

OFFICIAL STATEMENT
Dated July 19, 2023

NEW ISSUE - BOOK-ENTRY-ONLY



ENHANCED/UNENHANCED RATING: Moody's -"Aaa"/"A1"
PSF Guaranteed
(See "APPENDIX E - The Permanent School Fund Guarantee Program" and "OTHER PERTINENT INFORMATION - Municipal Bond Rating" herein)

In the opinion of Bond Counsel (defined below), assuming continuing compliance by the District (defined below) after the date of initial delivery of the Bonds (defined below) with certain covenants contained in the Order (defined below) and subject to the matters set forth under "TAX MATTERS" herein, interest on the Bonds for federal income tax purposes under existing statutes, regulations, published rulings, and court decisions (1) will be excludable from the gross income of the owners thereof pursuant to section 103 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended to the date of initial delivery of the Bonds and (2) will not be included in computing the alternative minimum taxable income of the owners thereof who are individuals. See "TAX MATTERS" herein.

\$32,275,000
MARION INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
(A political subdivision of the State of Texas located in Guadalupe County, Texas)
UNLIMITED TAX SCHOOL BUILDING BONDS, SERIES 2023

Dated Date: July 15, 2023

Due: August 15 as shown on page -ii- herein

The "Marion Independent School District Unlimited Tax School Building Bonds, Series 2023" (the "Bonds"), as shown on page -ii- herein, are direct obligations of the Marion Independent School District (the "District") and are payable from the proceeds of an annual ad valorem tax levied, without legal limit as to rate or amount, upon all taxable property within the District. The Bonds are being issued pursuant to the Constitution and general laws of the State of Texas (the "State"), particularly Sections 45.001 and 45.003(b)(1), as amended, Texas Education Code, an election held in the District on May 6, 2023 (the "Election"), and an order authorizing the issuance of the Bonds (the "Order") adopted by the Board of Trustees (the "Board") of the District on July 19, 2023.

Interest on the Bonds will accrue from July 15, 2023 (the "Dated Date"), will be payable on February 15 and August 15 of each year, commencing August 25, 2023 (an irregular interest payment date), until stated maturity or prior redemption, and will be calculated on the basis of a 360-day year of twelve 30-day months. The Bonds will be issued as fully registered obligations in principal denominations of \$5,000, or integral multiples thereof within a stated maturity. The Bonds will be issued in book-entry form only and when issued will be registered in the name of Cede & Co., as nominee of The Depository Trust Company ("DTC"), New York, New York. DTC will act as securities depository (the "Securities Depository"). Book-entry interests in the Bonds will be made available for purchase in the principal amount of \$5,000 or any integral multiple thereof. Purchasers of the Bonds ("Beneficial Owners") will not receive physical delivery of certificates representing their interest in the Bonds purchased. So long as DTC or its nominee is the registered owner of the Bonds, principal of and interest on the Bonds will be payable by the Paying Agent/Registrar, initially BOKF, NA, Dallas, Texas, to the Securities Depository, which will in turn remit such principal and interest to its participants, which will in turn remit such principal and interest to the Beneficial Owners of the Bonds. See "BOOK-ENTRY-ONLY SYSTEM" herein.

Proceeds from the sale of the Bonds will be used for the purposes of (i) designing, constructing, renovating, improving, upgrading, updating, acquiring, and equipping school facilities (and any necessary or related removal of existing facilities), including District-wide safety and security upgrades, new career and technical education classrooms at the high school campus, renovations to the high school campus, and a new gymnasium with locker rooms and weight room at the high school campus, and the purchase of the necessary sites for school facilities, and the purchase of school buses, and (ii) paying for professional services associated with the costs of issuance of the Bonds. See "SOURCES AND USES OF FUNDS" herein.

The District has received conditional approval from the Texas Education Agency for the payment of principal of and interest on the Bonds to be guaranteed under the Permanent School Fund Guarantee Program which guarantee will automatically become effective when the Attorney General of Texas approves the Bonds. See "APPENDIX E - The Permanent School Fund Guarantee" herein.

**For Maturity Schedule, Principal Amounts, Interest Rates, Initial Yields,
CUSIP Numbers, and Redemption Provisions for the Bonds, see page -ii- herein**

The Bonds are offered for delivery when, as and if issued and received by the initial purchaser thereof (the "Purchaser") and are subject to the approving opinion of the Attorney General of the State of Texas and the approval of certain legal matters by Norton Rose Fulbright US LLP, Austin, Texas, Bond Counsel. See "LEGAL MATTERS" herein for a discussion of Bond Counsel's opinion. It is expected that the Bonds will be available for delivery through the services of DTC, New York, New York, on or about August 15, 2023.

**STATED MATURITIES, PRINCIPAL AMOUNTS, INTEREST RATES,
INITIAL YIELDS, CUSIP NUMBERS, AND REDEMPTION PROVISIONS**

\$32,275,000

MARION INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

(A political subdivision of the State of Texas located in Guadalupe County, Texas)

UNLIMITED TAX SCHOOL BUILDING BONDS, SERIES 2023

CUSIP No. Prefix 570102⁽¹⁾

Stated Maturity August 15	Principal Amount (\$)	Interest Rate (%)	Initial Yield (%)	CUSIP No. Suffix ⁽¹⁾
2024	1,850,000	5.000	3.100	LT8
2025	105,000	5.000	3.000	LU5
2026	150,000	5.000	2.870	LV3
2027	250,000	5.000	2.820	LW1
2028	450,000	5.000	2.770	LX9
2029	545,000	5.000	2.770	LY7
2030	575,000	5.000	2.770	LZ4
2031	610,000	5.000	2.770	MA8
2032	640,000	5.000	2.770	MB6
2033	550,000	5.000	2.820	MC4
2034	580,000	5.000	2.890 ⁽²⁾	MD2
2035	635,000	5.000	2.970 ⁽²⁾	ME0
2036	705,000	5.000	3.090 ⁽²⁾	MF7
2037	890,000	5.000	3.220 ⁽²⁾	MG5
2038	935,000	4.000	3.650 ⁽²⁾	MH3
2039	970,000	4.000	3.750 ⁽²⁾	MJ9
2040	1,010,000	4.000	3.850 ⁽²⁾	MK6
2041	1,065,000	4.000	3.900 ⁽²⁾	ML4
2042	1,120,000	4.000	4.000	MM2
2043	1,165,000	4.000	4.020	MN0
2044	1,215,000	4.000	4.050	MP5
2045	2,475,000	4.000	4.070	MQ3
2046	2,325,000	4.000	4.090	MR1
2047	2,315,000	4.000	4.110	MS9
2048	2,310,000	4.000	4.130	MT7
2049	2,305,000	4.000	4.150	MU4
2050	2,320,000	4.000	4.160	MV2
2051	2,210,000	4.000	4.170	MW0

(Accrued Interest to be added from the Dated Date)

Redemption Provisions

The District reserves the right to redeem the Bonds maturing on and after August 15, 2034 in whole or in part, in the principal amount of \$5,000 or any integral multiple thereof, on August 15, 2033 or any date thereafter, at the redemption price of par plus accrued interest to the date of redemption. (See "THE BONDS - Redemption Provisions of the Bonds" herein.)

⁽¹⁾ CUSIP numbers are included solely for the convenience of owners of the Bonds. CUSIP is a registered trademark of the American Bankers Association. CUSIP data herein is provided by CUSIP Global Services, managed by FactSet Research Systems, Inc., on behalf of American Bankers Association. CUSIP numbers have been assigned to this issue by the CUSIP Service Bureau and are included solely for convenience of the owners of the Bonds. This data is not intended to create a database and does not serve in any way as a substitute for the CUSIP Services. None of the Purchasers, the District or the Financial Advisor is responsible for the selection or correctness of the CUSIP numbers set forth herein.

⁽²⁾ Yield calculated based on the assumption that the Bonds denoted and sold at a premium will be redeemed on August 15, 2033, the first optional call date for the Bonds, at a redemption price of par, plus accrued interest to the redemption date.

MARION INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
211 West Otto Street
Marion, Texas 78124

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

<u>Name</u>	<u>Position</u>	<u>Years Served</u>	<u>Term Expires May</u>	<u>Occupation</u>
Ryan Zwicke	President	2	2023	Director of Construction Operations and Project Executive
Karl Harborth	Vice President	2 1/2	2023	Professor
Jill LeSage	Secretary	2 1/2	2023	Stay-at-home Mom
Dr. Kevin Kunde	Trustee	10	2025	Veterinarian
Jamie Mote	Trustee	2	2024	TXHHS Daycare Investigator
LaVerne Vick	Trustee	9	2024	Retired
JC Batey	Trustee	8	2025	Police Officer

ADMINISTRATION - FINANCE CONNECTED

<u>Name</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Total Years Experience</u>	<u>Total Years With District</u>
Dr. Don Beck	Superintendent of Schools	26	1
Erin Fasel	Chief Financial Officer	22	1

CONSULTANTS AND ADVISORS

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San Antonio, Texas

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Norton Rose Fulbright US LLP
Austin, Texas

Bond Counsel

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USE OF INFORMATION IN OFFICIAL STATEMENT

No dealer, broker, salesman, or other person has been authorized by the District to give any information or to make any representation with respect to the Bonds, other than as contained in this Official Statement, and if given or made, such other information or representations must not be relied upon as having been authorized by either of the foregoing.

This Official Statement does not constitute an offer to sell or a solicitation of an offer to buy, nor shall there be any sale of the Bonds by any person, in any jurisdiction in which it is unlawful for such person to make such offer, solicitation, or sale. The information set forth herein has been obtained from sources which are believed to be reliable but is not guaranteed as to accuracy or completeness and is not to be construed as a representation by the Purchasers.

The information and expressions of opinion herein are subject to change without notice, and neither the delivery of this Official Statement nor any sale made hereunder will under any circumstances create any implication that there has been no change in the information or opinions set forth herein after the date of this Official Statement.

The Purchasers have provided the following sentence for inclusion in this Official Statement. The Purchasers have reviewed the information in this Official Statement in accordance with, and as part of their responsibilities to investors under the federal securities laws as applied to the facts and circumstances of this transaction, but the Purchasers do not guarantee the accuracy or completeness of such information.

THE BONDS ARE EXEMPT FROM REGISTRATION WITH THE UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION AND CONSEQUENTLY HAVE NOT BEEN REGISTERED THEREWITH. THE REGISTRATION, QUALIFICATION, OR EXEMPTION OF THE BONDS IN ACCORDANCE WITH APPLICABLE SECURITIES LAW PROVISIONS OF THE JURISDICTIONS IN WHICH THESE BONDS HAVE BEEN REGISTERED, QUALIFIED, OR EXEMPTED SHOULD NOT BE REGARDED AS A RECOMMENDATION FOR THE PURCHASE THEREOF.

IN CONNECTION WITH THIS OFFERING, THE PURCHASERS MAY OVER-ALLOT OR EFFECT TRANSACTIONS WHICH STABILIZE THE MARKET PRICE OF THIS ISSUE AT A LEVEL ABOVE THAT WHICH MIGHT OTHERWISE PREVAIL IN THE OPEN MARKET. SUCH STABILIZING, IF COMMENCED, MAY BE DISCONTINUED AT ANY TIME.

None of the District, the Financial Advisor, or the Purchases make any representation or warranty with respect to the information contained in this Official Statement regarding (i) DTC or its book-entry-only system described under the caption "BOOK-ENTRY-ONLY SYSTEM" as such information has been provided by DTC, and (ii) the Texas Permanent School Fund Guarantee Program described in the caption "APPENDIX E - The Permanent School Fund Guarantee Program" as such information has been provided by the Texas Education Agency.

The agreements of the District and others related to the Bonds are contained solely in the contracts described herein. Neither this Official Statement, nor any other statement made in connection with the offer or sale of the Bonds, is to be construed as constituting an agreement with the purchasers of the Bonds. INVESTORS SHOULD READ THE ENTIRE OFFICIAL STATEMENT, INCLUDING ALL APPENDICES ATTACHED HERETO, TO OBTAIN INFORMATION ESSENTIAL TO MAKING AN INFORMED INVESTMENT DECISION WITH RESPECT TO THE BONDS.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

COVER PAGE.....	i		
MATURITY SCHEDULE.....	ii	Other Exempt Property.....	9
BOARD OF TRUSTEES	iii	Temporary Exemption for Qualified	
ADMINISTRATION - FINANCE CONNECTED.....	iii	Property Damaged by Disaster.....	9
CONSULTANTS AND ADVISORS	iii	Tax Increment Reinvestment Zones	9
USE OF INFORMATION IN OFFICIAL STATEMENT	iv	Tax Limitation Agreements.....	9
TABLE OF CONTENTS	v	District and Taxpayer Remedies.....	10
OFFICIAL STATEMENT SUMMARY INFORMATION	vi	Levy and Collection of Taxes	10
INTRODUCTION.....	1	District's Rights in the Event of Tax Delinquencies	10
THE BONDS		The Property Tax Code as Applied to the District	11
General Description	1	STATE AND LOCAL FUNDING OF SCHOOL	
Authority for Issuance	1	DISTRICTS IN TEXAS	11
Security for Payment	2	CURRENT PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE SYSTEM	12
Use of Proceeds	2	THE SCHOOL FINANCE SYSTEM	
Future Issues	2	AS APPLIED TO THE DISTRICT	16
Permanent School Fund Guarantee.....	2	TAX RATE LIMITATIONS	16
Payment Record	2	EMPLOYEE BENEFITS, RETIREMENT PLAN AND	
Legality	2	OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS	18
Delivery	2	INVESTMENT POLICIES	18
Redemption Provisions of the Bonds	3	LEGAL MATTERS	
Selection of Bonds for Redemption	3	Legal Opinions and No-Litigation Certificate	19
Notice of Redemption	3	Litigation	20
Defeasance	3	TAX MATTERS	
Amendments	4	Tax Changes	20
Default and Remedies	4	Ancillary Tax Consequences	21
SOURCES AND USES OF FUNDS.....	5	Tax Accounting Treatment of Discount Bonds	21
REGISTRATION, TRANSFER AND EXCHANGE		Tax Accounting Treatment of Premium Bonds	21
Paying Agent/Registrar	5	LEGAL INVESTMENTS AND ELIGIBILITY TO	
Successor Paying Agent/Registrar	5	SECURE PUBLIC FUNDS IN TEXAS	22
Record Date	5	CONTINUING DISCLOSURE	22
Registration, Transferability and Exchange	5	OTHER PERTINENT INFORMATION	
Limitation on Transfer of Bonds	6	Authenticity of Financial Information	24
Replacement Bonds	6	Registration and Qualification	
BOOK-ENTRY-ONLY SYSTEM	6	of Bonds for Sale.....	24
AD VALOREM PROPERTY TAXATION		Municipal Bond Rating	24
Valuation of Taxable Property	8	Financial Advisor.....	24
State Mandated Homestead Exemptions	8	Initial Purchaser	24
Local Option Homestead Exemptions	8	Certification of the Official Statement7.....	25
State Mandated Freeze on School District Taxes.....	8	Forward Looking Statements.....	25
Personal Property	8	Information from External Sources	25
Freepport and Goods-in-Transit Exemptions	9	Authorization of the Official Statement.....	25
SELECTED FINANCIAL INFORMATION OF THE DISTRICT			APPENDIX A
GENERAL INFORMATION REGARDING THE DISTRICT AND ITS ECONOMY			APPENDIX B
AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS			APPENDIX C
FORM OF OPINION OF BOND COUNSEL			APPENDIX D
THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE PROGRAM			APPENDIX E

The cover page hereof, the appendices hereto, and any addenda, supplement or amendment hereto are part of this Official Statement.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT SUMMARY INFORMATION

The following information is qualified in its entirety by more detailed information and financial statements appearing elsewhere in this Official Statement:

THE DISTRICT	The Marion Independent School District (the "District"), a political subdivision of the State of Texas, is located in Guadalupe County, Texas. The District is approximately 83.33 square miles in area and serves a population of approximately 9,342. The District was created under State statute and is governed by a seven-member Board of Trustees (the "Board"). Policy-making and supervisory functions are the responsibility of, and are vested in, the Board. The Board delegates administrative responsibilities to the Superintendent of Schools who is the chief administrative officer of the District. Support services are supplied by consultants and advisors.
THE BONDS	The Bonds mature on August 15 in each of the years 2024 through 2051, inclusive. Interest on the Bonds shall accrue from the Dated Date (identified below) and is payable semi-annually on February 15 and August 15, commencing on August 25, 2023 (an irregular interest payment date), until stated maturity or prior redemption.
DATED DATE	July 15, 2023.
REDEMPTION	The District reserves the right to redeem the Bonds maturing on and after August 15, 2034, in whole or in part, in the principal amount of \$5,000 or any integral multiple thereof, on August 15, 2033 or any date thereafter, at the redemption price of par plus accrued interest to the date of redemption. See "THE BONDS - Redemption Provisions of the Bonds" herein.
SECURITY FOR THE BONDS	The Bonds constitute direct obligations of the District payable from the proceeds of an annual ad valorem tax levied against all taxable property located therein, without legal limitation as to rate or amount.
TAX MATTERS	In the opinion of Norton Rose Fulbright US LLP, Austin, Texas, interest on the Bonds will be excludable from gross income for federal income tax purposes under statutes, regulations, published rulings and court decisions existing on the date thereof, subject to the matters described under "TAX MATTERS" herein. See "TAX MATTERS" and "APPENDIX D - Form of Opinion of Bond Counsel."
PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE	The District has received conditional approval from the Texas Education Agency for the payment of principal of and interest on the Bonds to be guaranteed under the Permanent School Fund Guarantee Program, which guarantee will automatically become effective when the Attorney General of Texas approves the Bonds. See "APPENDIX E - The Permanent School Fund Guarantee Program" herein.
PAYING AGENT/REGISTRAR	The initial Paying Agent/Registrar is BOKF, NA, Dallas, Texas.
MUNICIPAL BOND RATING	Moody's Investors Service, Inc. ("Moody's") has assigned its municipal bond rating of "Aaa" to the Bonds based on the guarantee thereof by the Texas Permanent School Fund. In addition, Moody's has assigned its underlying unenhanced rating of "A1" to the District's ad valorem tax-supported indebtedness, including the Bonds. See "APPENDIX E - The Permanent School Fund Guarantee Program" and "OTHER PERTINENT INFORMATION - Municipal Bond Rating" herein.
FUTURE BOND ISSUES	The District anticipates issuing a subsequent installment of the voter authorized debt in the next 12 to 18 months. The District may also potentially issue refunding obligations for debt service savings.
PAYMENT RECORD	The District has never defaulted on the payment of its bonded indebtedness.
DELIVERY	When issued, anticipated to occur on or about August 15, 2023.
LEGALITY	The Bonds are subject to the approval of legality by the Attorney General of the State of Texas and the approval of certain legal matters by Norton Rose Fulbright US LLP, Austin, Texas, Bond Counsel. See "APPENDIX D - Form of Opinion of Bond Counsel" herein.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT

relating to

\$32,275,000

MARION INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

(A political subdivision of the State of Texas located in Guadalupe County, Texas)

UNLIMITED TAX SCHOOL BUILDING BONDS, SERIES 2023

INTRODUCTION

This Official Statement of Marion Independent School District (the "District") is provided to furnish certain information in connection with the sale of the District's \$32,275,000 Unlimited Tax School Building Bonds, Series 2023 (the "Bonds").

All financial and other information presented in this Official Statement has been provided by the District from its records, except for information expressly attributed to other sources. The presentation of information, including tables of receipts from taxes and other sources, is intended to show recent historical information, and is not intended to indicate future or continuing trends in the financial position or other affairs of the District. No representation is made that past experience, as is shown by such financial and other information, will necessarily continue or be repeated in the future.

This Official Statement, which includes the cover page and the appendices hereto, provides certain information about the District and its finances. All descriptions of documents contained herein are only summaries and are qualified in their entirety by reference to each such document. Copies of such documents may be obtained upon request from the District and, during the offering period, from the District's Financial Advisor, SAMCO Capital Markets, Inc., 1020 N.E. Loop 410, Suite 640, San Antonio, Texas 78209, by electronic mail or upon payment of reasonable copying, mailing, and handling charges.

This Official Statement speaks only as to its date, and the information contained herein is subject to change. A copy of the Official Statement pertaining to the Bonds will be filed by the Purchasers with the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board through its Electronic Municipal Markets Access ("EMMA") system. See "CONTINUING DISCLOSURE" herein for a description of the District's undertaking to provide certain information on a continuing basis. Capitalized terms used, but not defined herein, shall have the meanings ascribed thereto in the Order (defined below).

THE BONDS

General Description

The Bonds will be dated July 15, 2023 (the "Dated Date") and will accrue interest from the Dated Date, and such interest shall be payable on February 15 and August 15 in each year, commencing August 25, 2023 (an irregular interest payment date), until stated maturity or prior redemption. The Bonds will mature on the dates and in the principal amounts and will bear interest at the rates set forth on page -ii- of this Official Statement.

Interest on the Bonds is payable to the registered owners appearing on the bond registration books kept by the Paying Agent/Registrar (identified herein) relating to the Bonds (the "Bond Register") on the Record Date (identified below) and such interest shall be paid by the Paying Agent/Registrar (i) by check sent by United States mail, first class, postage prepaid, to the address of the registered owner recorded in the Bond Register or (ii) by such other method, acceptable to the Paying Agent/Registrar, requested by, and at the risk and expense of, the registered owner. The principal of the Bonds is payable at stated maturity or prior redemption upon their presentation and surrender to the Paying Agent/Registrar. The Bonds will be issued only in fully registered form in any integral multiple of \$5,000 principal for any one maturity.

Initially the Bonds will be registered and delivered only to Cede & Co., the nominee of The Depository Trust Company, New York, New York ("DTC") pursuant to the Book-Entry-Only System described herein. **No physical delivery of the Bonds will be made to the owners thereof.** Notwithstanding the foregoing, as long as the Bonds are held in the Book-Entry-Only System, principal of, premium, if any, and interest on the Bonds will be payable by the Paying Agent/Registrar to Cede & Co., which will make distribution of the amounts so paid to the participating members of DTC for subsequent payment to the Beneficial Owners (defined herein) of the Bonds. See "BOOK-ENTRY-ONLY SYSTEM" herein.

Authority for Issuance

The Bonds are being issued pursuant to the Constitution and general laws of the State of Texas (the "State"), particularly Sections 45.001 and 45.003(b)(1), as amended, Texas Education Code, an election held in the District on May 6, 2023 (the "Election"), and an order authorizing the issuance of the Bonds (the "Order") adopted by the Board of Trustees (the "Board") of the District on July 19, 2023.

Security for Payment

The Bonds constitute direct obligations of the District payable from the proceeds of an annual ad valorem tax levied against all taxable property located therein, without any legal limitation as to rate or amount.

Use of Proceeds

The proceeds of the Bonds (which include certain premium allocations) are anticipated to represent the first installment of voted bonds (described below) approved at the Election. Following the issuance of the Bonds, the District anticipates that it will have \$46,300,000 voted but unissued bonds as further described below. See "VALUATION AND DEBT DATA - Authorized but Unissued General Obligation Bonds" attached hereto as APPENDIX A.

A summary of the bonds authorized at said Election is as follows:

<u>Purpose</u>	<u>Amount Authorized</u>	<u>Amount Previously Issued</u>	<u>Amount This Issue</u>	<u>Amount Remaining</u>
Designing, constructing, renovating, improving, upgrading, updating, acquiring, and equipping school facilities (and any necessary or related removal of existing facilities), including District-wide safety and security upgrades, new career and technical education classrooms at the high school campus, renovations to the high school campus, and a new gymnasium with locker rooms and weight room at the high school campus, and the purchase of the necessary sites for school facilities, and the purchase of school buses	\$78,800,000	\$-0-	\$32,500,000*	\$46,300,000*

* Includes the Bonds and certain premium allocations.

Future Issues

The District anticipates issuing a subsequent installment of the voter authorized debt in the next 12 to 18 months. The District may also potentially issue refunding obligations for debt service savings.

Permanent School Fund Guarantee

The District has received conditional approval from the Texas Education Agency for the payment of principal of and interest on the Bonds to be guaranteed under the Permanent School Fund Guarantee Program which guarantee will automatically become effective when the Attorney General of Texas approves the Bonds.

Subject to satisfying certain conditions, the payment of the Bonds will be guaranteed by the corpus of the Permanent School Fund of the State of Texas. In the event of default, registered owners will receive all payments due on the Bonds from the Permanent School Fund, and the Charter District Bond Guarantee Reserve would be the first source to pay debt service if a charter school was unable to make such payment. See "APPENDIX E - The Permanent School Fund Guarantee Program" for pertinent information regarding the Permanent School Fund Guarantee Program. The disclosure regarding the Permanent School Fund Guarantee Program in APPENDIX E is incorporated herein and made a part hereof for all purposes.

Payment Record

The District has never defaulted on the payment of its bonded indebtedness.

Legality

The Bonds are subject to the approval of legality by the Attorney General of the State of Texas and the approval of certain legal matters by Norton Rose Fulbright US LLP, Austin, Texas, as Bond Counsel. The legal opinion of Bond Counsel will accompany the bond certificates deposited with DTC or be printed on the Bonds. The form of the legal opinion of Bond Counsel appears in APPENDIX D attached hereto.

Delivery

When issued; anticipated to occur on or about August 15, 2023.

Redemption Provisions of the Bonds

The District reserves the right to redeem the Bonds maturing on and after August 15, 2034, at the option of the District, in whole or in part, in the principal amount of \$5,000 or any integral multiple thereof, on August 15, 2033 or any date thereafter, at the redemption price of par plus accrued interest to the date of redemption.

Selection of Bonds for Redemption

If less than all of the Bonds are to be redeemed, the District shall determine the amounts and maturities thereof to be redeemed and shall direct the Paying Agent/Registrar to select by lot the Bonds, or portions thereof, to be redeemed.

Notice of Redemption

Not less than 30 days prior to a redemption date for the Bonds, the District shall cause a notice of redemption to be sent by United States mail, first class, postage prepaid, to each registered owner of a Bond to be redeemed, in whole or in part, at the address of the holder appearing on the Bond Registrar at the close of business on the business day next preceding the date of mailing such notice. ANY NOTICE OF REDEMPTION SO MAILED SHALL BE CONCLUSIVELY PRESUMED TO HAVE BEEN DULY GIVEN IRRESPECTIVE OF WHETHER ONE OR MORE BONDHOLDERS FAILED TO RECEIVE SUCH NOTICE. NOTICE HAVING BEEN SO GIVEN, THE BONDS CALLED FOR REDEMPTION SHALL BECOME DUE AND PAYABLE ON THE SPECIFIED REDEMPTION DATE, AND NOTWITHSTANDING THAT ANY BOND OR PORTION THEREOF HAS NOT BEEN SURRENDERED FOR PAYMENT, INTEREST ON SUCH BOND OR PORTION THEREOF SHALL CEASE TO ACCRUE.

The Paying Agent/Registrar and the District, so long as the Book-Entry-Only System is used for the Bonds, will send any notice of redemption, notice of proposed amendment to the Order or other notices with respect to the Bonds only to DTC. Any failure by DTC to advise any DTC participant, or of any DTC participant or indirect participant to notify the Beneficial Owner, shall not affect the validity of the redemption of the Bonds called for redemption or any other action premised on such notice or any such notice. Redemption of portions of the Bonds by the District will reduce the outstanding principal amount of such Bonds held by DTC. In such event, DTC may implement, through its Book-Entry-Only System, a redemption of such Bonds held for the account of DTC participants in accordance with its rules or other agreements with DTC participants and then DTC participants and indirect participants may implement a redemption of such Bonds from the Beneficial Owners. Any such selection of Bonds to be redeemed will not be governed by the Order and will not be conducted by the District or the Paying Agent/Registrar. Neither the District nor the Paying Agent/Registrar will have any responsibility to DTC participants, indirect participants or the persons for whom DTC participants act as nominees, with respect to the payments on the Bonds or the providing of notice to DTC participants, indirect participants, or Beneficial Owners of the selection of portions of the Bonds for redemption. (See "BOOK-ENTRY-ONLY SYSTEM" herein.)

Defeasance

Any Bond will be deemed paid and shall no longer be considered to be outstanding within the meaning of the Order when payment of the principal of and interest on such Bond to its stated maturity or redemption date will have been made or will have been provided by depositing with the Paying Agent/Registrar or an authorized escrow agent, (1) cash in an amount sufficient to make such payment, (2) Government Obligations (defined below) of such maturities and interest payment dates and bearing such interest as will, without further investment or reinvestment of either the principal amount thereof or the interest earnings therefrom, be sufficient to make such payment, or (3) a combination of cash and Government Obligations. The foregoing deposits shall be certified as to sufficiency by an independent accounting firm, the District's Financial Advisor, the Paying Agent/Registrar, or such other qualified financial institution (as provided in the Order).

The Order provides that "Government Obligations" means (a) direct, noncallable obligations of the United States of America, including obligations that are unconditionally guaranteed by the United States of America, (b) noncallable obligations of an agency or instrumentality of the United States of America, including obligations that are unconditionally guaranteed or insured by the agency or instrumentality and that, on the date the governing body of the District authorizes the defeasance, are rated as to investment quality by a nationally recognized investment rating firm not less than "AAA" or its equivalent, (c) noncallable obligations of a state or an agency or a county, municipality, or other political subdivision of a state that on the date the governing body of the District adopts or approves the proceedings authorizing the financial arrangements have been refunded and are rated as to investment quality by a nationally recognized investment rating firm not less than "AAA" or its equivalent, or (d) any additional securities and obligations hereafter authorized by Texas law as eligible for use to accomplish the discharge of obligations such as the Bonds. There is no assurance that the ratings for U.S. Treasury securities acquired to defease any Bonds, or those for any other Government Obligations, will be maintained at any particular rating category. Further, there is no assurance that current Texas law will not be amended in a manner that expands or contracts the list of permissible defeasance securities (such list consisting of those securities identified in clauses (a) through (c) above), or any rating requirement thereon, that may be purchased with defeasance proceeds relating to the Bonds ("Defeasance Proceeds"), though the District has reserved the right to utilize any additional securities for such purpose in the event the aforementioned list is expanded. Because the Order does not contractually limit such permissible defeasance securities and expressly recognizes the ability of the District to use lawfully available Defeasance Proceeds to defease all or any portion of the Bonds, registered owners of Bonds are deemed to have consented to the use of Defeasance Proceeds to purchase such other defeasance securities,

notwithstanding the fact that such defeasance securities may not be of the same investment quality as those currently identified under Texas law as permissible defeasance securities.

Upon such deposit as described above, such Bonds shall no longer be regarded to be outstanding or unpaid. After firm banking and financial arrangements for the discharge and final payment of the Bonds have been made as described above, all rights of the District to initiate proceedings to call the Bonds for redemption or take any other action amending the terms of the Bonds are extinguished; provided, however, the District has the option, to be exercised at the time of the defeasance of the Bonds, to call for redemption at an earlier date those Bonds which have been defeased to their maturity date, if the District (i) in the proceedings providing for the firm banking and financial arrangements, expressly reserves the right to call the Bonds for redemption, (ii) gives notice of the reservation of that right to the owners of the Bonds immediately following the making of the firm banking and financial arrangements, and (iii) directs that notice of the reservation be included in any redemption notices that it authorizes.

Defeasance will automatically cancel the Permanent School Fund Guarantee with respect to those defeased Bonds.

Amendments

The District may amend the Order without the consent of or notice to any registered owners in any manner not detrimental to the interests of the registered owners, including the curing of any ambiguity, inconsistency, or formal defect or omission therein. In addition, the District may, with the written consent of the holders of a majority in aggregate principal amount of the Bonds then outstanding, amend, add to, or rescind any of the provisions of the Order; except that, without the consent of all of the registered owners of the Bonds then outstanding, no such amendment, addition, or rescission may (1) change the date specified as the date on which the principal of or any installment of interest on any Bond is due and payable, reduce the principal amount, the redemption price therefor, or the rate of interest thereon, or in any other way modify the terms of payment of the principal of or interest on the Bonds, (2) give any preference to any Bond over any other Bond, or (3) reduce the percentage of the aggregate principal amount of Bonds required to be held for consent to any amendment, addition, waiver, or rescission.

Default and Remedies

If the District defaults in the payment of principal, interest or redemption price on the Bonds when due, or if it fails to make payments into any fund or funds created in the Order, or defaults in the observation or performance of any other covenants, conditions, or obligations set forth in the Order, and the State fails to honor the Permanent School Fund Guarantee as hereinafter discussed, the registered owners may seek a writ of mandamus to compel District officials to carry out their legally imposed duties with respect to the Bonds, if there is no other available remedy at law to compel performance of the Bonds or the Order and the District's obligations are not uncertain or disputed. The issuance of a writ of mandamus is controlled by equitable principles and rests with the discretion of the court, but may not be arbitrarily refused. There is no acceleration of maturity of the Bonds in the event of default and, consequently, the remedy of mandamus may have to be relied upon from year to year. The Order does not provide for the appointment of a trustee to represent the interest of the registered owners upon any failure of the District to perform in accordance with the terms of the Order, or upon any other condition and, accordingly, all legal actions to enforce such remedies would have to be undertaken at the initiative of, and be financed by, the registered owners. The Texas Supreme Court ruled in *Tooke v. City of Mexia*, 197 S.W.3d 325 (Tex. 2006) that a waiver of sovereign immunity in a contractual dispute must be provided for by statute in "clear and unambiguous" language. Because it is unclear whether the Texas Legislature has effectively waived the District's sovereign immunity from a suit for money damages, Bondholders may not be able to bring such a suit against the District for breach of the Bonds or Order covenants. Even if a judgment against the District could be obtained, it could not be enforced by direct levy and execution against the District's property. Further, the registered owners cannot themselves foreclose on property within the District or sell property within the District to enforce the tax lien on taxable property to pay the principal of and interest on the Bonds. Furthermore, the District is eligible to seek relief from its creditors under Chapter 9 of the United States Bankruptcy Code ("Chapter 9"). Although Chapter 9 provides for the recognition of a security interest represented by a specifically pledged source of revenues, the pledge of ad valorem taxes in support of a general obligation of a bankrupt entity is not specifically recognized as a security interest under Chapter 9. Chapter 9 also includes an automatic stay provision that would prohibit, without Bankruptcy Court approval, the prosecution of any other legal action by creditors or bondholders of an entity which has sought protection under Chapter 9. Therefore, should the District avail itself of Chapter 9 protection from creditors, the ability to enforce would be subject to the approval of the Bankruptcy Court (which could require that the action be heard in Bankruptcy Court instead of other federal or state court); and the Bankruptcy Code provides for broad discretionary powers of a Bankruptcy Court in administering any proceeding brought before it (see "APPENDIX E - The Permanent School Fund Guarantee Program" herein for a description of the procedures to be followed for payment of the Bonds by the Permanent School Fund in the event the District fails to make a payment on the Bonds when due). The opinion of Bond Counsel will note that all opinions relative to the enforceability of the Order and the Bonds are qualified with respect to the customary rights of debtors relative to their creditors and general principles of equity which permit the exercise of judicial discretion.

SOURCES AND USES OF FUNDS

The proceeds from the sale of the Bonds will be applied approximately as follows:

Sources of Funds:

Par Amount of Bonds	\$32,275,000.00
Net Reoffering Premium on the Bonds	781,436.60
Accrued Interest	<u>114,695.83</u>
Total Sources	\$33,171,132.43

Uses of Funds:

Deposit to Construction Fund	\$32,500,000.00
Deposit to Bond Fund (including accrued interest)	114,695.83
Purchaser's Discount	351,797.50
Costs of Issuance	<u>204,639.10</u>
Total Uses	\$33,171,132.43

REGISTRATION, TRANSFER AND EXCHANGE

Paying Agent/Registrar

The initial Paying Agent/Registrar is BOKF, NA, Dallas, Texas. The Bonds will be issued in fully registered form in multiples of \$5,000 or integral multiple thereof for any one stated maturity, and principal and interest will be paid by the Paying Agent/Registrar.

