



Leading WITH Distinction

Coppell ISD

Presented by Kim Caston



The mission of the public education system of this state is to ensure that **all Texas children have access to a quality education that enables them to achieve their potential and fully participate now and in the future in the social, economic, and educational opportunities of our state and nation.**

Texas Education Code, §4.001

Tonight's Agenda

*"The board of trustees of an independent school district....shall provide **OVERSIGHT** regarding student academic achievement and **STRATEGIC LEADERSHIP** for maximizing student performance."*

- Instruction in state accountability, with emphasis on the **Texas Essential Knowledge and Skills (TEKS)**, the **State of Texas Assessments of Academic Readiness (STAAR®)**, and the state accountability rating system.
- Instruction in **academic goals & progress monitoring** to improve student outcomes
- Instruction in **school board behaviors** correlated to improved student outcomes

School Board Responsibilities

- Ensure creation of a **vision, mission, and goals** for the district and evaluate district success.
- Hire a **superintendent** to serve as the chief executive officer & instructional leader and **evaluate** the superintendent's success.
- Adopt **policies** that inform district actions.
- Approve an annual **budget** consistent with the district vision.
- **Communicate** the district's vision and success to the community.

Oversight or Management?

“The board of trustees of an independent school district....shall provide *INFORMED OVERSIGHT* regarding student academic achievement and *STRATEGIC LEADERSHIP* for maximizing student performance.”

Board Oversight

Adopt clearly defined **RESULTS**

Review plans, programs, & initiatives designed to accomplish **RESULTS**

On-going monitoring of programs and initiatives and course correct if necessary

Supt. Management

Commitment to **RESULTS**

Create plans, identify programs & initiatives to accomplish **RESULTS**

Revise plans, programs & initiatives as needed to to achieve **RESULTS**

VS.

Accountability

Curriculum, Assessments and Accountability



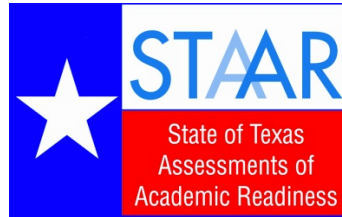
Three Components of Texas Accountability



Texas Essential Knowledge & Skills

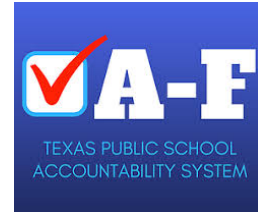
CURRICULUM

What our students should be able to know and do.



ASSESSMENTS

A test to show what they know and can do.



ACCOUNTABILITY

How are our schools/district doing?

TEKS: Texas Essential Knowledge and Skills



- The TEKS describe what **ALL Texas students** should know and be able to do at the end of each grade level or course.
- The official K-12 curriculum for the state of Texas.
- Defines the curriculum requirements (standards) for every course.
- State-mandated standardized tests measure acquisition of specific knowledge and skills outlined in this curriculum.

TEKS: Texas Essential Knowledge and Skills



The TEKS describe what ALL Texas students should know and be able to do at the end of each grade level or course.

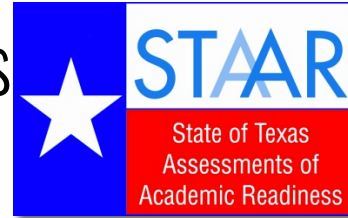
TEKS 3.5A: Algebraic reasoning.

Represent one- and two-step problems involving addition and subtraction of whole numbers to 1,000 using pictorial models, number lines, and equations

An example of a student's work showing a two-step equation involving addition and subtraction of whole numbers to 1,000:

$$500 + 300 - 100 = 700$$

STAAR: State of Texas Assessments of Academic Readiness



STAAR measures the extent students have learned and are able to apply the knowledge and skills defined in the TEKS.

STAAR is designed for:

- Measuring student mastery of the TEKS.
- Determining how much students know and are able to do given grade level expectations.

STAAR is not designed for:

- Formative assessment throughout the school year.
- Describing a child's worth or value.

TEKS and Applying STAAR to Evaluate and Improve Student Outcomes

TEKS 3.5A: Algebraic reasoning.

Represent one- and two-step problems involving addition and subtraction of whole numbers to 1,000 using pictorial models, number lines, and equations

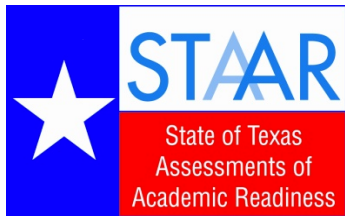
Actual STAAR Question:

An art teacher had 736 crayons. She threw away 197 broken crayons. Then she bought 150 more crayons. Which equation shows how to find the number of crayons the art teacher has now?

- A. $736 - 197 - 150 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
- B. $736 - 197 + 150 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
- C. $736 + 197 + 150 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
- D. $736 + 197 - 150 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

STAAR:

State of Texas Assessments of Academic Readiness



Measuring STAAR Student Performance

Masters Grade Level

Students are **expected to succeed** in the next grade or course with little or no academic intervention. 75% chance of post-secondary success without remediation.

Meets Grade Level

Students have a **high likelihood of success** in the next grade or course but may still need some short-term, targeted academic intervention. 60% chance of post-secondary success without remediation.

Approaches Grade Level

Students are likely to succeed in the next grade or course with **targeted academic intervention**.

Did Not Meet Grade Level

Students are unlikely to succeed in the next grade or course without **significant, ongoing academic intervention**.

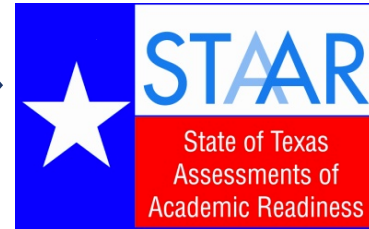


Texas Essential Knowledge & Skills

Describes specific knowledge or skills that every K–12 child in Texas is expected to know and be able to do.

