



**2013-2014 FIRST Report
Based Upon 2012-2013 Financial Data**



**Coppel Independent School District
Mike Waldrip, Ed. D.
Superintendent**

Coppell Independent School District

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September 22, 2014

To The Citizens of Coppel Independent School District:

In accordance with Texas Administrative Code Chapter 109, Budgeting, Accounting and Auditing Subchapter AA 109.001, the 2013-2014 Annual Financial Management Report is being presented, based upon 2012-2013 Financial Data. Maintaining the financial health of the District and modeling accountability is imperative. Therefore, we are pleased to report that Coppel Independent School District received a superior achievement rating from the Texas Education Agency regarding financial operations.

This is the twelfth year that Texas school districts are reporting the results of the state's financial accountability system, Financial Integrity Rating System of Texas (FIRST), which includes the evaluation of 20 criteria. The District has received the superior achievement rating for each of the twelve years the FIRST system has been in place. We are pleased with these ratings and will strive to continue to improve the financial operations of the District.

Should you have any questions, please feel free to call my office.

Sincerely,

Mike Waldrip, Ed. D.
Superintendent of Schools

MW/kr

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Background Information:

Senate Bill (SB) 875 of the 76th Legislature (1999) required the development of a proposal for a school financial accountability rating system for school districts. The 77th Legislature (2001) enacted SB 218, which requires the implementation of a financial accountability rating system. The financial accountability rating system will be officially referred to as “Schools FIRST” (Financial Integrity Rating System of Texas). The primary goal of Schools FIRST is to achieve improved performance in the management of school districts’ financial resources. Legislators and their constituents have raised many questions regarding qualitative aspects of the management of financial resources in Texas public schools. Improvement in the quality of financial management will facilitate better uses of resources. The importance of the rating system’s stated goal is underscored by the steadily increasing complexity of the state’s funding of public schools compounded by the increasing sophistication of the associated accounting system.

The primary objective of the rating system is to assess the quality of financial management in Texas public schools. A secondary objective is to measure and report the extent to which financial resources in Texas public schools assure the maximum allocation possible for direct instructional purposes. Other objectives reflect the implementation of a rating system that fairly and equitably evaluates the quality of financial management decisions. After full implementation of the rating system, the districts’ ratings will be openly reported to the general public and to other interested persons and entities.

Reporting Requirement History

Beginning 2006-2007 the indicator system for FIRST was revised to include 24 questions instead of 21 as in prior years. In the 2007 calendar year, the financial management report issued that the Schools FIRST hearing must contain certain required disclosures. Under Chapter 108, the Commissioner required certain disclosures as follows: 1.) a copy of the superintendent’s current employment contract. The District may publish the superintendent’s contract on the District’s website in lieu of publication in the annual financial management report; 2.) a summary schedule for fiscal year (12 month period) of total reimbursements received by the superintendent and each board member; 3.) a summary schedule for the fiscal year of the dollar amount of compensation and/or fees received by the superintendent from another school district or any other outside entity in exchange for professional consulting and/or other personal services. 4.) a summary schedule for the fiscal year of the total dollar amount by the superintendent and board members of gifts received. This reporting requirement only applied to gifts received by the school district’s superintendent and board members (and their immediate family as described by Government Code, Chapter 573, Subchapter B, as a person related to another person within the first degree by consanguinity or affinity) from an outside entity that received payments from the school district in the prior fiscal year, and gifts from competing vendors that were not awarded contracts in the prior fiscal year; 5) a summary schedule for the fiscal year of the dollar amount by board member for the aggregate amount of business transactions with the school district.

Additional explanation of these reporting requirements can be found on pages 12-17 and disclosures are included on pages 26-35.

In 2009-2010 districts began providing a summary schedule of the data previously submitted to TEA under the financial solvency provisions of TEC §39.0822. TEA reviews a school district’s revenues and expenditures for the past school year; and projected school district revenues and expenditures for the current school year and the next two school years. In analyzing the information TEA may consider, for the past school year, the current school year, and the next two school years, as appropriate, the following: student-to-staff ratios relative to expenditures; average staff salaries; the rate of change in the unreserved (effective beginning with fiscal year 2010-2011 data) general fund balance; the number of students enrolled in the district or open-enrollment charter school; the adopted tax rate of the school district; any independent audit report prepared for the school district; and actual school district or school financial information for the first quarter.

District Ratings

Districts’ ratings are based upon the districts’ numerical scores, with a maximum score of 70. There are 20 indicators that reflect fiscal responsibility, appropriate budgeting, appropriate personnel ratios, and proper cash management. There are 4 critical error indicators (Yes and No) and a combination of two questions (Yes and No) that can generate a critical error. The indicators and descriptions are outlined in section II of this report. The four primary levels of ratings are based upon the count of “Yes” answers to the first 4 indicators by each school district, “Yes” to both Indicator 5 and 6, and numeric scoring on the remaining 14 indicators. The scoring system is shown in the chart below:

Rating	Score
Superior Achievement	64-70
Above Standard Achievement	58-63
Standard Achievement	52–57
Substandard Achievement	< 52 or “No” to Indicators 1, 2, 3, or 4. Or “No” to both 5 and 6.

The default indicators that would result in a substandard achievement include a No answer to any of the first 4 indicators (deficit unreserved fund balance; default on debt; negative unrestricted net asset balance, or late filing the annual financial report) or No to both indicator 5 and 6 (a qualified opinion to the annual financial report, and material weaknesses in internal controls). Sanctions would be applied to districts that receive a “Substandard Achievement” rating. Additional sanctions could apply if issues arise relating to data quality. Sanctions could result in the assignment of a financial monitor or master by the Texas Education Agency Accountability Department in accordance with Chapter 39 of the Education Code. Additional sanctions could involve an accreditation investigation that could result in specific requirements for improvements in financial management. A lowered rating status resulting from an investigation would remain in effect until the commissioner acknowledges that significant improvement was being made in financial management problem areas.

**For 2013-2014 the Coppell Independent School District received
A Schools FIRST rating of:**

SUPERIOR ACHIEVEMENT

Based upon the 2012-2013 Data

From the financial data submitted for the 2012-2013 fiscal year, the District answered yes indicators 1-6 and scored the maximum points on all indicators. The complete results to the indicators begin on page 6 of this report and also include the 2011-2012 comparative results.

Reporting, Notices and Public Meetings

The Board of Trustees will publish an annual report describing the financial management performance of the district. The report must include the information provided by the Texas Education Agency and any supplemental information as may be determined by the local Board of Trustees. **A copy of the report is available, upon request, from the Business Office and is available on the district's website.**

As required by State law, the Board of Trustees shall hold a public meeting within two months of receiving the School FIRST ratings. Notice of the meeting to discuss the school financial accountability rating must be published twice in a local newspaper. The first notice must be no more than thirty days or less than fourteen days prior to the scheduled meeting date.