Successor Paying Agent/Registrar

The District covenants that until the Bonds are paid it will at all times maintain and provide a paying agent/registrar. In the Order, the District retains the right to replace the Paying Agent/Registrar. If the Paying Agent/Registrar is replaced by the District, the new Paying Agent/Registrar must accept the previous Paying Agent/Registrar's records and act in the same capacity as the previous Paying Agent/Registrar. Any successor Paying Agent/Registrar selected by the District must be a bank, trust company, financial institution or other entity duly qualified and legally authorized to serve and perform the duties of Paying Agent/Registrar for the Bonds. Upon any change in the Paying Agent/Registrar for the Bonds, the District will promptly cause a notice thereof to be sent to each registered owner of the Bonds by United States mail, first class, postage prepaid, which notice shall give the address of the new Paying Agent/Registrar.

Record Date

The record date ("Record Date") for determining the registered owner entitled to receive a payment of interest on a Bond is the last business day of the month next preceding each interest payment date. If the date for the payment of the principal of or interest on, or redemption price of, the Bonds shall be a Saturday, Sunday, a legal holiday or a day when banking institutions in the city where the Paying Agent/Registrar is located are authorized to close, then the date for such payment shall be the next succeeding day which is not such a day, and payment on such date shall have the same force and effect as if made on the date payment was due.

In the event of a non-payment of interest on a scheduled payment date, and for 30 days thereafter, a new record date for such interest payment (a "Special Record Date") will be established by the Paying Agent/Registrar, if and when funds for the payment of such interest have been received. Notice of the Special Record Date and of the scheduled payment date of the past due interest (which shall be 15 days after the Special Record Date) shall be sent at least five (5) business days prior to the Special Record Date by United States mail, first class, postage prepaid, to the address of each registered owner of a Bond appearing on the Bond Register at the close of business on the last business day next preceding the date of mailing of such notice.

Registration, Transferability and Exchange

In the event the Book-Entry-Only System shall be discontinued, printed certificates will be issued to the registered owners of the Bonds and thereafter the Bonds may be transferred, registered, and assigned on the Bond Register only upon presentation and surrender of such printed certificates to the Paying Agent/Registrar, and such registration and transfer shall be without expense or service charge to the registered owner, except for any tax or other governmental charges required to be paid with respect to such registration and transfer. A Bond may be assigned by the execution of an assignment form on the Bond or by other instrument of transfer and assignment acceptable to the Paying Agent/Registrar. A new Bond or Bonds will be delivered by the Paying Agent/Registrar in lieu of the Bonds being transferred or exchanged at the designated office of the Paying Agent/Registrar or sent by United States registered mail to the new registered owner at the registered owner's request, risk and expense. New Bonds issued in an exchange or transfer of Bonds will be delivered to the registered owner or assignee of the registered owner in not more than three (3) business days after the receipt of the Bonds to be canceled in the exchange or transfer and the written instrument of transfer or request for exchange duly executed by the registered owner or his duly authorized agent, in form satisfactory to the Paying Agent/Registrar. New Bonds registered and delivered

in an exchange or transfer shall be in authorized denominations and for a like kind and aggregate principal amount and having the same maturity or maturities as the Bond or Bonds surrendered for exchange or transfer. See "BOOK-ENTRY-ONLY SYSTEM" herein for a description of the system to be utilized initially in regard to ownership and transferability of the Bonds.

Limitation on Transfer of Bonds

Neither the District nor the Paying Agent/Registrar shall be required to make any such transfer, conversion or exchange (i) during the period commencing with the close of business on any Record Date and ending with the opening of business on the next following principal or interest payment date or (ii) with respect to any Bond or any portion thereof called for redemption prior to maturity, within 45 days prior to its redemption date; provided, however, that such limitation shall not apply to uncalled portions of a Bond redeemed in part.

Replacement Bonds

In the event the Book-Entry-Only System has been discontinued, and any Bond is mutilated, destroyed, stolen or lost, a new Bond of like kind and in the same maturity and amount as the Bond so mutilated, destroyed, stolen or lost will be issued. In the case of a mutilated Bond, such new Bond will be delivered only upon surrender and cancellation of such mutilated Bond. In the case of any Bond issued in lieu of and in substitution for a Bond which has been destroyed, stolen, or lost, such new Bond will be delivered only (a) upon filing with the District and the Paying Agent/Registrar evidence satisfactory to establish to the District and the Paying Agent/Registrar that such Bond has been destroyed, stolen or lost and proof of the ownership thereof, and (b) upon furnishing the District and the Paying Agent/Registrar with bond or indemnity satisfactory to them. The person requesting the authentication and delivery of a new Bond must comply with such other reasonable regulations as the Paying Agent/Registrar may prescribe and pay such expenses as the Paying Agent/Registrar may incur in connection therewith.

BOOK-ENTRY-ONLY SYSTEM

The following describes how ownership of the Bonds is to be transferred and how the principal of, premium, if any, and interest on the Bonds are to be paid to and credited by DTC (defined below) while the Bonds are registered in its nominee name. The information in this section concerning DTC and the Book-Entry-Only System has been provided by DTC for use in disclosure documents such as this Official Statement. The District, the Financial Advisor and the Purchasers believe the source of such information to be reliable but take no responsibility for the accuracy or completeness thereof.

The District cannot and does not give any assurance that (1) DTC will distribute payments of debt service on the Bonds, or redemption, or other notices, to DTC Participants, (2) DTC Participants or others will distribute debt service payments paid to DTC or its nominee (as the registered owner of the Bonds), or redemption, or other notices, to the Beneficial Owners, or that they will do so on a timely basis, or (3) DTC will serve and act in the manner described in this Official Statement. The current rules applicable to DTC are on file with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission, and the current procedures of DTC to be followed in dealing with DTC Participants are on file with DTC.

The Depository Trust Company ("DTC"), New York, New York, will act as securities depository for the Bonds. The Bonds will be issued as fully registered securities registered in the name of Cede & Co. (DTC's partnership nominee) or such other name as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC. One fully-registered security certificate will be issued for each maturity of the Bonds, each in the aggregate principal amount of such maturity, and will be deposited with DTC.

DTC, the world's largest depository, is a limited-purpose trust company organized under the New York Banking Law, a "banking organization" within the meaning of the New York Banking Law, a member of the Federal Reserve System, a "clearing corporation" within the meaning of the New York Uniform Commercial Code, and a "clearing agency" registered pursuant to the provisions of Section 17A of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. DTC holds and provides asset servicing for over 3.5 million issues of U.S. and non-U.S. equity issues, corporate and municipal debt issues, and money market instruments from over 100 countries that DTC's participants ("Direct Participants") deposit with DTC. DTC also facilitates the post-trade settlement among Direct Participants of sales and other securities transactions in deposited securities, through electronic computerized book-entry transfers and pledges between Direct Participants' accounts. This eliminates the need for physical movement of securities certificates. Direct Participants include both U.S. and non-U.S. securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, clearing corporations, and certain other organizations. DTC is a wholly-owned subsidiary of The Depository Trust & Clearing Corporation ("DTCC"). DTCC is the holding company for DTC, National Securities Clearing Corporation, and Fixed Income Clearing Corporation, all of which are registered clearing agencies. DTCC is owned by the users of its regulated subsidiaries. Access to the DTC system is also available to others such as both U.S. and non-U.S. securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, and clearing corporations that clear through or maintain a custodial relationship with a Direct Participant, either directly or indirectly ("Indirect Participants"). DTC has an S&P Global Ratings rating of "AA+." The DTC Rules applicable to its Participants are on file with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission. More information about DTC can be found at www.dtcc.com.

Purchases of Bonds under the DTC system must be made by or through Direct Participants, which will receive a credit for the Bonds on DTC's records. The ownership interest of each actual purchaser of each Bond ("Beneficial Owner") is in turn to be recorded on the Direct and Indirect Participants' records. Beneficial Owners will not receive written confirmation from DTC of their purchase. Beneficial Owners are, however, expected to receive written confirmations providing details of the transaction, as well as periodic statements of their holdings, from the Direct or Indirect Participant through which the Beneficial Owner entered into the transaction. Transfers of ownership interests in the Bonds are to be accomplished by entries made on the books of Direct and Indirect Participants acting on behalf of Beneficial Owners. Beneficial Owners will not receive certificates representing their ownership interests in Bonds, except in the event that use of the book-entry-only system for the Bonds is discontinued.

To facilitate subsequent transfers, all Bonds deposited by Direct Participants with DTC are registered in the name of DTC's partnership nominee, Cede & Co., or such other name as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC. The deposit of Bonds with DTC and their registration in the name of Cede & Co. or such other DTC nominee do not effect any change in beneficial ownership. DTC has no knowledge of the actual Beneficial Owners of the Bonds. DTC's records reflect only the identity of the Direct Participants to whose accounts such Bonds are credited, which may or may not be the Beneficial Owners. The Direct and Indirect Participants will remain responsible for keeping account of their holdings on behalf of their customers.

Conveyance of notices and other communications by DTC to Direct Participants, by Direct Participants to Indirect Participants, and by Direct Participants and Indirect Participants to Beneficial Owners will be governed by arrangements among them, subject to any statutory or regulatory requirements as may be in effect from time to time. Beneficial Owners of Bonds may wish to take certain steps to augment the transmission to them of notices of significant events with respect to the Bonds, such as redemptions, tenders, defaults, and proposed amendments to the Bond documents. For example, Beneficial Owners of Bonds may wish to ascertain that the nominee holding the Bonds for their benefit has agreed to obtain and transmit notices to Beneficial Owners. In the alternative, Beneficial Owners may wish to provide their names and addresses to the registrar and request that copies of notices be provided directly to them.

Redemption notices shall be sent to DTC. If less than all of the Bonds within a maturity are being redeemed, DTC's practice is to determine by lot the amount of the interest of each Direct Participant in such maturity to be redeemed.

Neither DTC nor Cede & Co. (nor any other DTC nominee) will consent or vote with respect to Bonds unless authorized by a Direct Participant in accordance with DTC's Procedures. Under its usual procedures, DTC mails an Omnibus Proxy to the District as soon as possible after the record date. The Omnibus Proxy assigns Cede & Co.'s consenting or voting rights to those Direct Participants to whose accounts Bonds are credited on the record date (identified in a listing attached to the Omnibus Proxy).

Payments on the Bonds will be made to Cede & Co., or such other nominee as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC. DTC's practice is to credit Direct Participants' accounts upon DTC's receipt of funds and corresponding detail information from the District or the Paying Agent/Registrar, on the payment date in accordance with their respective holdings shown on DTC's records. Payments by Participants to Beneficial Owners will be governed by standing instructions and customary practices, as is the case with securities held for the accounts of customers in bearer form or registered in "street name," and will be the responsibility of such Participant and not of DTC [nor its nominee], the Paying Agent/Registrar, or the District, subject to any statutory or regulatory requirements as may be in effect from time to time. Payments to Cede & Co. (or such other nominee as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC) are the responsibility of the District or the Paying Agent/Registrar. Disbursement of such payments to Direct Participants will be the responsibility of DTC, and disbursement of such payments to the Beneficial Owners will be the responsibility of Direct and Indirect Participants.

DTC may discontinue providing its services as depository with respect to the Bonds at any time by giving reasonable notice to the District or the Paying Agent/Registrar. Under such circumstances, in the event that a successor depository is not obtained, physical bond certificates are required to be printed and delivered.

The information in this section concerning DTC and DTC's book-entry system has been obtained from sources that the District believes to be reliable, but none of the District, the Financial Advisor, or the Purchasers takes any responsibility for the accuracy thereof.

Use of Certain Terms in Other Sections of This Official Statement

In reading this Official Statement it should be understood that while the Bonds are in the Book-Entry-Only System, references in other sections of this Official Statement to registered owners should be read to include the person for which the Participant acquires an interest in the Bonds, but (i) all rights of ownership must be exercised through DTC and the Book-Entry-Only System, and (ii) except as described above, notices that are to be given to registered owners under the Order will be given only to DTC.

AD VALOREM PROPERTY TAXATION

The following is a summary of certain provisions of State law as it relates to ad valorem taxation and is not intended to be complete. Prospective investors are encouraged to review Title I of the Texas Tax Code, as amended (the "Property Tax

Code”), for identification of property subject to ad valorem taxation, property exempt or which may be exempted from ad valorem taxation if claimed, the appraisal of property for ad valorem tax purposes, and the procedures and limitations applicable to the levy and collection of ad valorem taxes.

Valuation of Taxable Property

The Property Tax Code provides for countywide appraisal and equalization of taxable property values and establishes in each county of the State an appraisal district and an appraisal review board (the “Appraisal Review Board”) responsible for appraising property for all taxing units within the county. The appraisal of property within the District is the responsibility of the Brazoria County Appraisal District (the “Appraisal District”). Except as generally described below, the Appraisal District is required to appraise all property within the Appraisal District on the basis of 100% of its market value and is prohibited from applying any assessment ratios. In determining market value of property, the Appraisal District is required to consider the cost method of appraisal, the income method of appraisal and the market data comparison method of appraisal, and use the method the chief appraiser of the Appraisal District considers most appropriate. The Property Tax Code requires appraisal districts to reappraise all property in its jurisdiction at least once every three (3) years. A taxing unit may require annual review at its own expense, and is entitled to challenge the determination of appraised value of property within the taxing unit by petition filed with the Appraisal Review Board.

State law requires the appraised value of an owner’s principal residence (“homestead” or “homesteads”) to be based solely on the property’s value as a homestead, regardless of whether residential use is considered to be the highest and best use of the property. State law further limits the appraised value of a homestead to the lesser of (1) the market value of the property or (2) 110% of the appraised value of the property for the preceding tax year plus the market value of all new improvements to the property.

State law provides that eligible owners of both agricultural land and open-space land, including open-space land devoted to farm or ranch purposes or open-space land devoted to timber production, may elect to have such property appraised for property taxation on the basis of its productive capacity. The same land may not be qualified as both agricultural and open-space land.

The appraisal values set by the Appraisal District are subject to review and change by the Appraisal Review Board. The appraisal rolls, as approved by the Appraisal Review Board, are used by taxing units, such as the District, in establishing their tax rolls and tax rates (see “AD VALOREM PROPERTY TAXATION – District and Taxpayer Remedies”).

State Mandated Homestead Exemptions

State law grants, with respect to each school district in the State, (1) a \$40,000 exemption of the appraised value of all homesteads, (2) a \$10,000 exemption of the appraised value of the homesteads of persons sixty-five (65) years of age or older and the disabled, and (3) various exemptions for disabled veterans and their families, surviving spouses of members of the armed services killed in action and surviving spouses of first responders killed or fatally wounded in the line of duty.

Local Option Homestead Exemptions

The governing body of a taxing unit, including a city, county, school district, or special district, at its option may grant: (1) an exemption of up to 20% of the appraised value of all homesteads (but not less than \$5,000) and (2) an additional exemption of at least \$3,000 of the appraised value of the homesteads of persons sixty-five (65) years of age or older and the disabled. Each taxing unit decides if it will offer the local option homestead exemptions and at what percentage or dollar amount, as applicable. The exemption described in (2), above, may also be created, increased, decreased or repealed at an election called by the governing body of a taxing unit upon presentment of a petition for such creation, increase, decrease, or repeal of at least 20% of the number of qualified voters who voted in the preceding election of the taxing unit.

State Mandated Freeze on School District Taxes

Except for increases attributable to certain improvements, a school district is prohibited from increasing the total ad valorem tax on the homestead of persons sixty-five (65) years of age or older or of disabled persons above the amount of tax imposed in the year such homestead qualified for such exemption. This freeze is transferable to a different homestead if a qualifying taxpayer moves and, under certain circumstances, is also transferable to the surviving spouse of persons sixty-five (65) years of age or older, but not the disabled.

Personal Property

Tangible personal property (furniture, machinery, supplies, inventories, etc.) used in the “production of income” is taxed based on the property’s market value. Taxable personal property includes income-producing equipment and inventory. Intangibles such as goodwill, accounts receivable, and proprietary processes are not taxable. Tangible personal property not held or used for production of income, such as household goods, automobiles or light trucks, and boats, is exempt from ad valorem taxation unless the governing body of a taxing unit elects to tax such property.

Freeport and Goods-In-Transit Exemptions

Certain goods that are acquired in or imported into the State to be forwarded outside the State, and are detained in the State for 175 days or less for the purpose of assembly, storage, manufacturing, processing or fabrication ("Freeport Property") are exempt from ad valorem taxation unless a taxing unit took official action to tax Freeport Property before April 1, 1990 and has not subsequently taken official action to exempt Freeport Property. Decisions to continue taxing Freeport Property may be reversed in the future; decisions to exempt Freeport Property are not subject to reversal.

Certain goods, that are acquired in or imported into the State to be forwarded to another location within or without the State, stored in a location that is not owned by the owner of the goods and are transported to another location within or without the State within 175 days ("Goods-in-Transit"), are generally exempt from ad valorem taxation; however, the Property Tax Code permits a taxing unit, on a local option basis, to tax Goods-in-Transit if the taxing unit takes official action, after conducting a public hearing, before January 1 of the first tax year in which the taxing unit proposes to tax Goods-in-Transit. Goods-in-Transit and Freeport Property do not include oil, natural gas or petroleum products, and Goods-in-Transit does not include aircraft or special inventories such as manufactured housing inventory, or a dealer's motor vehicle, boat, or heavy equipment inventory.

A taxpayer may receive only one of the Goods-in-Transit or Freeport Property exemptions for items of personal property.

Other Exempt Property

Other major categories of exempt property include property owned by the State or its political subdivisions if used for public purposes, property exempt by federal law, property used for pollution control, farm products owned by producers, property of nonprofit corporations used for scientific research or educational activities benefitting a college or university, designated historic sites, solar and wind-powered energy devices, and certain classes of intangible personal property.

Temporary Exemption for Qualified Property Damaged by a Disaster

The Property Tax Code entitles the owner of certain qualified (i) tangible personal property used for the production of income, (ii) improvements to real property, and (iii) manufactured homes located in an area declared by the governor to be a disaster area following a disaster and is at least 15 percent damaged by the disaster, as determined by the chief appraiser, to an exemption from taxation of a portion of the appraised value of the property. The amount of the exemption ranges from 15 percent to 100 percent based upon the damage assessment rating assigned by the chief appraiser. Except in situations where the territory is declared a disaster on or after the date the taxing unit adopts a tax rate for the year in which the disaster declaration is issued, the governing body of the taxing unit is not required to take any action in order for the taxpayer to be eligible for the exemption. If a taxpayer qualifies for the exemption after the beginning of the tax year, the amount of the exemption is prorated based on the number of days left in the tax year following the day on which the governor declares the area to be a disaster area. For more information on the exemption, reference is made to Section 11.35 of the Tax Code. Section 11.35 of the Tax Code was enacted during the 2019 legislative session, and there is no historical judicial precedent for how the statute will be applied. Texas Attorney General Opinion KP-0299, issued on April 13, 2020, concluded a court would likely find the Texas Legislature intended to limit the temporary tax exemption to apply to property physically harmed as a result of a declared disaster.

Tax Increment Reinvestment Zones

A city or county, by petition of the landowners or by action of its governing body, may create one or more tax increment reinvestment zones ("TIRZ") within its boundaries. At the time of the creation of the TIRZ, a "base value" for the real property in the TIRZ is established and the difference between any increase in the assessed valuation of taxable real property in the TIRZ in excess of the base value is known as the "tax increment". During the existence of the TIRZ, all or a portion of the taxes levied against the tax increment by a city or county, and all other overlapping taxing units that elected to participate, are restricted to paying only planned project and financing costs within the TIRZ and are not available for the payment of other obligations of such taxing units.

Until September 1, 1999, school districts were able to reduce the value of taxable property reported to the State to reflect any taxable value lost due to TIRZ participation by the school district. The ability of the school district to deduct the taxable value of the tax increment that it contributed prevented the school district from being negatively affected in terms of state school funding. However, due to a change in law, local M&O tax rate revenue contributed to a TIRZ created on or after May 31, 1999 will count toward a school district's Tier One entitlement (reducing Tier One State funds for eligible school districts) and will not be considered in calculating any school district's Tier Two entitlement (see "CURRENT PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE SYSTEM - State Funding for School Districts").

Tax Limitation Agreements

The Texas Economic Development Act (Chapter 313, Texas Tax Code, as amended), allows school districts to grant limitations on appraised property values to certain corporations and limited liability companies to encourage economic development within the school district. Generally, during the last eight (8) years of the ten-year term of a tax limitation agreement, a school district may only levy and collect M&O taxes on the agreed-to limited appraised property value. For the purposes of calculating its Tier One and Tier Two entitlements, the portion of a school district's property that is not

fully taxable is excluded from the school district's taxable property values. Therefore, a school district will not be subject to a reduction in Tier One or Tier Two State funds as a result of lost M&O tax revenues due to entering into a tax limitation agreement"). The 87th Texas Legislature did not vote to extend this program, which expired by its terms, effective December 31, 2022 (See "CURRENT PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE SYSTEM - State Funding for School Districts".)

In the 88th Legislative Session, House Bill 5 ("HB 5" or "The Texas Jobs, Energy, Technology, and Innovation Act") was adopted to create an economic development program, subject to state oversight, which would attract jobs and investment to Texas through school district property tax abatement agreements with businesses. The effective date of HB 5 is January 1, 2024 and the District is currently monitoring the State's implementation of this new economic development program.

For a discussion of how the various exemptions described above are applied by the District, see "AD VALOREM PROPERTY TAXATION - The Tax Code as Applied to the District" herein.

District and Taxpayer Remedies

Under certain circumstances, taxpayers and taxing units, including the District, may appeal the determinations of the Appraisal District by timely initiating a protest with the Appraisal Review Board. Additionally, taxing units such as the District may bring suit against the Appraisal District to compel compliance with the Property Tax Code.

Owners of certain property with a taxable value in excess of the current year "minimum eligibility amount", as determined by the State Comptroller, and situated in a county with a population of one million or more, may protest the determinations of an appraisal district directly to a three-member special panel of the appraisal review board, appointed by the chairman of the appraisal review board, consisting of highly qualified professionals in the field of property tax appraisal. For the 2023 calendar year, the minimum eligibility amount was set at \$57,216,456 and is adjusted annually by the State Comptroller to reflect the inflation rate.

The Property Tax Code sets forth notice and hearing procedures for certain tax rate increases by the District and provides for taxpayer referenda that could result in the repeal of certain tax increases (see "TAX RATE LIMITATIONS – Public Hearing and Voter-Approval Tax Rate"). The Property Tax Code also establishes a procedure for providing notice to property owners of reappraisals reflecting increased property value, appraisals which are higher than renditions, and appraisals of property not previously on an appraisal roll.

Levy and Collection of Taxes

The District is responsible for the collection of its taxes, unless it elects to transfer such functions to another governmental entity. Taxes are due October 1, or when billed, whichever comes later, and become delinquent after January 31 of the following year. A delinquent tax incurs a penalty of six percent (6%) of the amount of the tax for the first calendar month it is delinquent, plus one percent (1%) for each additional month or portion of a month the tax remains unpaid prior to July 1 of the year in which it becomes delinquent. If the tax is not paid by July 1 of the year in which it becomes delinquent, the tax incurs a total penalty of twelve percent (12%) regardless of the number of months the tax has been delinquent and incurs an additional penalty of up to twenty percent (20%) if imposed by the District. The delinquent tax also accrues interest at a rate of one percent (1%) for each month or portion of a month it remains unpaid. The Property Tax Code also makes provision for the split payment of taxes, discounts for early payment and the postponement of the delinquency date of taxes for certain taxpayers. Furthermore, the District may provide, on a local option basis, for the split payment, partial payment, and discounts for early payment of taxes under certain circumstances.

District's Rights in the Event of Tax Delinquencies

Taxes levied by the District are a personal obligation of the owner of the property. On January 1 of each year, a tax lien attaches to property to secure the payment of all state and local taxes, penalties, and interest ultimately imposed for the year on the property. The lien exists in favor of each taxing unit, including the District, having power to tax the property. The District's tax lien is on a parity with tax liens of such other taxing units. A tax lien on real property takes priority over the claim of most creditors and other holders of liens on the property encumbered by the tax lien, whether or not the debt or lien existed before the attachment of the tax lien; however, whether a lien of the United States is on a parity with or takes priority over a tax lien of the District is determined by applicable federal law. Personal property, under certain circumstances, is subject to seizure and sale for the payment of delinquent taxes, penalty, and interest.

At any time after taxes on property become delinquent, the District may file suit to foreclose the lien securing payment of the tax, to enforce personal liability for the tax, or both. In filing a suit to foreclose a tax lien on real property, the District must join other taxing units that have claims for delinquent taxes against all or part of the same property.

Collection of delinquent taxes may be adversely affected by the amount of taxes owed to other taxing units, adverse market conditions, taxpayer redemption rights, or bankruptcy proceedings which restrain the collection of a taxpayer's debt.

Federal bankruptcy law provides that an automatic stay of actions by creditors and other entities, including governmental units, goes into effect with the filing of any petition in bankruptcy. The automatic stay prevents governmental units from foreclosing on property and prevents liens for post-petition taxes from attaching to property and obtaining secured creditor status unless, in either case, an order lifting the stay is obtained from the bankruptcy court. In many cases, post-petition taxes are paid as an administrative expense of the estate in bankruptcy or by order of the bankruptcy court.

The Property Tax Code as Applied to the District

The District grants the state mandated exemption to the market value of residence homesteads of \$40,000, and the District has granted an additional local option exemption of 10% of the market value of residence homesteads.

The District grants the state mandated exemption to the market value of the residence homestead to persons 65 years of age or older of \$10,000, plus an additional local option exemption of \$5,000 per residence homestead is granted by the District; and disabled persons are granted the state mandated exemption of \$10,000 until age 65, after which time only the over-65 exemption applies.

Disabled veterans are granted an exemption according to their percent (%) of disability.

Ad valorem taxes are not levied by the District against the exempt value of residence homesteads for the payment of debt.

The District does not tax non-business personal property.

The Brazoria County Tax Assessor-Collector collects the District's taxes.

The District does permit split payments but does not permit early payment discounts.

The District has not granted the freeport property tax-exemption and, therefore, taxes freeport property.

The District does not tax "goods-in-transit."

STATE AND LOCAL FUNDING OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS IN TEXAS

Litigation Relating to the Texas Public School Finance System

On seven occasions in the last thirty years, the Texas Supreme Court (the "Court") has issued decisions assessing the constitutionality of the Texas public school finance system (the "Finance System"). The litigation has primarily focused on whether the Finance System, as amended by the Texas Legislature (the "State Legislature") from time to time, (i) met the requirements of article VII, section 1 of the Texas Constitution, which requires the State Legislature to "establish and make suitable provision for the support and maintenance of an efficient system of public free schools," or (ii) imposed a statewide ad valorem tax in violation of article VIII, section 1-e of the Texas Constitution because the statutory limit on property taxes levied by school districts for maintenance and operation purposes had allegedly denied school districts meaningful discretion in setting their tax rates. In response to the Court's previous decisions, the State Legislature enacted multiple laws that made substantive changes in the way the Finance System is funded in efforts to address the prior decisions declaring the Finance System unconstitutional.

On May 13, 2016, the Court issued its opinion in the most recent school finance litigation, *Morath v. The Texas Taxpayer & Student Fairness Coal.*, 490 S.W.3d 826 (Tex. 2016) ("*Morath*"). The plaintiffs and intervenors in the case had alleged that the Finance System, as modified by the State Legislature in part in response to prior decisions of the Court, violated article VII, section 1 and article VIII, section 1-e of the Texas Constitution. In its opinion, the Court held that "[d]espite the imperfections of the current school funding regime, it meets minimum constitutional requirements." The Court also noted that:

Lawmakers decide if laws pass, and judges decide if those laws pass muster. But our lenient standard of review in this policy-laden area counsels modesty. The judicial role is not to second-guess whether our system is optimal, but whether it is constitutional. Our Byzantine school funding "system" is undeniably imperfect, with immense room for improvement. But it satisfies minimum constitutional requirements.

Possible Effects of Changes in Law on District Bonds

The Court's decision in *Morath* upheld the constitutionality of the Finance System but noted that the Finance System was "undeniably imperfect." While not compelled by the *Morath* decision to reform the Finance System, the Legislature could enact future changes to the Finance System. Any such changes could benefit or be a detriment to the District. If the Legislature enacts future changes to, or fails adequately to fund the Finance System, or if changes in circumstances otherwise provide grounds for a challenge, the Finance System could be challenged again in the future. In its 1995 opinion in *Edgewood Independent School District v. Meno*, 917 S.W.2d 717 (Tex. 1995), the Court stated that any future determination of unconstitutionality "would not, however, affect the district's authority to levy the taxes necessary to retire

previously issued bonds, but would instead require the Legislature to cure the system's unconstitutionality in a way that is consistent with the Contract Clauses of the U.S. and Texas Constitutions" (collectively, the "Contract Clauses"), which prohibit the enactment of laws that impair prior obligations of contracts.

Although, as a matter of law, the Bonds, upon issuance and delivery, will be entitled to the protections afforded previously existing contractual obligations under the Contract Clauses, the District can make no representations or predictions concerning the effect of future legislation or any litigation that may be associated with such legislation on the District's financial condition, revenues or operations. While the enactment of future legislation to address school funding in Texas could adversely affect the financial condition, revenues or operations of the District, the District does not anticipate that the security for payment of the Bonds, specifically, the District's obligation to levy an unlimited debt service tax and any Permanent School Fund guarantee of the Bonds would be adversely affected by any such legislation (see "CURRENT PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE SYSTEM" herein).

CURRENT PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE SYSTEM

Overview

The following language constitutes only a summary of the public school finance system as it is currently structured. For a more complete description of school finance and fiscal management in the State, reference is made to Chapters 43 through 49 of the Texas Education Code, as amended.

Local funding is derived from collections of ad valorem taxes levied on property located within each school district's boundaries. School districts are authorized to levy two types of property taxes: a maintenance and operations ("M&O") tax to pay current expenses and an interest and sinking fund ("I&S") tax to pay debt service on bonds. School districts may not increase their M&O tax rate for the purpose of creating a surplus to pay debt service on bonds. Prior to 2006, school districts were authorized to levy their M&O tax at a voter-approved rate, generally up to \$1.50 per \$100 of taxable value. Since 2006, the State Legislature has enacted various legislation that has compressed the voter-approved M&O tax rate, as described below. Current law also requires school districts to demonstrate their ability to pay debt service on outstanding bonded indebtedness through the levy of an I&S tax at a rate not to exceed \$0.50 per \$100 of taxable value at the time bonds are issued. Once bonds are issued, however, school districts generally may levy an I&S tax sufficient to pay debt service on such bonds unlimited as to rate or amount (see "TAX RATE LIMITATIONS – I&S Tax Rate Limitations" herein). Because property values vary widely among school districts, the amount of local funding generated by school districts with the same I&S tax rate and M&O tax rate is also subject to wide variation; however, the public school finance funding formulas are designed to generally equalize local funding generated by a school district's M&O tax rate.

Prior to the 86th Texas Legislative Session, a school district's maximum M&O tax rate for a given tax year was determined by multiplying that school district's 2005 M&O tax rate levy by an amount equal a compression percentage set by legislative appropriation or, in the absence of legislative appropriation, by the Commissioner of Education (the "Commissioner"). This compression percentage was historically set at 66.67%, effectively setting the maximum compressed M&O tax rate for most school districts at \$1.00 per \$100 of taxable value, since most school districts in the State had a voted maximum M&O tax rate of \$1.50 per \$100 of taxable value (though certain school districts located in Harris County had special M&O tax rate authorizations allowing a higher M&O tax rate). School districts were permitted, however, to generate additional local funds by raising their M&O tax rate up to \$0.04 above the compressed tax rate or, with voter-approval at a valid election in the school district, up to \$0.17 above the compressed tax rate (for most school districts, this equated to an M&O tax rate between \$1.04 and \$1.17 per \$100 of taxable value). School districts received additional State funds in proportion to such taxing effort.

Local Funding for School Districts

A school district's M&O tax rate is composed of two distinct parts: the "Tier One Tax Rate", which is the local M&O tax rate required for a school district to receive any part of the basic level of State funding (referred to herein as "Tier One") under the Foundation School Program, as further described below, and the "Enrichment Tax Rate", which is any local M&O tax effort in excess of its Tier One Tax Rate. The formulas for the State Compression Percentage and Maximum Compressed Tax Rate (each as described below) are designed to compress M&O tax rates in response to year-over-year increases in property values across the State and within a school district, respectively. The discussion in this subcaption "Local Funding For School Districts" is generally intended to describe funding provisions applicable to all school districts; however, there are distinctions in the funding formulas for school districts that generate local M&O tax revenues in excess of the school districts' funding entitlements, as further discussed under the subcaption "CURRENT PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE SYSTEM – Local Revenue Level In Excess of Entitlement" herein.

State Compression Percentage. The "State Compression Percentage" is a statutorily-defined percentage of the rate of \$1.00 per \$100 that is used to determine a school district's Maximum Compressed Tax Rate ("MCR"). Beginning in the State fiscal year ending in 2021, the State Compression Percentage is the lesser of three alternative calculations: (1) 93% or a lower percentage set by appropriation for a school year; (2) a percentage determined by formula if the estimated total taxable property value of the State (as submitted annually to the Legislature by the State Comptroller) has increased by at least 2.5% over the prior year; and (3) the prior year State Compression Percentage. For any year, the maximum State Compression Percentage is 93%. The MCR for the State fiscal year ending in 2022 was set at 91.34%. For the State fiscal year ending in 2023, the State Compression Percentage is set at 89.41%.

Maximum Compressed Tax Rate. The “MCR” is the tax rate per \$100 of valuation of taxable property at which a school district must levy its Tier One Tax Rate to receive the full amount of the Tier One funding to which the school district is entitled. The MCR is equal to the lesser of three alternative calculations: (1) the school district’s prior year State Compression Percentage (as discussed above) multiplied by 100; or (2) a percentage determined by formula if the school district experienced a year-over-year increase in property value of at least 2.5% (if the increase in property value is less than 2.5%, then the MCR is equal to the prior year MCR). However, each year the TEA shall evaluate the MCR for each school district in the State, and for any given year, if a school district’s MCR is calculated to be less than 90% of any other school district’s MCR for the current year, then the school district’s MCR is instead equal to the MCR multiplied by 90% so that the difference between the school district’s MCR and any other school district’s MCR is not more than 10%. These compression formulas are intended to more closely equalize local generation of Tier One funding among districts with disparate tax bases and generally reduce the Tier One Tax Rates of school districts as property values increase. During the 2021 Texas Legislative Session, a provision of the general appropriations act reduced the maximum MCR for the 2022-2023 school year. It established \$0.8941 as the maximum rate and \$0.8046 as the floor.

Tier One Tax Rate. A school district’s Tier One Tax Rate is defined as a school district’s M&O tax rate levied that does not exceed the school district’s MCR.

Enrichment Tax Rate. The Enrichment Tax Rate is the number of cents a school district levies for M&O in excess of the Tier One Tax Rate, up to an additional \$0.17. The Enrichment Tax Rate is divided into two components: (i) “Golden Pennies” which are the first \$0.08 of tax effort in excess of a school district’s Tier One Tax Rate; and (ii) “Copper Pennies” which are the next \$0.09 in excess of a school district’s Tier One Tax Rate plus Golden Pennies.

School districts may levy an Enrichment Tax Rate at a level of their choice, subject to the limitations described under “TAX RATE LIMITATIONS - Public Hearing and Voter-Approval Tax Rate”; however to levy any of the Enrichment Tax Rate in a given year, a school district must levy a Tier One Tax Rate equal to the school district’s MCR in such year. Additionally, a school district’s levy of Copper Pennies is subject to compression if the guaranteed yield (i.e., the guaranteed level of local tax revenue and State aid generated for each cent of tax effort) of Copper Pennies is increased from one year to the next (see “CURRENT PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE SYSTEM - State Funding for School Districts - Tier Two”).

