



University Interscholastic League

Self-Evaluation Report

submitted to the

Sunset Advisory Commission

August 2013

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PAGE

- I. Agency Contact Information.....1
- II. Key Functions and Performance1
- III. History and Major Events9
- IV. Policymaking Structure.....13
- V. Funding24
- VI. Organization.....28
- VII. Guide to Agency Programs30
 - Academics30
 - Athletics34
 - Music.....42
- VIII. Statutory Authority and Recent Legislation47
- IX. Major Issues55
 - Governance/Structure55
 - Private School Membership.....56
 - Homeschool Eligibility59
- X. Other Contacts60
- XI. Additional Information69
 - Complaint Data69
 - HUB Data.....70
 - EEO Data72
- XII. Agency Comments.....75

(University Interscholastic League) Self-Evaluation Report

I. Agency Contact Information

(University Interscholastic League) Exhibit 1: Agency Contacts				
	Name	Address	Telephone & Fax Numbers	E-mail Address
Agency Head	Charles Breithaupt	P.O. Box 8028; Austin, TX 78713	512-471-5883 512-471-5908	cbreithaupt@uil texas.org
Agency's Sunset Liaison	Jamey Harrison	P.O. Box 8028; Austin, TX 78713	512-471-5883 512-471-5908	jharrison@uilde xas.org

II. Key Functions and Performance

A. Provide an overview of your agency's mission, objectives, and key functions.

The University Interscholastic League was created by The University of Texas at Austin to provide leadership and guidance to public school debate and athletic teachers. Since 1910 the UIL has grown into the largest inter-school organization of its kind in the world. The UIL continues to operate as part of the University of Texas, under the auspices of the [Vice President for Diversity & Community Engagement](#).

As stated in the UIL's Constitution and Contest Rules, the objectives of the League are:

- (a) to enhance students' educational experience;
- (b) to prepare them for citizenship by providing interschool competition among the public elementary and secondary schools of Texas; and
- (c) to establish rules and procedures for sanctioning and conducting interscholastic competition, including rules providing penalties for rules violations by school district personnel, that are consistent with rules of the State Board of Education.

The purpose of the UIL is to organize and properly supervise contests that assist in preparing students for citizenship. It aims to provide a healthy environment conducive to character building with educational activities carried out under rules providing for good sportsmanship and fair play for all participants. Sensible organized competition under proper controls has demonstrated its value and has furnished inspiration to talented students for more than a century.

The UIL provides information and service to schools, and administers contests in 72 activities for approximately two million participants across the state each year.

The following are key functions of the UIL:

- Create and administer a wide-range of academic, musical and athletic contests for the public primary and secondary school students of Texas;
- Promulgate and enforce rules to ensure safe and fair competition in an educational atmosphere that promotes good sportsmanship;

Prepare students for life by providing through its organized competitions an experience that gives positive recognition to achievement while recognizing that a fundamental value of any competition is not the result, but the experience.

B. Do your key functions continue to serve a clear and ongoing objective? Explain why each of these functions is still needed. What harm would come from no longer performing these functions?

There is no doubt that the UIL key functions continue to serve a clear, necessary and ongoing objective. It is important to keep in mind that the UIL is a member-driven organization. All of UIL's rules and policies are initially reviewed and approved by a representative council of member school districts. This body, known as the Legislative Council, ensures that the UIL's key functions are responsive to the needs and objectives that are most important to the member school districts and their students. Furthermore, UIL member schools as well as other interested stakeholders are routinely invited to make proposals concerning UIL activities to the Legislative Council, thus keeping the lines of communication to decision-makers open and assuring that there is a connection between the UIL's objectives and the methods employed for achieving those objectives.

Each of the UIL's key functions is still needed. To enhance students' educational experience and prepare them for citizenship, UIL must continue to provide a wide variety of academic, musical and athletic competitions for Texas students. The educational experience that comes with participation in UIL contests remains important in an increasingly complex world that rewards hard work and quality performance. While faithful to its traditions, the UIL continues to grow and evolve in regards to the activities it offers and in finding new and better ways for students to compete, regardless of their interests. UIL has added and/or changed applicable rules or even added events when changing times have required such action. Whether it be the elimination of the slide rule competition, the addition of soccer as a sanctioned sport for boy and girls or the revision of rules governing football practices, only the UIL is in the position to provide this sort of responsive oversight of the interscholastic environment.

In the same vein, there is a continuing need for UIL to create a safe contest environment and to provide the unbiased administration of the rules governing interscholastic competitions. Such supervision is critical to healthy, fair competition and just results. The UIL has long been responsive to the health and safety of student participants. UIL rules cover a variety of health issues such as the amount of practice time allowed or testing for the use of steroids that provide a safe and level playing field. Without the rules and their equitable enforcement, risks of injury can become unacceptable, the educational atmosphere is lost and fair play is forgotten. A lack of fair play discourages participation and discounts the efforts of all those who do participate. This key function is clearly necessary to the overarching objectives of the UIL.

There is a continuing need to recognize accomplishment in a positive way while still promoting the value of the competitive experience regardless of the outcome. When a wide variety of competitions are conducted under a fair and reasonable rule structure, the end result is that merit and talent rise to the top. Expanding this approach during the course of a statewide UIL contest means the motivational and educational value to the student is increased in a meaningful way. Such accomplishments are worthy of recognition. However, the UIL's rules do not allow a "win at all costs" approach and make every attempt to recognize the efforts of all participants in a positive light. This approach acknowledges that for there to be honor in the outcome, there must be fairness in the opportunity.

The Texas students' educational experience would be much different, and negatively impacted if UIL

ceased to perform its key functions. The very nature of competition between schools requires some degree of structure, rules and administration. To that point, all 50 states have organizations similar to UIL. Having 103 years of organizational experience in managing interscholastic competitions, UIL is uniquely positioned to perform these key functions in the future because of its history and structure.

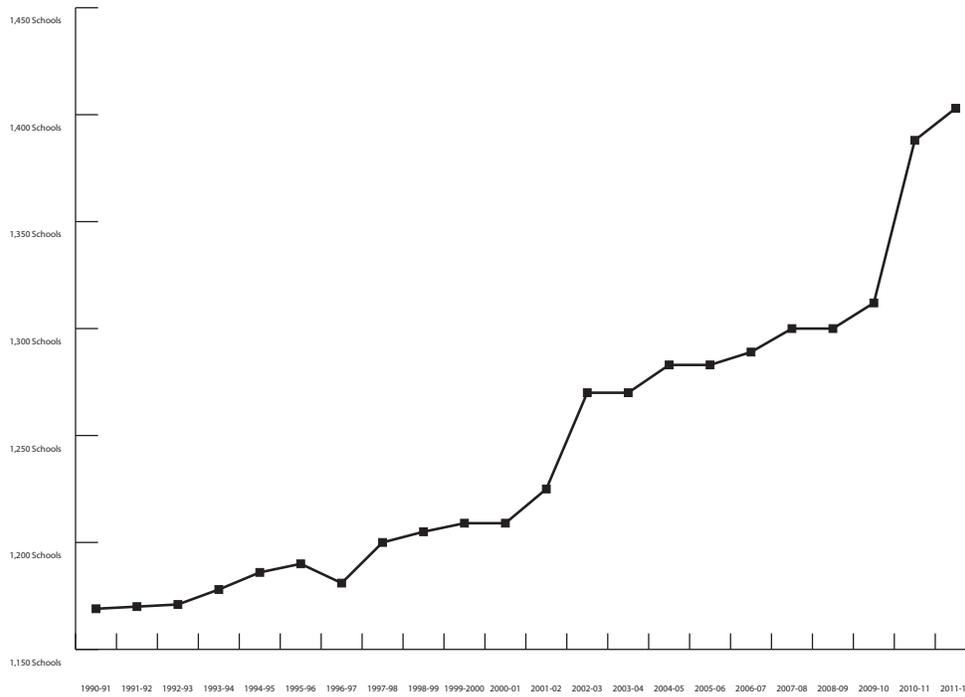
The UIL is, by statute, a part of the University of Texas at Austin and as such, the UIL has a solid administrative and policy foundation upon which to operate. This relationship gives UIL access to UT Austin's wide range of resources and experienced staff that would be difficult if not impossible for UIL alone (or any other agency) to replicate. From its budgeting process to central human resources support, UT Austin gives UIL consistent high quality, administrative support. By the same token, while requiring all UIL rules be consistent with UT policy, UT does not seek to control or influence the UIL for the benefit of any particular member school or student. The same is true for the Commissioner of Education who must finally approve all UIL rules. However, as noted, UIL is also a member-driven organization that must be responsive to the collective decisions made by its member schools through the UIL committee process. It is this unique system of "checks and balances" that allows UIL to work so well with its diverse membership and makes it a reliable partner for Texas schools and students.

C. What evidence can your agency provide to show your overall effectiveness and efficiency in meeting your objectives?

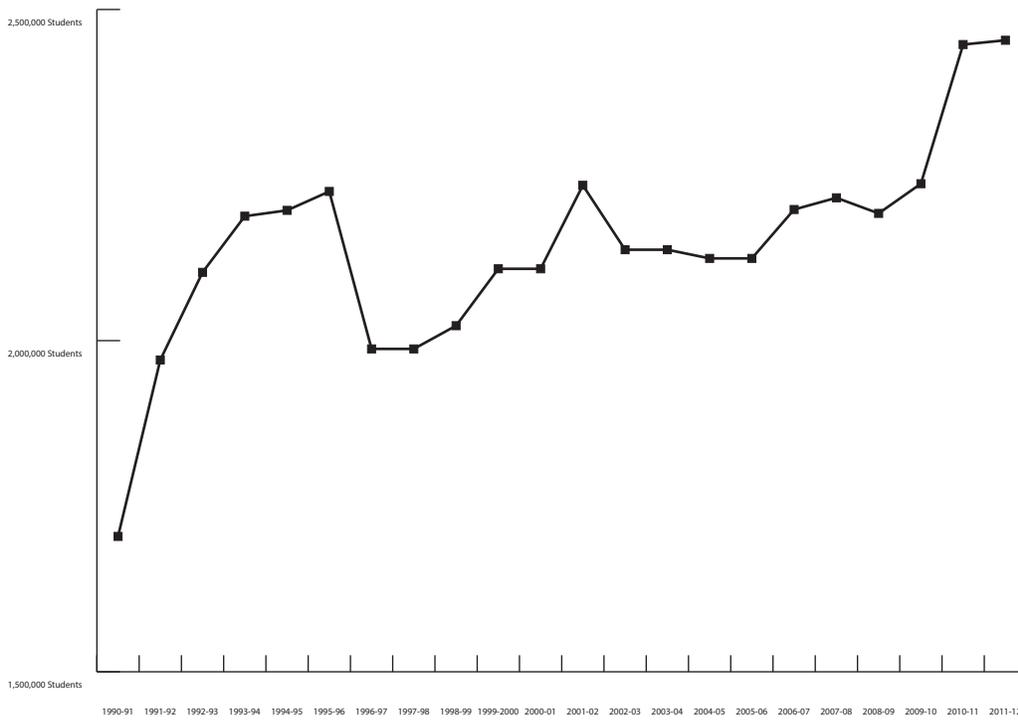
The evidence that shows UIL's overall effectiveness in meeting its objectives begins with its history of more than 100 years as a voluntary membership organization. Schools are not required to join the UIL, they choose to. Since its inception in 1910, the UIL has grown from a voluntary membership of 39 schools to more than 1,400 schools (See Graph 1, below). As a member service organization, one measure of UIL's effectiveness is the rise in the number of schools that voluntarily request to join the League. In 2011-12, the UIL set records in total number of member schools and total student contest activity participation. These numbers continue to grow as the UIL seeks more avenues for student participation in extracurricular events.

Per the National Federation of State High School Associations (NFHS), the UIL leads the nation in athletics participation rate with approximately 800,000 high school students that participated in 2011-12. With academic, music and elementary/middle school participation included, there were more than two million opportunities for Texas students to participate in extracurricular activities through UIL membership (See Graph 2, below.)

Graph 1 -Total UIL Member Schools (Since 1990-91)



Graph 2 -Total Student Contest Activity Participation (Since 1990-91)



For additional evidence and discussion regarding UIL's effectiveness in regards to its three primary programs, see page 30 (Academics); page 34 (Athletics) and page 42 (Music).

D. Does your agency's enabling law continue to correctly reflect your mission, objectives, and approach to performing your functions? Have you recommended changes to the Legislature in the past to improve your agency's operations? If so, explain. Were the changes adopted?

This section is not applicable as UIL was not established by enabling law. Rather, UIL was created by the University of Texas at Austin. UIL continues to exist as a membership organization within the University of Texas at Austin. Section 33.083, Texas Education Code states the University Interscholastic League is a part of the University of Texas at Austin.

Generally, UIL does not recommend legislation; rather, when a legislative issue arises involving UIL, UIL is available to serve as a resource to legislators.

E. Do any of your agency's functions overlap or duplicate those of another state or federal agency? Explain if, and why, each of your key functions is most appropriately placed within your agency. How do you ensure against duplication with other related agencies?

No UIL functions overlap or duplicate those of other state or federal agencies. The long-term success of UIL can be attributed to the school driven policymaking and adjudication processes. Member school professionals make all UIL rules through elected member school representatives and referendum ballot. Member school professionals adjudicate alleged rules violations through committees of member school professionals. The member schools both make the rules and adjudicate those rules. All UIL rule changes are approved by the Commissioner of Education as a final layer of review and accountability. These member school centered processes account for the long-term success of UIL.

The key functions of UIL are appropriately placed within UIL, as a department within the University of Texas, because they are primarily functions of an educational nature and not simply regulatory. The UIL model provides a system of self-governance that is responsive to the educational objectives of the UIL and the needs of the students they serve. UIL is a voluntary membership organization of schools. As such, it is most appropriate for the rule-making authority and adjudication of alleged violations to be administered by the school-based membership through their elected representatives. School professionals who serve on UIL committees provide the best understanding of the interplay between education and the extra-curricular activities sponsored by UIL. It is this rare combination of local and state authorities that make UIL so well suited to performing its key functions.

As noted, no other agency performs any of the functions of UIL. To ensure against duplication, however, UIL works closely with the Texas Education Agency and the Commissioner of Education.

F. In general, how do other states carry out similar functions?

Every state has an organization similar to UIL. The vast majority of those operate in a similar fashion to UIL with the policymaking process being member school driven. UIL is different from many other similar associations in other states in that UIL is largely driven by school superintendents. Many other similar associations are driven by high school principals, athletic directors, and coaches. UIL offers the

Self-Evaluation Report

widest variety of competitions, including music, theater, and academic competitions, when compared to similar associations in other states. Because of that variety, UIL has always been superintendent driven. UIL is one of a small number of state high school activity associations that offers competitions in all three disciplines of academics, athletics, and music. The interaction of that wide diversity of competitions makes it appropriate for those who serve in the chief executive positions of member school districts to serve in the rule-making process.

UIL is also unique when compared to other similar associations in other states because of the multiple layers of accountability and transparency it is subject to because of UIL's connection to UT Austin. As a department within UT Austin, UIL is subject to the Texas Open Records/Public Information Act and Open Meetings Act. UT Austin must also approve all UIL expenditures, making UIL subject to all UT Austin purchasing policies and state procurement laws applicable to UT Austin. Additionally, all UIL personnel decisions and salary structures are subject to UT Austin approval. While these layers of accountability and transparency may be viewed by some as cumbersome, which is why most state high school activities associations have chosen to separate from any connection to a state university, UIL believes the University provides, among other things, a valuable oversight function.

G. What key obstacles impair your agency's ability to achieve its objectives?

Based on informal feedback from member schools, student participation in UIL activities, and fan attendance at UIL state championship events, we firmly believe UIL is achieving its objectives.

That being said, UIL certainly faces some challenges. One of the most substantial challenges for UIL is the sheer massive geography of the state of Texas. Our state covers approximately 265,000 square miles. The vast majority of the state's population lives on or east of the Interstate 35 corridor. This creates travel challenges for schools in many areas of the state. UIL continually tries to address the inherent challenge of maintaining competitive equity based on school enrollment and the travel requirements created by dividing schools by enrollment. To address these challenges, UIL hosts meetings of superintendents and other school leaders in those areas with the greatest travel burdens to garner input to provide to the UIL Legislative Council and inform decisions related to reclassification and realignment.

UIL must continually be aware of the budgetary restraints of member schools. As with reclassification and realignment, UIL must find a balance between sanctioning new contests to best serve the students of Texas and the costs to schools associated with participating in those competitions.

The charter schools movement, while not an obstacle, does create challenges for UIL. Historically, UIL rules have generally required schools to be placed in conferences by school enrollment. With the number of charter schools growing, often with relatively low enrollments and located in metropolitan areas with large population densities, maintaining competitive equity with schools of similar enrollments but located in very sparsely populated areas has become increasingly difficult. The UIL continues to work with representatives from traditional public schools and from charter schools to find the most appropriate manner to address these competitive equity concerns.

H. Discuss any changes that could impact your agency's key functions in the near future (e.g., changes in federal law or outstanding court cases).

The continuing population shift in Texas will continue to create challenges in balancing competitive equity based on school enrollment. Maintaining competitive equity for our rural schools and charter schools of similar enrollments located in large metropolitan areas continues to be a concern.

Sports officials who call UIL athletic contests play a vital role in creating safe and fair competition. It is important that UIL member schools across the board have access to both the quality and quantity of sports officials necessary to perform this key function. A recent change in state law, HB 1775 from the 83rd Regular Session (codified as Sec. 33.085, Tex. Educ. Code), makes moot a lawsuit filed by the Texas Association of Sports Officials (TASO), representing about sixty percent of sports officials in Texas. Recently, the case was non-suited. The new law allows, in relevant part, the UIL to require sports officials who wish to officiate UIL contests to register with the League; providing directory information as part of the process and submitting to a criminal background check. Furthermore, a sports official is required to be in good standing with a UIL-recognized local chapter or association, to have completed education programs on League rules and agree to abide by League rules. Currently, UIL is working with various stakeholders, including sports officials' organizations, to incorporate provisions of the new law, along with any necessary process to implement them, into the UIL rules.

Student health and safety issues, especially related to head injuries and high school athletics, continue to be a topic of national discussion. While any potential federal legislation related to health and safety and high school athletics would impact UIL, it may have relatively little substantive impact on UIL because of UIL's progressive approach, led by the UIL Medical Advisory Committee, to these issues already. UIL is one of, if not the most, progressive high school activities organizations in the country for health and safety issues. Through practice restrictions, response to suspected injuries, training of coaches, and educational materials for parents and students, UIL continues to keep the health and safety of student athletes as a primary focus.

Another issue that has become a national discussion concerns transgender/gender identity issues for students. This issue raises, among other things, questions regarding athletic competition and gender/gender identity. California has just recently passed a law that gives students the right to participate in sex-segregated programs, activities and facilities based on their self-perception and regardless of their birth gender. See California Assembly Bill (AB) 1266; Section 221.5, as amended, California Education Code; see also <http://www.csmonitor.com/USA/Latest-News-Wires/2013/0812/California-s-transgender-student-law-Kids-can-choose-bathrooms-sports-teams>. Earlier this summer, it was reported that Colorado's state civil rights division ruled that a school district's treatment, in terms of facilities use, of a student as male when the student (and parents) identifies the student as female was discriminatory. See June 17, 2013 Determination on Charge No. P20130034X, Colorado Dept. of Regulatory Agencies, Division of Civil Rights; see also <http://www.nytimes.com/2013/06/24/us/agency-says-district-discriminated-against-transgender-student.html>.

Current UIL rules allow females students to participate on male teams in certain situations. However, current UIL rules do not allow males to participate on female teams. As questions have already been raised on this issue, this matter will need thoughtful attention moving forward.

I. What are your agency's biggest opportunities for improvement in the future?

UIL is a model high school activities association for the country. That being said, all organizations have room to improve. UIL is currently focusing on improving in several areas.

Self-Evaluation Report

One of these areas is related to the diversity of the students participating in UIL competitions. UIL music and athletics competitions include very diverse student populations. While UIL academic competitions do include a diverse student population, the diversity of students in those competitions can and should continue to improve. As evidence of its continuing efforts to increase diverse student participation, since 2012 the UIL has sponsored two essay competitions, the Barbara Jordan Historical Essay Competition and the Latino History Essay Contest. These events, at no additional cost to schools, aim to provide students with a framework for learning about significant African-American and Latino contributions to Texas history and culture. (As an example of the benefit that arises from the UIL being a part of UT Austin, the University's Division of Diversity and Community Engagement originally developed these two essay contests.)

