

HUGHES SPRINGS  
INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT



Approved Budget  
2015-2016

*Learning: A Life-Long Commitment*

# HUGHES SPRINGS INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

Hughes Springs, Texas



## BUDGET FOR THE YEAR 2015 – 2016

September 1, 2015 to August 31, 2016

Hughes Springs ISD  
Central Office  
871 Taylor Street  
Hughes Springs, Texas 75656

### Board of Trustees

Bill Lindsey, President	Brandon Golden
Van Hall, Vice President	Clint Morgan
Rick Nelson, Secretary	Robyn Shelton
Billy Willis	

### ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICIALS

Sarah Dildine	Superintendent
Theresa Jennings	Curriculum Director
Derick Sibley	Business Manager
David Hinerman	Transportation/Maintenance Director
Logan Howell	Food Service Director
Chris Edwards	Athletic Director

# HUGHES SPRINGS INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

## Consultants & Advisors

### AUDITORS

Moore and Caver, Inc.

808 West Main St  
Atlanta, Texas 75571

### GENERAL COUNSEL

Eichelbaum & Wardell P.C.

5300 Democracy Drive  
Suite 200  
Plano, Texas 75024

### DEPOSITORY BANK

First National Bank of Hughes Springs

505 East First Street  
Hughes Springs, Texas  
75656

### ARCHITECTS

Bailey Architecture

210 N. State Line, Suite 203  
Texarkana, Arkansas 71854



Hughes Springs Independent School District  
2015-2016 Budget

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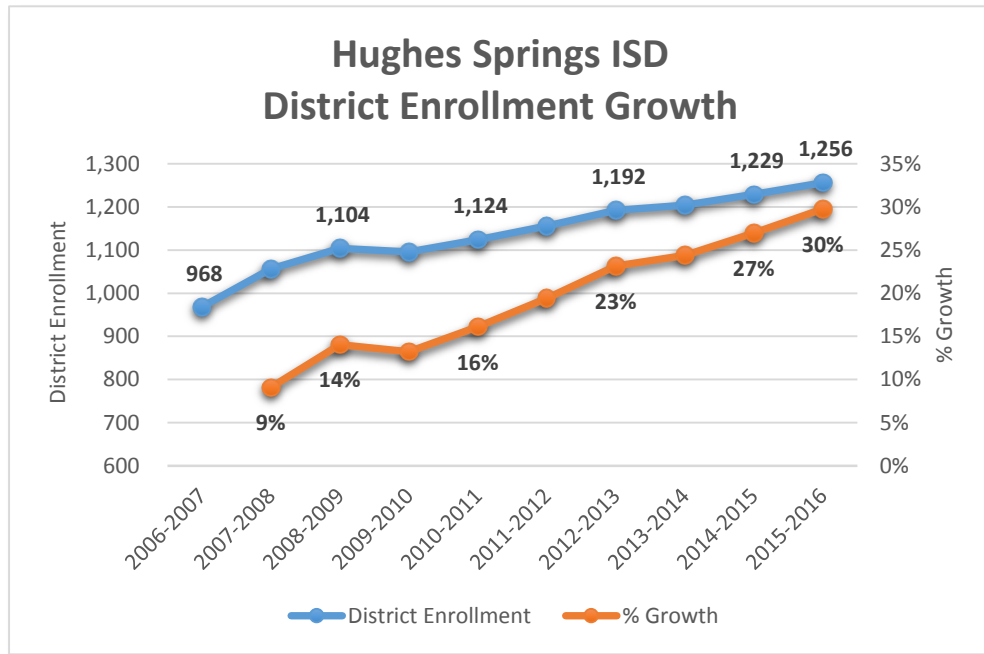
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# ENROLLMENT INFORMATION

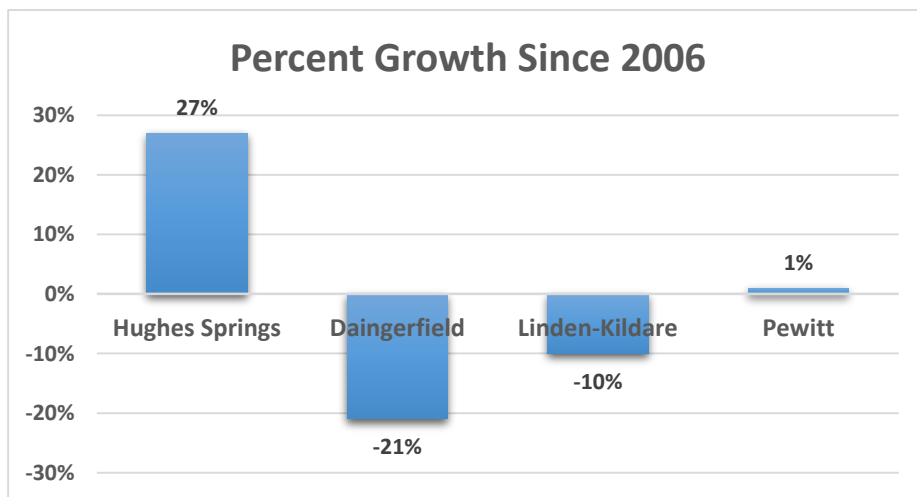


## District Enrollment

The Hughes Springs ISD enrollment has grown 27 percent since 2006. In 2006, HSISD had an enrollment of 968. The enrollment submitted in the fall 2014 PEIMS submission was 1,229. HSISD finished the 2014-2015 school year with an enrollment of 1,211. The enrollment for the second day of the 2015-2016 school year was 1,256. On average, the district enrollment has grown by three percent per year since 2006.



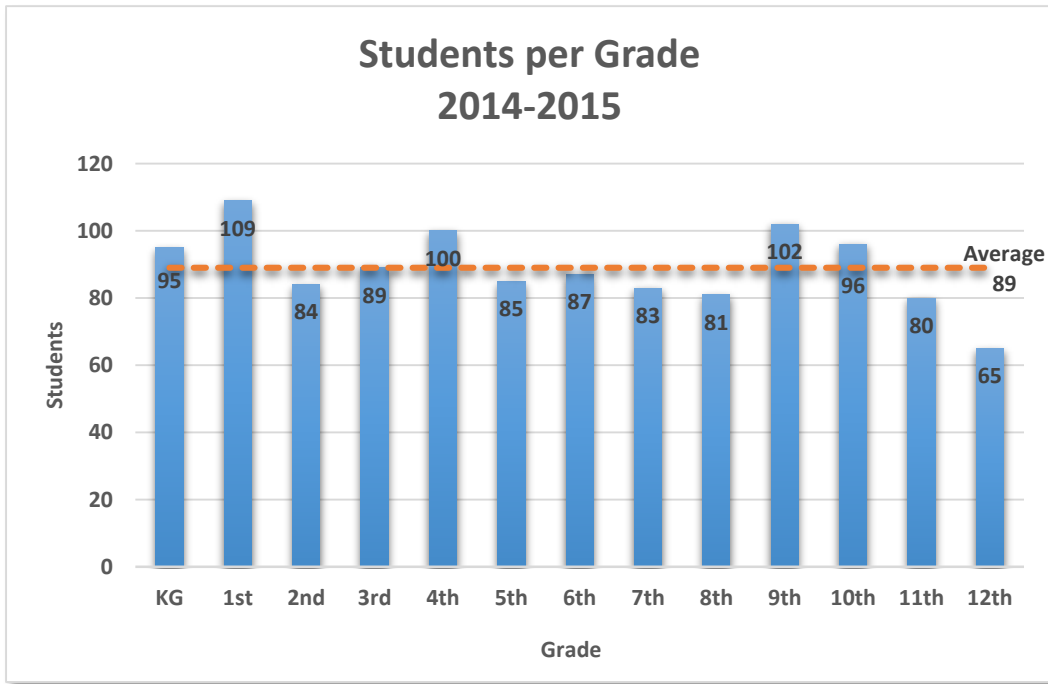
Since 2006, neighboring school districts have experienced a much different result in regard to overall student enrollment.



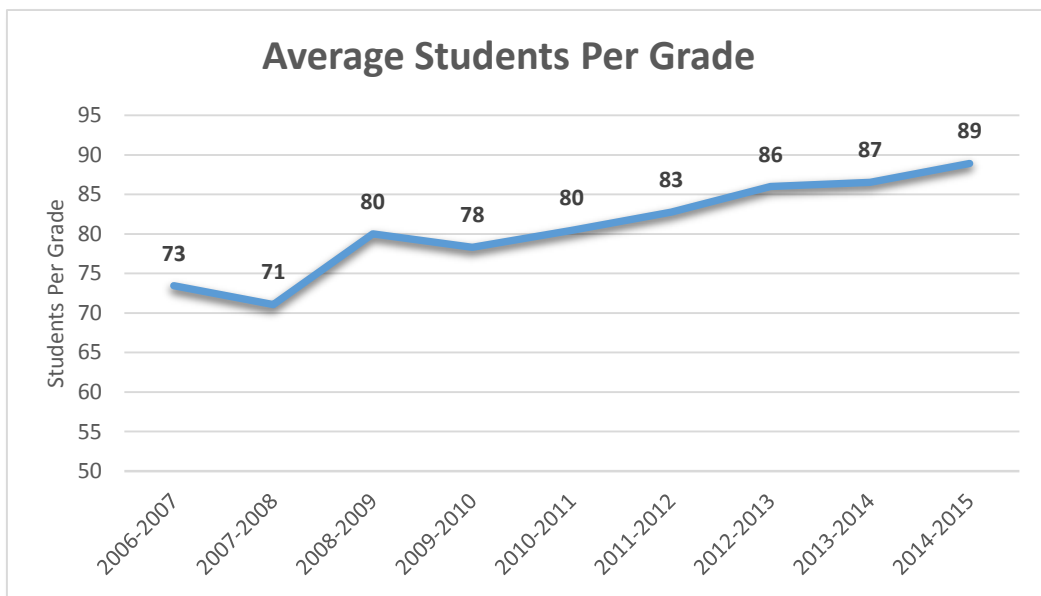
Source: Texas eFacts Data Warehouse

## Students per Grade

The average students per grade in 2014-2015 was 89. The largest class was 1<sup>st</sup> grade with 109 students. The senior class was the smallest class with 65 students.



