150,834
Security and monitoring services	3,266,888	3,776,800	3,795,990	3,632,636	4,026,566	393,930
Data processing services	3,262,360	4,474,275	3,745,902	3,846,905	5,057,925	1,211,020
Community services	193,167	170,728	203,100	208,035	231,041	23,006
Debt service:						
Principal on long-term debt	-	-	-	-	1,821,182	1,821,182
Interest on long-term debt	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bond issuance costs and fees	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital outlay:						
Facilities acquisition and construction	-	-	-	-	-	-
Intergovernmental:						
Payments related to shared services arrangements	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payments to Juvenile Justice Alt. Ed. Prgm.	35,625	19,173	-	25,000	25,000	-
Other intergovernmental charges	997,230	947,074	900,491	893,000	975,000	82,000
Total Expenditures	\$ 226,717,964	\$ 247,267,855	\$ 263,151,874	\$ 249,416,642	\$ 277,365,709	\$ 27,949,067
Other Sources (Uses)						
Contracted instructional services between schools	-	-	-	-	-	-
Incremental costs related to WADA	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Sources	136,093	1,217,740	6,448,843	1,892,441	550,000	(1,342,441)
Payments to tax increment fund	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Uses	-	-	(94,150)	-	-	-
Net Sources (Uses)	\$ 136,093	\$ 1,217,740	\$ 6,354,693	\$ 1,892,441	\$ 550,000	\$ (1,342,441)
Net change in fund balances	(4,512,910)	(6,460,095)	(4,176,011)	9,800,108	(5,639,467)	
Fund Balance - July 1 (Beginning)	\$ 100,326,681	\$ 95,813,771	\$ 89,353,676	\$ 85,177,665	\$ 94,977,773	
Fund Balance - June 30 (Ending)	\$ 95,813,771	\$ 89,353,676	\$ 85,177,665	\$ 94,977,773	\$ 89,338,306	

Mansfield Independent School District Financial Forecast for General Fund

	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
<u>Projected Revenues</u>				
Local and intermediate sources	\$ 122,610,644	\$ 127,292,798	\$ 133,657,438	\$ 140,340,310
State program revenues	143,736,861	147,605,215	150,005,215	152,405,215
Federal program revenues	4,828,737	3,650,000	3,650,000	3,650,000
Other Sources	550,000	550,000	550,000	550,000
Total revenues	<u>\$ 271,726,242</u>	<u>\$ 278,548,013</u>	<u>\$ 287,312,653</u>	<u>\$ 296,395,525</u>
<u>Projected Expenditures</u>				
Payroll Costs	\$ 235,807,705	\$ 240,523,859	\$ 245,334,336	\$ 250,241,023
Contracted Services	21,022,012	23,238,097	24,167,621	25,134,326
Supplies and Materials	12,622,582	13,127,485	13,652,585	14,198,688
Other Costs	4,601,625	4,923,110	5,120,034	5,324,836
Debt Service	1,821,182	1,821,182		
Capital outlay	1,490,603	1,520,415	1,581,232	1,644,481
Other Uses				
Total Expenditures	<u>\$ 277,365,709</u>	<u>\$ 285,154,149</u>	<u>\$ 289,855,808</u>	<u>\$ 296,543,354</u>
Net change in fund balances	\$ (5,639,467)	(6,606,136)	(2,543,155)	(147,829)
Fund Balance - July 1 (Beginning)	<u>\$ 94,977,773</u>	<u>\$ 89,338,305</u>	<u>\$ 82,732,169</u>	<u>\$ 80,189,014</u>
Fund Balance - June 30 (Ending)	<u>\$ 89,338,306</u>	<u>\$ 82,732,169</u>	<u>\$ 80,189,014</u>	<u>\$ 80,041,185</u>

Assumptions:

- (1) For Local Revenue a 5% per year increase was projected due to expected growth.
- (2) A 1% student growth each year was used to project state revenue
- (3) Salary increases typically range from 1% - 3%. To be conservative, a 2% increase per year was used.
- (4) Non payroll expenses will increase to accommodate growth. An increase of 2%-4% was used.

**Mansfield Independent School District
Comparative Summary of Revenues, Expenditures, and
Changes in Fund Balance
Food Service Fund**

The Food Service Fund (National School Lunch Program) is used exclusively for child nutrition purposes, utilizing the modified accrual basis of accounting. A separate bank account is maintained for this budgeted fund, and it is considered a special revenue fund based on the following criteria: (1) User fees are charged to supplement the National School Lunch Program (NSLP), and (2) The General Fund subsidizes the Food Service Program for all expenditures in excess of NSLP, and (3) The District does not consider the Food Service Program completely self-supporting.

	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Change From
	Audited Actual	Audited Actual	Audited Actual	Revised Budget	Adopted Budget	Prior Year
Revenues						
Local and intermediate sources	\$ 5,848,055	\$ 6,047,179	\$ 6,457,555	\$ 7,671,500	\$ 6,963,000	\$ (708,500)
State program revenues	74,851	79,140	76,242	76,250	85,000	8,750
Federal Revenues	7,556,814	6,470,247	6,620,622	9,449,541	8,932,567	(516,974)
Total revenues	\$ 13,479,720	\$ 12,596,566	\$ 13,154,419	\$ 17,197,291	\$ 15,980,567	(1,216,724)
Expenditures						
Payroll Costs	5,559,740	5,866,851	5,956,729	6,068,315	6,293,442	225,127
Contracted Services	269,308	176,700	203,012	708,559	230,500	(478,059)
Supplies and Materials	7,260,165	7,177,361	7,306,758	9,005,414	8,870,067	(135,347)
Other Costs	60,606	45,015	41,097	67,676	58,550	(9,126)
Capital outlay	909,456	1,542,280	997,782	367,607	432,017	64,410
Other Uses						
Total Expenditures	\$ 14,059,275	\$ 14,808,207	\$ 14,505,378	\$ 16,217,571	\$ 15,884,576	\$ (332,995)
Other sources	39,626	75,922	12,094	-	-	-
Other uses	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total other sources/(uses)	\$ 39,626	\$ 75,922	\$ 12,094	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Net change in fund balances	(539,930)	(2,135,719)	(1,338,865)	979,720	95,991	
Fund Balance - September 1 (Beginning)	\$ 6,381,462	\$ 5,841,532	\$ 3,705,813	\$ 2,366,948	\$ 3,346,668	
Fund Balance - June 30 (Ending)	\$ 5,841,532	\$ 3,705,813	\$ 2,366,948	\$ 3,346,668	\$ 3,442,659	

**Mansfield Independent School District
Financial Forecast for Food Service**

	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
<u>Projected Revenues</u>				
Local and intermediate sources	\$ 6,963,000	\$ 7,032,630	\$ 7,173,283	\$ 7,316,748
State program revenues	85,000	85,850	87,567	89,318
Federal program revenues	8,932,567	9,021,893	9,202,331	9,386,377
Total revenues	<u>\$ 15,980,567</u>	<u>\$ 16,140,373</u>	<u>\$ 16,463,180</u>	<u>\$ 16,792,444</u>
<u>Projected Expenditures</u>				
Payroll Costs	\$ 6,293,442	\$ 6,419,311	\$ 6,547,697	\$ 6,678,651
Contracted Services	230,500	232,805	239,789	246,983
Supplies and Materials	8,870,067	8,958,768	9,137,943	9,320,702
Other Costs	58,550	60,307	61,513	62,743
Capital outlay	432,017	440,657	449,470	458,460
Total Expenditures	<u>\$ 15,884,576</u>	<u>\$ 16,111,847</u>	<u>\$ 16,434,084</u>	<u>\$ 16,762,766</u>
Net change in fund balances	95,991	28,525	29,096	29,678
Fund Balance - July 1 (Beginning)	<u>\$ 3,304,668</u>	<u>\$ 3,400,659</u>	<u>\$ 3,429,184</u>	<u>\$ 3,458,280</u>
Fund Balance - June 30 (Ending)	<u><u>\$ 3,400,659</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 3,429,184</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 3,458,280</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 3,487,958</u></u>

Assumptions:

- (1) For Local Revenue a 1%-2% per year increase was projected due to expected student growth.
- (2) A 1% increase in meals being reimbursed by federal funds due to 1% student growth was used
- (3) Salary increases typically range from 1% - 3%. To be conservative a 2% increase per year was used.
- (4) Non payroll expenses will increase to accommodate growth. An increase of 1%-3% was used.

Debt Service Fund

A school district is authorized to issue bonds and levy taxes for payment of bonds subject to voter approval of a proposition submitted to the voters under Texas Education Code (TEC) 45.003(b)(1), as amended, which provides for a tax unlimited as to rate or amount for the support of school district bonded indebtedness. A debt service fund is a governmental fund, with budgetary control, that is used to account for general long-term debt principal and interest for debt issues and other long-term debts for which a tax is dedicated. This fund maintains a separate bank account and utilizes the modified accrual basis of accounting. Principal and interest payments for operating indebtedness, including warrants, notes, and short-term lease-purchase agreements, are made from the fund for which the debt was incurred.

Debt Policy

Before issuing bonds, the District must demonstrate to the Texas Attorney General that it has the prospective ability to pay debt service on a proposed issue of bonds, together with debt service on other outstanding "new debt" of the district, from a tax levied at a rate of \$0.50 per \$100 of assessed valuation. Taxes levied to pay debt service on bonds approved by district voters at an election held on or before April 1, 1991, and issued before September 1, 1992, (or debt issued to refund such bonds) are not subject to the threshold tax rate test. In addition, taxes levied to pay refunding bonds issued pursuant to Texas Government Code Chapter 1207 are not subject to the \$0.50 tax rate test; however, taxes levied to pay debt service on such bonds are included in the calculation of the \$0.50 tax rate test as applied to subsequent issues of "new debt." TEC 45.003(1)

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

Debt Limits

Debt service is a major area of cost due to the District's building program, primarily financed by the sale of general obligation bonds issued as 5-30 year current interest bonds, and term bonds. Principal and interest payments are due in February or August each year, which permits the collection of a large majority of taxes levied before the long-term debt payments are due. The District voted its maintenance tax under former Article 2784e-1, which provided that the net bonded indebtedness of the District shall not exceed 10% of all assessed real and personal property in the District.

Ratings

The Series 2014 Bonds have been rated “AAA” by Standard & Poor’s Rating Services (S&P) and “Aaa” by Moody’s Investors Service (Moody’s), based upon the guarantee of the Bonds by the Texas Permanent School Fund (PSF) Guarantee Program. Outstanding bonds of the District that are not credit enhanced by either a municipal bond insurance policy or the Permanent School Fund Guarantee are presently assigned ratings of “AA” by S&P and “Aa1” by Moody’s.

The significance of bond ratings is available from Moody’s and S&P, and reflect only the view of these rating services. The District makes no representation as to the appropriateness of such ratings. Further, there is no assurance that such ratings will continue for any given period of time or that they will not be revised downward or withdraw entirely, if in the sole judgment of Moody’s and S&P, circumstances so warrant. Any such downward revisions or withdrawal of the ratings may have an adverse effect on the trading value and the market price of the bonds.



**Mansfield Independent School District
Comparative Summary of Revenues, Expenditures, and
Changes in Fund Balance
Debt Service Fund**

	2012-13 Audited Actual	2013-14 Audited Actual	2014-15 Audited Actual	2015-16 Revised Budget	2016-17 Adopted Budget	Change From Prior Year
Revenues						
Local and intermediate sources	\$ 46,775,806	\$ 46,597,824	\$ 49,592,042	\$ 48,306,932	\$ 54,038,162	\$ 5,731,230
State program revenues	7,309,059	6,829,045	8,533,889	5,360,425	3,748,990	(1,611,435)
Total revenues	\$ 54,084,865	\$ 53,426,869	\$ 58,125,931	\$ 53,667,357	\$ 57,787,152	\$ 4,119,795
Expenditures						
Principal on long-term debt	25,015,000	21,011,589	19,873,374	21,594,375	22,280,000	685,625
Interest on long-term debt	29,541,743	33,306,740	34,665,959	17,811,898	33,480,585	(15,668,687)
Bond issuance costs and fees	1,929,685	6,152	1,359,291	505,364	10,000	(495,364)
Total Expenditures	\$ 56,486,428	\$ 54,324,481	\$ 55,898,624	\$ 39,911,637	\$ 55,770,585	\$ 15,858,948
Other sources	\$ 233,187,782	\$ -	\$ 153,145,606	\$ 51,857,414	\$ -	\$ (51,857,414)
Other uses	(231,225,078)		(153,100,387)	(51,373,099)		51,373,099
Total Other sources/(uses)	\$ 1,962,704	\$ -	\$ 45,219	\$ 484,315	\$ -	\$ (484,315)
Net change in fund balances	(438,859)	(897,612)	2,272,526	14,240,035	2,016,567	
Fund Balance - September 1 (Beginning)	\$ 8,870,666	\$ 8,431,807	\$ 7,534,195	\$ 9,806,721	\$ 24,046,756	
Fund Balance - June 30 (Ending)	\$ 8,431,807	\$ 7,534,195	\$ 9,806,721	\$ 24,046,756	\$ 26,063,323	

(A) Due to the change in fiscal year during 2015-2016, the August interest payment was not included in the budget.