An additional example of a challenge that presents an opportunity to improve is maintaining competitive equity for the rural traditional schools of Texas and the growing number of charter schools with similar enrollments located in large metropolitan areas. UIL has long been regarded nationally as an organization that provides fair and equitable competitions for its member schools. The growing number of charter schools in urban areas provides yet another opportunity for UIL to be a national leader in finding equitable ways of addressing these concerns with which many other state high school activity associations continue to struggle.

Another area in which UIL can improve is general communications to the public and the state legislature about the positive information related to UIL. For example, as mentioned above, UIL is one of the most, if not the most, progressive state activity associations in addressing student health and safety. Unfortunately, many are unaware of that fact. UIL has a very grassroots, membership driven structure managed by school professionals. UIL is a very decentralized organization that provides for a tremendous amount of local control. Again, unfortunately, the public perception of UIL is quite the opposite. UIL can and should do a better job of communicating how progressive, transparent, and grass roots oriented the organization is.

UIL can also improve through bolstering the use of technology to receive input from the various UIL stakeholders, especially member schools, on the overall performance of UIL. By increasing the use and access to technological applications, UIL can increase the level of feedback it receives and respond accordingly to continue to lead the nation in the area of interscholastic competitions for high schools.

J. In the following chart, provide information regarding your agency's key performance measures included in your appropriations bill pattern, including outcome, input, efficiency, and explanatory measures.

This item is not applicable to UIL as UIL is not included in the appropriations bill and no existing law prescribes key performance measures.

The membership fee for UIL schools has stayed constant since 2009. Ticket prices for UIL state championship events have also remained unchanged for the same time period.

III. History and Major Events

Provide a timeline of your agency's history and key events, including:

- **the date your agency was established;**
- **the original purpose and responsibilities of your agency;**
- **major changes in responsibilities or statutory authority;**
- **changes to your policymaking body's name or composition;**
- **significant changes in state/federal legislation, mandates, or funding;**
- **significant state/federal litigation that specifically affects your agency's operations; and**
- **key changes in your agency's organization (e.g., a major reorganization of the agency's divisions or program areas).**

1910

The Debating League of Texas High Schools was created by the Extension Division of The University of Texas at Austin to foster in the schools the study and practice of public speaking and debate as an aid in the preparation for citizenship. Activities were confined to a State contest in debate among schools affiliated with the University (membership would open to all schools in second year). The governing body of the Debating League consisted of the University's standing committee on forensics and oratory.

1911

The Texas Interscholastic Athletic Association was created by The University of Texas at Austin upon the advising of Dr. Charles Ramsdell of the University Athletic Council. The organization aimed to provide structure and consistency to high school athletics with rules and eligibility standards. The organization had a constitution and set of rules, which were adopted by coaches and principals after the inaugural track meet in 1911.

1913

The Debating League of Texas High Schools and the Texas Interscholastic Athletic Association merged to become the University Interscholastic League, which would continue to operate under the auspices of the UT Department of Extension. The State Executive Committee (SEC) served as the rulemaking body and settled disputes that arose in county, district and final contests. Members of the SEC included UT faculty and staff. District Executive Committees had immediate charge of the district contests in a given district.

1918

Private schools removed from membership as participation dropped due to private schools' lack of interest in participating in UIL. Private schools had competed in a separate Academy division from public schools.

1922

Members of the SEC were now appointed by the President of The University of Texas at Austin on the same basis that other UT faculty committees were appointed.

1940

UIL Legislative Advisory Council was formed. Members of the Council consisted of superintendents representing each conference and region of the state. The SEC Chair appointed the first Legislative

Self-Evaluation Report

Advisory Council. After that first year, state superintendents were tasked with electing members to the Council. The duties of the Council included studying all proposed legislation and recommending to the SEC items it deemed vital to the interests of the League.

1946

The UIL added competitions for band, choral groups and orchestra creating a Music division of competitions in the League. The UIL now had competitions in Academics, Athletics and Music.

1954

Public schools began to desegregate after ruling of *Brown vs. Board of Education*. The State Executive Committee issued a rule interpretation that allowed African-Americans attending desegregated public schools to participate in UIL competitions.

1956

The legislative authority shifted from SEC to the Legislative Council. The Legislative Council became the rulemaking body of the UIL while the SEC remained as the judicial branch of the League.

1965

The Legislative Council removed the word “white” as a membership requirement thus opening membership to all public schools, regardless of race.

1969

The UIL joined the National Federation of State High School Associations (NFHS). The affiliation permitted League membership on committees set up to study national problems as well as afforded the opportunity to observe actions and activities of other associations and to profit from their experiences. The NFHS may recommend but cannot require any state to follow its recommendations.

1972

Title IX, Education Amendments of 1972 was enacted, which stated that “No person in the United States shall, on the basis of sex, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any education program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance.” This legislation had little effect on the League as the UIL already offered several female sports to its member schools (Tennis, Basketball, Volleyball, Swimming, Track & Field). Golf would be added a year later in 1973. Today, girls have a matching program for every boys sport and female students may compete on male teams in non-contact sports if the only team offered in a sport is for male students.

1973

The U.S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals ruled in a federal anti-trust case, *Saenz v. University Interscholastic League*, 487 F. 2d 1026 (5th Cir. 1973), that the UIL is a state agency and thus immune from such litigation because it is a part of The University of Texas at Austin, which is a state agency.

1973

The Rehabilitation Act of 1973 was passed. Section 504 of the act related to protecting individuals from discrimination based on their disability. As it pertained to the UIL, schools were required to provide a qualified student with a disability an opportunity to benefit from the school’s program equal to that of students without disabilities.

1978

The UIL now reported to the Division of Continuing Education at The University of Texas at Austin instead of the Division of Extension.

1982

Legislative Council gave the League permission to hire a waiver officer and create an Appeals Board. The Appeals Board consisted of five school administrators elected to four-year terms and four persons elected by the chair of the Legislative Council to serve one-year terms.

1982

In two cases decided on the same day, the Amarillo Court of Appeals held that UIL was not a governmental entity that was “excused by law” from posting an appeal bond in order to perfect an appeal. *Payne v. University Interscholastic League*, 635 S. W. 2d 754 (Tex. App.-Amarillo 1982, writ ref’d n.r.e.); *Marshall v. Brown*, 635 S.W. 2d 578 (Tex. App.-Amarillo 1982, writ dismissed). The Texas Supreme Court declined to hear the UIL’s appeal in either case.

1984

H. B. 72, 68th Legislature 2nd C. S. was enacted, which granted authority to the State Board of Education to review changes to UIL rules.

1989

Texas Education Agency Commissioner tasked with appointing members to the State Executive Committee, ending more than 75 years during which appointments to the SEC were made by the UT-Austin president. UIL and UT staff no longer members of the SEC.

1994

The Commissioner of the Texas Education Agency delegated hearing authority over matters pertaining to the enforcement of applicable state law, including No Pass, No Play, to the UIL.

1994

After audit by Texas state comptroller, a proposal to have the UIL report directly to the University of Texas president rather than the Division of Continuing Education was approved.

1995

S. B. 1, 74th Legislature was enacted, which trimmed the suspension for No Pass, No Play from six weeks to three; granted parents the power to decide which non-school activities their children would participate in and when they would participate in them; gutted the UIL’s amateur rule; gave the Governor power to appoint the Commissioner, and gave the State Board of Education authority to grant open-enrollment charter schools. The UIL membership guidelines would be amended the next year to include open-enrollment charter schools.

2000

In a case styled *In re- University Interscholastic League*, 20 S.W.3d 690 (Tex. 2000), the Texas Supreme Court granted UIL’s request for a mandamus that lifted a lower court’s order requiring a disqualified school be included in the UIL’s baseball playoffs. In its opinion, the court noted that the plaintiffs had failed to state a viable constitutional claim because there is no fundamental right to participate in extracurricular activities.

2001

The Legislative Council approved permanent Medical Advisory Committee. The purpose of the committee is to study and make recommendations to Legislative Council regarding the safety of students in extracurricular activities.

Self-Evaluation Report

2002

Authority to review changes to UIL rules shifted from the State Board of Education to the Commissioner of the Texas Education Agency.

2003

UIL membership guidelines were amended to include private schools that do not qualify for membership to any other organization similar to the League. The rule requires a private school that joins the UIL to be placed in the largest conference.

2006

The Division of Community and School Relations became the Division of Diversity and Community Engagement (DDCE). The UIL is now operated as part of the University of Texas, under the auspices of the Vice President for Diversity & Community Engagement.

2007

S. B. 8, 80th Legislature was enacted, which mandated steroid testing in Texas high schools. The UIL was tasked with implementing this program.

2007

S. B. 82, 80th Legislature was passed into law, which required students to complete the UIL forms entitled "Preparticipation Physical Evaluation--Medical History" and "Acknowledgement of Rules." S. B. 82 also prohibited certain unsafe athletic activities and required certain safety precautions in regard to high school athletics.

2009

In *Cornerstone Christian Schools v. University Interscholastic League*, 563 F.3d 127 5th Cir. 2009), the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals held that plaintiffs' (parents, student and school) constitutional rights to free exercise of religion, equal protection and due process were not violated by the UIL's denial of a private school's request for league membership.

2010

In *University Interscholastic League v. Southwest Officials Association*, 319 S.W.3d 952 (Tex. App.– Austin 2010, no pet.) the Austin Third Court of Appeals dismissed the suit holding, in what it described as a case of first impression under the current statutory scheme, that the UIL is a state agency that is part of the University of Texas at Austin and is thus entitled to sovereign immunity from suit.

IV. Policymaking Structure

A. Complete the following chart providing information on your policymaking body members.

(University Interscholastic League) Exhibit 3: Policymaking Body			
Member Name	Term/ Appointment Dates/ Appointed by ___ Elected by Superintendents from their conference and region.	Qualification	City
Dr. Alfred Ray, Supt.	2013-2017	Duncanville ISD	Duncanville
Dr. Kay Waggoner, Supt.	2010-2014	Richardson ISD	Richardson
Dr. Mark Henry, Supt.	2012-2016	Cypress Fairbanks ISD	Cypress
Dr. Steve Flores, Supt.	2011-2015	Harlingen ISD	Harlingen
Dr. Carol Ann Bonds, Supt.	2010-2014	San Angelo ISD	San Angelo
Dr. J.D. Kennedy, Supt.	2013-2017	McKinney ISD	McKinney
Dr. Greg Poole, Supt.	2011-2015	Barbers Hill ISD	Mont Belvieu
Dr. Robert Jaklich, Supt.	2012-2016	Victoria ISD	Victoria
Joey Light, Supt.	2012-2016	Abilene Wylie	Abilene
Dr. Russell Marshall, Supt.	2013-2017	Mabank ISD	Mabank
Dr. Shannon Holmes, Supt.	2012-2016	Hardin-Jefferson ISD	Sour Lake
Curtis Rhodes, Supt.	2010-2014	Needville ISD	Needville
Jim Waller, Supt.	2010-2014	Idalou ISD	Idalou
Jeff Adams, Supt.	2011-2015	Farmersville ISD	Farmersville
Richard Kilgore, Supt.	2013-2017	Bruceville-Eddy ISD	Eddy
Dr. Jo Ann Bludau, Supt.	2012-2016	Hallettsville ISD	Hallettsville
Monty Hysinger, Supt.	2013-2017	Clarendon ISD	Clarendon
Cliff Gilmore, Supt.	2010-2014	Aspermont ISD	Aspermont
Todd Schneider, Supt.	2011-2015	Martin's Mill ISD	Ben Wheeler
Pam Seipp, Supt.	2012-2016	D'Hanis ISD	D'Hanis
Rod Schroder, Supt.	2013-2017	Amarillo ISD	Amarillo
Horace Williams, Supt.	2011-2015	Cedar Hill ISD	Cedar Hill
James Brewer, Asst. Supt.	2013-2017	Longview ISD	Longview
Dr. Linda Henrie, Supt.	2011-2015	Mesquite ISD	Mesquite
Dr. Thomas Randle, Supt.	2013-2017	Lamar CISD	Rosenberg
Alton Frailey, Supt.	2011-2015	Katy ISD	Katy
Dr. Dan Troxell, Supt.	2013-2017	Kerrville ISD	Kerrville
Dr. Johnny Pineda, Supt.	2011-2015	Raymondville ISD	Raymondville

B. Describe the primary role and responsibilities of your policymaking body.

The Legislative Council is the policymaking body of the UIL. Its primary roles and responsibilities are outlined in the UIL Constitution and Contest Rules, the appropriate sections of which follow:

Self-Evaluation Report

- a) **COMPOSITION.** The Legislative Council, which is the legislative body of the League, is composed of one member elected for a four-year term from each basketball region within each conference and eight members, two from each of the four UIL regions, appointed for four-year terms by the chair of the Legislative Council. The selection of appointed members shall reflect a sensitivity to ethnicity, gender and student population size of district. The term of a member begins on June 1 following the election or appointment.
- h) **RESPONSIBILITIES:** The Legislative Council, consistent with the policies of The University of Texas at Austin:
- 1) may propose amendments of the Constitution and may, if permitted under Section 331, amend the Constitution;
 - 2) may amend and adopt contest rules;
 - 3) shall appoint standing committees and may appoint special committees;
 - 4) shall fix membership and participant school fees and filing fees; and
 - 5) may take such other action that is reasonable, necessary or desirable and consistent with the UIL Constitution and Contest Rules, the rules of the State Board of Education and the law.

C. How is the chair selected?

The UIL Constitution and Contest Rules dictates that the chair is elected by Legislative Council members:

(f) **ELECTION OF OFFICERS.** The Legislative Council shall annually elect from its membership a chair, vice chair and second vice chair to serve until the end of the next annual meeting.

Generally, the chair serves for one year.

D. List any special circumstances or unique features about your policymaking body or its responsibilities.

As stated in section 25 (a) of the UIL Constitution and Contest Rules in section IV(B) above, eight of the twenty-eight members are appointed by the chair. The chair appoints two members from each of the four UIL regions to serve four-year terms. These appointed positions help ensure an appropriately diverse membership.

E. In general, how often does your policymaking body meet? How many times did it meet in FY 2012? In FY 2013?

As stated in section 25 (e) of the UIL Constitution and Contest Rules:

ANNUAL MEETING. The Legislative Council shall begin its annual meeting on the weekend of the third Sunday in October. Fifteen members constitute a quorum. Exception: The date of the Legislative Council meeting could be changed with the approval of the UIL Director and the Chair of the Legislative Council.

The twenty-eight members are divided into four standing committees of seven members each: The Standing Committee on Academics, Standing Committee on Athletics, Standing Committee on Music,

and Standing Committee on Policy. These committees meet annually in June, with the exception of the Standing Committee on Music, which meets annually in September.

In the 2011-2012 school year, the Legislative Council met once as an entire body. The standing committees met twice. For 2012-13, the Legislative Council met twice. While the June meetings are typically reserved for standing committees only, the chair called a full meeting in June, 2013 to address policy needs that arose from the 83rd Legislative Session and recommendations related to student health and safety from the UIL Medical Advisory Committee.

F. What type of training do members of your agency's policymaking body receive?

UIL provides orientation training for policy-making members. New members are provided an orientation in conjunction with their first meeting that informs them of the UIL processes overall and the policymaking process in particular.

Because the members of the policymaking body are member school superintendents, they are already trained and informed regarding the importance of extracurricular activities and the role these activities play within the educational system as a whole. Agency staff are generally available to assist the policy-making body in fulfilling duties and responsibilities.

G. Does your agency have policies that describe the respective roles of the policymaking body and agency staff in running the agency? If so, describe these policies.

Yes, UIL's policies clearly describe the roles of the policy-making body and agency staff. The UIL Legislative Council, as described in sections above, serves as the policymaking body for UIL. For current membership, please see section IV(A) of this document. The UIL policies related to the Legislative Council are outlined later in this section.

Adjudication of UIL rules, including student eligibility matters, falls to UIL District Executive Committees and the UIL State Executive Committee. A District Executive Committee (DEC) is comprised of one voting member from each high school in a UIL district. Matters related to district executive committees are located in Sections 28 and 29 of the UIL Constitution and Contest Rules. Please see section IV (J) of this document for more information.

The State Executive Committee (SEC) is charged with issuing official interpretations of UIL rules, settling disputes involving schools from more than one UIL district, and hearing appeals to DEC decisions. Policies related to the SEC, including its membership, can be found in Sections 26 and 27 of the UIL Constitution and Contest Rules, and in section IV(J) of this document.

The UIL's policies defining the roles of the policymaking body and agency staff are included in the Leagues Constitution and Contest rules. The appropriate sections are included below:

Section 22: UIL DIRECTOR

- a) UNIVERSITY POLICY. This section consists of policies of The University of Texas at Austin.
- b) APPOINTMENT. The President of The University of Texas at Austin appoints a person to serve at his or her pleasure as the Director of the UIL. The Director is an employee of The University of Texas at Austin.

- c) SUPERVISION. The Director of the UIL is supervised by the Vice President for Diversity and Community Engagement of The University of Texas at Austin.
- d) RESPONSIBILITIES. The Director of the UIL has the responsibility:
 - 1) to serve as the chief administrative officer of the League;
 - 2) to employ, in accordance with all applicable employment policies of The University of Texas at Austin, all UIL staff and consultants;
 - 3) to issue annual plans for playoffs;
 - 4) to reschedule contests (see Section 382);
 - 5) to prepare the annual budget for the UIL and submit for approval within the regular process of The University of Texas at Austin; and
 - 6) to take such other, further, and reasonable actions that are necessary or desirable under and consistent with:
 - A. the binding actions taken by the Legislative Council or the State Executive Committee or other UIL bodies authorized to take binding actions on behalf of the UIL;
 - B. the UIL Constitution and Contest Rules;
 - C. the rules of the State Board of Education;
 - D. the policies of The University of Texas at Austin; and
 - E. the law.

Section 24: UIL OFFICERS

- a) UNIVERSITY POLICY. This section consists of policies of The University of Texas at Austin.
- b) OFFICERS. The persons filling the following named offices within the UIL shall be UIL officers who may be empowered on behalf of the UIL to take binding actions as provided for in the previous section:
 - 1) the chair and members of the Legislative Council, the State Executive Committee, a district executive committee, the Waiver Review Board and a regional executive committee;
 - 2) the UIL Director and assistant UIL directors, with express delegation of authority from the Director;
 - 3) persons filling expressly commissioned positions of a limited character, including the UIL staff directors of the various UIL contests, the UIL Hearing Officer and the UIL Waiver Officer; and
 - 4) UIL legal counsel (the General Counsel and Vice-Chancellor of The University of Texas System, or a designee, and the Texas Attorney General, or a designee).

Section 25: LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

- a) COMPOSITION. The Legislative Council, which is the legislative body of the League, is composed of one member elected for a four-year term from each basketball region within each conference and eight members, two from each of the four UIL regions, appointed for four-year terms by the chair of the Legislative Council. The selection of appointed members shall reflect a sensitivity to ethnicity, gender and student population size of district. The term of a member begins on June 1 following the election or appointment.
- b) ELIGIBLE PERSONS. To be eligible for election or appointment to the Legislative Council, a person must be a superintendent or assistant superintendent of a member school district or principal of a participant school within a member school district.
- c) ELECTION.
 - 1) Nominations. In odd years the Director shall mail nomination forms to the superintendent of each member school district before January 15. The superintendent

- may make one nomination for each participant high school in the school district by submitting a nomination form to the Director before January 31.
- 2) Top Five Nominees. As of February 5, the Director shall determine which five persons received the greatest number of nominations in each basketball region. In the case of a tie, the Director shall determine the nominees by lot.
 - 3) Preferential Ballot. The Director shall send to the superintendent of each member school district for each participant high school in the district one preferential ballot listing the five nominees. On behalf of the school district, the superintendent may cast one ballot for each participant high school in the district. The ballot must be received by the League before March 1 to be counted.
 - 4) Ballot Tally. On March 5 the chair of the State Executive Committee and the Director, or their designees, shall tally the ballots and determine who is elected in each basketball region conducting an election.
 - 5) Results. The Director shall publish the results of the election and before March 15 inform the person elected. The person elected shall promptly inform the Director concerning his or her willingness to serve.
 - 6) Validation. To be valid a nomination and ballot must be signed by the superintendent of the member school district. The Director shall take custody of the nomination forms and ballots and retain them for one year and may not permit examination of them by any person, unless expressly authorized to do so by the State Executive Committee to determine an election contest.
 - 7) Even Year Elections. In even numbered years this schedule shall be altered to begin the election process as soon as the realignment and reclassification process is final.
- d) VACANCY AND REPLACEMENT.
- 1) Vacancy. A member of the Legislative Council vacates the position if that member ceases to be a superintendent or principal, joins a member school district in another basketball region, resigns as a member, or otherwise becomes unable to serve.
 - 2) Replacement.
 - A. Elected Members. If an elected member vacates a position, the Director shall conduct an election to elect a person to serve the unexpired term. This election shall be conducted under conditions substantially equivalent to those for a regular election. If the resignation of an elected member occurs with less than two years remaining in the term, the chair of the Legislative Council may appoint an eligible superintendent, assistant superintendent or principal to serve the unexpired term of the member who vacated the position.
 - B. Appointed Members. If an appointed member vacates a position, the chair of the Legislative Council shall appoint a replacement to serve the unexpired term of the member who vacated the position.
 - C. Elected and Appointed Positions. For both elected and appointed positions, no replacement will be sought when a vacancy occurs within six months of the end of the term.
- e) ANNUAL MEETING. The Legislative Council shall begin its annual meeting on the weekend of the third Sunday in October. Fifteen members constitute a quorum. Exception: The date of the Legislative Council meeting could be changed with the approval of the UIL Director and the Chair of the Legislative Council.
- f) ELECTION OF OFFICERS. The Legislative Council shall annually elect from its membership a chair, vice chair and second vice chair to serve until the end of the next annual meeting.
- g) SPECIAL MEETINGS. The chair of the Legislative Council may call a special meeting of the Council by giving notice to members of the Council and member school districts at least one month before the meeting. Seven members of the Council may call a special meeting of the Council by giving notice in writing to the Director at least one month before the meeting and by

stating the matters to be considered at the meeting. Upon receiving a proper call for a special meeting from members of the Council, the Director shall notify the members of the Council and member school districts. In an emergency, the chair may call a special meeting by giving two days' notice. The notice for a special meeting should state the time, date and place of the meeting and the subjects on the agenda.