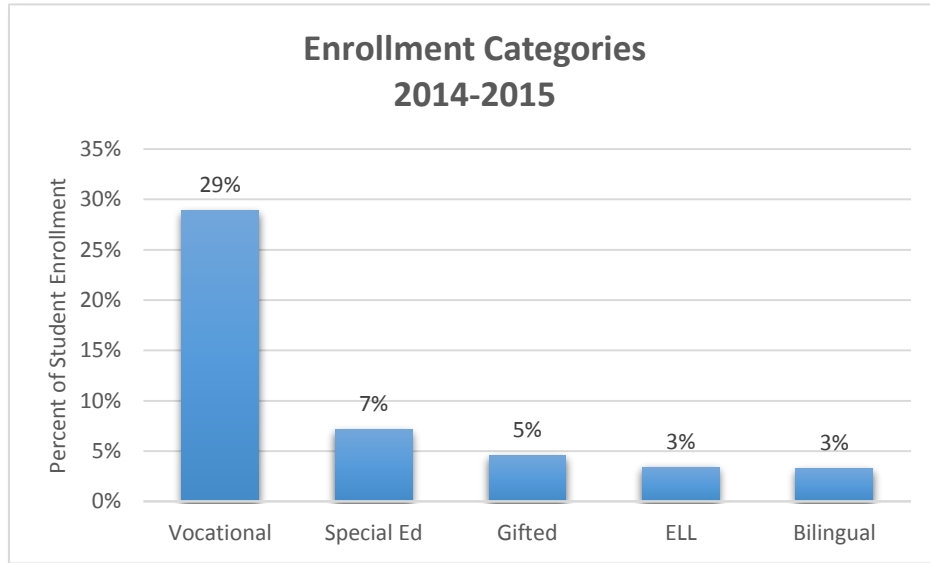
The average students per grade has grown 21 percent since 2006-2007. In 2006-2007 the average students per grade was 73. That number grew to 89 student per grade in 2014-2015.



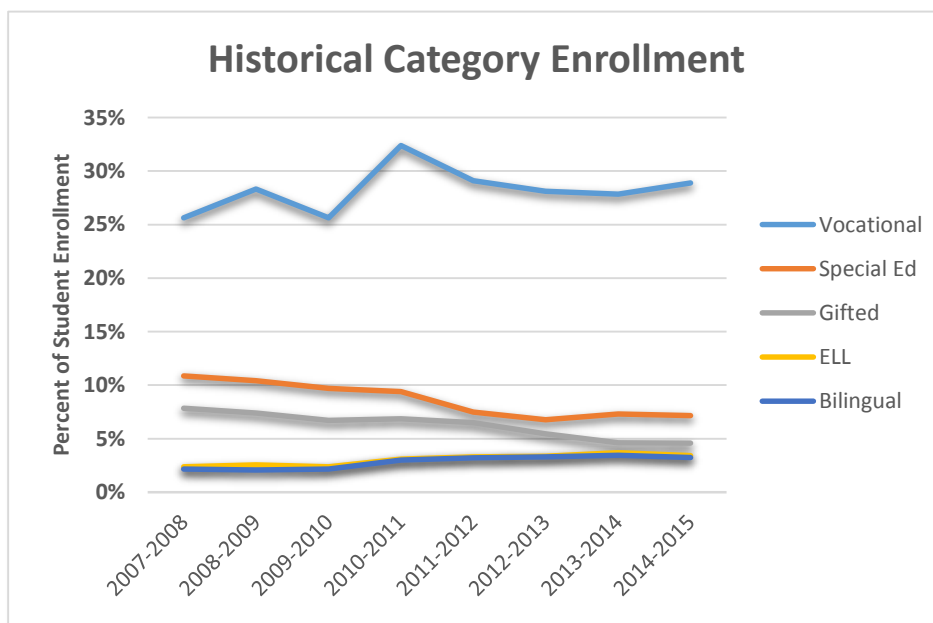
Source: Texas eFacts Data Warehouse

## **Enrollment Categories**

In 2014-2015 Vocational students, often referred to as CTE, represented 29 percent of the total student enrollment. Special Education students made up seven percent; Gifted and Talented students made up five percent; and English Language Learners (ELL) and Bilingual (ESL) students both made up three percent of the total student enrollment.



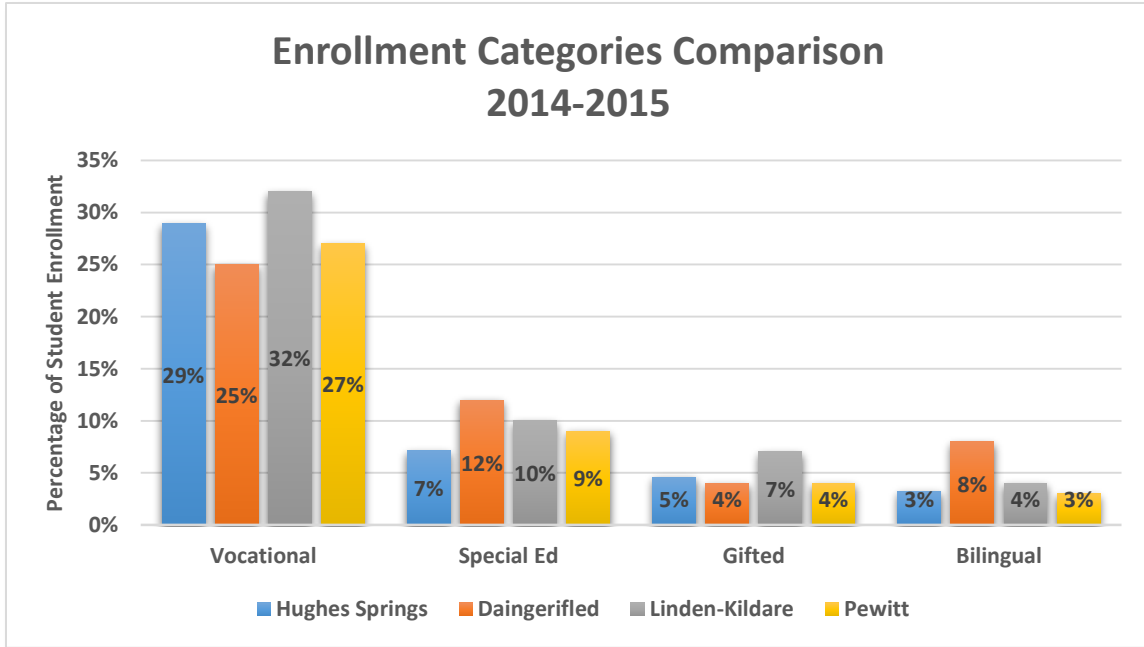
Historically, Hughes Springs ISD has remained steady in the percentage of enrollment defined by the enrollment categories. On average, Vocational students, or CTE, represent 28 percent of the student enrollment; Special Education students represent nine percent, Gifted and Talented students represent six percent; and English Language Learners (ELL) and Bilingual students represent three percent.



Source: Texas eFacts Data Warehouse



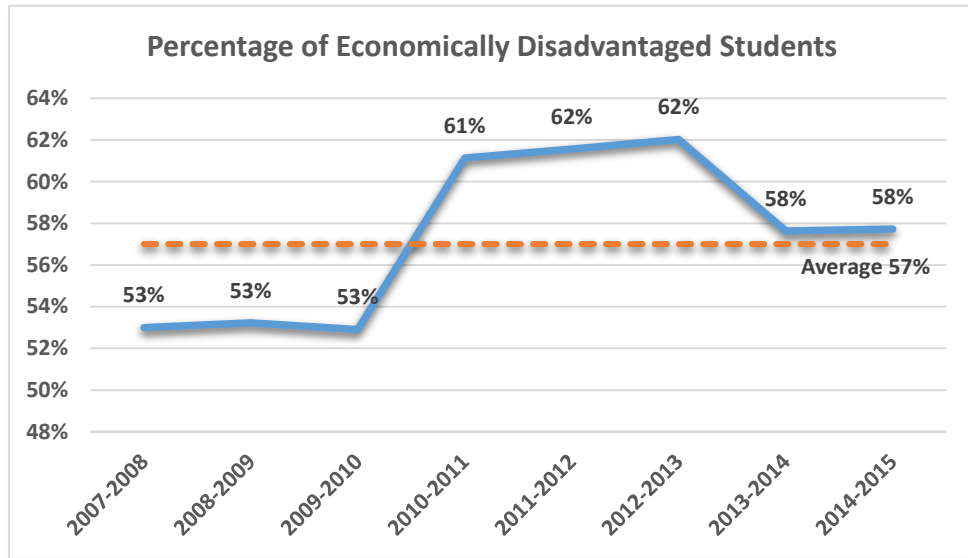
Hughes Springs ISD falls closely in line with neighboring districts when comparing enrollment categories for 2014-2015. Linden-Kildare had the highest percentage of Vocational students (32%) and Gifted and Talented students (7%). Daingerfield had the highest percentage of Special Education students (12%) and Bilingual students (8%).