ALIGNMENT

STAAR questions are directly aligned to the TEKS for the grade/subject or course being assessed.



Measures the extent students have learned and are able to apply the TEKS.

STAAR aligns down to 3rd grade to help ensure post-secondary readiness and to vertically align with the TEKS at each grade level.

3rd

4th

5th

6th

7th

8th

EOC

**SAT
ACT**

STAAR Tested Subjects and Grades

	3RD	4TH	5TH	6TH	7TH	8TH	9TH	10TH	11TH
Reading	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	
Writing	INTEGRATED INTO OTHER TESTS								
Math	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	
Science			•			•	•		
Social Studies						•			•

High School End of Course Exams:

English 1, English 2, (including Reading and Writing)

Algebra 1, Biology, US History

STAAR is currently going through a redesign to make it align more closely with classroom instruction



Transition to online assessments

Allows students to receive accommodations like they get in the classroom and provides faster results to support accelerated learning.



Addition of new item types

New, non-multiple-choice questions are more like the kind teachers ask in class and give students more ways to show understanding.



Incorporation of cross-curricular passages in RLA

Reading comprehension test questions reference topics that students have learned about in other classes.



Inclusion of writing on all RLA assessments

Combined reading and writing tests better support the interconnected way these subjects are taught.

TEA will continue working closely with educators to implement these changes in the 2022-23 school year

A-F Texas Public School Accountability System



When evaluating districts or high school campuses for A- F, it is more than looking at the STAAR test. We are looking at the percentage of students that are **prepared for college** as evaluated on the SAT or AP exams. Kids taking **dual credit classes**. How many kids are prepared to go right into industry in a way that will **advance their career**.

A-F Texas Public School Accountability System



Accountability Domains

BEST OF STUDENT ACHIEVEMENT OR SCHOOL PROGRESS: 70%



30%



STUDENT ACHIEVEMENT

Evaluates the performance across all subjects for all students on both general and alternate assessments; College, Career, and Military Readiness (CCMR) indicators; and graduation rates.



SCHOOL PROGRESS

Measures campus outcomes in two areas: number of students that grew at least one year academically and achievement of all students with economically disadvantaged percentages.

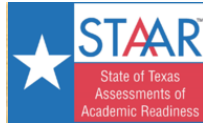


CLOSING THE GAPS

Uses disaggregated data to demonstrate differentials among racial or ethnic groups, socioeconomic backgrounds and other factors.



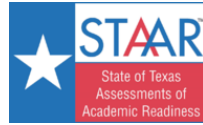
Elementary School



100%



Middle School



100%



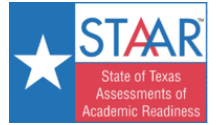
**High
School**



40%

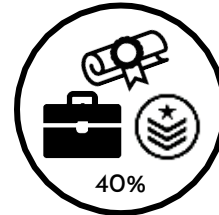


District



40%

**STUDENT
ACHIEVEMENT**
Evaluates the performance across all subjects for all students on both general and alternate assessments; College, Career, and Military Readiness (CCMR) indicators; and graduation rates.



40%



20%



40%



20%



College Ready



- Meet **TSI criteria** in reading and mathematics (SAT/ACT/TSIA/College Prep course)
- Meet criteria of 3 on **AP** or 4 on **IB exams**
- Complete **dual credit** courses (9 hours or more in any subject or 3 hours or more in ELA or mathematics)
- Earn an **associate's degree**
- Complete and qualify for college credit in any subject **OnRamps** course

CCMR Outcomes Bonus



1. Meet **TSI criteria** in reading and mathematics (SAT/ACT/TSIA), **AND**
2. Earn an **associate's degree** or **enroll** in college by fall after graduation



Career Ready



- Earn an **industry-based certification**
- Earn a **Level I or Level II** certificate
- Complete **coherent sequence** of coursework aligned with certification*

Special Education Students:

- Graduate with **completed IEP and workforce readiness**
- Graduate under an **advanced degree plan**

CCMR Outcomes Bonus



1. Meet **TSI criteria** in reading and mathematics (SAT/ACT/TSIA), **AND**
2. Earn an **industry-based certification** or earn a **Level I or Level II certificate**

Industry Certifications

- State, nationally, or internationally recognized
- End of program
- Stackable
- Valuable for industry

245



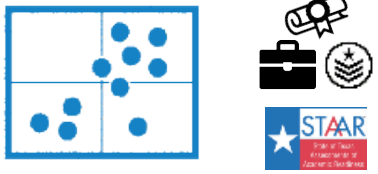
SCHOOL PROGRESS

Measures campus outcomes in two areas: number of students that grew at least one year academically and achievement of all students with economically disadvantaged percentages.

Academic Growth

The Academic Growth section contains two icons: a blue silhouette of a person with an upward-pointing arrow and a bar chart, and the STAR logo (State of Texas Assessments of Academic Readiness).

Relative Performance

The Relative Performance section contains three icons: a blue scatter plot with four quadrants, a black briefcase, and the STAR logo.