- h) RESPONSIBILITIES: The Legislative Council, consistent with the policies of The University of Texas at Austin:
 - 1) may propose amendments of the Constitution and may, if permitted under Section 331, amend the Constitution;
 - 2) may amend and adopt contest rules;
 - 3) shall appoint standing committees and may appoint special committees;
 - 4) shall fix membership and participant school fees and filing fees; and
 - 5) may take such other action that is reasonable, necessary or desirable and consistent with the UIL Constitution and Contest Rules, the rules of the State Board of Education and the law.
- i) STANDING COMMITTEES. The Legislative Council shall have standing committees in the following areas: Academic; Athletic; Finance; Policy; Medical Advisory; Music; and Music Technical Advisory.
- j) AD HOC COMMITTEES. The chair of the Legislative Council may appoint ad hoc committees and their chairs.
 - 1) Appointment Terms. The members shall serve on standing or ad hoc committees until the chair withdraws the appointment or until either the purpose or duration of the committee has been achieved or has expired, whichever comes first.
 - 2) Conduct of Committee Business. The chair of a standing or ad hoc committee shall direct the work of the committee pursuant to the UIL Constitution and Contest Rules and the special procedural rules of the Legislative Council.
 - 3) Responsibilities. The responsibilities of the standing or ad hoc committees shall generally be as follows:
 - A. to study information and issues relevant to the body within the subject matter area of the committee;
 - B. to inform the body of its findings;
 - C. to prepare and present written motions or written resolutions concerning the issues to the body; and
 - D. to handle those issues assigned by the body from time to time.
- k) SPECIAL PROCEDURAL RULES. The Legislative Council may adopt special procedural rules consistent with the UIL Constitution and Contest Rules, upon the recommendation of its chair to facilitate its public hearings and the legislative process.
- l) PARLIAMENTARIAN. The chair of the Legislative Council may appoint a parliamentarian during business meetings and public hearings.

H. What information is regularly presented to your policymaking body to keep them informed of your agency's performance?

The League produces and distributes an annual report at the end of each school year. Each school receives an annual report containing a list of current staff, a statement of purpose, and a description of the UIL's function, governance and finances.

The UIL maintains an extensive website with information and updates on League functions, events and policy. The UIL's policymaking body receives regular communications from the director in addition to

the annual Finance Committee meeting in March and the June Legislative Council standing committee meetings.

I. How does your policymaking body obtain input from the public regarding issues under the jurisdiction of the agency? How is this input incorporated into the operations of your agency?

Legislative Council members obtain input from parents, employees and community members regarding the UIL through emails and meetings in their communities. Legislative Council members can then present this input at the annual meetings.

Additionally, the Legislative Council regularly requests staff to conduct surveys of member school superintendents regarding policy issues and potential policy changes.

Members of the public can provide input to the UIL directly through emails, online submissions for rule changes, by speaking and attending public hearings, or by writing proposals for rule changes. Any person may suggest a rule change by submitting this form, which can be found on the UIL website: (www.uiltexas.org/machform/view.php?id=30). The UIL Legislative Council receives input and guidance from the Interscholastic League Advisory Council as well. Section 33.084 of the Texas Education Code establishes an advisory council for the UIL that is composed of eleven members appointed by various entities/stakeholders. The Advisory Council includes:

- Two members of the State Board of Education appointed by the Chair of SBOE;
- One member of the Texas House of Representatives appointed by the Speaker of the House;
- One member of the Texas Senate appointed by the Lieutenant Governor;
- Two members of the UIL Legislative Council appointed by the Chair of the Legislative Council;
- Two public school board members appointed by the Commissioner of Education;
- And three representatives of the public appointed by the Commissioner of Education.

The UIL Legislative Council receives input and recommendations from the Advisory Council on the topics related to the charge of the Advisory Council in statute:

1. University Interscholastic League policy with respect to the eligibility of students to participate in programs;
2. Geographic distribution of University Interscholastic League resources and programs;
3. Gender equity.

Current members of the Advisory Council are listed below.

Member Appointed by the Lieutenant Governor

The Honorable Kel Seliger
Senate District 31

Member Appointed by the Speaker of the House

The Honorable Dan Huberty
House District 127

Self-Evaluation Report

Members Appointed by the State Board Chair

Lawrence Allen
Fresno

Ruben Cortez, Jr.
Brownsville

Members Appointed by the Commissioner of Education

Anette Carlisle
Amarillo

Bobby Blount
San Antonio

Betty Jo Byrne
Austin

Members Appointed by The Legislative Council Chair

Supt. Alton Frailey
Katy ISD

Supt. Johnny Piñeda
Raymondville ISD

J. If your policymaking body uses subcommittees or advisory committees to carry out its duties, fill in the following chart.			
(University Interscholastic League) Exhibit 4: Subcommittees and Advisory Committees			
Name of Subcommittee or Advisory Committee	Size/Composition/How are members appointed?	Purpose/Duties	Legal Basis for Committee
Ad Hoc Committees	The appointed members shall serve on ad hoc committees until the chair withdraws the appointment or until either the purpose or duration of the committee has been achieved or has expired, whichever comes first. Appointed by the chair of the State Executive Committee or Legislative Council.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. study information and issues relevant to the body within the subject matter area of the committee; 2. to inform the body of its findings; 3. to prepare and present written motions or written resolutions concerning the issues to the body; and to handle those issues assigned by the body	UIL Constitution & Contest Rules: Section 25(j), Section 26 (d)

		from time to time.	
Waiver Review Board	Nine members The Chair of the SEC and the Chair of the Legislative Council appoint four members to serve for one year. Appointed members shall reflect sensitivity to ethnicity, gender and student population size of districts. Each of the five conferences shall elect a member of the board, who will serve four years.	To decide if waivers should be granted or the waiver officers decision upheld when applicants are declared eligible in applying for a parent residence rule, four-year rule of for eligibility.	UIL Constitution & Contest Rules: Section 31
Advisory Council	Eleven members Appointed by various entitles/stakeholders. Includes members of the State Board of Education, the Texas House of Representatives, the Texas Senate, the UIL Legislative Council, public school board members and representatives of the public.	Tasked with reviewing the UIL rules and making recommendations to the governor, the legislature, UIL's legislative council and the State Board of Education.	Texas Education Code 33.084
District Executive Committee	Composed of the superintendents of participant schools competing in the assigned UIL playing districts.	Rules on protests and reports of violations concerning eligibility and other violation of the <i>Constitution and/or Contest Rules</i> that occur within its district. The DEC has final jurisdiction in cases occurring within its district when schools are publicly reprimanded.	UIL Constitution & Contest Rules: Section 28
Academic Standing Committee	The Legislative Council is divided evenly each year between the four standing committees, with 7 legislative council members on each standing committee.	The responsibilities of the standing or ad hoc committees are as follows: to study information and issues relevant to the body within the subject matter area of the committee; to inform the body of its findings; to prepare and present written motions or written resolutions concerning the issues to the body; and to handle	UIL Constitution & Contest Rules: Section 25(i)

Self-Evaluation Report

		those issues assigned by the body from time to time.	
Athletic Standing Committee	The Legislative Council is divided evenly each year between the four standing committees, with 7 legislative council members on each standing committee.	The responsibilities of the standing or ad hoc committees are as follows: to study information and issues relevant to the body within the subject matter area of the committee; to inform the body of its findings; to prepare and present written motions or written resolutions concerning the issues to the body; and to handle those issues assigned by the body from time to time.	UIL Constitution & Contest Rules: Section 25(i)
Policy Standing Committee	The Legislative Council is divided evenly each year between the four standing committees, with 7 legislative council members on each standing committee.	The responsibilities of the standing or ad hoc committees are as follows: to study information and issues relevant to the body within the subject matter area of the committee; to inform the body of its findings; to prepare and present written motions or written resolutions concerning the issues to the body; and to handle those issues assigned by the body from time to time.	UIL Constitution & Contest Rules: Section 25(i)
Music Standing Committee	The Legislative Council is divided evenly each year between the four standing committees, with 7 legislative council members on each standing committee.	The responsibilities of the standing or ad hoc committees are as follows: to study information and issues relevant to the body within the subject matter area of the committee; to inform the body of its findings; to prepare and present written motions or written resolutions concerning the issues to the body; and to handle	UIL Constitution & Contest Rules: Section 25(i)

		those issues assigned by the body from time to time.	
Music Technical Advisory	Music Advisory Committee is comprised of an elected band, choir and orchestra representative from each of the 28 UIL Music Regions, a total of 84 members.	The committee meets in July each year to discuss the status of UIL music contest programs and to make recommendations for revisions and refinement. The Music Advisory Committee was established in 1984 to provide grass roots input regarding the relevance and quality of the UIL music program.	UIL Constitution & Contest Rules: Section 25(i)
Medical Advisory Committee	The Medical Advisory Committee is composed of 10 members appointed by the UIL Legislative Council Chair.	The responsibilities of the medical advisory committee are as follows: to study information and issues relevant to the body within the subject matter area of the committee; to inform the body of its findings; to prepare and present written motions or written resolutions concerning the issues to the body; and to handle those issues assigned by the body from time to time.	UIL Constitution & Contest Rules: Section 25(i)

V. Funding

A. Provide a brief description of your agency's funding.

The UIL receives no state appropriations. The UIL's primary sources of income are: membership dues from member schools, the admission price for individual sports state competitions, an annually determined percentage of admission prices for state level contest; 15 percent of football and 16 percent of basketball post district gate receipts; proceeds from radio and television broadcasting and telecasting contracts, and proceeds from corporate sponsorships.

B. List all riders that significantly impact your agency's budget.

83rd Regular Session, HB1, SB1, State Budget Article III, Section 1, Texas Education Agency 53. Steroid Testing. From funds appropriated above in Strategy B.2.2, Health and Safety, \$500,000 in General Revenue in each fiscal year of the 2014-15 biennium shall be used for the purpose of administering the statewide steroid testing program in accordance with Texas Education Code, §33.091. Prior to expenditure of funds, the University Interscholastic League shall provide a report and implement resulting recommendations regarding the most cost-efficient method of effectively detecting steroid use allowed under current law.

Any unexpended balances as of August 31, 2014 are hereby appropriated for fiscal year 2015 for the same purpose.

See Section XI(A) of this document for UIL financial reporting requirements. The same reporting requirements are cited in Senate Bill 1, General Appropriations Bill at the following link, page III-66: http://www.lbb.state.tx.us/Appropriations_Bills/83/Conf_Bill.pdf

C. Show your agency's expenditures by strategy.

(University Interscholastic League)			
Exhibit 5: Expenditures by Strategy — Fiscal Year 2012 (Actual)			
Goal/Strategy	Amount Spent	Percent of Total	Contract Expenditures Included
Administration & General Operations	\$3,376,388	31%	Administration expenses are not via contract, but include salaries, benefits, professional fees & services, maintenance, equipment, travel, materials & supplies, litigation, hospitality, utilities and other miscellaneous expenditures.
Academic Programs	\$1,273,642	12%	Academic expenses are not contract expenditures, but include salaries, benefits, professional fees & services, event expenditures (hospitality, contest workers, supplies, etc.) and travel.
Athletics Programs	\$3,704,808	34%	\$458,050 (venue agreements); The majority of athletic program expenses are not through contracts, but include salaries, benefits, professional fees & services, event expenditures (site, hospitality, supplies & equipment) and travel.
Music Programs	\$719,618	7%	\$39,000 (venue agreement); The majority of music program expenses are not through contracts, but include salaries, benefits, professional fees & services, event expenditures (hospitality, event workers, etc.) and travel.
Corporate Sponsor Program Funds	\$731,176	7%	The expenditures paid from the corporate sponsor funds are not through contracts, but support UIL operations as a whole to include salaries, benefits, professional services, printing, supplies, hospitality, maintenance and travel.
Sports Officials	\$221,123	2%	Expenditures relating to sports officials are not through contract, but include publications, membership fees and merchandise to benefit sports officials involved in UIL events.
Steroid Testing Program	\$725,585	7%	\$569,078
GRAND TOTAL	\$10,752,340	100%	

Self-Evaluation Report

The majority of UIL contracts are net revenue contracts that do not fall into the expenditures category. The revenue generated from those contracts is used to support UIL programs and member schools.

D. Show your agency's sources of revenue. Include all local, state, and federal appropriations, all professional and operating fees, and all other sources of revenue collected by the agency, including taxes and fines.

(University Interscholastic League) Exhibit 6: Sources of Revenue — Fiscal Year 2012 (Actual)	
Source	Amount
Broadcast, Photo & Video Rights	\$303,500
Convention & Workshop Fees	\$164,708
Corporate Sponsorship & Other Donations	\$1,549,544
Theatre Fees/Drama Library Fees & Fines	\$26,009
Entry Fees, Gate Receipts, Ticket Sales & Program Sales	\$5,696,653
Membership Fees	\$1,641,473
Agency Funds—Officials Divisions	\$370,162
Sales & Miscellaneous Income	\$643,912
Waiver of Eligibility Fees	\$100,900
Grants	\$651,636
TOTAL	\$11,148,497

E. If you receive funds from multiple federal programs, show the types of federal funding sources.

Not Applicable. The UIL does not receive federal funding of any kind.

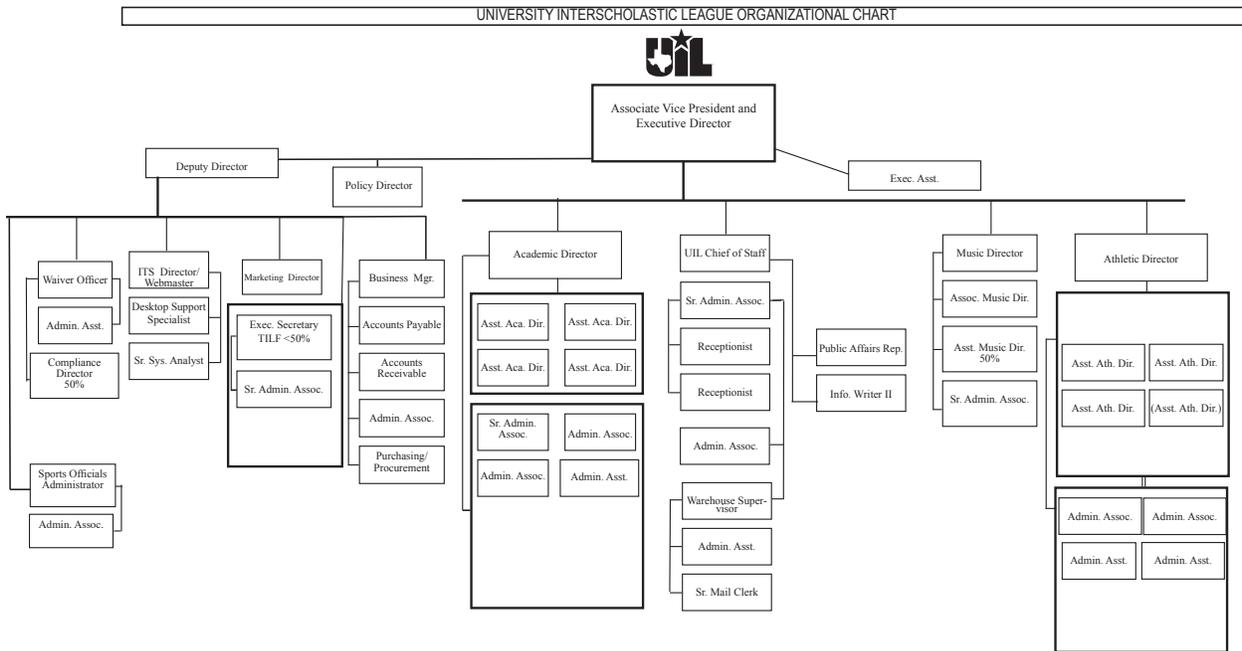
F. If applicable, provide detailed information on fees collected by your agency.

(University Interscholastic League) Exhibit 8: Fee Revenue — Fiscal Year 2012				
Fee Description/ Program/ Statutory Citation	Current Fee/ Statutory maximum	Number of persons or entities paying fee	Fee Revenue	Where Fee Revenue is Deposited
UIL Membership Fee	\$500, \$1025, \$1125, \$1225, \$1325, \$1425	1,012	\$1,623,716	UIL General Fee Account
Radio Broadcast Fees	\$125, \$150, \$200	95	\$303,500	Corporate Sponsor Account
Sports Officials Services Fee	\$50, \$75	4,749	\$370,162	Officials Account
Waiver Fee	\$100, \$200, \$700	952	\$100,900	UIL General Fee Account
Drama Fees	\$7, \$30, \$25, \$45	801	\$26,009	Academics Account
ILPC Membership Fee	\$50	240	\$22,230	Academics Account
Capital Conference Fee	\$65, \$85, \$100	218 *	\$37,110	Academics Account
ILPC Spring Convention	\$30, \$35, \$40	116 *	\$31,975	Academics Account
Newspaper, Yearbook, Broadcast Rating Fees	\$25, \$30, \$35, 45, \$50	214	\$11,995	Academics Account
Individual Achievement Awards Entry Fee	\$10	173	\$2,770	Academics Account
ILPC Summer Workshop	\$170, \$250	104 *	\$93,026	Academics Account
Texas State Solo & Ensemble Contest Entry	\$7.50, \$15	1234 *	\$269,377	Music Account
Wind Ensemble Entry	\$225	13	\$2925	Music Account
Marching Band Entry	\$300	59	\$17,925	Music Account
Music Region Fee	\$10, \$15	26	\$102,275	Music Account

*Online credit card payments are available for these fees, and may not be included in these totals due to system tracking limitations.

VI. Organization

A. Provide an organizational chart that includes major programs and divisions, and shows the number of FTEs in each program or division. Detail should include, if possible, Department Heads with subordinates, and actual FTEs with budgeted FTEs in parenthesis.



B. If applicable, fill in the chart below listing field or regional offices.

Not Applicable. The UIL does not have field or regional offices.

C. What are your agency's FTE caps for fiscal years 2012-2015?

Not Applicable. The UIL does not have FTE caps. However, UIL staffing levels are managed jointly by the UIL Legislative Council Finance Committee and the University of Texas at Austin. The UIL Legislative Council Finance Committee makes general staffing recommendations. The University of Texas at Austin must approve any staffing additions.

D. How many temporary or contract employees did your agency have as of August 31, 2012?

The UIL had approximately 1,500 individuals (classified as consultants) who performed various duties at UIL contests, such as judging or assisting, for UIL state events throughout the 2011-12 FY. These individuals are paid for their service at or for these events upon completion of their work and are not considered UIL employees. Additionally, the UIL had 12 student assistants and one graduate student assistant to help full-time UIL employees perform work throughout the year. These appointments are temporary in nature due to being tied to each semester that the student is enrolled at a university. These appointments are 19 hours a week or less, and end with each semester. Student assistants and consultants may be hired for more than one semester or fiscal year, as long as their qualifications and duties continue to align with the UIL's business needs.