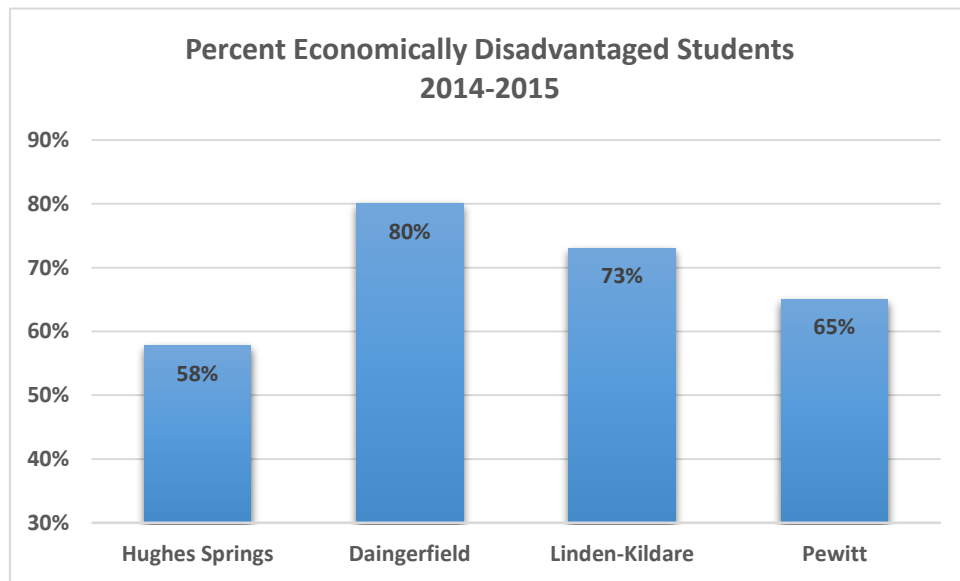
Source: Texas eFacts Data Warehouse

## Economic Status

In 2014-2015, 58 percent of the student enrollment of Hughes Springs ISD was classified as economically disadvantaged. The economic status is based on the percentage of students who qualify and enroll in the free or reduced lunch program. Historically, on average, 57 percent of the HSISD student enrollment is classified as economically disadvantaged.



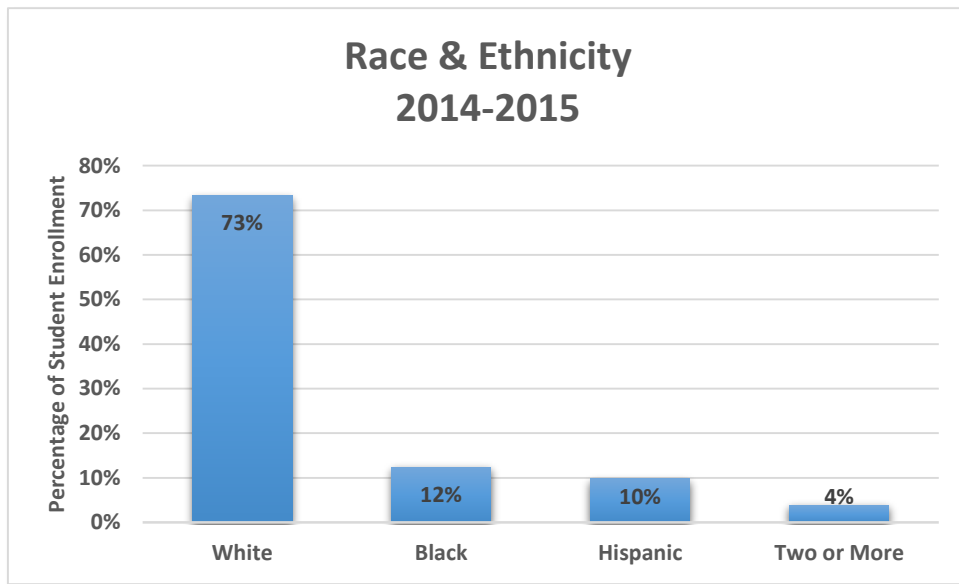
In comparison to neighboring districts, Hughes Springs ISD had the lowest percentage of economically disadvantaged students in 2014-2015.



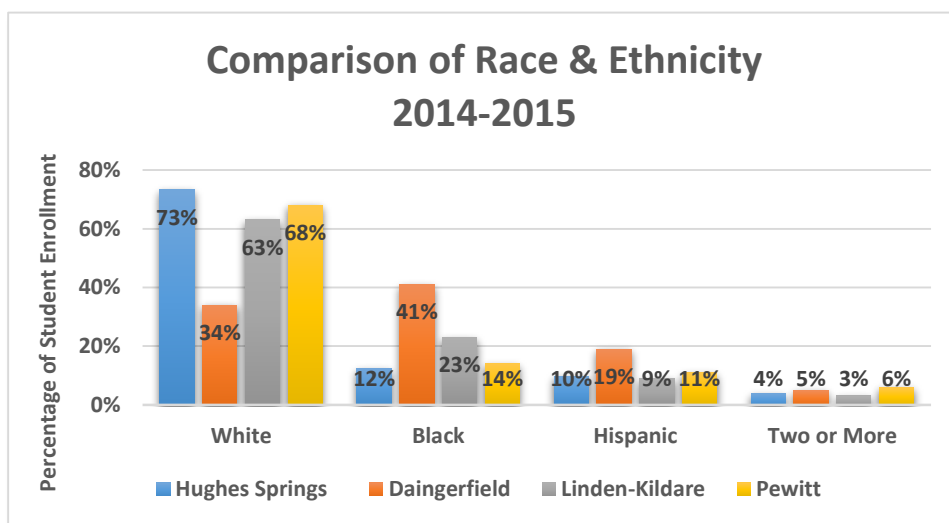
Source: Texas eFacts Data Warehouse

## **Race & Ethnicity**

In 2014-2015, 73 percent of the Hughes Springs ISD student enrollment was white; 12 percent black; ten percent Hispanic; and four percent were classified as two or more races.



In comparison to neighboring districts, Hughes Springs ISD has the highest percentage of white students at 73 percent; Daingerfield has the highest percentage of black students (41%) and Hispanic students (19%); and Pewitt has the highest percentage of students classified as two or more races at six percent.