“BEST OF” Applies to A-F GRADE



STUDENT
ACHIEVEMENT

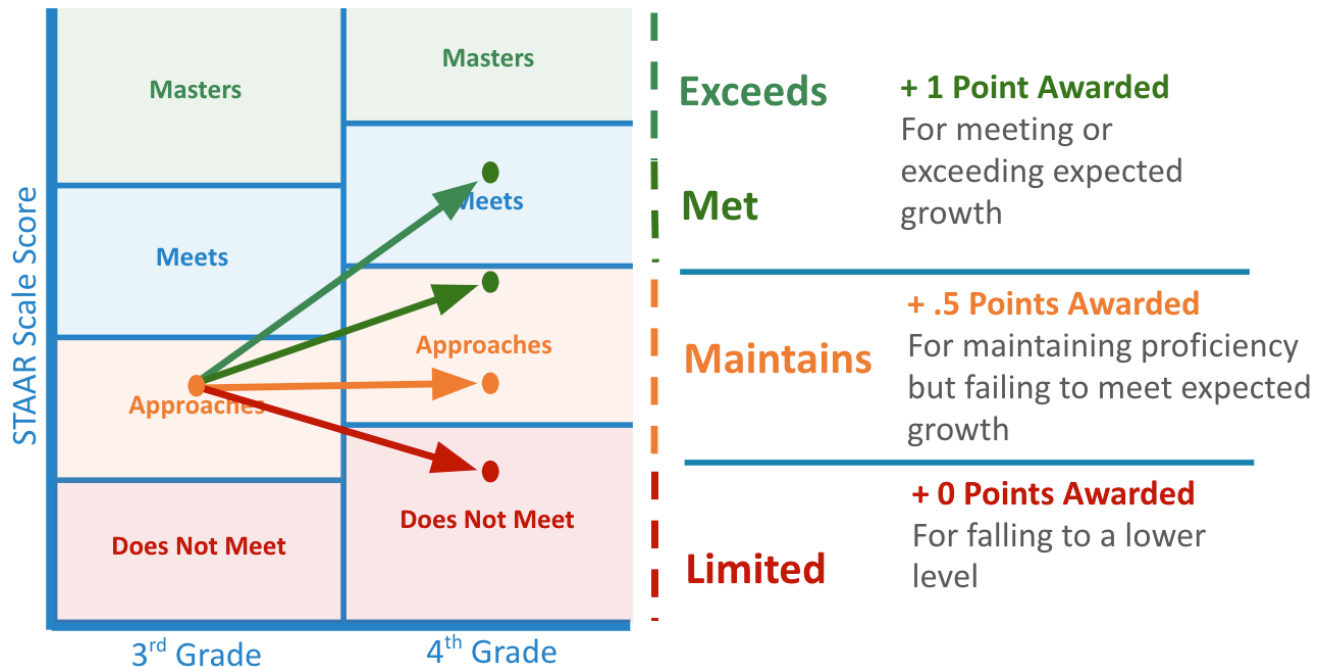


SCHOOL
PROGRESS



CLOSING
THE GAPS

Domain II: School Progress Academic Growth





STUDENT
ACHIEVEMENT



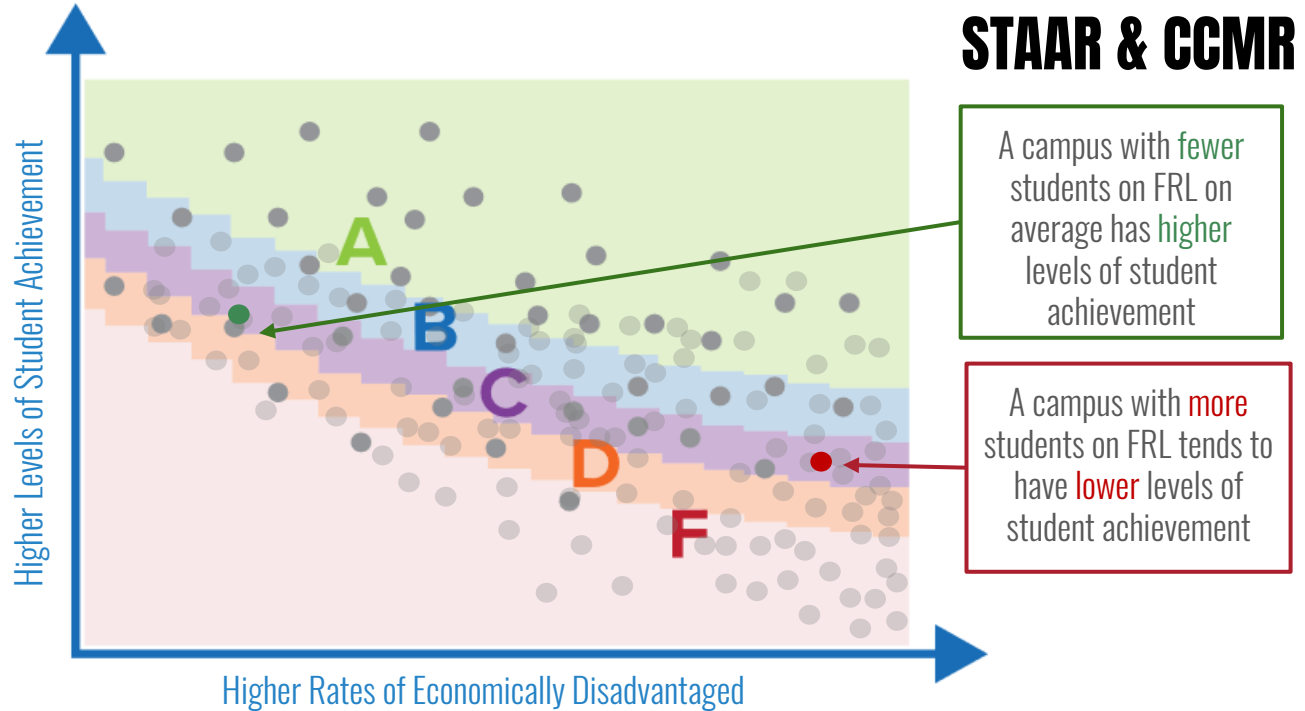
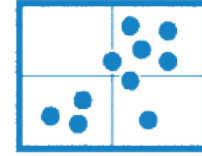
SCHOOL
PROGRESS



CLOSING
THE GAPS

Domain II: School Progress

Relative Performance





CLOSING THE GAPS

Uses disaggregated data to demonstrate differentials among racial or ethnic groups, socioeconomic backgrounds and other factors.

