

Prepared for Legislative Finance Committee

JODY BALCH, SUPERINTENDENT Clovis Municipal School District 2016 Summative Review July 28, 2016

TABLE OF CONTENTS

STUDENT PERFORMANCE	3
2015 School Grades and Title I Status	3
School Grade Trends	3
Student Proficiency/Student Performance Data	4
Early Childhood Program Data	4
Pre-school Teaching Strategies Gold	4
Graduation Rates and Trends	5
Enrollment Data	5
Trends in Eighth Grade Reading and Math Proficiency	5
College Remediation Needs of Graduates	6
Specific Actions Taken to Improve Student Outcomes	6
Use of Short Cycle Data to Inform Instruction	6
TEACHER RECRUITMENT AND RETENTION	6
Recruitment	6
Retention	7
Openings	7
TEACHER QUALITY	7
CAPITAL OUTLAY	8
Past PSCOC Projects	8
Current PSCOC Projects	8
Funding	8
FINANCIAL CONDITIONS	9
2016-17 Budget	9
Operational Fund Expenditure Data	9
2016 District Land Valuation and Levies	9
Teacher Data	10

STUDENT PERFORMANCE

2015 SCHOOL GRADES AND TITLE I STATUS

Elementary – 10 of 12 schools are Title I Schools

- 5 schools received an A. Two of the five receive Title I funds
- Two schools received a B and both schools are Title I
- Three schools received a C and all three schools are Title I
- No schools received D grades
- Two schools received an F and both schools are Title I

Secondary

- Gattis Middle School: A (non Title I)
- Marshall Middle School: C (Title I)
- Yucca Middle School: B (Title I)
- Freshman Academy: B (Title I)
- Clovis High School: D (Title I)

SCHOOL GRADE TRENDS

Elementary

10 out of 12 elementary schools received a higher grade in 2015 than they had received in the two previous years, showing an upward trend.

- 10 out of 12 elementary schools received a higher grade in 2015 than they had received in the two previous years, showing an upward trend.
- Out of the ten, eight of the schools are Title I.
- The two elementary schools that did not receive a higher grade are showing a downward trend and are both Title I schools.

Secondary

No secondary school has shown an upward or downward trend.

The changes that have occurred yearly in the school grading process are important to consider.

Secondary Schools	2013	2014	2015
Gattis Middle School	N/A	N/A	А
Marshall Middle School	В	В	С
Yucca Middle School	С	D	В
CHS Freshman Academy	В	С	В
Clovis High School	В	В	D

	Reading-% of students at or above proficiency		Math% of students at or abo proficiency	
Grade	PARCC 2014-15	Discovery 2015-16	PARCC 2014-15	Discovery 2015-16
K	N/A	69%	N/A	73%
1	N/A	76%	N/A	83%
2	N/A	60%	N/A	70%
3	24.8%	51%	31.7%	62%
4	25.0%	56%	24.8%	62%
5	30.2%	58%	30.1%	69%
6	24.1%	57%	21.1%	69%
7	20.5%	64%	17.7%	56%
8	29.0%	62%	26.4%	55%
9	35.0%	51%	27.7%	28%
		English I	Algebra I	Algebra I
10	27.0%	38%	4.7%	31%
		English II	Geometry	Geometry
11	34.3%		19.4%	41.5%
			Algebra II	Algebra II

STUDENT PROFICIENCY /STUDENT PERFORMANCE DATA

EARLY CHILDHOOD PROGRAM DATA

CMS does not participate in the state pre-school program, but has had a Title I and Developmentally Disabled Pre-schools for many years.

- Los Niños Early Intervention Center and Lincoln-Jackson Family Center are programs designed to help preschool children (3 & 4 year-olds) who have developmental disabilities or delays before they reach school age.
- Los Niños has special education students and peer role models in the 3 year-old and 4 year-old programs. The 4 year-old program also includes family literacy students.

A child must be identified as either having a disability or significant delay in one or more of the following areas of development:

- Visual Impairment
- Hearing Impairment
- Orthopedic or Motor Impairment
- Chronic Health Impairment
- Speech/Language Impairment
- Intellectually Disabled
- Emotional/Behavioral Disturbance
- Autism/Pervasive Developmental Disorder
- Traumatic Brain Injury

DOMAIN	Percent of 3Y students at or above expectations	Percent of 4Y students at or above expectations
Social-Emotional	90	79
Physical	90	86
Language	75	78
Cognitive	84	81
Literacy	80	88
Mathematics	77	70

PRE-SCHOOL TEACHING STRATEGIES GOLD

GRADUATION RATES AND TRENDS

Percentage of Students Graduating Within 4 years With Their Cohort

	2013	2014	2015
All Students	75	73	77
Female	78	74	83
Male	72	71	72
Caucasian	83	82	82
African American	78	71	86
Hispanic	70	65	73
Eco. Disadvantaged	65	64	72
W/Disability	57	54	50
ELL	64	67	73