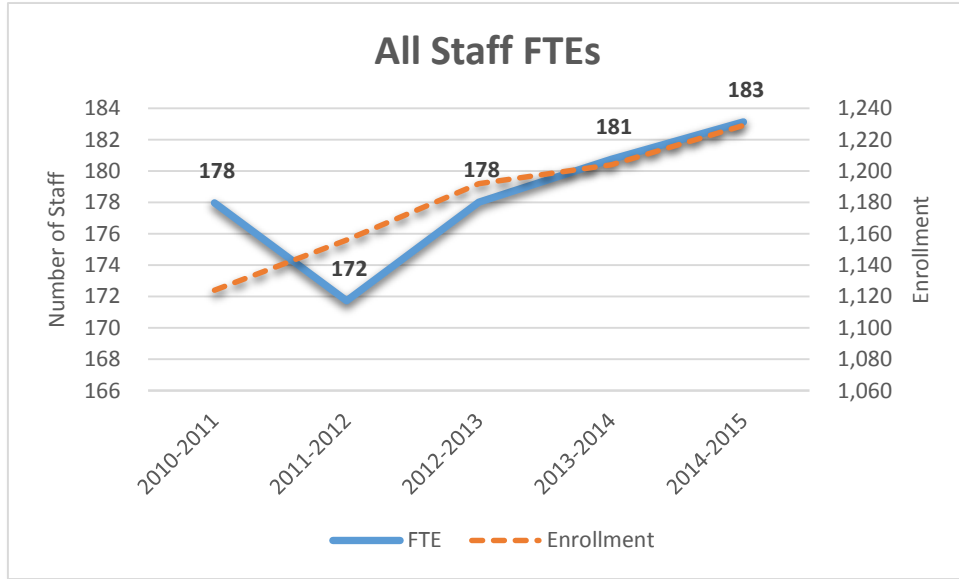
Source: Texas eFacts Data Warehouse

# STAFFING DATA

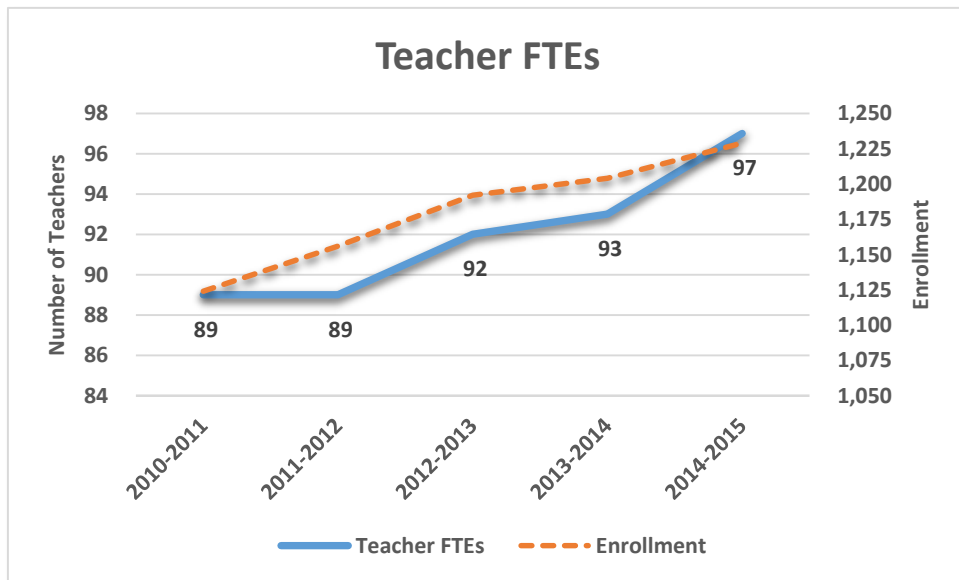


## FTEs

In 2014-2015, Hughes Springs ISD had a total staff count of 183 full time equivalencies (FTEs). This is an increase of three percent since 2010-2011. The total student enrollment has grown at the same three percent per year.



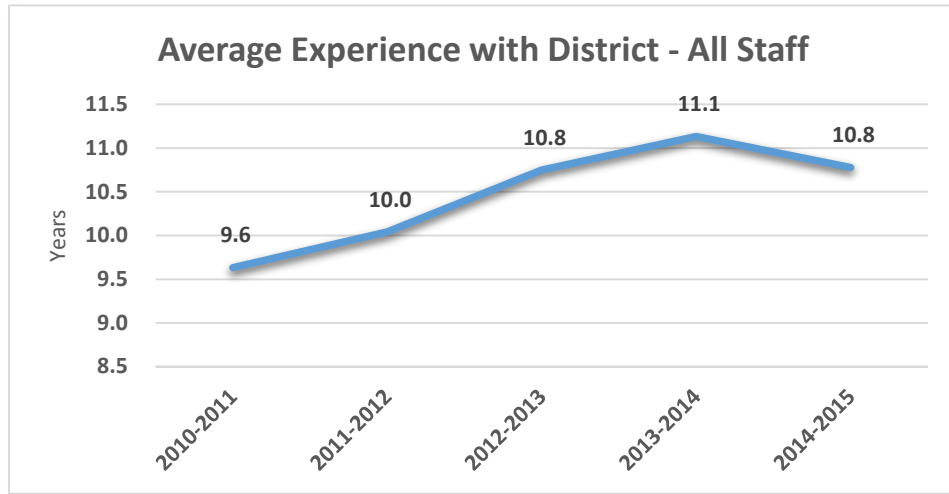
The total number of teachers has increased from 89 in 2010-2011 to 97 in 2014-2015; an increase of nine percent. This increase has been in congruent with the increase in enrollment during that same time period. In comparison to neighboring districts, Hughes Springs ISD has the highest numbers of teachers; Daingerfield has 95; Pewitt has 80; and Linden-Kildare has 72 teachers.



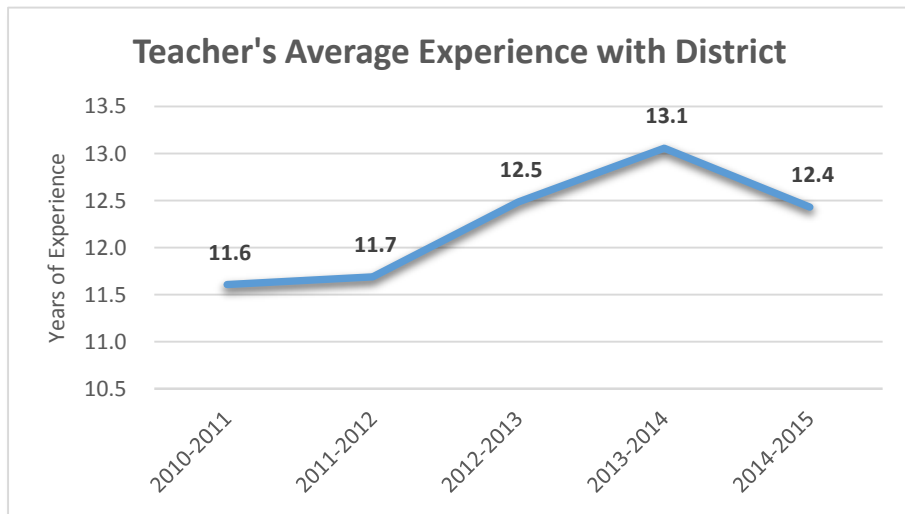
Source: Texas FOIA Salary Data

## Experience

The average number of years all Hughes Springs ISD staff have been with the district is 10.8 years, the lowest average number of years among neighboring districts. Linden-Kildare has the highest average number of years with the district at 14.5 years; Daingerfield has an average of 14.3 years; and Pewitt has an average of 12.3 years.



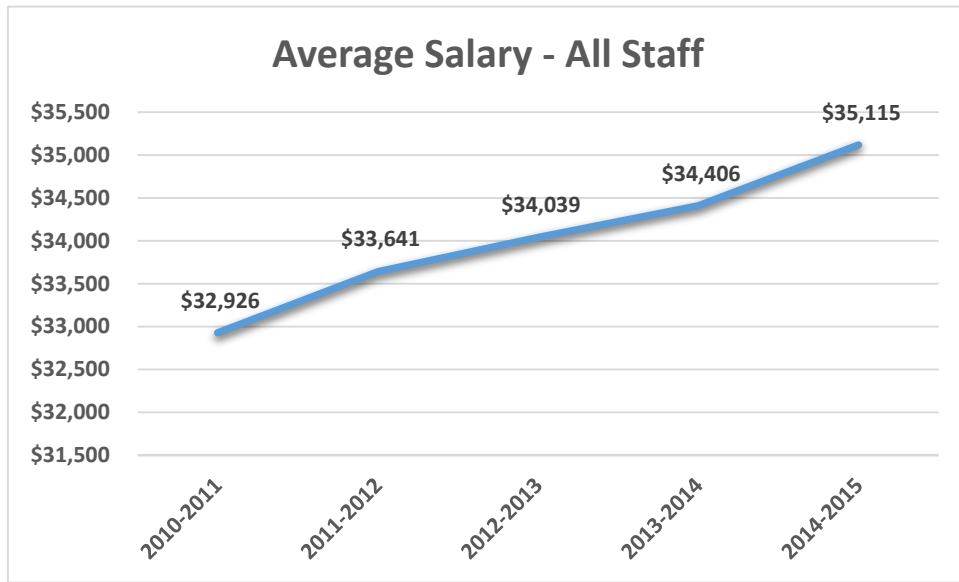
The average years of experience Hughes Springs ISD teachers have with the district is 12.4 years. This shows a good sign of longevity and consistency with our teachers, but is the lowest average among neighboring districts. Daingerfield ISD has the highest average with 16.1 years; Linden-Kildare has an average of 14.6 years; and Pewitt has an average of 13.7 years.



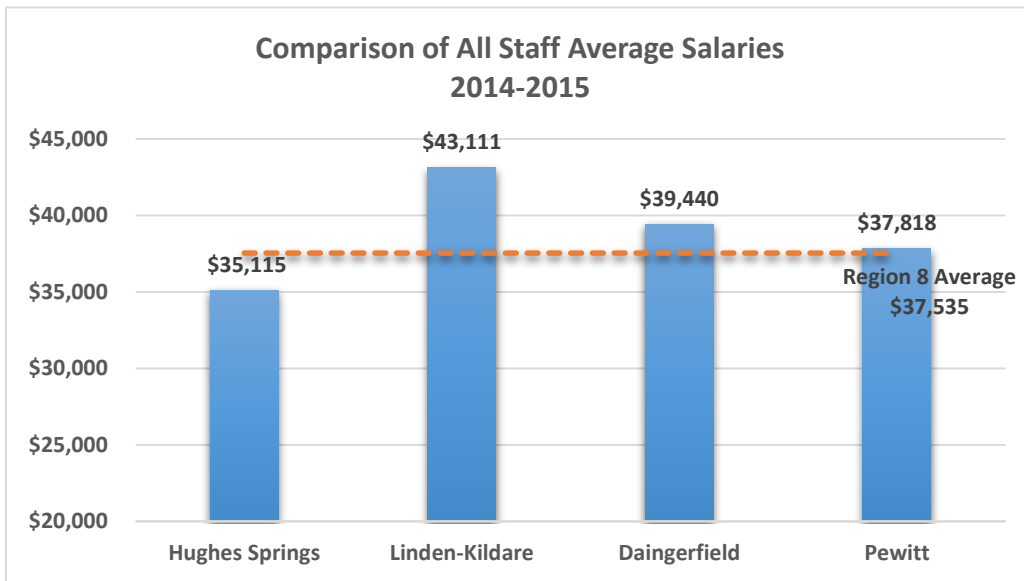
Source: Texas FOIA Salary Data

## Salary Information

The average salary for all Hughes Springs ISD staff members has increased seven percent since 2010-2011.