State Funding for School Districts

State funding for school districts is provided through the two-tiered Foundation School Program, which guarantees certain levels of funding for school districts in the State. School districts are entitled to a legislatively appropriated guaranteed yield on their Tier One Tax Rate and Enrichment Tax Rate. When a school district’s Tier One Tax Rate and Enrichment Tax Rate generate tax revenues at a level below the respective entitlement, the State will provide “Tier One” funding or “Tier Two” funding, respectively, to fund the difference between the school district’s entitlements and the calculated M&O revenues generated by the school district’s respective M&O tax rates.

The first level of funding, Tier One, is the basic level of funding guaranteed to all school districts based on a school district’s Tier One Tax Rate. Tier One funding may then be “enriched” with Tier Two funding. Tier Two provides a guaranteed entitlement for each cent of a school district’s Enrichment Tax Rate, allowing a school district increase or decrease its Enrichment Tax Rate to supplement Tier One funding at a level of the school district’s own choice. While Tier One funding may be used for the payment of debt service (except for school districts subject to the recapture provisions of Chapter 49 of the Texas Education Code, as discussed herein), and in some instances is required to be used for that purpose (see “TAX RATE LIMITATIONS - I&S Tax Rate Limitations”), Tier Two funding may not be used for the payment of debt service or capital outlay.

The current public school finance system also provides an Existing Debt Allotment (“EDA”) to subsidize debt service on eligible outstanding school district bonds, an Instructional Facilities Allotment (“IFA”) to subsidize debt service on newly issued bonds, and a New Instructional Facilities Allotment (“NIFA”) to subsidize operational expenses associated with the opening of a new instructional facility. IFA primarily addresses the debt service needs of property-poor school districts. For the 2022-2023 State fiscal biennium, the State Legislature appropriated funds in the amount of \$1,007,300,000 for the EDA, IFA, and NIFA.

Tier One and Tier Two allotments represent the State’s share of the cost of M&O expenses of school districts, with local M&O taxes representing the school district’s local share. EDA and IFA allotments supplement a school district’s local I&S taxes levied for debt service on eligible bonds issued to construct, acquire and improve facilities, provided that a school district qualifies for such funding and that the State Legislature makes sufficient appropriations to fund the allotments for a State fiscal biennium. Tier One and Tier Two allotments and existing EDA and IFA allotments are generally required to be funded each year by the State Legislature.

Tier One. Tier One funding is the basic level of programmatic funding guaranteed to a school district, consisting of a State-appropriated baseline level of funding (the “Basic Allotment”) for each student in “Average Daily Attendance” (being generally calculated as the sum of student attendance for each State-mandated day of instruction divided by the number of State-mandated days of instruction, defined herein as “ADA”). The Basic Allotment is revised downward if a school district’s Tier One Tax Rate is less than the State-determined threshold. The Basic Allotment is supplemented by

additional State funds, allotted based upon the unique school district characteristics, the demographics of students in ADA, and the education programs the students are served in, to make up most of a school district's Tier One entitlement under the Foundation School Program.

The Basic Allotment for a school district with a Tier One Tax Rate equal to the school district's MCR, is \$6,160 (or a greater amount as may be provided by appropriation) for each student in ADA and is revised downward for a school district with a Tier One Tax Rate lower than the school district's MCR. The Basic Allotment is then supplemented for all school districts by various weights to account for differences among school districts and their student populations. Such additional allotments include, but are not limited to, increased funds for students in ADA who: (i) attend a qualified special education program, (ii) are diagnosed with dyslexia or a related disorder, (iii) are economically disadvantaged, or (iv) have limited English language proficiency. Additional allotments to mitigate differences among school districts include, but are not limited to: (i) a transportation allotment for mileage associated with transporting students who reside two miles or more from their home campus, (ii) a fast growth allotment (for school districts in the top 25% of enrollment growth relative to other school districts), (iii) a college, career and military readiness allotment to further Texas' goal of increasing the number of students who attain a post-secondary education or workforce credential, and (iv) a teacher incentive allotment to increase teacher compensation retention in disadvantaged or rural school districts. A school district's total Tier One funding less the allotments that are not derived by a weighted formula, divided by \$6,160, is a school district's measure of students in "Weighted Average Daily Attendance" ("WADA"), which serves to calculate Tier Two funding. For the 2021-2022 school year, the fast growth allotment weights is 0.48 for districts in the top 40% of school districts for growth, 0.33 for districts in the middle 30% of school districts for growth and 0.18 for districts in the bottom 30% of school districts for growth. The fast growth allotment is limited to \$310 million for the 2022-2023 school year and \$315 million for the 2023- 2024 school year.

Tier Two. Tier Two supplements Tier One funding and provides two levels of enrichment with different guaranteed yields (i.e., Golden Pennies and Copper Pennies) depending on the school district's Enrichment Tax Rate. Golden Pennies generate a guaranteed yield equal to the greater of (i) the local revenue per student in WADA per cent of tax effort available to a school district at the ninety-sixth (96th) percentile of wealth per student in WADA, or (ii) the Basic Allotment (or a greater amount as may be provided by appropriation) multiplied by 0.016. For the 2022-2023 State fiscal biennium, school districts are guaranteed a yield of \$98.56 per student in WADA for each Golden Penny levied. Copper Pennies generate a guaranteed yield per student in WADA equal to the school district's Basic Allotment (or a greater amount as may be provided by appropriation) multiplied by 0.008. For the 2022-2023 State fiscal biennium, school districts are guaranteed a yield of \$49.28 per student in WADA for each Copper Penny levied. For any school year in which the guaranteed yield of Copper Pennies per student in WADA exceeds the guaranteed yield of Copper Pennies per student in WADA for the preceding school year, a school district is required to reduce its Copper Pennies levied so as to generate no more revenue per student in WADA than was available to the school district for the preceding year.

Existing Debt Allotment, Instruction Facilities Allotment, and New Instructional Facilities Allotment. The Foundation School Program also includes facilities funding components consisting of the IFA and the EDA, subject to legislative appropriation each State fiscal biennium. To the extent funded for a biennium, these programs assist school districts in funding facilities by, generally, equalizing a school district's I&S tax effort. The IFA guarantees each awarded school district a specified amount per student (the "IFA Yield") in State and local funds for each cent of I&S tax levied to pay the principal of and interest on eligible bonds issued to construct, acquire, renovate or improve instructional facilities. The IFA Yield has been \$35 since this program first began in 1997. New awards of IFA are only available if appropriated funds are allocated for such purpose by the State Legislature. To receive an IFA award, in years where new IFA awards are available, a school district must apply to the Commissioner in accordance with rules adopted by the TEA before issuing the bonds to be paid with IFA State assistance. The total amount of debt service assistance over a biennium for which a school district may be awarded is limited to the lesser of (1) the actual debt service payments made by the school district in the biennium in which the bonds are issued; or (2) the greater of (a) \$100,000 or (b) \$250 multiplied by the number of students in ADA. The IFA is also available for lease-purchase agreements and refunding bonds meeting certain prescribed conditions. Once a school district receives an IFA award for bonds, it is entitled to continue receiving State assistance for such bonds without reapplying to the Commissioner. The guaranteed level of State and local funds per student per cent of local tax effort applicable to the bonds may not be reduced below the level provided for the year in which the bonds were issued. For the 2022-2023 State fiscal biennium, the State Legislature did not appropriate any funds for new IFA awards; however, awards previously granted in years the State Legislature did appropriate funds for new IFA awards will continue to be funded.

State financial assistance is provided for certain existing eligible debt issued by school districts through the EDA program. The EDA guaranteed yield (the "EDA Yield") is the lesser of (i) \$40 per student in ADA or a greater amount for any year provided by appropriation; or (ii) the amount that would result in a total additional EDA of \$60 million more than the EDA to which school districts would have been entitled to if the EDA Yield were \$35. The portion of a school district's local debt service rate that qualifies for EDA assistance is limited to the first \$0.29 of its I&S tax rate (or a greater amount for any year provided by appropriation by the State Legislature). In general, a school district's bonds are eligible for EDA assistance if (i) the school district made payments on the bonds during the final fiscal year of the preceding State fiscal biennium, or (ii) the school district levied taxes to pay the principal of and interest on the bonds for that fiscal year. Each biennium, access to EDA funding is determined by the debt service taxes collected in the final year of the preceding biennium. A school district may not receive EDA funding for the principal and interest on a series of otherwise eligible bonds for which the school district receives IFA funding.

Since future-year IFA awards were not funded by the State Legislature for the 2022-2023 State fiscal biennium and debt service assistance on school district bonds that are not yet eligible for EDA is not available, debt service payments during the 2022-2023 State fiscal biennium on new bonds issued by school districts in the 2022-2023 State fiscal biennium to construct, acquire and improve facilities must be funded solely from local I&S taxes.

A school district may also qualify for a NIFA allotment, which provides assistance to school districts for operational expenses associated with opening new instructional facilities. The 87th Texas Legislature appropriated funds in the amount of \$70,000,000 for each fiscal year of the 2022-2023 State fiscal biennium for NIFA allotments.

Tax Rate and Funding Equity. The Commissioner may proportionally reduce the amount of funding a school district receives under the Foundation School Program and the ADA calculation if the school district operates on a calendar that provides less than the State-mandated minimum instruction time in a school year. The Commissioner may also adjust a school district's ADA as it relates to State funding where disaster, flood, extreme weather or other calamity has a significant effect on a school district's attendance.

Furthermore, "property-wealthy" school districts that received additional State funds under the public school finance system prior to the enactment of the certain legislation passed during the 87th Texas Legislature are entitled to an equalized wealth transition grant on an annual basis through the 2023-2024 school year in an amount equal to the amount of additional revenue such school district would have received under former Texas Education Code Sections 41.002(e) through (g), as those sections existed on January 1, 2019. This grant is phased out through the 2023-2024 school year as follows: (1) 20% reduction for the 2020-2021 school year, (2) 40% reduction for the 2021-2022 school year, (3) 60% reduction for the 2022-2023 school year, and (4) 80% reduction for the 2023-2024 school year. Additionally, school districts (through the fiscal year ending in 2025) and open-enrollment charter schools (through the fiscal year ending in 2024) are entitled to receive an allotment in the form of a formula transition grant meant to ensure a smooth transition into the funding formulas enacted by the 86th Texas Legislature. Furthermore, beginning with the 2021-2022 school year, if the total amount of allotments to which school districts and open enrollment charter schools are entitled for a year school under the formula transition grant exceeds \$400 million, the Commissioner shall proportionately reduce each district's or school's allotment. The reduction in the amount to which a district or school is entitled may not result in an amount that is less than zero.

Local Revenue Level in Excess of Entitlement

A school district that has sufficient property wealth per student in ADA to generate local revenues on the school district's Tier One Tax Rate and Copper Pennies in excess of the school district's respective funding entitlements (a "Chapter 49 school district"), is subject to the local revenue reduction provisions contained in Chapter 49 of Texas Education Code, as amended ("Chapter 49"). Additionally, in years in which the amount of State funds appropriated specifically excludes the amount necessary to provide the guaranteed yield for Golden Pennies, local revenues generated on a school district's Golden Pennies in excess of the school district's respective funding entitlement are subject to the local revenue reduction provisions of Chapter 49. To reduce local revenue, Chapter 49 school districts are generally subject to a process known as "recapture", which requires a Chapter 49 school district to exercise certain options to remit local M&O tax revenues collected in excess of the Chapter 49 school district's funding entitlements to the State (for redistribution to other school districts) or otherwise expending the respective M&O tax revenues for the benefit of students in school districts that are not Chapter 49 school districts, as described in the subcaption "Options for Local Revenue Levels in Excess of Entitlement". Chapter 49 school districts receive their allocable share of funds distributed from the constitutionally-prescribed Available School Fund, but are generally not eligible to receive State aid under the Foundation School Program (except for their Golden Pennies, if applicable), although they may continue to receive State funds for certain competitive grants and certain programs that remain outside the Foundation School Program.

Recapture is measured by the "local revenue level" (being the M&O tax revenues generated in a school district) in excess of the entitlements appropriated by the State Legislature each fiscal biennium. Therefore, school districts are now guaranteed that recapture will not reduce revenue below their statutory entitlement.

Options for Local Revenue Levels in Excess of Entitlement. Under Chapter 49, a school district has six options to reduce local revenues to a level that does not exceed the school district's respective entitlements: (1) a school district may consolidate by agreement with one or more school districts to form a consolidated school district; all property and debt of the consolidating school districts vest in the consolidated school district; (2) a school district may detach property from its territory for annexation by a property-poor school district; (3) a school district may purchase attendance credits from the State; (4) a school district may contract to educate nonresident students from a property-poor school district by sending money directly to one or more property-poor school districts; (5) a school district may execute an agreement to provide students of one or more other school districts with career and technology education through a program designated as an area program for career and technology education; or (6) a school district may consolidate by agreement with one or more school districts to form a consolidated taxing school district solely to levy and distribute either M&O taxes or both M&O taxes and I&S taxes. A Chapter 49 school district may also exercise any combination of these remedies. Options (3), (4) and (6) require prior approval by the Chapter 49 school district's voters.

Furthermore, a school district may not adopt a tax rate until its effective local revenue level is at or below the level that would produce its guaranteed entitlement under the Foundation School Program. If a school district fails to exercise a

permitted option, the Commissioner must reduce the school district's local revenue level to the level that would produce the school district's guaranteed entitlement, by detaching certain types of property from the school district and annexing the property to a property-poor school district or, if necessary, consolidate the school district with a property-poor school district. Provisions governing detachment and annexation of taxable property by the Commissioner do not provide for assumption of any of the transferring school district's existing debt.

Legislative Session

The 88th Texas Legislature convened on January 10, 2023 and concluded on May 29, 2023 ("88th Regular Session"). The Governor of Texas (the "Governor") is permitted to call one or more additional special sessions which may last no more than 30 days and for which the Governor sets the agenda. The Governor called a first special session which convened on May 29, 2023 and concluded on June 27, 2023 without any legislation being passed. The Governor called a second special session which convened on June 27, 2023 to address school district property taxes. During this second special session, the Legislature passed Senate Bill 2 which includes provisions that reduce the maximum M&O tax compression rate by \$0.107, increase the school district mandatory homestead exemption from \$40,000 to \$100,000, and places further limitations on increases in appraised values on certain classes of properties. The provision increasing the residential homestead exemption to \$100,000 will be submitted to voters of the State on November 7, 2023. SB 2 also makes provision for State aid funding to pay for the loss in school district I&S tax revenue (*i.e.* "hold harmless") for bonds that have (i) debt service due prior to September 1, 2023, and (ii) been voter approved but not yet issued as of September 1, 2023. As of the date of this Official Statement, SB 2 has not yet been signed into law by the Governor. During the regular legislative session, the Legislature adopted a general appropriations act, adopted certain legislation affecting ad valorem taxation procedures of school districts, and adopted certain legislation affecting the school finance system. The District is in the process of analyzing the effect of legislation adopted during the regular session and monitoring the special sessions. The District can make no representations or predictions (i) regarding any actions the Legislature may take during any special session of the 88th Texas legislative session or (ii) concerning the substance or the effect of any legislation that may be passed in the future or how such legislation could affect the District."

THE SCHOOL FINANCE SYSTEM AS APPLIED TO THE DISTRICT

For the 2022-2023 fiscal year, the District was not designated as an "excess local revenue" district by the TEA. According to the District has not been required to exercise one of the wealth equalization options permitted under applicable State law. As a district with local revenue less than the maximum permitted level, the District may benefit in the future by agreeing to accept taxable property or funding assistance from, or agreeing to consolidate with, a property-rich district to enable such district to reduce its wealth per student to the permitted level.

A district's "excess local revenue" must be tested for each future school year and, if it exceeds the maximum permitted level, the District must reduce its wealth per student by the exercise of one of the permitted wealth equalization options. Accordingly, if the District's wealth per student should exceed the maximum permitted value in future school years, it may be required each year to exercise one or more of the wealth reduction options. If the District were to consolidate (or consolidate its tax base for all purposes) with a property-poor district, the outstanding debt of each district could become payable from the consolidated district's combined property tax base, and the District's ratio of taxable property to debt could become diluted. If the District were to detach property voluntarily, a portion of its outstanding debt (including the Bonds) could be assumed by the district to which the property is annexed, in which case timely payment of the Bonds could become dependent in part on the financial performance of the annexing district.

For a detailed discussion of State funding for school districts, see "CURRENT PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE SYSTEM - State Funding for School Districts" herein.

TAX RATE LIMITATIONS

M&O Tax Rate Limitations

The District is authorized to levy an M&O tax rate pursuant to the approval of the voters of the District at an election held on June 6, 1959, in accordance with the provisions of Article 2784e-1, Texas Revised Civil Statutes Annotated, as amended (now codified at Section 45.003, Texas Education Code, as amended).

The 2019 Legislation established the following maximum M&O tax rate per \$100 of taxable value that may be adopted by school districts, such as the District. The maximum M&O tax rate per \$100 of taxable value that may be adopted by a school district is the sum of \$0.17 and the school district's MCR. A school district's MCR is, generally, inversely proportional to the change in taxable property values both within the school district and the State, and is subject to recalculation annually. For any year, the highest possible MCR for a school district is \$0.93 (see "TAX RATE LIMITATIONS - Public Hearing and Voter-Approval Tax Rate" and "CURRENT PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE SYSTEM - Local Funding for School Districts" herein).

Furthermore, a school district cannot annually increase its tax rate in excess of the school district's Voter-Approval Tax Rate without submitting such tax rate to an election and a majority of the voters voting at such election approving the adopted rate (see "TAX RATE LIMITATIONS – Public Hearing and Voter-Approval Tax Rate" herein).

I&S Tax Rate Limitations

A school district is also authorized to issue bonds and levy taxes for payment of bonds subject to voter approval of one or more propositions submitted to the voters under Section 45.003(b)(1), Texas Education Code, as amended, which provides a tax unlimited as to rate or amount for the support of school district bonded indebtedness (see "THE BONDS – Security for Payment").

Section 45.0031 of the Texas Education Code, as amended, requires a school district to demonstrate to the Texas Attorney General that it has the prospective ability to pay its maximum annual debt service on a proposed issue of bonds and all previously issued bonds, other than bonds approved by voters of a school district at an election held on or before April 1, 1991 and issued before September 1, 1992 (or debt issued to refund such bonds, collectively, "exempt bonds"), from a tax levied at a rate of \$0.50 per \$100 of assessed valuation before bonds may be issued (the "50-cent Test"). In demonstrating the ability to pay debt service at a rate of \$0.50, a school district may take into account EDA and IFA allotments to the school district, which effectively reduces the school district's local share of debt service, and may also take into account Tier One funds allotted to the school district. If a school district exercises this option, it may not adopt an I&S tax until it has credited to the school district's I&S fund an amount equal to all State allotments provided solely for payment of debt service and any Tier One funds needed to demonstrate compliance with the threshold tax rate test and which is received or to be received in that year. Additionally, a school district may demonstrate its ability to comply with the 50-cent Test by applying the \$0.50 tax rate to an amount equal to 90% of projected future taxable value of property in the school district, as certified by a registered professional appraiser, anticipated for the earlier of the tax year five (5) years after the current tax year or the tax year in which the final payment for the bonds is due. However, if a school district uses projected future taxable values to meet the 50-cent Test and subsequently imposes a tax at a rate greater than \$0.50 per \$100 of valuation to pay for bonds subject to the test, then for subsequent bond issues, the Texas Attorney General must find that the school district has the projected ability to pay principal and interest on the proposed bonds and all previously issued bonds subject to the 50-cent Test from a tax rate of \$0.45 per \$100 of valuation. Once the prospective ability to pay such tax has been shown and the bonds are issued, a school district may levy an unlimited tax to pay debt service. Refunding bonds issued pursuant to Chapter 1207, Texas Government Code, are not subject to the 50-cent Test; however, taxes levied to pay debt service on such bonds (other than bonds issued to refund exempt bonds) are included in maximum annual debt service for calculation of the 50-cent Test when applied to subsequent bond issues that are subject to the 50-cent Test. The Bonds are issued for school building purposes pursuant to Chapter 45, Texas Education Code, as new debt and are therefore subject to the threshold tax rate test. The District has not used projected property values or State assistance (other than EDA or IFA allotment funding) to satisfy this threshold test.

Public Hearing and Voter-Approval Tax Rate

A school district's total tax rate is the combination of the M&O tax rate and the I&S tax rate. Generally, the highest rate at which a school district may levy taxes for any given year without holding an election to approve the tax rate is the "Voter-Approval Tax Rate", as described below.

A school district is required to adopt its annual tax rate before the later of September 30 or the sixtieth (60th) day after the date the certified appraisal roll is received by the taxing unit, except that a tax rate that exceeds the Voter-Approval Tax Rate must be adopted not later than the seventy-first (71st) day before the next occurring November uniform election date. A school district's failure to adopt a tax rate equal to or less than the Voter-Approval Tax Rate by September 30 or the sixtieth (60th) day after receipt of the certified appraisal roll, will result in the tax rate for such school district for the tax year to be the lower of the "no-new-revenue tax rate" calculated for that tax year or the tax rate adopted by the school district for the preceding tax year. A school district's failure to adopt a tax rate in excess of the Voter-Approval Tax Rate on or prior to the seventy-first (71st) day before the next occurring November uniform election date, will result in the school district adopting a tax rate equal to or less than its Voter-Approval Tax Rate by the later of September 30 or the sixtieth (60th) day after receipt of the certified appraisal roll. "No-new-revenue tax rate" means the rate that will produce the prior year's total tax levy from the current year's total taxable values, adjusted such that lost values are not included in the calculation of the prior year's taxable values and new values are not included in the current year's taxable values.

The Voter-Approval Tax Rate for a school district is the sum of (i) the school district's MCR; (ii) the greater of (a) the school district's Enrichment Tax Rate for the preceding year, less any amount by which the school district is required to reduce its current year Enrichment Tax Rate pursuant to Section 48.202(f), Education Code, as amended, or (b) the rate of \$0.05 per \$100 of taxable value; and (iii) the school district's current I&S tax rate. However, for only the 2020 tax year, if the governing body of the school district does not adopt by unanimous vote an M&O tax rate at least equal to the sum of the school district's MCR plus \$0.05, then \$0.04 is substituted for \$0.05 in the calculation for such school district's Voter-Approval Tax Rate for the 2020 tax year. For the 2020 tax year, and subsequent years, a school district's M&O tax rate may not exceed the rate equal to the sum of (i) \$0.17 and (ii) the school district's MCR (see "CURRENT PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE SYSTEM" herein for more information regarding the State Compression Percentage, MCR, and the Enrichment Tax Rate).

The governing body of a school district generally cannot adopt a tax rate exceeding the school district's Voter-Approval Tax Rate without approval by a majority of the voters approving the higher rate at an election to be held on the next uniform election date. Further, subject to certain exceptions for areas declared disaster areas, State law requires the board of trustees of a school district to conduct an efficiency audit before seeking voter approval to adopt a tax rate exceeding the Voter-Approval Tax Rate and sets certain parameters for conducting and disclosing the results of such

efficiency audit. An election is not required for a tax increase to address increased expenditures resulting from certain natural disasters in the year following the year in which such disaster occurs; however, the amount by which the increased tax rate exceeds the school district's Voter-Approval Tax Rate for such year may not be considered by the school district in the calculation of its subsequent Voter-Approval Tax Rate.

The calculation of the Voter-Approval Tax Rate does not limit or impact the District's ability to set an I&S tax rate in each year sufficient to pay debt service on all of the District's tax-supported debt obligations, including the Bonds.

Before adopting its annual tax rate, a public meeting must be held for the purpose of adopting a budget for the succeeding year. A notice of public meeting to discuss the school district's budget and proposed tax rate must be published in the time, format and manner prescribed in Section 44.004 of the Texas Education Code. Section 44.004(e) of the Texas Education Code provides that a person who owns taxable property in a school district is entitled to an injunction restraining the collection of taxes by the school district if the school district has not complied with such notice requirements or the language and format requirements of such notice as set forth in Section 44.004(b), (c), (c-1), (c-2), and (d), and, if applicable, subsection (i), and if such failure to comply was not in good faith. Section 44.004(e) further provides the action to enjoin the collection of taxes must be filed before the date the school district delivers substantially all of its tax bills. A school district that elects to adopt a tax rate before the adoption of a budget for the fiscal year that begins in the current tax year may adopt a tax rate for the current tax year before receipt of the certified appraisal roll, so long as the chief appraiser of the appraisal district in which the school district participates has certified to the assessor for the school district an estimate of the taxable value of property in the school district. If a school district adopts its tax rate prior to the adoption of its budget, both the no-new-revenue tax rate and the Voter-Approval Tax Rate of the school district shall be calculated based on the school district's certified estimate of taxable value. A school district that adopts a tax rate before adopting its budget must hold a public hearing on the proposed tax rate followed by another public hearing on the proposed budget rather than holding a single hearing on the two items.

A school district must annually calculate and prominently post on its internet website, and submit to the county tax assessor-collector for each county in which all or part of the school district is located its Voter-Approval Tax Rate in accordance with forms prescribed by the State Comptroller.

EMPLOYEE BENEFITS, RETIREMENT PLAN AND OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

The District contributes to the Teacher Retirement System of Texas ("TRS"), a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan. TRS administers retirement and disability annuities, and death and survivor benefits to employees and beneficiaries of employees of the public school systems of Texas. See "Notes to the Financial Statements, Note 8 - Defined Benefit Pension Plan Obligations" in the audited financial statements of the District for the year ended June 30, 2022 as set forth in APPENDIX C hereto.

The District contributes to the Texas Public School Retired Employees Group Insurance Program ("TRS-Care"), a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit postemployment health care plan administered by the Teacher Retirement System of Texas. TRS-Care Retired Plan provides health care coverage for certain persons (and their dependents) who retired under the Teacher Retirement System of Texas. See "Note 9 - Defined Other Post-Employment Benefit Plans" in the audited financial statements of the District for the year ended June 30, 2022 as set forth in APPENDIX C hereto.

INVESTMENT POLICIES

The District invests its investable funds in investments authorized by State law and in accordance with investment policies approved and reviewed annually by the Board. Both State law and the District's investment policies are subject to change.

Legal Investments

Under State law and subject to certain limitations, the District is authorized to invest in (1) obligations of the United States or its agencies and instrumentalities; (2) direct obligations of the State of Texas or its agencies and instrumentalities; (3) collateralized mortgage obligations issued and secured by a federal agency or instrumentality of the United States; (4) other obligations unconditionally guaranteed or insured by the State of Texas or the United States or their respective agencies and instrumentalities; (5) "A" or better rated obligations of states, agencies, counties, cities, and other political subdivisions of any state; (6) bonds issued, assumed, or guaranteed by the State of Israel; (7) federally insured interest-bearing bank deposits, brokered pools of such deposits, and collateralized certificates of deposit and share certificates; (8) fully collateralized United States government securities repurchase agreements; (9) one-year or shorter securities lending agreements secured by obligations described in clauses (1) through (7) above or (11) through (14) below or an irrevocable letter of credit issued by an "A" or better rated state or national bank; (10) 270-day or shorter bankers' acceptances, if the short-term obligations of the accepting bank or its holding company are rated at least "A-1" or "P-1"; (11) commercial paper rated at least "A-1" or "P-1"; (12) SEC-registered no-load money market mutual funds that are subject to SEC Rule 2a-7; (13) SEC-registered no-load mutual funds that have an average weighted maturity of less than two years; (14) "AAA" or "AAA_m"-rated investment pools that invest solely in investments described above; and (15) in the case of bond proceeds, guaranteed investment contracts that are secured by obligations described in clauses (1) through (7) above and, except for debt service funds and reserves, have a term of 5 years or less.

The District may not, however, invest in (1) interest only obligations, or non-interest bearing principal obligations, stripped from mortgage-backed securities; (2) collateralized mortgage obligations that have a remaining term that exceeds 10 years; and (3) collateralized mortgage obligations that bear interest at an index rate that adjusts opposite to the changes in a market index. In addition, the District may not invest more than 15% of its monthly average fund balance (excluding bond proceeds and debt service funds and reserves) in mutual funds described in clause (13) above or make an investment in any mutual fund that exceeds 10% of the fund's total assets.

Except as stated above or inconsistent with its investment policy, the District may invest in obligations of any duration without regard to their credit rating, if any. If an obligation ceases to qualify as an eligible investment after it has been purchased, the District is not required to liquidate the investment unless it no longer carries a required rating, in which case the District is required to take prudent measures to liquidate the investment that are consistent with its investment policy.

Investment Policies

Under State law, the District is required to adopt and annually review written investment policies and must invest its funds in accordance with its policies. The policies must identify eligible investments and address investment diversification, yield, maturity, and the quality and capability of investment management. For investments whose eligibility is rating dependent, the policies must adopt procedures to monitor ratings and liquidate investments if and when required. The policies must require that all investment transactions settle on a delivery versus payment basis. The District is required to adopt a written investment strategy for each fund group to achieve investment objectives in the following order of priority: (1) suitability, (2) preservation and safety of principal, (3) liquidity, (4) marketability, (5) diversification, and (6) yield.

State law requires the District's investments be made "with judgment and care, under prevailing circumstances, that a person of prudence, discretion, and intelligence would exercise in the management of the person's own affairs, not for speculation, but for investment considering the probable safety of capital and the probable income to be derived." The District is required to perform an annual audit of the management controls on investments and compliance with its investment policies and provide regular training for its investment officers.

Current Investments*

As of June 1, 2023, the following percentages of the District's investable funds were invested as indicated below:

<u>Category of Investments</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Percentage</u>	<u>Term of Investments</u>
Lone Star Pool - All	\$10,282,572	92.14%	Daily Liquidity
Marion State Bank	369,106	3.31%	Daily Liquidity
Tex Pool	<u>507,920</u>	<u>4.55%</u>	Daily Liquidity
	\$11,159,598	100.00%	

* Unaudited.

As of such date, the market value of such investments (as determined by the District by reference to published quotations, dealer bids, and comparable information) was approximately 100% of their book value. No funds of the District are invested in derivative securities, *i.e.*, securities whose rate of return is determined by reference to some other instrument, index, or commodity.

LEGAL MATTERS

Legal Opinions and No-Litigation Certificate

The District will furnish the Purchasers a complete transcript of proceedings incident to the authorization and issuance of the Bonds, including the unqualified approving legal opinion of the Attorney General of the State of Texas to the effect that the Bonds are valid and legally binding obligations of the District, and based upon examination of such transcript of proceedings, the approval of certain legal matters by Bond Counsel, to the effect that the Bonds are valid and legally binding obligations of the District and, subject to the qualifications set forth herein under "TAX MATTERS," the interest on the Bonds is excludable from the gross income of the owners thereof for federal income tax purposes under existing statutes, published rulings, regulations, and court decisions. Bond Counsel was not requested to participate, and did not take part, in the preparation of the Official Statement, and such firm has not assumed any responsibility with respect thereto or undertaken independently to verify any of the information contained therein, except that, in its capacity as Bond Counsel, such firm has reviewed the information under the captions "THE BONDS" (exclusive of the subcaptions "Payment Record," "Permanent School Fund Guarantee," and "Default and Remedies," as to which no opinion is expressed), "STATE AND LOCAL FUNDING OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS IN TEXAS," "CURRENT PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE SYSTEM," "TAX RATE LIMITATIONS" (first paragraph only), "LEGAL MATTERS - Legal Opinions and No-litigation Certificate" (excluding the last sentence of the first paragraph thereof, as to which no opinion is expressed), "TAX MATTERS," "CONTINUING DISCLOSURE" (excluding the information under the subcaption "Compliance with

Prior Agreements,” as to which no opinion is expressed), “LEGAL INVESTMENTS AND ELIGIBILITY TO SECURE PUBLIC FUNDS IN TEXAS,” and “OTHER PERTINENT INFORMATION - Registration and Qualification of Bonds for Sale” in the Official Statement and such firm is of the opinion that the information relating to the Bonds and the legal issues contained under such captions and subcaptions is an accurate description of the laws and legal issues addressed therein and, with respect to the Bonds, such information conforms to the Order. The legal fee to be paid Bond Counsel for services rendered in connection with the issuance of the Bonds is contingent on the sale and delivery of the Bonds. Bond Counsel’s legal opinion will accompany the Bonds deposited with DTC or will be printed on the Bonds in the event of the discontinuance of the Book-Entry Only System.

Though it represents the Financial Advisor and the Purchasers from time to time in matters unrelated to the Bonds, Bond Counsel has been engaged by and only represents the District with respect to the issuance of the Bonds. The legal opinion to be delivered concurrently with the delivery of the Bonds expresses the professional judgment of the attorneys rendering the opinion as to the legal issues expressly addressed therein. In rendering a legal opinion, the attorney does not become an insurer or guarantor of the expression of professional judgment, of the transaction opined upon, or of the future performance of the parties to the transaction. Nor does the rendering of an opinion guarantee the outcome of any legal dispute that may arise from the transaction.

Litigation

In the opinion of various officials of the District, except as disclosed in this Official Statement, there is no litigation or other proceeding pending against or, to their knowledge, threatened against the District in any court, agency, or administrative body (either state or federal) wherein an adverse decision would materially adversely affect the financial condition of the District.

At the time of the initial delivery of the Bonds, the District will provide the Purchasers with a certificate to the effect that no litigation of any nature has been filed or is then pending challenging the issuance of the Bonds or that affects the payment and security of the Bonds or in any other manner questioning the issuance, sale, or delivery of the Bonds.

TAX MATTERS

The delivery of the Bonds is subject to the opinion of Norton Rose Fulbright US LLP, Austin, Texas, as ~~Co~~-Bond Counsel, to the effect that interest on the Bonds for federal income tax purposes (1) will be excludable from the gross income, as defined in section 61 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended to the date hereof (the “Code”), of the owners thereof pursuant to section 103 of the Code and existing regulations, published rulings, and court decisions, and (2) will not be included in computing the alternative minimum taxable income of the owners thereof who are individuals. The statute, regulations, rulings, and court decisions on which such opinion is based are subject to change. A form of Norton Rose Fulbright US LLP’s opinion appears in APPENDIX D hereto.

In rendering the foregoing opinion, Norton Rose Fulbright US LLP, Austin, Texas, as Bond Counsel will rely upon the representations and certifications of the District made in a certificate of even date with the initial delivery of the Bonds pertaining to the use, expenditure, and investment of the proceeds of the Bonds and will assume continuing compliance with the provisions of the Order by the District subsequent to the issuance of the Bonds. The Order contains covenants by the District with respect to, among other matters, the use of the proceeds of the Bonds and the facilities and equipment financed or refinanced therewith by persons other than state or local governmental units, the manner in which the proceeds of the Bonds are to be invested, if required, the calculation and payment to the United States Treasury of any arbitrage “profits” and the reporting of certain information to the United States Treasury. Failure to comply with any of these covenants may cause interest on the Bonds to be includable in the gross income of the owners thereof from the date of the issuance of the Bonds.

Except as described above, Norton Rose Fulbright US LLP, as Bond Counsel will express no other opinion with respect to any other federal, state or local tax consequences under present law, or proposed legislation, resulting from the receipt or accrual of interest on, or the acquisition or disposition of, the Bonds. Bond Counsel’s opinion is not a guarantee of a result, but represents its legal judgment based upon its review of existing statutes, regulations, published rulings and court decisions and the representations and covenants of the Issuer described above. No ruling has been sought from the Internal Revenue Service (the “IRS”) with respect to the matters addressed in the opinion of Norton Rose Fulbright US LLP, as Bond Counsel, and Bond Counsel’s opinion is not binding on the IRS. The IRS has an ongoing program of auditing the tax-exempt status of the interest on municipal obligations. If an audit of the Bonds is commenced, under current procedures the IRS is likely to treat the District as the “taxpayer,” and the owners of the Bonds would have no right to participate in the audit process. In responding to or defending an audit of the tax-exempt status of the interest on the Bonds, the Issuer may have different or conflicting interests from the owners of the Bonds. Public awareness of any future audit of the Bonds could adversely affect the value and liquidity of the Bonds during the pendency of the audit, regardless of its ultimate outcome.