The District has complied with the public hearing notifications in the local newspaper. The dates of publication appeared on September 7th and 14th. **The public meeting was held in conjunction with the regularly called Board of Trustees meeting on September 22, 2014.**



Financial Integrity Rating System of Texas

2012-2013 DISTRICT STATUS

Name: COPPELL ISD (057922)			
Rating: SUPERIOR ACHIEVEMENT		Indicators Answered YES: 20 (2012-13) Indicators Answered YES: 20 (2011-12)	
District Score: 70 (Maximum Score 70) Passing Score: 56		Indicators Answered NO: 0 (2012-13) 0 (2011-12)	
#	Indicator Description	2012-2013 Result	2011-2012 Result
1	Was The Total Fund Balance Less Nonspendable and Restricted Fund Balance Greater Than Zero In The General Fund?	Yes	Yes
2	Was The Total Unrestricted Net Asset Balance (Net of Accretion of Interest on Capital Appreciation Bonds) In the Governmental Activities Column In The Statement Of Net Assets Greater Than Zero?	Yes	Yes
3	Were There No Disclosures In The Annual Financial Report And/Or Other Sources Of Information Concerning Default On Bonded Indebtedness Obligations?	Yes	Yes
4	Was The Annual Financial Report Filed Within One Month After January 28th Deadline?	Yes	Yes
5	Was There An Unqualified Opinion In Annual Financial Report?	Yes	Yes



**Financial Integrity Rating System of Texas
2012-2013 DISTRICT STATUS**

#	Indicator Description	2012-2013 Result	2011-2012 Result
6	Did The Annual Financial Report Not Disclose Any Instance(s) Of Material Weaknesses In Internal Controls?	Yes	Yes
		1 Multiplier Sum	
7	Was The Three-Year Average Of Total Tax Collections (Including Delinquent) Greater Than 98%?	5	5
8	Did The Comparisons Of PEIMS Data To Like Information In Annual Financial Report Result In An Aggregate Variance Of Less Than 3 Percent Of Expenditures Per Fund Type (Data Quality Measure)?	5	5
9	Were Debt Related Expenditures (Net Of IFA And/Or EDA Allotment) < \$350.00 Per Student? (If The District's Five-Year Percent Change In Students = Or > 7%, Or If Property Taxes Collected Per Penny Of Tax Effort > \$200,000, Per Student)	5	5
10	Was There No Disclosure In The Annual Audit Report Of Material Noncompliance?	5	5



**Financial Integrity Rating System of Texas
2012-2013 DISTRICT STATUS**

#	Indicator Description	2012-2013 Result	2011-2012 Result
11	Did The District Have Full Accreditation Status In Relation To Financial Management Practices? (e.g. No Master Or Monitor Assigned)	5	5
12	Was The Aggregate Of Budgeted Expenditures And Other Uses Less Than The Aggregate Of Total Revenues, Other Resources and Fund Balance In General Fund?	5	5
13	If The District's Aggregate Fund Balance In The General Fund And Capital Projects Fund Was Less Than Zero, Were Construction Projects Adequately Financed? (To Avoid Creating Or Adding To The Fund Balance Deficit Situation)	5	5
14	Was The Ratio Of Cash And Investments To Deferred Revenues (Excluding Amount Equal To Net Delinquent Taxes Receivables) In The General Fund = Or > 1:1? (If Deferred Revenues < Net Delinquent Taxes Receivable)	5	5
15	Was The Administrative Cost Ratio Less Than The Threshold Ratio? (Listed On Page 10)	5	5
16	Was The Ratio Of Students To Teachers Within the Ranges Shown Below According To District Size? (Listed On Page 11)	5	5



**Financial Integrity Rating System of Texas
2012-2013 DISTRICT STATUS**

#	Indicator Description	2012-2013 Result	2011-2012 Result
17	Was The Ratio Of Students To Total Staff Within the Ranges shown below According to District Size? (Listed on page 11)	5	5
18	Was The Decrease In Undesignated Unreserved Fund Balance < 20% Over Two Fiscal Years? (If Total Revenues > Operating Expenditures In The General Fund, Then District Receives 5 Points)	5	5
19	Was The Aggregate Total Of Cash And Investments In The General Fund More Than \$0?	5	5
20	Were Investment Earnings In All Funds (Excluding Debt Service Fund and Capital Projects Funds) Meet or exceed the 3-Month Treasury Bill Rate?	5	5
		70 Weighted Sum, 1 Multiplier Sum = <u>70 Score</u>	
		70 Score	



Financial Integrity Rating System of Texas

DETERMINATION OF RATING

A.	Did The District Answer No To Indicators 1, 2, 3, Or 4? Or Did The District Answer "No" To Both 5 and 6? If So, The District's Rating Is Substandard Achievement .	
B.	Determine Rating By Applicable Range For Summation Of The Indicator Scores (Indicator 7-20)	
	Superior Achievement	64-70
	Above Standard Achievement	58-63
	Standard Achievement	52-57
	Substandard Achievement	< 52

INDICATOR 15 STANDARD

Indicator 15	
District Size – ADA Group	Standard
Sparse	.3614
< 500	.2654
500-999	.1561
1000-4999	.1401
5000-9999	.1250
=> 10000	.1105



Financial Integrity Rating System of Texas

INDICATOR 16 & 17 RATIOS

Indicator 16	Ranges for Ratios		Indicator 17	Ranges for Ratios	
District Size - Number of Students Between	Low	High	District Size - Number of Students Between	Low	High
< 500	7	22	< 500	5	14
500-999	10	22	500-999	5.8	14
1000-4999	11.5	22	1000-4999	6.3	14
5000-9999	13	22	5000-9999	6.8	14
=> 10000	13.5	22	=> 10000	7.0	14



How Ratings are Assessed/Glossary

Rating Worksheet

The questions a school district must address in completing the worksheet used to assess its financial management system can be confusing to non-accountants. The following is a layman’s explanation of what the questions mean—and what your district’s answers can mean to its rating.

1. Was total Fund Balance less Reserved Fund Balance greater than zero in the General Fund?

School districts must legally have a fund balance to ensure adequate funding for operations. This indicator is designed to ensure that your district has a positive amount of fund balance cash (savings) that is not designated or “reserved” for a specific purpose. In other words, “Does your district have funds set aside for a rainy day?”

Calculation:
 $A > 0$ Where $A =$ [Aggregate Of Unreserved, Designated Fund Balance And Unreserved, Undesignated Fund Balance In General Fund At June 30 or August 31 Depending On Fiscal Year End]

2. Was the Total Unrestricted Net Asset Balance (Net of Accretion of Interest for Capital Appreciation Bonds) in the Governmental Activities Column in the Statement of Net Assets Greater than Zero? (If the District’s Five-Year Percent Change in Students was a 10% Increase or more then Answer Yes)

This indicator simply asks, “Did the district’s total assets exceed the total amount of liabilities (according to the very first financial statement in the annual audit

report)?” This indicator recognizes that high-growth districts incur large amounts of debt to fund construction, and that total debt may exceed the total amount of assets under certain scenarios.

Calculation:
If $((C - D) / D) \times 100 < 10\%$ Then Continue
Calculation $A + B > 0$ Where $A =$ Total Unreserved Net Asset Balance in the Governmental Activities Column in Exhibit A-1, Statement of Net Assets in the Annual Financial Report; $B =$ Accretion of Interest for Capital Appreciation Bonds; $C =$ [Number Of Students In Year 5 From Base Year]; $D =$ [Number Of Students In Base Year]

3. Were there No disclosures in the Annual Report and/or other sources of information concerning default on bonded indebtedness obligations?