E. List each of your agency's key programs or functions, along with expenditures and FTEs by program.

(University Interscholastic League) Exhibit 10: List of Program FTEs and Expenditures — Fiscal Year 2012		
Program	FTEs as of August 31, 2012	Actual Expenditures
Academics	7 full-time, 1 @ 75%, 1 @ 47.5%, 7 student assts.	\$811,606
Athletics	7, 1 student	\$757,466
Music	3 full-time, 1 @ 50%	\$299,823
Policy/Compliance/Officials	5 full-time, 1 @ 50%, 1 @ 47.5%	\$483,250
Administration/Operations	17 full-time, 1 @ 47.5%, 7 student assts.	\$1,205,398
TOTAL	39 full-time, 1 @ 75%, 2 @ 50%, 3 @ 47.5%, 15 student assistants	

VII. Guide to Agency Programs

A. Provide the following information at the beginning of each program description.

The UIL operates three basic areas or programs of interscholastic events and contests, which are Academics, Athletics and Music. For the purposes of this report, responsive information regarding each one of these programs is provided below.

Name of Program or Function	Academics
Location/Division	Austin/UIL
Contact Name	Dr. David Stevens
Actual Expenditures, FY 2012	\$1,273,642
Number of Actual FTEs as of June 1, 2013	8

B. What is the objective of this program or function? Describe the major activities performed under this program.

The purpose of the University Interscholastic League academic program is to motivate students through comprehensive competitions, challenge students to think critically and provide students with the opportunity to demonstrate mastery of essential knowledge and skills.

Major activities performed are:

- Oversee 28 high school academic events and 19 elementary/middle/junior high school events.
- Administer the scholastic press association for Texas offering students competitions in newspaper, yearbook and broadcast.
- Coordinate annual conference presentations and trainings for students and teachers.
- Create and distribute study and contest materials for invitational practice meets, A+ meets and district, regional and state high school competitions.
- Serve as a resource for eligibility, rule interpretations and procedural questions from stakeholders.
- Coordinate with hosts and contest directors for A+, district and regional competitions, including 17 college/university campuses to ensure quality contests.
- Organize and conduct the state competition.

C. What evidence can you provide that shows the effectiveness and efficiency of this program or function? Provide a summary of key statistics and performance measures that best convey the effectiveness and efficiency of this function or program.

The effectiveness and efficiency of the program can be measured by the growth in participation and continued interest in our events each year. Academic activities currently engage approximately 478,000 students throughout the year. This culminates into approximately 4,000 high school state finalists and 11,000 spectators attending public events at the state contest. Limited fiscal resources are required for

preparations and participation in the contests since academic events are closely aligned to the Texas Essential Knowledge and Skills (TEKS) and are an extension of classroom knowledge.

D. Describe any important history regarding this program not included in the general agency history section, including how the services or functions have changed from the original intent.

Each academic event is correlated with the TEKS and the Texas College Readiness Standards. An interest in competitive academic activities is evident in growing participation numbers. New contest development continues to be requested by member schools. Competitions involving technology, such as computer science and computer applications, have replaced keyboarding and shorthand. New events have been added or are being currently piloted that allow for electronic or mail-in submission of entries rather than students traveling to a contest site. Those include theatrical design, historical essay contests and a film competition. These types of contests allow schools to be involved in new competitions with minimal budget impact. Chess puzzle and congressional debate were recently added to the slate of contests after requests from stakeholders. Other adjustments are made as needed such as allowing 6th graders to enter 7th/8th grade speaking contests and one-act play aligning with a 6th-8th grade enrollments at middle school campuses. The original intent has not changed.

E. Describe who or what this program or function affects. List any qualifications or eligibility requirements for persons or entities affected. Provide a statistical breakdown of persons or entities affected.

Students entering UIL district competitions must represent a member school of the UIL. Each school is limited to a maximum number of competitors in each academic event.

1,391 high schools participated in 2011-12 district academic meets and interscholastic press competitions with approximately 300,000 competitors.

3,150 elementary/middle/junior high schools (grades 2-8) participated in 2011-12 A+ district meets with approximately 200,000 competitors.

F. Describe how your program or function is administered. Include flowcharts, timelines, or other illustrations as necessary to describe agency policies and procedures. Indicate how field/regional services are used, if applicable.

Schools are arranged into five conferences based on student enrollment. Each conference consists of schools assigned to a district based on geography. Schools compete in 28 individual competitions at the district level with an opportunity for the top three students and the top team in each event (excluding journalism and speech) to advance to a regional competition. The top three students in each event and the top team in all events, with the exception of journalism and speech that do not have team competitions, at regional qualify to advance to the state competition. One-act play consists of an additional contest between the district and regional competitions. The top two schools advance in each level of competition in one-act play. The number of individuals and teams advancing beyond district is determined by referendum ballot of school superintendents.

G. Identify all funding sources and amounts for the program or function, including federal grants and pass-through monies. Describe any funding formulas or funding conventions. For

state funding sources, please specify (e.g., general revenue, appropriations rider, budget strategy, fees/dues).

The academics department receives revenue from registration fees, contest entry fees, and judging fees for specific events we sponsor and host. Registration fees are collected for Capital Conference, Interscholastic League Press Conference (ILPC) Spring Convention and ILPC Summer Workshop. Entry fees are assessed for theatrical design, film, and ILPC contests. Judging fees and late fees are collected for Cross Examination debate, debate late entries, One-Act Play reading and set evaluations, and the Drama Loan Library. No additional state or federal funds are received by the UIL for the academic department.

H. Identify any programs, internal or external to your agency, that provide identical or similar services or functions to the target population. Describe the similarities and differences.

Texas Math and Science Coaches Association—offers contests in math, number sense, calculator and science that are identical to the UIL contest structure. Local invitational contests are held throughout the state as an opportunity for students to qualify for the TMSCA state contest. The schools with large programs often utilize these competitions to determine the representatives they will enter for the UIL district competition.

Texas Forensics Association and National Forensics League—offers high school contests in speech and debate that have some similarities to UIL contests. Local invitational tournaments allow students to qualify for state. Schools compete against all entries from all size schools and NFL sponsors a national competition.

Texas Association of Private and Parochial Schools—provides competitions in academics, speech, debate, art and one-act play.

Private Schools Interscholastic Association—provides extracurricular academic competitions for students in grades 1-8 in the areas of math, science, language arts, speech, social studies and fine arts.

Texas Charter Schools Academic and Athletic League—offers academic competitions in math, spelling, chess, drama, geography and science.

I. Discuss how the program or function is coordinating its activities to avoid duplication or conflict with the other programs listed in Question H and with the agency's customers. If applicable, briefly discuss any memorandums of understanding (MOUs), interagency agreements, or interagency contracts.

Many of the programs above serve different schools than UIL. Many of those are modeled after the UIL competition structure. TMSCA, TFA and NFL end their seasons and state competitions prior to the start of UIL district competition.

J. If the program or function works with local, regional, or federal units of government, include a brief description of these entities and their relationship to the agency.

Texas Colleges and University campuses across the state—Hosting training conferences and district/regional competitions

Regional Service Centers—provide training opportunities for teachers

Local school districts—organizing district competitions

K. If contracted expenditures are made through this program please provide:

- a short summary of the general purpose of those contracts overall;
- the amount of those expenditures in fiscal year 2012;
- the number of contracts accounting for those expenditures;
- top five contracts by dollar amount, including contractor and purpose;
- the methods used to ensure accountability for funding and performance; and
- a short description of any current contracting problems.

The only contracts the UIL enters into for the academic program are for contest directors, judges and contest assistants to help administer the contests throughout the year. The majority of these contest workers are paid via Authorization for Professional Services and Authorization for Individual Services forms. The UIL spent \$163,430 in FY 2012 for the services of several hundred contest workers. UIL Academic Contest Directors are the highest paid individuals of this group, ranging from \$1,000-\$7,200 each. Additionally, the UIL contracts with hotels for the lodging of these contest workers and staff to administer contests throughout the year. The total cost of lodging for academic programs in FY 2012 was \$55,941 at four different locations.

L. Provide information on any grants awarded by the program.

Not applicable. The UIL does not award grants.

M. What statutory changes could be made to assist this program in performing its functions? Explain.

While not as seriously impacted as the UIL athletics programs, academic events are impacted by Texas Education Code Section 33.0812 SCHEDULING EXTRACURRICULAR ACTIVITIES PROHIBITED IN CERTAIN CIRCUMSTANCES. Please see VII (M) Athletics following this section.

N. Provide any additional information needed to gain a preliminary understanding of the program or function.

Beyond the information already provided, further understanding of the program would best be accomplished within the facts and circumstances of a particular issue or case. UIL staff members are happy to work with the Sunset Commission to explain how a particular contest or event functions in a given context.

O. Regulatory programs relate to the licensing, registration, certification, or permitting of a person, business, or other entity. For each regulatory program, if applicable, describe:

- why the regulation is needed;
- the scope of, and procedures for, inspections or audits of regulated entities;
- follow-up activities conducted when non-compliance is identified;
- sanctions available to the agency to ensure compliance; and
- procedures for handling consumer/public complaints against regulated entities.

Not applicable. The UIL Academic program does not regulate individuals or entities.

A. Provide the following information at the beginning of each program description.

Name of Program or Function	Athletics
Location/Division	Austin/UIL
Contact Name	Dr. Mark Cousins
Actual Expenditures, FY 2012	\$3,704,808
Number of Actual FTEs as of June 1, 2013	7

B. What is the objective of this program or function? Describe the major activities performed under this program.

The main general objective of the UIL athletics department is to manage and oversee interschool athletics in the state of Texas. As stated in the UIL Constitution and Contest Rules, Section 1200, the purposes of the athletic program for the participant schools are:

- a) to assist, advise and aid the public schools in organizing and conducting interschool athletics;
- b) to devise and prepare eligibility rules that will equalize and stimulate wholesome competition between schools of similar size, and reinforce the curriculum;
- c) to regulate competition so that students, schools and communities can secure the greatest educational, social, recreational and aesthetic benefits from the contests;
- d) to reinforce the concept to all participant schools that athletics is an integral part of the educational program;
- e) to preserve the game for the overall benefit of the contestant and not sacrifice the contestant to the game;
- f) to promote the spirit of good sportsmanship and fair play in all contests;
- g) to promote among the players, schools and communities a spirit of friendly rivalry and a respect for the rules;

- h) to forward the concept of accepting decisions of sports officials without protest and treating officials as co-partners in the educational process of competition; and
- i) to provide rules and regulations designed to promote and ensure the health and safety of all participants.

C. What evidence can you provide that shows the effectiveness and efficiency of this program or function? Provide a summary of key statistics and performance measures that best convey the effectiveness and efficiency of this function or program.

Participation in high school activities is a valuable part of the overall high school experience. Students who compete in high school activity programs make higher grades and have better attendance. In contrast, students who spend no time in extracurricular activities are 49% more likely to use drugs and 37% more likely to become teen parents than those who spend one to four hours per week in extracurricular activities. One study published by the National Federation of State High School Associations found that students who took part in more vigorous sports like soccer and football did approximately 10% better in math, science, English and social studies classes. The activities that the UIL provides to its member schools support the academic mission of schools, are inherently educational and help foster success later in life.

The UIL strives to represent quality educational competition administered by school professionals on an equitable basis. Through the athletic programs sanctioned by UIL, students are provided with educational experiences through athletic competition. It promotes good sportsmanship and cooperation among member schools and among the participants of UIL events. Every year, more than 250,000 girls and 500,000 boys participate in high school sports sanctioned by UIL.

Sport	# of boys participating	# of girls participating
Baseball	45,621	276
Basketball	72,200	69,304
Cross Country	23,882	27,689
Football	165,359	196
Football, 6-Man	3,245	
Golf	12,451	7,683
Soccer	34,063	30,470
Softball		31,424
Swimming	9,001	8,566
Team Tennis	14,323	12,641
Tennis	18,921	18,145
Track and Field	74,325	61,088
Volleyball	44,045	
Wrestling	10,639	2,776

D. Describe any important history regarding this program not included in the general agency history section, including how the services or functions have changed from the original intent.

The growth and development of UIL athletic activities has coincided with that of the overall organization and its goals and objectives as well as the needs and requests of the member schools.

Self-Evaluation Report

Timeline of added events since Athletics department inception:

1914	Boys/Girls Tennis
1920	Football
1921	Boys Basketball
1949	Baseball
1951	Girls Basketball
1967	Volleyball
1970	Swimming and Diving
1973	Boys Cross Country and Girls Golf
1976	Girls Cross Country
1983	Boys/Girls Soccer and Team Tennis
1993	Softball
1999	Boys/Girls Wrestling
2006	Mixed Doubles

E. Describe who or what this program or function affects. List any qualifications or eligibility requirements for persons or entities affected. Provide a statistical breakdown of persons or entities affected.

UIL athletics impact a wide variety of individuals and groups, including school administrators, teachers, coaches and most importantly students that participate in extracurricular athletic activities. Each member school chooses which UIL athletic activities the school will participate in annually. More than 1300 UIL member schools participate in athletics competition. Below is the statistical breakdown of schools throughout each of the conferences and the sports in which they participate.

Sport	5A	4A	3A	2A	1A
Baseball	246	248	189	220	228
Basketball	245	250	190	235	391
Cross Country	248	251	187	234	356
Football	245	248	183	218	316 (138 6-man)
Golf	246	246	179	212	310
Soccer*	245	249	98	5	0
Softball	243	248	188	217	195
Swim/Dive*	234	185	50	10	3
Team Tennis*	241	235			
Tennis	243	247	179	196	294
Track	247	249	190	234	389
Volleyball	244	251	188	210	203
Wrestling	140	113	27	6	0

*In 2011-12, sport was offered in conference 5A and 4A only. Other conferences may choose to participate at the conference 4A level.

UIL rules require that a high school coach be a fulltime employee of the school district. There are some exceptions to this rule that can be found in section 1202 of the UIL Constitution and Contest Rules. This

rule only applies to high school coaches and does not apply to coaches at the middle school or junior high level.

Additionally, coaches must complete educational programs required both by state law and UIL rule. The Rules Compliance Program (RCP) is an online educational course offered by UIL to ensure that coaches are prepared for the school year. The RCP covers UIL policy, state law requirements and sportsmanship content through various online modules, including written text and video, as well as audio media. All coaches must complete the course prior to the first day of practice for their first sport season. The RCP was designed to provide coaches a simple, efficient method of meeting state law requirements for mandated safety training and steroid education. It also connects coaches with updated information related to their daily duties.

With more than 1,000,000 students participating in UIL athletic activities each year in grades 7-12, there is no doubt that UIL athletics can have a tremendous impact on students in Texas. Eligibility rules are one example of how students are impacted. For junior high participation, students must meet statutory academic eligibility requirements (No Pass, No Play), be fulltime students in the school they wish to represent and must be age appropriate. For high school sub-varsity participation, students must be fulltime students in the school they wish to represent and meet academic eligibility requirements (No Pass, No Play). For high school varsity athletic participation, the requirements are a bit more stringent. In addition to academic eligibility and fulltime student requirements, high school varsity athletic participants must also comply with rules relating to number of years in high school, parent residence, amateur status and a prohibition on changing schools for athletic purposes.

F. Describe how your program or function is administered. Include flowcharts, timelines, or other illustrations as necessary to describe agency policies and procedures. Indicate how field/regional services are used, if applicable.

UIL is a grassroots, member school driven, student centered organization. The Constitution and Contest Rules contains rules for UIL activities and standards of eligibility to be met by students to earn the privilege of representing their schools in interschool contests. These rules apply to participating schools and students. From the inception of the League, administrators from across Texas have served on UIL committees and helped write and establish rules and administrative guidelines. By voluntary adoption of rules, school professionals manage their own interschool activities.

Schools themselves report to their district executive committees. District Executive Committees (DEC) are composed of one voting member from each high school in a UIL district. The DEC arranges contest schedules and certifies district representatives for post-season competition. The DEC administers and enforces the rules and settles disputes within a district. They have original jurisdiction over all student eligibility questions within the district.

The DEC reports information on penalties and other district matters to the UIL. In addition to disseminating important information concerning rules and playoff information to the schools, UIL staff members work closely with appointed Regional Directors to ensure a smooth playoff structure. This culminates in the state championship events, planned and executed through the UIL office.

All varsity sport seasons have a playoff structure. Whether it is an individual sport or team sport, the process includes various rounds of competition with winners advancing until making it to the state

championships. All sports have a specified district certification deadline. The DEC certifies the teams from their district that will advance to the postseason.

G. Identify all funding sources and amounts for the program or function, including federal grants and pass-through monies. Describe any funding formulas or funding conventions. For state funding sources, please specify (e.g., general revenue, appropriations rider, budget strategy, fees/dues).

The athletic department has several different funding sources. The department primarily receives revenue from a combination of gate receipts, program sales and merchandise sales at state level events. The gate receipts received are from the admission price for individual sport state competitions and an annually determined percentage of admission prices for team state contests.

The department gets a percentage of the gate receipts throughout the playoffs for football and basketball (15 percent of the gross gate receipts for football playoff games, and 16 percent of the gate receipts for basketball playoff games). All remaining revenue after expenses is rebated back to participating schools.

The department also receives funding for legislatively mandated statewide anabolic steroid testing. The funds are appropriated to the Texas Education Agency and subsequently transferred to UIL through an interagency agreement to conduct the testing program. Anabolic steroid testing funding for biennium 2011-13 was \$1.3 million.

H. Identify any programs, internal or external to your agency, that provide identical or similar services or functions to the target population. Describe the similarities and differences.

Every state in the nation, plus the District of Columbia, has an organization similar to UIL to oversee extracurricular athletics participation for its member schools. The UIL offers a wider and more diverse range of participation opportunities than any similar organization. The only program similar to UIL athletics in the state of Texas is TAPPS, the Texas Association of Private and Parochial Schools (TAPPS). It creates rules for, and sometimes administers, almost all athletic and academic contests for non-public high schools in Texas. As of 2012 TAPPS organizes competitions for over 200 private schools in Texas with a combined enrollment of 40,000. Similarly to the UIL, TAPPS aligns member schools into districts by geography and enrollment size for various contests. Each contest has a slightly different alignment based on the participating schools, but most follow the same basic framework. The districts are decided by TAPPS every even year, and are an attempt to keep schools within a certain distance of their hometown when attending competitions. Like the UIL, the districts are the first progression to the state championship.

The main difference between the two organizations is directly related to the members they serve. The UIL primarily serves the public schools of the state of Texas, including charter schools, while TAPPS serves non-public schools in the state of Texas. There is also the Southwest Preparatory Conference (SPC) that serves 19 select private schools throughout Texas and Oklahoma.

I. Discuss how the program or function is coordinating its activities to avoid duplication or conflict with the other programs listed in Question H and with the agency's customers. If applicable, briefly discuss any memorandums of understanding (MOUs), interagency agreements, or interagency contracts.

Even though the UIL and TAPPS offer similar athletic competitions, each organization has rules that prohibit a member school in one organization to also be a member of the other. As defined in the UIL C&CR, Section 10-12, the qualifications for membership into the UIL is “a public school district or open enrollment charter school in Texas that is subject to accreditation by the Texas Education Agency may become a member of the League.” A Texas non-public school may apply for UIL membership in the largest conference provided the school meets the UIL’s requirements, which includes the school not being eligible for membership in any other organization similar to the League.

In contrast to the UIL guidelines, the TAPPS constitution states that membership is limited to private and parochial schools in the state of Texas, with students enrolled in grades 9-12. Private schools are defined by the organization as those schools that are established, conducted and primarily supported by a non-government agency or primarily supported by student tuition. Parochial schools are defined as those schools that are controlled by, supported by, or within the jurisdiction of a church parish.

J. If the program or function works with local, regional, or federal units of government, include a brief description of these entities and their relationship to the agency.

TEA – Texas Education Agency. In conjunction with TEA, the UIL publishes the UIL-TEA Side-by-Side guide for our member schools. The League publishes this document to provide member schools notice of Texas Education Agency regulations, which relate to UIL athletics and all other extracurricular activities sponsored or sanctioned by the school district. This document provides explanations and interpretations of Commissioner of Education rules, UIL Constitution and Contest Rules, and statutes. Most importantly, all rules approved by the UIL Legislative Council must be subsequently approved by the Commissioner of the Texas Education Agency before implementation.

ESCs – Regional Education Service Centers. The Athletics Department utilizes ESCs to disseminate vital information to the schools including reclassification and realignment, training materials and rule changes.

K. If contracted expenditures are made through this program please provide:

- a short summary of the general purpose of those contracts overall;
- the amount of those expenditures in fiscal year 2012;
- the number of contracts accounting for those expenditures;
- top five contracts by dollar amount, including contractor and purpose;
- the methods used to ensure accountability for funding and performance; and
- a short description of any current contracting problems.