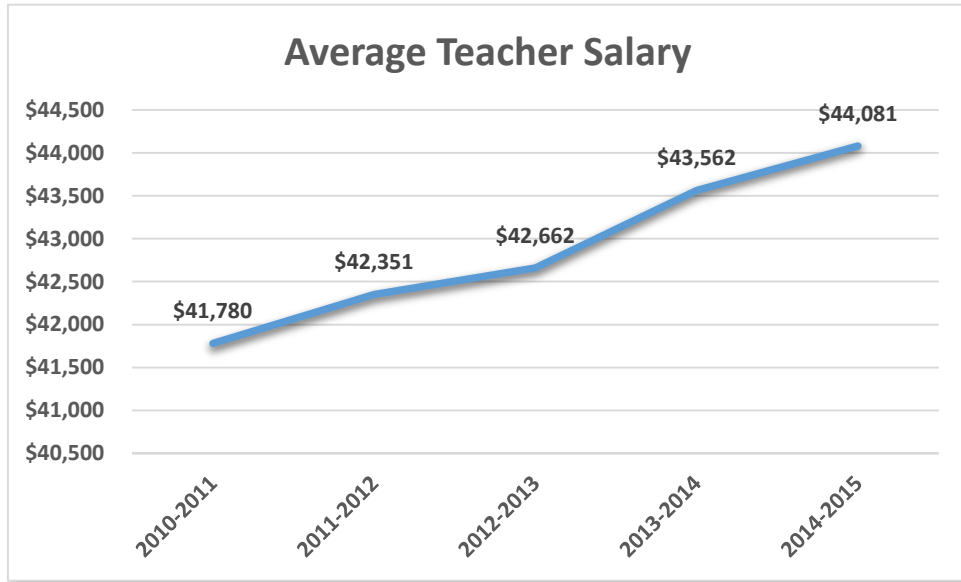


Hughes Springs ISD pays lower than its neighboring districts for all staff average salaries. In comparison to the Region 8 average, HSISD pays seven percent less for all staff salaries.

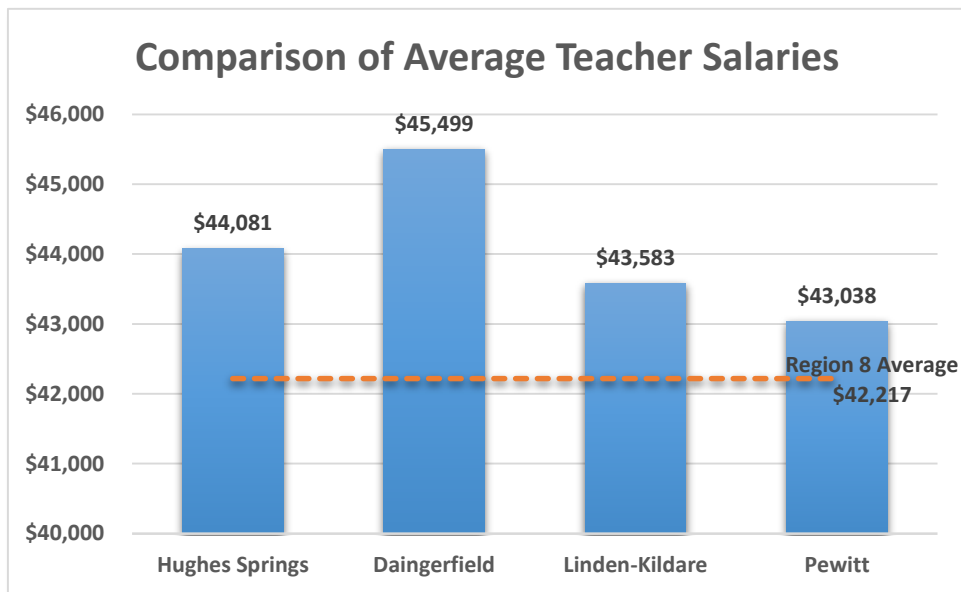


Source: Texas FOIA Salary Data

The average teacher salary in 2014-2015 was \$44,081. This is a six percent increase from the average teacher salary of \$41,780 in 2010-2011.



In comparison with neighboring districts, Hughes Springs ISD teachers get paid higher than the average teacher pay in Region 8 (\$42,217). Daingerfield ISD pays the highest among the neighboring districts at an average of \$45,499. Pewitt CISD pays the lowest among neighboring districts at an average of \$43,038.

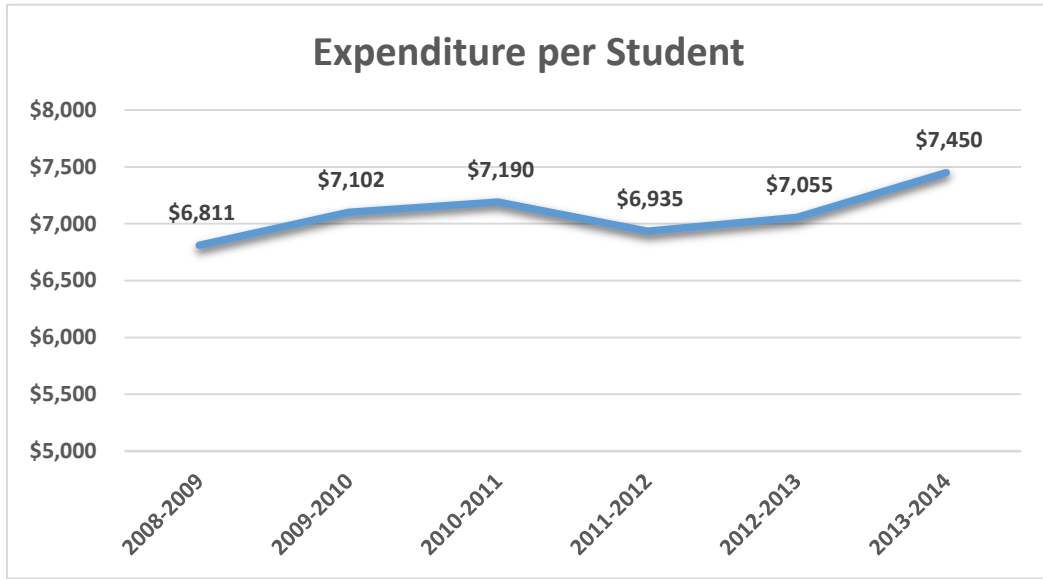


Source: Texas FOIA Salary Data

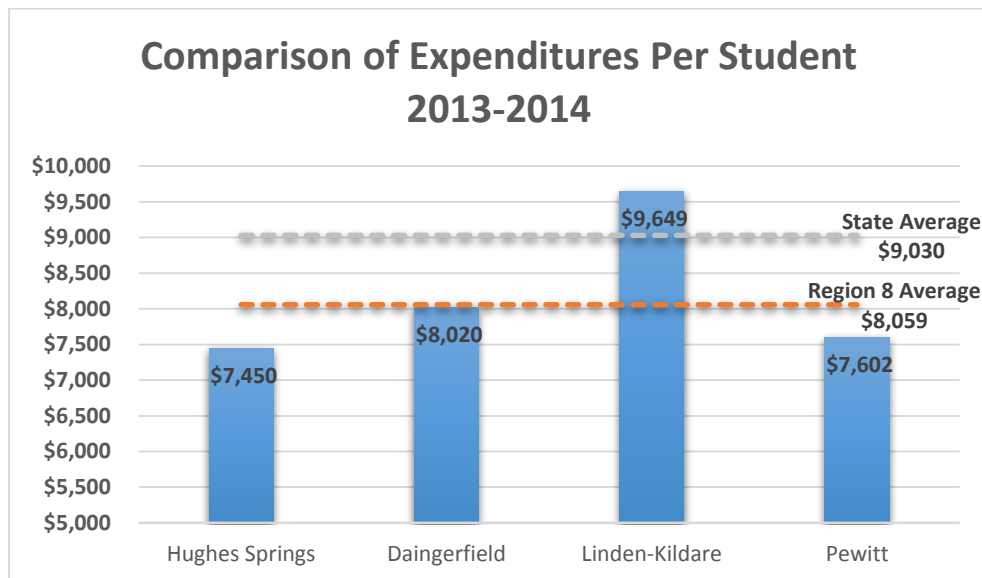


## EXPENDITURES PER STUDENT

Hughes Springs ISD's expenditures per student has increased nine percent since 2008-2009.



Hughes Springs ISD spends less per student than its neighboring districts. Linden-Kildare spends the most per student at \$9,649. Daingerfield spends \$8,020 per student; and Pewitt spends \$7,602 per student. Hughes Springs ISD spends eight percent less than the Region 8 Average per student and 17 percent less than the State Average per student.