This indicator seeks to make certain that your district has paid your bills/obligations on bonds issued to pay for school construction, etc. No calculation involved.

4. Was the Annual Financial Report filed within one month after the November 27th or January 28th deadline depending upon the district’s Fiscal Year end date (June 30th or August 31st)?

Was your Annual Financial Report filed by the deadline? No calculation involved.

5. Was there an Unqualified Opinion in the Annual Financial Report?

A “qualification” on your financial report means that you need to correct some of your reporting or financial controls. A district’s goal, therefore, is to receive an “unqualified



How Ratings are Assessed/Glossary

opinion” on its Annual Financial Report. This is a simple “Yes” or “No” indicator. No calculation involved.

6. Did the Annual Financial Report Not disclose any instance(s) of material weakness in internal controls?

A clean audit of your Annual Financial Report would state that your district has no material weaknesses in internal controls. Any internal weaknesses create a risk of your District not being able to properly account for its use of public funds, and should be immediately addressed. No calculation involved.

7. Was three-year average percent of total tax collections (including delinquent) greater than 98 percent?

This indicator measures your district’s success in collecting the taxes owed to you by your community’s businesses and homeowners, placing a 98 percent minimum collections standard. You must collect 98 percent or more of your taxes, **including** any delinquent taxes owed from past years.

Calculation:
((A / B) X 100) Where A = [Tax Collections For Three Years]; B = [Tax Levy For Three Years] Reported In Exhibit J-1 Schedule of Delinquent Taxes Receivable In The Annual Financial Report

8. Did the comparison of PEIMS data to like information in the Annual Financial Report result in an aggregate variance of less than 3 percent of expenditures per fund type (Data Quality Measure)?

This indicator measures the quality of data

reported to PEIMS and in your Annual Financial Report to make certain that the data reported in each case “matches up.” If the difference in numbers reported in any fund type is more than 3 percent, your district “fails” this measure.

Calculation:
((A / B) X 100) Of C Where A = [Absolute Value Of All Differences In Expenditures In Exhibit C-2 Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance And PEIMS]; B = [Sum Of Expenditure In PEIMS Per Fund Type Presented In Exhibit C-2]; C = [Fund Class]

9. Were Debt-Related Expenditures (net of IFA and/or EDA allotment) less than \$350 per student? (If the district’s five year percent change in students was a 7 percent increase or more, or if property taxes collected per penny of tax effort were more than \$200,000, then answer this indicator YES.)

This indicator shows the Legislature’s intent for school districts to spend money on education, rather than fancy buildings, by limiting the amount of money district’s can spend on debt to \$350 per student. Fortunately, the Legislature did allow for fast-growth schools to exceed this cap.

Calculation:
If ((B – D) / D) X 100 < 7 % Or E / F < \$200,000, Then Continue Calculation ((A - C) / B) Where A = [Function 71 Expenditures Report In The Debt Service

And General Funds (Excluding Expenditure Object Codes 6524 and 6525)]; B = [Number Of Students In Year 5 From Base Year]; C = [IFA + EDA Allotments]; D = [Number Of Students In Base Year]; E =



How Ratings are Assessed/Glossary

[Total Tax Collections]; F = [Total Tax Rate In Pennies]

10. Was there No disclosure in the Annual Audit Report of Material Noncompliance?

No disclosure means the Annual Audit Report includes no disclosure indicating that the school district failed to comply with laws, rules and regulations for a government entity. No calculation involved.

11. Did the district have full accreditation status in relation to financial management practices? (e.g. no master or monitor assigned)

Did TEA take over control of your district due to financial issues such as fraud or having a negative fund balance? If not, you pass this indicator. No calculation involved.

12. Was the aggregate of Budgeted Expenditures and Other Uses LESS THAN the aggregate of Total Revenues, Other Resources and Fund Balance in General Fund?

Did you overspend your budget? Your district will receive a negative rating on this measure if your total expenditures and other uses for the fiscal year exceeded your total funds available.

Calculation:

$(A + B) - (C + D + E) < 0$ Where A = [Budgeted Appropriations In General Fund];

B = [Budgeted Other Uses In The General Fund]; C = [Budgeted Revenues In General Fund]; D = [Budgeted Other Resources In The General Fund]; E = [Fund Balance In General Fund At September 1]

13. If the district's Aggregate Fund Balance in the General Fund and Capital Projects Fund was LESS THAN zero, were construction projects adequately financed? (Were construction projects adequately financed or adjusted by change orders or other legal means to avoid creating or adding to the fund balance deficit situation?)

Did you over-spend on school buildings or other capital projects? This indicator measures your district's ability to construct facilities without damaging your Fund Balance.

Calculation:

If $(C + D) < 0$ Then Continue Calculation
As $(A - B - (C + D)) < 0$ Where A = [Expenditures Function 81 In General Fund and Capital Projects Fund]; B = [Other Resources For Real Property Financing In General Fund and Capital Projects Fund]; C = [Fund Balance In General Fund At July 1 or September 1 Depending On Fiscal Year

End]; D = [Fund Balance In Capital Projects Fund At September 1]

14. Was the ratio of Cash and Investments to Deferred Revenues (excluding amount equal to net Delinquent Taxes Receivable) in the General Fund greater than or equal to 1:1? (If Deferred Revenues are less than Delinquent Taxes Receivable, then the district receives 5 points)

This indicator measures whether or not your district has sufficient cash and investments to balance Fund Balance monies such as TEA overpayments (deferred revenues). In other words, your District should have fund balance monies of its own that are at least



How Ratings are Assessed/Glossary

equal to those dollars that are there due to overpayments from TEA, and you should not be spending “next year’s” monies this year.

Calculation:

If $B > 0$ Then Continue Calculation As (A / B) Where $A = [\text{Cash And Investments In General Fund}]$; $B = [\text{Deferred Revenue In General Fund} - \text{Property Tax Receivable Net Of Uncollectible}]$

15. Was the Administrative Cost Ratio less than the threshold ratio?

This indicator measures the percentage of their budget that Texas school districts spent on administration. Did you exceed the cap in School FIRST for districts of your size?

Indicator 15	
District Size – ADA Group	Standard
Sparse	.3614
< 500	.2654
500 – 999	.1561
1,000 - 4,999	.1401
5,000 – 9,999	.1250
=> 10,000	.1105

Calculation:

$(A > B)$ $A = [\text{Acceptable Administrative Cost Ratio}]$; $B = [\text{Administrative Cost Ratio Of The District}]$

16. Was the Ratio of Students to Teachers within the ranges shown below according to district size?

This indicator measures your pupil-teacher ratio to ensure that it is within TEA recommended ranges for districts of your student population range. For example, districts with a student population between

500 and 1,000 should have no more than 22 students per teacher (without a waiver) and no fewer than 10 students per teacher.