ENROLLMENT DATA

100th Day Enrollment Comparison		
2012	8648	
2013	8524	
2014	8482	
2015	8521	

TRENDS IN EIGHTH GRADE READING AND MATH PROFICIENCY

	Reading % of students at or above proficiency		U U U U U U U U U U U U U U U U U U U		
Years	PARCC/SBA	Discovery	PARCC/SBA	Discovery	
2012-13	61.9% (SBA)	54%	51.9% (SBA)	35%	
2013-14	64.0% (SBA)	59%	50.0% (SBA)	45%	
2014-15	29.0% (PARCC)	68%	26.4% (PARCC)	57%	
2015-16	Not Released	62%	Not Released	55%	

COLLEGE REMEDIATION NEEDS OF GRADUATES

This is an area in need of growth. We have not collected information specific to CMS, but are in conversation with local colleges and universities regarding the readiness of incoming freshman.

SPECIFIC ACTIONS TAKEN TO IMPROVE STUDENT OUTCOMES

- Teacher Professional Development
 - \circ Teaching reading
 - o Math
 - o Behavior and classroom management
 - Unpacking standards
 - Backwards planning
 - Learning to disaggregate data to inform instruction
- Dedicated math and reading blocks in all elementary schools
- School-wide 9-week data conference and planning at all school sites
- Teaming at middle schools
- Required intervention time at all elementary schools
- Interventions during teaming at middle school
- Principals Pursuing Excellence program
- Creation of common formative assessments at the secondary schools aligned to Common Core State Standards
- Professional Learning Communities at all secondary schools
- Summer opportunities for migrant students
- Enrichment opportunities through STEM camps
- Instructional Rounds

USE OF SHORT CYCLE DATA TO INFORM INSTRUCTION

Each nine-weeks, teachers are required to disaggregate short-cycle data drilling down by student, by standard, and by skill. This data is discussed in PLC meetings where teachers must complete a plan for intervention and future teaching.

TEACHER RECRUITMENT AND RETENTION

RECURITMENT

- CMS Educator Job Fair (Letters of Intent given)
- Successful student teachers were given Letters of Intent before end of semester
- Active recruitment of qualified candidates from foreign countries who do not require sponsorship
- Partnership with Cannon AFB to recruit military spouses
- Alternative advertising: locally, regionally, electronically (LinkedIn, Facebook, Job Boards)
- University Job Fairs have been unproductive due to low number of graduates in education

RETENTION

MONTH	2014 - 15	2015 - 16	2016 - 17
May	41	16	22
June	14	11	13
July	14	13	24
August	15	3	
September	3	3	
October	3	7	
November	0	3	
December	5	2	
January	6	6	
February	1	3	
March	2	2	
April	4	23	
Total Leaving	108	92	59
Total Teachers	518	530	530
Percentage	21%	17%	11%

Teacher Turnover Data

• For the 2015-16 school year, 25% of first-year teachers are not returning.

• To increase retention of beginning teachers, CMS has expanded the Mentoring Program and has added a .5 Instructional Coach to work specifically with new teachers.

OPENINGS (33 as of 7/19/2016)

- Secondary: 12 (6-Lang. Arts; 3-Math; 1-Social Studies; 1-Business; 1-Tech Lab)
- Elementary: 10
- SPED: 8
- Pre-K: 2
- Music: 1

	TEACHER QUALITY		
Educator Effectiveness System, Yearly Performance Data			
RATING	2013-14	2014-15	
Ineffective	8 (1.5%)	6 (1%)	
Minimally Effective	76 (15%)	124 (28%)	
Effective	353 (70%)	248 (55%)	
Highly Effective	63 (13%)	68 (15%)	
Exemplary	3 (.5%)	4 (1%)	
TOTAL	503	450	

• 73% of first-year teachers in 2014-15 who scored below 'Effective' in one or more Domains were Alternative Licensure teachers

CAPITAL OUTLAY

PAST PSCOC PROJECTS

Lockwood ES/55,898 sf Gattis MS/131,835 sf James Bickley/49,838 sf Bella Vista ES/60,000 sf La Casita ES/60,078 sf Marshall MS/162,106 sf- project - 92,000 sf Roofing Awards State \$11 M / CMS \$3 M State \$19.4 M / CMS \$11.3 M State \$12.9 M / CMS \$3.6 M State \$6.7 M / CMS \$3.3 M State \$6.7 M / CMS \$2.1 M State \$5.7 M / CMS \$1.5 M State \$4.4 M / CMS \$1.6 M

State \$1.0 M / CMS \$900 K

CURRENT PSCOC PROJECTS

Cameo ES Roofing & HVAC/47,231 sf

- Contractor has been selected/ roofing to begin August 2016.
- Completion expected February 2017.