Tax Changes

Existing law may change to reduce or eliminate the benefit to bondholders of the exclusion of interest on the Bonds from gross income for federal income tax purposes. Any proposed legislation or administrative action, whether or not taken,

could also affect the value and marketability of the Bonds. Prospective purchasers of the Bonds should consult with their own tax advisors with respect to any proposed or future changes in tax law.

Ancillary Tax Consequences

Prospective purchasers of the Bonds should be aware that the ownership of tax-exempt obligations such as the Bonds may result in collateral federal tax consequences to, among others, financial institutions, property and casualty insurance companies, life insurance companies, corporations subject to the alternative minimum tax on adjusted financial statement income, certain foreign corporations doing business in the United States, S corporations with subchapter C earnings and profits, owners of an interest in a financial asset securitization investment trust ("FASIT"), individual recipients of Social Security or Railroad Retirement benefits, individuals otherwise qualifying for the earned income tax credit and taxpayers who may be deemed to have incurred or continued indebtedness to purchase or carry, or who have paid or incurred certain expenses allocable to, tax-exempt obligations. Prospective purchasers should consult their own tax advisors as to the applicability of these consequences to their particular circumstances.

For taxable years beginning after 2022, the Code imposes a minimum tax of 15 percent of the adjusted financial statement income of certain large corporations, generally consisting of corporations (other than S corporations, regulated investment companies and real estate investment trusts) with more than \$1 billion in average annual adjusted financial statement income, determined over a three-year period. For this purpose, adjusted financial statement income generally consists of the net income or loss of the taxpayer set forth on the taxpayer's applicable financial statement for the taxable year, subject to various adjustments, but is not reduced for interest earned on tax-exempt obligations, such as the Bonds. Prospective purchasers that could be subject to this minimum tax should consult with their own tax advisors regarding the potential impact of owning the Bonds.

Tax Accounting Treatment of Discount Bonds

The initial public offering price to be paid for certain bonds may be less than the amount payable on such bonds at maturity (the "Discount Bonds"). An amount equal to the difference between the initial public offering price of a Discount Bond (assuming that a substantial amount of the Discount Bonds of that maturity are sold to the public at such price) and the amount payable at maturity constitutes original issue discount to the initial purchaser of such Discount Bonds. A portion of such original issue discount, allocable to the holding period of a Discount Bond by the initial purchaser, will be treated as interest for federal income tax purposes, excludable from gross income on the same terms and conditions as those for other interest on the Bonds. Such interest is considered to be accrued actuarially in accordance with the constant interest method over the life of a Discount Bond, taking into account the semiannual compounding of accrued interest, at the yield to maturity on such Discount Bond and generally will be allocated to an initial purchaser in a different amount from the amount of the payment denominated as interest actually received by the initial purchaser during his taxable year.

However, such accrued interest may be taken into account in determining the amount of the branch profits tax applicable to certain foreign corporations doing business in the United States, even though there will not be a corresponding cash payment. In addition, the accrual of such interest may result in certain other collateral federal income tax consequences to, among others, financial institutions, property and casualty insurance companies, life insurance companies, S corporations with subchapter C earnings and profits, owners of an interest in a FASIT, individual recipients of Social Security or Railroad Retirement benefits, individuals otherwise qualifying for the earned income tax credit, and taxpayers who may be deemed to have incurred or continued indebtedness to purchase or carry, or who have paid or incurred certain expenses allocable to, tax-exempt obligations.

In the event of the sale or other taxable disposition of a Discount Bond prior to maturity, the amount realized by such owner in excess of the basis of such Discount Bond in the hands of such owner (adjusted upward by the portion of the original issue discount allocable to the period for which such Discount Bond was held) is includable in gross income.

Owners of Discount Bonds should consult with their own tax advisors with respect to the determination for federal income tax purposes of accrued interest upon disposition of Discount Bonds and with respect to the state and local tax consequences of owning Discount Bonds. It is possible that, under applicable provisions governing determination of state and local income taxes, accrued interest on the Discount Bonds may be deemed to be received in the year of accrual even though there will not be a corresponding cash payment.

Tax Accounting Treatment of Premium Bonds

The initial public offering price to be paid for certain bonds may be greater than the stated redemption price on such bonds at maturity (the "Premium Bonds"). An amount equal to the difference between the initial public offering price of a Premium Bond (assuming that a substantial amount of the Premium Bonds of that maturity are sold to the public at such price) and its stated redemption price at maturity constitutes premium to the initial purchaser of such Premium Bonds. The basis for federal income tax purposes of a Premium Bond in the hands of such initial purchaser must be reduced each year by the amortizable bond premium, although no federal income tax deduction is allowed as a result of such reduction in basis for amortizable bond premium with respect to the Premium Bonds. Such reduction in basis will increase the amount of any gain (or decrease the amount of any loss) to be recognized for federal income tax purposes upon a sale or

other taxable disposition of a Premium Bond. The amount of premium which is amortizable each year by an initial purchaser is determined by using such purchaser's yield to maturity.

Purchasers of the Premium Bonds should consult with their own tax advisors with respect to the determination of amortizable bond premium on Premium Bonds for federal income tax purposes and with respect to the state and local tax consequences of owning and disposing of Premium Bonds.

LEGAL INVESTMENTS AND ELIGIBILITY TO SECURE PUBLIC FUNDS IN TEXAS

Under the Texas Public Security Procedures Act (Texas Government Code, Chapter 1201, as amended), the Bonds (i) are negotiable instruments, (ii) are investment securities to which Chapter 8 of the Texas Uniform Commercial Code applies, and (iii) are legal and authorized investments for (A) an insurance company, (B) a fiduciary or trustee, or (C) a sinking fund of a municipality or other political subdivision or public agency of the State of Texas. The Bonds are eligible to secure deposits of any public funds of the State, its agencies and political subdivisions, and are legal security for those deposits to the extent of their market value. For political subdivisions in Texas which have adopted investment policies and guidelines in accordance with the Public Funds Investment Act (Texas Government Code, Chapter 2256, as amended), the Bonds may have to be assigned a rating of at least "A" or its equivalent as to investment quality by a national rating agency before such obligations are eligible investments for sinking funds and other public funds. See "OTHER PERTINENT INFORMATION - Municipal Bond Ratings" herein. In addition, various provisions of the Texas Finance Code provide that, subject to a prudent investor standard, the Bonds are legal investments for state banks, savings banks, trust companies with at least \$1 million of capital and savings and loan associations.

The District has made no investigation of other laws, rules, regulations or investment criteria which might apply to such institutions or entities or which might limit the suitability of the Bonds for any of the foregoing purposes or limit the authority of such institutions or entities to purchase or invest in the Bonds for such purposes. The District has made no review of laws in other states to determine whether the Bonds are legal investments for various institutions in those states.

CONTINUING DISCLOSURE

The District in the Order has made the following agreement for the benefit of the holders and beneficial owners of the Bonds. The District is required to observe the agreement for so long as it remains obligated to advance funds to pay the Bonds. Under the agreement, the District will be obligated to provide certain updated financial information and operating data annually, and timely notice of specified events, to the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board ("MSRB"). This information will be available to the public free of charge from the MSRB via the Electronic Municipal Market Access ("EMMA") system at www.emma.msrb.org, as further described below under "Availability of Information from MSRB".

Annual Reports

The District will file certain updated financial information and operating data with the MSRB annually. The information to be updated includes all quantitative financial information and operating data with respect to the District of the general type included in this Official Statement in APPENDIX A, attached hereto, exclusive of the tables reflecting "Direct and Estimated Gross Overlapping Funded Debt Payable from Ad Valorem Taxes," "Estimated Interest & Sinking Fund Management Index 2022/23" and "2023/2024 Pro Forma Interest & Sinking Fund Management Index," respectively, and in APPENDIX C attached hereto. Additionally, the tables which provide neither quantitative financial information nor operating data for the District, including, but not limited to "Authorized but Unissued General Obligation Bonds" and "Anticipated Issuance of Additional Bonds," have not been and will not be included in the District's annual filings. The District will update and provide this information to the MSRB within 6 months after the end of each fiscal year ending in or after 2023.

The District may provide updated information in full text or may incorporate by reference certain other publicly available documents, as permitted by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") Rule 15c2-12 (the "Rule"). The updated information will include audited financial statements, if the District commissions an audit and it is completed by the required time. If audited financial statements are not available by the required time, the District will provide unaudited financial statements by the required time and audited financial statements when and if such audited financial statements become available. Any such financial statements will be prepared in accordance with the accounting principles described in APPENDIX C or such other accounting principles as the District may be required to employ from time to time pursuant to state law or regulation.

The District's current fiscal year end is August 31. Accordingly, it must provide updated information by the last day of February in each year, unless it changes its fiscal year. If the District changes its fiscal year, it will file notice of such change with the MSRB.

Notice of Certain Events

The District will file with the MSRB notice of any of the following events with respect to the Bonds in a timely manner (not more than 10 business days after occurrence of the event): (1) principal and interest payment delinquencies; (2) non-payment related defaults, if material; (3) unscheduled draws on debt service reserves reflecting financial difficulties; (4) unscheduled draws on credit enhancements reflecting financial difficulties; (5) substitution of credit or liquidity providers, or their failure to perform; (6) adverse tax opinions, the issuance by the Internal Revenue Service of proposed or final

determinations of taxability, Notices of Proposed Issue (IRS Form 5701-TEB), or other material notices or determinations with respect to the tax status of the Bonds, or other material events affecting the tax status of the Bonds; (7) modifications to rights of holders of the Bonds, if material; (8) Bond calls, if material, and tender offers; (9) defeasances; (10) release, substitution, or sale of property securing repayment of the Bonds, if material; (11) rating changes; (12) bankruptcy, insolvency, receivership, or similar event of the District, which shall occur as described below; (13) the consummation of a merger, consolidation, or acquisition involving the District or the sale of all or substantially all of its assets, other than in the ordinary course of business, the entry into a definitive agreement to undertake such an action or the termination of a definitive agreement relating to any such actions, other than pursuant to its terms, if material; (14) appointment of a successor or additional Paying Agent/Registrar or the change of name of a Paying Agent/Registrar, if material; (15) incurrence of a Financial Obligation of the District, if material, or agreement to covenants, events of default, remedies, priority rights, or other similar terms of any such Financial Obligation of the District, any of which affect security holders, if material; and (16) default, event of acceleration, termination event, modification of terms, or other similar events under the terms of any Financial Obligation of the District, any of which reflect financial difficulties. Neither the Bonds nor the Order make any provision for debt service reserves, credit enhancement (with the exception of the Texas Permanent School Fund guarantee), or liquidity enhancement. In the Order, the District adopted policies and procedures to ensure timely compliance of its continuing disclosure undertakings. In addition, the District will provide timely notice of any failure by the District to provide information, data, or financial statements in accordance with its agreement described above under "Annual Reports". The District will provide each notice described in this paragraph to the MSRB.

For these purposes, (a) any event described in clause (12) in the immediately preceding paragraph is considered to occur when any of the following occur: the appointment of a receiver, fiscal agent, or similar officer for the District in a proceeding under the United States Bankruptcy Code or in any other proceeding under state or federal law in which a court or governmental authority has assumed jurisdiction over substantially all of the assets or business of the District, or if such jurisdiction has been assumed by leaving the existing governing body and officials or officers in possession but subject to the supervision and orders of a court or governmental authority, or the entry of an order confirming a plan of reorganization, arrangement, or liquidation by a court or governmental authority having supervision or jurisdiction over substantially all of the assets or business of the District and (b) the District intends the words used in the immediately preceding clauses (15) and (16) and in the definition of Financial Obligation above to have the meanings ascribed to them in SEC Release No. 34-83885 dated August 20, 2018.

Availability of Information from MSRB

All information and documentation filing required to be made by the District in accordance with its undertaking made for the Bonds will be made with the MSRB in electronic format in accordance with MSRB guidelines. Access to such filings will be provided, without charge to the general public, by the MSRB.

Limitations and Amendments

The District has agreed to update information and to provide notices of specified events only as described above. The District has not agreed to provide other information that may be relevant or material to a complete presentation of its financial results of operations, condition, or prospects or agreed to update any information that is provided, except as described above. The District makes no representation or warranty concerning such information or concerning its usefulness to a decision to invest in or sell Bonds at any future date. The District disclaims any contractual or tort liability for damages resulting in whole or in part from any breach of its continuing disclosure agreement or from any statement made pursuant to its agreement, although holders or beneficial owners of Bonds may seek a writ of mandamus to compel the District to comply with its agreement.

The District may amend its continuing disclosure agreement to adapt to changed circumstances that arise from a change in legal requirements, a change in law, or a change in the identity, nature, status, or type of operations of the District, if (1) the agreement, as amended, would have permitted an underwriter to purchase or sell Bonds in the offering described herein in compliance with the Rule, taking into account any amendments or interpretations of the Rule to the date of such amendment, as well as such changed circumstances, and (2) either (a) the holders of a majority in aggregate principal amount of the outstanding Bonds consent or (b) any person unaffiliated with the District (such as nationally recognized bond counsel) determines that the amendment will not materially impair the interests of the beneficial owners of the Bonds. The District may also repeal or amend these provisions if the SEC amends or repeals the applicable provisions of the Rule or any court of final jurisdiction enters judgment that such provisions of the Rule are invalid, but in either case only if and to the extent that the provisions of this sentence would not prevent an underwriter from lawfully purchasing or selling Bonds in the primary offering of the Bonds giving effect to (a) such provisions as so amended and (b) any amendments or interpretations of the Rule. If the District amends its agreement, it must include with the next financial information and operating data provided in accordance with its agreement described above under "Annual Reports" an explanation, in narrative form, of the reasons for the amendment and of the impact of any change in the type of information and data provided.

Compliance with Prior Agreements

During the last five (5) years, the District has complied in all material respects with all previous continuing disclosure agreements made by it in accordance with the Rule.

OTHER PERTINENT INFORMATION

Authenticity of Financial Information

The financial data and other information contained herein have been obtained from the District's records, audited financial statements and other sources, which are believed to be reliable. All of the summaries of the statutes, documents and orders contained in this Official Statement are made subject to all of the provisions of such statutes, documents and orders. These summaries do not purport to be complete statements of such provisions and reference is made to such documents for further information. Reference is made to original documents in all respects.

Registration and Qualification of Bonds for Sale

No registration statement relating to the Bonds has been filed with the SEC under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, in reliance upon the exemption provided thereunder by Section 3(a)(2). The Bonds have not been approved or disapproved by the SEC, nor has the SEC passed upon the accuracy or adequacy of the Official Statement. The Bonds have not been registered or qualified under the Securities Act of Texas in reliance upon various exemptions contained therein, nor have the Bonds been registered or qualified under the securities act of any other jurisdiction. The District assumes no responsibility for registration or qualification of the Bonds under the securities laws of any jurisdiction in which the Bonds may be sold, assigned, pledged, hypothecated or otherwise transferred. This disclaimer of responsibility for registration or qualification for sale or other disposition of the Bonds shall not be construed as an interpretation of any kind with regard to the availability of any exemption from securities registration or qualification provisions.

It is the obligation of the Purchasers to register or qualify the sale of the Bonds under the securities laws of any jurisdiction which so requires. The District agrees to cooperate, at the Purchasers' written request and sole expense, in registering or qualifying the Bonds or in obtaining an exemption from registration or qualification in any state where such action is necessary; provided, however, that the District shall not be required to qualify as a foreign corporation or to execute a general or special consent to service of process in any jurisdiction.

Municipal Bond Rating

Moody's Investors Service, Inc. ("Moody's") has assigned its municipal bond rating of "Aaa" to the Bonds based on the guarantee thereof by the Texas Permanent School Fund. In addition, Moody's has assigned its underlying unenhanced rating of "A1" to the District's ad valorem tax-supported indebtedness, including the Bonds. See "APPENDIX E - THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE PROGRAM" herein.

An explanation of the significance of any rating may be obtained from the company furnishing the rating. The rating reflects only the view of such organization and the District makes no representation as to the appropriateness of the rating. There is no assurance that such rating will continue for any given period of time or that it will not be revised downward or withdrawn entirely by such rating company, if in the judgment of such company, circumstances so warrant. Any such downward revision or withdrawal of such rating may have an adverse effect on the market price of the Bonds.

Financial Advisor

SAMCO Capital Markets, Inc. (the "Financial Advisor") is employed as the Financial Advisor to the District in connection with the issuance of the Bonds. The Financial Advisor's fee for services rendered with respect to the sale of the Bonds is contingent upon the issuance and delivery of the Bonds. SAMCO Capital Markets, Inc., in its capacity as Financial Advisor, has relied on the opinions of Bond Counsel and has not verified and does not assume any responsibility for the information, covenants, and representations contained in any of the bond documentation with respect to the federal income tax status of the Bonds. In the normal course of business, the Financial Advisor may also from time to time sell investment securities to the District for the investment of bond proceeds or other funds of the District upon the request of the District.

The Financial Advisor has provided the following sentence for inclusion in this Official Statement. The Financial Advisor has reviewed the information in this Official Statement in accordance with its responsibilities to the District and, as applicable, to investors under the federal securities laws as applied to the facts and circumstances of this transaction, but the Financial Advisor does not guarantee the accuracy or completeness of such information.

Initial Purchaser

After requesting bids for the Bonds, the District accepted the bid of Robert W. Baird & Co., Inc. (the "Purchaser") to purchase the Bonds at the interest rates shown on page ii of the Official Statement at a price of \$32,704,639.10, which is exclusive of a Purchaser's discount of \$351,797.50, plus accrued interest from their dated date through their date of initial delivery. The District can give no assurance that any trading market will be developed for the Bonds after their sale by the District to the Purchaser. The District has no control over the price at which the Bonds are subsequently sold and the initial yield at which the Bonds will be priced and reoffered will be established by and will be the responsibility of the Purchaser.

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APPENDIX A
Selected Financial Information
of the District

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VALUATION AND DEBT DATA

Assessed Valuation *

2022 Appraised Valuation of District	\$1,929,258,280
Less: Exemptions/Deductions	<u>757,575,049</u>
2022 Total Taxable Assessed Valuation ⁽¹⁾	\$1,171,683,231

* *Guadalupe County Appraisal District.*

⁽¹⁾ *Includes valuations against which a freeze of tax levy was granted for persons 65 years or older in 2022.*

Direct Debt Information

Total Bonded Indebtedness Payable from Ad Valorem Taxes: (at 7-19-2023)		
Limited Maintenance Tax	\$ 520,000	
Unlimited Tax	<u>64,375,000*</u>	\$64,895,000*
Less: Interest & Sinking Fund Cash Balance (at 6-01-2023)		<u>1,114,980</u>
Net Bonded Indebtedness Payable from Ad Valorem Taxes		\$63,780,020*

* *Includes the Bonds.*

Direct Debt Ratios

Ratio of Total Bonded Debt (\$64,895,000*) to Taxable Assessed Valuation (\$1,171,683,231)	5.54%
Ratio of Total Bonded Debt (\$64,895,000*) to Total Appraised Valuation (\$1,929,258,280)	3.36%
Ratio of Net Bonded Debt (\$63,780,020*) to Taxable Assessed Valuation (\$1,171,683,231)	5.44%
Ratio of Net Bonded Debt (\$63,780,020*) to Total Appraised Valuation (\$1,929,258,280)	3.31%

* *Includes the Bonds.*

Non-Funded Debt

The District had no non-funded debt as of August 31, 2022.

Authorized But Unissued General Obligation Bonds

After the issuance of the Bonds, the District will have \$46,300,000 voter authorized but unissued unlimited ad valorem tax-supported bonds. In addition, the District may incur other financial obligations payable from its collection of taxes and other sources of revenue, including maintenance tax notes payable from its collection of maintenance taxes, public property finance contractual obligations, delinquent tax notes, and leases for various purposes payable from State appropriations and surplus maintenance taxes.

Anticipated Issuance of Additional Bonds

The District anticipates issuing a subsequent installment of the voter authorized debt in the next 12 to 18 months. The District may also potentially issue refunding obligations for debt service savings.

Population and Per Capita Indebtedness

2022 District Population Estimate	9,342
2022 Per Capita Taxable Assessed Valuation (\$1,171,683,231)	\$125,421.03
Per Capita Direct Debt (\$64,895,000*)	\$6,946.59*

* *Includes the Bonds.*

Enrollment and Average Daily Attendance Data

2022/23 Enrollment (6-01-23)	1,537
2022/23 Average Daily Attendance (6-01-23)	1,414
2022 Taxable Assessed Valuation (\$1,171,683,231) Per Enrollment	\$762,318

* *Preliminary, subject to change.*

Area, Valuation and Bonded Debt Data

Area of District in Square Miles	83.33
Area of District in Acres	53,331
Total Direct Bonded Debt (\$64,895,000*) Per Acre	\$1,216.83
2022 Taxable Assessed Valuation (\$1,171,683,231) Per Acre	\$21,970.02

* Includes the Bonds.

Outstanding Debt By Issues

<u>Issues</u>	<u>Original Amount</u>	<u>Amount Outstanding at 7-19-2023</u>
Limited Tax Debt:		
Tax Notes, Series 2013	\$1,545,000	\$295,000
Time Warrants, Series 2019	550,000	225,000
Unlimited Tax Debt:		
School Building Bonds, Series 2015	\$ 5,000,000	\$ 4,335,000
School Building Bonds, Series 2016	5,985,000	4,875,000
School Building Bonds, Series 2019	20,295,000	17,530,000
Refunding Bonds, Series 2020	5,595,000	4,725,000
Refunding Bonds, Series 2021	1,335,000	635,000
School Building Bonds, Series 2023 (the "Bonds")	32,275,000	<u>32,275,000</u>
Total Debt		\$64,895,000

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**Consolidated Schedule of Bonded Issue Principal Requirements
(Year Ending August 31 In Each Of The Years 2023 - 2051 Inclusive)***

2023	\$ 1,045,000	
2024	2,925,000	
2025	1,225,000	
2026	1,300,000	
2027	1,430,000	13.01%
	-	
2028	1,660,000	
2029	1,775,000	
2030	1,830,000	
2031	1,895,000	
2032	1,950,000	12.31%
	-	
2033	2,015,000	
2034	2,090,000	
2035	2,190,000	
2036	2,310,000	
2037	2,385,000	26.46%
	-	
2038	2,490,000	
2039	2,585,000	
2040	2,690,000	
2041	2,810,000	
2042	2,935,000	43.53%
	-	
2043	3,055,000	
2044	3,180,000	
2045	2,820,000	
2046	2,325,000	
2047	2,315,000	64.52%
	-	
2048	2,310,000	
2049	2,305,000	
2050	2,320,000	100.00%
2051	<u>2,210,000</u>	
	\$64,375,000	

* Includes the Bonds.

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Direct and Estimated Gross Overlapping Funded Debt Payable from Ad Valorem Taxes

Expenditures of the various taxing bodies overlapping the territory of the District are paid out of ad valorem taxes levied by these taxing bodies on properties overlapping the District. These political taxing bodies are independent of the District and may incur borrowings to finance their expenditures. The following statements of direct and estimated overlapping ad valorem tax bonds was developed from information contained in the "Texas Municipal Reports" published by the Municipal Advisory Council of Texas. Except for the amounts relating to the District, the District has not independently verified the accuracy or completeness of such information, and no person should rely upon such information as being accurate or complete. Furthermore, certain of the entities listed below may have authorized or issued additional bonds since the date stated below, and such entities may have programs requiring the authorization and/or issuance of substantial amounts of additional bonds, the amount of which cannot be determined. The following table reflects the estimated share of direct and overlapping extended debt of these various taxing bodies:

Political Subdivision	Gross Debt		Percent Overlapping	Amount Overlapping
	Amount	As Of		
Cibolo, City of	\$ 54,720,000	6-01-2023	6.15%	\$ 3,365,280
Guadalupe County	10,610,000	6-01-2023	6.53%	692,833
Marion, City of	27,000	6-01-2023	100.00%	27,000
New Braunfels, City of	248,025,000	6-01-2023	0.01%	24,803
Seguin, City of	214,570,000	4-30-2023	**	<u>0</u>
Total Overlapping Funded Debt				\$ 4,109,916
Marion I.S.D.	64,895,000*	7-01-2023	100.00%	<u>64,895,000*</u>
Total Direct and Estimated Overlapping Funded Debt				\$69,004,916
Ratio to 2022 Taxable Assessed Valuation (\$1,171,683,231)				5.89%
Per Capita (9,342) Direct and Estimated Overlapping Debt				\$7,386.52

* Includes the Bonds and the maintenance tax debt.

** Less than 0.01%

TAXATION DATA

Historical Valuations, Tax Rates, and Collection Data

Tax Year	Assessed Valuation *	Tax Rate	% Collections		Fiscal Year Ending
			Current	Total	
2011	\$497,416,229	\$1.3032	98.00%	99.19%	8-31-2012
2012	521,019,894	1.2800	98.07%	100.00%	8-31-2013
2013	574,191,355	1.2800	98.10%	100.15%	8-31-2014
2014	625,973,705	1.2800	98.75%	101.32%	8-31-2015
2015	634,292,314	1.2750	98.91%	100.26%	8-31-2016
2016	614,477,407	1.3500	98.32%	99.41%	8-31-2017
2017	645,332,888	1.3500	98.50%	99.91%	8-31-2018
2018	743,927,111	1.3500	97.80%	98.70%	8-31-2019
2019	709,263,460	1.4284	98.24%	99.80%	8-31-2020
2020	762,490,076	1.3850	98.44%	99.46%	8-31-2021
2021	928,208,513	1.3213	98.32%	99.46%	8-31-2022
2022	1,171,683,231	1.3029	(In process of collection)		8-31-2023

* 2011-2021 assessed valuation figures taken from District's 2022 Annual Financial Report. 2022 assessed valuation figures taken from Guadalupe Appraisal District.

Tax Rate Distribution

<u>Tax Year</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Local Maintenance	\$0.960	\$0.960	\$1.025	\$1.068 ⁽¹⁾	\$1.170
Interest & Sinking Fund	<u>0.360</u>	<u>0.360</u>	<u>0.360</u>	<u>0.360</u>	<u>0.180</u>
Total	<u>\$1.320</u>	<u>\$1.320</u>	<u>\$1.385</u>	<u>\$1.428</u>	<u>\$1.350</u>

⁽¹⁾ The decline in the District's Maintenance and Operations Tax from the 2018/19 fiscal year to the 2019/20 fiscal year is a function of House Bill 3 adopted by the Texas Legislature in June 2019.

2022 Tax Exemptions/Exclusions Allowed

State-mandated \$40,000 General Homestead Exemptions *	\$ 86,550,121
\$10,000 Over 65 Homestead Exemptions *	8,307,662
100% Disabled/Unemployable Veterans Homestead Exemptions	91,970,787
Veteran Exemptions Loss	3,120,057
Pollution Control	53,951,544
10% Per Year Cap on Residential Homestead	136,930,568
Disabled Persons	1,079,258
Productivity Loss	375,388,697
Solar	87,898
Other	<u>188,457</u>
Total Exemptions and Exclusions	\$757,574,049

Source: Guadalupe County Appraisal District; does not include freeze value loss.
 * Includes local optional exemption.

Schedule of Delinquent Taxes Receivable (Unaudited) Fiscal Year Ended August 31, 2022

<u>Year Ending August 31</u>	<u>Ending Balance</u>
2013 and prior	\$ 12,547
2014	3,978
2015	7,384
2016	5,986
2017	9,100
2018	13,898
2019	4,654
2020	25,127
2021	43,901
2022 (school year under audit)	<u>206,587</u>
Total	\$332,162

Source: The District's audited financial statements.

Taxpayers by Classification

<u>Classification</u>	<u>2022 Assessed Valuation</u>	<u>Percent Of Total</u>	<u>2021 Assessed Valuation</u>	<u>Percent Of Total</u>	<u>2020 Assessed Valuation</u>	<u>Percent Of Total</u>
Single Family Residential	\$ 687,002,284	35.61%	\$ 519,541,276	33.39%	\$ 464,274,809	34.49%
Multi-Family Residential	775,605	0.04%	1,739,847	0.11%	2,564,573	0.19%
Vacant Lots	12,485,673	0.65%	12,828,772	0.82%	13,735,722	1.02%
Acreage - Open Space	391,309,509	20.28%	397,876,862	25.57%	382,148,865	28.39%
Rural - Non-Qualified	248,195,027	12.86%	193,790,739	12.45%	172,237,986	12.79%
Commercial Real	48,318,397	2.50%	40,397,933	2.60%	32,446,520	2.42%
Industrial Real	297,288,853	15.41%	267,417,629	17.19%	174,098,000	12.93%
Oil, Gas, Minerals		0.00%	-0-	0.00%	-0-	0.00%
Utilities	51,339,138	2.66%	48,078,467	3.10%	45,624,737	3.39%
Commercial Personal	33,098,314	1.72%	26,937,582	1.73%	22,514,919	1.67%
Industrial Personal	137,179,897	7.11%	27,863,205	1.79%	19,094,222	1.42%
Other Personal	15,156,673	0.79%	12,939,806	0.83%	13,490,254	1.00%
Residential Inventory	5,742,421	0.30%	5,423,243	0.35%	2,991,494	0.22%
Special Inventory	<u>1,366,489</u>	<u>0.07%</u>	<u>1,119,359</u>	<u>0.07%</u>	<u>972,684</u>	<u>0.07%</u>
Total Valuation	\$1,929,258,280	100.00%	\$1,555,954,720	100.00%	\$1,346,194,785	100.00%
Less Exemptions & Exclusions	<u>757,575,049</u>		<u>588,403,927</u>		<u>544,795,544</u>	
Net Taxable Assessed Valuation	<u>\$1,171,683,231</u>		<u>\$ 967,550,793</u>		<u>\$ 801,399,241</u>	

Source: Guadalupe County Appraisal District as certified, approved values only. Does not include valuations under review.
 (*) Does not include freeze value loss.

Ten Largest Taxpayers

<u>Name</u>	<u>Type of Property</u>	<u>2022 Net Taxable Assessed Valuation</u>	<u>% of Total 2022 Assessed Valuation</u>
AISIN Texas Corporations	Manufacturing	\$219,050,205	18.70%
Guadalupe Power Partners LP	Utility	136,628,578	11.15%
LCRA Transmission Services Corp.	Utility	29,838,334	2.55%
Cal-Maine Foods, Inc.	Egg Farm	7,063,031	0.60%
Union Pacific Railroad Co.	Railroad	6,635,789	0.57%
Guadalupe Valley Electric COOP Inc.	Utility	6,119,800	0.52%
Guadalupe Valley Electric COOP	Utility	5,019,234	0.43%
Brazos Electric Power CO-OP	Utility	4,672,580	0.40%
Cal-Maine Foods, Inc.	Egg Farm	2,769,524	0.24%
AISIN Texas Corporations	Manufacturing	<u>2,760,506</u>	<u>0.24%</u>
		\$414,557,581	35.38%

Source: Guadalupe County Appraisal District.

* As shown in the table above, the top ten taxpayers in the District account for in excess of 35% of the District's tax base. Adverse developments in economic conditions could adversely impact these businesses and, consequently, the tax values in the District, resulting in less local tax revenue. If any major taxpayer, or a combination of top taxpayers, were to default in the payment of taxes, the ability of the District to make timely payment of debt service on the Bonds may be dependent on its ability to enforce and liquidate its tax lien, which is a time-consuming process that may only occur annually.

ESTIMATED INTEREST & SINKING FUND MANAGEMENT INDEX 2022/23

Interest & Sinking Fund Balance at 8-31-2022.....	\$ 931,282
Estimated Income from \$0.360 I&S Tax Rate @ 97% Collected Using	
2022 Taxable Assessed Valuation of \$1,171,683,231	4,091,518
Estimated Other Income	<u>85,000</u>
Estimated Total Funds Available	5,107,800
2022/23 Debt Service Requirement (including defeasance)	<u>4,120,079</u>
Estimated Interest & Sinking Fund Balance at 8-31-2023	\$ 987,721

**CONSOLIDATED DEBT SERVICE REQUIREMENTS
INCLUDING THE BONDS AT ACTUAL RATES**

FISCAL YEAR 6-30	CURRENTLY OUTSTANDING DEBT SERVICE ⁽¹⁾	PLUS: THE BONDS AT ACTUAL RATES				GRAND TOTAL ALL DEBT SERVICE
		PRINCIPAL DUE 8/15	INTEREST DUE 2/15	INTEREST DUE 8/15	TOTAL	
		2023	\$ 3,967,151.45			
2024	2,062,455.70	\$ 1,850,000	\$ 649,943.06	688,175.00	3,188,118.06	5,250,573.76
2025	2,087,226.35	105,000	641,925.00	641,925.00	1,388,850.00	3,476,076.35
2026	2,094,794.70	150,000	639,300.00	639,300.00	1,428,600.00	3,523,394.70
2027	2,100,841.70	250,000	635,550.00	635,550.00	1,521,100.00	3,621,941.70
2028	2,105,214.05	450,000	629,300.00	629,300.00	1,708,600.00	3,813,814.05
2029	2,100,476.05	545,000	618,050.00	618,050.00	1,781,100.00	3,881,576.05
2030	2,099,740.30	575,000	604,425.00	604,425.00	1,783,850.00	3,883,590.30
2031	2,102,636.80	610,000	590,050.00	590,050.00	1,790,100.00	3,892,736.80
2032	2,097,690.00	640,000	574,800.00	574,800.00	1,789,600.00	3,887,290.00
2033	2,222,454.00	550,000	558,800.00	558,800.00	1,667,600.00	3,890,054.00
2034	2,221,142.00	580,000	545,050.00	545,050.00	1,670,100.00	3,891,242.00
2035	2,217,970.00	635,000	530,550.00	530,550.00	1,696,100.00	3,914,070.00
2036	2,217,150.00	705,000	514,675.00	514,675.00	1,734,350.00	3,951,500.00
2037	2,059,200.00	890,000	497,050.00	497,050.00	1,884,100.00	3,943,300.00
2038	2,059,400.00	935,000	474,800.00	474,800.00	1,884,600.00	3,944,000.00
2039	2,057,200.00	970,000	456,100.00	456,100.00	1,882,200.00	3,939,400.00
2040	2,057,600.00	1,010,000	436,700.00	436,700.00	1,883,400.00	3,941,000.00
2041	2,055,400.00	1,065,000	416,500.00	416,500.00	1,898,000.00	3,953,400.00
2042	2,055,600.00	1,120,000	395,200.00	395,200.00	1,910,400.00	3,966,000.00
2043	2,058,000.00	1,165,000	372,800.00	372,800.00	1,910,600.00	3,968,600.00
2044	2,057,400.00	1,215,000	349,500.00	349,500.00	1,914,000.00	3,971,400.00
2045	358,800.00	2,475,000	325,200.00	325,200.00	3,125,400.00	3,484,200.00
2046		2,325,000	275,700.00	275,700.00	2,876,400.00	2,876,400.00
2047		2,315,000	229,200.00	229,200.00	2,773,400.00	2,773,400.00
2048		2,310,000	182,900.00	182,900.00	2,675,800.00	2,675,800.00
2049		2,305,000	136,700.00	136,700.00	2,578,400.00	2,578,400.00
2050		2,320,000	90,600.00	90,600.00	2,501,200.00	2,501,200.00
2051		2,210,000	44,200.00	44,200.00	2,298,400.00	2,298,400.00
	<u>\$48,515,543.10</u>	<u>\$32,270,000</u>	<u>\$12,415,568.06</u>	<u>\$12,606,727.78</u>	<u>\$57,297,295.83</u>	<u>\$105,812,838.93</u>

⁽¹⁾ Does not include maintenance tax debt.