Mansfield Independent School District Financial Forecast for the Debt Service Fund

	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
<u>Projected Revenues</u>				
Local and intermediate sources	\$ 54,038,162	\$ 54,571,665	\$ 55,110,502	\$ 55,654,728
State program revenues	3,748,990	1,892,000	1,655,855	1,655,855
Total revenues	\$ 57,787,152	\$ 56,463,665	\$ 56,766,357	\$ 57,310,583
<u>Projected Expenditures</u>				
Debt Administration- Principal	\$ 22,280,000	\$ 22,760,000	23,815,000	26,050,000
Debt Administration- Interest	33,480,585	33,522,073	33,608,123	32,487,765
Debt Administration - Fees	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Total Expenditures	\$ 55,770,585	\$ 56,292,073	\$ 57,433,123	\$ 58,547,765
Net change in fund balances	2,016,567	171,592	(666,766)	(1,237,182)
Fund Balance - July 1 (Beginning)	\$ 21,580,001	\$ 23,596,568	\$ 23,768,160	\$ 23,101,394
Fund Balance - June 30 (Ending)	\$ 23,596,568	\$ 23,768,160	\$ 23,101,394	\$ 21,864,212

Assumptions:

- (1) For Local Revenue a 1% per year increase was projected due to expected growth.
- (2) Payments and interest are based on the district's payment schedules



**Mansfield Independent School District
General Obligation Bonds
Interest Rates and Maturity Schedule**

Description - Authorization (Dated)	Interest Rate	Amount Original Issue	Maturity Date
Unlimited Tax School Building & Refunding Bonds 2002 (9/3/2002)	3.25% - 5.50%	79,789,984	2027
Unlimited Tax School Building Bonds 2006 (7/1/06)	4.25% - 5.00%	98,830,000	2016
Unlimited Tax Refunding Bonds 2006 (8/15/2006)	4.00% - 5.00%	47,349,797	2026
Unlimited Tax School Building Bonds - 2006 (5/15/2007)	4.00% - 5.00%	72,070,000	2017
Unlimited Tax School Building Bonds - 2008 (6/15/2008)	4.00% - 5.00%	80,000,000	2017
Unlimited Tax Refunding Bonds 2009 (11/20/2009)	3.00% - 5.00%	44,600,000	2023
Unlimited Tax School Building Bonds 2010 (10/1/2010)	2.00% - 5.00%	49,225,000	2027
Unlimited Tax Refunding Bonds 2011 (4/15/2011)	2.00% - 4.00%	9,500,000	2026
Unlimited Tax School Building Variable Rate Bonds 2012* (2/15/2012)	1.75% as of 41152	50,000,000	2035
Unlimited Tax Refunding Bonds 2012 (12/15/2011)	3.00% - 5.00%	16,915,000	2027
Unlimited Tax Refunding Bonds 2012A (7/1/2012)	3.00% - 5.00%	41,275,000	2029
Unlimited Tax Refunding Bonds, Series 2012B	3.00% - 5.00%	30,460,000	2028
Unlimited Tax Refunding Bonds, Series 2013A	2.00% - 5.00%	63,255,000	2030
Unlimited Tax Refunding Bonds, Series 2013B	2.00% - 5.00%	86,170,000	2031
Unlimited Tax Refunding Bonds Taxable, Series 2013C	4.00%	21,855,000	2025
Unlimited Tax Refunding Bonds 2014 (12/1/2014)	4.00% - 5.00%	59,445,000	2032
Unlimited Tax School Building Bonds - 2014 (12/1/2014)	3.375% - 5.00%	47,145,000	2044
Unlimited Tax Refunding Bonds 2015 (4/1/2015)	2.00% - 5.00%	78,355,000	2033
Unlimited Tax School Building Bonds - 2015	5.00%	43,290,000	2045
Unlimited Tax School Building Bonds 2013 (11/1/2013)	4.25%-5.00%	49,355,000	2043
Total		1,068,884,781	

Capital Improvements Plan

Introduction

A capital projects funds is a governmental fund that must be used to account, on a project basis, for projects financed by the proceeds from bond issues or other resources to be used for Board authorized acquisition, construction or renovation, as well as furnishing and equipping of major capital facilities. The capital projects fund utilizes the modified accrual basis of accounting. Capital expenditure funds are spent for the acquisition of long-term assets.

The following is a description of the District's capital improvement plan, which includes budgeted capital expenditures as well as summary descriptions of capital improvement projects. Current works-in-progress will be described, including all planned expenditures for the 2016-2017 budget year, plus a brief narrative will be provided for each project.

The District defines capital expenditures and projects as follows:

- Capital Expenditures – Total charges incurred for the acquisition of a capital asset such as land, buildings, equipment, or permanent improvements to such items. The item must cost \$5,000 minimum per unit and have a useful life of one year or more to be considered a capital asset.
- Capital Project_ - An activity that is distinguishable from other tasks or work being performed, has a scheduled and definitive beginning and ending, does not occur routinely or annually, and results in a capital improvement or acquisition of some kind.
- Capital Budget Development – Mansfield ISD utilizes large, comprehensive bond programs to address facility and technology needs. As a part of the bond election process, the District works with an architect firm to develop a framework of projects to be addressed. These projects are determined through staff and architect firm analysis as well as input from the community. A framework is developed to determine a schedule for completion. Once the projects are identified, specific budgets are established on a project basis.



History

Since 2000, Mansfield ISD residents voted in support of five different bond packages for the district. The voters of Mansfield ISD have authorized over \$665.9 million in general obligation bonds. The most recent election held in November 2011 was for \$198.5 million and allowed for improvement to all 42 campuses, including demolishing and rebuilding five elementary schools.

The status of the 2011 bond referendum is as follows:

Bond Proceeds	
<u>Disposition of Authorized Bonds</u>	
<u>Bonds Sold:</u>	
December 15, 2011	\$ 45,645,000
February 15, 2012	\$ 5,000,000
September 1, 2013	\$ 49,355,000
December 1, 2014	\$ 50,000,000
August 20, 2015	<u>\$ 48,530,000</u>
Total	\$198,530,000

Bonds authorized as part of the 2011 program were originally scheduled for sale through the 2014 fiscal year. The last sale of bonds was postponed to take advantage of better market rates.

Mansfield ISD							
2011 Bond Referendum Expenditures							
Total Authorized - \$198,530,000							
District Projects	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	All years
<u>New Schools:</u>							Total
Tarver Rendon ES - Replacement	3,152,834	12,326,245	1,027,766	2,036	4,710	-	\$ 16,513,591
JL Boren ES - Replacement	294,980	752,751	10,978,201	3,348,390	3,272	-	\$ 15,377,594
Alice Ponder ES - Replacement	297,204	741,403	9,967,319	4,366,216	3,002	-	\$ 15,375,144
Glenn Harmon ES - Replacement	10,515	308,582	316,524	4,031,849	12,485,414	321,551.00	\$ 17,474,435
Charlotte Anderson ES - Replacement	10,019	2,605	-	601,608	303,523	181,174.00	\$ 1,098,929
Sub-Total	3,765,552	14,131,586	22,289,810.00	12,350,099	12,799,921	502,725.00	\$ 65,839,693
<u>Support Facilities:</u>							
Playground Irrigation	635,978	79,044	748	-	-	-	\$ 715,770
Wireless Systems (DW)	1,773,872	1,276,739	718,146	481,144	-	-	\$ 4,249,901
Security System (DW)	2,567,249	1,510,059	3,122,783	576,412	1,126	-	\$ 7,777,629
ADA Canopies	8,516	130,007	512,466	11,620	-	-	\$ 662,609
Power Factor Correction	-	-	-	425,463	-	-	\$ 425,463
Package 1 Renovations (4 schools)	494,129	6,212,000	20,000,670	919,779	95,921	-	\$ 27,722,499
Package 2 Renovations (2 Schools)	1,197,521	958,983	10,225,033	5,805,023	987,326	-	\$ 19,173,886
Package 3 Renovations (2 schools)	-	202,466	56,424	3,133,217	5,359,126	386,489	\$ 9,137,722
Wave 1 Renovations (16 schools)	4,125	616,755	2,614,537	13,394,282	5,513,062	735,261	\$ 22,878,022
Wave 2 Renovations (16 schools)	-	138,516	50,594	507,727	2,264,719	124,944	\$ 3,086,500
Pkg 2B Addtl Irrigation/Landscape					34,521	514	\$ 35,035
Sub- Total	\$ 6,681,390	11,124,569	37,301,401	25,254,665	14,255,801	1,247,208	95,865,034
Support Costs	\$ 1,153,780	\$ 1,526,240.00	\$ 3,006,202	\$ 2,912,329	1,292,557	\$ 25,540	\$ 9,916,648
TOTALS	\$11,600,722	\$ 26,782,395	\$ 62,597,413	\$40,517,093	28,348,279	\$ 1,775,473	\$ 171,621,375



Project Summary List

Project Name	Project Cost	Completion Date
Ponder Elementary School	\$13,500,000	COMPLETED – Dec 2014
Boren Elementary School	\$13,900,000	COMPLETED – Dec 2014
Anderson Elementary School	\$15,670,000	Aug 2017
Harmon Elementary School	\$15,600,000	COMPLETED – June 2016
Rendon Elementary School	\$16,750,000	COMPLETED – June 2013
Summit Gym	\$2,800,000	COMPLETED – Oct 2014
Mansfield Gym	\$4,090,000	COMPLETED – Oct 2014
Summit Concession	\$600,000	COMPLETED – Oct 2014
Cross Timbers Band Hall	\$670,000	COMPLETED – Oct 2014
Mary Orr Band Hall	\$720,000	July 2016
Worley Storage/Concessions/ Field House	\$800,000	COMPLETED – July 2015
Howard Storage/Concessions/ Field House	\$700,000	COMPLETED – Oct 2014
Seven High School Facilities Security Systems	\$2,741,856	COMPLETED – Feb 2013
Middle/Intermediate School Facilities Security Systems	\$1,497,460	COMPLETED – Sept 2014
Elementary School/Other Facilities Security Systems	\$3,325,920	COMPLETED – Sept 2014
Irrigation Improvements: Brown, Morris, Davis, Gideon, Shepard, Cross Timbers, Orr	\$625,300	COMPLETED – Aug 2012
Covered Walkways to Special Education Drop Off/Pick Up	\$527,000	COMPLETED – Aug 2014
Administration Complex, Annex, & Gym	\$970,000	COMPLETED – Aug 2015
R.L. Anderson Education Complex	\$3,740,000	June 2016
Griffin Operations Complex	\$660,000	COMPLETED – Aug 2015
MISD Stadium and MISD Natatorium	\$120,000	Aug 2016
Police & Technology Building	\$322,100	COMPLETED – July 2015
R.L. Anderson Stadium	\$3,056,000	Aug 2016
Student Services Building	\$230,000	Oct 2016
Daulton Elementary School	\$22,254	COMPLETED – Aug 2014
Holt Elementary School	\$17,694	COMPLETED – Aug 2014
Spencer Elementary School	\$246,790	COMPLETED – Aug 2015
Morris Elementary School	\$2,270,000	COMPLETED – Aug 2015
Jones Elementary School	\$143,400	Aug 2016
Smith Elementary School	\$2,100	Aug 2016
Nash Elementary School	\$42,900	Aug 2016
Gideon Elementary School	\$1,273,000	COMPLETED – Aug 2015
Brockett Elementary School	\$2,400	Aug 2016
Davis Elementary School	\$1,436,000	COMPLETED – Aug 2015
Cabaniss Elementary School	\$108,100	Aug 2016
Reid Elementary School	\$2,200	Aug 2016
Sheppard Elementary School	\$34,900	Aug 2016
Tipps Elementary School	\$1,200	Aug 2016
Brown Elementary School	\$2,851,600	COMPLETED – Aug 2015
Low Elementary School	\$87,758	COMPLETED – Aug 2014
Cross Timbers Intermediate School	\$4,544,500	COMPLETED – Oct 2014
Icenhower Intermediate School	\$356,400	COMPLETED – May 2015
Shepard Intermediate School	\$1,718,300	COMPLETED – Aug 2015
Lillard Intermediate School	\$315,600	Aug 2016
Orr Intermediate School	\$5,720,000	July 2016
Wester Middle School	\$7,324,800	COMPLETED – July 2015
Coble Middle School	\$394,500	COMPLETED – July 2015
Worley Middle School	\$8,552,800	COMPLETED – July 2015
Worley Middle School HVAC	\$1,551,500	COMPLETED – Aug 2013
Howard Middle School	\$7,647,800	COMPLETED – Oct 2014
Jones Middle School	\$430,600	Aug 2016
The Phoenix Academy	\$1,980,000	COMPLETED – Aug 2015
Ben Barber Career Tech Academy/Frontier High School	\$23,200	Aug 2016
Legacy High School	\$378,500	Aug 2016
Mansfield High School	\$2,470,000	July 2016
Summit High School	\$4,101,100	COMPLETED – Oct 2014
Timberview High School	\$1,095,600	COMPLETED – Aug 2015

Previous Bond Programs



\$ 2001 - \$180.5 million

- Timberview High School
- Summit High School Performing Arts Center and Cafeteria Addition
- Danny Jones Middle School
- Della Icenhower Intermediate
- Elizabeth Smith Elementary
 - Erma Nash Conversion
 - Erma Nash Elementary
 - Martha Reid Elementary
- Mary Jo Sheppard Elementary
 - Roberta Tipps Elementary
 - Thelma Jones Elementary
- A/C for Five Elementary Campuses
- Roof Replacement and Repair
 - Stadium Improvements
- Warehouse Cooler and Freezer
 - Additional Bus Parking
- Capital Maintenance Items



\$ 2002 - \$25 million

- Ben Barber Career Tech Academy



\$ 2003 - \$225.8 million

- Anderson Education Complex
 - Newsom Stadium
 - MISD Natatorium
- Mansfield Legacy High School
- James L. Coble Middle School
 - Mary Lillard Intermediate
 - Janet Brockett Elementary
- Anny May Daulton Elementary
 - Louise Cabaniss Elementary
 - Cora Spencer Elementary
- Food Services Warehouse
 - Maintenance Facility
- MISD Student Services Bldg.
 - Purchasing
- Transportation and Bus Maintenance Building
- Police and Technology Renovations



\$ 2006 - \$2415 million

- Center for the Performing Arts
 - Lake Ridge High School
 - Linda Jobe Middle School
 - Asa E. Low Jr. Intermediate
 - Annette Perry Elementary
 - Judy Miller Elementary
 - Nancy Neal Elementary
- Multi-Campus HVAC and Roof Rep.
 - HVAC Automation Systems
 - Brooks Wester Track
- Sixth Ave. Bus Transp. Facility
- Agricultural Science Facility
 - Tarver Rendon Lighting
 - Willie Pigg Auditorium
- High School Turf Conversions
- Ben Barber Career Tech Academy Facility Additions
 - Student Nutrition Services Renovations