The largest athletic program-related expenditure and contract is for state mandated random steroid testing at UIL member schools, administered by the UIL. The UIL has contracted with The National Center for Drug Free Sport to conduct this testing since 2009. In FY 2012, the UIL spent \$569,078 through the contract with the National Center for Drug Free Sport.

The UIL contracts with venues to host athletic state championship events throughout the year. The largest value agreements with venues were: Cowboys Stadium (\$386,057), Texas State University (\$31,000), Round Rock Express Baseball Club (\$22,000), Georgetown ISD (\$10,178) and Austin ISD (\$8,815). The UIL receives detailed financial reports from each venue that allows UIL to audit revenue and

expenditures for each event. Additionally, UIL secures sports officials and event workers to help administer contests throughout the year. The majority of these individuals are paid via Authorization for Professional Services and Authorization for Individual Services forms. The UIL spent \$182,813 in FY 2012 for the services of several hundred officials and contest workers. Additionally, the UIL contracts with hotels for the lodging of these officials and contest workers and staff to administer contests throughout the year. The total cost of lodging for athletic programs in FY 2012 was \$69,254.26.

L. Provide information on any grants awarded by the program.

Not applicable. The UIL does not award grants.

M. What statutory changes could be made to assist this program in performing its functions? Explain.

Currently in the Texas Education Code, scheduling extracurricular activities is prohibited in certain circumstances, specifically relating to area, regional and state post-season competition.

According to TEC Sec.33.0812. SCHEDULING EXTRACURRICULAR ACTIVITIES PROHIBITED IN CERTAIN CIRCUMSTANCES.

(a) The State Board of Education by rule shall prohibit participation in a University Interscholastic League area, regional, or state competition.

(1) on Monday through Thursday of the school week in which the primary administration of assessment instruments under Section 39.023(a), (c), or (1) occurs; or

(2) if the primary administration of the assessment instruments is completed before Thursday of the school week, beginning on Monday and ending on the last school day on which the assessment instruments are administered.

(b) The commissioner shall determine the school week during the school year in which the primary administration of assessment instruments occurs for purposes of Subsection (a).

(c) The commissioner shall adopt rules to provide the University Interscholastic League with a periodic calendar of dates reserved for testing for planning purposes under this section. The periodic calendar must be provided at least every three years on or before May 1 of the year preceding the three-year cycle of reserved testing dates.

(d) In adopting rules under this section, the commissioner shall:

(1) include a procedure for changing, in exceptional circumstances, testing dates reserved under the periodic calendar;

(2) define circumstances that constitute exceptional circumstances under Subdivision (1) as unforeseen events, including a natural disaster, severe weather, fire, explosion, or similar circumstances beyond the control of school districts or the agency; and

(3) establish criteria for determining whether a University Interscholastic League area, regional, or state competition must be canceled if that event conflicts with a changed testing date.

These mandates were created at a time when standardized testing involved fewer students and fewer school days than current standardized testing. These mandates make it difficult for schools to schedule post-season playoff games around the state in both fall and spring athletic competitions. Lessening or removing these restrictions could make post-season scheduling easier and more efficient for UIL member schools and allow schools to make those decisions at the local level. However, the reduction in testing created by the passage of HB5 in the 83rd Legislature may help address this topic.

N. Provide any additional information needed to gain a preliminary understanding of the program or function.

Beyond the information already provided, further understanding of the program would best be accomplished within the facts and circumstances of a particular issue or case. UIL staff members are happy to work with the Sunset Commission to explain how a particular contest or event functions in a given context.

O. Regulatory programs relate to the licensing, registration, certification, or permitting of a person, business, or other entity. For each regulatory program, if applicable, describe:

- why the regulation is needed;
- the scope of, and procedures for, inspections or audits of regulated entities;
- follow-up activities conducted when non-compliance is identified;
- sanctions available to the agency to ensure compliance; and
- procedures for handling consumer/public complaints against regulated entities.

The UIL athletic department does not actually license any person, school or program. Eligible schools voluntarily join the League and agree to implement and follow the rules and regulations of the League. The Legislative Council of UIL makes and votes on all UIL rules.

UIL has procedures in place to investigate and adjudicate those alleged rules violations, including those related to athletics. In these scenarios, anyone accused of a violation has an opportunity to be heard and provide information concerning allegations. In addition, there is an option to appeal negative findings to a higher level. If a rule violation should be substantiated, UIL rules provide a range of penalties depending on the severity of the violation and the individual or group involved. The penalties that could be levied for violation of UIL rules by a school or school personnel can range from a reprimand to a suspension from participation in UIL activities for up to three years. The adjudication structure, including the ranges of penalties, can be found in the UIL Constitution and Contest Rules.

Students found in violation of UIL rules not related to eligibility could be subject to the same range of penalties as schools or personnel. For violations of athletic eligibility rules, the penalty is generally limited to ineligibility from varsity athletic participation for one year, while still allowing participation in sub-varsity athletics and any non-athletic UIL competitions. Additionally, UIL rules provide a student an opportunity to request a waiver of certain athletic eligibility rules when the conditions that cause the student to be out of compliance are involuntary and unavoidable. If a student is found to be ineligible for varsity athletics participation, UIL rules provide an opportunity to appeal to a higher level for reconsideration.

P. For each regulatory program, if applicable, provide the following complaint information. The chart headings may be changed if needed to better reflect your agency's practices.

Each year, UIL gathers and collects Previous Athletic Participation forms from every student in grades 9-12 that transfers to a different school. After the parents and both schools have completed their sections, the form is sent to the District Executive Committee for a determination of varsity athletics eligibility. As is denoted in the chart below, an extremely small number of students who transfer each year are found to be ineligible for varsity athletics participation for one calendar year. In the rare instance that a student is

Self-Evaluation Report

deemed to have changed schools for athletic purposes, and thus ineligible for varsity athletic competition after the DEC hearing, there is the option to appeal the decision to the State Executive Committee (SEC).

State Executive Committee

	2010-11	2011-12
Number of Student Transfer Forms	10,000+	9,300+
Number of Student Eligibility appeals	47	48
Number of Appeals denied by SEC	39	31
Number of Appeals granted by SEC	6	14
Number of Appeals Withdrawn	2	3

As indicated above, even when students are not in compliance with varsity athletic eligibility rules, there is a process to apply for a waiver of athletic eligibility rules. UIL has waivers of many rules available for students including waivers of the varsity athletic parent residence rule, the four-year rule, the age rule and a waiver to allow foreign exchange students the opportunity to participate in varsity athletics. In most years, more than 80% of all waivers were decided in favor of the applicant and allowed participation for the student in question.

In addition to monitoring student eligibility, the department manages referrals from DEC's for rules violations as well as other reportable incidents that occur in the hundreds of thousands of contests in which UIL member schools participate each year.

	2010-11	2011-12
Reportable Incidents	491	748
Fan Ejections	81	123
Coach Ejections	118	140
Alleged Violations	185	213
Player Ejections	816	772

A. Provide the following information at the beginning of each program description.

Name of Program or Function	Music
Location/Division	Austin/UIL
Contact Name	Dr. Brad Kent
Actual Expenditures, FY 2012	\$719,618
Number of Actual FTEs as of June 1, 2013	3.5

B. What is the objective of this program or function? Describe the major activities performed under this program.

The purpose of the University Interscholastic League music department is to provide statewide music competitions that foster high performance standards, nurture aesthetic development and reinforce the many functions of music within the society. The UIL music department assists school in conducting music competitions, organizes the structure through which schools and students advance to higher levels of competition, and organize and manage all state level UIL music competitions.

These music contest programs are designed to provide an annual assessment of the TEA Music Essential Knowledge and Skills as defined by the Texas Education Code.

C. What evidence can you provide that shows the effectiveness and efficiency of this program or function? Provide a summary of key statistics and performance measures that best convey the effectiveness and efficiency of this function or program.

The music contest programs serve virtually all public schools in Texas that have band, choir and/or orchestra programs and provide approximately 800,000 educational competitive experiences for students throughout the state in grades 6-12.

Contests are open to the public and in many cases are offered without admission charge. When applicable, admission charges are minimal. Countless parents, educators and interested public citizens attend these events. For example, approximately 40,000 spectators attend the Area and State Marching Band Contests each fall.

Committees of school superintendents who monitor cost, schedules and compliance administrate the implementation and funding of these events. These committees also provide oversight in all aspects of the contest programs.

The scoring system and evaluation process in all events is modeled after and consistent with the Texas Education Agency TEKS for Fine Arts.

D. Describe any important history regarding this program not included in the general agency history section, including how the services or functions have changed from the original intent.

Historically, the UIL Music Division has consistently been vigilant in monitoring current educational trends and modifying programs to remain relevant with cultural, artistic and educational priorities. In recent years contests have been added in Music Theory, Classical Guitar and Mariachi as these programs have become more prevalent in our schools.

The area and state level marching competitions have been expanded and refined to meet the expectations of school administrators, music educators, students and other stakeholders. Scoring systems have also been modified to reflect current trends in these kinds of competitive events.

The UIL music program has been at the forefront of technology development and currently has an extensive program of online contest data entry, contest administration and tabulation that is recognized nationally.

The Prescribed Music List, comprised of over 18,000 titles, is the most comprehensive repertoire list of its kind in existence. The list is reviewed and modified annually by committees of highly skilled music

Self-Evaluation Report

educators who strive to identify the highest level of quality music selections available for student instruction in grades 7-12. The UIL Prescribed Music List is the benchmark for educational music lists and is referenced by numerous other states and countries.

In 1984 the Music Advisory Committee was founded to provide input pertaining to all facets of UIL music competition. This committee is comprised of elected band, choir and orchestra representative from each of the 28 music regions. The committee meets annually to review all facets of the music contest programs and make recommendations for refinement and expansion of services.

E. Describe who or what this program or function affects. List any qualifications or eligibility requirements for persons or entities affected. Provide a statistical breakdown of persons or entities affected.

Over 100,000 students from more than 800 high schools participate in UIL marching band contests. Additionally, students from bands, choirs, orchestras and guitar programs from across the state attend the Texas State Solo and Ensemble Contest. The two-day event hosts some 12,000 performances and total participation in the event exceeds 20,000 students. It is the largest event of its kind in the nation.

F. Describe how your program or function is administered. Include flowcharts, timelines, or other illustrations as necessary to describe agency policies and procedures. Indicate how field/regional services are used, if applicable.

For music competition, the state is divided into 28 geographical regions organized to facilitate cost effective music contests that are planned to minimize travel and cost for participating schools and students.

Competitions comply with regulations, rules and guidelines reviewed and approved annually by the UIL Legislative Council. The Commissioner of Education approves all rules. All No Pass, No Play provisions apply to these events.

Governance and administration is as follows:

A Region Executive Committee of 7 school administrators oversees the music competitions in each of the 28 music regions. A Music Region Executive Secretary who is appointed by and accountable to the Region Executive Committee serves as the primary administrator for each competition.

Band, Choir and Orchestra directors in each of the 28 regions meet two times a year (August & May) to review the contest operations for their region. At these meetings they have an opportunity to discuss contest dates, sites, judges and contest operations. This input guides the decisions of the Region Executive Committee as they plan future contests.

Rule changes, contest evaluations and other issues regarding music contest programs are handled in accordance with UIL policy and procedures for all contest programs.

A final component of the review and administrative process is the Music Advisory Committee (referenced under item D above) that is comprised of an elected band, choir and orchestra representative from each of the 28 UIL Music Regions. This 84-member body meets in July each year to discuss the status of UIL music contest programs and to make recommendations for revisions and refinement. As previously

referenced, the Music Advisory Committee was established in 1984 to provide input regarding the relevance and quality of the UIL music program.

G. Identify all funding sources and amounts for the program or function, including federal grants and pass-through monies. Describe any funding formulas or funding conventions. For state funding sources, please specify (e.g., general revenue, appropriations rider, budget strategy, fees/dues).

The UIL music program is funded through revenues generated by UIL music events such as entry fees that are paid by the participating schools, ticket sales and other event related revenues. Entry fees for UIL music contests vary. At the region level the amount of these fees is set by the Region Executive Committee and is intended to off-set the actual cost of contest operations. Entry fees for post-season activities such as the Area and State Marching Band Contest as well as the State Solo and Ensemble Contest are determined in a similar fashion.

The Region Executive Committees file an annual financial report with the UIL State Office.

H. Identify any programs, internal or external to your agency, that provide identical or similar services or functions to the target population. Describe the similarities and differences.

The UIL Music Program is the most global in content and services. The Texas Association of Private and Parochial Schools does provide some similar programs for private schools. In addition there are numerous individual school districts and commercial enterprises that offer various kinds of music festival experiences, but none operate on the scope or with the high standard of excellence associated with the UIL Music Contests. In addition, costs for these events generally exceed the cost associated with UIL events.

I. Discuss how the program or function is coordinating its activities to avoid duplication or conflict with the other programs listed in Question H and with the agency's customers. If applicable, briefly discuss any memorandums of understanding (MOUs), interagency agreements, or interagency contracts.

Many of the organizations above serve different schools than UIL. Many of those are modeled after the UIL competition structure. None of these offers the variety, quantity, or quality of music competitions as those offered by the UIL music program.

J. If the program or function works with local, regional, or federal units of government, include a brief description of these entities and their relationship to the agency.

The UIL partners with local school districts, colleges and universities across the state of Texas to host regional, area and state music events.

While there is no direct relationship between UIL Music and the TEA, all UIL music contest programs are consistent with the Fine Arts TEKS and the learning expectations the TEA holds for school music programs.

K. If contracted expenditures are made through this program please provide:

- a short summary of the general purpose of those contracts overall;
- the amount of those expenditures in fiscal year 2012;
- the number of contracts accounting for those expenditures;
- top five contracts by dollar amount, including contractor and purpose;
- the methods used to ensure accountability for funding and performance; and
- a short description of any current contracting problems.

The UIL contracts with the Alamodome as the venue to host the marching band state championships. The value of the Alamodome contract was \$39,000 in FY 2012. Additionally, UIL secures contest judges, monitors, contest directors and assistants to help administer music contests throughout the year. The majority of these individuals are paid via Authorization for Professional Services and Authorization for Individual Services forms. The UIL spent \$165,153 in FY 2012 for the services of several hundred contest workers. Additionally, the UIL contracts with hotels for the lodging of these contest workers and staff to administer contests throughout the year. The total cost of lodging for music programs in FY 2012 was \$33,583.36.

L. Provide information on any grants awarded by the program.

Not applicable. The UIL does not award grants.

M. What statutory changes could be made to assist this program in performing its functions? Explain.

We are not aware of any statutory changes that could be made to assist this program at this time, other than continued support for and emphasis on fine arts education by the legislature.

N. Provide any additional information needed to gain a preliminary understanding of the program or function.

Beyond the information already provided, further understanding of the program would best be accomplished within the facts and circumstances of a particular issue or case. The UIL staff members are happy to work with the Sunset Commission to explain how a particular contest or event functions in a given context.

O. Regulatory programs relate to the licensing, registration, certification, or permitting of a person, business, or other entity. For each regulatory program, if applicable, describe:

- why the regulation is needed;
- the scope of, and procedures for, inspections or audits of regulated entities;
- follow-up activities conducted when non-compliance is identified;
- sanctions available to the agency to ensure compliance; and
- procedures for handling consumer/public complaints against regulated entities.

Not applicable. The UIL Music program does not regulate individuals or entities.

VIII. Statutory Authority and Recent Legislation

A. Fill in the following chart, listing citations for all state and federal statutes that grant authority to or otherwise significantly impact your agency. Do not include general state statutes that apply to all agencies, such as the Public Information Act, the Open Meetings Act, or the Administrative Procedure Act. Provide information on Attorney General opinions from FY 2009 – 2013, or earlier significant Attorney General opinions, that affect your agency's operations.

(University Interscholastic League) Exhibit 12: Statutes/Attorney General Opinions	
Statutes	
Citation*/Title *All citations are to the Texas Education Code.	Authority/Impact on Agency
Section 7.055 (41), <i>Commissioner of Education</i>	Requires the Education Commissioner to adopt rules relating to extracurricular activities under Sec. 33.081 of the Education Code and to approve or disapprove UIL rules and procedures under Section 33.083.
Sec. 29.087 (g) <i>High School Equivalency Programs</i>	Prohibits students in programs under this section from participating in UIL events.
Section 33.081, (b) (c) (d) <i>Extracurricular Activities</i>	(b) Student involved in extracurricular or UIL activity is only subject to school and UIL rules regarding participation while under direct supervision of school employee or other times specified by district. (c) Students who fail to meet certain grading criteria (receive lower than 70 on 100 point scale) in certain courses are suspended from UIL activities for at least 3 weeks; continuing during the school year until conditions to remove suspension are met per subsection (d).
Section 33.0812, (a), (c), (d), (e) <i>Scheduling Extracurricular Activities Prohibited In Certain Circumstances</i>	By rule, the State Board of Education limits participation in UIL activities Monday-Thursday during certain assessment testing. The commissioner of education may make other rules regarding the scheduling of testing dates and conflicts with UIL activities.
Section 33.083 <i>Interscholastic Leagues</i>	The rules and procedures of an organization, like the UIL, that conducts interscholastic competitions, must be consistent with State Board of Education rules. The UIL is a part of the University of Texas at Austin and must submit its rules and procedures to the education commissioner for approval. UIL funds are to be held in UT-

Self-Evaluation Report

	<p>Austin accounts for the benefit of UIL and subject to audits by UT and state auditors. The State Board of Education may seek an injunction to enforce this section. The UIL is required to file an annual report with the governor, lieutenant governor and the speaker of the house showing funds received and disbursed by the UIL during the prior fiscal year</p>
<p>Section 33.0831 <i>University Interscholastic League Rules: Fiscal Impact Statement</i></p>	<p>Requires in cases where a new or amended rule would have a fiscal impact on UIL member schools, that a fiscal impact statement consistent with this section be completed prior to any final action by the UIL legislative council, including, if procedurally required, submission of the proposed rule to school superintendents, or submission of the proposed rule for approval by the education commissioner.</p>
<p>Section 33. 084 <i>Interscholastic League Advisory Councils</i></p>	<p>This section establishes an advisory council for the UIL that is composed of eleven members appointed by various entitles/stakeholders. The council includes members of the State Board of Education, the Texas House of Representatives, the Texas Senate, the UIL Legislative Council, public school board members and representatives of the public. The advisory council is tasked with reviewing the UIL rules and making recommendations to the governor, the legislature, UIL’s legislative council and the State Board of Education. The advisory council is also to study UIL policy regarding student eligibility, the geographic distribution of UIL resources and programs and gender equity. The UIL may not take action regarding the provision of additional programs to member schools until it receives a final report from the advisory council.</p>
<p>Section 33.086 <i>Certification In Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation and First Aid</i></p>	<p>This section requires all head marching band directors and head coaches or chief sponsors of a school or UIL extracurricular athletic activity to maintain and submit to the school district proof of current certification in first aid and cardiopulmonary resuscitation.</p>
<p>Section 33.087 <i>Eligibility of Students Participating in Joint Credit or Concurrent Enrollment Programs</i></p>	<p>An otherwise eligible student is not made ineligible for UIL competition due to enrollment in a joint high school and college</p>

	credit or concurrent enrollment program.
Section 33.091 <i>Prevention of Illegal Steroid Use; Random Testing</i>	This section requires the UIL to adopt rules barring students from participating in UIL athletic competitions unless the student agrees to not use steroids and to submit to random testing for the presence of illegal steroids. Medically prescribed steroids are excepted from this ban. The section provides particular notice be given to parents regarding illegal steroid use and testing of students. The steroid testing program required by this section is, among other things, to be administered at randomly selected UIL member high schools and should randomly test a statistically significant number of high school students who participate in athletic competitions. Further, the UIL is required to provide for a period of ineligibility for a student with a confirmed positive test result or any student who refuses to submit to random testing. Testing results may only be disclosed to a student, the student's parents and certain school officials. UIL may increase membership fees to cover costs for steroid testing program.
Section 33.094 <i>Football Helmet Safety Requirements</i>	This section addresses quality/age and maintenance of football helmets by school districts and, among other things, authorizes the UIL to, subject to the commissioner of education's approval, adopt rules to implement this law.
Subchapter F. <i>Safety Regulations For Certain Extracurricular Activities</i>	
Section 33.201 <i>Applicability</i>	This subchapter applies to each public school in this state and any other school in this state subject to UIL rules.
Section 33.202 <i>Safety Training Required</i>	In relevant part, a required extracurricular activity safety program must be certified by the American Red Cross, the American Heart Association or similar organizations or by the UIL, as determined by the commissioner of education.
Section 33.203 <i>Completion of University Interscholastic League Forms</i>	This section requires the completion of two UIL forms, "Preparticipation Physical Evaluation—Medical History" and