2023/2024 PRO FORMA INTEREST & SINKING FUND MANAGEMENT INDEX

Estimated Interest & Sinking Fund Balance at 8-31-2023.....	\$ 927,721
Estimated Income from \$0.413 I&S Tax Rate @ 97% Collected Using	
2023 Estimated Taxable Assessed Valuation of \$1,342,853,387	5,379,605
Estimated Other Income	<u>95,000</u>
Total Estimated Funds Available	6,462,326
2023/24 Debt Service Requirement	<u>5,250,574</u>
Estimated Interest & Sinking Fund Balance at 8-31-2024	\$1,211,752*

FIVE-YEAR RECORD OF FINANCIAL OPERATIONS

The following summary of the District's results of operation reflects the District's historical performance under prior systems of school finance in Texas. For a description of the prior systems, the revised current system, and how the District's future financial performance may be affected by the revised school finance system and ongoing litigation see "STATE AND LOCAL FUNDING OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS IN TEXAS" and "CURRENT PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE SYSTEM."

REVENUE	Year Ended 8/31				
	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Local Sources *	\$12,744,341	\$10,891,879	\$11,020,008	\$ 9,758,029	\$ 9,333,386
State Sources	7,471,659	8,496,502	8,507,643	5,255,403	5,005,839
Federal Sources	<u>2,758,926</u>	<u>1,804,492</u>	<u>1,107,100</u>	<u>1,178,597</u>	<u>1,025,474</u>
Total all Revenue	22,974,926	21,192,873	20,634,751	16,192,029	15,364,699
EXPENDITURES					
Instruction	10,393,687	10,176,201	9,008,408	8,118,523	7,678,892
Instruction Related	1,223,063	1,120,837	1,651,166	1,148,912	1,141,624
Pupil Services	3,700,897	3,451,625	2,988,950	2,589,846	2,492,145
General Administration	950,308	758,762	722,839	645,765	624,460
Debt Service	3,228,910	3,145,105	2,902,444	1,874,494	1,539,953
Plant Maintenance & Operation	2,535,104	2,147,383	2,130,010	1,871,339	1,694,203
Construction	2,052,873	15,450,811	3,320,808	699,074	372,599
Other Intergovernmental Charges	143,816	132,983	125,017	111,790	108,233
Community Service	<u>811</u>	<u>11,788</u>	<u>28,368</u>	<u>32,570</u>	<u>36,222</u>
Total all Expenditures	24,229,469	36,395,495	22,878,010	17,092,313	15,688,331
Total Other Resources and (Uses)	<u>18,935</u>	<u>115,618</u>	<u>-0-</u>	<u>(900,284)</u>	<u>11,000</u>
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues and Other Resources Over Expenditures and Other Uses	(1,254,543)	(15,087,004)	(2,243,259)	21,947,650 ⁽¹⁾	(312,632)
Fund Balance Beginning of Year	7,366,675	22,453,679	24,696,938	2,749,288	3,061,920
Prior Period Adjustment in Fund Balance	<u>(1,235,608)</u>	<u>(15,087,004)</u>	<u>-0-</u>	<u>-0-</u>	<u>-0-</u>
Fund Balance End of Year	<u>\$ 6,131,067</u>	<u>\$ 7,366,675</u>	<u>\$22,453,679</u>	<u>\$24,696,938</u>	<u>\$2,749,288</u>
General Fund Balance End of Year ⁽²⁾	\$ 3,648,946	\$ 3,619,901	\$ 3,404,554	\$ 2,602,892	\$ 2,567,005

* Ad valorem taxes and other local services.

⁽¹⁾ Fiscal 2019 includes bond proceeds in the amount of \$22,000,000 from the sale of the Series 2019 bond issue.

⁽²⁾ The District's unaudited anticipated General Fund balance for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2023 is \$2,872,146.

	Year Ended 8/31				
	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Assessed Valuation	\$928,208,513	\$762,490,076	\$709,263,460	\$743,927,111	\$645,332,888
Total Tax Rate	\$1.32	\$1.39	\$1.43	\$1.35	\$1.35
Percent of Debt Service to Total Expenditures	7.50%	11.60%	10.05%	10.97%	9.82%

Source: The District and the District's audited financial statements.

APPENDIX B

**General Information Regarding the District
And Its Economy**

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THE DISTRICT

This Appendix contains a brief discussion of certain economic and demographic characteristics of the area in which the District is located. Information in this Appendix has been obtained from sources that are believed to be reliable, although no investigation has been made to verify the accuracy of such information. None of the District, the Financial Advisor, nor the Purchaser take responsibility for the accuracy or completeness thereof.

General

Marion Independent School District (the "District") contains 83.33 square miles, is located in Guadalupe County in south central Texas, and had a 2010 census population of 1,066. The District's school is located in the City of Marion, Texas, approximately nine miles northeast of Randolph Air Force Base, nine miles southwest of Seguin, Texas, ten miles south of New Braunfels, Texas, and twenty-five miles northeast of San Antonio, Texas. The boundaries of the District adjoin the boundaries of the Seguin, Navarro and Schertz-Cibolo-Universal City Independent School Districts.

Administration

Policy making and supervisory functions are the responsibility of and are vested in a seven-member Board of Trustees (the "Board"). Members of the Board serve three-year staggered terms with elections being held each year on the first Saturday in May. The Board delegates administrative responsibilities to the Superintendent of Schools.

Scholastic Information

The District is designated a Met Standards District by the Texas Education Agency for the 2021-2022 school year. The preliminary results for the 2021-2022 school year is in line with this designation. This designation indicates that the District students demonstrate a high level of performance. Texas Education Agency indicators for the Recognized designation are structured to ensure that student performance is at a high level or improving for all students and for students within each subgroup represented within its diverse populations.

Curricular offerings in the District comply with and extend beyond legal requirements with a comprehensive curriculum for students in grades pre-kindergarten through twelve. There are special offerings for students who are gifted, speakers of other languages, handicapped and/or exhibit special learning problems.

The District integrates instruction and technology. Campuses use a variety of technology to facilitate students in critical thinking and deep understanding of content.

Budget and Personnel

The budget for all funds for the 2022-2023 school year is \$18,740,131. The District employs 221 professional and supportive staff in 2022-2023, with an annual payroll budget exceeding \$13.2 million.

Employee Retirement, Teacher Retirement System of Texas

The District has financial responsibility for the Teacher Retirement System of Texas only for the portion of the salaries of professional employees, which earn above the state minimum pay schedule, with employees contributing 6.4% of their annual compensation and the State of Texas contributing 7.7%.

Present Facilities

<u>School Facility</u>	<u>Grade Span</u>	<u>Enrollment (at 6-01-2023)</u>
Primary School	Pre-K thru 2	369
Elementary School	3 thru 5	331
Middle School	6 thru 8	380
High School	9 thru 12	<u>460</u>
Total		1,537

Source: Marion ISD

Average Daily Attendance and Percentage Increase

<u>School Year</u>	<u>Membership</u>	<u>Average Daily Attendance</u>	<u>% ADA Increase (Decrease)</u>
2011-12	1338	1286	1.87%
2012-13	1318	1237	(3.81%)
2013-14	1343	1256	1.54%
2014-15	1417	1308	4.14%
2015-16	1401	1338	2.29%
2016-17	1396	1334	(0.31%)
2017-18	1418	1348	1.08%
2018-19	1477	1438	6.68%
2019-20	1535	1490	3.62%
2020-21	1481	1438	(3.49%)
2021-22	1471	1371	(4.66%)
2022-23	1537	1414	3.14%

* As of June 1, 2023
 Source: Marion ISD

THE AREA

Economy and Major Employers

The Guadalupe County economy is an important contribution to the San Antonio metropolitan area. Industry, agriculture and agribusiness, minerals, education, and recreation are major contributors.

The area has been economically stable for many years because of the industries located there. Major industries, their products and approximate number of employees, as reported by the Seguin Economic Development Department, are given below:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Product</u>	<u>Number of Employees</u>
Vitesco Technologies	Manufacturing	1,750
Caterpillar	Engine Assembly	1,500
Seguin Independent School District	Education	1,100
CMC Steel Texas	Steel Products Manufacturing	850
Guadalupe Regional Medical Center	Healthcare	835
Tyson Foods, Inc.	Manufacturing	750
Guadalupe County	Government	600
City of Seguin	Government	460
HEB	Retail	430
Walmart Supercenter	Retail	<u>300</u>
Total		8,575

Many people commute from the area to San Antonio, Austin, New Braunfels, Seguin and Randolph Air Force Base for employment.

Labor Force Statistics - Guadalupe County

Annual Average	Annual Average					
	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
Civilian Labor Force	85,585	82,868	80,610	81,486	79,824	77,510
Total Employed	<u>82,694</u>	<u>79,095</u>	<u>75,677</u>	<u>79,087</u>	<u>77,326</u>	<u>74,946</u>
Total Unemployed	2,891	3,773	4,933	2,399	2,497	2,564
% Unemployed	3.4%	4.6%	6.1%	2.9%	3.1%	3.3%
% Unemployed (Texas)	3.9%	5.9%	7.6%	3.5%	3.9%	4.3%
% Unemployed (United States)	3.6%	5.3%	8.1%	3.7%	3.9%	4.4%

Source: Texas Workforce Commission - Economic Research and Analysis Department, and United States Department of Labor.

Employment and Wages by Industry - Guadalupe County

	Number of Employees			
	Fourth Quarter 2022	Fourth Quarter 2021	Fourth Quarter 2020	Fourth Quarter 2019
Natural Resources and Mining	768	512	478	544
Construction	3,273	2,864	2,642	2,772
Manufacturing	9,854	8,566	7,770	8,118
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	11,127	12,503	11,410	10,536
Information	66	63	50	84
Financial Activities	1,340	1,126	1,067	1,079
Professional and Business Services	3,479	3,292	2,992	2,962
Education and Health Services	3,477	3,788	3,621	3,761
Leisure and Hospitality	4,569	4,338	3,986	4,179
Other Services	1,241	1,282	1,161	1,405
Unclassified	14	19	29	10
Federal Government	267	239	246	219
State Government	170	173	175	171
Local Government	<u>6,567</u>	<u>6,470</u>	<u>6,238</u>	<u>6,498</u>
Total Employment	46,212	45,235	41,865	42,337
Total Wages	\$668,455,965	\$619,060,119	\$543,634,031	\$503,263,021

Source: Texas Workforce Commission - Texas Labor Market Information.

Agriculture

Guadalupe County agricultural income is derived from beef, dairy cattle, hogs, and poultry. Crops include sorghum, corn, wheat, oats, cotton, peanuts and pecans.

Minerals

Minerals produced include oil, gas, sand and gravel. A part of Guadalupe County lies in the Austin Chalk formation from which there is considerable oil production.

Transportation

In addition to Interstate Highway 10, highway facilities include State Highways 46 and 123, and U.S. Highways 90 and 90-A. Interstate 35 goes through the western portion of Guadalupe County.

Railroad facilities are provided by Union Pacific Railroad.

Commercial air service is available at the nearby San Antonio International Airport or Austin Bergstrom. Small and medium sized private aircraft may land at two airfields located within 12 miles of downtown Seguin.

Four local motor freight carriers serve Seguin from local depots. Four additional motor freight carriers serve Seguin from terminals in nearby San Antonio.

Educational Facilities

In addition to the District, pre-school and day care centers are located throughout the City of Marion with religious and secular programs. Private and parochial schools, representing many teaching disciplines and religious affiliations, can also be found in the area. Baptist, Lutheran, Catholic and other Christian faiths provide pre-school and some elementary through high school programs. There is one Montessori program offered.

Texas Lutheran University ("TLU"), a fully accredited four-year co-educational senior liberal arts institution of higher learning, is located in Seguin. TLU's 1,400 students (50-50, male/female) come from 36 states and seven foreign countries. The 15:1 student-teacher ratio allows for small classes. TLU has been listed as one of the top ten small colleges in the southern United States by the U.S. News and World Report survey of college presidents for 15 out of 16 years. TLU is a central part of life in Seguin and the university pumps an estimated \$50 million into the Seguin economy annually.

The Central Texas Technology Center (the "CTTC") is a District Workforce Specialty Campus located minutes from downtown Seguin. The CTTC consists of a 25,000-square-foot facility. It is the area's first higher education facility dedicated to technology and it is a collaborative effort of the governing bodies and business development agencies of New Braunfels, Seguin and the Alamo Community College District (ACCD). The ACCD runs the programs, and classes provide college level education and training to residents of Comal, Guadalupe, Hays, Bexar and Wilson counties. An expansion project is currently underway to double the size of the facility.

Other educational facilities nearby include: Texas State University at San Marcos; University of Texas at Austin; and the San Antonio institutions of San Antonio College, Trinity University, St. Mary's University, University of Texas at San Antonio, The University of the Incarnate Word, Our Lady of the Lake University, and the University of Texas Health Science Center composed of schools of Dentistry, Nursing, Allied Health Sciences and graduate school of Biomedical Sciences.

Recreation

The Guadalupe River meanders through Guadalupe County and the City of Seguin in a northwest to southeast direction. Canyon Lake dam and reservoir are located in adjoining Comal County about thirty miles upstream from the City of Seguin and this impoundment usually assures the normal flow of the river and provides a variety of water sports including canoeing, tube floating and fishing in a very scenic setting. Other impoundments include Lake Placid, Lake McQueeney and Lake Dunlap, all of which provide boating, fishing and skiing.

Max Starke Park, owned by the City of Seguin, is a 160-acre park, which provides an 18-hole golf course, wave pool, tennis courts, baseball fields, and a large picnic area.

Seguin is also home to ZDT's Amusement Park. It is a family oriented amusement park with 11 attractions. The park draws numerous visitors to the area.

Community Services

Many cultural events are held at the Seguin-Guadalupe City Coliseum. The Jackson Auditorium at Texas Lutheran College, home of the Mid-Texas Symphony, hosts nationally and internationally renowned acts in music, theatre, and dance, as well as distinguished lecturers.

The One Seguin Art Center has brought area and out-of-town artistic activities to Seguin.

"Teatro de Artes de Juan Seguin" has brought area and out-of-town Mexican American artists through the annual events of Fiestas Patrias and Noche De Gala.

The Seguin-Guadalupe County Public Library offers a variety of programs for both children and adults. A major library expansion has resulted in enlargement of facilities from approximately 2,900 square feet to 9,600 square feet and an increase in the book collection from 38,000 to 68,000 volumes.

The City of Marion is served by two local daily newspapers. San Antonio and Austin daily newspapers are also available. Two radio stations, four commercial television stations and cable television serve the Seguin area.

Churches representing most religious denominations are available. Those not represented generally are available in nearby San Antonio.

APPENDIX C

Audited Financial Statements

The information contained in this appendix consists of the Marion Independent School District Audited Financial Statements (the "Report") for the fiscal year ended August 31, 2022.

The information presented represents only a part of the Report and does not purport to be a complete statement of the District's financial condition. Reference is made to the complete Annual Audit Report for additional information.

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MARION INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT
YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2022

abip

CPAs | ADVISORS

CLIENT **FOCUSED**. RELATIONSHIP **DRIVEN**.

INTRODUCTORY SECTION

CERTIFICATE OF BOARD

Marion Independent School District
Name of School District

Guadalupe
County

094-904
Co. Dist. Number

We, the undersigned, certify that the attached annual financial report of the above named school district was reviewed and approved for the year ended August 31, 2022 at a meeting of the Board of Trustees of such school district on the 25th day of January, 2023.



Signature of Board Secretary



Signature of Board President

If the Board of Trustees disapproved of the auditor's report, the reason(s) for disapproving it is (are):
(attach list as necessary)

FINANCIAL SECTION

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Board of Trustees
Marion Independent School District
Marion, Texas

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinions

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Marion Independent School District (the District) as of and for the year ended August 31, 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the District as of August 31, 2022, and the respective changes in financial position, and where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinions

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of the District and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the District's ability to continue as a going concern for twelve months beyond the financial statement date, including any currently known information that may raise substantial doubt shortly thereafter.

Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinions. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and *Government Auditing Standards* will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgement made by a reasonable user based on the financial statements.

In performing an audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and *Government Auditing Standards*, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the District's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the District's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit, significant audit findings, and certain internal control-related matters that we identified during the audit.

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis, budgetary comparison information for the general fund, schedules of the District's proportionate share of the net pension and OPEB liability, and schedules of the District's contributions to the Teacher Retirement System of Texas as listed in the table of contents, be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquires of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquires, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Supplementary Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements. The accompanying combining and individual nonmajor fund statements and schedules, required Texas Education Agency schedules, and schedule of expenditures of federal awards as required by Title 2 U.S. *Code of Federal Regulations* Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards*, are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the combining and individual fund statements and schedules, required Texas Education Agency schedules and the schedule of expenditures of federal awards are fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Other Reporting Required by *Government Auditing Standards*

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated January 25, 2023 on our consideration of Marion Independent School District's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of Marion Independent School District's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering Marion Independent School District's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

ABIP, PC

San Antonio, Texas
January 25, 2023

MARION INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
MANAGEMENT’S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

August 31, 2022

The management’s discussion and analysis (MD&A) of Marion Independent School District (the District) is intended to provide an overview of the District’s financial position and results of operations for the fiscal year ended August 31, 2022. Since the focus of the MD&A is on current year activities, resulting changes, and currently known facts, it should be read in conjunction with the District’s financial statements, including the accompanying notes, to enhance the understanding of the school’s financial performance.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

The Board of Trustees adopted a balanced budget in fiscal year 2022. General fund actual revenues were less than budgeted revenues by \$75,736 mainly due to less federal revenue received than anticipated. Expenditures were less than budgeted expenditures by \$85,846. The fund balance is \$3,648,946 at year end.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The District’s annual financial report consists of a series of financial statements and accompanying notes, with the primary focus being on the District as a whole. The statement of net position and the statement of activities are government-wide financial statements that provide both short-term and long-term information about the District’s overall financial status. The fund financial statements report the District’s operations in more detail by providing information as to how services are financed in the short-term, as well as the remaining available resources for future spending. Additionally, the fund financial statements focus on major funds rather than fund types. The remaining statements; the fiduciary fund statements, provide financial information for those activities in which the District acts solely as a trustee or agent for the benefit of others. The accompanying notes provide essential information that is not disclosed on the face of the financial statements. Consequently, the notes form an integral part of the basic financial statements.

GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The statement of net position and the statement of activities – Most of the activities of the District are reported in these statements, including instruction, instruction support services, operations and maintenance, school administration, general administration, transportation, and food service. Additionally, all state and federal grants and capital and debt financing activities are reported here.

The statement of net position and the statement of activities present a view of the District’s financial operations as a whole, reflect all financial transactions, and provide information helpful in determining whether the District’s financial position has improved or deteriorated as a result of the current year’s activities. Both of these statements are prepared using the full accrual basis of accounting similar to that used by most private-sector companies. The statement of net position includes all assets and liabilities, both short and long term. The statement of activities reports all of the current year’s revenues and expenses regardless of when cash is received or paid.

The two government-wide statements report the District’s net position, which represents the difference between assets and deferred outflows, and liabilities and deferred inflows. Over time, the increases or decreases in the District’s net position are an indicator of whether its financial position is improving or deteriorating. Additionally, the District’s financial operating results are determined by the difference between the revenues and expenses. As opposed to private businesses, generating profits is not an objective of the District’s operations, but instead its main objective is to provide exemplary education and services to the students of Marion Independent School District. Consequently, it is important to note that other non-financial factors, such as the quality of education and safety of students in the schools should be considered in assessing the District’s overall performance.

Fund financial statements – Fund financial statements provide a detailed short-term view of the District’s operations, focusing on its most significant or “major” funds. Certain funds are required by law while others are created by legal agreements, such as bond covenants. Other funds are established to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements and prudent fiscal management. The District has three fund types – governmental funds, proprietary funds, and a fiduciary fund.

Governmental funds – The accounting for most of the District’s basic services is included in the governmental funds. The measurement focus and basis of accounting used for reporting is the modified accrual basis which measures inflows and outflows of current financial resources and the remaining balances at year end that are available for spending. Furthermore, under this basis of accounting, changes in net spendable assets are normally recognized only to the extent that they are expected to have a near term impact, while inflows are recognized only if they are available to liquidate liabilities of the current period. Similarly, future outflows are typically recognized only if they represent a depletion of current financial resources. The District’s major governmental funds are the general fund, the debt service fund, and the capital projects fund. The differences in the amounts reported between the fund statements and the government-wide statements are explained in the reconciliations provided on pages 15 and 17.

Proprietary funds – The District reports the activities for which it charges users (whether outside customers or other units of the District) in proprietary funds using the same accounting methods employed in the statement of net position and the statement of activities. The transportation fund, an internal service fund, and the athletic facilities rental fund, an enterprise fund, are the District’s only proprietary funds. The statement of net position and the statement of revenues, expenses, and changes in fund net position are reported on pages 18 and 19.

Fiduciary funds – The District is the fiduciary for resources held for the benefit of others such as the student activities fund. Fiduciary activities are reported in the statement of fiduciary net position on and the statement of changes in fiduciary net position on pages 21 and 22. The resources accounted for in this fund are excluded from the government-wide financial statements because these funds are not available to finance the District’s operations. Consequently, the District is responsible for ensuring that these resources are used only for their intended purpose.

Notes to the financial statements – The notes provide disclosures and additional information that are essential to a full understanding of the financial information presented in the government-wide and fund financial statements.

Other information – In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report also provides certain required supplementary information, as well as individual fund statements and schedules beginning on page 54.

GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

Statement of Net Position (Government-Wide)

The following table summarizes the District’s net position as of August 31, 2022 and 2021.

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
August 31,

	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Total	
	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021
Current and other assets	\$ 10,698,849	\$ 13,795,571	\$ 186,920	\$ 150,116	\$ 10,885,769	\$ 13,945,687
Capital assets, net	51,914,834	50,996,134	-	-	51,914,834	50,996,134
Total assets and deferred outflows	<u>62,613,683</u>	<u>64,791,705</u>	<u>186,920</u>	<u>150,116</u>	<u>62,800,603</u>	<u>64,941,821</u>
Current liabilities	3,306,699	5,907,267	-	-	3,306,699	5,907,267
Long-term liabilities	46,050,230	47,743,045	-	-	46,050,230	47,743,045
Total liabilities and deferred inflows	<u>49,356,929</u>	<u>53,650,312</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>49,356,929</u>	<u>53,650,312</u>
Net position:						
Net investment in capital assets	17,027,087	15,752,394	-	-	17,027,087	15,752,394
Restricted	1,055,068	329,055	-	-	1,055,068	329,055
Unrestricted	(4,825,401)	(4,940,056)	186,920	150,116	(4,638,481)	(4,789,940)
Total net position	<u>\$ 13,256,754</u>	<u>\$ 11,141,393</u>	<u>\$ 186,920</u>	<u>\$ 150,116</u>	<u>\$ 13,443,674</u>	<u>\$ 11,291,509</u>

The District’s net position totaled \$13,443,674. Of this amount, \$17,027,087 represents the portion the District has invested in capital assets (land, building, furniture, fixtures, and equipment), net of accumulated depreciation less any outstanding debt used to construct or acquire those assets. Restricted net position in the amount of \$1,055,068 is reported separately to show legal constraints from debt covenants and enabling legislation. The unrestricted net position reflects a deficit created by Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 68 and 75; net pension and OPEB liabilities. The effects of these statements have no impact on the District’s governmental fund financial statements.

Statement of Activities (Government-Wide)

The following table summarizes the change in the District's net position from its activities for the fiscal years ended August 31, 2022 and 2021.

CHANGES IN NET POSITION For Fiscal Years Ended August 31,

	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Total	
	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021
REVENUES						
Program revenues:						
Charges for services	\$ 287,049	\$ 268,501	\$ 52,022	\$ 31,391	\$ 339,071	\$ 299,892
Operating grants and contributions	2,556,880	1,803,651	-	-	2,556,880	1,803,651
Total program revenues	2,843,929	2,072,152	52,022	31,391	2,895,951	2,103,543
General revenues:						
Maintenance and operations taxes	8,939,287	7,759,228	-	-	8,939,287	7,759,228
Debt service taxes	3,342,338	2,705,327	-	-	3,342,338	2,705,327
Investment earnings	50,721	22,984	-	-	50,721	22,984
Grants and contributions, not restricted to specific programs	6,409,084	8,578,820	-	-	6,409,084	8,578,820
Miscellaneous	420,386	143,895	-	-	420,386	143,895
Total general revenues	19,161,816	19,210,254	-	-	19,161,816	19,210,254
Total revenues	22,005,745	21,282,406	52,022	31,391	22,057,767	21,313,797
EXPENSES						
Instruction, curriculum and media services	10,118,736	11,073,831	-	-	10,118,736	11,073,831
Instructional and school leadership	1,186,842	1,210,658	-	-	1,186,842	1,210,658
Student support services	1,837,598	2,006,767	-	-	1,837,598	2,006,767
Child nutrition	1,038,949	920,096	-	-	1,038,949	920,096
Cocurricular activities	833,870	656,464	-	-	833,870	656,464
General administration	936,020	817,165	-	-	936,020	817,165
Plant maintenance, security and data processing	2,616,940	2,200,229	-	-	2,616,940	2,200,229
Community services	(25)	12,194	-	-	(25)	12,194
Interest	1,015,818	1,147,905	-	-	1,015,818	1,147,905
Facilities acquisition and construction	149,594	360,178	-	-	149,594	360,178
Other intergovernmental charges	143,816	132,983	-	-	143,816	132,983
Facility rental	-	-	15,218	10,803	15,218	10,803
Total expenses	19,878,158	20,538,470	15,218	10,803	19,893,376	20,549,273
Increase (decrease) in net position	2,127,587	743,936	36,804	20,588	2,164,391	764,524
Net position at September 1,	11,141,393	10,397,457	150,116	129,528	11,291,509	10,526,985
Restatement of net position	(12,226)	-	-	-	(12,226)	-
Net position at August 31,	\$ 13,256,754	\$ 11,141,393	\$ 186,920	\$ 150,116	\$ 13,443,674	\$ 11,291,509

Property taxes in the amount of \$12,281,625 and state revenue of \$6,409,084 accounted for 85% of the District's total revenue of \$22,005,745.

The statement of activities reports gross expenses, offsetting program revenues and the resulting net expense (cost) by functions, for the current year. The net cost of each of the District's functions represents the amount of expenses that must be subsidized by general revenues, including tax dollars. As reflected in the statement of activities, total expenses for governmental activities were \$19,878,158. Of the total expenses, \$287,049 was financed by charges for services and \$2,556,880 was financed by operating grants and contributions. The net cost of \$17,034,229 was financed mainly by state revenue and property taxes.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE DISTRICT'S FUNDS

As noted earlier, the District uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. Financial information is presented separately in the balance sheet, and in the statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances for the District's major funds which are the general fund, the debt service fund, and the capital projects fund. Financial information for the nonmajor governmental funds is aggregated and presented in a single column.

General fund

The general fund is the primary operating fund for the District.

General fund revenues – Overall revenues increased by \$354,988 due mainly to an increase in local revenues.

REVENUES BY SOURCE For the years ended August 31,

	2022	2021	Increase (Decrease)
Local and tax revenues	\$ 9,162,429	\$ 7,973,720	\$ 1,188,709
State programs	7,359,648	8,210,521	(850,873)
Federal programs	303,975	286,823	17,152
 Total	\$ 16,826,052	\$ 16,471,064	\$ 354,988

General fund expenditures – Overall expenditures increased by \$646,089. The increase in general fund expenditures is mainly attributed to an increase in instruction, curriculum, and media services.

EXPENDITURES BY FUNCTION For the years ended August 31,

	2022	2021	Increase (Decrease)
EXPENSES			
Instruction, curriculum and media services	\$ 9,820,202	\$ 9,252,411	\$ 567,791
Instructional and school leadership	1,210,063	1,120,837	89,226
Student support services	1,585,400	1,680,000	(94,600)
Cocurricular activities	736,645	683,175	53,470
General administration	862,894	758,762	104,132
Plant maintenance, security and data processing	2,073,417	2,111,801	(38,384)
Community services	811	11,788	(10,977)
Debt service	463,487	407,142	56,345
Capital outlay	48,812	10,954	37,858
Other intergovernmental charges	14,211	132,983	(118,772)
Total expenses	\$ 16,815,942	\$ 16,169,853	\$ 646,089

CAPITAL ASSETS AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

Capital assets – At August 31, 2022, the District had \$51,914,834 net of accumulated depreciation invested in a broad range of capital assets as shown in the table below.

	CAPITAL ASSETS August 31,		
	2022	2021	Increase (Decrease)
	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>(Decrease)</u>
Land	\$ 2,159,860	\$ 2,159,860	\$ -
Buildings and improvements	29,033,285	29,935,694	(902,409)
Furniture and equipment	1,055,622	1,196,641	(141,019)
Right to use leased assets	58,849	-	58,849
Construction in progress	19,607,218	17,703,939	1,903,279
Total	<u>\$ 51,914,834</u>	<u>\$ 50,996,134</u>	<u>\$ 918,700</u>

Debt administration – The following table represents the changes in the District’s outstanding long-term liabilities at fiscal year-end.

	CHANGES IN LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS August 31,		
	2022	2021	Increase (Decrease)
	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>(Decrease)</u>
General obligation bonds	\$ 33,800,000	\$ 35,465,000	\$ (1,665,000)
Premium on bond	1,923,472	2,012,216	(88,744)
Compensated absences	236,873	269,243	(32,370)
Total	<u>\$ 35,960,345</u>	<u>\$ 37,746,459</u>	<u>\$ (1,786,114)</u>

BUDGETARY HIGHLIGHTS

In 2022 the District adopted a balanced budget designed to meet the needs of existing student instructional and support programs. Budget amendments were made during the year. The Board of Trustees appropriated a change in the budget to move budgeted expenditures between functions but did not increase or decrease the total budgeted expenditures.

ECONOMIC FACTORS

Enrollment in the 2021-22 fiscal year decreased by 2.3%. The District feels this is a temporary decrease due to the effects of COVID-19. A recent demographic study commissioned by the District projects an average student population increase of 2.5 to 4.5 percent per year over the next five years.

CONTACTING MANAGEMENT

The District’s financial statements are designed to present citizens, taxpayers, investors, and creditors with a general overview of the District’s finances and to show the District’s accountability for the money it receives. Additional information can be requested at the Marion Independent School District, District’s Administrative Office, Post Office Box 189, Marion, Texas 78124.

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

MARION INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

August 31, 2022

EXHIBIT A-1

DATA CONTROL CODES		1	2	3
		PRIMARY GOVERNMENT		
		GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES	BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES	TOTAL
	ASSETS			
1110	Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 6,443,088	\$ -	\$ 6,443,088
1225	Property taxes receivable (net)	215,549	-	215,549
1240	Due from other governments	1,253,166	-	1,253,166
1260	Internal balances	(186,920)	186,920	-
1290	Other receivables (net)	-	-	-
1300	Inventories	27,614	-	27,614
1410	Prepaid items	48,193	-	48,193
	Capital assets:			
1510	Land	2,159,860	-	2,159,860
1520	Buildings and improvements (net)	29,033,285	-	29,033,285
1530	Furniture and equipment (net)	1,055,622	-	1,055,622
1559	Right to use leased assets	58,849	-	58,849
1580	Construction in progress	19,607,218	-	19,607,218
	Total capital assets (net)	51,914,834	-	51,914,834
1000	Total assets	59,715,524	186,920	59,902,444
	DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
1701	Deferred outflow related to TRS	1,322,027	-	1,322,027
1702	Deferred outflow related to OPEB	1,576,132	-	1,576,132
1700	Total deferred outflows of resources	2,898,159	-	2,898,159
	LIABILITIES			
2110	Accounts payable	635,743	-	635,743
2140	Interest payable	47,859	-	47,859
2150	Payroll deductions and withholdings payable	90,097	-	90,097
2160	Accrued wages payable	826,019	-	826,019
2180	Due to other governments	61,063	-	61,063
2200	Accrued expenses	53,531	-	53,531
2300	Unearned revenue	91,475	-	91,475
	Noncurrent liabilities:			
2501	Due within one year	1,500,912	-	1,500,912
2502	Due in more than one year	35,050,761	-	35,050,761
2540	Net pension liability (District's share)	1,858,746	-	1,858,746
2545	Net OPEB liability (District's share)	4,083,607	-	4,083,607
	Total noncurrent liabilities	42,494,026	-	42,494,026
2000	Total liabilities	44,299,813	-	44,299,813
	DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
2601	Deferred inflows related to TRS	1,985,818	-	1,985,818
2602	Deferred inflows related to OPEB	2,875,193	-	2,875,193
2603	Unamortized gain on refunded bonds	196,105	-	196,105
2600	Total deferred inflows of resources	5,057,116	-	5,057,116
	NET POSITION			
3200	Net investment in capital assets	17,027,087	-	17,027,087
3820	Restricted for state and federal programs	99,769	-	99,769
3850	Restricted for debt service	931,282	-	931,282
3870	Restricted for campus activities	24,017	-	24,017
3900	Unrestricted	(4,825,401)	186,920	(4,638,481)
3000	Total net position	\$ 13,256,754	\$ 186,920	\$ 13,443,674

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

MARION INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

For the year ended August 31, 2022

EXHIBIT B-1

DATA CONTROL CODES	FUNCTIONS/PROGRAMS	PROGRAM REVENUES			NET (EXPENSE) REVENUE AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION		
		1	3	4	6	7	8
		EXPENSES	CHARGES FOR SERVICES	OPERATING GRANTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS	GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES	BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES	TOTAL
	Governmental activities:						
11	Instruction	\$ 9,549,632	\$ 29,184	\$ 568,697	\$ (8,951,751)	\$ -	\$ (8,951,751)
12	Instructional resources and media services	315,865	-	1,178	(314,687)	-	(314,687)
13	Curriculum and staff development	253,239	-	3,610	(249,629)	-	(249,629)
21	Instructional leadership	208,218	-	-	(208,218)	-	(208,218)
23	School leadership	978,624	-	13,000	(965,624)	-	(965,624)
31	Guidance, counseling, and evaluation services	651,360	-	164,173	(487,187)	-	(487,187)
32	Social work services	171,241	-	94,194	(77,047)	-	(77,047)
33	Health services	216,648	-	13,000	(203,648)	-	(203,648)
34	Student transportation	798,349	-	-	(798,349)	-	(798,349)
35	Food service	1,038,949	104,346	1,020,322	85,719	-	85,719
36	Cocurricular/extracurricular activities	833,870	134,989	-	(698,881)	-	(698,881)
41	General administration	936,020	4,545	87,414	(844,061)	-	(844,061)
51	Facilities maintenance and operations	2,098,543	13,985	436,687	(1,647,871)	-	(1,647,871)
52	Security and monitoring services	206,461	-	25,000	(181,461)	-	(181,461)
53	Data processing services	311,936	-	-	(311,936)	-	(311,936)
61	Community services	(25)	-	-	25	-	25
72	Debt service - interest on long-term debt	1,013,712	-	-	(1,013,712)	-	(1,013,712)
73	Debt service - bond issuance costs and fees	2,106	-	-	(2,106)	-	(2,106)
81	Facilities acquisition and construction	149,594	-	-	(149,594)	-	(149,594)
99	Other intergovernmental charges	143,816	-	129,605	(14,211)	-	(14,211)
		<u>19,878,158</u>	<u>287,049</u>	<u>2,556,880</u>	<u>(17,034,229)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(17,034,229)</u>
	Total governmental activities						
	Business-type activities:						
01	Facility rental	15,218	52,022	-	-	36,804	36,804
TB	Total business-type activities	<u>15,218</u>	<u>52,022</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>36,804</u>	<u>36,804</u>
TP	Total primary government	<u>\$ 19,893,376</u>	<u>\$ 339,071</u>	<u>\$ 2,556,880</u>	<u>(17,034,229)</u>	<u>36,804</u>	<u>(16,997,425)</u>
	General revenues:						
MT	Property taxes, levied for general purposes				8,939,287	-	8,939,287
DT	Property taxes, levied for debt service				3,342,338	-	3,342,338
IE	Investment earnings				50,721	-	50,721
GC	Grants and contributions not restricted				6,409,084	-	6,409,084
MI	Miscellaneous local and intermediate revenue				430,626	-	430,626
	Loss on disposal of asset				(10,240)	-	(10,240)
TR	Total general revenues				<u>19,161,816</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>19,161,816</u>
CN	Change in net position				<u>2,127,587</u>	<u>36,804</u>	<u>2,164,391</u>
NB	NET POSITION - BEGINNING				11,141,393	150,116	11,291,509
PA	PRIOR PERIOD ADJUSTMENT				(12,226)	-	(12,226)
	NET POSITION - BEGINNING, RESTATED				<u>11,129,167</u>	<u>150,116</u>	<u>11,279,283</u>
NE	NET POSITION - ENDING				<u>\$ 13,256,754</u>	<u>\$ 186,920</u>	<u>\$ 13,443,674</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