Parkview ES/63,255 sf

• Design 90% complete.

State \$2.0 M / CMS \$600 K

• PSCOC Phase II Construction Funding projected Q1 2017.

Highland ES/43,097 sf

State \$76 K / CMS \$24 K

- Draft report complete. Final report to be completed August 2016.
- PSCOC Phase II Design Funding projected Q3 2016.

FUNDING PSCOC Total	\$70 M
LOCAL GOB Total	\$29 M

PSCOC funding has provided CMS with modern facilities and quality technology. Studies have shown facilities in good condition are conducive to learning. A well-maintained and safe physical environment fosters students' ability to learn, to show improved achievement scores, and to exhibit appropriate behavior.

FINANCIAL CONDITIONS

2016-17 BUDGET

•

Beginning Cash Balance (Budgeted)	\$1	0,651,016
Issues – Operational Budget Increases		
• Continued increases (7.1% - 8.3%) Health Insurance Costs	\$	321,072
 Increase (5.5%) Risk Insurance 	\$	110,849
• Teacher level change increases	\$	410,000
• Hard to staff areas – Bilingual, Special Education		
OPERATIONAL FUND EXPENDITURE DATA		
• 2016-17 State Equalization Guarantee \$58,628,83	14.54	

 Based on an FTE enrollment of 8,247 students 89.9% of SEG budget is Salaries and Benefits 	\$7,109.11 per student
2015-16 State Equalization Guarantee Based on an FTE enrollment of 8,286 students	\$58,522,056 \$7,062.76 per student
 87.6% Salaries/Benefits 	\$7,002.70 per student

- 2.2% Property Liability Insurance
- 1.9% Utilities
- o 1.8% General Supplies
- o 1.4% Fixed Assets/Equipment
- 1.3% Contracted Employees
- Teacher level change increases cost approximately \$700,000

2016 DISTRICT LAND VALUATION AND LEVIES

•	Residential Property	v Values	
	o In Town		\$ 441,589,515
	 New 	Construction	\$ 5,220,938
	 Incre 	ase in Tax Base	\$ 3,476,780
	 Tax Rate 		
	•	Operational	\$.452/\$1,000
	•	Debt Service	\$ 4.949/\$1,000
	•	SB-9	\$ 1.94/\$1,000