Self-Evaluation Report

	<p>“Acknowledgement of Rules”, in order to participate in UIL athletic activities. The forms must state that failure to accurately or truthfully complete forms may subject the signer of the form to UIL penalties.</p>
<p>Section 33.206 <i>Compliance; Enforcement</i></p>	<p>The section provides, among other things, that when a school’s superintendent determines that a school is not in compliance with sections 33.202, 22.204 or 33.205 (Education Code) regarding UIL activities, the school may be subject to UIL sanctions.</p>
<p>Section 33.208, <i>Notice Required</i></p>	<p>UIL member schools must provide each participating student and their parent(s) a copy of the text of Sections 33.201-33.207 and a copy of UIL’s parent information manual.</p>
<p>Section 33.209 <i>Incorporation of Safety Regulations</i></p>	<p>UIL is required to incorporate Sections 33.203-33.207 into its rules.</p>
<p>Section 38.017 <i>Availability of Automated External Defibrillator</i></p>	<p>This section provides, <i>inter alia</i>, the following: A school must have a defibrillator readily available during a UIL athletic competition held on campus. Schools should, in cooperation with UIL, make reasonable efforts to ensure that a defibrillator is available at each UIL-related activity practice. Schools must, in cooperation with UIL, determine the extent to which a defibrillator must be at all UIL competitions not held on campus.</p>
<p>Sections 38.152, <i>Applicability</i>, and 38.153, <i>Oversight of Concussions By School Districts and Charter Schools; Return-To-Play Protocol Development</i></p>	<p>These two sections, when read together, require the governing body of each school district and open enrollment charter school with students who participate in interscholastic activity to establish a return-to-play protocol following the force or impact believed to have caused a concussion.</p>
<p>Section 38.155, <i>Required Annual Form Acknowledging Concussion Information</i></p>	<p>This statute prohibits a student from participating in interscholastic activities for a school year until the student and the student’s parent or guardian have signed a UIL approved form acknowledging receipt of written information concerning concussion prevention, symptoms, treatment and oversight as well as guidelines for safely resuming athletic activity.</p>
<p>Section 38.158, <i>Training Courses</i></p>	<p>Under this statute, the UIL is to approve</p>

	<p>training of not less than two hours for coaches of UIL activities on the subject of concussions, including evaluation, prevention, symptoms, risks, and long term effects. The UIL is to maintain a list of persons and organizations that are authorized to provide such training. The Department of State Health Services Advisory Board of Athletic Trainers is to approve, for trainers, course on concussions and maintain a list of approved training providers. Certain persons, such as coaches and licensed health care professionals who serve on the school’s concussion oversight team, are to take authorized training at least once every two years. Physicians serving on the concussion oversight team are expected to periodically take continuing education courses on the subject of concussions. Athletic trainers and other licensed health care professional employed by a school may take professional continuing education courses to satisfy the training requirement. Person who must take training courses under this section must provide proof of timely compliance to the school district superintendent (or designee) or for open-enrollment schools, the person who functions as the superintendent (or designee). Licensed health care professionals who are not in compliance with required training may not serve on a concussion oversight team.</p>
<p>Section 67.26 <i>University Interscholastic League; Venue for Suits</i></p>	<p>Venue for suits against the UIL or concerning its rules and their enforcement shall be Travis County, Texas. If the litigation involves a school located in Travis County, a visiting judge shall preside.</p>
<p>Section 78.10 <i>Texas Academy of Mathematics and Science</i></p>	<p>This section provides, among other things, for the Academy to give students social development activities that enrich the curriculum and student life. UIL activities are specifically noted as such activities.</p>
<p>Section 87.505 <i>Texas Academy of International Studies</i></p>	<p>This section provides, among other things, for the Academy to give students social development activities that enrich the curriculum and student life. UIL activities are specifically noted as such activities.</p>
<p>Attorney General Opinions</p>	
<p>Attorney General Opinion No.</p>	<p>Impact on Agency</p>
<p>DM-446 (1997)</p>	<p>While the UIL has been the subject of various</p>

	<p>Attorney General (AG) opinions over the years, the Attorney General has not issued any opinions regarding substantive operations of the UIL during the 2009-2013 time period.</p> <p>The most recent AG opinion regarding the functions of the UIL was issued in 1997. See Atty. Gen. Op. DM-446. In DM-446, the AG was asked to resolve question concerning the validity of certain UIL rules applicable to coaches and whether or not such rules exceeded the UIL’s authority. Describing the UIL as a “voluntary association of Texas public schools, which serves as the statewide organization for interschool competition in academics, music and athletics” that was created by the University of Texas at Austin in 1909, DM-446 concluded that the rules in question were valid based on the discretionary authority of a local school board to join the UIL and abide by its rules. The opinion also noted that while UIL’s rules must be rationally related to a legitimate state purpose, public school students do not have a constitutional interest in participating in extracurricular activities.</p>
<p>Case Law: See University Interscholastic League v. Southwest Officials Association (d/b/a/ Texas Association of Sports Officials), 319 S.W. 3d 952 (Tex. App.-Austin 2010, no pet.).</p>	<p>In 2010, the Austin Third Court of Appeals issued an opinion of first impression that held the UIL was a state entity that was entitled to sovereign immunity. See University Interscholastic League v. Southwest Officials Association (d/b/a/ Texas Association of Sports Officials), 319 S.W. 3d 952 (Tex. App.-Austin 2010). Reviewing case law and statute, the court of appeals noted that UIL was, pursuant to statute, a part of the University of Texas at Austin, which is clearly a state agency. The court also cited to various education related statutes that the legislature has charged UIL with enforcing, such as the “No Pass-No Play” policy and the illegal steroid testing program applicable to student athletes. While other courts had previously addressed the UIL’s legal status, no such legal review had been conducted since the current statutory scheme was put into place. The court stated, based on the plain language of section 33.083, the UIL is a component part of the University of Texas at Austin, which was created by the Texas Constitution.</p>

	<p>Furthermore, UIL is required to deposit its funds with UT-Austin and is subject to UT-Austin audits. The court concluded that UIL was entitled to sovereign immunity because “we are dealing here with an entity that is required by statute to implement state education policies, granted rulemaking and enforcement power over such policies, subjected to extensive oversight from the legislative and executive branches, and statutorily classified as a component part of a governmental unit that was created by the Texas constitution”. Whether or not a state entity was subject to sunset review was not considered determinative, as the court noted that both it and University of Texas System are state agencies but are “free from sunset review.”</p>
--	--

B. Provide a summary of recent legislation regarding your agency by filling in the chart below or attaching information already available in an agency-developed format. Briefly summarize the key provisions. For bills that did not pass, briefly explain the key provisions and issues that resulted in failure of the bill to pass (e.g., opposition to a new fee, or high cost of implementation). Place an asterisk next to bills that could have a major impact on the agency.

<p align="center">(University Interscholastic League) Exhibit 13: 83rd Legislative Session Chart</p>		
<p align="center">Legislation Enacted – 83rd Legislative Session</p>		
<p>Bill Number</p>	<p>Author</p>	<p>Summary of Key Provisions</p>
<p>HB 1675</p>	<p>Bonnen, Dennis</p>	<p>Relating to the sunset review process and certain governmental entities subject to that process. UIL was added to the bill by amendment to be reviewed but not abolished.</p>
<p>HB 1775</p>	<p>Thompson, Ed</p>	<p>Relating to the authority of the University Interscholastic League regarding activities involving sports officials.</p>
<p align="center">Legislation Not Passed – 83rd Legislative Session</p>		
<p>Bill Number</p>	<p>Author</p>	<p>Summary of Key Provisions/Reason the Bill Did Not Pass</p>
<p>HB 68</p>	<p>Lucio III, Eddie</p>	<p>Relating to cognitive-linguistic or neurocognitive assessments of participants in extracurricular athletic activities sponsored or sanctioned by the University Interscholastic League.</p>
<p>HB 1319</p>	<p>Turner, Sylvester</p>	<p>Relating to cardiac assessments of participants in extracurricular athletic activities sponsored or sanctioned by the University Interscholastic League.</p>
<p>HB 1374</p>	<p>Dutton, Harold</p>	<p>Relating to access by home-schooled students to University</p>

Self-Evaluation Report

		Interscholastic League sponsored activities; authorizing a fee.
HB 1411	Wu, Gene	Relating to selection of certain statewide competition locations by the University Interscholastic League in a manner that provides equal access for institutions of higher education to students who exhibit academic or musical excellence.
HB 1643	Dutton, Harold	Relating to equal opportunity for access by private and parochial school students to certain University Interscholastic League sponsored activities.
HB 2594	Strama, Mark	Relating to limitations on student participation in certain extracurricular competitions, specifically eliminating the UIL rule limiting student participation in academic competitions on Sundays.
HB 3374	Price, Four	Relating to consideration of travel distances in assigning a school to a University Interscholastic League classification.
HB 3428	Lavender, George	Relating to a review of the effectiveness and efficiency of the University Interscholastic League.
HB 3476	Paddie, Chris	Relating to the liability of certain sports officials and organizations.
HB 3723	Lucio III, Eddie	Relating to participation by certain students with disabilities in extracurricular athletic activities sponsored or sanctioned by a school district.
SB 2	Patrick, Dan	Related to charter schools. Specifically, an amendment added in House required UIL to pass rules related to elevating certain charter schools in conference assignment. The amendment was removed by the author in conference committee.
SB 207	Nichols, Robert	Relating to governmental entities subject to the sunset review process, the companion bill to HB 1675.
SB 379	Duelle, Robert	Relating to information for prevention of sudden cardiac arrest affecting public school students participating in interscholastic athletics. UIL made this effective through the rule making process at the recommendation of the UIL Medical Advisory Committee.
SB 573	Patrick, Dan	Relating to equal opportunity for access by private and parochial school students to certain University Interscholastic League sponsored activities, companion bill to HB 1643.
SB 929	Paxton, Ken	Relating to equal opportunity for access by home-schooled students to University Interscholastic League-sponsored activities; authorizing a fee, companion bill to HB 1374.

IX. Major Issues

The UIL is facing three major issues: Governance/Structure, Private School Membership and Homeschool Eligibility. For the purposes of this report, responsive information regarding each one of these issues is provided below.

A. Brief Description of Issue-Governance/Structure

The pre-imminent issue facing the University Interscholastic League (UIL) is maintaining the structural and governance status quo that allows the League to be collectively managed by its member school districts within the bounds set by the Texas Education Agency so as to be responsive to the needs of students and schools, while at the same time retaining its historical tie to the support and resources provided by the University of Texas at Austin. While this is not a legal issue per se, it directly impacts legal and other issues that involve the UIL. The key to addressing this issue is sustained, high quality communication and interaction with the citizens of Texas.

B. Discussion- Governance/Structure

The UIL is a unique state entity that receives no appropriated funds (with the exception of funds for statutorily required steroid testing administered by the UIL) and that works very well. Working with its member school districts, the UIL relies on a significant portion of the state's educational community for support in one fashion or another to provide extracurricular activities that benefit virtually every city and town in this state. Under the auspices of the University of Texas at Austin, with some additional oversight by the Texas Education Agency, the UIL is a voluntary member organization that is well known but, in some quarters, not well understood. The UIL was not created by statute nor any single policy or pronouncement; rather, it has evolved to its current state of success through long experience and a singular focus on its mission. The most important issue facing UIL is making its story more fully known and making sure, moving forward, that even well intentioned changes to its structure and governance do not upset the partnerships that make UIL so successful.

In existence for more than 100 years, the UIL is a unique state entity that governs extracurricular athletic, academic and musical contests in all Texas public schools (and certain private schools). The UIL is also charged by statute with enforcing certain regulatory schemes, including "No Pass, No Play" policy applicable to student athletes and the prevention of illegal steroid use. Unique in its mission and authority, the UIL is part of the University of Texas at Austin, even though its rules and administration are primarily driven by member school districts while at the same time subject to certain oversight by the Commissioner of Education/ Texas Education Agency.

A look at two other state agencies, Texas courts and the Texas Attorney General's office, are instructive on this issue. Despite its long history, even Texas courts have not always seemed to understand what the UIL is, what it does and how it does it. In the past, courts have held that UIL was not a state entity but that its actions, for the purpose of constitutional analysis, constituted "state action". It was not until 2010, when the Austin Court of Appeals, in a case of that it described as being one of "first impression" and counter to at least one of that court's prior opinions, specifically held that the UIL was a state agency that was part of the University of Texas at Austin and thus entitled to sovereign immunity. See *University Interscholastic League v. Southwest Sports Officials Association, Inc.*, 319 S.W. 3d 952 (Tex. App – Austin, 2010, no pet.)

Self-Evaluation Report

The same is true for the Texas Attorney General's office, which has over the years issued various Attorney General opinions concerning the UIL. As recently as 1997, the Attorney General described the UIL as a "voluntary non-profit association of Texas public schools" and that "the UIL is not a state agency for purposes of provisions excusing state agencies" from certain appellate bonds. See Tex. Atty. Gen. Op. DM-446 (1997). Despite this pronouncement, and consistent with its duties under Texas law, the Texas Attorney General's office has provided the UIL with legal counsel in a manner that would only be permissible if UIL was a state entity.

Indeed, at the simplest level, and despite its name, many members of the public are not aware that UIL is a part of UT Austin.

These examples illustrate the major issue facing UIL is the continuing effort to clearly explain its structure, governance and mission. In practice, once the workings of the UIL are understood, issues that may have been points of concern are almost always resolved.

Thus, it is telling its story and making sure that its role within the state's educational scheme is widely known and fully understood that is the major issue facing the UIL.

C. Possible Solutions and Impact- Governance/Structure

The solution is for UIL, along with its partners in the education community, to improve communications and outreach efforts to ensure that Texans understand the many benefits that the UIL provides at a great value throughout the state. The positive impact from improved communication with the public it serves will also enhance all of the UIL's other future prospects.

A. Brief Description of Issue-Private School Membership

An additional issue that continues to arise in the legislature is the inclusion of private schools in UIL competitions. This topic tends to elicit passionate responses from many UIL stakeholders because of the perceived competitive advantage private schools have over public schools.

B. Discussion-Private School Membership

The notion of including private schools in UIL competitions has been debated for many years. In most legislative sessions in the past decade, if not longer, a bill has been filed to require UIL to include private schools in its membership. Most of the bills require the UIL to place private schools in conferences by enrollment, just as traditional public schools are placed into conferences. Additionally, most of these bills require that these private schools compete for the same state championships as public schools.

A variety of UIL stakeholder groups have raised concerns regarding private school inclusion, especially inclusion as described in recent bills filed on this matter. Groups such as the Texas Association of School Boards, Texas Association of School Administrators, Texas Music Educators Association, Texas High School Coaches Association, Texas Girls Coaches Association, and UIL member schools continue to express concerns regarding the inclusion of private schools in UIL for a variety of reasons, including most of the state law mandates that apply to public schools that do not apply to private schools. Additionally, it is because they perceive private schools as having a competitive advantage over public schools.

Typically, the response to their concerns relate to private schools being able to recruit the best students and UIL preventing that recruiting through rules prohibiting it. However, the issue is different than that in

the minds of these stakeholders. The issue revolves around a combination of selection, population densities surrounding many private schools, and ability to control enrollment.

The issue of selection involves the ability of private schools, which is not shared by public schools, to select its student body. Private schools can select which students attend their schools, while public schools cannot. Added to that is the issue of population density. Many private schools are located in large metropolitan areas with total populations much higher than rural communities. However, these same private schools typically have enrollments similar to those of public schools located in rural areas, which draw students from a much smaller population. And, public schools, in most cases, cannot control their total enrollment. A small school in Conference A that has an enrollment very close to qualifying it to be elevated to Conference AA cannot prevent new students in their communities from enrolling and pushing their enrollment higher. Private schools, on the other hand, can control their total enrollment, thus controlling their conference placement. In sum, many UIL stakeholder groups perceive the ability of private schools, with no attendance boundaries, to select students from drastically larger populations and control their total enrollment to have a competitive advantage over rural public schools against which they would be competing. This is similar to the charter school issue discussed earlier in this document.

Those who favor including private schools in UIL have their reasons as well. The chief reason used is travel requirements that private schools face. Because the same geographic challenges that a state the size of Texas presents for interscholastic leagues, there are areas of the state with few private schools. Because of that, some of these private schools face substantial travel burdens, similar to many public schools, to compete in interscholastic competitions. However, those having concerns about private school membership in UIL point out that these private schools play those public schools in non-district competitions already and would only be trading the travel burden from league competition to non-league competition portions of their schedules.

This issue of competitive equity among private schools and public schools is one that remains a key focus of high school activity associations in other states. In states where private schools and public schools compete for same state championships, private schools win a disproportionate number of state championships. Most recently, the Louisiana High School Athletic Association broke from nearly a century of tradition by creating a separate playoff division for what it defines as “select schools,” which includes private schools, charter schools, and magnet schools, due to what the public schools perceived as unfair competitive advantages for these types of schools.

Unlike Texas, most other states do not have the luxury of having enough schools to have separate leagues. TAPPS currently serves over 200 high schools, which is more schools than several other state associations have total. Texas has enough schools to have two separate, successful, viable interscholastic leagues. To this point, the leadership of TAPPS has expressed concerns that allowing some private schools to join UIL will leave them with less member schools, potentially leading to the demise of the league. Any reduction in the number of member schools in TAPPS will result in a more significant travel burden for the remaining members.

In 2003, the UIL Legislative Council changed its rules to allow for private school membership in certain circumstances. Two private schools, Dallas Jesuit and Houston Jesuit, found themselves with no interscholastic league to join. TAPPS generally ruled that both schools were too large for membership in their league. To accommodate them, the Legislative Council determined that a private school that meets certain criteria could be eligible for UIL membership. Section 12(d) of the UIL Constitution and Contest Rules states:

(d) PRIVATE SCHOOLS. Unless its right to participate has been suspended or revoked for violating rules or codes by another league similar to the UIL, a Texas non-public school may apply for UIL

Self-Evaluation Report

membership in the largest conference (currently 5A) provided the school meets all of the following conditions:

- (1) school is accredited by the Texas Private School Accreditation Commission;
- (2) school does not qualify for membership in any other organization similar to the League;
- (3) school fits the following definition of a high school:
 - (A) A school that offers instruction in the ninth, tenth, eleventh or twelfth grades, or any combination thereof, whether all of the grades are offered instruction in the same building.
 - (B) A school also fits this definition if it has:

Only one ninth grade, one tenth grade, one eleventh grade and one twelfth grade. One titled official, i.e., principal, headmaster, etc., is in charge of all four grades, whether assistant principals, etc. are in charge of separate grade levels. All grades have the same school colors, mascot, song and paper. School is on an established campus with permanent classrooms.

To date, the vast majority of UIL schools who are familiar with these two private schools and their UIL experience would describe both schools as good UIL members. Both schools have been competitive in UIL activities, especially athletics, but have not won a disproportionate number of state championships. However, those things are largely attributed to the fact that these two private schools compete in the largest UIL conference rather than being placed in a conference by enrollment. Each school would be placed in a smaller conference if they were placed by enrollment only, a prescribed by recent bills filed in the state legislature.

One bill, filed in a previous legislative session, prescribed UIL admit private schools in a different manner. It generally outlined that UIL would be required to allow private school membership, but only in the largest two UIL conferences. Additionally, the bill allowed UIL to create separate playoff structures for private schools and public schools. The bill, generally speaking, allowed for private schools to compete for a private school division UIL state championship once postseason competition began, and public schools to continue to compete for a public school UIL state championship. While this bill was certainly not supported by UIL stakeholder groups such as those previously mentioned, it seemed to garner less passionate opposition than other UIL private school bills.

In 2012, UIL convened an Ad Hoc Committee on Private School Membership. The committee was comprised of nine public school superintendents, nine private school superintendents, and the executive directors from the Texas High School Coaches Association and Texas Girls Coaches Association. The committee engaged in lengthy discussions about structures of UIL and TAPPS and the commonalities and differences between private and public schools. Ultimately, the general consensus of the committee was the best scenario for both private schools and public schools was to maintain separate leagues as is currently the case.

C. Possible Solutions and Impact-Private School Membership

Based on over a century of experience, and the experiences in other states, allowing private schools to become UIL member schools, placed in conferences by enrollment, would have a negative impact on competitive equity for public schools, especially those in the small to middle enrollment conferences. Because most schools of that size are in small, rural communities, it is those small, rural communities that would be most impacted.