MARION INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
BALANCE SHEET – GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

August 31, 2022

EXHIBIT C-1

DATA CONTROL CODES	10 GENERAL FUND	50 DEBT SERVICE FUND	60 CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND	OTHER GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS	98 TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS	
ASSETS						
1110	Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 3,251,215	\$ 1,055,792	\$ 1,958,800	\$ 177,281	\$ 6,443,088
1220	Property taxes - delinquent	252,666	79,496	-	-	332,162
1230	Allowance for uncollectible taxes (credit)	(90,908)	(25,705)	-	-	(116,613)
1240	Receivables from other governments	300,187	-	-	952,979	1,253,166
1260	Due from other funds	1,419,142	-	-	24,090	1,443,232
1300	Inventories	-	-	-	27,614	27,614
1410	Prepaid items	48,193	-	-	-	48,193
1000	Total assets	<u>\$ 5,180,495</u>	<u>\$ 1,109,583</u>	<u>\$ 1,958,800</u>	<u>\$ 1,181,964</u>	<u>\$ 9,430,842</u>
LIABILITIES						
2110	Accounts payable	\$ 128,464	\$ -	\$ 358,224	\$ 73,416	\$ 560,104
2150	Payroll deductions and withholdings	90,097	-	-	-	90,097
2160	Accrued wages payable	741,656	-	-	84,363	826,019
2170	Due to other funds	211,010	124,510	173,523	892,894	1,401,937
2180	Due to other governments	61,063	-	-	-	61,063
2200	Accrued expenditures	47,501	-	-	6,030	53,531
2300	Unearned revenue	90,000	-	-	1,475	91,475
2000	Total liabilities	<u>1,369,791</u>	<u>124,510</u>	<u>531,747</u>	<u>1,058,178</u>	<u>3,084,226</u>
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES						
2600	Deferred inflows - property taxes	161,758	53,791	-	-	215,549
	Total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources	<u>1,531,549</u>	<u>178,301</u>	<u>531,747</u>	<u>1,058,178</u>	<u>3,299,775</u>
FUND BALANCES						
3430	Non-spendable - prepaid items	48,193	-	-	-	48,193
3450	Restricted - grant funds	-	-	-	99,769	99,769
3480	Restricted - debt service	-	931,282	-	-	931,282
3490	Restricted - other	-	-	-	24,017	24,017
3510	Committed - construction	-	-	1,427,053	-	1,427,053
3600	Unassigned fund balance	3,600,753	-	-	-	3,600,753
3000	Total fund balances	<u>3,648,946</u>	<u>931,282</u>	<u>1,427,053</u>	<u>123,786</u>	<u>6,131,067</u>
4000	Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, and fund balances	<u>\$ 5,180,495</u>	<u>\$ 1,109,583</u>	<u>\$ 1,958,800</u>	<u>\$ 1,181,964</u>	<u>\$ 9,430,842</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

MARION INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
RECONCILIATION OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS BALANCE SHEET
TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

August 31, 2022

EXHIBIT C-2

Total fund balances - governmental funds balance sheet	\$ 6,131,067
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because:	
Capital assets expensed in the governmental activities are not reported in the funds.	51,450,270
Property tax receivable unavailable to pay for current period expenditures is deferred in the funds.	215,549
The assets and liabilities of internal service funds are included in the governmental activities in the statement of net assets.	160,710
Payables for bond principal and bond premiums which are not due in the current period are not reported in the funds.	(36,086,325)
Payables for bond interest which are not due in the current period are not reported in the funds.	(47,859)
Bond refunding gains are amortized over the life of the bonds and are not reported in the funds	(196,105)
Payables for net pension and OPEB liabilities which are not due in the current period are not reported in the funds.	(8,101,310)
Payables for compensated absences which are not due in the current period are not reported in the funds.	<u>(269,243)</u>
Net position of governmental activities - statement of net position	<u>\$ 13,256,754</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

MARION INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

**STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS**

For the year ended August 31, 2022

EXHIBIT C-3

DATA CONTROL CODES		10	50	60	OTHER	98
		GENERAL FUND	DEBT SERVICE FUND	CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND	GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS	TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
	REVENUES					
5700	Local and intermediate sources	\$ 9,162,429	\$ 3,380,272	\$ 13,395	\$ 188,245	\$ 12,744,341
5800	State program revenues	7,359,648	10,082	-	101,929	7,471,659
5900	Federal program revenues	<u>303,975</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,454,951</u>	<u>2,758,926</u>
5020	Total revenues	<u>16,826,052</u>	<u>3,390,354</u>	<u>13,395</u>	<u>2,745,125</u>	<u>22,974,926</u>
	EXPENDITURES					
	Current:					
0011	Instruction	9,250,180	-	-	568,697	9,818,877
0012	Instructional resources and media services	324,834	-	-	1,178	326,012
0013	Curriculum and instructional staff development	245,188	-	-	3,610	248,798
0021	Instructional leadership	214,362	-	-	-	214,362
0023	School leadership	995,701	-	-	13,000	1,008,701
0031	Guidance, counseling, and evaluation services	508,819	-	-	164,173	672,992
0032	Social work services	68,206	-	-	94,194	162,400
0033	Health services	213,018	-	-	13,000	226,018
0034	Student (pupil) transportation	795,357	-	-	-	795,357
0035	Food services	-	-	-	1,025,008	1,025,008
0036	Extracurricular activities	736,645	-	-	82,477	819,122
0041	General administration	862,894	-	-	87,414	950,308
0051	Facilities maintenance and operations	1,589,136	-	-	436,687	2,025,823
0052	Security and monitoring services	170,802	-	-	25,000	195,802
0053	Data processing services	313,479	-	-	-	313,479
0061	Community services	811	-	-	-	811
	Debt service:					
0071	Principal on long-term debt	438,715	1,665,000	-	-	2,103,715
0072	Interest on long-term debt	24,272	1,098,817	-	-	1,123,089
0073	Bond issuance costs and fees	500	1,606	-	-	2,106
	Capital outlay:					
0081	Facilities acquisition and construction	48,812	-	2,004,061	-	2,052,873
	Intergovernmental:					
0099	Other intergovernmental charges	<u>14,211</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>129,605</u>	<u>143,816</u>
6030	Total expenditures	<u>16,815,942</u>	<u>2,765,423</u>	<u>2,004,061</u>	<u>2,644,043</u>	<u>24,229,469</u>
1100	Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	<u>10,110</u>	<u>624,931</u>	<u>(1,990,666)</u>	<u>101,082</u>	<u>(1,254,543)</u>
	OTHER FINANCING SOURCES AND (USES)					
7913	Proceeds from right to use leased assets	<u>18,935</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>18,935</u>
7080	Total other financing sources and (uses)	<u>18,935</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>18,935</u>
1200	Net change in fund balances	29,045	624,931	(1,990,666)	101,082	(1,235,608)
0100	FUND BALANCE - BEGINNING	<u>3,619,901</u>	<u>306,351</u>	<u>3,417,719</u>	<u>22,704</u>	<u>7,366,675</u>
3000	FUND BALANCE - ENDING	<u>\$ 3,648,946</u>	<u>\$ 931,282</u>	<u>\$ 1,427,053</u>	<u>\$ 123,786</u>	<u>\$ 6,131,067</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

MARION INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

RECONCILIATION OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS STATEMENT OF
REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

August 31, 2022

EXHIBIT C-4

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds	\$ (1,235,608)
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:	
Capital outlays are not reported as expenses in the statement of activities.	1,917,574
The depreciation of capital assets used in governmental activities is not reported in the funds.	(978,413)
Certain property tax revenues are deferred in the funds. This is the change in these amounts this year.	18,631
Repayment of bond principal is an expenditure in the funds but is not an expense in the statement of activities.	2,173,524
The net revenue (expense) of internal service funds is reported with governmental activities.	(5,889)
Changes in net pension and OPEB liabilities are reported as amounts expensed in the statement of activities but not in the funds.	184,765
Compensated absences are reported as amounts expensed in the statement of activities but not in the funds.	32,370
Bond premiums and accrued interest are reported in the statement of activities but not in the funds.	1,022
Unamortized gains on refunding bonds are amortized over the life of the bonds in the statement of activities but not in the funds.	<u>19,611</u>
Change in net position of governmental activities - statement of activities	<u>\$ 2,127,587</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

MARION INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

**STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
PROPRIETARY FUNDS**

August 31, 2022

EXHIBIT D-1

	BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES NONMAJOR ENTERPRISE FUND	GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES INTERNAL SERVICE FUND
	ATHLETIC FACILITIES RENTAL FUND	TRANSPORTATION FUND
ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ -	\$ -
Due from other funds	186,920	-
Noncurrent assets		
Capital assets:		
Buildings and improvements	-	331,375
Vehicles, furniture, and equipment	-	1,990,679
Accumulated depreciation	-	(1,857,490)
Total assets	186,920	464,564
LIABILITIES		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable	-	75,639
Due to other funds	-	228,215
Total liabilities	-	303,854
NET POSITION		
Unrestricted	186,920	160,710
Total net position	\$ 186,920	\$ 160,710

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

MARION INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

**STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN FUND NET POSITION
PROPRIETARY FUNDS**

For the year ended August 31, 2022

EXHIBIT D-2

	<u>BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES</u>	<u>GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES</u>
	<u>NONMAJOR ENTERPRISE FUND</u>	<u>INTERNAL SERVICE FUND</u>
	<u>ATHLETIC FACILITIES RENTAL FUND</u>	<u>TRANSPORTATION FUND</u>
OPERATING REVENUES		
Local and intermediate sources	\$ 52,022	\$ 1,022,828
State program revenues	<u>-</u>	<u>1,701</u>
Total operating revenues	<u>52,022</u>	<u>1,024,529</u>
OPERATING EXPENSES		
Payroll costs	-	24,323
Professional and contracted services	15,218	706,708
Supplies and materials	-	186,959
Other operating costs	<u>-</u>	<u>112,428</u>
Total operating expenses	<u>15,218</u>	<u>1,030,418</u>
Change in net position	36,804	(5,889)
TOTAL NET POSITION - BEGINNING	<u>150,116</u>	<u>166,599</u>
TOTAL NET POSITION - ENDING	<u>\$ 186,920</u>	<u>\$ 160,710</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

MARION INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

**STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
PROPRIETARY FUNDS**

For the year ended August 31, 2022

EXHIBIT D-3

	<u>BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES NONMAJOR ENTERPRISE FUND ATHLETIC FACILITIES RENTAL FUND</u>	<u>GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES INTERNAL SERVICE FUND TRANSPORTATION FUND</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Cash received from grants	\$ -	\$ 1,701
Cash received from customers	52,022	-
Cash receipts (payments) for quasi-external operating transactions with other funds	(36,804)	1,022,828
Cash payments to employees for services	-	(26,469)
Cash payments for other suppliers for goods and services	<u>(15,218)</u>	<u>(998,060)</u>
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING INCOME (LOSS) TO NET CASH PROVIDED BY (USED FOR) OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Operating income	\$ 36,804	\$ (5,889)
Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash provided by operating activities		
Depreciation	-	104,343
Change in assets and liabilities:		
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable	-	6,365
Increase (decrease) in accrued wages payable	-	(1,700)
Increase (decrease) in interfund payables	(36,804)	(102,673)
Increase (decrease) in accrued expenses	<u>-</u>	<u>(446)</u>
Total adjustments	<u>(36,804)</u>	<u>5,889</u>
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

MARION INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION
FIDUCIARY FUNDS

August 31, 2022

EXHIBIT E-1

	<u>CUSTODIAL FUND</u>
	<u>STUDENT</u>
	<u>ACTIVITY</u>
ASSETS	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ <u>80,042</u>
Total assets	\$ <u><u>80,042</u></u>
LIABILITIES	
Current liabilities	
Accounts payable	\$ <u>782</u>
Total liabilities	\$ <u><u>782</u></u>
NET POSITION	
Total net position	\$ <u><u>79,260</u></u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

MARION INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET POSITION
FIDUCIARY FUNDS

For the year ended August 31, 2022

EXHIBIT E-2

	<u>CUSTODIAL FUND</u>
Additions:	
Local and intermediate sources	\$ 141,934
Deletions:	
Student activities	125,465
Change in net position	16,469
Total net position - beginning	62,791
Total net position - ending	\$ 79,260

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

MARION INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended August 31, 2022

(1) Summary of significant accounting policies

The basic financial statements of Marion Independent School District (the District) have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) applicable to governmental units in conjunction with the Texas Education Agency's Financial Accountability System Resource Guide. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles.

Reporting entity

The Board of School Trustees, (the Board), a seven-member group, has governance responsibilities over all activities related to public elementary and secondary education within the jurisdiction of the District. The Board is elected by the public and has the exclusive power and duty to govern and oversee the management of the public schools of the District. All powers and duties not specifically delegated by statute to the Texas Education Agency (TEA) or to the State Board of Education are reserved for the Board of Trustees, and the TEA may not substitute its judgment for the lawful exercise of those powers and duties by the Board. The District receives funding from local, state, and federal government sources and must comply with the requirements of those funding entities. The District is not included in any other governmental reporting entity and there are no component units included within the District's reporting entity.

Basis of presentation

Government-wide financial statements: The statement of net position and the statement of activities include the financial activities of the overall government, except for fiduciary activities. Eliminations have been made to minimize the double-counting of internal activities. Governmental activities generally are financed through taxes, inter-governmental revenues, and other nonexchange transactions. Business-type activities include operations funded by fees and charges to third parties.

The statement of activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for each function of the District's governmental and business-type activities. Direct expenses are those that are specifically associated with a program or function and, therefore, are clearly identifiable to a particular function. The District does not allocate indirect expenses in the statement of activities. Program revenues include (a) fees, fines, and charges paid by the recipients of goods or services offered by the programs and (b) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular program. Revenues that are not classified as program revenues, including all taxes, are presented as general revenues.

Fund financial statements: The fund financial statements provide information about the District's funds, with separate statements presented for each fund category. The emphasis of fund financial statements is on major governmental funds, each displayed in a separate column. All remaining governmental funds are aggregated and reported as nonmajor funds.

Proprietary fund operating revenues, such as charges for services, result from exchange transactions associated with the principal activity of the fund. Exchange transactions are those in which each party receives and gives up essentially equal values. Nonoperating revenues, such as subsidies and investment earnings, result from nonexchange transactions or ancillary activities.

MARION INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended August 31, 2022

(1) Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Basis of presentation (continued)

The District reports the following major governmental funds:

The general fund is the District's primary operating fund. It accounts for all financial resources of the District except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

The debt service fund includes debt service taxes and other revenues collected to retire bond principal and to pay interest due.

The capital projects fund accounts for the proceeds from long-term debt and expenditures related to authorized construction and other capital asset acquisitions in a capital projects fund.

Additionally, the District reports the following fund types:

Nonmajor governmental funds:

Special revenue funds – The District accounts for resources restricted to, or designated for, specific purposes by the District or a grantor in a special revenue fund. Most federal and some state financial assistance is accounted for in a special revenue fund, and sometimes unused balances must be returned to the grantor at the close of specified project periods.

Proprietary funds:

Enterprise fund – This fund is used to account for revenues and expenses related to services provided to parties outside the District. Revenue is comprised of user charges from rental activities of the District's sports complex.

Internal service fund – This fund is used to account for revenues and expenses related to services provided to parties inside the District. The fund facilitates distribution of support costs to the users of support services on a cost reimbursement basis. Because the principal users of the internal services are the District's governmental activities, this fund type is included in the governmental activities column of the government-wide financial statements.

Fiduciary funds:

Custodial funds – The District accounts for resources held for other in a custodial capacity in these funds. The District's only custodial fund is the student activity fund.

Fiduciary funds are reported in the fiduciary financial statements. However, because their assets are held in a trustee or agent capacity and are therefore not available to support District programs, these funds are not included in the government-wide statements.

MARION INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended August 31, 2022

(1) Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Measurement focus, basis of accounting:

Government-wide, proprietary and fiduciary fund financial statements: These financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus. They are reported using the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded at the time liabilities are incurred, regardless of when the related cash flows take place. Non-exchange transactions, in which the District gives (or receives) value without directly receiving (or giving) equal value in exchange, include property taxes, grants, entitlements, and donations. On an accrual basis, revenue from property taxes is recognized in the fiscal year for which the taxes are levied. Revenue from grants, entitlements, and donations is recognized in the fiscal year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied.

Governmental fund financial statements: Governmental funds are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Under this method, revenues are recognized when measurable and available. The District considers all revenues reported in the governmental funds to be available if the revenues are collected within sixty (60) days after year end. Revenues from local sources consist primarily of property taxes. Property tax revenues and revenues received from the state are recognized under the susceptible-to-accrual concept. Miscellaneous revenues are recorded as revenue when received in cash because they are generally not measurable until actually received. Investment earnings are recorded as earned, since they are both measurable and available. Expenditures are recorded when the related fund liability is incurred, except for principal and interest on long-term debt, claims and judgments, and compensated absences, which are recognized as expenditures to the extent they have matured. Capital asset acquisitions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds. Proceeds of long-term debt and acquisitions under capital leases are reported as other financing sources.

When the District incurs an expenditure or expense for which both restricted and unrestricted resources may be used, it is the District's policy to use restricted resources first, then unrestricted resources.

Financial statement amounts

Cash and cash equivalents

For purposes of the statement of cash flows, highly liquid investments are considered to be cash equivalents if they have a maturity of three months or less when purchased.

Property taxes

Property taxes are levied by October 1 on the assessed value listed as of the prior January 1 for all real and business personal property in conformity with Subtitle E, Texas Property Tax Code. Taxes are due on receipt of the tax bill and are delinquent if not paid before February 1 of the year following the year in which

MARION INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended August 31, 2022

(1) Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Financial statement amounts (continued)

Property taxes (continued)

imposed. On January 1 of each year, a tax lien attaches to property to secure the payment of all taxes, penalties, and interest ultimately imposed. Property tax revenues are considered available (1) when they become due or past due and receivable within the current period and (2) when they are expected to be collected during a sixty-day period after the close of the fiscal year.

Allowances for uncollectible tax receivables within the general fund and debt service fund are based upon historical experience in collecting property taxes. Uncollectible personal property taxes are periodically reviewed and written off, but the District is prohibited from writing off real property taxes without specific statutory authority from the Texas Legislature.

Deposit accounting policy

The District's funds are required to be deposited and invested under the terms of a depository contract. The depository bank deposits for safekeeping and trust with the District's agent bank approved pledged securities in an amount sufficient to protect District funds on a day-to-day basis during the period of the contract. The pledge of approved securities is waived only to the extent of the depository bank's dollar amount of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) insurance.

Investment accounting policy

The District's general policy is to report money market investments and short-term participating interest-earning investment contracts at amortized cost and to report nonparticipating interest-earning investment contracts using a cost-based measure. However, if the fair value of an investment is significantly affected by the impairment of the credit standing of the issuer or by other factors, it is reported at fair value. All other investments are reported at fair value unless a legal contract exists which guarantees a higher value. The term "short-term" refers to investments which have a remaining term of one (1) year or less at time of purchase. The term "nonparticipating" means that the investment's value does not vary with market interest rate changes. Nonnegotiable certificates of deposit are examples of nonparticipating interest-earning investment contracts.

Inventories and prepaid items

The District records purchases of supplies as expenditures, utilizing the purchase method of accounting for inventory in accordance with the resource guide. Certain payments to vendors reflect costs applicable to future accounting periods and are recorded as prepaid items.

Capital assets

Purchased or constructed capital assets are reported at cost or estimated historical cost. Donated capital assets are recorded at their estimated acquisition value at the date of the donation. The cost of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend assets' lives are not capitalized. A capitalization threshold of \$5,000 is used.

MARION INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended August 31, 2022

(1) Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Financial statement amounts (continued)

Capital assets (continued)

Capital assets are being depreciated using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

<u>ASSET CLASS</u>	<u>ESTIMATED USEFUL LIVES (YRS)</u>
Buildings	50
Building improvements	20
Vehicles	2-15
Office equipment	3-15
Computer equipment	3-15

Receivable and payable balances

The District believes that sufficient detail of receivable and payable balances is provided in the financial statements to avoid the obscuring of significant components by aggregation. Therefore, no disclosure is provided which disaggregates those balances. There are no significant receivables which are not scheduled for collection within one year of year end.

Compensated absences

On retirement, termination of employment, or death of employees, the District pays any accrued sick leave in a lump-sum payment to such employee or his/her beneficiary or estate. Employees are allowed to accrue up to 50 days of sick leave.

Pensions

The fiduciary net position of the Teacher Retirement System of Texas (TRS) has been determined using the flow of economic resources measurement focus and full accrual basis of accounting. This includes for purposes of measuring the net pension liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions, pension expense, and information about assets, liabilities and additions to/deductions from TRS fiduciary net position. Benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value.

Other postemployment benefits

The fiduciary net position of the TRS Care Plan has been determined using the flow of economic resources measurement focus and full accrual basis of accounting. This includes for purposes of measuring the net other postemployment benefit (OPEB) liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to other postemployment benefits, OPEB expense, and information about assets, liabilities and additions to/deductions from TRS Care's fiduciary net position. Benefit payments are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. There are no investments as this is a pay-as you-go plan and all cash is held in a cash account.

MARION INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended August 31, 2022

(1) Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Financial statement amounts (continued)

Deferred inflows/outflows of resources

In addition to assets, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred outflows of resources, represents a consumption of net position and/or fund balance that applies to one or more future periods and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then.

In addition to liabilities, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred inflows of resources, represents an acquisition of net position that applies to one or more future periods and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time.

Interfund activity

Interfund activity results from loans, services provided, reimbursements or transfers between funds. Loans are reported as interfund receivables and payables as appropriate and are subject to elimination upon consolidation. Services provided, deemed to be at market or near market rates, are treated as revenues and expenditures or expenses. Reimbursements occur when one fund incurs a cost, charges the appropriate benefiting fund and reduces its related cost as a reimbursement. All other interfund transactions are treated as transfers. Transfers in and transfers out are netted and presented as a single transfer line on the government-wide statement of activities. Similarly, interfund receivables and payables are netted and presented as a single internal balance line on the government-wide statement of net position.

Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect certain reported amounts and disclosures. Accordingly, actual results could differ from those estimates.

Data control codes

Data control codes appear in the rows and above the columns of certain financial statements. The TEA requires the display of these codes in the financial statements filed with TEA in order to ensure accuracy in building a statewide database for policy development and funding plans.

Fund balance

In the fund financial statements, the District uses the following criteria when classifying fund balance amounts:

Nonspendable – amounts not available for appropriation or legally earmarked for a special use. Examples include inventories and prepaid items.

Restricted – amounts that have been legally separated for a specific purpose; such as grants and long-term debt.

MARION INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended August 31, 2022

(1) Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Fund balance (continued)

Committed – amounts that require Board action to be used for a specific purpose; such as certain amounts for construction and capital acquisition. Formal action to commit funds must occur prior to fiscal year end and can only be modified or removed by the same formal action.

Assigned – amounts that do not require Board approval but are intended to be used for a specific purpose, as determined by an official or body to which the Board has delegated authority; such as the Superintendent. These amounts do not meet the criteria to be classified as restricted or committed.

Unassigned – residual amounts in the general fund that are available to finance operating expenditures. In other funds this classification is used only to report a deficit balance resulting from over spending for specific purposes for which amounts had been restricted, committed or assigned.

Net position flow assumption – sometimes the District will fund outlays for a particular purpose from both restricted (i.e., restricted bond or grant proceeds) and unrestricted sources. In order to calculate the amounts to report as restricted net position and unrestricted net position in the government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements, a flow assumption must be made about the order in which the resources are considered to be applied. It is the District's policy to consider restricted net position to have been depleted before unrestricted net position is applied.

Fund balance flow assumptions - sometimes the District will fund outlays for a particular purpose from both restricted and unrestricted resources (the total of committed, assigned, and unassigned fund balance). In order to calculate the amounts to report as restricted, committed, assigned, and unassigned fund balance in the governmental fund financial statements, a flow assumption must be made about the order in which the resources are considered to be applied. It is the District's policy to consider restricted fund balance to have been depleted before using any of the components of unrestricted fund balance. Further, when the components of unrestricted fund balance can be used for the same purpose, committed fund balance is depleted first, followed by assigned fund balance. Unassigned fund balance is applied last.

(2) Deposits and investments

Cash deposits

At August 31, 2022, the carrying amount of the District's deposits (cash, cash on hand, certificates of deposit, and interest-bearing savings accounts included in temporary investments) was \$252,619 and the bank balance was \$339,426. The District's cash deposits at August 31, 2022 and during the year ended August 31, 2022 were entirely covered by FDIC insurance or by pledged collateral held by the District's agent bank in the District's name.

Investments

The District is required by Government Code Chapter 2256, the Public Funds Investment Act, to adopt, implement, and publicize an investment policy. That policy must address the following areas: (1) safety of principal and liquidity, (2) portfolio diversification, (3) allowable investments, (4) acceptable risk levels, (5) expected rates of return, (6) maximum allowable stated maturity of portfolio investments, (7) maximum

MARION INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended August 31, 2022

(2) Deposits and investments (continued)

Investments (continued)

average dollar-weighted maturity allowed based on the stated maturity date for the portfolio, (8) investment staff quality and capabilities, and (9) bid solicitation preferences for certificates of deposit.

The Act determines the types of investments which are allowable for the District. These include, with certain restrictions, (1) obligations of the U.S. Treasury, certain U.S. agencies, and the State of Texas, (2) certificates of deposit, (3) certain municipal securities, (4) money market savings accounts, (5) repurchase agreements, (6) bankers acceptances, (7) mutual funds, (8) investment pools, (9) guaranteed investment contracts, and (10) common trust funds.

The District's investments at August 31, 2022 are shown below:

<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>MINIMUM LEGAL RATING</u>	<u>INVESTMENT RATING</u>	<u>RATING ORGANIZATION</u>	<u>CARRYING/FAIR VALUE</u>	<u>PERCENTAGE INVESTED</u>
TexPool Investment Fund	AAA	AAAm	Standard & Poors	\$ 486,924	7.77%
LOGIC	AAA	AAA	Standard & Poors	<u>5,783,587</u>	<u>92.23%</u>
Total investments				<u>\$ 6,270,511</u>	<u>100.00%</u>

Analysis of specific deposit and investment risks

GASB Statement Number 40 requires a determination as to whether the District was exposed to the following specific investment risks at year end and if so, the reporting of certain related disclosures.

Credit risk

Generally, credit risk is the risk that an issuer of an investment will not fulfill its obligation to the holder of the investment. This is measured by the assignment of a rating by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization. As of August 31, 2022, TexPool had an investment rating of AAAm and Logic had an investment rating of AAAm which are both in compliance with the District's investment policy.

Custodial credit risk

Deposits are exposed to custodial credit risk if they are not covered by depository insurance and the deposits are uncollateralized, collateralized with securities held by the pledging financial institution, or collateralized with securities held by the pledging financial institution's trust department or agent but not in the District's name.

MARION INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended August 31, 2022

(2) Deposits and investments (continued)

Analysis of specific deposit and investment risks (continued)

Custodial credit risk (continued)

Investment securities are exposed to custodial credit risk if the securities are uninsured, are not registered in the name of the government, and are held by either the counterparty or the counterparty's trust department or agent but not in the District's name.

At year end, the District was not exposed to custodial credit risk.

Concentration of credit risk

This risk is the risk of loss attributed to the magnitude of a government's investment in a single issuer. At year end, the District was not exposed to concentration of credit risk.

Interest rate risk

This is the risk that changes in interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. At year end, the District was not exposed to interest rate risk.

Foreign currency risk

This is the risk that exchange rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. At year end, the District was not exposed to foreign currency risk.

Investment accounting policy

The District's general policy is to report money market investments and short-term participating interest-earning investment contracts at amortized cost and to report nonparticipating interest-earning investment contracts using a cost-based measure. However, if the fair value of an investment is significantly affected by the impairment of the credit standing of the issuer or by other factors, it is reported at fair value. All other investments are reported at fair value unless a legal contract exists which guarantees a higher value. The term "short-term" refers to investments which have a remaining term of one year or less at time of purchase. The term "nonparticipating" means that the investment's value does not vary with market interest rate changes. Nonnegotiable certificates of deposits are examples of nonparticipating interest-earning investment contracts.

Public funds investment pools

Public funds investment pools in Texas are established under the authority of the Interlocal Cooperation Act, Chapter 791 of the Texas Government Code, and are subject to the provisions of the Public Funds Investment Act, Chapter 2256 of the Texas Government Code. In addition to other provisions of the act designed to promote liquidity and safety of principal, the act requires pools to (1) have an advisory board composed of participants in the pool and other persons who do not have a business relationship with the pool and are qualified to advise the pool, (2) maintain a continuous rating of no lower than AAA or AAA-m or an equivalent rating by at least one nationally recognized rating service, and (3) maintain the market value of its underlying investment portfolio within one half of one percent of the value of its shares. The District's

MARION INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended August 31, 2022

(2) Deposits and investments (continued)

Public funds investment pools (continued)

investments in pools are reported at an amount determined by the fair value per share of the pool's underlying portfolio, unless the pool is reported at share value.

The District's investments in pools are reported at an amount determined by the fair value per share of the pool's underlying portfolio, unless the pool is a 2a7-like, in which case they are reported at share value. A 2a7-like pool is one which is not registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) as an investment company, but nevertheless has a policy that it will, and does, operate in a manner consistent with the SEC's Rule 2a7 of the Investment Company Act of 1940.

(3) Capital assets

Capital asset activity for the year ended August 31, 2022 was as follows:

	BEGINNING BALANCE 09/1/21	ADDITIONS	DELETIONS	ENDING BALANCE 08/31/22
GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES				
Capital assets not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 2,159,860	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,159,860
Construction in process	<u>17,703,939</u>	<u>1,903,279</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>19,607,218</u>
Total capital assets not being depreciated	<u>19,863,799</u>	<u>1,903,279</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>21,767,078</u>
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Buildings and improvements	43,724,838	-	(32,000)	43,692,838
Equipment	1,671,389	5,600	-	1,676,989
Right to use assets	<u>193,575</u>	<u>18,935</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>212,510</u>
Total capital assets being depreciated	<u>45,589,802</u>	<u>24,535</u>	<u>(32,000)</u>	<u>45,582,337</u>
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Buildings and improvements	(13,899,603)	(881,122)	21,760	(14,758,965)
Equipment	(933,196)	(53,323)	-	(986,519)
Right to use assets	<u>(109,693)</u>	<u>(43,968)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(153,661)</u>
Total accumulated depreciation	<u>(14,942,492)</u>	<u>(978,413)</u>	<u>21,760</u>	<u>(15,899,145)</u>
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	<u>33,707,328</u>	<u>(953,878)</u>	<u>(10,240)</u>	<u>32,743,210</u>
Governmental activities - capital assets, net	<u>\$ 50,511,109</u>	<u>\$ 949,401</u>	<u>\$ (10,240)</u>	<u>\$ 51,450,270</u>

MARION INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended August 31, 2022

(3) Capital assets (continued)

	BEGINNING BALANCE 09/1/21	ADDITIONS	DELETIONS	ENDING BALANCE 08/31/22
GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES - INTERNAL SERVICE FUND				
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Buildings and improvements	\$ 331,375	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 331,375
Vehicles, furniture, and equipment	<u>1,990,679</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,990,679</u>
Total capital assets being depreciated	<u>2,322,054</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,322,054</u>
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Buildings and improvements	(220,916)	(11,047)	-	(231,963)
Vehicles, furniture, and equipment	<u>(1,532,231)</u>	<u>(93,296)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(1,625,527)</u>
Total accumulated depreciation	<u>(1,753,147)</u>	<u>(104,343)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(1,857,490)</u>
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	<u>568,907</u>	<u>(104,343)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>464,564</u>
Governmental activities - internal service fund, capital assets, net	<u>\$ 568,907</u>	<u>\$ (104,343)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 464,564</u>

Depreciation was charged to functions as follows:

	AMOUNT
Instruction	\$ 532,888
Instructional resources and media services	17,681
Curriculum and staff development	13,544
Instructional leadership	11,651
School leadership	54,869
Guidance, counseling, and evaluation services	36,436
Social work services	8,841
Health services	12,141
Student transportation	104,343
Food services	56,374
Extracurricular activities	44,499
General administration	51,677
Plant maintenance and operations	110,179
Security and monitoring services	10,659
Data processing services	<u>16,974</u>
Total depreciation expense	<u>\$ 1,082,756</u>

MARION INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended August 31, 2022

(4) Long-term obligations

The District has entered into a continuing disclosure undertaking to provide annual reports and material event notices to the State Information Depository of Texas, which is the Municipal Advisory Council. This information is required under SEC Rule 15c2-12 to enable investors to analyze the financial condition and operations of the District.

Long-term obligation activity – bonds

Bonded indebtedness of the District is reflected as governmental activities in the statement of net position. Effective interest rates range from 0.5% to 5.0%.

A summary of changes in long-term bonds for the year ended August 31, 2022 is as follows:

DESCRIPTION	INTEREST RATE PAYABLE	AMOUNT ORIGINAL ISSUE	AMOUNT OUTSTANDING 09/01/21	ISSUED	RETIRED/ REFUNDED	AMOUNT OUTSTANDING 08/31/22
School Building Bonds 2015	1.61 - 3.5%	\$ 5,000,000	\$ 4,480,000	\$ -	\$ (145,000)	\$ 4,335,000
School Building Bonds 2016	2.0 - 3.0%	5,985,000	5,090,000	-	(215,000)	4,875,000
School Building Bonds 2019	4.0 - 5.0%	20,295,000	19,400,000	-	(170,000)	19,230,000
Unlimited Tax Refunding Bonds 2020	0.5 - 1.4%	5,595,000	5,160,000	-	(435,000)	4,725,000
Unlimited Tax Refunding Bonds 2021	1.0%	<u>1,335,000</u>	<u>1,335,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(700,000)</u>	<u>635,000</u>
Totals		<u>\$ 38,210,000</u>	<u>\$ 35,465,000</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (1,665,000)</u>	<u>\$ 33,800,000</u>

MARION INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended August 31, 2022

(4) Long-term obligations (continued)

Long-term obligation activity – bonds (continued)

The following is a schedule of the required payments for these bonds:

YEAR ENDING AUGUST 31,	GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES		
	PRINCIPAL	INTEREST	TOTAL
2023	\$ 1,045,000	\$ 1,074,435	\$ 2,119,435
2024	1,075,000	1,055,456	2,130,456
2025	1,120,000	1,035,226	2,155,226
2026	1,150,000	1,012,795	2,162,795
2027	1,180,000	988,842	2,168,842
2028-2032	6,290,000	4,555,757	10,845,757
2033-2037	7,630,000	3,647,916	11,277,916
2038-2042	8,410,000	2,215,200	10,625,200
2043-2045	5,900,000	478,200	6,378,200
Totals	<u>\$ 33,800,000</u>	<u>\$ 16,063,827</u>	<u>\$ 49,863,827</u>

Long-term obligation activity – tax notes and time warrants

Tax notes and time warrant indebtedness of the District is reflected as governmental activities in the statement of net position. Effective interest rates range from 1.2% to 2.5%.