Source: Public Education Information Management System (PEIMS) financial data from Texas Education Agency

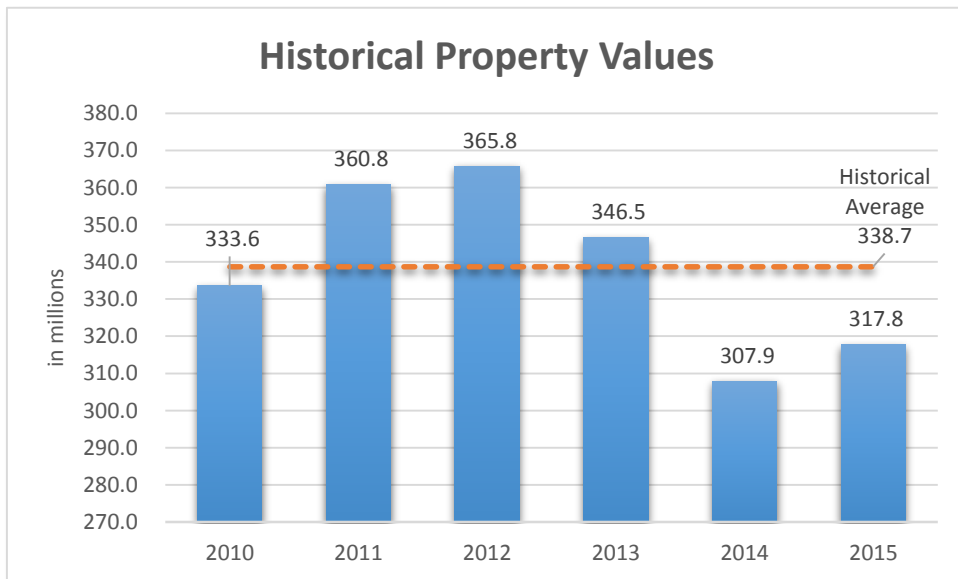
## CERTIFIED PROPERTY VALUES

The Hughes Springs ISD certified property values for 2015 increased \$9.9 million, or three percent, over the 2014 values. The Cass County values increased \$7.5 million (3.75%); Morris County increased \$2.4 million (2.24%). The certified property values include the additional \$10,000 homestead exemption that was passed by the 2015 legislature. This measure will be voted on by the citizens of Texas in November, 2015.

Certified Property Values

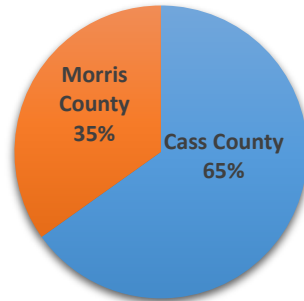
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Cass County	135,764,538	138,984,176	185,929,380	222,796,400	199,573,167	207,057,752
Morris County	197,847,780	221,782,620	179,821,030	123,665,890	108,335,300	110,761,250
<b>Total</b>	<b>333,612,318</b>	<b>360,766,796</b>	<b>365,750,410</b>	<b>346,462,290</b>	<b>307,908,467</b>	<b>317,819,002</b>

The 2015 certified property values are the second lowest values when compared to the historical property values since 2010. The values in 2012 were the highest at \$365.8 million; 2014 was the lowest at \$307.9 million. This year's values are six percent below the historical average of \$338.7 million.



Cass County makes up 65 percent of the total property value for 2015; Morris County makes up 35%.

### Sources of Property Value



Cass County saw an increase in market value in 16 of the 19 property categories. The three categories that saw a decrease in value were multifamily residences, electric company property, and cable television company property. These three categories add up to a \$673,400 decrease in market value. The increases in market value added up to \$12 million.

#### Cass County Market Value Changes

Category	2014 Market Value	2015 Market Value	Difference
Single Family Residence	51,141,790	51,349,075	207,285
Multifamily Residence	3,674,850	3,172,630	(502,220)
Vacant Lots & Land Tracts	1,416,725	1,437,151	20,426
Qualified Open-Space Land	101,274,321	102,300,477	1,026,156
Improvements on Qualified Land	4,815,890	5,451,025	635,135
Rural Land, Non Qualified Open	84,798,092	85,845,966	1,047,874
Commercial Real Property	10,695,763	12,254,750	1,558,987
Industrial & Manufacturing	3,992,310	4,269,040	276,730
Gas Distribution System	197,700	212,880	15,180
Electric Company	4,990,090	4,821,060	(169,030)
Telephone Company	837,840	857,810	19,970
Railroad	2,732,800	2,888,180	155,380
Pipelane Company	3,790	83,590	79,800
Cable Television Company	228,200	226,050	(2,150)
Commercial Personal Property	6,359,815	6,427,460	67,645
Industrial & Manuf. Personal	73,053,450	79,557,860	6,504,410
Tangible Other Personal	2,579,920	2,729,610	149,690
Special Inventory Tax	464,360	588,770	124,410
Total Exempt Property	15,998,906	16,122,918	124,012
<b>Total Market Value</b>	<b>369,256,612</b>	<b>380,596,302</b>	<b>11,339,690</b>

# BUDGET INFORMATION



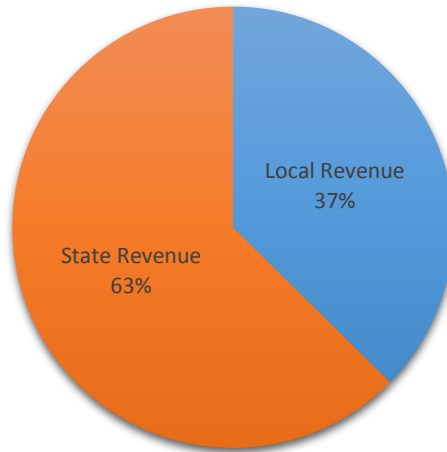
## Revenue

The total estimated revenue for 2015-2016 is just under \$10.6 million. The local property tax revenue is based on a tax rate of \$1.119046. The state revenue is based on a conservative estimated Average Daily Attendance (ADA) of 1,110. It is anticipated that the ADA will be significantly higher than the estimated number used for budgeting purposes. Hughes Springs ISD ended the 2014-2015 school year with an ADA of 1,141. At an ADA of 1,141, the state revenue increases by \$171 thousand, bringing the total estimated revenue to \$10.75 million.

Revenue Source	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Estimate	Estimate
Local Revenue	\$ 4,399,482	\$ 4,458,166	\$ 4,309,292	\$ 3,868,470	\$ 3,956,986
State Revenue	\$ 5,650,299	\$ 5,772,534	\$ 5,921,912	\$ 6,682,148	\$ 6,625,961
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 10,049,781</b>	<b>\$ 10,230,700</b>	<b>\$ 10,231,204</b>	<b>\$ 10,550,618</b>	<b>\$ 10,582,947</b>

The total revenue is comprised of 63 percent state revenue and 37 percent local revenue.

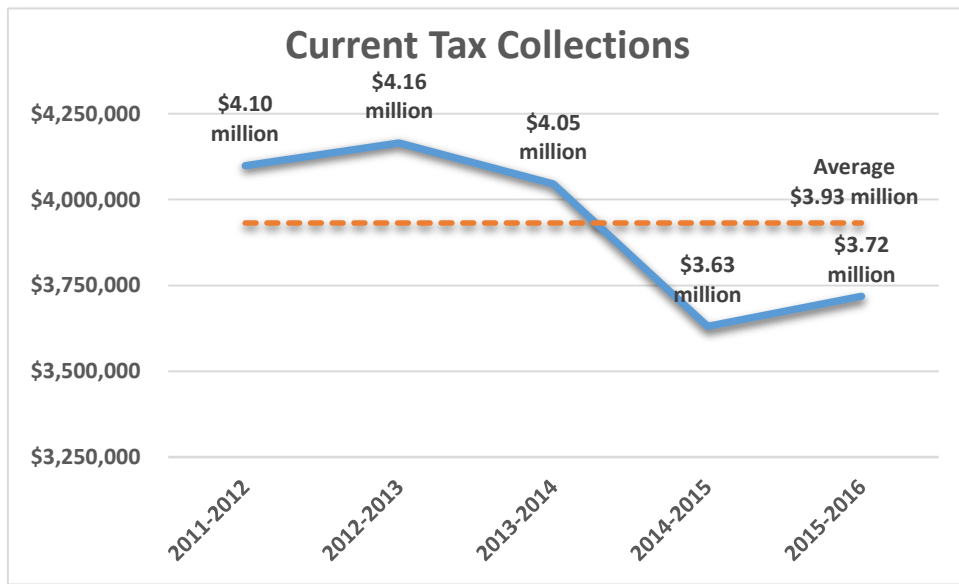
### Source of Revenue



The local revenue sources consist of local property tax collections, interest from investments, rent collected from the Hughes Springs Head Start Program and seats reserved by other school districts in the Discipline Alternative Education Program (DAEP), athletic gate receipts, and other misc. local revenue sources.