Calculation:

(A / B) Where $A = [\text{Number Of Students}]$; $B = [\text{Number Of Teachers FTEs}]$

Indicator 16	Ranges for Ratios	
	Low	High
District Size – No. of Students Between		
< 500	7	22
500 – 999	10	22
1,000 - 4,999	11.5	22
5,000 – 9,999	13	22
=> 10,000	13.5	22

17. Was the Ratio of Students to Total Staff within the ranges shown below according to district size?

This indicator measures your pupil-staff ratio to ensure that it is within TEA-recommended ranges for districts of your student population range. For example, districts with a student population between 500 and 1,000 should have no more than 14 students per staff member and no fewer than 5.0 students per district employee.

Calculation:

(A / B) Where $A = [\text{Number Of Students}]$; $B = [\text{Total Staff FTEs}]$

Indicator 17	Ranges for Ratios	
	Low	High
District Size – No. of Students Between		
< 500	5	14
500 – 999	5.8	14
1,000 - 4,999	6.3	14
5,000 – 9,999	6.8	14
=> 10,000	7.0	14



How Ratings are Assessed/Glossary

18. Was the decrease in Undesignated Fund Balance less than 20 percent over two Fiscal Years? (If Total Revenues > Operating Expenditures in the General Fund, then District receives 5 points).

Are you “feeding off of your Fund Balance” to pay for salaries or other district operating expenses? This indicator notes rapid decreases in your undesignated Fund Balance (those dollars not designated as a “land fund” or “construction fund”) or emergency fund. A district earns up to five points under this indicator based upon its relative performance.

19. Was the Aggregate Total of Cash and Investments in the General Fund more than \$0?

Does your district have cash in the bank, and/or investments?

Calculation:

$A > 0$ Where $A = [\text{Cash and Investments In General Fund}]$

20. Were Investment Earnings in all funds (Excluding Debt Service Fund and Capital Projects Fund) Meet or exceed the 3-Month Treasury Bill Rate?

Are you using your cash or reserve fund (Fund Balance) monies wisely? A district earns up to five points under this indicator based upon its relative performance.

Calculation:

(A / B) Where $A = [\text{Investment Earnings In All Funds Except Debt Service Fund And Capital Projects Fund}]$; $B = [\text{Number Of Students}]$

Reporting Your School District’s Financial Accountability Rating

Every school district in Texas is required to prepare an annual financial management report that includes the following:

A. The district’s financial management performance rating provided by the Texas Education Agency (TEA) based on its comparison with indicators established by the Commissioner of Education for the state’s new Financial Accountability System.

B. The district’s financial management performance under each indicator for the current and previous years’ financial accountability ratings

C. Additional information required by the Commissioner of Education. Notice: Starting with the 2007 calendar year, the financial management report that will be issued at the Schools FIRST hearing must contain certain required disclosures, in accordance with Title 19 Texas Administrative Code Chapter 109, Budgeting, Accounting, and Auditing Subchapter AA, Commissioner’s Rules Concerning Financial Accountability Rating System. Under Chapter 109, the Commissioner requires certain disclosures, as follows:



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1. “a copy of the **superintendent's current employment contract**. The school district may publish the superintendent's employment contract on the school district's Internet site in lieu of publication in the annual financial management report;

2. a summary schedule for the fiscal year (12-month period) of **total reimbursements received by the superintendent and each board member**, including transactions resulting from use of the school district's credit card(s) to cover expenses incurred by the superintendent and each board member. The summary schedule shall separately report reimbursements for meals, lodging, transportation, motor fuel, and other items (the summary schedule of total reimbursements is not to include reimbursements for supplies and materials that were purchased for the operation of the school district);

3. a summary schedule for the fiscal year of the dollar amount of **compensation and/or fees received by the superintendent from another school district or any other outside entity in exchange for professional consulting and/or other personal services**. The schedule shall separately report the amount received from each entity;

4. a summary schedule for the fiscal year of **the total dollar amount by the executive officers and board members of gifts that had an economic value of \$250 or more** in the aggregate in the fiscal year. This reporting requirement only applies to gifts received by the school district's executive officers and board members (and their immediate family as described by Government Code, Chapter 573,

Subchapter B, as a person related to another person within the first degree by consanguinity or affinity) from an outside entity that received payments from the school district in the prior fiscal year, and gifts from competing vendors that were not awarded contracts in the prior fiscal year. This reporting requirement **does not apply** to reimbursement of travel-related expenses by an outside entity when the purpose of the travel is to investigate or explore matters directly related to the duties of an executive officer or board member, or matters related to attendance at education-related conferences and seminars whose primary purpose is to provide continuing education (**this exclusion does not apply to trips for entertainment related purposes or pleasure trips**). This reporting requirement excludes an individual gift or a series of gifts from a single outside entity that had an aggregate economic value of less than \$250 per executive officer or board member; and

5. a summary schedule for the fiscal year of the **dollar amount by board member for the aggregate amount of business transactions with the school district**. This reporting requirement is not to duplicate the items disclosed in the summary schedule of reimbursements received by board members;....”

D. Additional information that the district’s board of trustees deems useful. Refer to the Commissioner’s Rules Concerning the Financial Accountability Rating System (Chapter 109, Subchapter AA) for more information.

6. a summary **schedule of the data submitted to the Texas Education Agency** for the financial solvency provisions of Texas Education Code, §39.0822.



How Ratings are Assessed/Glossary

Academic Excellence Indicator System

(AEIS): The Texas Education Agency pulls together a wide range of information on the performance of students in each school and district in Texas every year. This information is put into the annual AEIS reports, which are available each year in November. The performance indicators include:

- TAKS passing rate by grade, by subject, and by all grades tested;
- End-of-Course examination — participation and results;
- SDAA performance
- Attendance rate for the full year;
- Dropout rate (by year);
- Completion and dropout rates (4-year longitudinal);
- Percent of high school students completing an advanced course;
- Percent of graduates completing the Recommended High School Program;
- AP and IB examination results;
- TAKS / TASP equivalency rate; and
- SAT and ACT examination — participation and results.

Accountability Rating: The rating assigned by the Academic Excellence Indicator System (AEIS) to a school district or campus. The three indicators used to determine the accountability rating for a campus or district are their (1) performance on the TAAS reading, mathematics, and writing exams; (2) Dropout Rate; and (3) Attendance Rate. Based on these indicators every campus and district is assigned one of the following: **District Ratings:** Exemplary, Recognized, Academically Acceptable, Academically Unacceptable, Unacceptable (Special Accreditation Investigation) or Charter. **Campus Ratings:** Exemplary, Recognized, Acceptable, Low Performing, or Not Rated. Alternative Schools are rated

differently.

Accounting: A standard school fiscal accounting system must be adopted and installed by the board of trustees of each school district. The accounting system must conform to generally accepted accounting principles. This accounting system must also meet at least the minimum requirements prescribed by the state board of education, subject to review and comment by the state auditor.

Ad Valorem Property Tax: Literally the term means “according to value.” Ad valorem taxes are based on a fixed proportion of the value of the property with respect to which the tax is assessed. They require an appraisal of the taxable subject matter’s worth. General property taxes are almost invariably of this type. Ad valorem property taxes are based on ownership of the property, and are payable regardless of whether the property is used or not and whether it generates income for the owner (although these factors may affect the assessed value).