•	Residential	Property	Values
---	-------------	----------	--------

 New Construction \$ 24,882,921 Decrease in Tax Base \$ 10,990,973 Tax Rate Operational A52/\$1,000 Debt Service \$ 4,949/\$1,000 SB-9 Non-Residential Property Values In-Town S88-9 S9,966,970 New Construction 2,000,552 Increase in Tax Base 4,205,444 Tax Rate Operational .50/\$1,000 SB-9 Out -of-Town SB-9 2,000,\$1,000 SB-9 2,000,\$1,000 SB-9 2,010,608 Tax Rate Operational .50/\$1,000 SB-9 Out -of-Town A9,670,930 New Construction 320,970 Increase in tax base 2,010,608 Tax Rate Operational .50/\$1,000 Bebt Service 4.949/\$1,000 SB-9 2,010,608 Tax Rate Operational .50/\$1,000 Ebt Service 4.949/\$1,000 SB-9 2,00(\$1,000	• Out of Town	\$ 82,795,266
 Tax Rate Operational Debt Service SB-9 Non-Residential Property Values In-Town S9,966,970 New Construction 2,000,552 Increase in Tax Base 4,205,444 Tax Rate Operational .50/\$1,000 SB-9 Out –of-Town SB-9 New Construction .50/\$1,000 SB-9 2,000,552 Increase in Tax Base 49,670,930 SB-9 2,00/\$1,000 SB-9 2,00/\$1,000 SB-9 2,00/\$1,000 SB-9 2,00/\$1,000 SB-9 2,00/\$1,000 SB-9 2,010,608 Tax Rate Operational .50/\$1,000 Debt Service 4,949/\$1,000 	 New Construction 	\$ 24,882,921
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	 Decrease in Tax Base 	\$ 10,990,973
• Debt Service $$ 4.949/$1,000$ • SB-9 $$ 1.94/$1,000$ • Non-Residential Property Values $$ 39,966,970$ • In-Town $$ 39,966,970$ • New Construction $$ 2,000,552$ • Increase in Tax Base $$ 4,205,444$ • Tax Rate $$ 0perational$ • Operational $$.50/$1,000$ • Debt Service $$ 4.949/$1,000$ • SB-9 $$ 2.000,552$ • Increase in Tax Base $$ 4.205,444$ • Tax Rate $$ 0perational$ • Operational $$.50/$1,000$ • Debt Service $$ 4.949/$1,000$ • SB-9 $$ 2.000,5100$ • New Construction $$ 320,970$ • Increase in tax base $$ 2,010,608$ • Tax Rate $$ 0perational$ • Operational $$.50/$1,000$ • Debt Service $$ 4.949/$1,000$	 Tax Rate 	
 SB-9 Non-Residential Property Values In-Town New Construction 2,000,552 Increase in Tax Base 4,205,444 Tax Rate Operational 50/\$1,000 SB-9 Out -of-Town SB-9 2,00/\$1,000 SB-9 2,00/\$1,000 SB-9 2,00/\$1,000 SB-9 2,00/\$1,000 SB-9 2,00/\$1,000 SB-9 2,010,608 Tax Rate Operational 50/\$1,000 Debt Service 4,949/\$1,000 S0/\$1,000 S0/\$1,000 	Operational	\$.452/\$1,000
 Non-Residential Property Values In-Town New Construction 2,000,552 Increase in Tax Base 4,205,444 Tax Rate Operational .50/\$1,000 Debt Service 4.949/\$1,000 SB-9 2.00/\$1,000 Out -of-Town New Construction 320,970 Increase in tax base 2,010,608 Tax Rate Operational .50/\$1,000 	Debt Service	\$ 4.949/\$1,000
 In-Town New Construction Increase in Tax Base Tax Rate Operational Debt Service SB-9 49,670,930 New Construction 320,970 Increase in tax base 2,010,608 Tax Rate Operational 50/\$1,000 	• SB-9	\$ 1.94/\$1,000
 New Construction \$ 2,000,552 Increase in Tax Base \$ 4,205,444 Tax Rate Operational Debt Service \$ 4.949/\$1,000 \$ SB-9 \$ 2.00/\$1,000 Out -of-Town \$ 49,670,930 New Construction \$ 320,970 Increase in tax base \$ 2,010,608 Tax Rate Operational \$.50/\$1,000 \$ Debt Service \$ 4.949/\$1,000 	Non-Residential Property Values	
 Increase in Tax Base Tax Rate Operational Debt Service SB-9 A9,670,930 New Construction Mew Construction S20,970 Increase in tax base Tax Rate Operational S0/\$1,000 	o In-Town	\$ 39,966,970
 Tax Rate Operational Debt Service SB-9 Out –of-Town SB-9 A9,670,930 New Construction 320,970 Increase in tax base Z,010,608 Tax Rate Operational Soly 1,000 	 New Construction 	\$ 2,000,552
 Operational Debt Service SB-9 2.00/\$1,000 SB-9 49,670,930 New Construction 320,970 Increase in tax base 2,010,608 Tax Rate Operational 50/\$1,000 Example Solution 	 Increase in Tax Base 	\$ 4,205,444
 Debt Service \$ 4.949/\$1,000 SB-9 Out -of-Town \$ 49,670,930 New Construction \$ 320,970 Increase in tax base \$ 2,010,608 Tax Rate Operational \$.50/\$1,000 Debt Service \$ 4.949/\$1,000 	 Tax Rate 	
 SB-9 Out -of-Town New Construction Increase in tax base Tax Rate Operational Debt Service \$ 49,670,930 \$ 49,670,930 \$ 320,970 \$ 320,970 \$ 320,970 \$ 50/\$1,000 \$ 4.949/\$1,000 	Operational	\$.50/\$1,000
 Out -of-Town New Construction Increase in tax base Tax Rate Operational Debt Service \$ 49,670,930 \$ 49,670,930 \$ 320,970 \$ 320,970 \$ 320,970 \$ \$ 320,970 \$ \$ 320,970 \$ \$ \$ 2,010,608 \$ \$ 2,010,608 \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ 2,010,608 \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$	Debt Service	\$ 4.949/\$1,000
 New Construction \$ 320,970 Increase in tax base \$ 2,010,608 Tax Rate Operational Debt Service \$ 4.949/\$1,000 	• SB-9	\$ 2.00/\$1,000
 Increase in tax base Tax Rate Operational Debt Service \$ 4.949/\$1,000 	• Out –of-Town	\$ 49,670,930
 Tax Rate Operational Debt Service \$.50/\$1,000 \$ 4.949/\$1,000 	 New Construction 	\$ 320,970
 Operational Debt Service \$.50/\$1,000 \$ 4.949/\$1,000 	 Increase in tax base 	\$ 2,010,608
• Debt Service \$ 4.949/\$1,000	 Tax Rate 	
	Operational	\$.50/\$1,000
• SB-9 \$ 2.00/\$1,000	Debt Service	\$ 4.949/\$1,000
	• SB-9	\$ 2.00/\$1,000

TEACHER DATA

Minimum Teacher Pay for Clov	Minimum Teacher Pay for Clovis Municipal Schools		34,100
Average Teacher Salary		\$	46,264.36
Average Teacher Longevity	10.34 years		

• Training & Experience Factor

0	2016-17	1.048
0	2015-16	1.038