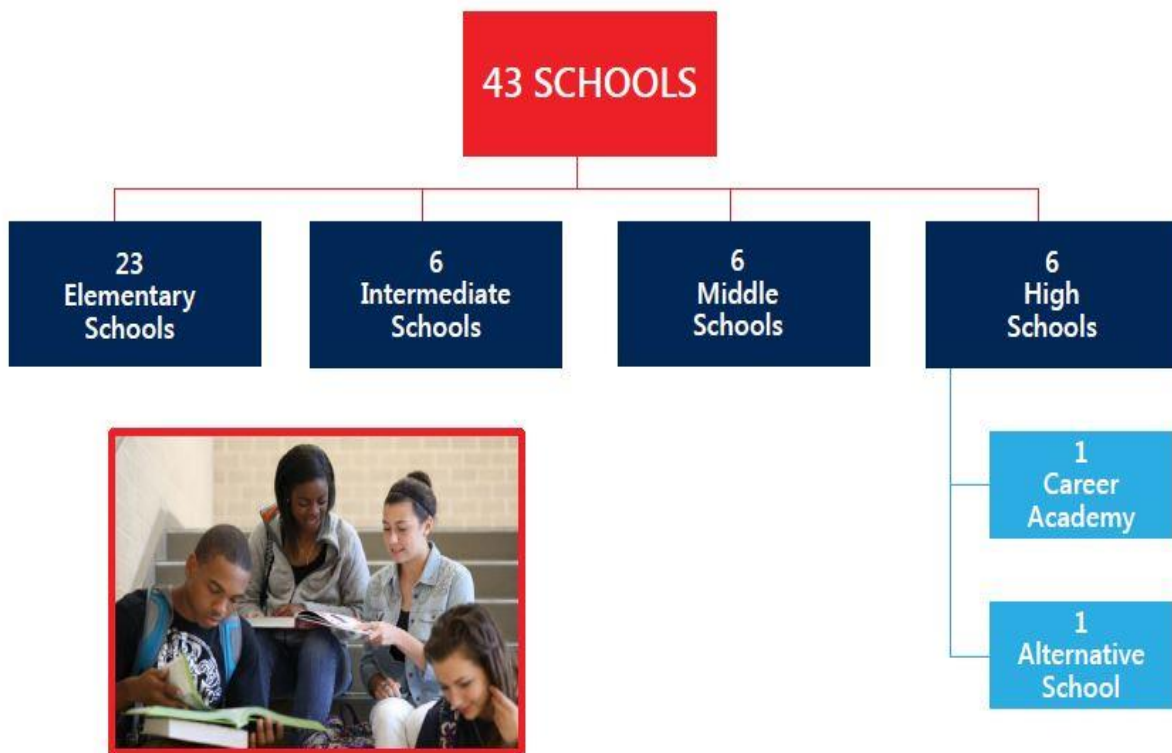
\$ 2011- \$198.5 million

- Alice Ponder Elementary
 - J.L. Boren Elementary
- Charlotte Anderson Elementary
 - Glenn Harmon Elementary
 - Tarver-Rendon Elementary
- Summit High School Gym
- Mansfield High School Gym
- Summit HS Stadium Concession
 - Cross Timbers & Mary Orr Intermediate Band Halls
- Worley Middle School Athletic Renovations
- Howard Middle School Athletic Renovations
 - Security System Upgrades
- Wireless and Technology Upgrades
- Renovations and Improvements at 40 District Facilities
- Roof Replacement at 8 District Facilities

Current Facilities

Mansfield ISD is committed to providing an innovative and engaging learning environment for all students. The fiscal year 2016-17 school system facilities consist of 23 elementary schools with grades pre-kindergarten through 4; six intermediate schools with grades 5 and 6; six middle schools for grades 7 and 8; six high schools with grades 9 through 12; one alternative school campus; and one vocational/career and technical center for high school aged students. All schools within the District are fully accredited by the Texas Education Agency. The District maintains pupil-teacher ratios of 22:1 for grades kindergarten through 4, and a 28:1 ratio for grades 5 through 12.

CAMPUSES



MANSFIELD INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
SCHOOL BUILDING INFORMATION
LAST FIVE FISCAL YEARS

Building:	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
HIGH SCHOOLS					
ACE Campus (1952)					
Square Footage	64,021	64,021	64,021	64,021	64,021
Capacity	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
Enrollment	102	103	3,561	3,561	3,112
Summit High (1995)					
Square Footage	370,000	370,000	370,000	370,000	370,000
Capacity	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500
Enrollment	2,118	2,020	2,157	2,087	2,228
Mansfield High (2002)					
Square Footage	390,000	390,000	390,000	390,000	390,000
Capacity	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500
Enrollment	2,359	2,333	2,385	2,315	2,325
Timberview High (2004)					
Square Footage	416,000	416,000	416,000	416,000	416,000
Capacity	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500
Enrollment	1,731	1,657	1,895	1,665	1,641
Ben Barber Career Tech Academy/Frontier High (2005)					
Square Footage	180,964	180,964	180,964	180,964	180,964
Capacity	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
Enrollment	248	1,225	1,225	1,225	1,188
Legacy High (2007)					
Square Footage	207,360	207,360	207,360	207,360	426,650
Capacity	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500
Enrollment	2,018	1,945	1,916	1,937	1,856
Lake Ridge (2012)					
Square Footage	422,411	422,411	422,411	422,411	422,411
Capacity	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	1,257
Enrollment	2,106	2,085	2,006	2,005	1,888
MIDDLE SCHOOLS					
Brooks Wester (1974)					
Square Footage	251,151	251,151	251,151	251,151	251,151
Capacity	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Enrollment	901	872	866	847	840
Rogene Worley (1986)					
Square Footage	126,689	126,689	126,689	126,689	126,689
Capacity	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Enrollment	920	929	925	949	909
T.A. Howard (1994)					
Square Footage	130,000	130,000	130,000	130,000	130,000
Capacity	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Enrollment	874	855	855	924	953
Danny Jones (2004)					
Square Footage	160,000	160,000	160,000	160,000	160,000
Capacity	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Enrollment	950	843	794	976	960

Source: District records and Population and Survey Analysts.

MANSFIELD INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
SCHOOL BUILDING INFORMATION
LAST FIVE FISCAL YEARS

Building:	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
James Coble (2006)					
Square Footage	164,719	164,719	164,719	164,719	164,719
Capacity	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Enrollment	858	884	934	699	682
Linda Jobe (2008)					
Square Footage	165,350	165,350	165,350	165,350	165,350
Capacity	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Enrollment	803	809	813	833	740
INTERMEDIATE SCHOOLS					
Cross Timbers (1994)					
Square Footage	108,000	108,000	108,000	108,000	108,000
Capacity	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Enrollment	835	842	855	822	866
Mary Orr (1998)					
Square Footage	110,229	110,229	110,229	110,229	110,229
Capacity	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Enrollment	878	845	879	952	952
Donna Shepard (2001)					
Square Footage	116,794	116,794	116,794	116,794	116,794
Capacity	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Enrollment	898	877	793	713	756
Della Icenhower (2004)					
Square Footage	116,794	116,794	116,794	116,794	122,600
Capacity	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Enrollment	866	862	925	635	691
Mary Lillard (2006)					
Square Footage	128,340	128,340	128,340	128,340	128,340
Capacity	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Enrollment	933	945	905	995	896
Asa Low (2008)					
Square Footage	133,385	133,385	133,385	133,385	133,385
Capacity	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Enrollment	809	864	869	874	879
ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS					
Alice Ponder (1967)					
Square Footage	77,641	77,641	77,641	77,641	77,641
Capacity	800	800	800	800	800
Enrollment	545	494	470	473	516
Tarver Rendon (1969)					
Square Footage	71,047	71,047	71,047	71,047	71,047
Capacity	800	800	800	800	800
Enrollment	597	597	641	610	583
J.L. Boren (1979)					
Square Footage	57,241	57,241	57,241	57,241	57,241
Capacity	800	800	800	800	800
Enrollment	566	567	556	567	642

Source: District records and Population and Survey Analysts.

MANSFIELD INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
SCHOOL BUILDING INFORMATION
LAST FIVE FISCAL YEARS

Building:	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
Charlotte Anderson (1986)					
Square Footage	69,947	69,947	69,947	69,947	69,947
Capacity	800	800	800	800	800
Enrollment	490	497	498	491	550
ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS					
Glenn Harmon (1988)					
Square Footage	74,081	74,081	74,081	74,081	74,081
Capacity	800	800	800	800	800
Enrollment	516	541	593	627	676
Willie Brown (1998)					
Square Footage	65,885	65,885	65,885	65,885	65,885
Capacity	800	800	800	800	800
Enrollment	576	602	566	552	540
D.P. Morris (1998)					
Square Footage	65,885	65,885	65,885	65,885	65,885
Capacity	800	800	800	800	800
Enrollment	533	534	549	533	610
Kenneth Davis (2001)					
Square Footage	72,256	72,256	72,256	72,256	72,256
Capacity	800	800	800	800	800
Enrollment	580	616	587	607	654
Imogene Gideon (2001)					
Square Footage	72,256	72,256	72,256	72,256	72,256
Capacity	800	800	800	800	800
Enrollment	514	520	527	525	555
Thelma Jones (2003)					
Square Footage	77,038	77,038	77,038	77,038	77,038
Capacity	800	800	800	800	800
Enrollment	533	551	573	568	558
Roberta Tipps (2003)					
Square Footage	77,038	77,038	77,038	77,038	77,038
Capacity	800	800	800	800	800
Enrollment	660	666	663	699	737
Erma Nash (2003)					
Square Footage	84,631	84,631	84,631	84,631	84,631
Capacity	800	800	800	800	800
Enrollment	606	622	515	495	508
Elizabeth Smith (2004)					
Square Footage	77,038	77,038	77,038	77,038	77,038
Capacity	800	800	800	800	800
Enrollment	702	706	730	717	653
Martha Reid (2004)					
Square Footage	77,038	77,038	77,038	77,038	77,038
Capacity	800	800	800	800	800
Enrollment	636	667	653	686	687

Source: District records and Population and Survey Analysts.

MANSFIELD INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
SCHOOL BUILDING INFORMATION
LAST FIVE FISCAL YEARS

Building:	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS					
Mary Jo Sheppard (2005)					
Square Footage	79,070	79,070	79,070	79,070	79,070
Capacity	800	800	800	800	800
Enrollment	548	543	519	559	537
Janet Brockett (2005)					
Square Footage	79,070	79,070	79,070	79,070	79,070
Capacity	800	800	800	800	800
Enrollment	614	649	661	649	657
Anna May Daulton (2006)					
Square Footage	79,274	79,274	79,274	79,274	79,274
Capacity	800	800	800	800	800
Enrollment	693	665	676	680	770
Cora Spencer (2006)					
Square Footage	79,274	79,274	79,274	79,274	79,274
Capacity	800	800	800	800	800
Enrollment	763	739	733	607	532
Carol Holt (2007)					
Square Footage	79,274	79,274	79,274	79,274	79,274
Capacity	800	800	800	800	800
Enrollment	471	476	454	509	517
Louise Cabaniss (2008)					
Square Footage	74,275	74,275	74,275	74,275	74,275
Capacity	800	800	800	800	800
Enrollment	574	588	627	650	532
Annette Perry (2010)					
Square Footage	79,679	79,679	79,679	79,679	79,679
Capacity	800	800	800	800	800
Enrollment	364	342	398	392	411
Nancy Neal (2011)					
Square Footage	80,584	80,584	80,584	80,584	80,584
Capacity	800	800	800	800	800
Enrollment	429	432	421	410	424
Judy K. Miller (2015)					
Square Footage	80,584	-	-	-	-
Capacity	800	-	-	-	-
Enrollment	88	-	-	-	-

Source: District records and Population and Survey Analysts.

Special Revenue Funds - Program Descriptions

The Special Revenue Funds are used to account for all federal, state and locally-funded grants and campus activity funds. These grants are awarded to the District with the purpose of accomplishing specific educational goals. These purposes must supplement basic education services delivered by local and state revenues in the General Fund. They are not intended to replace the original funding of these basic education services. These funds utilize the modified accrual basis of accounting. Grants included in the Special Revenue Funds are described below:

- **ESEA, Title I, Part A – Basic:** supplemental service designed to accelerate the academic achievement of economically disadvantaged students, especially in the tested areas, to ensure that state standards are met on identified campuses.
- **IDEA, Part B – Formula:** salaries and supplies to aid children with disabilities with low reading achievement.
- **IDEA, Part B – Preschool:** aids preschool students with disabilities.
- **Vocational Education – Basic:** funds are for the use of various vocationally-inclined students in regular, disadvantaged and disability classes.
- **ESEA, Title II, Part A – TPTR (Teacher and Principal Training and Recruiting):** supplements the professional development, retention and recruitment programs district-wide, specifically on high needs campuses.
- **ESEA, Title III, Part A – English Language Acquisition:** provides additional educational opportunities to supplemental programs for students of limited English proficiency and immigrant children by assisting the children to learn English and meet challenges.

Mansfield Independent School District
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance
Special Revenue Funds by Function
For the Year Ending June 30, 2017

	ESEA, TITLE I, PT A- Improving Basic Ed 211	IDEAB - Formula 224	IDEAB - Preschool 225	Vocational Ed -Basic 244	ESEA Title II, Pt A Improving Teacher Quality 255	ESEA, Title III, Pt A - BIL/ESL 263	Total Grant Funds
Revenues							
Local and Intermediate Sources							
State Program Revenues							
Federal Program Revenues	3,141,521	4,627,591	28,358	249,655	229,342	340,785	8,617,252
Total Revenues	3,141,521	4,627,591	28,358	249,655	229,342	340,785	8,617,252
Expenditures							
Current:							
Instruction	2,677,408	1,649,341	28,358	249,655	54,705	101,850	4,761,317
Instructional Resources and Media Services	25,450						25,450
Curriculum and Instructional Staff Development	138,421	11,148			165,944	211,175	526,688
Instructional Leadership	48,249	4,000				10,176	62,425
School Leadership	28,906				8,693		37,599
Guidance, Counseling and Evaluation Services	6,050	2,782,362					2,788,412
Social work services	10,200						10,200
Health Services		2,240					2,240
Student Transportation							-
Food Services							-
Cocurricular/Extracurricular Activities							-
General Administration							-
Facilities Maintenance and Operations							-
Security and Monitoring Services							-
Community Services	206,837					17,584	224,421
Principal on long-term debt							-
Payments related to shared services arrangements		178,500					178,500
Total Expenditures	3,141,521	4,627,591	28,358	249,655	229,342	340,785	8,617,252
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	-
Net change in fund balances							
	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	-

Informational Section



Informational Section

State and Local Funding of School Districts in Texas Current Public School Finance System

Overview

The following description of the Finance System is a summary of the Reform Legislation and the changes made by the State Legislature to the Reform Legislation since its enactment, including modifications made during the regular through third called sessions of the 79th Texas Legislature (collectively, the “2006 Legislative Session”), the regular session of the 81st Texas Legislature (the “2009 Legislative Session”), the regular and first called sessions of the 82nd Texas Legislature (collectively, the “2011 Legislative Session”), the regular session of the 83rd Texas Legislature (the “2013 Legislative Session”), and the regular session of the 84th Texas Legislature (the “2015 Legislative Session”). For a more complete description of school finance and fiscal management in the State, reference is made to Vernon’s Texas Codes Annotated, Education Code, and Chapters 41 through 46, as amended.