The UIL will continue to take input on this issue from its member schools. Currently, the UIL member schools have a very strong consensus that only allowing private school membership as currently prescribed by UIL rules is best for the schools and students in UIL activities.

A. Brief Description of Issue-Homeschool Eligibility

Allowing homeschool students to participate in UIL activities for their would-be home high school is an issue that has been proposed regularly to UIL Legislative Council and has been addressed in bills submitted by legislators in multiple sessions. Current UIL rules require a student to be a fulltime student of the school he or she represents. Fulltime is defined as TEA defines it as being in attendance for four hours or more per day. There are some exceptions to this rule that allow students attending International Baccalaureate schools or magnet schools to return to the campus to which they are zoned for UIL participation. Additionally, a student who takes an online course through the school district they wish to represent receives credit towards fulltime student status in the amount of time that class meets on campus.

B. Discussion-Homeschool Eligibility

Those who support a policy to allow homeschool students to participate in UIL activities generally point to the overall developmental and academic benefits of such participation. Parents of homeschooled students who have made proposals to the UIL Legislative Council and/or testified before the legislature on the topic have stated they believe their children are entitled to UIL participation and should be able to gain from positive effects of participating in them.

Many UIL stakeholder groups have expressed concerns regarding bills filed in the legislature that would require schools to allow homeschooled students to participate in their schools' UIL competition teams. The main point of concern relates to different demands and requirements on students of public schools compared to those of homeschool settings, such as standardized testing, no pass, no play requirements, and the general demands of having several teachers to report to for various courses.

There is also a concern over the lack of connection to the student a schools would have and limited accountability over the student. Some raise a concern that students would choose to avoid the rigor of public schools, both academically and behaviorally, but still be allowed to participate in UIL activities.

C. Possible Solutions and Impact-Homeschool Eligibility

UIL staff members have had conversations with members on both sides of the issue. We stand convinced that there is a common ground that can be found between the two sides, especially given the rise of virtual education and online courses. While no consensus has been identified yet, most involved in the discussion from both sides believe there is a compromise to be found involving some level of education through the school, including virtual education opportunities, some level of funding for the schools, a parent having a choice in the manner in which his or her child is educated, and opportunities participate in UIL activities.

X. Other Contacts

A. Fill in the following chart with updated information on people with an interest in your agency, and be sure to include the most recent e-mail address.

(University Interscholastic League)			
Exhibit 14: Contacts			
INTEREST GROUPS			
(group affected by agency actions or that represent others served by or affected by agency actions)			
Group or Association Name/Contact Person	Address	Telephone	E-mail Address
Texas Girls Coaches Association	1603 Manor Rd. Austin, TX. 78722	(512) 708-1325	sam@austingca.com
Region I Education Service Center/Jack Damron	1900 W Schunior Edinburg, TX. 78541-2234	(956) 984-6000	angarcia@esc1.net
Region II Education Service Center/Dr. Rick Alvarado	209 N Water St. Corpus Christi, TX. 78401-2599	(361) 561-8400	webmaster@esc2.net
Region III Education Service Center/Dr. Julius D. Cano	1905 Leary Lane Victoria, TX. 77901-2899	(361) 573-0731	?
Region IV Education Service Center/Dr. Pam Wells	7145 W. Tidwell Houston, TX. 77092-2096	(713) 462-7708	info@esc4.net
Region V Education Service Center/Dr. Danny Lovett	350 Pine Street Beaumont, TX. 77701	(409) 951-1700	info@esc5.net
Region VI Education Service Center/Thomas Poe	3332 Montgomery Rd. Huntsville, TX. 77340-6499	(936) 435-8400	eratliff@esc6.net
Region VII Education Service Center/Mrs. Elisabeth Abernaethy	1909 N. Longview St. Kilgore, TX. 75662-5827	(903) 988-6700	pmcgarity@esc7.net
Region VIII Education Service Center/Dr. Ray Glynn	4845 US HWY 271 N. Pittsburg, TX. 75686	(903) 572-8551	webmaster@reg8.net
Region IX Education Service Center/Ms. Anne Poplin	301 Loop 11 Wichita Falls, TX. 76306-3706	(940) 322-6928	anne.poplin@esc9.net
Region X Education Service Center/Buddy Echols, Jr.	400 E. Spring Valley Road Richardson, TX. 75081-5101	(972) 348-1700	buddy.echols@region10.org
Region XI	3001 North Freeway	(817) 740-	csteelman@esc11.net

Education Service Center/Dr. Clyde Steelman	Fort Worth, TX. 76106-6596	3600	
Region XII Education Service Center/Dr. Jerry Maze	2101 W. Loop 340 Waco, TX. 76712	(254) 297-1212	jmaze@esc12.net
Region XIII Education Service Center/Dr. Terry Smith	5701 Springdale Road Austin, TX. 78723-3675	(512) 919-5313	terry.smith@esc13.txed.net
Region XIV Education Service Center/Ronnie Kincaid	1850 Highway 351 Abilene, TX. 79601-4750	(325) 675-8600	
Region XV Education Service Center/Scot Goen	612 South Irene Street San Angelo, TX. 76902-5199	(325) 658-6571	scot.goen@netxv.net
Region XVI Education Service Center/John Bass	5800 Bell Street Amarillo, TX. 79109-6230	(806) 677-5000	john.bass@esc16.net
Region XVII Education Service Center/Dr. Kyle Wargo	1111 West Loop 289 Lubbock, TX. 79416-5029	(806) 792-4000	kwargo@esc17.net
Region XVIII Education Service Center/John Thomas	2811 LaForce Blvd. Midland, TX. 79711	(432) 563-2380	jthomas@esc18.net
Region XIX Education Service Center/Dr. James Vasquez	6611 Boeing Drive El Paso, TX. 79997-1127	(915) 780-1919	jvasques@esc19.net
Region XX Education Service Center/Dr. Ronald L. Beard	1314 Hines Avenue San Antonio, TX. 78208-1899	(210) 370-5200	Ronny.beard@esc20.net
UIL Reg 1 – Roger Edwards	PO Box 358, Bushland, TX 79012	806/353-7579	rogeredwars619@sbcglobal.net
UIL Reg 2 – Larry Kingsley	707 Melody Ln, Gainesville, TX 76240	940/727-8321	kingsley@nortexinfo.net
UIL Reg 3 – Bonnie Bartlett	1308 Luverne Dr., Wylie, TX 75098	972/442-5092	uilregion3@verizon.net
UIL Reg 4 – Don Lawler	1604 Colonial Dr, Longview, TX 75605	903/759-5446	dlawler@cablelynx.com
UIL Reg 5 – Bob Copeland	1811 Mossy Oak St, Arlington, TX 76012	817/261-5954	bgcope1@tx.rr.com

Self-Evaluation Report

UIL Reg 6 – Charles Nail	4142 Springbrook Dr, Odessa, TX 79762	432/367-7377	cnail@grandecom.net
UIL Reg 7 – Wendell Gideon	1015 Prairie Wind, Stephenville, TX 76401	254/968-4895	wendellgideon@yahoo.com
UIL Reg 8 – Tony Clines	518 Aztec Cir, Robinson, TX 76706	254/644-5128	tcreg8@gmail.com
UIL Reg 9 – Brad Bouley	16914 Avenfield Rd, Tomball, TX 77377	281/357-3100	babouley@comcast.net
UIL Reg 10 – Nelson Nolden	811 Highland Woods Dr, Highlands, TX 77562	281/426-9302	nrnolden@yahoo.com
UIL Reg 11 – Rey Meza	8206 Creekrun View, San Antonio, TX 78249	210/509-7725	rmeza@satx.rr.com
UIL Reg 12 – Billy Harrell	205 Westmoor Dr, Fredericksburg, TX 78624	830/990-8184	uilreg12@austin.rr.com
UIL Reg 13 – Bill Duggan	2007 Woodvale, Missouri City, TX 77478	281/499-3789	region13@comcast.net
UIL Reg 14 – Bill Cason	PO Box 23031, Corpus Christi, TX 78403	361/334-4167	uilmusicregion14@aol.com
UIL Reg 15 – Ruben Adame	1608 E 24 th St, Mission, TX 78754	956/458-9114	uilmusic15@gmail.com
UIL Reg 16 – Raymond Lusk	10616 Salem Ave, Lubbock, TX 79424	806/698-1164	region16@sbcglobal.net
UIL Reg 17 – David Lambert	PO Box 17891, Sugar Land, TX 77496	281/499-4448	dlambert55@comcast.net
UIL Reg 18 – Gerald Babbitt	222 Maple Dr, Buda, TX 78610	512/268-1504	uilregion18@austin.rr.com
UIL Reg 19 – Ben Gollehon	3922 Forest Bluff, Kingwood, TX 77339	281/312-0256	bengollehon@att.net
UIL Reg 20 – Tonya Armstrong	705 Beacon Hill, Irving, TX 75061	972/986-7172	region20music@verizon.net

UIL Reg 21 – Jim Hagood	320 CR 208, Nacogdoches, TX 75965	936/560- 4297	jimhagood@suddenlink.net
UIL Reg 22 – Nellie Ponikvar	625 Bluff Canyon Cir, El Paso, TX 79912	915/937- 0437	NPonikvar@aol.com
UIL Reg 23 – Fred Fassino	PO Box 716, Katy, TX 77492	281/392- 7292	uilreg23@aol.com
UIL Reg 24 – Jim McDaniel	1505 Arrowhead, Carrollton, TX 75007	972/492- 7897	mcdanielj@friscoisd.org
UIL Reg 25 – Randy Bartlett	1308 Luverne Dr, Wylie, TX 75098	817/475- 3374	uilregion25@verizon.net
UIL Reg 26 – Jim Van Zandt	4000 Springwillow Ln, Round Rock, TX 78681	512/246- 7434	ExecutiveSecretary@UILMusicRegion26.net
UIL Reg 27 – Bill Quillen	1510 Leatherwood Dr, Katy, TX 77450	281/578- 5408	uilregion27@comcast.net
UIL Reg 28 – Allen Clark	249 Rancho Viejo Blvd, Brownsville, TX78526	956/882- 8255	allen.clark@utb.edu
Austin Convention & Visitors Bureau, Linda Atkins, Narisa Trammell	301 Congress Avenue, Suite 200 Austin TX 78701	1-800-926- 2282 or 512-583- 7222	latkins@austintexas.org ntrammell@austintexas.org
Austin Sports Commission, Matthew Payne	301 Congress Avenue, Suite 200 Austin TX 78701	1-800-926- 2282 or 512-583- 7257	mpayne@austintexas.org
Garland Convention & Visitors Bureau, Erin Wilson	City of Garland 211 N. Fifth St. Garland TX 75040	972-205- 2633	ewilson@garlandtx.gov
Arlington Convention & Visitors Bureau, Matt Wilson	Experience Arlington 1905 E Randol Mill Rd Arlington TX 76011	1-800-433- 5374 or 817-704- 7585	matt@experiencearlington.org
Lubbock Convention & Visitors Bureau,	Wells Fargo Center 1500 Broadway, 6 th Floor	806-747- 5232	andrea@visitlubbock.org

Self-Evaluation Report

Andrea Bodine	Lubbock TX 79401		
---------------	------------------	--	--

INTERAGENCY, STATE, OR NATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS (that serve as an information clearinghouse or regularly interact with your agency)			
Group or Association Name/ Contact Person	Address	Telephone	E-mail Address
National Federation of High School Associations	PO Box 690 Indianapolis, IN. 46206	(317) 972-6900	
Texas Association of Secondary School Principals	1833 N. Interstate 35 Frontage Rd. Austin, TX. 78741	(512) 443-2100	Archie McAfee archie@tassp.org
Texas Association of School Administrators (TASA)	406 East 11 th Street Austin, TX. 78701	(512) 477-6361	Johnny L. Veselka jveselka@tasanet.org
Texas Association of School Boards (TASB)	12007 Research Blvd. Austin, TX. 78759-2439	(512) 467-0222	tasb@tasb.org
Texas Charter Schools Association	700 Lavaca Street, Suite 930 Austin, TX. 78701	(512) 584-8272	
Texas Private and Parochial Schools Association (TAPPS)	601 N. Main Street Salado, TX. 76571	(254) 947-9268	
Alabama High School Athletic Association	7325 Halcyon Summit Dr. Montgomery, AL. 36117	(334) 263-6994	staff@ahsaa.com
Alaska School Activities Association, Inc.	4048 Laurel Street, Suite 203 Anchorage, AK. 99508	(907) 563-3723	
Arizona Interscholastic Association, Inc.	7007 North 18 th Street Phoenix, AR.	(602) 385-3810	
Arkansas Activities Association	3920 Richards Rd. North Little Rock, AR. 72117	(501) 955-2500	lance@ahsaa.k12.ar.us
California Interscholastic Federation	4658 Duckhorn Dr. Sacramento, CA. 95834	(916) 239-4477	info@cifstate.org
Colorado High School Activities Association	14855 E. Second Ave. Aurora, CO. 80011	(303) 344-5050	bborgmann@chsa.org
Connecticut Interscholastic Athletic Conference	30 Realty Dr. Cheshire, CT	(203) 250-1111	mail@casciac.org
Delaware Interscholastic Athletic Association	35 Commerce Way, Suite 1 Dover, DE. 19904	(302) 857-3365	THurley@DOE.K12.de.us
District of Columbia State Athletic Association	1801 NE 4 th Floor Washington, D.C. 20002	(202) 654-6115	Clark.ray@dc.gov
Florida High School Athletic Association	1801 NW 80 th Boulevard Gainesville, FL. 32606	(352) 372-9551	rdearing@fhssa.org
Georgia High School Association	151 S. Bethel Street Thomaston, GA. 30286-	(706) 647-7473	ghsa@ghsa.net

	0004		
Hawaii High School Athletic Association	PO Box 62029 Honolulu, TX. 96839	(808) 587-4495	info@hhsaa.org
Idaho High School Activities Association	8011 Ustick Road Boise, ID. 83704	(208) 375-7027	admin@idhsaa.org
Illinois High School Association	2715 McGraw Drive Bloomington, IL. 61702-2715	(309) 663-6377	mhickman@ihsa.org
Indiana High School Athletic Association	9150 No. Meridian St. Indianapolis, IN. 46260	(317) 846-6601	
Iowa High School Athletic Association	1605 S. Story Boone, IA.	(515) 432-2011	
Kansas State High School Activities Association	601 SW Commerce Place Topeka, KS. 66615	(785) 273-5329	kshsaa@kshsaa.org
Kentucky High School Athletic Association	2280 Executive Drive Lexington, KY. 40505-4808	(859) 299-5472	General@khsaa.org
Louisiana High School Athletic Association	12720 Old Hammond Hwy. Baton Rouge, LA. 70816	(225) 296-5882	lhsaa@lhsaa.org
Maine Principals' Association	50 Industrial Drive Augusta, ME. 04338-2468	(207) 622-0217	mpa@mpa.cc
Maryland Public Secondary Schools Athletic Association	200 W. Baltimore St. Baltimore, MA. 21201-1595	(410) 767-0555	
Massachusetts Interscholastic Athletic Association	33 Forge Parkway Franklin, MA. 02038	(508) 541-7997	miaa@miaa.net
Michigan High School Athletic Association	1661 Ramblewood Drive East Lansing, MI. 48823	(517) 332-5046	
Minnesota State High School League	2100 Freeway Blvd. Center, MN. 55430-1735	(763) 560-2262	dstead@mshsl.org
Mississippi High School Activities Association, Inc.	1201 Clinton-Raymond Rd. Clinton, MS. 39056	(601) 924-6400	dhinton@misshsaa.com
Missouri State High School Activities Association	1 N. Keene Street Columbia, MO. 65201	(573) 875-4880	email@mshsaa.org
Montana High School Association	1 South Dakota Avenue Helena, MT. 59601-5198	(406) 442-6010	mbeckman@mhsa.org
Nebraska School Activities Association	500 Charleston Lincoln, NE. 68508	(402) 489-0386	Nsaahome.org
Nevada Interscholastic Activities Association	549 Court Street Reno, NV. 89501	(775) 453-1012	EBONNIE@niaa.com
New Hampshire Interscholastic Athletic Association Inc.	251 Clinton St. Concord, NH. 03301-0384	(603) 228-8671	info@nhiaa.org
New Jersey State Interscholastic Athletic Association	1161 Route 130 N. PO Box 487 Robbinsville, NJ. 08691	(609) 259-2776	
New Mexico Activities Association	6600 Palomas Avenue NE Albuquerque, NM. 87109	(505) 923-3110	
New York State Public High School Athletic Association	8 Airport Park Blvd. Latham, NY. 12110	(518) 690-0771	
North Carolina High School	222 Finley Golf Course	(919) 240-7401	

Self-Evaluation Report

Athletic Association, Inc.	Rd. UNC Campus Chapel Hill, NC. 27517		
North Dakota High School Activities Association	350 2 nd Street NW. Valley City, ND. 58072	(701) 845-3953	
Ohio High School Athletic Association	4080 Roselea Place Columbus, OH. 43214-3070	(614) 267-2502	
Oklahoma Secondary School Activities Association	7300 N. Broadway Extension Oklahoma City, OK. 73116-9012	(405) 840-1116	
Oregon School Activities Association	25200 SW Parkway Avenue, Suite 1 Wilsonville, OR. 97070-9616	(503) 682-6722	tomw@osaa.org
Pennsylvania Interscholastic Athletic Association, Inc.	550 Gettysburg Road Mechanicsburg, PA. 17055-0708	(714) 697-0374	
Rhode Island Interscholastic League, Inc.	600 Mt. Pleasant Avenue Providence, RI. 02908-1991	(401) 272-9844	info@ril.org
South Carolina High School League	121 Westpark Blvd. Columbia, SC. 29210	(803) 798-0120	
South Dakota High School Activities Association	804 N. Euclid, Suite 102 Pierre, SD. 57501-1217	(605) 224-9261	
Tennessee Secondary School Athletic Association	3333 Lebanon Road Hermitage, TN. 37076	(615) 889-6740	
Utah High School Activities Association	199 East 7200 South Midvale, UT. 84047	(801) 566-0681	cuff@uhsaa.org
Vermont Principals' Association, Inc.	Two Prospect Street, Suite 3# Montpelier, VT. 05602	(802) 229-0547	vpa@vpaonline.org
Virginia High School League	1642 State Farm Blvd. Charlottesville, VA. 22911	(434) 977-8475	lbickley@vhsl.org
Washington Interscholastic Activities Association	435 Main Ave. South Renton, WA. 98057	(425) 687-8585	colbrese@wiaa.com
West Virginia Secondary School Activities Commission	2875 Staunton Turnpike Parkersburg, WV. 26104-7219	(304) 485-5494	wvssac@wvssac.org
Wisconsin Interscholastic Athletic Association	5516 Vern Homes Dr. Stevens Point, WI. 54482-8833	(715) 344-8580	info@wiaawi.org
Wyoming High School Activities Association	731 E. 2 nd Street Casper, WY. 82601-2620	(307) 577-0614	rlaird@whsaa.org
Texas Music Educators Assoc/ Robert Floyd	7900 Centre Park Dr, Austin, TX 78714	512/452-0710	rfloyd@tmea.org
Texas Choral Directors Assoc/	7900 Centre Park Dr, Austin, TX 78714	512/474-2801	Beverly@tcda.net

Beverly Schlegel			
Texas Orchestra Directors Assoc/ Sharon Lutz	7900 Centre Park Dr, Austin, TX 78714	512/474-2801	Sharon.lutz@todaweb.org
Texas Music Administrators Conference/Bob Bryant	PO Box 159, Katy, TX 77492	281/396-2270	robertbryant@katyisd.org
Texas Music Adjudicators Assoc/Jay Dunnahoo	410 Coronado Dr, Kerrville, TX 78028	830/792-5224	tmaa@kctc.com
Assoc of Texas Small School Bands/Ken Griffin	2117 Morse St, Houston, TX 77019	713/874-1151	atssb@att.net
National Federation of State HS Assocs/Kent Summers	PO Box 690, Indianapolis, IN 46206	317/972-6900	ksummers@nfhs.org
Texas Association of Sports Officials, Mike Fitch	1221 West Campbell Road Suite 191 Richardson TX 75080	214-390-2895	mfitc@taso.org
Texas High School Baseball Coaches Association, Rex Sanders	http://www.thsbca.com/		rexsanders@thsbca.com
Texas High School Athletic Directors Association, Rusty Dowling	810 South Highway 6 Suite 205 Houston TX 77079	832-328-6123	thsada@yahoo.com
Texas High School Coaches Association, D.W. Rutledge	2553 IH35 S San Marcos TX 78666	512-392-3741	DWRutledge@thsca.com
Texas Association of Basketball Coaches, Rick Sherley	PO Box 2886 Sugarland TX 77487	281-313-8222	tabchoops@aol.com
Texas 6-Man Coaches Association, Toby Goodwin	http://texassixmancoachesassociation.com/		tsmca6@gmail.com
Texas Tennis Coaches Association, Daniel Marshall	http://www.texastenniscoaches.com/		
Cross Country Coaches Association, Ray Baca, Rick Keith	http://www.cccat.org/		rbaca@canyonisd.net rkeith@alpine.esc18.net
Cypress ECG, Pat Shuff	Cypress ECG Project 21212 Northwest Fwy Suite 405 Cypress TX 77429	713-487-6704	pat.shuff@cypressecgproject.org
Texas Wrestling Coaches Association,			eatonm@friscoisd.org

Self-Evaluation Report

Mike Eaton / Tim Ray			
Texas High School Bowling Club, Ray Ewell, Kimiko Cartwright	5700 Grover Ave. Austin TX 78756	512-467-9331	k.miller@texasbowlingcenters.org
Texas High School Lacrosse League, Ray Martin	http://www.thsll.org/contact.php		
Texas Interscholastic Swimming Coaches Association, Penny DiPomazio Trey Hayes	http://www.tisca.org/		pdipomazio@lubbockisd.org dhayes@lubbockisd.org
Texas Track and Field Coaches Association, Stuart Kantor	1012 W. Foxwood Lane Wylie, TX 75098	214-732-8073	ttfca@hotmail.com
Gulf Coast Scholastic Track Coaches Association, Tom Kennedy	http://www.gestca.com/		distancecoach@gmail.com
West Texas Track Coaches Association, Henry Anderson			handerson@craneisd.com
Texas Association of Soccer Coaches, Daryl Faulks	http://www.tasco-soccer.com/		dfaulks@elginisd.net
Texas Association of Golf Coaches Jerry Crumpton	http://www.txagc.com/		jcrumpton@mckinneyisd.net
LIAISONS AT OTHER STATE AGENCIES (with which your agency maintains an ongoing relationship, e.g., the agency's assigned analyst at the Legislative Budget Board, or attorney at the Attorney General's office)			
Agency Name/Relationship/ Contact Person	Address	Telephone	E-mail Address
Assistant Attorney General/ Eugene Clayborn	PO Box 12548, Capital Station Austin, TX. 78711	(512) 463-1410	Eugene.clayborn@texasattorneygeneral.gov
Commissioner of Education: Michael Williams	1701 N. Congress Avenue Austin, TX. 78701	(512) 463-9734	commissioner@tea.state.tx.us
Texas Medical Association Troy Alexander	401 West 15th Street Austin TX 78701	(800) 880-1300 ext. 1360	troy.alexander@texmed.org

XI. Additional Information

A. Texas Government Code, Sec. 325.0075 requires agencies under review to submit a report about their reporting requirements to Sunset with the same due date as the SER. Include a list of each report that the agency is required by statute to prepare and an evaluation of the need for each report based on whether factors or conditions have changed since the statutory requirement was in place. If the list is longer than one page, please include it as an attachment.