Ties into federal accountability requirements of ESSA



Race/Ethnicity



Special Education



Economically Disadvantaged



English Learners (ELs)



Continuously Enrolled and Mobile



Domain III

Closing the Gaps

Student Groups

- All students
- African American
- Hispanic
- White
- American Indian
- Asian
- Pacific Islander
- Two or More Races
- Economically Disadvantaged
- Current Special Education
- Former Special Education
- Current and Monitored English Learners
- Continuously Enrolled
- Non-continuously Enrolled


Components

- Academic Achievement in Reading and Mathematics (At Meets Grade Level or Above)
- Growth in Reading and Mathematics (Elementary and Middle Schools)
- 4-year Federal Graduation Rate (High Schools, K-12, and Districts)
- College, Career, and Military Readiness (High Schools, K-12, and Districts)
- Student Achievement Domain Score: STAAR Component Only (Elementary and Middle Schools)
- English Language Proficiency Status



**STUDENT
ACHIEVEMENT**

Grade



SCHOOL PROGRESS

**Academic
Growth**



**Relative
Performance**



BEST OF:

Grade

BEST OF:



**CLOSING
THE GAPS**

Grade

70%

+

30%

=

**FINAL
GRADE**

A-F Texas Public School Accountability System



Example of Calculating an Overall Rating

Scaled scores were created to align letter grades and scores used in the A-F academic accountability system to the common conception of letter grades.

Domain	Scaled Score	Better of School Progress Part A or Part B	Better of Student Achievement or School Progress	Weight	Weighted Points
Student Achievement	89		89	70%	62.3
School Progress Part A	84	84			
School Progress Part B	72				
Closing the Gaps	81			30%	24.3

Overall Score **87**
2019 Overall Rating **B**

Each school and district has a story.

Learn more about your school or district.

Search for your school or district below for an in-depth look into how they are performing in different areas.

🔍 Enter a School or District Name

or

📍 Enter Your Address



[Browse Texas Schools](#)



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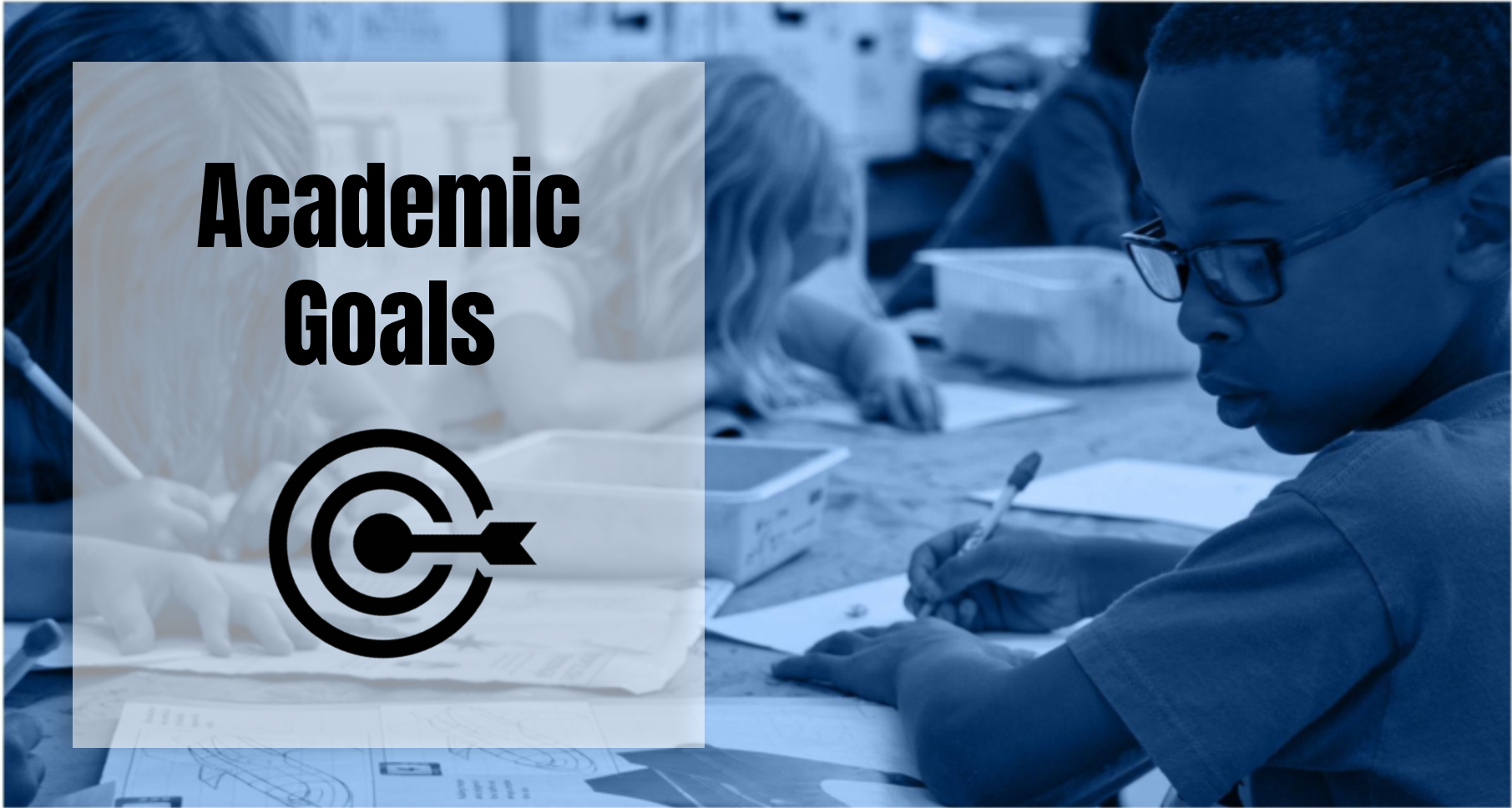