A summary of changes in long-term notes payable and time warrants for the year ended August 31, 2022 is as follows:

DESCRIPTION	INTEREST RATE PAYABLE	AMOUNT ORIGINAL ISSUE	AMOUNT OUTSTANDING 09/01/21	ISSUED	RETIRED/ REFUNDED	AMOUNT OUTSTANDING 08/31/22
Limited Maintenance						
Tax Notes 2013	1.23%	\$ 1,545,000	\$ 580,000	\$ -	\$ (285,000)	\$ 295,000
Marion ISD Time Warrants						
2019	2.5%	<u>550,000</u>	<u>335,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(110,000)</u>	<u>225,000</u>
Totals		<u>\$ 2,095,000</u>	<u>\$ 915,000</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (395,000)</u>	<u>\$ 520,000</u>

MARION INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended August 31, 2022

(4) Long-term obligations (continued)

Long-term obligation activity – tax notes and time warrants (continued)

The following is a schedule of the required payments for these notes payable and time warrants:

YEAR ENDING AUGUST 31,	GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES		
	PRINCIPAL	INTEREST	TOTAL
2023	\$ 405,000	\$ 9,254	\$ 414,254
2024	<u>115,000</u>	<u>2,875</u>	<u>117,875</u>
Totals	<u>\$ 520,000</u>	<u>\$ 12,129</u>	<u>\$ 532,129</u>

At August 31, 2022, the District was obligated under right to use leased assets for equipment in the amount of \$71,328. The equipment was leased for various District offices and campuses for a term of 5 years at a fixed interest rate of 11.0%. The monthly payments are \$5,000. The leases are not renewable and the District will not acquire the assets at the end of the lease terms.

YEAR ENDING AUGUST 31,	GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES		
	PRINCIPAL	INTEREST	TOTAL
2023	\$ 50,912	\$ 4,811	\$ 55,723
2024	13,194	828	14,022
2025	5,093	294	5,387
2026	<u>2,129</u>	<u>48</u>	<u>2,177</u>
Totals	<u>\$ 71,328</u>	<u>\$ 5,981</u>	<u>\$ 77,309</u>

Long-term obligations include debt and other long-term liabilities. Changes in long-term obligations for the year ended August 31, 2022 are as follows:

	BEGINNING BALANCE	INCREASES	DECREASES	ENDING BALANCE	AMOUNTS DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR
Governmental activities:					
General obligation bonds	\$ 35,465,000	\$ -	\$ (1,665,000)	\$ 33,800,000	\$ 1,045,000
Tax notes	580,000	-	(285,000)	295,000	295,000
Time warrants	335,000	-	(110,000)	225,000	110,000
Right to use asset lease payable	96,108	18,935	(43,715)	71,328	50,912
Bond premium	2,012,216	-	(88,744)	1,923,472	-
Compensated absences	<u>269,243</u>	<u>138,225</u>	<u>(170,595)</u>	<u>236,873</u>	<u>-</u>
Total government activities	<u>\$ 38,757,567</u>	<u>\$ 157,160</u>	<u>\$ (2,363,054)</u>	<u>\$ 36,551,673</u>	<u>\$ 1,500,912</u>

MARION INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended August 31, 2022

(5) Risk management

The District is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts, theft, damage or destruction of assets, errors and omissions, injuries to employees, and natural disasters. During fiscal year 2022, the District purchased commercial insurance to cover general liabilities. There were no significant reductions in coverage in the past fiscal year and there are no settlements exceeding insurance coverage for each of the past three fiscal years.

(6) Health care coverage

During the year ended August 31, 2022, employees of the District were covered by a health insurance plan. The District paid premiums of \$758,876 to the plan. Employees, at their option, authorized payroll withholdings to pay premiums for dependents. All premiums were paid to a licensed insurer. The plan was authorized by Article 3.51-2, Texas Insurance Code and was documented by a contractual agreement.

(7) Defined benefit pension plan

Plan description

The District participates in a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension that has a special funding situation. The plan is administered by the Teacher Retirement System of Texas (TRS). It is a defined benefit pension plan established and administered in accordance with the Texas Constitution, Article XVI, Section 67 and Texas Government Code, Title 8, Subtitle C. The pension trust fund is a qualified pension trust under Section 401(a) of the Internal Revenue Code. The Texas Legislature establishes benefits and contribution rates within the guidelines of the Texas Constitution. The pension's Board of Trustees does not have the authority to establish or amend benefit terms.

All employees of public, state-supported educational institutions in Texas who are employed for one-half or more of the standard work load and who are not exempted from membership under Texas Government Code, Title 8, Section 822.002 are covered by the system.

Pension plan fiduciary net position

Detailed information about TRS's fiduciary net position is available in a separately issued Annual Comprehensive Financial Report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information. That report may be obtained on the internet at <https://www.trs.texas.gov/Pages/aboutpublications.aspx>; by writing to TRS at 1000 Red River Street, Austin, Texas 78701-2698, or by calling (512)542-6592.

MARION INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended August 31, 2022

(7) Defined benefit pension plan (continued)

Benefits provided

TRS provides service and disability retirement, as well as death and survivor benefits, to eligible employees (and their beneficiaries) of public and higher education in Texas. The pension formula is calculated using 2.3 percent (multiplier) times the average of the five highest annual creditable salaries times years of credited service to arrive at the annual standard annuity except for members who are grandfathered, the three highest annual salaries are used. The normal service retirement is at age 65 with 5 years of credited service or when the sum of the member's age and years of credited service equals 80 or more years. Early retirement is at age 55 with 5 years of service credit or earlier than 55 with 30 years of service credit. There are additional provisions for early retirement if the sum of the member's age and years of service credit total at least 80, but the member is less than age 60 or 62 depending on date of employment, or if the member was grandfathered in under a previous rule. There are no automatic postemployment benefit changes; including automatic COLAs. Ad hoc postemployment benefit changes, including ad hoc COLAs can be granted by the Texas Legislature as noted in the plan description above.

Texas Government Code section 821.006 prohibits benefit improvements, if as a result of the particular action, the time required to amortize TRS unfunded actuarial liabilities would be increased to a period that exceeds 31 years, or, if the amortization period already exceeds 31 years, the period would be increased by such action. Actuarial implications of the funding provided in this manner are determined by the system's actuary.

Contributions

Contribution requirements are established or amended pursuant to Article 16, section 67 of the Texas Constitution which requires the Texas legislature to establish a member contribution rate of not less than 6% of the member's annual compensation and a state contribution rate of not less than 6% and not more than 10% of the aggregate annual compensation paid to members of the system during the fiscal year.

MARION INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended August 31, 2022

(7) Defined benefit pension plan (continued)

Contributions (continued)

Employee contribution rates are set in state statute, Texas Government Code 825.402. The TRS Pension Reform Bill (Senate Bill 12) of the 86th Texas Legislature amended Texas Government Code 825.402 for member contributions and increased employee and employer contribution rates for fiscal years 2020 thru 2025.

Contribution Rates	2022	2021
Member (employees)	8.00%	7.7%
Non-employer contributing entity (State of Texas)	7.75%	6.8%
Employer (District)	7.75%	6.8%

Contributions		
Member contributions (employees)	\$ 874,280	\$ 788,876
Non-employer contributing entity contributions (State of Texas)	658,831	590,932
Employer contributions (District)	340,645	311,474

Contributors to the plan include members, employers and the State of Texas as the only non-employer contributing entity. The State is the employer for senior colleges, medical schools and state agencies including TRS. In each respective role, the State contributes to the plan in accordance with state statutes and the General Appropriations Act (GAA).

As the non-employer contributing entity for public education and junior colleges, the State of Texas contributes to the retirement system an amount equal to the current employer contribution rate times the aggregate annual compensation of all participating members of the pension trust fund during that fiscal year reduced by the amounts described below which are paid by the employers. Employers (public school, junior college, other entities or the State of Texas as the employer for senior universities and medical schools) are required to pay the employer contribution rate in the following instances:

- On the portion of the member's salary that exceeds the statutory minimum for members entitled to the statutory minimum under Section 21.402 of the Texas Education Code.
- During a new member's first 90 days of employment.
- When any part or all of an employee's salary is paid by federal funding sources, a privately sponsored source, from non-educational and general, or local funds.
- When the employing district is a public junior college or junior college district, the employer shall contribute to the retirement system an amount equal to 50% of the state contribution rate for certain instructional or administrative employees; and 100% of the state contribution rate for all other employees.

MARION INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended August 31, 2022

(7) Defined benefit pension plan (continued)

Contributions (continued)

In addition to the employer contributions listed above, there are additional surcharges an employer is subject to.

- When employing a retiree of the Teacher Retirement System, the employer shall pay both the member contribution and the state contribution as an employment after retirement surcharge.
- All public schools, charter schools, and regional educational service centers must contribute 1.6% of the member’s salary beginning in fiscal year 2021, gradually increasing to 2% in fiscal year 2025.

Actuarial assumptions

The total pension liability in the August 31, 2021 was determined using the following actuarial assumptions:

Valuation date	August 31, 2020 rolled forward to August 31, 2021
Actuarial cost method	Individual entry age normal
Asset valuation method	Fair value
Single discount rate	7.25%
Long-term expected investment rate of return	7.25%
Last year in the projection period (100 years)	2120
Inflation	2.30%
Salary increases including inflation	3.05% to 9.05%
Ad hoc post-employment benefit changes	None
Municipal bond rate as of August 2020 *	1.95%

* Source for the rate is the Fixed Income Market Data/Yield Curve/Data Municipal Bonds with 20 years to maturity that include only federally tax-exempt municipal bonds as reported in Fidelity Index/s “20-Year Municipal GO AA Index.”

The actuarial methods and assumptions are used in the determination of the total pension liability are the same assumptions used in the actuarial valuation as of August 31, 2020. For a full description of these assumptions please see the actuarial valuation report dated November 9, 2020.

Discount rate

A single discount rate of 7.25% was used to measure the total pension liability. The single discount rate was based on the expected rate of return on plan investments of 7.25%. The projection of cash flows used to determine this single discount rate assumed that contributions from active members, employers and the nonemployer contributing entity will be made at the rates set by the legislature during the 2019 session. It is assumed that future employer and state contributions will be 8.50% of payroll in fiscal year 2020 gradually increasing to 9.55% of payroll over the next several years. This includes all employer and state contributions for active and rehired retirees.

Based on those assumptions, the pension plan’s fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

MARION INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended August 31, 2022

(7) Defined benefit pension plan (continued)

Discount rate (continued)

The long-term rate of return on pension plan investments is 7.25%. The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a building-block method in which best-estimates ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of pension plan investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation. Best estimates of geometric real rates of return for each major asset class included in the system's target asset allocation as of August 31, 2021 are summarized below:

Asset Class*	Target Allocation %**	Long-Term Expected Geometric Real Rate of Return ***	Expected Contributions To Long-Term Portfolio Returns
Global Equity			
USA	18.0%	3.6%	0.94%
Non-U.S. Developed	13.0%	4.4%	0.83%
Emerging Markets	9.0%	4.6%	0.74%
Private Equity	14.0%	6.3%	1.36%
Stable Value			
Government Bonds	16.0%	-0.2%	0.01%
Absolute Return	0.0%	1.1%	0.00%
Stable Value Hedge Funds	5.0%	2.2%	0.12%
Real Return			
Real Estate	15.0%	4.5%	1.00%
Energy and Natural Resources	6.0%	4.7%	0.35%
Commodities	0.0%	1.7%	0.00%
Risk Parity			
Risk Parity	8.0%	2.8%	0.28%
Asset Allocation			
Cash	2.0%	-0.7%	-0.01%
Asset Allocation Leverage	-6.0%	-0.5%	0.03%
Inflation Expectation			2.20%
Volatility Drag****			-0.95%
Expected Return	100.0%		6.90%

*Absolute return includes credit sensitive investments,

** Target allocations are based on the FY2021 policy model.

*** Capital market assumptions come from Aon Hewitt (as of 8/31/2021).

****The volatility drag results from the conversion between arithmetic and geometric mean returns.

MARION INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended August 31, 2022

(7) Defined benefit pension plan (continued)

Discount rate sensitivity analysis

The following schedule shows the impact of the net pension liability if the discount rate used was 1% less than and 1% greater than the discount rate that was used (7.25%) in measuring the net pension liability.

	1% Decrease in Discount Rate (6.25%)	Discount Rate (7.25%)	1% Increase in Discount Rate (8.25%)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 4,061,654	\$ 1,858,746	\$ 71,518

Pension liabilities, pension expense, and deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions

At August 31, 2022 the District reported a liability of \$1,858,746 for its proportionate share of the TRS net pension liability. This liability reflects a reduction for State pension support provided to the District. The amount recognized by the District as its proportionate share of the net pension liability, the related State support, and the total portion of the net pension liability that was associated with the District were as follows:

District's proportionate share of the collective net pension liability	\$ 1,858,746
State's proportionate share that is associated with the District	<u>3,520,705</u>
Total	<u>\$ 5,379,451</u>

The net pension liability was measured as of August 31, 2020 and rolled forward to August 31, 2021 and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The employer's proportion of the net pension liability was based on the employer's contributions to the pension plan relative to the contributions of all employers to the plan for the period September 1, 2020 through August 31, 2021.

At August 31, 2021 the employer's proportion of the collective net pension liability was 0.0072987986% which was an increase of 0.00427007% from its proportion measured as of August 31, 2020.

Changes since the prior actuarial valuation

- There were no changes in assumptions since the prior measurement date.

For the year ended August 31, 2022, the District recognized pension expense of \$14,075 and revenue of \$589,973 for support provided by the State.

MARION INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended August 31, 2022

(7) Defined benefit pension plan (continued)

At August 31, 2022, the District reported its proportionate share of the TRS deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual economic experience	\$ 3,111	\$ 130,857
Changes in actuarial assumptions	657,030	286,409
Differences between projected and actual investment earnings	-	1,558,534
Changes in proportion and difference between the District's contributions and the proportionate share of contributions	321,241	10,018
Contributions paid to TRS subsequent to the measurement date	340,645	-
Total	\$ 1,322,027	\$ 1,985,818

The net amounts of the District's balances of deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Measurement Year Ended August 31,	Pension Expense Amount
2022	\$ (151,500)
2023	(169,591)
2024	(304,381)
2025	(411,883)
2026	26,746
Thereafter	6,173
	\$ (1,004,436)

(8) Defined other postemployment benefit plan

Plan description

The District participates in the Texas Public School Retired Employees Group Insurance Program (TRS-Care). It is a multiple-employer, cost-sharing defined other postemployment benefit (OPEB) plan with a special funding situation. The TRS-Care program was established in 1986 by the Texas legislature.

The TRS Board of Trustees administers the TRS-Care program and the related fund in accordance with Texas Insurance Code Chapter 1575. The Board of Trustees is granted the authority to establish basic and optional group insurance coverage for participants as well as to amend benefit terms as needed under Chapter 1575.052. The Board may adopt rules, plans, procedures, and orders reasonably necessary to administer the program, including minimum benefits and financing standards.

MARION INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended August 31, 2022

(8) Defined other postemployment benefit plans (continued)

OPEB plan fiduciary net position

Detailed information about the TRS-Care’s fiduciary net position is available in the separately issued TRS Annual Comprehensive Financial Report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information. That report may be obtained on the Internet at <https://www.trs.texas.gov/Pages/aboutpublications.aspx>; by writing to TRS at 1000 Red River Street, Austin, TX, 78701-2698; or by calling (512) 542-6592.

Benefits provided

TRS-Care provides health insurance coverage to retirees from public and charter schools, regional education service centers and other educational districts who are members of the TRS pension plan. Optional dependent coverage is available for an additional fee.

Eligible non-Medicare retirees and their dependents may enroll in TRS-Care Standard, a high-deductible health plan. Eligible Medicare retirees and their dependents may enroll in the TRS-Care Medicare Advantage medical plan and the TRS-Care Medicare Rx prescription drug plan. To qualify for TRS-Care coverage, a retiree must have at least 10 years of service credit in the TRS pension system. There are no automatic postemployment benefit changes; including automatic COLAs.

The premium rates for the retirees are reflected in the following table:

TRS-Care Monthly Premium Rates				
	Medicare		Non-Medicare	
Retiree*	\$	135	\$	200
Retiree and spouse		529		689
Retiree* and children		468		408
Retiree and family		1,020		999

* or surviving spouse

Contributions

Contribution rates for the TRS-Care plan are established in state statute by the Texas Legislature, and there is no continuing obligation to provide benefits beyond each fiscal year. The TRS-Care plan is currently funded on a pay-as-you-go basis and is subject to change based on available funding. Funding for TRS-Care is provided by retiree premium contributions and contributions from the state, active employees, and school districts based upon public school district payroll. The TRS Board of Trustees does not have the authority to set or amend contribution rates.

Texas Insurance Code, section 1575.202 establishes the state’s contribution rate which is 1.25% of the employee’s salary. Section 1575.203 establishes the active employee’s rate which is 0.65% of pay. Section 1575.204 establishes an employer contribution rate of not less than 0.25 percent or not more than 0.75 percent of the salary of each active employee of the public or charter school. The actual employer contribution rate is prescribed by the Legislature in the General Appropriations Act.

MARION INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended August 31, 2022

(8) Defined other postemployment benefit plan (continued)

Contributions (continued)

The following table shows contributions to the TRS-Care plan by type of contributor.

Contribution Rates	2022	2021
Active employee	0.65%	0.65%
Non-employer contributing entity (State of Texas)	1.25%	1.25%
Employer (District)	0.75%	0.75%
Federal/private funding remitted by employers	1.25%	1.25%
Contributions		
District contributions	\$ 86,407	\$ 82,703
Member contributions	71,038	66,594
NECE on-behalf contributions	130,890	123,848

In addition to the employer contributions listed above, there is an additional surcharge all TRS employers are subject to (regardless of whether or not they participate in the TRS Care OPEB program). When employers hire a TRS retiree, they are required to pay to TRS Care, a monthly surcharge of \$535 per retiree.

TRS-Care received supplemental appropriations from the State of Texas as the non-employer contributing entity in the amount of \$5,520,343 in fiscal year 2021 for consumer protections against medical and health care billing by certain out-of-network providers.

Actuarial assumptions

The actuarial valuation was performed as of August 31, 2020. Updated procedures were used to roll forward the total OPEB liability to August 31, 2021.

The actuarial valuation of the OPEB plan offered through TRS-Care is similar to the actuarial valuation performed for the pension plan, except that the OPEB valuation is more complex. The demographic assumptions were developed in the experience study performed for TRS for the period ending August 31, 2017.

MARION INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended August 31, 2022

(8) Defined other postemployment benefit plan (continued)

Actuarial assumptions (continued)

The following assumptions and other inputs used for members of TRS-Care are based on an established pattern of practice and are identical to the assumptions used in the August 31, 2020 TRS pension actuarial valuation that was rolled forward to August 31, 2021:

Rates of mortality
Rates of retirement
Rates of termination
Rates of disability
General inflation
Wage inflation

The active mortality rates were based on 90 percent of the RP-2014 Employee Mortality Tables for males and females. The post-retirement mortality rates for healthy lives were based on the 2018 TRS of Texas Healthy Pensioner Mortality Tables, with full generational projection using the ultimate improvement rates from the most recently published scale MP-2018.

Additional actuarial methods and assumptions:

Valuation date	August 31, 2020 rolled forward to August 31, 2021
Actuarial cost method	Individual entry age normal
Inflation	2.30%
Discount rate	1.95% as of August 31, 2021
Aging factors	Based on plan specific experience
Expenses	Third-party administrative expenses related to the delivery of health care benefits are included in the age-adjusted claims cost.
Salary increases	3.05% to 9.05%, including inflation
Ad hoc postemployment benefit changes	None

MARION INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended August 31, 2022

(8) Defined other postemployment benefit plan (continued)

Discount rate

A single discount rate of 1.95% was used to measure the total OPEB liability. There was an decrease of .38% in the discount rate since the previous year. Because the plan is essentially a “pay-as-you-go” plan, the single discount rate is equal to the prevailing municipal bond rate. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions from active members and those of the contributing employers and the non-employer contributing entity are made at the statutorily required rates. Based on those assumptions, the OPEB plan’s fiduciary net position was projected to not be able to make all future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the municipal bond rate was used for the long-term rate if return and was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total OPEB liability.

The source of the municipal bond rate is the Fidelity “20-year Municipal GO AA Index” as of August 31, 2021 using the fixed-income market data/yield curve/data municipal bonds with 20 years to maturity that include only federally tax-exempt municipal bonds.

Discount rate sensitivity analysis

The following schedule shows the impact of the net OPEB liability if the discount rate used was 1% less than and 1% greater than the discount rate that was used (1.95%) in measuring the net OPEB liability.

	<u>1% Decrease in Discount Rate (0.95%)</u>	<u>Current Single Discount Rate (1.95%)</u>	<u>1% Increase in Discount Rate (2.95%)</u>
District’s proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	<u>\$ 4,752,449</u>	<u>\$ 4,083,607</u>	<u>\$ 3,300,430</u>

OPEB liabilities, OPEB expense, and deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEBs

At August 31, 2022, the District reported a liability of \$4,083,607 for its proportionate share of the TRS’s net OPEB liability. This liability reflects a reduction for State OPEB support provided to the District. The amount recognized by the District as its proportionate share of the net OPEB liability, the related State support, and the total portion of the net OPEB liability that was associated with the District were as follows:

District’s proportionate share of the collective net OPEB liability	\$ 4,083,607
State’s proportionate share that is associated with the District	<u>5,471,123</u>
Total	<u>\$ 9,554,730</u>

The net OPEB liability was measured as of August 31, 2020 and rolled forward to August 31, 2021 and the total OPEB liability used to calculate the net OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The employer’s proportion of the net OPEB liability was based on the employer’s contributions to the OPEB plan relative to the contributions of all employers to the plan for the period September 1, 2020 thru August 31, 2021.

At August 31, 2022 the employer’s proportion of the collective net OPEB liability was .0105862941% compared to 0.0102137978% as of August 31, 2021.

MARION INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended August 31, 2022

(8) Defined other postemployment benefit plan (continued)

OPEB liabilities, OPEB expense, and deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEBs (continued)

The following schedule shows the impact of the net OPEB liability if a healthcare trend rate that is 1% less than and 1% greater than the health rates assumed.

	<u>1% Decrease in Healthcare Trend Rate</u>	<u>Current Single Healthcare Trend Rate</u>	<u>1% Increase in Healthcare Trend Rate</u>
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$ 3,191,203	\$ 4,083,607	\$ 4,944,508
Changes since the prior actuarial valuation			

The following were changes to the actuarial assumptions or other inputs that affected measurement of the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement period:

- The discount rate changed from 2.33 percent as of August 31, 2020 to 1.95 percent as of August 31, 2021. This change increased the total OPEB liability (TOL).

Changes of benefit terms since the prior measurement date

There were no changes in benefit terms since the prior measurement date

The amount of OPEB expense recognized by the District in the reporting period was \$(201,926) and revenue of \$110,804 for support provided by the State.

MARION INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended August 31, 2022

(8) Defined other postemployment benefit plan (continued)

OPEB liabilities, OPEB expense, and deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEBs (continued)

At August 31, 2022, the District reported its proportionate share of the TRS's deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to other postemployment benefits from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Differences between expected and actual economic experience	\$ 175,819	\$ 1,976,751
Changes in actuarial assumptions	452,307	863,607
Differences between projected and actual investment earnings	4,433	-
Changes in proportion and difference between the District's contributions and the proportionate share of contributions	857,166	34,835
Contributions paid to TRS subsequent to the measurement date	<u>86,407</u>	<u>-</u>
 Total	 <u>\$ 1,576,132</u>	 <u>\$ 2,875,193</u>

The net amounts of the employer's balances of deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

Year Ended August 31,	OPEB Expense Amount
<u> </u>	<u> </u>
2022	\$ (313,300)
2023	(313,401)
2024	(313,376)
2025	(205,883)
2026	(60,357)
Thereafter	<u>(179,151)</u>
Total	<u>\$ (1,385,468)</u>

Medicare Part D

Federal legislation enacted in January 2006 established prescription drug coverage for Medicare beneficiaries known as Medicare Part D. One provision of the law allows TRS-Care to receive retiree drug subsidy payments from the federal government to offset certain prescription drug expenditures for eligible participants. These payments totaled \$46,519, \$45,851, and \$41,227, for fiscal years 2022, 2021, and 2020, respectively.

MARION INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended August 31, 2022

(9) Commitments and contingencies

Contingencies

The District participates in grant programs which are governed by various rules and regulations of the grantor agencies. Costs charged to the respective grant programs are subject to audit and adjustment by the grantor agencies; therefore, to the extent that the District has not complied with the rules and regulations governing the grants, refunds of any money received may be required and the collectability of any related receivable may be impaired. In the opinion of the District, there are no significant contingent liabilities relating to compliance with the rules and regulations governing the respective grants; therefore, no provision has been recorded in the accompanying basic financial statements for such contingencies.

Litigation

The District is a defendant in various lawsuits related to educating a diverse population. While the result of any litigation contains an element of uncertainty, the District's management believes that the amount of any liability and costs which might result would not have a material adverse effect on its operations or financial statements.

(10) Interfund balances

Due to and from other funds

Balances due to and due from other funds at August 31, 2022, consisted of the following:

<u>DUE TO FUND</u>	<u>DUE FROM FUND</u>	<u>AMOUNT</u>	<u>PURPOSE</u>
General fund	Nonmajor special revenue funds	\$ 892,894	Short-term loans
General fund	Debt service fund	124,510	Short-term loans
General fund	Capital projects fund	173,523	Short-term loans
General fund	Internal service - transportation	228,215	Short-term loans
Enterprise funds	General fund	186,920	Short-term loans
Nonmajor special revenue funds	General fund	24,090	Short-term loans
Total		<u>\$ 1,630,152</u>	

All amounts due are scheduled to be repaid within one year.

MARION INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended August 31, 2022

(11) Concentrations

The District receives 13.28% of its taxes from a single taxpayer, Guadalupe Power Partners, LP.

(12) Net position deficit

At August 31, 2022, the District has a deficit unrestricted net position in the amount of \$4,825,401 in the government-wide statement of net position. This deficit is due to the effects of GASB 68 and 75; net pension liability and OPEB liability.

(13) New accounting policy and restatement of net position

On September 1, 2021, the District implemented GASB Statement No. 87, *Leases*. The objective of this statement is to meet the information needs of financial statement users by improving accounting and financial reporting for leases by governments. This statement requires recognition of certain lease assets and liabilities for leases that were previously classified as operating leases. It establishes a single model for lease accounting based on the foundational principle that leases are financings of the right to use an underlying asset. A lease is required to recognize a lease liability and an intangible right-to-use lease asset. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 87 resulted in a restatement of net position in the governmental activities of a decrease in the amount of \$12,226.

(14) Subsequent event

The District has evaluated events by the District's management through January 25, 2023, the date which the financial statements were available to be issued. There are no subsequent events for disclosure.

APPENDIX D

Form of Opinion of Bond Counsel

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August 15, 2023

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FINAL

IN REGARD to the authorization and issuance of the “Marion Independent School District Unlimited Tax School Building Bonds, Series 2023” (the *Bonds*), dated July 15, 2023, in the aggregate original principal amount of \$32,275,000 we have reviewed the legality and validity of the issuance thereof by the Marion Independent School District (the *Issuer*). The Bonds are issuable in fully registered form only, in denominations of \$5,000 or any integral multiple thereof (within a Stated Maturity). The Bonds have Stated Maturities of August 15 in each of the years 2024 through 2051, unless redeemed prior to Stated Maturity in accordance with the terms stated on the face of the Bonds. Interest on the Bonds accrues from the dates, at the rates, in the manner, and is payable on the dates, all as provided in the order (the *Order*) authorizing the issuance of the Bonds. Capitalized terms used herein without definition shall have the meanings ascribed thereto in the Order.

WE HAVE SERVED AS BOND COUNSEL for the Issuer solely to pass upon the legality and validity of the issuance of the Bonds under the laws of the State of Texas and with respect to the exclusion of the interest on the Bonds from the gross income of the owners thereof for federal income tax purposes and for no other purpose. We have not been requested to investigate or verify, and have not independently investigated or verified, any records, data, or other material relating to the financial condition or capabilities of the Issuer. We have not assumed any responsibility with respect to the financial condition or capabilities of the Issuer or the disclosure thereof in connection with the sale of the Bonds. We express no opinion and make no comment with respect to the sufficiency of the security for or the marketability of the Bonds. Our role in connection with the Issuer’s Official Statement prepared for use in connection with the sale of the Bonds has been limited as described therein.

WE HAVE EXAMINED the applicable and pertinent laws of the State of Texas and the United States of America. In rendering the opinions herein we rely upon (1) original or certified copies of the proceedings of the Issuer in connection with the issuance of the Bonds, including the Order; (2) customary certifications and opinions of officials of the Issuer; (3) certificates executed by officers of the Issuer relating to the expected use and investment of proceeds of the Bonds and certain other funds of the Issuer, and to certain other facts solely within the knowledge and control of the Issuer; and (4) such other documentation, including an examination of the Bond executed and delivered initially by the Issuer, and such matters of law as we deem relevant to the matters discussed below. In such examination, we have assumed the authenticity of all documents submitted to us as originals, the conformity to original copies of all documents submitted to us as certified copies, and the accuracy of the statements and information contained in such certificates. We express no opinion concerning any effect on the following opinions which may result from changes in law effected after the date hereof.

Norton Rose Fulbright US LLP is a limited liability partnership registered under the laws of Texas.

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Legal Opinion of Norton Rose Fulbright US LLP, Austin, Texas, in connection with the authorization and issuance of “MARION INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT UNLIMITED TAX SCHOOL BUILDING BONDS, SERIES 2023”

BASED ON OUR EXAMINATION, IT IS OUR OPINION that the Bonds have been duly authorized and issued in conformity with the laws of the State of Texas now in force and that the Bonds are valid and legally binding obligations of the Issuer enforceable in accordance with the terms and conditions described therein, except to the extent that the enforceability thereof may be affected by bankruptcy, insolvency, reorganization, moratorium, or other similar laws affecting creditors' rights or the exercise of judicial discretion in accordance with general principles of equity. The Bonds are payable from the proceeds of an ad valorem tax levied, without legal limit as to rate or amount, upon all taxable property within the Issuer.

BASED ON OUR EXAMINATION, IT IS FURTHER OUR OPINION that, assuming continuing compliance after the date hereof by the Issuer with the provisions of the Order and in reliance upon the representations and certifications of the Issuer made in a certificate of even date herewith pertaining to the use, expenditure, and investment of the proceeds of the Bonds, under existing statutes, regulations, published rulings, and court decisions (1) interest on the Bonds will be excludable from the gross income, as defined in section 61 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended to the date hereof (the *Code*), of the owners thereof for federal income tax purposes, pursuant to section 103 of the Code, and (2) interest on the Bonds will not be included in computing the alternative minimum taxable income of the owners thereof who are individuals.

WE EXPRESS NO OTHER OPINION with respect to any other federal, state, or local tax consequences under present law or any proposed legislation resulting from the receipt or accrual of interest on, or the acquisition or disposition of, the Bonds. Ownership of tax-exempt obligations such as the Bonds may result in collateral federal tax consequences to, among others, financial institutions, life insurance companies, property and casualty insurance companies, certain foreign corporations doing business in the United States, S corporations with subchapter C earnings and profits, corporations subject to the alternative minimum tax on adjusted financial statement income, owners of an interest in a financial asset securitization investment trust, individual recipients of Social Security or Railroad Retirement Benefits, individuals otherwise qualifying for the earned income credit, and taxpayers who may be deemed to have incurred or continued indebtedness to purchase or carry, or who have paid or incurred certain expenses allocable to, tax-exempt obligations.

OUR OPINIONS ARE BASED on existing law, which is subject to change. Such opinions are further based on our knowledge of facts as of the date hereof. We assume no duty to update or supplement our opinions to reflect any facts or circumstances that may thereafter come to our attention or to reflect any changes in any law that may thereafter occur or become effective. Moreover, our opinions are not a guarantee of result and are not binding on the Internal Revenue Service; rather, such opinions represent our legal judgment based upon our review of existing law that we deem relevant to such opinions and in reliance upon the representations and covenants referenced above.

APPENDIX E

The Permanent School Fund Guarantee Program

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THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE PROGRAM

This disclosure statement provides information relating to the program (the “Guarantee Program”) administered by the Texas Education Agency (the “TEA”) with respect to the Texas Permanent School Fund guarantee of tax-supported bonds issued by Texas school districts and the guarantee of revenue bonds issued by or for the benefit of Texas charter districts. The Guarantee Program was authorized by an amendment to the Texas Constitution in 1983 and is governed by Subchapter C of Chapter 45 of the Texas Education Code, as amended (the “Act”). While the Guarantee Program applies to bonds issued by or for both school districts and charter districts, as described below, the Act and the program rules for the two types of districts have some distinctions. For convenience of description and reference, those aspects of the Guarantee Program that are applicable to school district bonds and to charter district bonds are referred to herein as the “School District Bond Guarantee Program” and the “Charter District Bond Guarantee Program,” respectively.

Some of the information contained in this Section may include projections or other forward-looking statements regarding future events or the future financial performance of the Texas Permanent School Fund (the “PSF” or the “Fund”). Actual results may differ materially from those contained in any such projections or forward-looking statements.

During the 87th Regular Session of the Texas Legislature (the “87th Regular Session”), which concluded on May 31, 2021, Senate Bill 1232 (“SB 1232” or “the bill”) was enacted, and the bill became effective on September 1, 2021. SB 1232 provides for a variety of changes to the operations and management of the Fund, including the creation of the Permanent School Fund Corporation (the “PSF Corporation”), and the delegation of responsibility to manage the portion of the Fund previously under the management supervision of the State Board of Education (the “SBOE”) to the PSF Corporation. SB 1232 also requires changes with respect to the management of certain investments previously made at the discretion of the Texas School Land Board (the “SLB”), including limiting the types of investments that may be made by the SLB and mandating the transfer of cash and certain other investment properties from the SLB to the PSF Corporation once the PSF Corporation is created. Certain of the authorizations of SB 1232, including the creation of the PSF Corporation have occurred, and other authorized changes are expected to be implemented in phases through the end of calendar year 2023. See “Management Transition to the PSF Corporation” for a summary of SB 1232 and its expected impact on the management and operations of the Fund.

The regular session of the 88th Texas Legislature (the “Legislature”) is scheduled from January 10, 2023 to May 29, 2023. Thereafter, the Texas Governor may call one or more additional special sessions. During this time, the Legislature may enact laws that materially change current law as it relates to the Guarantee Program, the TEA, the SBOE, the Act, the PSF Corporation, and Texas school finance generally. No representation is made regarding any actions the Legislature may take, but the TEA, SBOE, and PSF Corporation intend to monitor proposed legislation for any developments applicable thereto.