Funding for school districts in the State is provided primarily from State and local sources. State funding for all school districts is provided through a set of funding formulas comprising the “Foundation School Program,” as well as two facilities financing programs. Generally, the Finance System is designed to promote wealth equalization among school districts by balancing state and local sources of funds available to school districts. In particular, because districts with relatively high levels of property wealth per student can raise more local funding, such districts receive less State aid, and in some cases, are required to disburse local funds to equalize their overall funding relative to other school districts.

Conversely, because districts with relatively low levels of property wealth per student have limited access to local funding, the Finance System is designed to provide more State funding to such districts. Thus, as a school district’s property wealth per student increases, State funding to the school district is reduced. As a school district’s property wealth per student declines, the Finance System is designed to increase its State funding. A similar equalization system exists for facilities funding wherein districts with the same tax rate for debt service raise the same amount of combined State and local funding. Facilities funding for debt incurred in prior years is expected to continue in future years.

Local funding is derived from collections of ad valorem taxes levied on property located within each district’s boundaries. School districts are authorized to levy two types of property taxes: a limited maintenance and operations (“M&O”) tax to pay current expenses and an unlimited interest and sinking fund (“I&S”) tax to pay debt service on bonds. Under current law, M&O tax rates are subject to a statutory maximum rate of \$1.17 per \$100 of taxable value for most school districts. Current law also requires school districts to demonstrate their ability to pay debt service on outstanding indebtedness through the levy of an ad valorem tax at a rate of not to exceed \$0.50 per \$100 of taxable property at the time bonds are issued.

Once bonds are issued, however, districts may levy a tax to pay debt service on such bonds unlimited as to rate or amount. As noted above, because property values vary widely among school districts, the amount of local funding generated by the same tax rate is also subject to wide variation among school districts.

The Reform Legislation, which generally became effective at the beginning of the 2006–07 fiscal year of each school district in the State, made substantive changes to the Finance System, which are summarized below. While each school district’s funding entitlement was calculated based on the same formulas that were used prior to the 2006–07 fiscal year, the Reform Legislation made changes to local district funding by reducing each districts’ 2005 M&O tax rate by one-third over two years through the introduction of the “State Compression Percentage,” with M&O tax levies declining by approximately 11% in fiscal year 2006–07 and approximately another 22% in fiscal year 2007–08. (Prior to the Reform Legislation, the maximum M&O tax rate for most school districts was \$1.50 per \$100 of taxable assessed valuation. Because most school districts levied an M&O rate of \$1.50 in 2005, the application of Reform Legislation compression formula reduced the majority of school districts’ M&O tax rates to \$1.00). Subject to local referenda, a district may increase its local M&O tax levy up to \$0.17 above the district’s compressed tax rate. Based on the current State Compression Percentage, the maximum possible M&O tax rate is \$1.17 per \$100 of taxable value for most school districts.

Local Funding for School Districts

The primary source of local funding for school districts is collections from ad valorem taxes levied against the taxable property located in each school district. As noted above, prior to the Reform Legislation, the maximum M&O tax rate for most school districts was generally limited to \$1.50 per \$100 of taxable value, and the majority of school districts were levying an M&O tax rate of \$1.50 per \$100 of taxable value at the time the Reform Legislation was enacted. The Reform Legislation required each school district to “compress” its tax rate by an amount equal to the “State Compression Percentage.” For fiscal years 2007–08 through 2014–15, the State Compression Percentage has been set at 66.67%, effectively setting the maximum compressed M&O tax rate for most school districts at \$1.00 per \$100 of taxable value. The State Compression Percentage is set by legislative appropriation for each State fiscal biennium or, in the absence of legislative appropriation, by the Commissioner. School districts are permitted, however, to generate additional local funds by raising their M&O tax rate by \$0.04 above the compressed tax rate without voter approval (for most districts, up to \$1.04 per \$100 of taxable value). In addition, if the voters approve the tax rate increase, districts may, in general, increase their M&O tax rate by an additional two or more cents and receive State equalization funds for such taxing effort up to a maximum M&O tax rate of \$1.17 per \$100 of taxable value. Elections authorizing the levy of M&O taxes held in certain school districts under older laws, however, may subject M&O tax rates in such districts to other limitations.

State Funding for School Districts

State funding for school districts is provided through the Foundation School Program, which provides each school district with a minimum level of funding (a “Basic Allotment”) for each student in average daily attendance (“ADA”). The Basic Allotment is calculated for each school district using various weights and adjustments based on the number of students in average daily attendance and also varies depending on each district’s compressed tax rate. This Basic Allotment formula determines most of the allotments making up a district’s Tier One entitlement. This basic level of funding is referred to as “Tier One” of the Foundation School Program. The basic level of funding is then “enriched” with additional funds known as “Tier Two” of the Foundation School Program. Tier Two provides a guaranteed level of funding for each cent of local tax effort that exceeds the compressed tax rate (for most districts, M&O tax rates above \$1.00 per \$100 of taxable value). The Finance System also provides an Existing Debt Allotment (“EDA”) to subsidize debt service on eligible outstanding school district bonds and an Instructional Facilities Allotment (“IFA”) to subsidize debt service on newly issued bonds. IFA primarily addresses the debt service needs of property-poor school districts. The 2013 Legislative Session did appropriate funds in the amount of \$1,268,000 for the 2014-15 State fiscal biennium for continued EDA and IFA support.

Tier One and Tier Two allotments represent the State’s share of the cost of M&O expenses of school districts, with local M&O taxes representing the district’s local share. EDA and IFA allotments supplement a school district’s local I&S taxes levied for debt service on eligible bonds issued to construct, acquire and improve facilities. Tier One and Tier Two allotments and existing EDA and IFA allotments are generally required to be funded each year by the Legislature. Since future-year IFA awards were not funded by the Legislature for the 2014–15 fiscal biennium, and debt service assistance on school district bonds that are not yet eligible for EDA is not available, debt service on new bonds issued by districts to construct, acquire and improve facilities must be funded solely from local I&S taxes. For the 2014-15 State biennium, prior awards for IFA debt support will continue to be made but the Legislature set aside no funds for new IFA awards. State funding allotments may be adjusted in certain circumstances to account for shortages in State appropriations or to allocate available funds in accordance with wealth equalization goals.

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

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

Tier Two supplements the basic funding of Tier One and provides two levels of enrichment with different guaranteed yields depending on the district’s local tax effort. The first six cents of tax effort that exceeds the compressed tax rate (for most districts, M&O tax rates ranging from \$1.01 to \$1.06 per \$100 of taxable value) will, for most districts, generate a guaranteed yield of \$59.97 and \$61.86 per penny of tax effort per weighted student in average daily attendance (“WADA”) for the fiscal year 2013-14 and fiscal year 2014-15, respectively. The second level of Tier Two is generated by tax effort that exceeds the district’s compressed tax rate plus six cents (for most districts eligible for this level of funding, M&O tax rates ranging from \$1.07 to \$1.17 per \$100 of taxable value) and has a guaranteed yield per cent per WADA of \$31.95 for fiscal years 2013-14 and 2014-15. Property-wealthy school districts that have an M&O tax rate that exceeds the district’s compressed tax rate plus six cent are subject to recapture above this tax rate level at the equivalent wealth per student of \$319,500.



In addition to the operations funding components of the Foundation School Program discussed above, the Foundation School Program provides a facilities funding component consisting of the Instructional Facilities Allotment (IFA) program and the Existing Debt Allotment (EDA) program. These programs assist school districts in funding facilities by, generally, equalizing a district's I&S tax effort. The IFA guarantees each awarded school district a specified amount per student (the "IFA Guaranteed Yield") in State and local funds for each cent of tax effort to pay the principal of and interest on eligible bonds issued to construct, acquire, renovate or improve instructional facilities. The guaranteed yield per cent of local tax effort per student in ADA has been \$35 since this program first began. To receive an IFA award, a school district must apply to the Commissioner in accordance with rules adopted by the Commissioner before issuing the bonds to be paid with IFA state assistance. The total amount of debt service assistance over a biennium for which a district may be awarded is limited to the lesser of (1) the actual debt service payments made by the district in the biennium in which the bonds are issued; or (2) the greater of (a) \$100,000 or (b) \$250 multiplied by the number of students in ADA. The IFA is also available for lease-purchase agreements and refunding bonds meeting certain prescribed conditions. Once a district receives an IFA award for bonds, it is entitled to continue receiving State assistance for such bonds without reapplying to the Commissioner. The guaranteed level of State and local funds per student per cent of local tax effort applicable to the bonds may not be reduced below the level provided for the year in which the bonds were issued. For the 2014–15 State biennium, however, no funds are appropriated for new IFA awards, although all current obligations are funded through the biennium.



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

2006 Legislation

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

2009 Legislation

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



2011 Legislation

During the 2011 Legislative Session, the Legislature enacted a budget that cut \$4 billion from the Foundation School Program for the 2012–13 State fiscal biennium, as compared to the funding level school districts were entitled to under the current formulas, including Target Revenue, and also cut approximately \$1.3 billion in various grants (i.e., pre-kindergarten grant program, student success initiative, etc.) that were previously available. Such cuts were made in light of a projected State deficit of up to \$27 billion for the 2012–13 State fiscal biennium. In order to reduce formula funding, a Regular Program Adjustment Factor (“RPAF”) was applied to the formula that determines a district’s regular program allotment. RPAF is multiplied by a school district’s count of students in ADA (not counting the time a student spends in special education and career & technology education) and its Adjusted Allotment, which is the \$4,765 Basic Allotment adjusted for the cost of education index and the small- and mid-sized district adjustments. The RPAF is set at 0.9239 for the 2011–12 fiscal year and 0.98 for the 2012–13 fiscal year. In order to balance these reductions across the two years for formula funded districts, such districts had the option to request that an RPAF value of 0.95195 be applied for both the 2011–12 and 2012–13 fiscal years. In order to be granted the request by the Commissioner, the district must demonstrate that using the 0.9239 RPAF would have caused the district a financial hardship in 2011–12. By applying the RPAF only to the Adjusted Allotment, other Tier One allotments, such as special education, career and technology, gifted and talented, bilingual and compensatory education, were not affected. The State Board of Education however, was directed to decrease funding for these programs in proportion to the reductions to the Basic Allotment. The Legislature also established an RPAF value of 0.98 for the 2013–15 State fiscal biennium, subject to increases by subsequent legislative appropriation not to exceed an RPAF value of 1.0. The RPAF factor and its related provisions are scheduled to expire on September 1, 2015.

The RPAF was the primary mechanism for formula reductions in the 2011–12 fiscal year. However, the 2011 Legislation also created the hold harmless reduction percentage to school district entitlement through the application of ASATR. Because it only applies to ASATR, its impact is generally felt only by school districts for which the formula funding system does not provide the district with its Target Revenue. In the 2012–13 fiscal year, the RPAF of 0.98 is combined with a percentage reduction in each school district’s hold harmless Target Revenue per WADA to 92.35% of its formula amount. For the 2013–14 and 2014–15 fiscal years, the percentage reduction of each district’s hold harmless formula amount is 92.63%. With regard to this adjustment, the ASATR relief that funds the Target Revenue system is phased out between the 2013–14 and 2017–18 fiscal years.



2013 Legislation

No significant modifications were made to the underlying school finance structure during the 2013 Legislative Session. However, several of the revenue reduction formulas, notably the RPAF, were eliminated. As stated above, the 2011 Legislation created the RPAF as the primary mechanism for formula reductions in the 2012–13 State biennium. For the 2013–14 and 2014-15 fiscal years, the State Legislature set the RPAF to 1.00 which restores the regular program allotment funding at 100% of which each district is entitled. The RPAF expires at the end of fiscal year 2014-15. The 2013 Legislature also continued the reduction in each district's ASATR payment but changed the reduction from 92.35% to 92.63% of what the district would have received in hold harmless ASATR funding for the 2013-14 and 2014-15 school years. The 2013 Legislation also increased the Basic Allotment for the 2013-14 fiscal year to \$4,950 and for the 2014-15 fiscal year to \$5,040.



2015 Legislation

In May 2015, the 84th Texas Legislature put \$1.2 billion back into Public Education for the 2015-2016 biennium related to the Basic Allotment, \$860 million related to The Austin Yield, and a \$1.2 billion increase in the state mandated homestead exemption for a total of \$3.26 billion in these areas.

The Legislature put the funds back in through several changes to the funding formula:

- The basic allotment was increased from \$5,040 to \$5,140 in 2015-2016 and 2016-2017. This basic amount is the base amount generated by every student in MISD.
- The Equalized Wealth Level was changed from \$504,000 to \$514,000 for 2015-2016 and 2016-2017. This is the level at which a district becomes subject to Chapter 41 ("Robin Hood") and must send a portion of local property tax revenue to the state.
- The Tier II (Austin Yield) increased to \$74.28 in 2015-16 and \$77.53 in 2016-2017. This funding is generated by \$.04 pennies of the district's tax rate approved in 2006-2007.
- The state mandated local homestead exemption was increased from \$15,000 to \$25,000. This item was approved via a constitutional amendment on the November 3, 2015 ballot and become law.

Tax Rate Limitation

A school district is authorized to levy maintenance and operation (“M&O”) taxes subject to approval of a proposition submitted to district voters. The maximum M&O tax rate that may be levied by a district cannot exceed the voted maximum rate or the maximum rate described in the next succeeding paragraph.

The maximum voted M&O tax rate for the District is \$1.50 per \$100 of assessed valuation as approved by the voters at an election held on May 19, 1962 pursuant to Article 2784e-1, Texas Revised Civil Statutes Annotated, as amended (“Article 2784e- 1”). Article 2784e-1 limits the District’s annual M&O tax rate based upon a comparison between the District’s outstanding bonded indebtedness and the District’s taxable assessed value per \$100 of assessed valuation. Article 2784e-1 provides for a reduction of \$0.10 for each one percent (1%) or major fraction thereof increase in bonded indebtedness beyond seven percent (7%) of assessed valuation of property in the District. This limitation is capped when the District’s bonded indebtedness is ten percent (10%) (or greater) of the District’s assessed valuation which would result in an annual M&O tax rate not to exceed \$1.20. Lastly, the Texas Attorney General in reviewing the District’s transcript of proceedings will allow the District to reduce the amount of its outstanding bonded indebtedness by the amount of funds (on a percentage basis) that the District receives in State assistance for the repayment of this bonded indebtedness (For example, if the District anticipates that it will pay 75% of its bonded indebtedness from State assistance, for the purposes of Article 2784e-1, the Texas Attorney General will assume that only 25% of the District’s bonded indebtedness is outstanding and payable from local ad valorem taxes).