[View A-F Resources](#)

Academic Goals and Goal Progress Monitoring



Academic Goals



60x30TX



60x30 Educated Population

By 2030, at least 60 percent of Texans aged 25-34 will have a certificate or degree

Completion

By 2030, at least 550,000 students in that year will complete a certificate, associate, bachelor's or master's from an institution of higher education in Texas

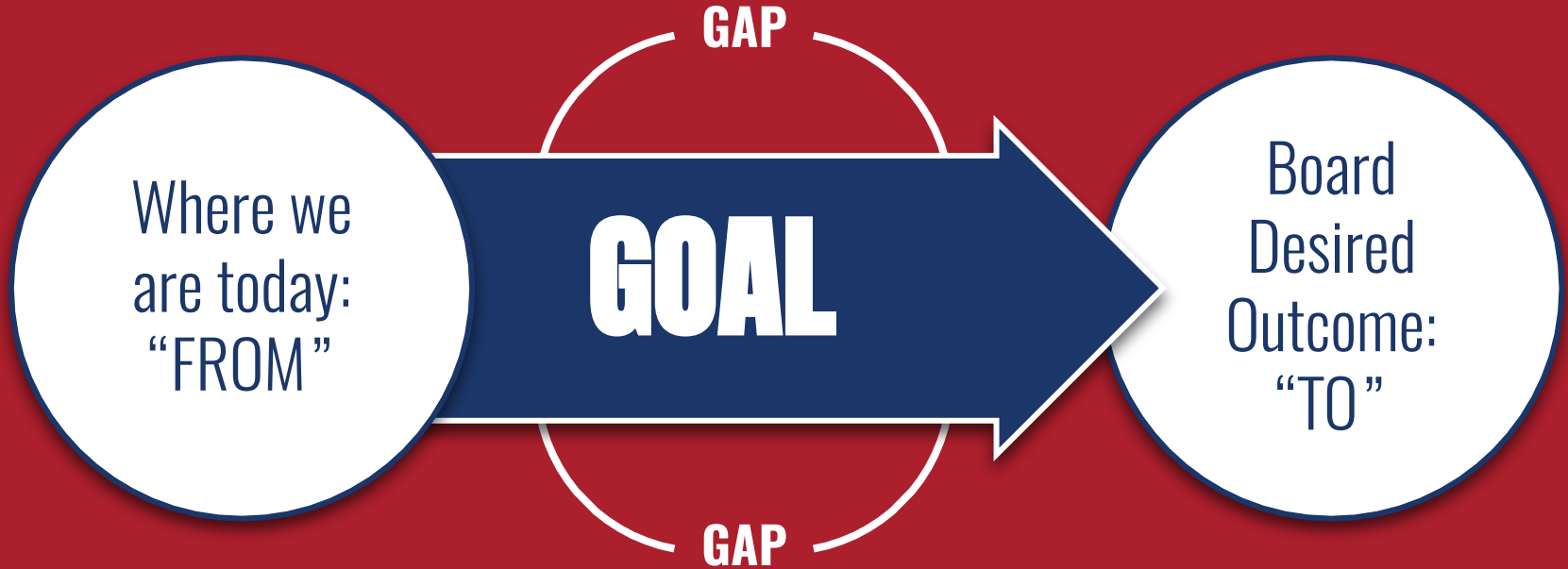
Marketable Skills

By 2030, all graduates from Texas public institutions of higher education will have completed programs with identified marketable skills

Student Debt

By 2030, undergraduate student loan debt will not exceed 60 percent of first-year wages for graduates of Texas public institutions

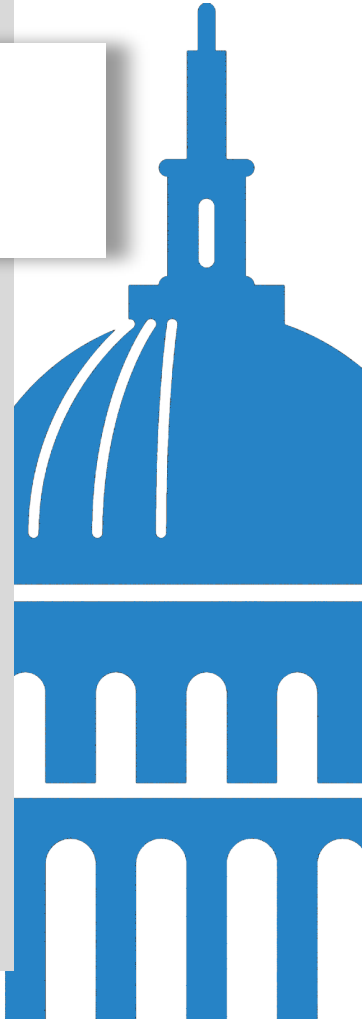
Identifying Goals: Achieving the “Vision” for All



HB 3 Provides Direction for Goal Setting

House Bill 3 requires school boards to adopt detailed plans developed by their management teams that achieves goals in three areas:

1. Early Childhood Literacy
2. Mathematics Proficiency
3. College, Career, and Military Readiness



HB 3 Brings Focus to Three High Leverage Areas

1. Early Childhood Reading

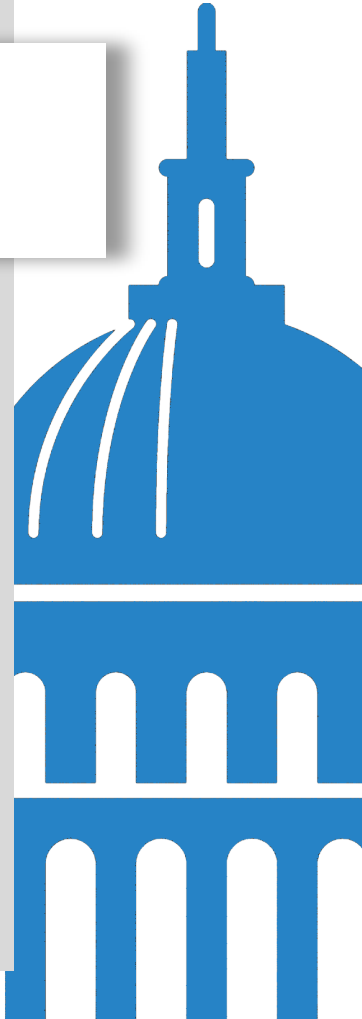
- a. PK-3 “Learn to Read”
- b. 4-12 “Read to Learn”

1. Early Childhood Math

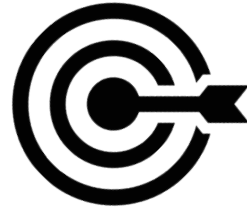
- a. PK-3 Foundational Skills

3. College, Career, Military Readiness

- a. Addresses Grades 4-12 learning
- b. Life after High School
- c. Earn a seat at the college or university of choice
- d. A license or certification for a career



Student Outcome Goals or Board Goals

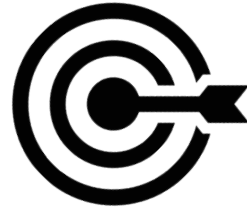


Student Outcome Goals:

Student outcomes that describe what students know or be able to do.

- Includes a baseline, target, population, and deadline
- They challenge the organization
- Require adult behavior change
- Superintendent's first priority for resource allocation
- Influenceable by the superintendent

The Essentials for Robust Goals: **S•M•A•R•T**



Specific
Measurable
Attainable
Relevant
Timebound

Population: The group of students who will be impacted and/or who are being measured.

Baseline: Goal starting point. Used for comparing and monitoring growth.

Target: Goal desired future state.

Deadline: Month and year when the measure will reach the target.

Which goal drives student performance best?

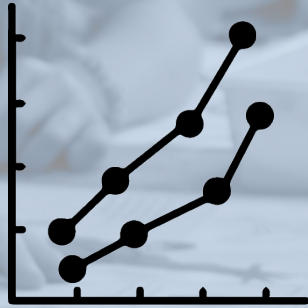
Increase the percentage of students reading on grade level.

The percent of students who score at the Meets level or above in 3rd grade reading will grow from 47% to 60% by June 2024.

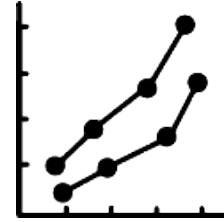
GOAL 1**Increase the percent of 3rd grade students that score meets grade level or above on STAAR Reading from 39% to 52% by August 2025.**

TARGETS	ALL	AA	A	H	W	ED	SE	EL	CE	NCE
Baseline	39%	37%	42%	39%	40%	32%	20%	30%	42%	36%
August 2021	41%	39%	44%	41%	42%	35%	22%	33%	44%	38%
August 2022	43%	42%	46%	43%	44%	38%	24%	36%	47%	40%
August 2023	46%	45%	49%	46%	47%	41%	26%	39%	50%	42%
August 2024	49%	48%	52%	49%	50%	44%	28%	42%	53%	44%
August 2025	52%	51%	55%	52%	53%	47%	30%	45%	56%	46%

Goal Progress Monitoring



How does the Board know progress is being made?



Types of Assessments

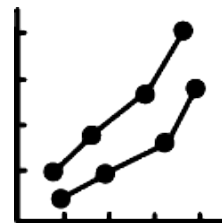
August

May

Summative:	Tests		Finals		STAAR
Interim:		Benchmark		Benchmark	
Formative:	Quiz	Assignment	Project	Homework	Checks

Academic Progress

Goal Progress Measures



Monitoring vs. Tracking – “What needs to be done”

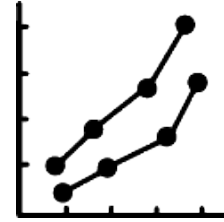
- Stay the Course
- Course Correct

Goal Progress Measures: Specific indicators used to determine if the Student Outcome Goal is likely to be met or not.

- GPMs include a **baseline**, **target**, **population**, and **deadline**
- **Predictive** of the goal
- **Influenceable** by the Superintendent

Monitoring Progress

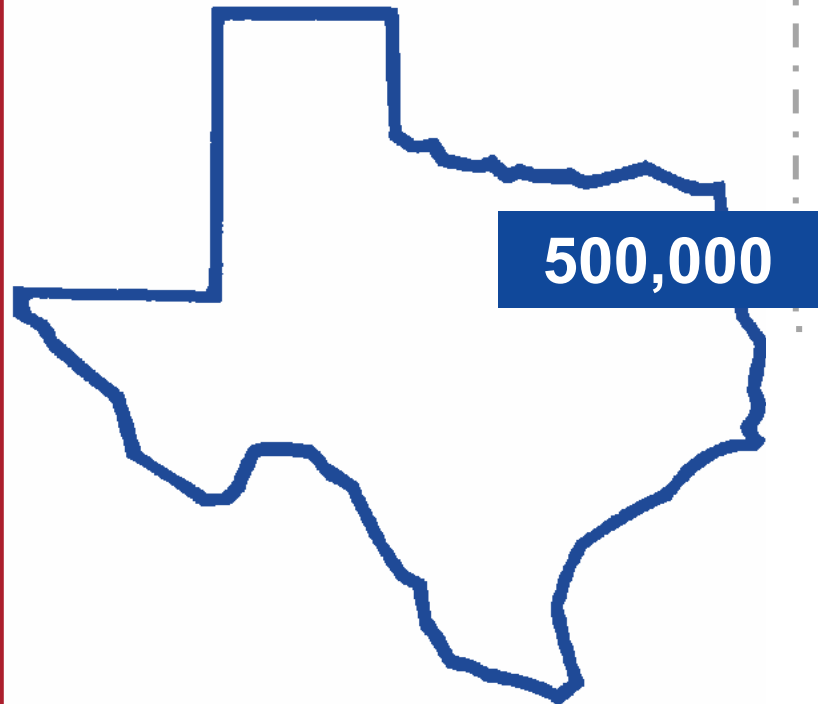
Monitoring Calendar



Schedule for student outcome goals and progress measures reported to the Board and leadership evaluations/conferences are conducted.