The UIL is required to submit an annual financial report to the governor, the lieutenant governor, and the speaker of house per Section 33.083:

Section 33.083 *Interscholastic Leagues*, states: (a) The rules and procedures of an organization sanctioning or conducting interscholastic competition, including rules providing penalties for rules violations by school district personnel, must be consistent with State Board of Education rules.

(b) The University Interscholastic League is a part of The University of Texas at Austin and must submit its rules and procedures to the commissioner for approval or disapproval. The funds belonging to the University Interscholastic League shall be deposited with The University of Texas at Austin for the benefit of the league and shall be subject to audits by The University of Texas at Austin, The University of Texas System, and the state auditor. Copies of annual audits shall be furnished, on request, to members of the legislature.

(c) The State Board of Education may seek an injunction to enforce this section.

(d) The University Interscholastic League shall file annually with the governor and the presiding officer of each house of the legislature a complete and detailed written report accounting for all funds received and disbursed by the University Interscholastic League during the preceding fiscal year. The form of the annual report and the reporting time are as provided by the General Appropriations Act.

B. Has the agency implemented statutory requirements to ensure the use of "first person respectful language"? Please explain and include any statutory provisions that prohibits these changes.

While we are unaware of any statutory requirement specific to UIL regarding use of first person respectful language, the UIL Constitution and Contest Rules consistently utilizes first person respectful language.

C. Fill in the following chart detailing information on complaints regarding your agency. Do not include complaints received against people or entities you regulate. The chart headings may be changed if needed to better reflect your agency's practices.

UIL has a system for tracking complaints and/or allegations of rules violations by member schools, student participants, sports officials and contest judges, and coaches/directors of UIL activities. However, these all fall within "people or entities you regulate." Thus, we are not including them.

Self-Evaluation Report

Any complaints against the UIL as an organization are received in a variety of ways, including: email, written letters, phone calls, etc. UIL does not have a tracking system for these small numbers of complaints and cannot report them.

D. Fill in the following chart detailing your agency’s Historically Underutilized Business (HUB) purchases.

As a department of The University of Texas at Austin, the UIL follows all procurement procedures establish by UT Austin. The UT Austin HUB office ensures the university’s good faith effort to include HUB businesses in its procurement efforts. The good faith effort involves evaluating and determining HUB subcontracting opportunities, administration of the university’s HUB mentor/ protégé program, participating in marketing and outreach efforts for HUB participation, HUB reporting to the Texas State Comptroller.

University Interscholastic League Exhibit 16: Purchases from HUBs FISCAL YEAR 2011				
Category	Total \$ Spent	Total HUB \$ Spent	Percent	Statewide Goal
Heavy Construction	\$0	\$0		11.9%
Building Construction	\$0	\$0		26.1%
Special Trade	\$0	\$0		57.2%
Professional Services	\$0	\$669,590.00	0%	20.0%
Other Services	\$43,332.80	\$286,305.64	13.15%	33.0%
Commodities	\$75,046.10	\$262,408.08	22.24%	12.6%
TOTAL	\$118,378.90	\$1,218,303.72		
FISCAL YEAR 2012				
Category	Total \$ Spent	Total HUB \$ Spent	Percent	Statewide Goal
Heavy Construction	\$0	\$0		11.2%
Building Construction	\$0	\$0		21.1%
Special Trade	\$0	\$0		32.7%
Professional Services	\$0	\$583,878.60	0%	23.6%
Other Services	\$76,582.03	\$347,921.61	18.04%	24.6%
Commodities	\$101,388.37	\$244,682.31	29.3%	21.0%
TOTAL	\$177,970.40	\$1,176,485.52		

* The data for 2009-10 is not stored in the data warehouse system and was not available for immediate access.

E. Does your agency have a HUB policy? How does your agency address performance shortfalls related to the policy? (Texas Government Code, Sec. 2161.003; TAC Title 34, Part 1, rule 20.15b)

**The University of Texas at Austin
HUB Strategic Plan
(2011-2016)**

Pursuant to actions by the 71st and each subsequent Texas Legislative Session, The University of Texas System Board of Regents promulgated policies, applicable to U.T. System Administration and its fifteen institutions, directing establishment of programs to assist Minority and Female-Owned Small Businesses (MWBE), Disadvantaged Business Enterprises (DBE), or Historically Underutilized Business (HUB) firms to participate as suppliers of goods and services purchased in support of U.T. System mission operations. Goals, objectives, and strategies employed as documented in U.T. System Administration and U.T. System institutions' strategic and operational plans. Operation of these programs over the period since their inception has significantly increased opportunities for the HUB firms to participate in the System's business operation and its sister institutions.

The University of Texas at Austin requires that each procurement opportunity equal to or greater than \$100,000.00 be reviewed to determine if a HUB Subcontracting Plan is necessary. Also the HUB/SB Business Program strongly encourages each department to contact at least two HUBs to solicit a bid small dollar purchase opportunity when contract opportunities are available equal to or less than \$5000.00.

Currently, The University of Texas at Austin is successfully engaged in a Mentor-Protégé Agreement with ten mentors and protégés.

Measurements of supply marketplace variables, including demand for goods/services for which no HUB suppliers are available, payments to non-certified HUB firms are important considerations in evaluating program performance. Payments made by The University of Texas at Austin are significant and should be considered in the evaluation of program results.

The University of Texas at Austin's HUB GOAL is to promote full and equal opportunity for all businesses to supply the goods and services needed to support the mission, administrative, and business operations of the university.

The University of Texas at Austin commits to a good faith effort to increase purchases from and contract award to HUB firms consistent with the state's goals for HUB participation and overall economic development (see *Regents Rules & Regulations 03/18/2008*).

F. For agencies with contracts valued at \$100,000 or more: Does your agency follow a HUB subcontracting plan to solicit bids, proposals, offers, or other applicable expressions of interest for subcontracting opportunities available for contracts of \$100,000 or more? (Texas Government Code, Sec. 2161.252; TAC Title 34, Part 1, rule 20.14)

The UIL follows all UT Austin procurement guidelines for solicitation of proposals, including HUB subcontracting plans as part of the RFP process.

G. For agencies with biennial appropriations exceeding \$10 million, answer the following HUB questions.

Not Applicable to UIL. The UIL does not receive appropriations in excess of \$10 million.

H. Fill in the chart below detailing your agency's Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) statistics.¹

(University Interscholastic League) Exhibit 17: Equal Employment Opportunity Statistics							
FISCAL YEAR 2009 (2008-2009)							
Job Category	Total Positions	Minority Workforce Percentages					
		Black		Hispanic		Female	
		Agency	Civilian Labor Force %	Agency	Civilian Labor Force %	Agency	Civilian Labor Force %
Officials/Administration	5	0%	7.5%	0%	21.1%	60%	37.5%
Professional	36	8.33%	9.7%	13.89%	18.8%	52.78%	53.3%
Technical	0	NA	13.9%	NA	27.7%	NA	53.9%
Administrative Support	12	0%	12.7%	41.67%	31.9%	58.33%	67.1%
Service Maintenance	1	0%	14.1%	100%	49.9%	0%	39.1%
Skilled Craft	1	0%	6.6%	0%	46.3%	100%	6.0%

¹ The Service/Maintenance category includes three distinct occupational categories: Service/Maintenance, Para-Professionals, and Protective Services. Protective Service Workers and Para-Professionals are no longer reported as separate groups. Please submit the combined Service/Maintenance category totals, if available.

FISCAL YEAR 2010 (2009/2010)							
Job Category	Total Positions	Minority Workforce Percentages					
		Black		Hispanic		Female	
		Agency	Civilian Labor Force %	Agency	Civilian Labor Force %	Agency	Civilian Labor Force %
Officials/Administration	3	0%	7.5%	0%	21.1%	33.3%	37.5%
Professional	38	5.26%	9.7%	18.42%	18.8%	52.63%	53.3%
Technical	0	NA	13.9%	NA	27.7%	NA	53.9%
Administrative Support	17	5.88%	12.7%	29.41%	31.9%	70.59%	67.1%
Service/Maintenance	1	0%	14.1%	100%	49.9%	0%	39.1%
Skilled Craft	0	NA	6.6%	NA	46.3%	NA	6.0%
FISCAL YEAR 2011 (2010/2011)							
Job Category	Total Positions	Minority Workforce Percentages					
		Black		Hispanic		Female	
		Agency	Civilian Labor Force %	Agency	Civilian Labor Force %	Agency	Civilian Labor Force %
Officials/Administration	2	0%	8.99%	50%	19.5%	50%	39.4%
Professional	28	7.14%	11.33%	25%	17.4%	50%	59.14%
Technical	0	NA	14.16%	NA	21.63%	NA	41.47%
Administrative Support	12	8.33%	13.57%	25%	30.53%	58.33%	65.52%
Service/Maintenance	1	0%	14.68%	100%	48.18%	0%	40.79%
Skilled Craft	0	NA	6.35%	NA	47.44%	NA	4.19%

I. Does your agency have an equal employment opportunity policy? How does your agency address performance shortfalls related to the policy?

Yes. UIL, as a unit of The University of Texas at Austin is an equal employment opportunity employer. The University does not discriminate or tolerate harassment on any basis prohibited by applicable Federal and/or State law including race, color, religion, sex, national origin, disability, age, citizenship status, Vietnam era or special disabled veteran status in recruitment, employment, promotion, compensation, benefits, or training. It is also the University's policy to maintain a work environment free from discrimination and harassment on the basis of sexual orientation, gender identity, or gender expression. The University of Texas at Austin fosters an environment of open communication and is committed to protecting individuals from retaliation who participate or engage in protected activities.

The University of Texas at Austin remains committed to seeking the best-qualified person to fill each available position and will reward each employee based on his or her job performance. In addition, the University will ensure that all personnel actions will be administered without regard to race, color, religion, sex, national origin, disability, age, citizenship status, Vietnam era or special disabled veteran status, sexual orientation, gender identity, or gender expression.

Self-Evaluation Report

This Equal Employment Opportunity/Affirmative Action policy shall be implemented throughout the University. It is the responsibility of all departments and personnel to ensure the University's compliance. Monitoring and reporting procedures for faculty and staff have been instituted and in operation for some years.

The Office of Institutional Equity (OIE) has been established at this University to investigate allegations of discrimination, harassment and retaliation against any individual on any basis prohibited by applicable law or university policy. Any member of the University Community who feels he or she has been subjected to discrimination, harassment or retaliation should contact the Office of Institutional Equity, 101 East 27th Street, Suite 4.302, Stop A9400 Austin, Texas, 78712-1541, via email at www.utexas.edu/eos or by phone at (512) 471-1849, or in person at Suite 4.302 in North Office Building A (NOA). All inquiries will be confidential, to the extent permitted by law. No employee should fear reprisals as it is the mission of OIE to serve the university in fulfilling the intent and spirit of equal opportunity laws by providing equitable resolutions to complaints and striving for an environment free of discrimination, harassment and retaliation.

Equal Employment Opportunity is the law; discrimination, harassment and retaliation are prohibited by the Equal Pay Act of 1963, Title VI and Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, as amended, the Executive Order 11246, the Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967, as amended, the Education Amendments of 1972, the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, the Vietnam Era Veterans Readjustment Act of 1974, the Age Discrimination Act of 1975, the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986, the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, the Americans with Disabilities Amendments Act of 2008, and the Texas Labor Code, Chapter 21. Anyone who believes he or she has been subjected to discrimination, harassment or retaliation on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, national origin, disability, age, citizenship status, Vietnam era, special disabled veteran status, or other protected category may also contact the United States Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, the Department of Labor's Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs, or the Texas Workforce Commission, Civil Rights Division.

Equal employment opportunity policies –UT Austin Handbook of Operating Procedures

Handbook of Operating Procedures 5-9993

The Personnel Policy of The University of Texas at Austin

<http://www.policies.utexas.edu/policies/personnel-policy-university-texas-austin>

Handbook of Operating Procedures 3-3020

Nondiscrimination Policy

<http://www.policies.utexas.edu/policies/nondiscrimination-policy>

Handbook of Operating Procedures 3-3010

Disability Accommodation for Applicants and Employees

<http://www.policies.utexas.edu/policies/disability-accommodation-applicants-and-employees>

Handbook of Operating Procedures 3-3030

Sex Discrimination and Sexual Harassment

<http://www.policies.utexas.edu/policies/sex-discrimination-and-sexual-harassment>

The UIL is unaware of any shortfalls relating to any of the above equal employment opportunity policies.

XII. Agency Comments

Texas Interscholastic League Foundation (TILF)

The Texas Interscholastic League Foundation (TILF) is a non-profit foundation affiliated with the University Interscholastic League (UIL) that was chartered in 1959. TILF's stated purpose is "...specifically; to carry out implement and administer on behalf of UIL, a program for awarding college and university scholarships for students who participate in UIL academic, athletic and/or music competitions during high school." March 12, 2007 Certificate of Amendment, Amended Article Four, TILF Certificate of Formation. Every year, TILF distributes a large number of scholarships to deserving students who, among other achievements, have qualified for the UIL Academic State Meet at least once during their high school career.

Structure

The TILF had been recognized by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) as a public charity under Section 509(a)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code. An organization recognized under Section 509(a)(3) is also known as a "Type III Supporting Organization" since the basis of its recognition as a public charity is that it "is organized, and at all time thereafter is operated, exclusively for the benefit of, to perform the functions of, or to carry out the purposes of" another public charity, in this case that being the UIL. Also, TILF is "functionally integrated" with the UIL, a status under the Internal Revenue Code that bears on whether distributions of funds distributed to a Type III Supporting Organization from a charity are "qualifying distributions" for charitable purposes. This "functional integration" between UIL and TILF is illustrated as follows: TILF always has at least two members of its Board of Directors who are directors and/or offices at the UIL; UIL views the TILF's administration of the scholarship program for UIL student participants to be one that it would perform itself if TILF did not exist and perform such tasks. According to TILF bylaws, the Board of Directors is made up of no less than five and no more than fifteen members. The current UIL Executive Director and the current Secretary are required to be on the board by dint of their respective positions. Currently, the TILF Board is composed of 10 members, with two *ex-officio* positions held by representatives from two UIL member school districts. Austin attorney and CPA, Garry W. Vacek serves as TILF's President while the post of Vice President is currently held by Mitchell A. Long, Executive Director of the Long Foundation. A former UIL executive director, Dr. William Farney, serves as the Executive Director and Secretary of TILF. Dr. Charles Breithaupt currently serves as UIL Executive Director.

The complete TILF Board membership can be found at the following link:

<http://tilf.uiltexas.org/about/staff-and-board-of-directors/>

Operations

The UIL provides staff, office space and equipment for TILF to ensure that every dollar donated to the TILF goes directly to student scholarships. This means that TILF operates at no cost to itself. All funding decisions are made by the TILF Board of Directors. The UIL, acting through its member districts' representatives on the UIL's Legislative Council Finance Committee, annually approves the costs of operating and supporting the TILF. TILF has an Investment Policy Statement that serves as a guideline for governing the investment activities of TILF. The TILF Board of Directors has overall authority for TILF's investment policy. TILF has a Conflict of Interest Policy that supplements applicable law regarding conflicts of interest for nonprofit and charitable organizations.

As of the 2012-2013 academic year, the TILF has over \$10 million in endowed funds and receives direct scholarship grants each year of more than \$800,000 from foundations, individuals and corporate sponsors throughout the state.

Self-Evaluation Report

Currently, the TILF does not conduct any fundraising events. Funds for the foundation are solicited from other foundations and private donors, as well as contributions from UIL corporate sponsors. TILF issues an annual report to UIL regarding finances, scholarships awarded and overall academic standards maintained by scholarship recipients. All TILF financial records are available for review by UIL and the University of Texas.

On August 22, 2013 the UT System Advisory Task Force on Best Practices Regarding University Affiliated Foundation Relationships presented its report to the UT System Board of Regents. The UIL and TILF are working on full compliance with these recommended best practices, including the creation of a memorandum of understanding that will clearly define the relationship between UT Austin/UIL and TILF.

Scholarships

All scholarships awarded by TILF have the following basic eligibility requirements: the student must have qualified for the UIL Academic State Meet; or music competition for TSSEC scholarship; or be a state finalist in the Barbara Jordan Historical Essay Competition or the Latino History Essay Competition at least one time during their high school career and the student must attend a public or private university or college in Texas. Additional criteria may apply to particular scholarships.

Decisions on the award of scholarships from TILF are made by donors and TILF board members.

Selection criteria that are considered includes:

1. Successful academic performance demonstrated by high grade point average and rank in high school graduating class;
2. Need for financial assistance;
3. High college entrance exam scores;
4. Successful participation in UIL academic competition (or music competition for TSSEC scholarship);
5. Plans to enroll for fall semester in an accredited college or university in the state of Texas, and;
6. Community Involvement.

Each February, TILF hosts a banquet for scholarship recipients at the University of Texas, along with donors, board members, UIL staff and TILF Scholars who attend UT- Austin.

TILF typically disburses approximately \$1 million during each academic year to more than 600 students. Scholarship recipients attended 72 Texas colleges and universities in 2012-13.

Recent Legislative Reviews

During the interim, between the 82nd and 83rd legislative sessions, the House Public Education Committee reviewed the UIL as part of its interim charge. You will note in the following link the positive review by this committee:

[http://www.house.state.tx.us/ media/pdf/committees/reports/82interim/House-Committee-on-Public-Education-Interim-Report.pdf](http://www.house.state.tx.us/media/pdf/committees/reports/82interim/House-Committee-on-Public-Education-Interim-Report.pdf)

Subsequently, in the 83rd Legislature, the House Committee on Transparency in Governmental Operations also reviewed UIL. Again, the review was very positive. However, the Committee issued no written report.