Adopted Tax Rate: The tax rate set by the school district to meet its legally adopted budget for a specific calendar year.

All Funds: A school district’s accounting system is organized and operated on a fund basis where each fund is a separate fiscal entity in the school district much the same as various corporate subsidiaries are fiscally separate in private enterprise. All Funds refers to the combined total of all the funds listed below:

- The General Fund
- Special Revenue Funds (Federal Programs, Federally Funded Shared Services, State Programs, Shared State/Local Services, Local



How Ratings are Assessed/Glossary

Programs)

- Debt Service Funds
- Capital Projects Funds
- Enterprise Funds for the National School Breakfast and Lunch Program

Assessed Valuation: A valuation set upon real estate or other property by a government as a basis for levying taxes.

Auditing: Accounting documents and records must be audited annually by an independent auditor. Texas Education Agency (TEA) is charged with review of the independent audit of the local education agencies.

Beginning Fund Balance: The General Fund balance on the first day of a new fiscal year. For most school districts this is equivalent to the fund balance at the end of the previous fiscal year.

Budget: The projected financial data for the current school year. Budget data are collected for the general fund, food service fund, and debt service fund.

Budgeting: Not later than August 20 of each year, the superintendent (or designee) must prepare a budget for the school district if the fiscal year begins on September 1. (For those districts with fiscal years beginning July 1, this date would be June 20.) The legal requirements for funds to be budgeted are included in the Budgeting module of the TEA Resource Guide. The budget must be adopted before expenditures can be made, and this adoption must be prior to the setting of the tax rate for the budget year. The budget must be itemized in detail according to classification and purpose of expenditure, and must be prepared according to the rules

and regulations established by the state board of education. The adopted budget, as necessarily amended, shall be filed with TEA through the Public Education Information Management System (PEIMS) as of the date prescribed by TEA.

Capital Outlay: This term is used as both a Function and an Object. Expenditures for land, buildings, and equipment are covered under Object 6600. The amount spent on acquisitions, construction, or major renovation of school district facilities are reported under Function 80.

Capital Project Funds: Fund type used to account for financial resources to be used for the acquisition or construction of major capital facilities (other than those financed by proprietary funds and trust funds.)

Cash: The term, as used in connection with cash flows reporting, includes not only currency on hand, but also demand deposits with banks or other financial institutions. Cash also includes deposits in other kinds of accounts or cash management pools that have the general characteristics of demand deposit accounts in that the governmental enterprise may deposit additional cash at any time and also effectively may withdraw cash at any time without prior notice or penalty.

Chapter 41: A key “equity” chapter in the Texas Education Code (TEC) is Chapter 41. This chapter is devoted to wealth equalization through the mechanism of recapture, the recovery of financial resources from districts defined by the state as high property wealth. Resources are recovered for the purpose of sharing them with low-wealth districts. Districts that are subject to the provisions of Chapter 41 must make a choice among several options in order to reduce their property wealth and



How Ratings are Assessed/Glossary

share financial resources.

Comptroller Certified Property Value:

The district's total taxable property value as certified by the Comptroller's Property Tax Division (Comptroller Valuation).

Debt Service Fund: Governmental fund type used to account for the accumulation of resources for, and the payment of, general long-term debt principal and interest.

Debt Services: Two function areas (70 and 71) and one Object (6500) are identified using this terminology "debt services." Function 70 is a major functional area that is used for expenditures that are used for the payment of debt principal and interest including Function 71. Expenditures that are for the retirement of recurring bond, capital lease principal, and other debt, related debt service fees, and for all debt interest fall under Function 71. Object 6500 covers all expenditures for debt service.

Deferred Revenue: Resource inflows that do not yet meet the criteria for revenue recognition. Unearned amounts are always reported as deferred revenue. In governmental funds, earned amounts also are reported as deferred revenue until they are available to liquidate liabilities of the current period.

Designated Fund Balance: The designated fund balance represents tentative plans for the future use of financial resources. Designations require Board action to earmark fund balance for bona fide purposes that will be fulfilled within a reasonable period of time.

Effective Tax Rate: Provides the unit with approximately the same amount of revenue it

had the year before on properties taxes in both years. A comparison of the effective tax rate to the taxing unit's proposed tax rate shows if there will be a tax increase.

Ending Fund Balance: The amount of unencumbered surplus fund balance reported by the district at the end of the specified fiscal year. For most school districts this will be equivalent to the fund balance at the beginning of the next fiscal year.

Excess (Deficiency): Represents receivables due (excess) or owed (deficiency) at the end of the school year. This amount is recorded as Asset Object 1200.

Existing Debt Allotment (EDA): Is the amount of state funds to be allocated to the district for assistance with existing debt.

Expenditures: The cost of goods delivered or services rendered, whether paid or unpaid including expenses, provisions for debt retirement not reported as a liability of the fund from which retired and capital outlays.

Federal Revenues: Revenues paid either directly to the district or indirectly through a local or state government entity for Federally-subsidized programs including the School Breakfast Program, National School Lunch Program, and School Health and Related Services Program. This amount is recorded as Revenue Object 5900.

Fiscal Year: A period of 12 consecutive months legislatively selected as a basis for annual financial reporting, planning, and budgeting. The fiscal year may run September 1 through August 31 or July 1 through June 30.



How Ratings are Assessed/Glossary

Foundation School Program (FSP)

Status: The Foundation School Program (FSP) is the shared financial arrangement between the state and the school district, where property taxes are blended with revenues from the state to cover the cost of basic and mandated programs. The nature of this arrangement falls in one of the following status categories: Regular, Special Statutory, State Administered, Education Service Center, or Open Enrollment Charter School District.

FTE: Full-Time Equivalent measures the extent to which one individual or student occupies a fulltime 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.

Function: Function codes identify the expenditures of an operational area or a group of related activities. For example, in order to provide the appropriate atmosphere for learning, school districts transport students to school, teach students, feed students and provide health services. Each of these activities is a function. The major functional areas are:

- Instruction and Instructional-Related Services
- Instructional and School Leadership
- Support Services - Student
- Administrative Support Services
- Support Services; Non-Student Based
- Ancillary Services
- Debt Service
- Capital Outlay
- Intergovernmental Charges

Fund Balance: The difference between assets and liabilities reported in a governmental fund.

General Administration: The amount spent on managing or governing the school district as an overall entity. Expenditures associated with this functional area are reported under Function 41.

General Fund: This fund finances the fundamental operations of the district in partnership with the community. All revenues and expenditures not accounted for by other funds are included. This is a budgeted fund and any fund balances are considered resources available for current operations.

I&S (Debt Service) Tax Rate: The tax rate calculated to provide the revenues needed to cover Interest and Sinking (I&S) (also referred to as Debt Service). I&S includes the interest and principal on bonds and other debt secured by property tax revenues.

Incremental Costs: The amount spent by a school district with excess wealth per WADA on the purchase of attendance credits either from the state or from other school district(s). Expenditures associated with this functional area are reported under Function 92.

Instruction: The amount spent on direct classroom instruction and other activities that deliver, enhance or direct the delivery of learning situations to students regardless of location or medium. Expenditures associated with this functional area are reported under Function 11.