The bonded indebtedness of the District after the issuance of the Bonds will be approximately 5.62% of the District’s current taxable assessed valuation of property. The maximum tax rate per \$100 of assessed valuation that may be adopted by the District may not exceed the lesser of (A) \$1.50, or such lower rate as described in the preceding paragraph, and (B) the sum of (1) the rate of \$0.17, and (2) the product of the “State Compression Percentage” multiplied by \$1.50. The State Compression Percentage has been set, and will remain, at 66.67% for fiscal years 2007–08 through 2013–14. The State Compression Percentage is set by legislative appropriation for each State fiscal biennium or, in the absence of legislative appropriation, by the Commissioner.

Furthermore, a school district cannot annually increase its tax rate in excess of the district’s “rollback tax rate” without submitting such tax rate to a referendum election and a majority of the voters voting at such election approving the adopted rate.



Rollback Tax Rate

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

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

Mansfield ISD Last Ten Years of Tax Rates		
	TAX RATE	
	Maintenance	Debt Service
2007	1.2875	0.40
2008	1.04	0.41
2009	1.04	0.41
2010	1.04	0.41
2011	1.04	0.456
2012	1.04	0.456
2013	1.04	0.50
2014	1.04	0.4871
2015	1.04	0.4871
2016	1.04	0.4700

Property Subject to Taxation by the District

Except for certain exemptions provided by Texas law, all property in the District is subject to taxation by the District. Categories of exemptions applicable to the District include property owned by the State of Texas or its political subdivisions if the property is used for public purposes; property exempt from ad valorem taxation by federal law; certain household goods, family supplies, and personal effects; farm products owned by the producers; certain property affiliated with charitable organizations, youth development associations, religious organizations, and qualified schools; designated historic sites; solar and wind-powered energy devices; and most individually owned automobiles. In addition, owners of agricultural, timber and open space land may, under certain circumstances, request valuation of such land on the basis of productive capacity rather than market value.

Residential Homestead Exemptions

An adult who files an application is entitled to an exemption from taxation by the District of \$25,000 of the appraised value of his residential homestead for that year and subsequent years until the property is sold or is no longer his homestead. If the taxpayer is 65 or older, or is disabled, an additional \$10,000 of the appraised value is exempt from District taxation. Disabled veterans are entitled to an exemption, the amount of which varies up to \$12,000, dependent on age and disability, and certain survivors of deceased disabled veterans may claim the same amount of exemption.

The freeze on ad valorem taxes on the homesteads of persons 65 years of age or older is also transferable to a different residence homestead. Also, a surviving spouse of a taxpayer who qualifies for the freeze on ad valorem taxes is entitled to the same exemption so long as the property is the homestead of the surviving spouse and the spouse is at least 55 years of age at the time of the death of the individual's spouse. A disabled veteran (and surviving spouse) who receives from the United States Department of Veterans Affairs or its successor 100 percent disability compensation due to a service-connected disability and a rating of 100 percent disabled or of individual unemployability is entitled to an exemption from taxation of the total appraised value of the veteran's residence homestead. Further, effective January 1, 2012, the surviving spouse of a deceased veteran who had received a disability rating of 100% is entitled to receive a residential homestead exemption equal to the exemption received by the deceased spouse until such surviving spouse remarries. Please see the chart below explaining how the tax rate effects a homeowner:

Tax Year	Average Home Value	Less Exemption	Net Taxable Value	Tax Rate	Annual Effect	Monthly Effect
2012	\$ 250,000	\$ 15,000	\$ 235,000	1.496%	\$ 3,516	\$292.97
2013	\$ 250,000	\$ 15,000	\$ 235,000	1.540%	\$ 3,619	\$301.58
2014	\$ 250,000	\$ 15,000	\$ 235,000	1.527%	\$ 3,588	\$299.04
2015	\$ 250,000	\$ 15,000	\$ 235,000	1.527%	\$ 3,588	\$299.04
2016	\$ 250,000	\$ 25,000	\$ 225,000	1.510%	\$ 3,398	\$283.13
* Based on an average home value of \$250,000						

**Mansfield Independent School District
Assessed Value and Actual Value of Taxable Property
Current and Forecasted**

Assessed and Actual Value				Total Assessed and Actual Value	Total Direct Rate (2)
Fiscal Year Ending 6/30:	Real Property Value (1)	Personal Value (1)	Less: Exemptions		
2019-20				12,026,749,918	1.5350
2018-19				12,507,819,915	1.5350
2017-18				12,026,749,918	1.5350
2016-17	11,839,933,616	1,018,867,807	(2,315,544,404)	10,543,257,019	1.5100
2015-16	11,072,058,335	1,160,847,343	(1,959,778,417)	10,273,127,261	1.5271
2014-15	10,670,634,595	98,237,212	(1,696,697,395)	9,072,174,412	1.5271
2013-14	9,280,227,979	93,492,044	(19,595,959)	9,354,124,064	1.5000
2012-13	9,338,974,160	932,382,648	(1,697,066,517)	8,574,290,291	1.4960

(1) The value is the appraised value at original certification and fluctuates due to property owner protests and preliminary appraisal values at the time of certification.

(2) Tax Rates are per \$100 of assessed value.

(3) 3 years of forecasted values include a 5%, 4% and 3% growth rate respectively.

Source: Tarrant County (Texas) Appraisal District annually provides the District's tax office with appraised values for properties within the District's taxing authority. Appraised value equals actual value. Actual value less exemptions equals taxable value. Taxable value times the tax rate set by the District's Board of Trustees each fall equal the tax levy. The term "assessed value" means taxable value.



**Mansfield Independent School District
Property Tax Levies and Collections
Last Ten Fiscal Years**

Fiscal Year Ended 8/31:	Net Tax Levy For The Fiscal Year (1)	Collected within the Fiscal Year of the Levy		Collections in Subsequent Years	Total Collections to Date	
		Amount	Percentage of Net Tax Levy		Amount	Percent of Total Tax Collections to Net Tax Levy
2016	\$ 159,203,181	156,063,483	98.03%	\$ -	156,063,483	98.03%
2015	\$ 154,744,727	153,201,374	99.00%	\$ 893,221	153,201,374	99.00%
2014	145,270,362	\$ 143,801,664	98.99%	721,195	\$ 144,522,859	99.49%
2013	143,585,117	142,201,209	99.04%	676,670	142,877,879	99.51%
2012	139,937,696	138,328,256	98.85%	919,861	139,248,117	99.51%
2011	135,785,731	134,310,039	98.91%	857,938	135,167,977	99.55%
2010	135,013,066	132,807,047	98.37%	1,694,099	134,501,146	99.62%
2009	128,357,289	125,625,216	97.87%	2,414,538	128,039,754	99.75%
2008	113,442,010	111,118,257	97.95%	2,129,169	113,247,426	99.83%
2007	116,799,359	113,825,706	97.45%	2,787,939	116,613,645	99.84%

(1) Appraised value less exemptions equals taxable value. The beginning taxable value net of adjustments times the tax rate set each fall by the District's Board of Trustees equals the total net tax levy. The net tax levy for prior years reflects ongoing adjustments applied to that year's tax levy.

Source: Tarrant County (Texas) Appraisal District provides the District's tax office with appraised values for properties within the District's taxing authority.

**Mansfield Independent School District
Property Tax Rates – Direct and Overlapping Governments
(Per \$100 of Assessed Value)**

Taxing Authority	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
<u>Overlapping Rates:</u>					
City of Arlington	\$ 0.6480	0.6480	\$ 0.6480	\$ 0.6480	\$ 0.6480
City of Fort Worth	0.8550	0.8550	0.8550	0.8550	0.8550
City of Grand Prairie	0.6700	0.6700	0.6700	0.6700	0.6700
City of Mansfield	0.7100	0.7100	0.7100	0.7100	0.7500
Tarrant County (2)	0.7414	0.7414	0.7414	0.7249	0.7249
Johnson County	0.4480	0.4450	0.4450	0.4202	0.3822
Total Other Entities	\$ 4.0724	4.0694	\$ 4.0694	\$ 4.0280	\$ 4.0301
<u>District Direct Rates (1):</u>					
Maintenance & Operations	\$ 1.0400	1.0400	\$ 1.0400	\$ 1.0400	\$ 1.0400
Debt Service	0.4700	0.4871	0.4871	0.5000	0.4560
Total District Direct Rates	\$ 1.5100	1.5271	\$ 1.5271	\$ 1.5400	\$ 1.4960

(1) The District voted its maintenance tax under former Article 2784e-1 which provided for a maximum maintenance tax rate of \$1.50 per \$100 assessed valuation. Effective with the 2006-07 fiscal year, State legislation limits the rate to the lesser of \$1.50 or the sum of the product of the "state compression percentage" multiplied by \$1.50 plus \$0.17 (contingent upon voter approval). Section 45.003(b)(1) of the Texas Education Code provides for an unlimited tax rate for debt service if the District has met the ability to pay standards as outlined in Chapter 45 of the Texas Education Code.

(2) Includes Tarrant County, Tarrant County College, Tarrant Regional Water District, JPS Health Network, and Tarrant County Emergency Services District

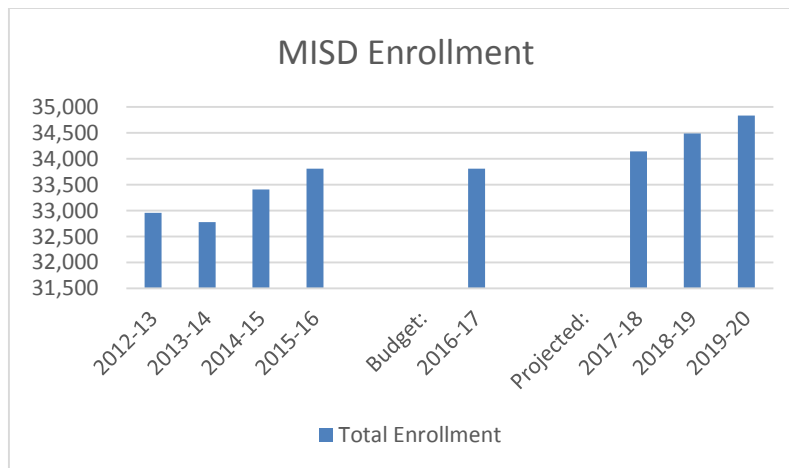
Source: Guide to Taxing Units - Tarrant County, Texas

**Mansfield Independent School District
Principal Property Taxpayers of 2016**

Taxpayer	2016			2007		
	Assessed Value (1)	Rank	Percentage of Total Assessed Value (2)	Assessed Value (1)	Rank	Percentage of Total Assessed Value (3)
Mouser Electronics Inc.	232,390,127	1	2.56%	33,020,483	4	0.43%
XTO Energy Inc.	110,529,279	2	1.22%	-	-	-
Oncor Electric Delivery Company	84,197,414	3	0.93%	-	-	-
DFW Midstream Services LLC	49,749,930	4	0.55%	-	-	-
Mid-America Apartments LP	55,480,000	5	0.61%	-	-	-
Mansfield KDC II & III LP	65,196,357	6	0.72%	-	-	-
Advenir-Mansfield LLC	37,476,000	7	0.41%	-	-	-
Wal Mart Stores, Inc.	56,309,305	8	0.62%	51,963,416	2	0.68%
Chesapeake Operating (WI)	37,504,370	9	0.41%	-	-	-
KIMCO Weber Lake Prairie T C LP	32,841,335	10	0.36%	-	-	-
TXU Electric Delivery Company	-	-	-	78,697,176	1	1.02%
Mansfield KDC, LP	-	-	-	41,622,941	3	0.54%
Target Corp	-	-	-	27,293,240	5	0.36%
Solvay Engineered Polymers	-	-	-	21,613,594	6	0.28%
Southwestern Bell	-	-	-	20,996,884	7	0.27%
Pier One Imports, Inc.	-	-	-	20,012,739	8	0.26%
F S Town Crossing LP Etal	-	-	-	20,003,120	9	0.26%
Falls at Towne Crossing	-	-	-	18,700,000	10	0.24%
TOTALS	\$ 761,674,117		8.40%	\$ 333,923,593		4.35%

Mansfield Independent School District Districtwide Student Enrollment Data

School Year	Total Enrollment	Free/Reduced Lunch Program %	Elementary	Intermediate	Middle School	High School
Actual:						
2012-13	32,959	38.50%	12,882	5,088	5,098	9,891
2013-14	32,779	38.10%	12,603	4,945	5,222	10,009
2014-15	33,410	40.80%	12,614	5,235	5,193	10,368
2015-16	33,809	37.79%	12,598	5,219	5,306	10,686
Budget:						
2016-17	33,809	37.82%	12,598	5,219	5,306	10,686
Projected:						
2017-18	34,147	38.12%	12,724	5,271	5,359	10,793
2018-19	34,489	38.30%	12,851	5,324	5,413	10,901
2019-20	34,833	38.25%	12,980	5,377	5,467	11,010



Forecasted enrollment is calculated using an average of ratio, cohort and trend methods as well as information obtained from the current demographer's report for the district.

Mansfield Independent School District Districtwide Employees by Position

POSITION:	Proposed	Current	Actual			
	2016-17	2015-16	2014-15	2013-14	2012-13	2011-12
Administrator	59	57	53	49.3	46	33.2
Associate/Assistant Principal	78	77	75	74	74	72
Athletic Trainer	12	12	11	11	11.5	3
Auxiliary Staff	1442	1432	1479	1,426.20	1,437.60	1,233.80
Counselor	92	90	89	89	83	78.8
Educational Diagnostician	31	31	30	30	29	26.9
Librarian	41	40	40	40	40	29.2
Music Therapist	2	2	3	3	2	1
Nurse	51	50	44	44	41	43.3
Occupational Therapist	7	7	7	7	7	5.9
Other Campus Prof. Personel	-	-	-	-	-	5.8
Other Non-Campus Prof. Personel	88	86	72	64	66	28.8
Orientation/Mobility Instructor	2	2	2	2	2	3
Physical Therapist	2	2	2	2	3	2
Psychological Associate		0	0	-	-	-
Psychologist/LSSP	6	6	6	5.5	6.5	4.5
Principal	42	41	41	41	41	38.2
Social Worker	1	1	1	1	1	1
Speech Therapist/Pathologist	31	31	31	30.5	30.5	27.5
Teacher	2215	2200	2171	2,138.00	2,116.70	1,992.10
Teacher Facilitator	-	-	-	-	-	15
Educational Aide	382	381	376	382.5	354.5	320.8
Total Employees	<u>4584</u>	<u>4,548.00</u>	<u>4,533.00</u>	<u>4,440.00</u>	<u>4,392.30</u>	<u>3,965.80</u>

Source: District records.