Local Sources	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Estimate	Estimate
Current Tax Levy	\$ 4,098,518	\$ 4,164,513	\$ 4,045,170	\$ 3,630,370	\$ 3,718,886
Prior Year Taxes	\$ 57,190	\$ 39,860	\$ 55,151	\$ 50,000	\$ 50,000
Penalty & Interest	\$ 47,738	\$ 56,123	\$ 52,288	\$ 47,500	\$ 47,500
Investments	\$ 25,373	\$ 14,449	\$ 17,833	\$ 15,000	\$ 15,000
Rent	\$ 2,400	\$ 10,200	\$ 23,600	\$ 23,600	\$ 23,600
Misc. Local	\$ 108,611	\$ 110,011	\$ 57,530	\$ 50,000	\$ 50,000
Athletic	\$ 59,652	\$ 63,010	\$ 57,720	\$ 52,000	\$ 52,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 4,399,482</b>	<b>\$ 4,458,166</b>	<b>\$ 4,309,292</b>	<b>\$ 3,868,470</b>	<b>\$ 3,956,986</b>

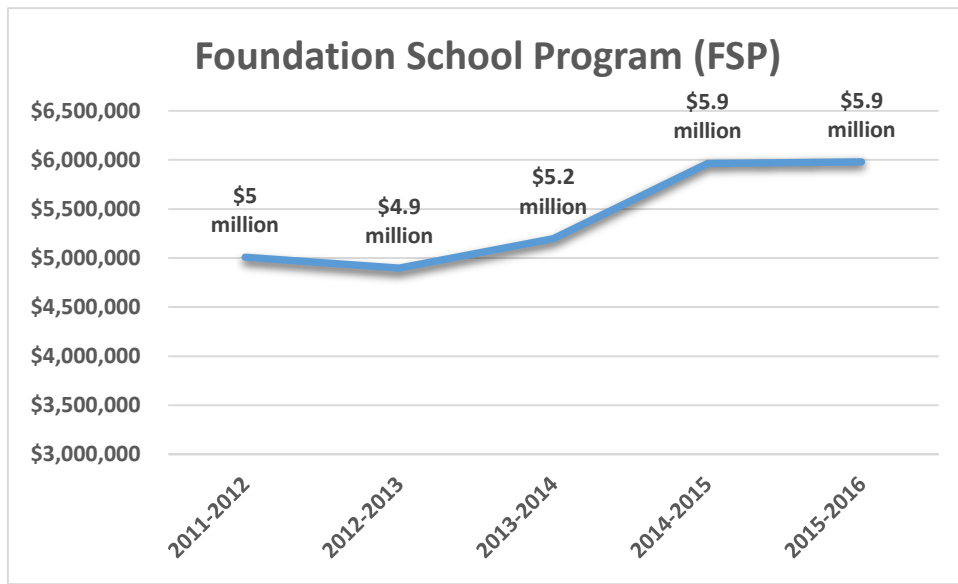
The current tax collections are estimated to be below average again in 2015-2016. This is directly related to the decrease in the taxable value for both Morris and Cass Counties.



The state revenue sources consist of the Foundation School Program (FSP), Per Capita, TRS Care On-Behalf and other State Program Revenues. The FSP is the primary source of state funding. The FSP is calculated using a complicated formula that takes into consideration property tax collections and the student body makeup. Under the Texas Constitution, Texas school districts receive payments from the Available School Fund (ASF) for all enrolled eligible students. Districts "per capita" payments are based on prior-year average daily attendance (ADA). TRS Care On-Behalf is revenue recognized as the contribution made by the State of Texas to the Teacher Retirement System (TRS) on behalf of public school employees. State Program Revenues include Pre-K funding and other misc. revenue sources received from the Texas Education Agency (TEA).

State Sources	2011-2012 Actual	2012-2013 Actual	2013-2014 Actual	2014-2015 Estimate	2015-2016 Estimate
Foundation School Program (FSP)	\$ 5,008,983	\$ 4,896,356	\$ 5,197,948	\$ 5,964,797	\$ 5,979,521
Per Capita	\$ 255,897	\$ 501,492	\$ 290,967	\$ 288,182	\$ 201,054
TRS Care On-Behalf	\$ 384,744	\$ 374,686	\$ 428,176	\$ 429,169	\$ 445,386
State Program Revenues	\$ 675	\$ -	\$ 4,821	\$ -	\$ -
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 5,650,299</b>	<b>\$ 5,772,534</b>	<b>\$ 5,921,912</b>	<b>\$ 6,682,148</b>	<b>\$ 6,625,961</b>

The revenue received from the FSP has increased 19 percent since 2011-2012. The increase in the FSP corresponds directly with the decrease in property tax collections and the increase in student enrollment.



## General Fund Budget

The 2015-2016 general fund budget represents a \$462 thousand increase, or five percent increase, over the 2014-2015 original budget. The largest percentage increase in the budget comes in the Health Services function (33) at 59 percent. This increase is due to the hiring of a second school nurse in the fall of the 2014-2015 school year that was not included in the original budget, but that is included in the 2015-2016 proposed budget. The highest dollar amount increase is in the Instruction function (11) with an increase of \$356 thousand. 73 percent of the increase in function 11 is salaries and benefits. There was also an increase of \$59 thousand in supplies and \$53 thousand in misc. expenditures in function 11.

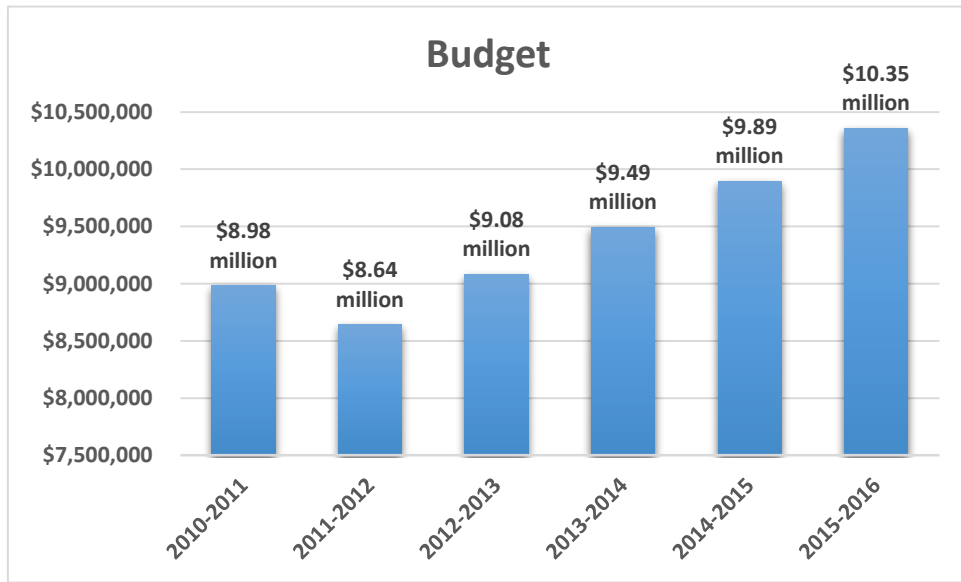
Function	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016
	Original Budget	Original Budget	Original Budget	Original Budget	Original Budget	Proposed Budget
11 - Instruction	\$ 4,856,809	\$ 4,764,265	\$ 5,137,226	\$ 5,421,205	\$ 5,610,619	\$ 5,966,660
12 - Media Services/Library	\$ 94,917	\$ 86,780	\$ 88,961	\$ 97,281	\$ 98,618	\$ 100,402
13 - Curriculum	\$ 98,959	\$ 94,375	\$ 109,617	\$ 109,611	\$ 105,693	\$ 107,395
23 - School Leadership	\$ 485,820	\$ 527,505	\$ 454,889	\$ 477,264	\$ 564,564	\$ 574,440
31 - Guidance & Counseling	\$ 90,392	\$ 87,000	\$ 90,993	\$ 94,860	\$ 97,919	\$ 100,752
32 - Social Work	\$ 60,896	\$ 61,890	\$ 62,500	\$ 64,542	\$ 66,675	\$ 68,556
33 - Health Services	\$ 63,324	\$ 64,035	\$ 63,350	\$ 64,939	\$ 66,188	\$ 104,946
34 - Transportation	\$ 528,651	\$ 461,155	\$ 519,970	\$ 480,454	\$ 548,336	\$ 569,093
35 - Food Services		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 5,070	\$ 5,070
36 - Extracurricular	\$ 396,824	\$ 406,995	\$ 453,317	\$ 509,688	\$ 510,550	\$ 519,574
41 - General Administration	\$ 500,125	\$ 450,245	\$ 511,867	\$ 479,899	\$ 493,767	\$ 444,557
51 - Maintenance	\$ 1,076,057	\$ 1,005,905	\$ 985,700	\$ 1,044,172	\$ 1,101,008	\$ 1,132,824
52 - Security	\$ 27,403	\$ 27,140	\$ 28,845	\$ 68,130	\$ 72,233	\$ 84,559
53 - Technology	\$ 195,900	\$ 226,870	\$ 247,450	\$ 255,911	\$ 276,994	\$ 303,245
71 - Debt Services	\$ 84,300	\$ 50,000	\$ 37,500	\$ 37,500	\$ 37,500	\$ 35,500
81 - Facilities	\$ 175,000	\$ 100,000	\$ 100,000	\$ 100,000	\$ 50,000	\$ 50,000
93 - Payments to Fiscal Agent	\$ 75,500	\$ 75,500	\$ 60,000	\$ 60,000	\$ 76,000	\$ 76,000
95 - Payments to DAEP	\$ 20,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
99 - Other Governmental Charges	\$ 150,000	\$ 150,000	\$ 127,000	\$ 127,000	\$ 110,500	\$ 110,500
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 8,980,877</b>	<b>\$ 8,639,660</b>	<b>\$ 9,079,185</b>	<b>\$ 9,492,456</b>	<b>\$ 9,892,234</b>	<b>\$ 10,354,073</b>

The largest percentage increase in the 2015-2016 budget occurs in misc. expenditures at a 17 percent increase; supplies increased 14 percent; and payroll and benefits increased four percent. The largest dollar amount increase occurred in payroll and benefits at just under \$290 thousand; supplies increased \$104 thousand; and misc. expenditures increased \$82 thousand. Debt service and capital outlay both saw decreases in the 2015-2016 budget.