Instructional Facilities Allotment (IFA): (State Aid) Provides assistance to school districts in making debt service payments on qualifying bonds and lease-purchase agreements. Proceeds must be used for the construction or renovation of an instructional facility.



How Ratings are Assessed/Glossary

Intergovernmental Charges:

“Intergovernmental” is a classification used when one governmental unit transfers resources to another. In particular, when a Revenue Sharing District purchases WADA or where one school district pays another school district to educate transfer students. Expenditures associated with this functional area are reported under Function 90.

Investments in Capital Assets, Net of

Related Debt: One of three components of net assets that must be reported in both government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements. Related debt, for this purpose, includes the outstanding balances of any bonds, mortgages, notes, or other borrowings that are attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of capital assets of the government.

Local & Intermediate Revenues: All revenues from local taxes and other local and intermediate revenues. For specifics, see the definitions for Local Tax and Other Local & Intermediate Revenues. This amount is recorded under Object 5700.

Local Tax: This is all revenues from local real and personal property taxes, including recaptured funds from 1) Contracted Instructional Services Between Public Schools (Function 91) and 2) Incremental Costs associated with Chapter 41 of the Texas Education Code (Function 92).

M&O Tax Rate: The tax rate calculated to provide the revenues needed to cover Maintenance & Operations (M&O). M&O includes such things as salaries, utilities, and day-to-day operations.

Object: An object is the highest level of accounting classification used to identify

either the transaction posted or the source to which the associated monies are related. Each object is assigned a code that identifies in which of the following eight major object groupings it belongs:

- 1000 Assets
- 2000 Liabilities
- 3000 Fund Balances
- 5000 Revenue
- 6000 Expenditures/Expenses
- 7000 Other Resources/NonOperating Revenue/Residual Equity Transfers In
- 8000 Other Uses/NonOperating Revenue/Residual Equity Transfers Out

Operating Expenditures: A wide variety of expenditures necessary to a district’s operations fall into this category with the largest portion going to payroll and related employee benefits and the purchase of goods and services.

Operating Expenditures/Student: Total Operating Expenditures divided by the total number of enrolled students.

Operating Revenues and Expenses: Term used in connection with the proprietary fund statement of revenues, expenses, and changes in net assets. The term is not defined as such in the authoritative accounting and financial reporting standards, although financial statement preparers are advised to consider the definition of operating activities for cash flows reporting in establishing their own definition.

Other Local & Intermediate Revenues: All local and intermediate revenues NOT from local real and personal property taxes including:



How Ratings are Assessed/Glossary

- Revenues Realized as a Result of Services Rendered to Other School Districts
- Tuition and Fees
- Rental payments, interest, investment income
- Sale of food and revenues from athletic and extra/co-curricular activities
- Revenues from counties, municipalities, utility districts, etc.

Other Operating Costs: Expenditures necessary for the operation of the school district that are NOT covered by Payroll Costs, Professional and Contracted Services, Supplies and Materials, Debt Services, and Capital Outlay fall into this category and include travel, Insurance and bonding costs, election costs, and depreciation. This amount is recorded as Expenditure/Expense Object 6400.

Other Resources: This amount is credited to total actual other resources or non-operating revenues received or residual equity transfers in. This amount is recorded under Object 7020.

Payments for Shared Services

Arrangements: Payments made either from a member district to a fiscal agent or payments from a fiscal agent to a member district as part of a Shared Services Arrangement (SSA). The most common types of SSAs relate to special education services, adult education services, and activities funded by the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA). Expenditures associated with this functional area are reported under Function 93.

Payroll: Payroll costs include the gross salaries or wages and benefit costs for services or tasks performed by employees at

the general direction of the school district. This amount is recorded as Expenditure/Expense Object 6100. *(NOTE: Payroll amounts do not include salaries for contract workers, e.g., for food service and maintenance. Therefore, this figure will vary significantly between districts and campuses that use contract workers and those that do not.)*

PEIMS: A state-wide data management system for public education information in the State of Texas. One of the basic goals of PEIMS, as adopted by the State Board of Education in 1986, is to improve education practices of local school districts. PEIMS is a major improvement over previous information sources gathered from aggregated data available on paper reports. School districts submit their data via standardized computer files. These are defined in a yearly publication, the PEIMS Data Standards.

Plant Maintenance & Operations: The amount spent on the maintenance and operation of the physical plant and grounds and for warehousing and receiving services. Expenditures associated with this functional area are reported under Function 51.

Property /Refined ADA: The district's Comptroller Certified Property Value divided by its total Refined ADA.

Property/WADA: The district's Comptroller Certified Property Value divided by its total WADA.

Qualified Opinion: Term used in connection with financial auditing. A modification of the independent auditor's report on the fair presentation of the financial statements indicating that there exists one or more specific exceptions to the



How Ratings are Assessed/Glossary

auditor's general assertion that the financial statements are fairly presented.

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

Reserve Fund Balance: This is that portion of fund equity which is not available for appropriation or has been legally separated for a specific purpose.

Revenues: Any increase in a school district's financial resources from property taxes, foundation fund entitlements, user charges, grants, and other sources. Revenues fall into the three broad sources of revenues: Local & Intermediate; State; and Federal.

Robin Hood Funds: See Wealth Equalization Transfer.

Rollback Tax Rate: Provides the unit with approximately the same amount of tax revenue it spent the previous year for day-to-day operations plus an extra 8 percent cushion, and sufficient funds to pay its debts in the coming year. For school districts, the cushion is six cents per \$100 of property value, not 8 percent. School districts calculate the rollback rate necessary to generate the same amount of state and local funds per weighted average daily attendance (WADA) as was available to the districts in the preceding school year, using estimated WADA for the upcoming year, plus six cents, plus the current year's debt rate. The rollback rate is the highest rate that the taxing unit may adopt before voters can petition for an election to roll back the adopted rate to the rollback rate. For school

districts, no petition is required; it's an automatic election if the adopted rate exceeds the rollback rate.

School Year: The twelve months beginning September 1 of one year and ending August 31 of the following year or beginning July 1 and ending June 30. Districts now have two options.

Special Revenue Fund: A governmental fund type used to account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources (other than for major capital projects) that are legally restricted to expenditures for specified purposes.

State Revenues: Revenues realized from the Texas Education Agency, other state agencies, shared services arrangements, or allocated on the basis of state laws relating to the Foundation School Program Act. This amount is recorded as Revenue Object 5800.

Undesignated Fund Balance: This is that portion of fund equity that is currently available to finance expenditures not already approved by the Board of Trustees.

Undesignated Unreserved Fund Balances: Available expendable financial resources in a governmental fund that are not the object of tentative management plans (i.e., designations). One primary criterion of rating agencies for school bonds is the relative amount of undesignated unreserved fund balance. Bond rating agencies view undesignated unreserved fund balances as a reflection of the financial strength of school districts and show concern when district fund balances decrease.

Unqualified Opinion: An opinion rendered without reservation by the independent auditor that financial statements are fairly



How Ratings are Assessed/Glossary

presented.