1. Monitors each goal at least 4 times per year.
2. Monitors no more than 2 student outcome goals per month.
3. Incorporated into Board Meeting Agendas and Planning Calendar

Texas students in special population categories



**Emergent Bilingual Students/
English Learners – 20%**



Students in Special Education – 11%



Gifted and Talented – 8%

504

Students in Section 504 – 7%

Person-first language puts the person before the disability, and describes what a person has, not who a person is.

Person-first language

- ✓ Student(s) receiving special education services
- ✓ Students with disabilities
- ✓ Student with a learning disability
- ✓ Student with autism, student who has autism
- ✓ Student who is deaf, student who is hard of hearing

Labeling language

- ✗ SPED students, special needs students, students with special needs
- ✗ Disabled students, sped students, students with special needs
- ✗ Learning-disabled student, student **is** learning-disabled
- ✗ Autistic student
- ✗ Deaf student, Hard of Hearing Student, Auditory Impaired, Aided student

What is Least Restrictive Environment (LRE)?

As noted in 19 TAC §89.63 LRE provides placement options, instructional arrangements and settings such as Mainstream, Resource Room, Self-Contained, Homebound, or residential facility.

Goal of LRE: To the **maximum extent appropriate, children with disabilities, including children in public or private institutions or other care facilities, are educated with children who are not disabled.**



The 13 Eligibilities and Acronyms

VI-
Visual
Impairment

AU-
Autism

ID-
Intellectual
Disability

SI-
Speech
Impairment

TBI-
Traumatic
Brain Injury

OHI-
Other Health
Impairment

DHH-
Deaf/Hard of
Hearing

MD-
Multiple
Disabilities

ED-
Emotional
Disturbance

OI-
Orthopedic
Impairment

SLD-
Specific
Learning
Disability

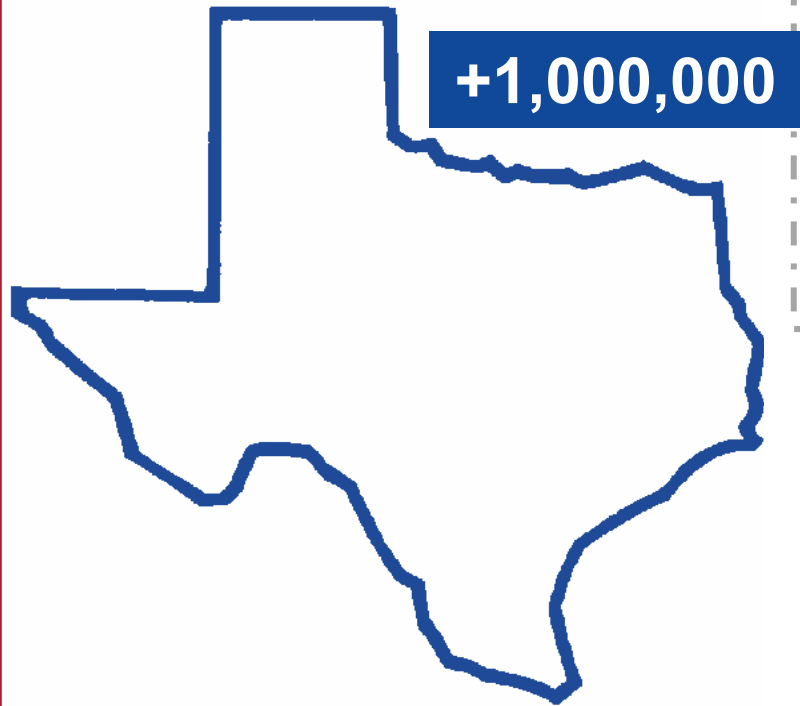
DB-
Deaf-Blind

NCES-
Non-categorical
Early Childhood



Serving Emergent Bilingual Students in Texas

Texas students in special population categories



**Emergent Bilingual Students/
English Learners – 20%**



Students in Special Education – 11%



Gifted and Talented – 8%

504

Students in Section 504 – 7%

Six State-Approved Program Models for EBs

↓

Identified EB students' families deny services

4%

English as a Second Language (ESL) Program Models

ESL Pull-Out

36%

ESL Content-Based

14%

Bilingual Education (BE) Program Models

Transitional Early Exit

21%

Transitional Late Exit

4%

Dual Language Immersion One-Way

15%

Dual Language Immersion Two-Way

6%

Highly Effective School Boards



Do School Boards Matter?

The Effect of School Boards on Student Achievement

**To determine whether
actions by this group**
(the school board)...



...**has any effect on
the achievement of
this group** (students).



Do School Boards Matter?