**Mansfield Independent School District
Teacher Base Salaries**

Fiscal Year Ended 6/30:	District		Region Average Salary (2)	Statewide Average Salary (2)
	Minimum Salary (1)	Maximum Salary (1)		
2016	\$ 55,000	\$	\$	\$
2015	51,000	68,735	49,845	45,570
2014	50,000	65,287	52,208	49,692
2013	48,500	65,425	52,140	48,821
2012	48,000	64,666	51,953	48,375
2011	47,500	64,250	52,431	48,639
2010	46,800	63,946	51,826	48,263
2009	45,800	62,988	51,718	47,158
2008	44,000	61,355	49,561	46,178
2007	42,200	59,670	47,907	44,897

(1) Source: District records.

(2) Source: Texas Education Agency website.



STAAR and TAKS

The Texas Education Agency (TEA), in collaboration with the Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board (THECB) and Texas educators, developed a new assessment system, the State of Texas Assessments of Academic Readiness (STAAR), in response to requirements set forth by the 80th and 81st Texas legislatures. This new system focuses on increasing postsecondary readiness of graduating high school students and helping to ensure that Texas students are competitive with other students nationally and internationally. The STAAR program, similar to the Texas Assessment of Knowledge and Skills (TAKS), includes general education (with and without supports to help eligible students with disabilities), alternate, and linguistically accommodated assessments.

In spring 2012, the State of Texas Assessments of Academic Readiness (STAAR) replaced the Texas Assessment of Knowledge and Skills (TAKS). The STAAR program includes annual assessments for grades 3–8 in reading and mathematics; assessments in writing at grades 4 and 7; in science at grades 5 and 8; and in social studies at grade 8; and end-of-course assessments for English I, English II, Algebra I, biology and U.S history. Additionally, STAAR EOC assessments for English III and Algebra II will be administered on a voluntary basis beginning in spring 2016



State Accountability

Background: Features of the 2014 Accountability System

History of the Accountability System

In 1993, the Texas Legislature mandated the creation of a public school accountability system to evaluate and rate school districts and campuses. A viable and effective accountability system was possible because the necessary infrastructure was already in place: a student-level data collection system, a state-mandated curriculum, and a statewide assessment program tied to the curriculum. This first accountability system remained in use until the 2001–02 school year.

The second accountability system included the Texas Assessment of Knowledge and Skills (TAKS) and assigned ratings for the first time in fall 2004. A significant change from the previous system was that TAKS included additional subjects and grades that increased system rigor. Also, districts and campuses were required to meet criteria on up to 25 separate assessment measures and up to 10 dropout and completion measures. The last year for accountability ratings based on the TAKS was 2011.

House Bill (HB) 3, passed by Texas legislature in 2009, overhauled the state assessment and accountability systems to focus on postsecondary readiness for all Texas public school students. Because of the transition to the current assessment program, state accountability ratings were not issued in 2012. TEA worked throughout 2012 with technical and policy advisory committees to develop the current accountability system based on the State of Texas Assessments of Academic Readiness (STAAR®) program. This accountability system uses a performance index framework to combine a broad range of indicators into a comprehensive measure of district and campus performance.

The 2012–13 school year was the first for assigning ratings based on STAAR results. With the passage of HB 5 in 2013, the legislature added additional indicators of postsecondary readiness. The 2014 ratings included college-ready graduates, a new postsecondary readiness measure.



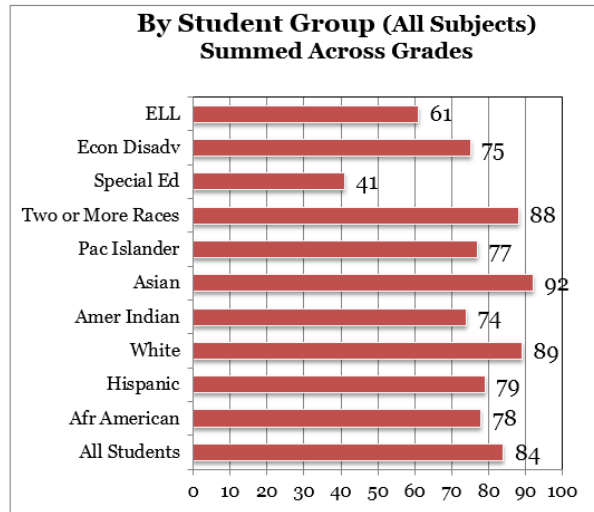
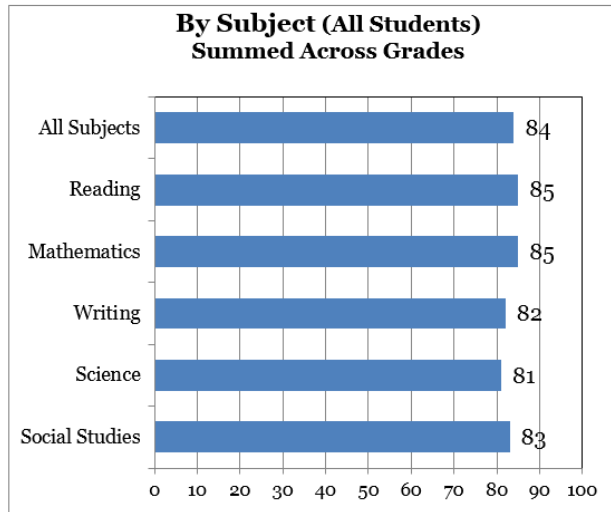
The 2015 accountability system replaces college-ready graduates with an expanded postsecondary readiness measure that adds students who earn credit for at least two advanced/dual enrollment courses or enroll in a coherent sequence of career and technical education (CTE) courses.

Here is a list of general considerations:

- ✓ This is the third year for the state to use an index-based approach to academic accountability. Details about the 2014 Accountability System were provided beginning in May 2014 following completion of the 2013-2014 testing cycles. Because ratings are based on multiple aspects of performance with fluctuating targets and not just simple passing rates, the system continues to be much more complex and evolving for educators.
- ✓ To be rated as "Met Standard," the district and each campus must meet all applicable index targets: four targets for the district, three targets for most high schools for 2014 only, and four targets for elementary and intermediate schools. If any one or more of the index targets is missed, the rating is "Improvement Required"
- ✓ Performance Index Scores are given in the following areas: student achievement (Index 1), student progress (Index 2), achievement gap (Index 3), and postsecondary readiness (Index 4).
- ✓ Only campuses that are rated as "Met Standard" are eligible to receive Academic Achievement Distinction Designations. A maximum of seven such Distinctions were available in 2015, for 1) being grouped in the top 25% on Index 2, 2) being grouped in the top 25% on Index 3, 3) high performance in reading/English language arts, 4) high performance in mathematics, 5) high performance on science, 6) high performance on social studies, and 7) post-secondary readiness. Each of the distinctions examines performance relative to a TEA-prepared campus comparison group of 40 demographically similar campuses from across the state.

Mansfield ISD STAAR Passing Rates

(Percent at Phase-in I Satisfactory Standard or Above)

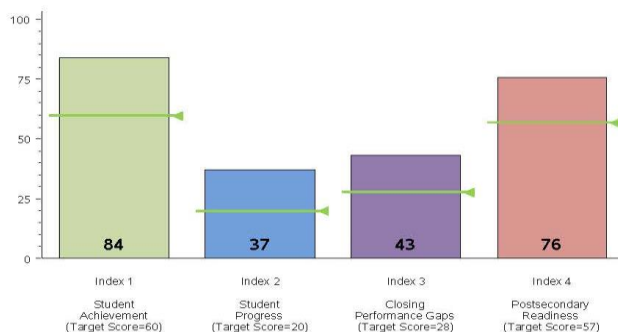


TEA 2015 Accountability Summary

TEXAS EDUCATION AGENCY 2015 Accountability Summary MANSFIELD ISD (220908)

Accountability Rating	
Met Standard	
Met Standards on <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Student Achievement - Student Progress - Closing Performance Gaps - Postsecondary Readiness 	Did Not Meet Standards on <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - NONE
<small>In 2015, to receive a Met Standard or Met Alternative Standard rating, districts and campuses must meet targets on three indexes: Index 1 or Index 2 and Index 3 and Index 4.</small>	

Performance Index Report



Distinction Designation

Postsecondary Readiness
Percent of Eligible Measures in Top Quartile 12 out of 83 = 14%
NO DISTINCTION EARNED

Performance Index Summary

Index	Points Earned	Maximum Points	Index Score
1 - Student Achievement	33,874	40,538	84
2 - Student Progress	671	1,800	37
3 - Closing Performance Gaps	1,043	2,400	43
4 - Postsecondary Readiness			
STAAR Score	12.1		
Graduation Rate Score	23.1		
Graduation Plan Score	21.7		
Postsecondary Component Score	18.7		76

State System Safeguards

Number and Percent of Indicators Met	
Performance Rates	41 out of 47 = 87%
Participation Rates	19 out of 19 = 100%
Graduation Rates	8 out of 9 = 89%
Total	68 out of 75 = 91%

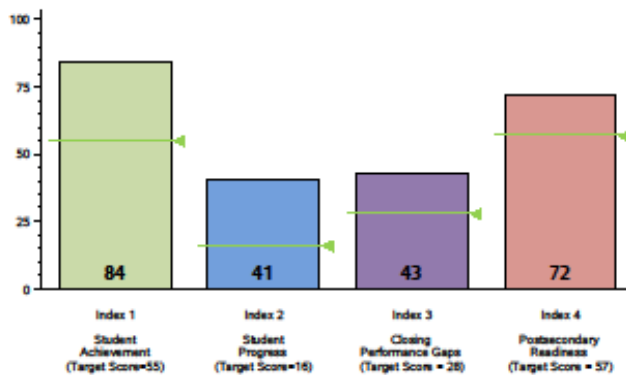
TEA 2014 Accountability Summary

TEXAS EDUCATION AGENCY 2014 Accountability Summary MANSFIELD ISD (220908)

Accountability Rating
Met Standard

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

Performance Index Report



Distinction Designation

Postsecondary Readiness
Percent of Eligible Measures in Top Quartile 17 out of 77 = 22%
NO DISTINCTION EARNED

Performance Index Summary

Index	Points Earned	Maximum Points	Index Score
1 - Student Achievement	45,670	54,622	84
2 - Student Progress	1,481	3,600	41
3 - Closing Performance Gaps	1,124	2,600	43
4 - Postsecondary Readiness			
STAAR Score	12.4		
Graduation Rate Score	23.4		
Graduation Plan Score	20.5		
Postsecondary Indicator Score	16.1		72

System Safeguards

Number and Percent of Indicators Met	
Performance Rates	45 out of 48 = 94%
Participation Rates	20 out of 20 = 100%
Graduation Rates	9 out of 9 = 100%
Met Federal Limits on Alternative Assessments	1 out of 1 = 100%
Total	75 out of 78 = 96%

Mansfield ISD Annual Dropout Rates

2011-2012

Grade span	Dropouts	Students	Rate (%)
Grades 7-8	8	<5,300	0.2
Grades 9-12	146	<10,300	1.4
Grades 7-12	154	15,513	1

2012-2013

Grade span	Dropouts	Students	Rate (%)
Grades 7-8	-	<5,400	0.1
Grades 9-12	-	<10,500	1.3
Grades 7-12	149	15,839	0.9

2013-2014

Grade span	Dropouts	Students	Rate (%)
Grades 7-8	-	<5,600	0.1
Grades 9-12	-	<10,600	0.9
Grades 7-12	101	16,074	0.6

Note. A dash (-) indicates data are not reported to protect student anonymity. When the number of dropouts is not reported, the total number of students is presented in such a manner as to provide a general idea of the number of students in the group while maintaining student anonymity. A dot (.) indicates there were no students in the group or, in rare cases, that a reporting anomaly prevented calculation of the rate.

Mansfield ISD School Calendar - 2016-2017



Mansfield Independent School District 2016-2017 Calendar

605 East Broad Street
Mansfield, TX 76063
817-299-6300
www.mansfieldisd.org

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

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

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

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

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

January 2017						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

February 2017						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28				

March 2017						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	

April 2017						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30						

May 2017						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			

June 2017						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	

LEGEND

- First/Last Day of School
- Staff Development
- School-Wide Holiday
- Student Holiday & Staff Development Day (Full Day)
- Student Holiday & Parent/Teacher Conferences (AM Only)
- Student Holiday & SDCE Day
- Student Holiday & Teacher Workday
- ◆ Bad Weather Makeup Day

2016-17 HOLIDAYS & IMPORTANT DATES

August 15: Teachers Report
 August 15-19: Professional Development Week
 August 22: First Day of School
 September 5: Labor Day Holiday
 September 23: Student Holiday & Staff Development Day
 October 10: Columbus Day Holiday
 October 27: Regular Full School Day & Parent/Teacher Conferences (PM Only)
 October 28: Student Holiday & Parent/Teacher Conferences (AM Only)
 November 21: Student Holiday & SDCE Day
 November 22-25: Thanksgiving Holiday
 December 16: End of 1st Semester
 December 19-30: Winter Break
 January 2: Student Holiday & Teacher Workday
 January 3: School Resumes / 2nd Semester Begins
 January 16: Martin Luther King, Jr. Holiday
 February 20: Student Holiday & Staff Development Day
 (Bad Weather Makeup Day #1)
 March 13-17: Spring Break
 April 14: Spring Holiday
 April 17: Student Holiday & Staff Development Day
 (Bad Weather Makeup Day #2)
 May 29: Memorial Day Holiday - Student Holiday & SDCE Day
 June 1: Last Day of School
 June 2: Teacher Workday

◆ BAD WEATHER DAYS

February 20: Bad Weather Makeup Day #1
 April 17: Bad Weather Makeup Day #2

GRADING PERIODS

1. August 22 - September 30
2. October 3 - November 4
3. November 7 - December 16
4. January 3 - February 17
5. February 21 - April 13
6. April 18 - June 1

STATE COMPLIANCE

Total time for students: 174 days (78,300 minutes)
 Total time for staff: 187 days



sponsored by **Common Ground Network, Inc.** | Connecting Partners to Serve Our Community

Finding common ground in our community in order to serve Mansfield ISD families.