Unrestricted Net Asset Balance: The term net asset refers to the amount of total assets less total liabilities. Unrestricted net asset balance refers to the portion of total net assets that is neither invested in capital assets nor restricted.

WADA: A Weighted Average Daily Attendance (WADA) is used to measure the extent students are participating in special programs. The concept of WADA in effect converts all of a school district's students with their different weights to a calculated number of regular students required to raise the same amount of revenue. The greater the number of students eligible for special entitlements, the greater a school district's WADA will be.

Wealth Equalization Transfer: The amount budgeted by districts for the cost of reducing their property wealth to the required equalized wealth level (Function 91). Sometimes referred to as Robin Hood Funds.



DISCLOSURES

COPPELL INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENT TERM CONTRACT

STATE OF TEXAS §
 §
COUNTY OF DALLAS §

This Contract is entered into between the Board of Trustees (the “Board”) of COPPELL INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (the “District”) and DR. MIKE WALDRIP (the “Superintendent”).

The Board and the Superintendent, for and in consideration for the terms stated in this Contract, hereby agree as follows:

1. **Term.** The Board agrees to employ the Superintendent on a twelve-month basis per school year, beginning August 18, 2014 and ending June 30, 2017. The Board and the Superintendent (the “Parties”) may extend the term of this Contract by written agreement.
2. **Certification.** The Superintendent agrees to maintain the required certification throughout the term of employment with the District. If the Superintendent’s certification expires, is canceled, or is revoked, this Contract is void.
3. **Representations.** The Superintendent represents and specifically agrees that at the beginning of this Contract, and at any time during this Contract, the Superintendent shall submit to a review of his or her national criminal history record information (NCHRI) if required by the District, TEA, or SBEC. The Superintendent understands that a criminal history record acceptable to the Board, at its sole discretion, is a condition precedent to this Contract.
4. **Duties.** The Superintendent shall be the educational leader and chief executive officer of the District. The Superintendent agrees to perform his or her duties as follows:
 - 4.1 **Authority:** The Superintendent shall perform such duties and have such powers as may be prescribed by the law and the Board. The Board shall have the right to assign additional duties to the Superintendent and to make changes in responsibilities or work at any time during the contract term. All duties assigned by the Board shall be appropriate to and consistent with the professional role and responsibility of the Superintendent.



DISCLOSURES

- 4.2 **Standard:** Except as otherwise permitted by this Contract, the Superintendent agrees to devote his or her full time and energy to the performance of his or her duties. The Superintendent shall perform his or her duties with reasonable care, skill, and diligence. The Superintendent shall comply with all Board directives, state and federal laws and rules, Board policy, and regulations as they exist or may hereafter be amended.
5. **Compensation.** The District shall pay the Superintendent an annual salary as follows:
- 5.1 **Salary:** TWO HUNDRED FORTY THOUSAND Dollars (\$240,000.00) per year.
- a) One time relocation reimbursement expense up to \$5,000 upon presentation of proper receipts.
 - b) Reimbursement for reasonable business expenses incurred on official district business.
 - c) Salary increases will be the same percentage increase as provided to all other employees of the District in a given year.
- 5.2 **Benefits:** The District shall provide benefits to the Superintendent as provided by state law and Board policies. The Board shall pay the cost of dental and health insurance for the Superintendent as a member of the same group plan and with the same benefits as other employees of this District. The Superintendent may observe the same legal holidays as provided by the Board policy for other professional staff on twelve-month contract, and shall be allowed the same number of days of vacation and sick leave as provided by Board policy for all professional staff on twelve-month contract. The Board reserves the right to amend its policies at any time during the term of this Contract to reduce or increase these benefits, at the Board's sole discretion.
6. **Annual Review and Appraisal.** The Board of Trustees shall have one (or more) closed meetings of the Board annually for the purpose of reviewing and appraising the respective roles and the Superintendent-Board relationship. The Superintendent shall participate fully in the deliberations of this meeting which shall be held on the date of a regular or special meeting of the Board in the month of January of each year, provided the Board may excuse the Superintendent from the meeting while the Board discusses the performance of the Superintendent.
7. **Cellular Telephone.** The Superintendent shall be responsible for obtaining a cellular telephone for his or her own personal and/or business use, as he or she so chooses. The Superintendent shall be responsible for payment for such cellular telephone and for any and all charges connected with such cellular telephone.



DISCLOSURES

8. **Professional Activities.** The Superintendent may attend and participate in appropriate professional meetings at the local, state and national level upon advice to and consent by the Board, with the expense of such attendance to be borne by the Superintendent. The Board approves attendance of the Superintendent to local civic organizations.
9. **During Contract:** The Superintendent also agrees that, during the term of this Contract, the Superintendent will notify the Board in writing of any arrest or of any indictment, conviction, no contest or guilty plea, or other adjudication of the Superintendent. The Superintendent agrees to provide such notification in writing within seven calendar days of the event or any shorter period specified in Board policy.
10. **False Statements and Misrepresentations:** The Superintendent represents that any records or information provided in connection with his or her employment application are true and correct. Any false statements, misrepresentations, omissions of requested information, or fraud by the Superintendent in or concerning any required records or in the employment application may be grounds for termination or nonrenewal, as applicable.
11. **Widespread Salary Reduction.** If the Board implements a widespread salary reduction under Texas Education Code Section 21.4023, the Superintendent's annual salary shall be reduced by the percent or fraction of a percent that is equal to the average percent or fraction of a percent by which teacher salaries have been reduced.
12. **Furlough.** If the Board implements a furlough under Texas Education Code Section 21.4021, the Superintendent shall be furloughed for the same number of days as other contract personnel and the Superintendent's salary shall be reduced in proportion to the number of furlough days.
13. **Suspension.** In accordance with Texas Education Code Chapter 21, the Board may suspend the Superintendent without pay during the term of this Contract for good cause as determined by the Board.
14. **Termination and Nonrenewal of Contract.** Termination or nonrenewal of this contract, or resignation under this contract, will be pursuant to Texas Education Code Chapter 21.
15. **General Provisions.**
 - 15.1 **Amendment:** This Contract may not be amended except by written agreement of the Parties.



DISCLOSURES

- 15.2 **Severability:** If any provision in this Contract is, for any reason, held to be invalid, illegal, or unenforceable, such invalidity, illegality, or unenforceability shall not affect any other provision of the Contract. This Contract shall be construed as if such invalid, illegal, or unenforceable provision had never been a part of the Contract.
- 15.3 **Entire Agreement:** All existing agreements and contracts, both verbal and written, between the Parties regarding the employment of the Superintendent are superseded by this Contract. This Contract constitutes the entire agreement between the Parties.
- 15.4 **Applicable Law and Venue:** Texas law shall govern construction of this Contract. The Parties agree that venue for any litigation relating to the Superintendent's employment with the District, including this Contract, shall be the county in which the District's administration building is located. If litigation is brought in federal court, the Parties agree that venue shall be the federal district and division in which the district's administration building is located.
- 15.5 **Paragraph Headings:** The headings used at the beginning of each numbered paragraph in this Contract are not intended to have any legal effect; the headings do not limit or expand the meaning of the paragraphs that follow them.
- 15.6 **Legal Representation:** Both Parties have been represented by legal counsel of their choice, or have had the opportunity to consult with legal counsel, in the negotiation and execution of this Contract.
16. **Notices.**
- 16.1 **To Superintendent:** The Superintendent agrees to keep a current address on file with the District's human resources office and the Board President. The Superintendent agrees that the Board may meet any legal obligation it has to give the Superintendent written notice regarding this Contract or the Superintendent's employment by hand-delivery, or by certified mail, regular mail, and/or express delivery service to the Superintendent's address of record.
- 16.2 **To Board:** The Board agrees that the Superintendent may meet any legal obligation to give the Board written notice regarding this Contract or the Superintendent's employment by providing one copy of the notice to the President of the Board and one copy to the Vice President of the Board. The Superintendent may provide such notices by hand delivery, or by certified mail, regular mail, and/or express delivery service, to the Board President




DISCLOSURES

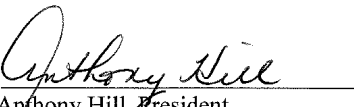
and Vice President's addresses of record, as provided to the District.