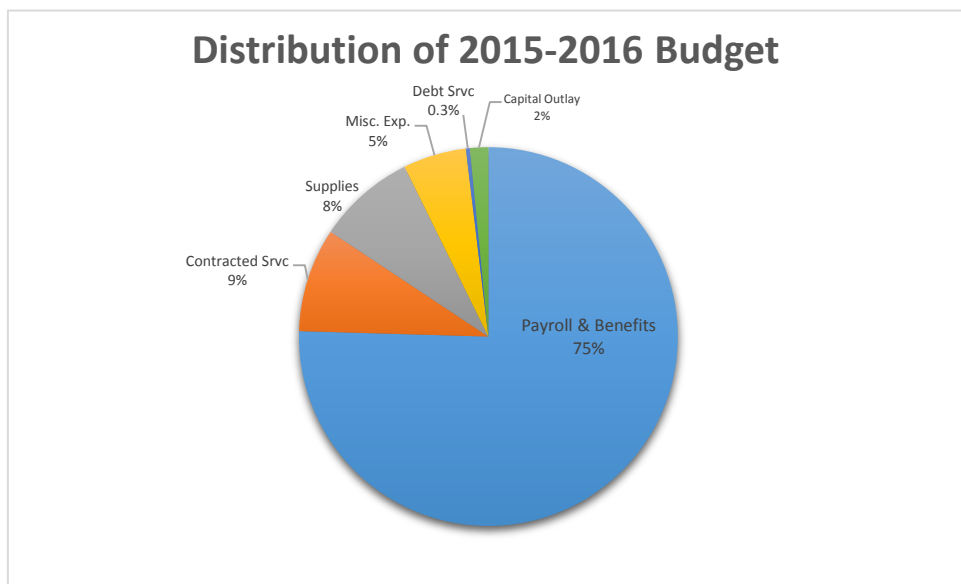
Object	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
	Original Budget	Original Budget	Original Budget	Original Budget	Original Budget	Proposed Budget
Payroll & Benefits	\$ 6,505,722	\$ 6,502,450	\$ 6,876,025	\$ 7,262,155	\$ 7,523,125	\$ 7,813,112
Contracted Services	\$ 871,095	\$ 811,690	\$ 866,452	\$ 911,166	\$ 916,771	\$ 918,475
Supplies	\$ 650,580	\$ 658,190	\$ 684,903	\$ 717,134	\$ 762,278	\$ 866,150
Misc. Expenditures	\$ 476,180	\$ 417,230	\$ 408,505	\$ 448,701	\$ 476,760	\$ 559,136
Debt. Service	\$ 84,300	\$ 50,000	\$ 37,500	\$ 37,500	\$ 37,500	\$ 35,500
Capital Outlay	\$ 393,000	\$ 200,100	\$ 205,800	\$ 115,800	\$ 175,800	\$ 161,700
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 8,980,877</b>	<b>\$ 8,639,660</b>	<b>\$ 9,079,185</b>	<b>\$ 9,492,456</b>	<b>\$ 9,892,234</b>	<b>\$ 10,354,073</b>



The original budget has increased at an average of five percent per year since 2012-2013. The 2015-2016 budget represents a five percent increase over the 2014-2015 original budget.



Historically, payroll and benefits has made up 75 percent of the budget; contracted services has made up nine percent; supplies has made up eight percent; capital outlay has made up two percent; and debt service has made up one percent. The 2015-2016 budget falls in line with these historical averages.



## Food Service Budget

The food service budget revenue is made up of local sources, state program revenue, and federal program revenue. The local sources of revenue include the funds collected daily for food service meals. The federal program revenues are made up of the free and reduced breakfast and lunch programs. The 2015-2016 estimated revenue represents a five percent decrease from the 2014-2015 estimate. The revenue estimate is \$10 thousand less than the historical average. A majority of the decrease in revenue is found in the local sources estimate.

Food Service Revenue	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Estimate	Estimate
Local Sources	\$ 152,040	\$ 142,727	\$ 132,092	\$ 118,972	\$ 150,000	\$ 125,500
State Program Revenue	\$ 3,469	\$ 3,518	\$ 3,431	\$ 3,282	\$ 3,400	\$ 3,400
Federal Program Revenues	\$ 410,136	\$ 406,916	\$ 411,862	\$ 384,436	\$ 415,000	\$ 410,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 565,645</b>	<b>\$ 553,161</b>	<b>\$ 547,385</b>	<b>\$ 506,690</b>	<b>\$ 568,400</b>	<b>\$ 538,900</b>

The 2015-2016 food service budget represents a six percent decrease over the 2014-2015 budget. The largest percentage decrease in the budget is in the contracted services with a 37 percent decrease; 30 percent decrease in capital outlay; and ten percent decrease in payroll and benefits. The largest dollar amount decrease was in payroll and benefits with a decrease of \$23 thousand; and nearly a \$10 thousand decrease in supplies. The food service budget is balanced between the estimated revenue and expenditures.

Object	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Original Budget	Proposed Budget
Payroll & Benefits	\$ 209,932	\$ 219,428	\$ 236,002	\$ 238,928	\$ 223,334	\$ 200,145
Contracted Services	\$ 4,196	\$ 4,906	\$ 4,695	\$ 4,627	\$ 5,520	\$ 3,500
Supplies	\$ 310,031	\$ 304,889	\$ 293,505	\$ 328,957	\$ 334,900	\$ 325,255
Misc. Expenditures	\$ 4,427	\$ 6,753	\$ 6,469	\$ 2,558	\$ 6,500	\$ 6,500
Capital Outlay	\$ 31,474	\$ 5,271	\$ 3,600	\$ 3,443	\$ 5,000	\$ 3,500
Utilities	\$ 23,914	\$ 25,301	\$ 26,898	\$ 25,899	-	-
<b>Totals</b>	<b>\$ 583,974</b>	<b>\$ 566,549</b>	<b>\$ 571,169</b>	<b>\$ 604,413</b>	<b>\$ 575,254</b>	<b>\$ 538,900</b>

## Capital Projects Budget

The 2015-2016 Capital Projects budget is significantly less than the previous two years. The 2013-2014 capital projects budget included the elementary classroom addition and a portion of the new Jr. High addition, improvements to the football, baseball and softball fields, and resurfacing the track. The 2014-2015 capital project budget included the multi-purpose building, new agricultural building, remodeling the old agricultural shop into new CTE classrooms and technology workspace, new flooring in and painting the main high school hallways, repaving the front parking lot, an extended driveway at the elementary, and new entry access for outside doors at the high school. The 2015-2016 capital projects budget is expected to be used to replace windows and air conditioning units at the high school, replace the lighting and curtains in the auditorium, and replace air conditioning units at the Jr. High.

	<b>2013-2014</b>	<b>2014-2015</b>	<b>2015-2016</b>
Capital Projects Budget	\$ 2,019,171	\$ 2,510,189	<b>\$ 300,000</b>

## Federal Grants

The planning budget for the 2015-2016 federal grant programs shows a one percent increase over the maximum entitlements for 2014-2015. Title I Part A is increasing \$11 thousand, or five percent. Title I, Part A (Title I) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, as amended (ESEA) provides financial assistance to local educational agencies (LEAs) and schools with high numbers or high percentages of children from low-income families to help ensure that all children meet challenging state academic standards. Title II Part A is decreasing \$9.5 thousand, or 20 percent. The purpose of Title II Part A is to provide grants to State educational agencies, local educational agencies, State agencies for higher education, and eligible partnerships in order to (1) increase student academic achievement through strategies such as improving teacher and principal quality and increasing the number of highly qualified teachers in the classroom and highly qualified principals and assistant principals in schools; and (2) hold local educational agencies and schools accountable for improvements in student academic achievement.

<b>Grant Program</b>	<b>2012-2013 Budget</b>	<b>2013-2014 Budget</b>	<b>2014-2015 Budget</b>	<b>2015-2016 Budget</b>
Title I Part A (211)	\$ 233,933	\$ 224,917	\$ 217,713	<b>\$ 228,599</b>
Title II Part A (255)	\$ 45,509	\$ 45,861	\$ 48,250	<b>\$ 38,771</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 279,442</b>	<b>\$ 270,778</b>	<b>\$ 265,963</b>	<b>\$ 267,370</b>