Research Proves:

What Happens in the Boardroom Impacts Student Performance

Board Behavior Traps:

- Poor individual meeting preparation
- Board disarray
- Unfocused
- Micromanaging vs. Oversight
- Personal Agendas
- Not respectfully listening to colleagues
- Less time on student achievement
- Less focus on policy

Source: Dr. Thomas Alsbury

High Performing School Boards

- Had more orderly board meetings
- Spent more time talking about student achievement
- Respectfully & attentively engaged with all speakers
- Did not have members trying to advance their own agendas
- Had effective relationships among the team
- Had all trustees thoughtfully consider input from the superintendent
- Did not have just one or two members talk excessively throughout the meeting

“The Main Thing is the Main Thing”

ACADEMICS

**Curriculum
and
Instruction**

COVID

**Teachers &
Staff**

**Extra-
Curricular**

Facilities

Team of 8 Positive Messaging

- Anchor the message - How 'This' impacts academics
- Consistency of messaging becomes essential
- Appropriate Team of 8 "Communication Lanes" for Stability, Predictability and Consistency to staff and community
- Rule of 3: Times, People, Places
- "10 x 10 x 10"

Positive Messaging: Superintendent

Anchor

Message:

We are doing “_____”
to support academic
achievement for our
students.

Superintendent Communication Lane:

Communicator Leadership for Messaging

- Spokesman for the district
- Creates a central and clear list of priorities
- “Head cheerleader” for district results & success

Positive Messaging: Board of Trustees

Anchor

Message:

We are doing “_____”
to support academic
achievement for our
students.

Board Communication Lane:

Support the District Messaging

- Appropriate Board messaging within the Board’s role
 - Emphasize and link discussions to academics in meeting discussions
 - Ask “How” initiative/program will be messaged to the community
- Support district messaging
- Follow *Board Operating Procedures* for member communication
- Guide the community in engaging with the district

How does the Board . . .

- **Assure** high expectations for student learning?
- **Ensure** that the district is accountable for student success?
- **Create** conditions for student and staff success?
- **Engage** the local community?
- **Demonstrate** responsible school district governance?

Do School
Boards
Matter?



High Performing Boards Deliver High Academic Achievement for All

- 1 Set Clear Expectations
and Goals**
- 2 Create Conditions
for Success**
- 3 Accountability
Driven**
- 4 Build Collective
Will**
- 5 Learn and Lead
Together as a Team**

Do School Boards Matter?



High Performing Boards Deliver High Academic Achievement for All

1 Set Clear Expectations and Goals

- What are our desired student outcomes?
- Commitment to Vision and Mission
- Board Academic Goals

2 Create Conditions for Success

3 Accountability Driven

4 Build Collective Will

5 Learn and Lead Together as a Team

Do School Boards Matter?



High Performing Boards Deliver High Academic Achievement for All

1 Set Clear Expectations and Goals

2 Create Conditions for Success

3 Accountability Driven

4 Build Collective Will

5 Learn and Lead Together as a Team

- What must be supported for success?
- Policy
- Curriculum and Instruction
- Teachers and Staff
- Allocating resources thru the Budget

Do School Boards Matter?



High Performing Boards Deliver High Academic Achievement for All

1 Set Clear Expectations and Goals

2 Create Conditions for Success

3 **Accountability Driven**

4 Build Collective Will

5 Learn and Lead Together as a Team

- Focus on Academic Success
- What data will we use?
- Disciplined Progress Monitoring

Do School Boards Matter?



High Performing Boards Deliver High Academic Achievement for All

- 1 Set Clear Expectations and Goals**
- 2 Create Conditions for Success**
- 3 Accountability Driven**
- 4 Build Collective Will**
- 5 Learn and Lead Together as a Team**

- What do we need to do to gain community support?
- Engage, inform, and involve the community

Do School Boards Matter?



High Performing Boards Deliver High Academic Achievement for All

- 1 Set Clear Expectations and Goals**
- 2 Create Conditions for Success**
- 3 Accountability Driven**
- 4 Build Collective Will**
- 5 Learn and Lead Together as a Team**

- Individual commitments
- What information do we need as a team to ensure best decisions are made?

Do School
Boards
Matter?



Building Personal CAPACITY as a Board Member



Building Personal CAPACITY as a Board Member

Do School Boards Matter?



Personal Knowledge

Subject knowledge of curriculum, instruction, finance, professional development, technology, and human resources to inform trustee decision making

Building Personal CAPACITY as a Board Member

Do School Boards Matter?



Academic Focus

Focus on student goals and performance to improve student learning

Personal Knowledge

Subject knowledge of curriculum, instruction, finance, professional development, technology, and human resources to inform trustee decision making

Do School
Boards
Matter?



Building Personal CAPACITY as a Board Member

Work Practices

The number of personal hours invested by activity:
Meeting preparation • Meetings • Training hours •
Event attendance • Intentional campus visits

Academic Focus

Focus on student goals and performance to improve
student learning

Personal Knowledge

Subject knowledge of curriculum, instruction, finance,
professional development, technology, and human resources
to inform trustee decision making

Role of a Councilman

Governed by individual actions

Represents individuals or groups

Administrator role

Guided by personal experiences, personal perspectives
and special interests

VS.

Role of a Trustee

Functions as part of a team

Represents all students and district

Oversight role

Guided by student performance goals, data and personal
subject knowledge

Team of 8 Systems Priorities

Team of 8 Board Roles & Responsibilities Review

Agreed upon Board Operating Procedures

Regular Board Self-assessment

Superintendent Evaluation Process

Implementing Team of Eight Systems for **Stability • Predictability • Unity • Results**

Board Operating Procedures Purpose

- Define clearly how to carry out regular Board systems and tasks
- Establish procedural rules governing the operations of the Board
- Define Board expectations with regard to Trustee conduct

Implementing Team of Eight Systems for **Stability • Predictability • Unity • Results**

Board Operating Procedures Deliverables

- Provides predictability and consistency for:
 - Board and Team of Eight
 - Staff and the District
- The Board's agreed-upon procedures for "how we will work on the work"

Team of 8 Systems Priorities

Team of Eight Foundation Presentation
Agreed upon Board Operating Procedures
Regular Board self-assessment
Superintendent Evaluation Process

“One Word”