Programs include: School Supplies, Christmas Programs, Feed the Kids for Summer, and Food Drives to support local Food Pantries.

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Commonly Used Acronyms

ACT - American College Test	FAST - Financial Allocation Study for Texas	PBMAS – Performance-Based Monitoring Analysis System
ADA - Average Daily Attendance	FIRST - Financial Integrity Rating System of Texas	PEIMS - Public Education Information Management System
AEIS - Academic Excellence Indicator System	FSP - Foundation School Program	PLC - Professional Learning Community
AEP - Alternative Education Program	FTE - Full Time Equivalent	PSF - Permanent School Fund
AP - Advanced Placement	GAAP - Generally Accepted Accounting Principles	QSCB - Qualified School Construction Bonds
ARD - Admission, Review and Dismissal	GASB - Governmental Accounting Standards Board	RPAF - Regular Program Adjustment Factor
ASATR - Additional State Aid for Tax Reduction	GFOA - Government Finance Officers Association	SAT - Standardized Aptitude Test
ASBO - Association of School Business Officials	I&S - Interest and Sinking	SCE - State Compensatory Education
ASF - Available School Fund	IB - International Baccalaureate	SHARS - School Health and Related Services
AVID - Advancement Via Individual Determination	IDEA - Individuals with Disabilities Education Act	STAAR - State of Texas Assessments of Academic Readiness
BTIM - Beginning Teacher Induction and Mentoring	IFA - Instructional Facilities Allotment	TAAS - Texas Assessment of Academic Skills
CTE - Career and Technology Education	ISD - Independent School District	TAD – Tarrant Appraisal District
DAEP - Disciplinary Alternative Education Program	JROTC - Junior Reserve Officers' Training Corps	TAKS - Texas Assessment of Knowledge & Skills
DTR - District Tax Rate	LEA - Local Educational Agencies	TBSI - Technology Baseline Standards Initiative
DCA - District Common Assessment	LEP - Limited English Proficiency	TEA - Texas Education Agency
EDA - Existing Debt Allotment	LFA - Local Fund Assignment	TEKS - Texas Essential Knowledge and Skills
ELA - English Language Arts	MISD – Mansfield Independent School District	TELPAS - Texas English Language Proficiency Assessment System
ELL - English Language Learner	M&O - Maintenance and Operations	TRS - Teacher Retirement System
EOC - End of Course	MOE - Maintenance of Effort	UIL - University Interscholastic League
ESEA - Elementary and Secondary Education Act	NCLB - No Child Left Behind	WADA - Weighted Average Daily Attendance
ESL - English as a Second Language	OEYP - Optional Extended Year Program	
FASRG - Financial Accountability System Resource Guide	PASA - Population and Survey Analysts	

Education Terms and Abbreviations

Academic Excellence Indicators System (AEIS): See Texas Academic Performance Reports (TAPR)

Accountability Ratings: The Accountability Ratings System rates campuses and districts as exemplary, recognized, acceptable, and low performing based on the percentage of students who pass the state assessment instruments and the dropout rate.

Accrue: To record revenues when earned or when levies are made, and to record expenditures as soon they result in liabilities, regardless of when the revenue is actually received or the payment is actually made. Sometimes, the term is used in a restricted sense to denote the recording of revenues earned but not yet due, such as accrued interest on investments and the recording of expenditures which result in liabilities that are payable in another accounting period, such as accrued interest on bonds.

Actual Tax Rate or Nominal Tax Rate: The tax rate adopted by school districts and used to calculate tax bills.

Adequate Yearly Progress (AYP): Adequate Yearly Progress is part of the federal No Child Left Behind Act. Under this legislation, states establish what each child must learn every year. Curriculum learning objectives are set in Texas through the Texas Education Agency. The indicators for AYP in Texas schools include the State of Texas Assessments of Academic Readiness (STAAR) and for the final year (2011-12) the Texas Assessment of Knowledge and Skills (TAKS) results for reading/English Language Arts (ELA) and mathematics at grades 3-8 and 10 for the following sub-groups: All students, African American, Hispanic, White, and Economically Disadvantaged students, Limited English Proficient and Special Education.

American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA): Enacted by the 111th United States Congress, the ARRA is an act making supplemental appropriations for job preservation and creation, infrastructure investment, energy efficiency and science, assistance to the unemployed, and state and local fiscal stabilization, and for other purposes. ARRA ended on September 30, 2012.

Alternative Teacher Education Programs: Some institutions of higher education, education service centers, and large school districts have been approved by the State Board for Educator Certification to operate alternative programs of preparation for teachers and administrators. These programs involve university coursework or other professional development experiences, as well as intense mentoring and supervision during the candidate's first year in the role of educator. In addition, some regional education service centers offer alternative programs of preparation similar to the school-based programs.

Education Terms and Abbreviations

Appropriation: An authorization granted by a legislative body to make expenditures and to incur obligations for specific purposes. An appropriation is usually limited in amount and as to the time when it may be expended.

Assessed Valuation: A valuation is set upon real estate or other property by the County Appraisal District to be used as a basis for levying taxes.

Association of School Business Officials International (ASBO): The Association of School Business Officials International, founded in 1910, is a professional association that provides programs and services to promote the highest standards of school business management practices, professional growth, and the effective use of educational resources.

Available School Fund (ASF): The ASF is made up of earnings from the Permanent School Fund, constitutionally dedicated motor-fuel taxes, and other miscellaneous revenue sources. The bulk of ASF revenue is distributed on a per-capita basis to all school districts. A portion provides funding for textbooks and technology.

Average Daily Attendance (ADA): A method of counting students for the purpose of providing state aid to school districts. Currently, Texas counts students in attendance each day and averages the attendance count over the year.

Balanced Budget: A budget with revenues equal to expenditures, and neither a budget deficit nor a budget surplus.

Basic Allotment: The basic allotment is the initial or starting number that, after adjustment, is used to calculate foundation program costs and state aid to school districts. The 2014-15 Basic Allotment is \$5,040 per student.

Bonds: (See “General Obligation Bonds”)

Budget: A plan of financial operation embodying an estimate of proposed expenditures for a given period or purpose and the proposed means of financing them.

Campus or Campus Program Charter: A local school board may grant a charter to parents and teachers of a campus within the district if the board receives a petition signed by the parents of a majority of the students at the campus and a majority of teachers at the campus. The Texas Education Code also permits two or more campuses to form a cooperative charter program. Other charters are home-rule school district charters and open-enrollment charters.

Education Terms and Abbreviations

Capital Appreciation Bond (CAB): A bond that is issued at a deep discount and does not have a stated coupon rate. Both principal and interest are due and payable at maturity.

Capital Assets (aka Fixed Assets): Capital assets are tangible in nature; long-lived (have a life of longer than one year); of a significant value at purchase or acquisition time; and are reasonably identified and controlled through a physical inventory system. They may include land, improvements to land, easements, and buildings, building improvements, vehicles, machinery, furniture and other equipment which are intended to be held or used over a long period of time. "Fixed" denotes probability or intent to continue use of an asset and does not indicate immobility.

Caps: A general term that describes statutory limits on tax rates, revenues, or increases in school district expenditures.

Chapter 41: Chapter 41 of the Texas Education Code (TEC) makes provisions for certain school districts to share their local tax revenue with other school districts. Districts are designated as either property wealthy or property poor. The relative wealth of the school district is measured in terms of the taxable value of property that lies within the school district borders divided by the number of students in weighted average daily attendance (WADA). The funds that are distributed by the property-wealthy districts are "recaptured" by the school finance system to assist with financing of public education in school districts that are property poor.

Chapter 41 Options: In accordance with the provisions of TEC Chapter 41, a Chapter 41 district has five options available to reduce its property wealth per WADA. These may be exercised singly or in combination. Chapter 41 districts may choose to: (1) Consolidate with another district, (2) Detach property, (3) Purchase attendance credits from the state, (4) Contract to educate non-resident students from a partner district, and (5) Consolidate tax bases with another district.

Compensatory Education: The state compensatory education allotment provides additional financial support to school districts to teach educationally disadvantaged pupils and underachieving students. A program of compensatory education should provide additional services and instructional support, beyond the regular program, to help students compensate for academic deficiencies and may include programs for at-risk students. The allotment is based upon the number of students participating in the federal free or reduced-price lunch program.

Completion Rate: A longitudinal measure that shows the status of students expected to graduate, starting with their first attendance in ninth grade.

Education Terms and Abbreviations

Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR): A financial report that encompasses all funds and component units of the government. The CAFR should contain (a) the basic financial statements and required supplementary information, (b) combining statements to support columns in the basic financial statements that aggregate information from more than one fund or component unit, and (c) individual fund statements as needed. The CAFR is the governmental unit's official annual report and also should contain introductory information, schedules necessary to demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal and contractual provisions, and statistical data.

Conforming Textbook List: One of two lists to which the State Board of Education assigns textbooks it adopts. This list includes textbooks that address all of the adopted Texas Essential Knowledge and Skills (TEKS) for the subject and grade level and that meet applicable physical specifications. (See "Nonconforming Textbook List")

Cost of Education Index (CEI) or Adjustment: An index the state uses to adjust the basic allotment to account for geographic or other cost differences beyond local school district control. The current index in the District is 1.16, and has not been updated since 1990.

County Appraisal District (CAD): Each county (some multi-counties) has established an appraisal district office that is responsible for maintaining taxable real and personal property records and placing a value on all property for taxation purposes. A chief appraiser, an individual appointed by an appraisal district board of directors, heads the CAD office. The appraisal district board is, in turn, elected by certain taxing entities.

Debt Service: (See "Interest and Sinking Fund")

Disciplinary Alternative Education Programs (DAEP): The law requires school districts to set up an educational setting for students who engage in certain illegal conduct or for students who violate certain provisions of the school district's code of conduct. The DAEP must provide for students' educational and behavioral needs. Districts must allocate to a DAEP the same expenditure per student that would be allocated if the student were attending the regularly assigned program, including a special education program.

Distinguished Budget Presentation Award (Budget Awards Program): The Government Finance Officers Association (GFOA) established the Distinguished Budget Presentation Awards Program (Budget Awards Program) in 1984 to encourage and assist state and local governments to prepare budget documents of the very highest quality that reflect both the guidelines established by the National Advisory Council on State and Local Budgeting and the GFOA's recommended practices on budgeting and then to recognize individual governments that succeed in achieving that goal. Documents submitted to the Budget Awards Program are reviewed by selected members of the GFOA professional staff and by outside reviewers with experience in public-sector budgeting.

Education Terms and Abbreviations

District-Level Decision-Making Process: The school board annually approves district and campus performance objectives and assures that district and campus plans are mutually supportive and, at a minimum, meet the state's educational goals. Each district has a district improvement plan that is developed, evaluated, and revised each year by the superintendent, with the assistance of the district-level decision-making committee.

Dropout Rate (Annual): The annual dropout rate is the count of all students identified as a dropout after being absent without an approved excuse or document transfer and does not return to school by the fall of the following year; or completes the school year but fails to re-enroll the following school year. The dropout rate is all official dropouts summed across all grades (7 through 12) divided by the number of students summed across all grades (7 through 12). The annual dropout rate is different than a longitudinal rate, which compares the number of students who began school together in the seventh grade and who eventually graduate.

Education Service Center (ESC): In 1967, twenty (20) state service centers were established by the Texas Legislature to provide school districts with professional development training and technical assistance that support statewide goals for school improvement.

Educator Certification: Every person certified to teach in Texas must hold a bachelor's degree with coursework in three areas: (1) a broad general education, (2) an academic specialization(s), and (3) teaching knowledge and abilities. The exceptions to the degree requirement are certain career and technology certificates issued on the basis of work experience. Additionally, candidates for certification must demonstrate basic academic skills by passing tests in reading, mathematics, and writing before admission to a teacher-preparation program or must show evidence of these skills on other appropriate alternative assessments.

Effective Tax Rate: State law in Texas prescribes a formula for calculating the effective tax rate for districts. The net effect of the formula is to produce a tax rate that goes down when property values rise (and vice versa) to generate a rate that produces approximately the same revenue as the year before. The formula makes adjustments for additional debt service, newly annexed property, and newly constructed property. This tax rate is an important element of the annual Truth-in-taxation process.

Equity: In school finance, the term generally refers to fair or equal distribution of resources for schooling, taking into account student differences and school district characteristics. The standard used by the Texas Supreme Court is a taxpayer equity standard, which means similar revenue for similar tax effort. In other words, the school finance system is to be property wealth neutral: a district's property tax base should have little or no impact on its ability to generate funding from the Foundation School Program.

Education Terms and Abbreviations

Existing Debt Allotment (EDA) Program: The Existing Debt Allotment (EDA) program. The EDA provides tax rate equalization for local debt service taxes, operates without applications, and has no award cycles. Each school district is guaranteed a specified amount per student in state and local funds for each cent of tax effort to pay the principal of and interest on general obligation bonds. The district must have made a payment on the bonds on or before August 31, 2013. The current existing debt tax rate may not exceed \$0.29 per \$100 of valuation.

Foundation School Program (FSP): A program for the financial support of a basic instructional program for all Texas school children. Money to support the program comes from the Permanent School Fund, Available School Fund, Foundation School Fund, state general revenue, and local property taxes. The state establishes a foundation level and sets, for each district, a calculated contribution level called the local fund assignment (LFA). The greater a district's property wealth, the higher the LFA. State aid makes up the difference between the LFA and the foundation level. Currently, the FSP consists of three parts or tiers. The first tier provides funding for a basic program. The second tier provides a guaranteed-yield system so that school districts have substantially equal access to revenue sufficient to support an accredited program. The third tier equalizes debt service requirements for existing facilities debt.

Foundation School Program Tax Rate: This is the rate used in calculating state aid to school districts. It is calculated by dividing actual collections by the prior year's taxable value determined by the state property tax division of the state comptroller's office.