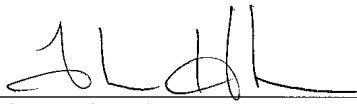
I have read this Contract and agree to abide by its terms and conditions:

SUPERINTENDENT:


Dr. Mike Waldrip
Date signed: August 14, 2014

COPPELL INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

By: 
Anthony Hill, President
Board of Trustees

By: 
Thom Hulme, Secretary
Board of Trustees

Date signed: August 14, 2014



DISCLOSURES

2. Summary schedule for the fiscal year (12-month period) of total reimbursements received by the superintendent and each board member.

For the Twelve-Month Period Ended August 31, 2013 (September 1, 2012 through August 31, 2013)	Superintendent	Board Member	Board Member	Board Member	Board Member	Board Member	Board Member	Board Member
	J. Turner	S. Kemp	D. Apple	A. Hill	T. Hulme	A. Dungan	J. Barbo	T. Fisher
		Place 1	Place 2	Place 3	Place 4	Place 5	Place 6	Place 7
Description of Reimbursements								
Meals	\$2,800.19	\$106.21	\$453.23	\$236.76	\$341.59	\$0.00	\$421.68	\$298.03
Lodging	\$0.00	\$1,355.45	\$1,013.70	\$2,361.65	\$1,903.58	\$1,761.32	\$2,126.91	\$1,951.73
Transportation	\$0.00	\$590.01	\$309.64	\$1,269.31	\$1,873.72	\$1,277.07	\$1,283.11	\$889.56
Motor Fuel	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Other	\$0.00	\$399.93	\$295.00	\$295.00	\$342.63	\$410.47	\$1,190.00	\$1,365.00
Total	\$2,800.19	\$2,451.60	\$2,071.57	\$4,162.72	\$4,461.52	\$3,448.86	\$5,021.70	\$4,504.32

Note – The spirit of the rule is to capture all “reimbursements” for fiscal year 2010-11, regardless of the manner of payment, including direct pay, credit card, cash, and purchase order. Reimbursements to be reported per category include:

Meals – Meals consumed off of the school district’s premises, and in-district meals at area restaurants (excludes catered meals for board meetings).

Lodging - Hotel charges.

Transportation - Airfare, car rental (can include fuel on rental), taxis, mileage reimbursements, leased cars, parking and tolls.

Motor fuel – Gasoline.

Other - Registration fees, telephone/cell phone, internet service, fax machine, and other reimbursements (or on-behalf of) to the superintendent and board member not defined above.



DISCLOSURES

3. A summary schedule for the fiscal year of the dollar amount of compensation and/or fees received by the superintendent from another school district or any other outside entity in exchange for professional consulting and/or other personal services.

For the Twelve-Month Period Ended August 31, 2013	Superintendent - Dr. Jeff Turner
Other Compensation Total	\$0.00

4. Summary schedule for the fiscal year of the total dollar amount by the executive officers and board members of gifts that had an economic value of \$250 or more in the aggregate in the fiscal year.

For the Twelve-Month Period Ended August 31, 2013 (September 1, 2012 through August 31, 2013)	Superintendent	Board Member Place 1 - Susie Kemp	Board Member Place 2 - David Apple	Board Member Place 3 - Anthony Hill	Board Member Place 4 - Thom Hulme	Board Member Place 5 - Amy Dungan	Board Member Place 6 - Judy Barbo	Board Member Place 7 - Tracy Fisher
	Dr. Jeff Turner							
Total	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00



DISCLOSURES

5. Summary schedule for the fiscal year of the dollar amount by board member for the aggregate amount of business transactions with the school district.

For the Twelve-Month Period Ended August 31, 2013 (September 1, 2012 through August 31, 2013)	Superintendent Dr. Jeff Turner	Board Member Place 1 - Susie Kemp	Board Member Place 2 - David Apple	Board Member Place 3 - Anthony Hill	Board Member Place 4 - Thom Hulme	Board Member Place 5 - Amy Dungan	Board Member Place 6 - Judy Barbo	Board Member Place 7 - Tracy Fisher
Total	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00

6. A summary schedule of the data submitted to the Texas Education Agency for the financial solvency provisions of Texas Education Code, §39.0822.

A. Summary Schedule of Data Submitted under the Financial Solvency Provisions of TEC Section 39.0822
 General Fund – First Quarter Expenditures by Object Code Report 2013-14 First-Quarter (first three months of fiscal year 2013-14)
 General Fund expenditures by object code whole numbers.

Payroll	Expenditures for payroll costs	Object codes 6110-6149	\$19,390,108
Contract Costs	Expenditures for services rendered by firms, individuals, and other organizations	Object code series 6200	\$2,088,214
Supplies and Materials	Expenditures for supplies and materials necessary to maintain and/or operate furniture, computers, equipment, vehicles, grounds, and facilities	object code series 6300	\$574,780



DISCLOSURES

Other Operating	Expenditures for items other than payroll, professional and contracted services, supplies and materials, debt service, and capital outlay	Object code series 6400	\$278,957
Debt Service	Expenditures for debt service	Object code series 6500	\$0
Capital Outlay	Expenditures for land, buildings, and equipment	object code series 6600	\$8,908

B. Districts with a September 1-August 31 fiscal year
Within the last two years, did the school district:

	Check the Answer	Yes	No
Draw funds from a short-term financing note (term less than 12 months) between the months of September and December, inclusive, and			X
For the prior fiscal year, have a total General Fund balance of less than 2 percent of total expenditures for General Fund function codes 11-61?			X

C. Financial exigency disclosure:

	Check the Answer	Yes	No
Has the school district declared financial exigency within the past two years?			X



DISCLOSURES

D. Selected trend information.

Did the report supplemental comments or explanations for significant trends or measures involve:

	Check the Answer	Yes	No
Student-to-staff ratios?			X
Fund Balances in General Fund?			X
Budget figures and projected revenues and expenditures?			X
Other?			X

If yes, excerpt comments or explanations provided to TEA below.

N/A

E. Superintendent:

How many superintendents has your school district had in the last five years?	2
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F. Business Manager:

How many business managers has your school district had in the last five years?	1
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