Full-Time Equivalent (FTE): Measures the extent to which one individual or student occupies a full-time position or provides instruction, e.g., a person who works four hours a day or a student that attends a half of a day represents a .5 FTE. When FTE counts are included in reports they represent the aggregate of all FTE percentages, e.g., if one teacher provides four hours of instruction and four others provide one hour, together they represent one FTE.

Fund: A fund is defined as a fiscal and accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts recording cash and other financial resources, together with all related liabilities and residual equities or balances, and changes therein, which are segregated for the purpose of carrying on specific activities or attaining certain objectives in accordance with special regulations, restrictions, or limitations.

Fund Balance: Also known as "fund equity", is the difference between governmental fund assets and liabilities.

Fund Types: There are three types of funds. (1) **Governmental** funds are accounting segregations of financial resources; (2) **Proprietary** Fund reporting focuses on the determination of net income, changes in net assets (or cost recovery), financial position, and cash flows; and (3) **Fiduciary** fund reporting focuses on net assets and changes in net assets.

Education Terms and Abbreviations

General Obligation Bonds: Negotiable coupon bonds for the construction, acquisition and equipping of school buildings; the acquisition of land; energy conservation measures; refinancing of property financed under a contract entered under Subchapter A, Chapter 271, Local Government Code that pledge the full faith and credit of the school district; and the purchase of new school buses. Such bonds may be issued in various series or issues with a maturity not to exceed 40 years (TEC 45.003). General obligation bonds are usually either term bonds or serial bonds.

Good to Great Program (GTG): The Good to Great Program, also known as the *Klein Forest High School Project*, was implemented in 2012-13 as a school reform initiative to prepare students for post high school success. The project was broadened in 2013-14 to include all intermediate and elementary schools that feed into Klein Forest High School. Phase II will extend the school day by thirty (30) minutes at the intermediate schools as well as adding an instructional coach at each intermediate feeder campus and four additional teachers at each elementary campus within the Klein Forest feeder pattern.

Government Finance Officers Association (GFOA): An association of public finance professionals founded in 1906 as the Municipal Finance Officers Association. The GFOA has played a major role in the development and promotion of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) for state and local government since its inception, and has sponsored the Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting Program since 1946 and the Distinguished Budget Presentation Award Program since 1984.

Grant: A contribution by one governmental unit to another. The contribution is usually made to aid in the support of a specified function (for example, special education), but it is sometimes also for general purposes.

Guaranteed Yield: Tier 2 in the Foundation School Program guarantees a specific revenue yield per student per penny of local tax effort. The state makes up the difference between the district tax levy per student and the guaranteed yield per student by enriching the local M&O tax effort. Current state aid formulas provide a Guaranteed Yield of \$61.86 per weighted student. Tier 3 funding provides a guaranteed yield of \$31.95 per weighted student.

Independent School District (ISD): The Texas Constitution permits the state Legislature to create school districts. Each district operates its schools and assesses property taxes within the district to support, in part, the schools. The term independent refers to the fact that the school district is not a part of city or county government and has independent budgeting and taxing authority. ISDs are governed by locally elected boards of trustees.

Education Terms and Abbreviations

Individual Education Plan (IEP): A document required by federal law that details the special education requirements for each disabled student and explains how the school intends to address the student's needs. An IEP is intended to help ensure that disabled students have equal access to public education in the least restrictive environment.

Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA): The purposes of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) are to: (1) ensure that all children with disabilities have available to them a free appropriate public education which emphasizes special education and related services designed to meet their unique needs; (2) ensure that the rights of children with disabilities and their parents or guardians are protected; (3) assist States, localities, educational service agencies, and Federal agencies to provide for the education of all children with disabilities; and (4) assess and ensure the effectiveness of efforts to educate children with disabilities.

Instructional Facilities Allotment (IFA): Since 1997, the IFA has provided funds to school districts to help pay for debt service. The mechanism for computing the state and local share of the IFA payment is a guaranteed-yield formula. Low-wealth school districts and school districts not already participating in the IFA program have priority in receiving IFA funding for construction or lease purchase of new instructional facilities.

Instructional Materials Allotment (IMA): Legislation from the 82nd Texas Legislature created the IMA for the purchase of instructional materials, technological equipment and technology-related services. A school district is entitled to an annual allotment from the state instructional materials fund for each student enrolled in the district on a date during the preceding school year specified by the commissioner.

Interest and Sinking Fund (I&S) Tax: Also called the debt service tax. A tax levied by school districts to pay for bonded indebtedness, usually for construction of facilities and other capital needs.

Juvenile Justice Alternative Education Program (JJAEP): In counties with populations greater than 125,000, the juvenile board must develop a juvenile justice AEP approved by the Texas Juvenile Probation Commission. In these larger counties, students who engage in conduct requiring expulsion under Chapter 37 of the Texas Education Code must be placed in a JJAEP.

Limited English Proficient (LEP): An English Language Learner whose overall English proficiency in listening, speaking, reading, and writing is at the Intermediate or Advanced stages; students at this level are able to understand and be understood in many to most social communication situations, are gaining increased competence in the more cognitively demanding requirements of content areas, but are not yet ready to fully participate in academic content areas without linguistic support.

Education Terms and Abbreviations

Local Fund Assignment (LFA): The portion of the foundation program allotment required to be paid by school districts using the local property tax. The greater the property wealth of the district, the higher the LFA and the lower the amount of state aid the district will receive. (See also Foundation School Program)

Maintenance and Operations (M&O) Tax: A local school district property tax rate that raises revenue to be used for any legal purpose to operate and maintain the district's schools.

Meritorious Budget Award (MBA): The Meritorious Budget Award was designed by the Association of School Business Officials International and school business management professionals to enable school business administrators to achieve a standard of excellence in budget presentation. The program helps school systems build a solid foundation in the skills of developing, analyzing, and presenting a budget. The Meritorious Budget Award is only conferred to school systems that have met or exceeded the Meritorious Budget Award Program Criteria.

Modified Accrual Basis of Accounting: Basis of accounting according to which (a) revenues are recognized in the accounting period in which they become available and measurable and (b) expenditures are recognized in the accounting period in which the fund liability is incurred, if measurable, except for un-matured interest on general long-term debt and certain similar accrued obligations, which should be recognized when due.

National School Lunch Program (NSLP): A federally assisted meal program operating in more than 101,000 public and non-profit private schools across the nation. The program was established under the National School Lunch Act, signed by President Harry Truman in 1946.

Nonconforming Textbook List: One of two lists to which the State Board of Education assigns textbooks it adopts. This list must include textbooks that address at least half of the adopted Texas Essential Knowledge and Skills (TEKS) for the subject and grade level and meet applicable physical specifications. (See "Conforming Textbook List")

Non-disciplinary Alternative Education Program (AEP): Many school districts establish non-disciplinary alternative education programs for dropout prevention and to address the unique needs of the small percentage of students who do not "fit" the traditional secondary schools. Districts must allocate to an AEP the same expenditure per student that would be allocated if the student were attending the regularly assigned program, including a special education program.

Permanent School Fund (PSF): The Permanent School Fund was created with a \$2,000,000 appropriation by the Texas Legislature in 1854 expressly for the benefit of the public schools of Texas. The Constitution of 1876 stipulated that certain lands and all proceeds from the sale of these lands should also constitute the PSF. Additional acts later gave more public domain land and rights to the PSF.

Education Terms and Abbreviations

Personal Identification Database (PID): The Person Identification Database (PID) system is used by the Texas Education Agency (TEA) to manage and store identifying information on individuals who are reported to TEA through the Public Education Information Management System (PEIMS). The PID system includes records for students and teachers. The purpose of the PID system is to ensure that each time data is collected for the same individual, certain pieces of basic identifying information match.

Professional Learning Communities (PLC): Professional Learning Communities are comprised of a core group of academic teachers who work together, plan together, and provide a unique learning opportunity for students in all grade levels. The teachers provide a common road map for students assigned to this team. This safety net helps students achieve their goals.

Public Education Information Management System (PEIMS): A data management system that includes information on student demographics, performance, school district budgets, teacher salaries, etc. The information for PEIMS is transmitted from local school districts to the Texas Education Agency by the education service centers.

Public Information Act (PIA): PIA defines public information as information collected, assembled, or maintained under law or in connection with a governmental body's transaction of official business. PIA provides that public information must be made available to the public upon request during the normal business hours of the district, unless an exception applies that allows or requires that the information not be made public.

Refined Average Daily Attendance (ADA): Refined ADA is based on the number of days of instruction in the school year. The aggregate eligible day's attendance is divided by the number of days of instruction to compute the refined average daily attendance.

Rollback: Rollback is a taxpayer relief mechanism that allows local voters to contravene the school board's maintenance and operations (M&O) tax rate if it exceeds a certain level. If the school board adopts an M&O tax rate that exceeds the rollback tax rate, the district must call an election so voters can determine whether to ratify the adopted tax rate. The rollback rate is equal to the tax rate that would provide the same local taxes and state aid per weighted average daily attendance as was available the previous year plus \$0.04. A tax rate that exceeds the rollback tax rate will automatically trigger an election to limit school taxes on a date not less than 30 days or more than 90 days after the tax rate is adopted. If the election to limit school taxes is successful, the tax rate the district may impose for the current year is limited to the calculated rollback tax rate.

School Board Authority: Statute gives local school boards the exclusive power and duty to govern and oversee the management of the public schools. Powers and duties not specifically delegated to the Texas Education Agency or the State Board of Education are reserved for local trustees.

Education Terms and Abbreviations

State Board for Educator Certification (SBEC): SBEC is a quasi-independent body that gives educators more authority to govern the standards of their profession. SBEC regulates and oversees all aspects of the certification, continuing education, and standards of conduct of public school educators. As a state agency, SBEC is responsible for certification testing, accountability programs for educator preparation programs, and certification of teachers and administrators.

State Board of Education (SBOE): A 15-member body elected by general election (staggered, four-year terms) from various regions statewide to provide leadership and to adopt rules and policies for public education in the state. The board's primary responsibility is to manage the Permanent School Fund.

State of Texas Assessments of Academic Readiness (STAAR): The State of Texas Assessments of Academic Readiness (STAAR) assessment replaced the Texas Assessment of Knowledge and Skills (TAKS), in the 2011-2012 school year. STAAR contains five (5) end-of-course exams required for graduation in addition to grade 3-8 assessments mandated by HB 3 in the 2009 legislative session. The tests are significantly more rigorous than previous tests and measure a child's performance as well as academic growth.

Teacher Retirement System (TRS): TRS delivers retirement and related benefits authorized by law for members and their beneficiaries.

Technical Assistance Team (TAT): If a campus that is rated academically acceptable for the current school year would be rated as academically unacceptable if performance standards to be used for the following school year were applied to the current school year, the commissioner shall select and assign a technical assistance team. The TAT will assist the campus in executing a school improvement plan and any other school improvement strategies the commissioner determines appropriate.

Texas Academic Performance Reports (TAPR): Formerly known as the AEIS (Academic Excellence Indicator System) reports, pull together a wide range of information annually on the performance of students in each school and district in Texas. The reports also provide extensive information on staff, programs, and demographics for each school and district.

Texas Assessment of Knowledge and Skills (TAKS): TAKS was a criterion-referenced test used in Texas schools between 2003 and 2011. It contained tests in reading in grades 3 through 9; language arts in grades 10 and 11; writing in grades 4 and 7; science in grades 5, 10, and 11; social studies in grades 8, 10, and 11; and mathematics in grades 3 through 11. The 11th grade exit-level test assesses English III, algebra I, geometry, biology, integrated chemistry and physics, early American and U.S. history, world geography, and world history. Beginning in 2011-2012, the STAAR test replaced the TAKS. (See "State of Texas Assessments of Academic Readiness")

Education Terms and Abbreviations

Texas Education Agency (TEA): The administrative and regulatory unit for the Texas public education system managed by the commissioner of education. TEA is responsible for implementing public education policies as established by the Legislature, State Board of Education, and commissioner of education.

Texas Essential Knowledge and Skills (TEKS): Subject-specific state learning objectives adopted by the State Board of Education. The State of Texas Assessments of Academic Readiness (STAAR) tests are aligned with the TEKS.

Texas Open Meetings Act (TOMA): TOMA makes school board meetings to discuss and decide public business accessible. The TOMA Decision requires governmental entities to provide prior public notice of what is to be discussed and where and when discussion will take place. Closed meetings are permitted only when specifically authorized by law. Civil and criminal penalties can result when a board violates provisions of this act.

Therapeutic Education Program (TEP): The Therapeutic Education Program (TEP) helps students acquire the academic, social, and behavioral skills necessary for improving general education participation. TEP serves kindergarten through twelfth grade in a comprehensive program that serves emotionally disturbed, learning disabled, and other health impairment students.

Tier One: State guaranteed basic funding allotments per student.

Tier Two: State guaranteed revenues per student per penny of local tax effort to provide operational funding for an “enriched” educational program.

Truth-in-Taxation: School districts are required to calculate two rates after receiving a certified appraisal roll from the chief appraiser – the effective tax rate and the rollback tax rate. School districts are not required to publish the effective tax rate, but must publish the rollback rate in a public meeting notice. The school board must determine the effective tax rate and the rollback tax rate; decide how much revenue it needs and calculate the rate required to raise that amount; concurrently post a budget summary on its web site and publish notice on the budget and proposed tax rate; hold a hearing on the budget and proposed tax rate; adopt a budget and then adopt the tax rate; and administer a rollback election if the adopted rate exceeds the rollback rate.

United States Department of Agriculture (USDA): A Federal department, founded in 1862, responsible for administering the National School Lunch Program and reimbursing participating schools' food service departments for the meals served to students. The USDA administers over 300 programs worldwide, including the School Breakfast Program, Child and Adult Care Food Program, and the Summer Food Service Program.

Education Terms and Abbreviations

University Interscholastic League (UIL): The governing organization for most public school extracurricular activities operated through The University of Texas at Austin. Rulemaking authority for the UIL lies with its members and the State Board of Education.

Wealth per Student: In school finance, Wealth per Student is measured by dividing the taxable value of property, as determined under Section 11.86, Texas Education Code, by the number of students in Weighted Average Daily Attendance (WADA).

Weighted Average Daily Attendance (WADA): In Texas, students with special educational needs are weighted for funding purposes to help recognize the additional costs of educating those students. Weighted programs include special education, career and technology, bilingual, gifted and talented, and compensatory education. A weighted student count is used to distribute guaranteed-yield funding and establish Chapter 41 thresholds.