History and Purpose

The PSF supports the State’s public school system in two major ways: distributions to the constitutionally established Available School Fund (the “ASF”), as described below, and the guarantee of school district and charter district issued bonds through the Guarantee Program. The PSF was created in 1845 and received its first significant funding with a \$2,000,000 appropriation by the Legislature in 1854 expressly for the benefit of the public schools of Texas, with the sole purpose of assisting in the funding of public education for present and future generations. The Constitution of 1876 described that the PSF would be “permanent,” and stipulated that certain lands and all proceeds from the sale of these lands should also constitute the PSF. Additional acts later gave more public domain land and rights to the PSF. In 1953, the U.S. Congress passed the Submerged Lands Act that relinquished to coastal states all rights of the U.S. navigable waters within state boundaries. If the State, by law, had set a larger boundary prior to or at the time of admission to the Union, or if the boundary had been approved by Congress, then the larger boundary applied. After three years of litigation (1957-1960), the U.S. Supreme Court on May 31, 1960, affirmed Texas’ historic three marine leagues (10.35 miles) seaward boundary. Texas proved its submerged lands property rights to three leagues into the Gulf of Mexico by citing historic laws and treaties dating back to 1836. All lands lying within that limit belong to the PSF. The proceeds from the sale and the mineral-related rental of these lands, including bonuses, delay rentals and royalty payments, become the corpus of the Fund. Prior to the approval by the voters of the State of an amendment to the constitutional provision under which the Fund is established and administered, which occurred on September 13, 2003 (the “Total Return Constitutional Amendment”), and which is further described below, only the income produced by the PSF could be used to complement taxes in financing public education, which primarily consisted of income from securities, capital gains from securities transactions and royalties from the sale of oil and natural gas. The Total Return Constitutional Amendment provides that interest and dividends produced by Fund investments will be additional revenue to the PSF.

On November 8, 1983, the voters of the State approved a constitutional amendment that provides for the guarantee by the PSF of bonds issued by school districts. On approval by the State Commissioner of Education (the “Education Commissioner”), bonds properly issued by a school district are fully guaranteed by the PSF. See “The School District Bond Guarantee Program.”

In 2011, legislation was enacted that established the Charter District Bond Guarantee Program as a new component of the Guarantee Program. That legislation authorized the use of the PSF to guarantee revenue bonds issued by or for the benefit of certain open-enrollment charter schools that are designated as “charter districts” by the Education Commissioner. On

approval by the Education Commissioner, bonds properly issued by a charter district participating in the Guarantee Program are fully guaranteed by the PSF. The Charter District Bond Guarantee Program became effective on March 3, 2014. See “The Charter District Bond Guarantee Program.”

State law also permits charter schools to be chartered and operated by school districts and other political subdivisions, but bond financing of facilities for school district-operated charter schools is subject to the School District Bond Guarantee Program, not the Charter District Bond Guarantee Program.

While the School District Bond Guarantee Program and the Charter District Bond Guarantee Program relate to different types of bonds issued for different types of Texas public schools, and have different program regulations and requirements, a bond guaranteed under either part of the Guarantee Program has the same effect with respect to the guarantee obligation of the Fund thereto, and all guaranteed bonds are aggregated for purposes of determining the capacity of the Guarantee Program (see “Capacity Limits for the Guarantee Program”). The Charter District Bond Guarantee Program as enacted by State law has not been reviewed by any court, nor has the Texas Attorney General (the “Attorney General”) been requested to issue an opinion, with respect to its constitutional validity.

Audited financial information for the PSF is provided annually through the PSF Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (the “Annual Report”), which is filed with the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board (“MSRB”). The SLB’s land and real assets investment operations, which are part of the PSF as described below, are also included in the annual financial report of the Texas General Land Office (the “GLO”) that is included in the comprehensive annual report of the State of Texas. The Annual Report includes the Message of the Executive Administrator of the Fund (the “Message”) and the Management’s Discussion and Analysis (“MD&A”). The Annual Report for the year ended August 31, 2022, as filed with the MSRB in accordance with the PSF undertaking and agreement made in accordance with Rule 15c2-12 (“Rule 15c2-12”) of the federal Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”), as described below, is hereby incorporated by reference into this disclosure. Information included herein for the year ended August 31, 2022 is derived from the audited financial statements of the PSF, which are included in the Annual Report as it is filed and posted. Reference is made to the Annual Report for the complete Message and MD&A for the year ended August 31, 2022 and for a description of the financial results of the PSF for the year ended August 31, 2022, the most recent year for which audited financial information regarding the Fund is available. The 2022 Annual Report speaks only as of its date and the TEA has not obligated itself to update the 2022 Annual Report or any other Annual Report. The TEA posts (i) each Annual Report, which includes statistical data regarding the Fund as of the close of each fiscal year, (ii) the most recent disclosure for the Guarantee Program, (iii) the PSF Corporation’s Investment Policy Statement (the “IPS”), and (iv) monthly updates with respect to the capacity of the Guarantee Program (collectively, the “Web Site Materials”) on the TEA web site at http://tea.texas.gov/Finance_and_Grants/Permanent_School_Fund/ and with the MSRB at www.emma.msrb.org. Such monthly updates regarding the Guarantee Program are also incorporated herein and made a part hereof for all purposes. In addition to the Web Site Materials, the Fund is required to make quarterly filings with the SEC under Section 13(f) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Such filings, which consist of a list of the Fund’s holdings of securities specified in Section 13(f), including exchange-traded (e.g., NYSE) or NASDAQ-quoted stocks, equity options and warrants, shares of closed-end investment companies and certain convertible debt securities, is available from the SEC at www.sec.gov/edgar. A list of the Fund’s equity and fixed income holdings as of August 31 of each year is posted to the TEA web site and filed with the MSRB. Such list excludes holdings in the Fund’s securities lending program. Such list, as filed, is incorporated herein and made a part hereof for all purposes. See “Management Transition to the PSF Corporation” for a discussion of the PSF Corporation audit. At its November 2022 quarterly board meeting, the SBOE considered new regulations for the administration of the Bond Guarantee Program. Two readings and a publication period are required for modifications to the Texas Administrative Code, and such process (the “Regulatory Recodification”) was completed in February 2023, with the new regulations becoming effective March 1, 2023. The Regulatory Recodification was taken as an acknowledgment of the new role and powers that are delegated to the PSF Corporation. Among other regulations affecting the Fund that were restructured include the Statement of Investment Objectives, Policies and Guidelines of the Texas Permanent School Fund, which is codified at 19 Texas Administrative Code, Chapter 33 (recodified in part and replaced in part by the IPS).

Management and Administration of the Fund

The following discussion describes some legal and management aspects of the structure of the Fund prior to full implementation of SB 1232. SB 1232 is being implemented in phases. See “Management Transition to the PSF Corporation” for summaries of certain laws applicable to the Fund pursuant to the Texas Constitution and SB 1232 as well as certain prior actions and the ongoing changes in the management structure of the Fund.

The Texas Constitution and applicable statutes delegate to the SBOE the authority and responsibility for investment of the PSF’s financial assets, but SB 1232 authorized the SBOE to delegate management of the Fund to the Corporation, which, as noted above, has been done. The SBOE consists of 15 members who are elected by territorial districts in the State to four year terms of office.

The Texas Constitution provides that the Fund shall be managed through the exercise of the judgment and care under the circumstances then prevailing which persons of ordinary prudence, discretion and intelligence exercise in the management of their own affairs, not in regard to speculation, but in regard to the permanent disposition of their funds, considering the probable income therefrom as well as the probable safety of their capital (the “Prudent Person Standard”).

In accordance with the Texas Constitution, the SBOE views the PSF as a perpetual endowment, and the Fund is managed as an endowment fund with a long-term investment horizon. Under the total-return investment objective, the IPS provides that the PSF shall be managed consistently with respect to the following: support for public free schools in Texas, real growth in Fund asset values, protection of Fund capital, and the provision of sustained income distributions to current and future generations of Texas school children. As described below, the Total Return Constitutional Amendment restricts the annual pay-out from the Fund to both (i) 6% of the average of the market value of the Fund, excluding real property, on the last day of each of the sixteen State fiscal quarters preceding the Regular Session of the Legislature that begins before that State fiscal biennium, and (ii) the total-return on all investment assets of the Fund over a rolling ten-year period.

By law, the Education Commissioner is appointed by the Governor, with Senate confirmation, and assists the SBOE, but the Education Commissioner can neither be hired nor dismissed by the SBOE. The PSF Corporation has also engaged outside counsel to advise it as to its duties with respect to the Fund, including specific actions regarding the investment of the PSF to ensure compliance with fiduciary standards, and to provide transactional advice in connection with the investment of Fund assets in non-traditional investments. TEA's General Counsel provides legal advice to the SBOE but will not provide legal advice directly to the PSF Corporation.

The Total Return Constitutional Amendment shifted administrative costs of the Fund from the ASF to the PSF, providing that expenses of managing the PSF are to be paid "by appropriation" from the PSF. In January 2005, the Attorney General issued a legal opinion, Op. Tex. Att'y Gen. No. GA-0293 (2005), stating that the Total Return Constitutional Amendment does not require the SBOE to pay from such appropriated PSF funds the indirect management costs deducted from the assets of a mutual fund or other investment company in which PSF funds have been invested.

The Act requires that the Education Commissioner prepare, and the SBOE approve, an annual status report on the Guarantee Program (which is included in the Annual Report). The State Auditor audits the financial statements of the PSF, which are separate from other financial statements of the State.

Prior to the enactment of SB 1232, Texas law assigned to the SLB control of the Fund's land and mineral rights and authority to invest in certain real assets. Administrative duties related to these assets have in the past resided with the GLO, which is under the guidance of the elected commissioner of the GLO (the "Land Commissioner").

In 2019, the Texas Legislature enacted legislation that created a "permanent school fund liquid account" (the "Liquid Account") in the PSF for the purpose of the SBOE receiving, administering, and investing funds transferred from the SLB on a quarterly basis that are not then invested by the SLB or needed within the forthcoming quarter. On January 1, 2023, management of the Liquid Account transferred from the SBOE to the PSF Corporation. The bill grants the PSF Corporation authority and discretion to abolish the Liquid Account when its purpose has been resolved and transfer any remaining balance to the Fund.

Management Transition to the PSF Corporation

In accordance with SB 1232, at its November 2021 board meeting, the SBOE approved the articles of formation of the PSF Corporation. The articles were filed on December 1, 2021, thus effecting the creation of the PSF Corporation. SB 1232 authorizes the SBOE to delegate investment authority over the PSF and the Charter District Reserve Fund to the PSF Corporation. The bill also provides that the PSF Corporation, the SBOE and TEA must coordinate to determine the PSF Corporation's role in the operation and management of the Guarantee Program to ensure the proper and efficient operation of the program.

The description of SB 1232 that follows summarizes some key provisions of the bill. The full text of the bill can be found at <https://capitol.texas.gov/BillLookup/Text.aspx?LegSess=87R&Bill=SB1232>. SB 1232 provides for various transition dates relating to implementation of the bill, with the latest dates generally occurring in calendar year 2023. As noted above, on January 1, 2023 the investment management responsibilities for the Fund transferred to the PSF Corporation and the merger of Fund assets previously managed by the SLB with those previously managed by the SBOE.

As allowed by SB 1232, the PSF Corporation has been created as a special-purpose governmental corporation and instrumentality of the State which is entitled to sovereign immunity. The PSF Corporation is governed by a nine-member board of directors (the "PSFC Board"), which consists of five members of the SBOE, the Land Commissioner, and three appointed members who have substantial background and expertise in investments and asset management; with one of the appointees being appointed by the Land Commissioner and the other two appointed by the Governor (one of which is currently vacant) with confirmation by the Senate.

At the inaugural meeting of the PSFC Board in January 2022, the PSFC Board appointed the Executive Administrator of the Fund as the interim chief executive officer of the PSF Corporation and in April 2022 the Executive Administrator of the Fund was confirmed as the chief executive officer of the PSF Corporation. The PSFC Board adopted bylaws governing how it will manage its affairs and conduct business. The chief executive officer reports to the PSFC Board. Any amendments to the PSF Corporation's articles of formation and bylaws will be adopted by the PSFC Board but are subject to approval by the SBOE. At its March 2023 meeting, the PSFC Board approved its securities lending policy.

Notwithstanding the management transition for the Fund from the SBOE to the PSF Corporation, the provisions of the Texas Constitution that formerly applied to the SBOE's management will continue to provide a framework for the management of the Fund. In particular, the Prudent Person Standard is applicable to the PSF Corporation, and the Total

Return Constitutional Amendment will govern distributions from the PSF to the ASF by the SBOE. A separate constitutional provision allowing distributions from the PSF to the ASF that is currently used by the SLB was also granted to the PSF Corporation. When determining any amount to distribute, the PSF Corporation may consider distributions made by the SBOE. In addition, the Fund will continue to be managed as a perpetual endowment for the benefit of citizens of the State.

The SLB's investments in real estate investment funds and real asset investment funds will transfer to the PSF Corporation. Beginning December 31, 2022, the SLB is no longer authorized to make investments into funds; however, the SLB will still be able to invest in land, mineral and royalty interests, and individual real estate holdings; the SLB will also be required to send PSF mineral revenue to the PSF Corporation for investment, subject to designation via the appropriations process to cover GLO expenses of managing the minerals.

Not less than once each year, the PSFC Board must submit an audit report to the Legislative Budget Board ("LBB") regarding the operations of the PSF Corporation. The PSF Corporation may contract with a certified public accountant or the State Auditor to conduct an independent audit of the operations of the PSF Corporation, but such authorization does not affect the State Auditor's authority to conduct an audit of the PSF Corporation in accordance with other State laws. The first audit of the PSF Corporation will be conducted following the close of the 2022-2023 fiscal year on August 31, 2023.

As required by State law, during the 87th Regular Session the LBB issued a fiscal note on SB 1232. The fiscal note stated that uncertainty exists regarding the nature of future returns and the effect of the bill on distributions from all components of the PSF to the ASF, such that the financial impact of the bill could not be determined during the legislative session. However, the fiscal note stated that TEA and the GLO projected that the changes effected by the bill will have a positive fiscal impact in terms of growth of the Fund and future Fund distributions. No assurances can be given as to future investment results for the Fund.

With respect to the 2024-2025 State biennium, and for subsequent biennia, the PSF Corporation is required to submit a legislative appropriations request ("LAR") to the LBB and the Office of the Governor that details a request for appropriation of funds to enable the PSF Corporation to carry out its responsibilities for the investment management of the Fund. The requested funding, budget structure, and riders are sufficient to fully support all operations of the PSF Corporation in state fiscal years 2024 and 2025. As described therein, the LAR is designed to provide the PSF Corporation with the ability to operate as a stand-alone state entity in the State budget while retaining the flexibility to fulfill its fiduciary duty and provide oversight and transparency to the Legislature and Governor.

The Total Return Constitutional Amendment

The Total Return Constitutional Amendment approved a fundamental change in the way that distributions are made to the ASF from the PSF. Prior to the adoption of the Total Return Constitutional Amendment, all interest and dividend income produced by Fund investments flowed into the ASF, where they were distributed to local school districts and open-enrollment charter schools based on average daily attendance, any net gains from investments of the Fund were reflected in the value of the PSF, and costs of administering the PSF were allocated to the ASF. The Total Return Constitutional Amendment requires that PSF distributions to the ASF be determined using a "total-return-based" formula instead of the "current-income-based" formula, which was used from 1964 to the end of the 2003 fiscal year. The Total Return Constitutional Amendment provides that the total amount distributed from the Fund to the ASF: (1) in each year of a State fiscal biennium must be an amount that is not more than 6% of the average of the market value of the Fund, excluding real property (the "Distribution Rate"), on the last day of each of the sixteen State fiscal quarters preceding the Regular Session of the Legislature that begins before that State fiscal biennium, in accordance with the rate adopted by: (a) a vote of two-thirds of the total membership of the SBOE, taken before the Regular Session of the Legislature convenes or (b) the Legislature by general law or appropriation, if the SBOE does not adopt a rate as provided by clause (a); and (2) over the ten-year period consisting of the current State fiscal year and the nine preceding State fiscal years may not exceed the total return on all investment assets of the Fund over the same ten-year period (the "Ten Year Total Return"). In April 2009, the Attorney General issued a legal opinion, Op. Tex. Att'y Gen. No. GA-0707 (2009) ("GA-0707"), with regard to certain matters pertaining to the Distribution Rate and the determination of the Ten Year Total Return. In GA-0707 the Attorney General opined, among other advice, that (i) the Ten Year Total Return should be calculated on an annual basis, (ii) a contingency plan adopted by the SBOE, to permit monthly transfers equal in aggregate to the annual Distribution Rate to be halted and subsequently made up if such transfers temporarily exceed the Ten Year Total Return, is not prohibited by State law, provided that such contingency plan applies only within a fiscal year time basis, not on a biennium basis, and (iii) that the amount distributed from the Fund in a fiscal year may not exceed 6% of the average of the market value of the Fund or the Ten Year Total Return. In accordance with GA-0707, in the event that the Ten Year Total Return is exceeded during a fiscal year, transfers to the ASF will be halted. However, if the Ten Year Total Return subsequently increases during that biennium, transfers may be resumed, if the SBOE has provided for that contingency, and made in full during the remaining period of the biennium, subject to the limit of 6% in any one fiscal year. Any shortfall in the transfer that results from such events from one biennium may not be paid over to the ASF in a subsequent biennium as the SBOE would make a separate payout determination for that subsequent biennium.

In determining the Distribution Rate, the SBOE has adopted the goal of maximizing the amount distributed from the Fund in a manner designed to preserve "intergenerational equity." The definition of intergenerational equity that the SBOE has generally followed is the maintenance of purchasing power to ensure that endowment spending keeps pace with inflation, with the ultimate goal being to ensure that current and future generations are given equal levels of purchasing power in real terms. In making this determination, the SBOE takes into account various considerations, and relies upon PSF Corporation and TEA staff and external investment consultants, which undertake analysis for long-term projection periods

that includes certain assumptions. Among the assumptions used in the analysis are a projected rate of growth of student enrollment State-wide, the projected contributions and expenses of the Fund, projected returns in the capital markets and a projected inflation rate.

On November 8, 2011, a referendum was held in the State at which voters of the State approved amendments that effected an increase to the base amount used in calculating the Distribution Rate from the Fund to the ASF and authorized the SLB to make direct transfers to the ASF, as described below.

The November 8, 2011, referendum included an increase to the base used to calculate the Distribution Rate by adding to the calculation base certain discretionary real assets and cash in the Fund that is managed by entities other than the SBOE (at present, by the SLB). The value of those assets was already included in the value of the Fund for purposes of the Guarantee Program, but prior to the amendment had not been included in the calculation base for purposes of making transfers from the Fund to the ASF. While the amendment provided for an increase in the base for the calculation of approximately \$2 billion, no new resources were provided for deposit to the Fund. As described under “The Total Return Constitutional Amendment” the SBOE is prevented from approving a Distribution Rate or making a pay out from the Fund if the amount distributed would exceed 6% of the average of the market value of the Fund, excluding real property in the Fund, but including discretionary real asset investments on the last day of each of the sixteen State fiscal quarters preceding the Regular Session of the Legislature that begins before that State fiscal biennium or if such pay out would exceed the Ten Year Total Return.

The constitutional amendments approved on November 8, 2011, also provided authority to the GLO or another entity (described in statute as the SLB) that has responsibility for the management of revenues derived from land or other properties of the PSF to determine whether to transfer an amount each year to the ASF from the revenue derived during the current year from such land or properties. Prior to November 2019, the amount authorized to be transferred to the ASF from the GLO or SLB was limited to \$300 million per year. On November 5, 2019, a constitutional amendment was approved by State voters that increased the maximum transfer to the ASF to \$600 million each year from the revenue derived during that year from the PSF from the GLO, the SBOE or another entity to the extent such entity has the responsibility for the management of revenues derived from such land or other properties. Any amount transferred to the ASF pursuant to this constitutional provision is excluded from the 6% Distribution Rate limitation applicable to SBOE transfers.

The following table shows amounts distributed to the ASF from the portions of the Fund administered by the SBOE (the “PSF(SBOE)”) and the SLB (the “PSF(SLB)”).

Annual Distributions to the Available School Fund¹

<u>Fiscal Year Ending</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>
PSF(SBOE) Distribution	\$1,021	\$839	\$839	\$1,056	\$1,056	\$1,236	\$1,236	\$1,102	\$1,102	\$1,731
PSF(SLB) Distribution	\$300	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$300	\$600	\$600 ²	\$415
Per Student Distribution	\$281	\$175	\$173	\$215	\$212	\$247	\$306	\$347	\$341	\$432

¹ In millions of dollars. Source: PSF Annual Report for year ended August 31, 2022.

² In September 2020, the SBOE approved a special, one-time transfer of \$300 million from the portion of the PSF managed by the SBOE to the portion of the PSF managed by the SLB, which amount is to be transferred to the ASF by the SLB in fiscal year 2021. In approving the special transfer, the SBOE determined that the transfer was in the best interest of the PSF due to the historic nature of the public health and economic circumstances resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic and its impact on the school children of Texas.

In November 2022, the SBOE approved a \$3.1 billion distribution to the ASF for State fiscal biennium 2024-2025. In making its determination of the 2024-2025 Distribution Rate, the SBOE took into account the announced planned distribution to the ASF by the SLB of \$1.2 billion for the biennium.

Efforts to achieve the intergenerational equity objective, as described above, result in changes in the Distribution Rate for each biennial period. The following table sets forth the Distribution Rates announced by the SBOE in the fall of each even numbered year to be applicable for the following biennium.

<u>State Fiscal Biennium</u>	<u>2008-09</u>	<u>2010-11</u>	<u>2012-13</u>	<u>2014-15</u>	<u>2016-17</u>	<u>2018-19</u>	<u>2020-21</u>	<u>2022-23</u>	<u>2024-25</u>
<u>SBOE Distribution Rate¹</u>	3.5%	2.5%	4.2%	3.3%	3.5%	3.7%	2.974%	4.18%	3.32% ²

¹ Includes only distributions made to the ASF by the SBOE; see the immediately preceding table for amounts of direct SLB distributions to the ASF. In addition, the SLB approved transfers of \$600 million per year directly to the ASF for fiscal biennium 2024-25.

² The distribution rate approved by the SBOE for fiscal biennium 2024-25 was based on a number of assumptions, including a mid- to long-term expected return rate for the Fund of 6.35% and a rate of inflation measured by the consumer price index of 2.70% according to the policy adopted by the SBOE in June 2022.

Asset Allocation of Fund Portfolios

With respect to the management of the Fund's financial assets portfolio, the single most significant change made to date as a result of the Total Return Constitutional Amendment has been new asset allocation policies adopted from time to time by the SBOE. The SBOE historically reviewed the asset allocations during its summer meeting in even-numbered years. The first asset allocation policy adopted by the SBOE following the Total Return Constitutional Amendment was in February 2004, and the policy was reviewed and modified or reaffirmed in the summers of each even-numbered year, most recently in June 2022. The IPS (effective January 1, 2023) provides for minimum and maximum ranges among the components of each of the asset classifications: equities, fixed income, and alternatives. The alternatives category includes absolute return, private equity, real estate, emerging manager program, real return, natural resources, and infrastructure components. Alternative asset classes diversify the managed assets of the PSF and are not as correlated to traditional asset classes, which is intended to increase investment returns over the long run while reducing risk and return volatility of the portfolio. Given the greater weighting in the overall portfolio of traditional investments, it is expected that the Fund will reflect the general performance returns of the markets in which the Fund is invested.

Prior to the effective date of the IPS, the most recent asset allocation of the PSF(SBOE), was approved by the SBOE in June 2022, and is set forth below, along with the asset allocations of the PSF(SLB) and Liquid Account that were effective June 2022.

PSF 2022 Strategic Asset Allocations

	PSF(SBOE)	PSF(SLB)	Liquid Account
Equity Total	55%	0%	77%
Public Equity Total	37%	0%	77%
Large Cap US Equity	14%	0%	38%
Small/Mid Cap US Equity	6%	0%	10%
International Equities	14%	0%	29%
Emerging Markets Equity	3%	0%	0%
Private Equity	18%	0%	0%
Fixed Income Total	22%	0%	21%
Core Bonds	12%	0%	16%
Non-Core Bonds (High Yield & Bank Loans)	4%	0%	0%
Emerging Markets Debt	3%	0%	0%
Treasuries	3%	0%	0%
TIPS	0%	0%	5%
Short Duration	0%	0%	0%
Alternative Investments Total	22%	100%	0%
Absolute Return	7%	0%	0%
Real Estate	11%	33%	0%
Real Return	4%	0%	0%
Energy	0%	31%	0%
Infrastructure	0%	36%	0%
Emerging Manager Program	1%	0%	0%
Cash	0%	0%	2%

PSF Corporation 2023 Strategic Asset Allocation

Effective January 1, 2023, the IPS includes a combined asset allocation for all Fund assets (consisting of assets transferred for management to the PSF Corporation from the SBOE, the SLB and the Liquid Account). The IPS provides that the Fund's investment objectives are as follows:

- Generate distributions for the benefit of public schools in Texas;
- Maintain the purchasing power of the Fund, after spending and inflation, in order to maintain intergenerational equity with respect to distributions from the Fund;
- Provide a maximum level of return consistent with prudent risk levels, while maintaining sufficient liquidity needed to support Fund obligations; and
- Maintain a AAA credit rating, as assigned by a nationally recognized securities rating organization.

The table below sets forth the asset allocation of the Fund beginning January 1, 2023.

Asset Class	Strategic Asset Allocation	Range
Equities		
Large Cap US Equity	15%	+/- 3.0%
Small/Mid-Cap US Equity	6%	+/- 1.0%
Non-US Developed Equity	10%	+/- 3.0%
Emerging Market Equity	6%	+/- 1.0%
<i>Total Equity</i>	37%	
Fixed Income		
Core Bonds	11%	+/- 2.0%
Non-Core Bonds (High Yield & Bank Loans)	3%	+/- 3.0%
Emerging Market Debt (Local Currency)	2%	+/- 2.0%
U.S. Treasuries	2%	+/- 2.0%
<i>Total Fixed Income</i>	18%	
Cash Equivalents	0%	
Alternatives		
Absolute Return	6%	+/- 1.0%
Private Equity	15%	+/- 4.0%
Real Estate	12%	+/- 4.0%
Emerging Manager Program (Private Equity/Real Estate)	1%	+/- 1.0%
Real Return (Commodities & U.S. Treasury Inflation Protected Securities (TIPS))	4%	+/- 1.5%
Private Real Assets – Natural Resources	3%	+/- 2.0%
Private Real Assets - Infrastructure	4%	+/- 2.0%
<i>Total Alternatives</i>	45%	

For a variety of reasons, each change in asset allocation for the Fund has been implemented in phases, and that approach is likely to be carried forward when and if the asset allocation policy is again modified.

The table below sets forth the comparative investments of the PSF(SBOE) for the years ending August 31, 2021 and 2022, as set forth in the PSF Annual Reports for those years. As of January 1, 2023, the assets of the PSF(SBOE) and the PSF (SLB) were generally combined for investment management and accounting purposes.

Comparative Investment Schedule - PSF(SBOE)¹

Fair Value (in millions) August 31, 2022 and 2021				
<u>ASSET CLASS</u>	<u>August 31, 2022</u>	<u>August 31, 2021</u>	<u>Amount of Increase (Decrease)</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>
EQUITY				
Domestic Small Cap	\$ 2,358.4	\$ 2,597.3	\$ (238.9)	-9.2%
Domestic Large Cap	<u>4,730.4</u>	<u>6,218.7</u>	<u>(1,488.3)</u>	<u>-23.9%</u>
Total Domestic Equity	7,088.8	8,816.0	(1,727.2)	-19.6%
International Equity	<u>5,972.5</u>	<u>8,062.1</u>	<u>(2,089.6)</u>	<u>-25.9%</u>
TOTAL EQUITY	13,061.3	16,878.1	(3,816.8)	-22.6%
FIXED INCOME				
Domestic Fixed Income	4,563.3	4,853.1	(289.8)	-6.0%
U.S. Treasuries	1,140.2	1,243.3	(103.1)	-8.3%
High Yield Bonds	1,142.5	-	<u>1,142.5</u>	<u>N/A</u>
Emerging Market Debt	<u>1,142.5</u>	<u>2,683.7</u>	<u>(1,492.8)</u>	<u>-55.6%</u>
TOTAL FIXED INCOME	8,036.9	8,780.1	(743.2)	-8.5%
ALTERNATIVE INVESTMENTS				
Absolute Return	2,932.3	3,546.0	(613.7)	-17.3%
Real Estate	4,365.7	3,706.0	659.7	17.8%
Private Equity	7,933.1	7,724.6	208.5	2.7%
Emerging Manager Program	29.9	-	29.9	N/A
Real Return	<u>1,412.0</u>	<u>1,675.5</u>	<u>(263.5)</u>	<u>-15.7%</u>
TOT ALT INVESTMENTS	16,673.0	16,652.1	20.9	0.1%
UNALLOCATED CASH	<u>196.5</u>	<u>262.9</u>	<u>(66.4)</u>	<u>-25.3%</u>
TOTAL PSF(SBOE) INVESTMENTS	\$37,967.7	\$ 2,573.2	\$ (4,605.5)	-10.8%

Source: PSF Annual Report for year ended August 31, 2022.

¹ The investments shown in the table above at August 31, 2022 do not fully reflect the changes made to the PSF Strategic Asset Allocation in June 2022, as those changes were still being phased in at the end of the fiscal year.

The table below sets forth the investments of the Liquid Account for the year ended August 31, 2022.

Liquid Account Fair Value at August 31, 2022¹

Fair Value (in millions) August 31, 2022 and 2021

<u>ASSET CLASS</u>	<u>August 31, 2022</u>	<u>August 31, 2021</u>	<u>Amount of Increase (Decrease)</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>
Equity				
Domestic Small/Mid Cap	\$ 500.0	\$228.3	\$271.7	119.0%
Domestic Large Cap	<u>1,671.7</u>	<u>578.6</u>	<u>1,093.1</u>	<u>188.9%</u>
Total Domestic Equity	2,171.7	806.9	1,364.8	169.1%
International Equity	<u>1,225.5</u>	<u>392.6</u>	<u>832.9</u>	<u>212.1%</u>
TOTAL EQUITY	3,397.2	1,199.5	2,197.7	183.2%
Fixed Income				
Short-Term Fixed Income	797.4	1,074.8	(277.4)	-25.8%
Core Bonds	506.8	413.1	93.7	22.7%
TIPS	<u>208.2</u>	<u>213.9</u>	<u>(5.7)</u>	<u>-2.7%</u>
TOTAL FIXED INCOME	1,512.4	1,701.8	(189.4)	-11.1%
Unallocated Cash	<u>35.2</u>	<u>1,420.5</u>	<u>(1,385.3)</u>	<u>-97.5%</u>
Total Liquid Account Investments	\$4,944.8	\$4,321.8	\$623.0	14.4%

¹ In millions of dollars.

Source: PSF Annual Report for year ended August 31, 2022.

The table below sets forth the comparative investments of the PSF(SLB) for the years ending August 31, 2022 and 2021.

Comparative Investment Schedule - PSF(SLB)

Asset Class	Fair Value (in millions) August 31, 2022 and 2021			
	As of 8-31-22	As of 8-31-21	Increase (Decrease)	Percent Change
Discretionary Real Assets Investments				
Externally Managed				
Real Assets Investment Funds ¹				
Energy/Minerals	\$2,718.6	\$1,707.5	\$1,011.1	59.2%
Infrastructure	1,622.7	1,652.3	(29.6)	-1.8%
Real Estate	<u>1,921.2</u>	<u>1,276.8</u>	<u>644.4</u>	50.5%
Internally Managed Direct				
Real Estate Investments	271.5	223.9	47.6	21.3%
Total Discretionary				
Real Assets Investments	6,534.0	4,860.5	1,673.5	34.4%
Dom. Equity Rec'd as In-Kind Distribution	-	1.7	(1.7)	-100.0%
Sovereign and Other Lands	428.3	405.4	22.9	5.6%
Mineral Interests	5,622.2	2,720.4	2,901.8	106.7%
Cash at State Treasury ²	<u>1,257.5</u>	<u>699.2</u>	<u>558.3</u>	79.8%
Total PSF(SLB)				
Investments	\$13,842.0	\$8,687.2	\$5,154.8	59.3%

¹ The fair values of externally managed real assets investment funds, separate accounts, and co-investment vehicles are estimated using the most recent valuations available, adjusted for subsequent contributions and withdrawals.

² Cash at State Treasury represents amounts that have been deposited in the State Treasury and temporarily invested in short-term investments until called for investment by the external real assets investment funds, separate accounts, and co-investment vehicles to which PSF(SLB) has made capital commitments. Prior to September 1, 2019, PSF(SLB) was required by statute to deposit cash designated by the SLB for investment in real assets in the State Treasury until it is drawn for investment. After September 1, 2019, that cash was moved to the Liquid Account to be invested by the SBOE.

The asset allocation of the Fund's financial assets portfolio is subject to change by the PSF Corporation from time to time based upon a number of factors, including recommendations to the PSF Corporation made by internal investment staff and external consultants. Fund performance may also be affected by factors other than asset allocation, including, without limitation, the general performance of the securities markets and other capital markets in the United States and abroad, which may be affected by different levels of economic activity; decisions of political officeholders; significant adverse weather events; development of hostilities in and among nations; cybersecurity threats and events; changes in international trade policies or practices; application of the Prudent Person Standard, which may eliminate certain investment opportunities for the Fund; management fees paid to external managers and embedded management fees for some fund investments; and, PSF operational limitations impacted by Texas law or legislative appropriation. The Guarantee Program could also be impacted by changes in State or federal law or regulations or the implementation of new accounting standards.

The School District Bond Guarantee Program

The School District Bond Guarantee Program requires an application be made by a school district to the Education Commissioner for a guarantee of its bonds. If the conditions for the School District Bond Guarantee Program are satisfied, the guarantee becomes effective upon approval of the bonds by the Attorney General and remains in effect until the guaranteed bonds are paid or defeased, by a refunding or otherwise.

In the event of default, holders of guaranteed school district bonds will receive all payments due from the corpus of the PSF. Following a determination that a school district will be or is unable to pay maturing or matured principal or interest on any guaranteed bond, the Act requires the school district to notify the Education Commissioner not later than the fifth day before the stated maturity date of such bond or interest payment. Immediately following receipt of such notice, the Education Commissioner must cause to be transferred from the appropriate account in the PSF to the Paying Agent/Registrar an amount necessary to pay the maturing or matured principal and interest. Upon receipt of funds for

payment of such principal or interest, the Paying Agent/Registrar must pay the amount due and forward the canceled bond or evidence of payment of the interest to the State Comptroller of Public Accounts (the "Comptroller"). The Education Commissioner will instruct the Comptroller to withhold the amount paid, plus interest, from the first State money payable to the school district. The amount withheld pursuant to this funding "intercept" feature will be deposited to the credit of the PSF. The Comptroller must hold such canceled bond or evidence of payment of the interest on behalf of the PSF. Following full reimbursement of such payment by the school district to the PSF with interest, the Comptroller will cancel the bond or evidence of payment of the interest and forward it to the school district. The Act permits the Education Commissioner to order a school district to set a tax rate sufficient to reimburse the PSF for any payments made with respect to guaranteed bonds, and also sufficient to pay future payments on guaranteed bonds, and provides certain enforcement mechanisms to the Education Commissioner, including the appointment of a board of managers or annexation of a defaulting school district to another school district.

If a school district fails to pay principal or interest on a bond as it is stated to mature, other amounts not due and payable are not accelerated and do not become due and payable by virtue of the district's default. The School District Bond Guarantee Program does not apply to the payment of principal and interest upon redemption of bonds, except upon mandatory sinking fund redemption, and does not apply to the obligation, if any, of a school district to pay a redemption premium on its guaranteed bonds. The guarantee applies to all matured interest on guaranteed school district bonds, whether the bonds were issued with a fixed or variable interest rate and whether the interest rate changes as a result of an interest reset provision or other bond order provision requiring an interest rate change. The guarantee does not extend to any obligation of a school district under any agreement with a third party relating to guaranteed bonds that is defined or described in State law as a "bond enhancement agreement" or a "credit agreement," unless the right to payment of such third party is directly as a result of such third party being a bondholder.

In the event that two or more payments are made from the PSF on behalf of a district, the Education Commissioner shall request the Attorney General to institute legal action to compel the district and its officers, agents and employees to comply with the duties required of them by law in respect to the payment of guaranteed bonds.

Generally, the regulations that govern the School District Bond Guarantee Program (the "SDBGP Rules") limit guarantees to certain types of notes and bonds, including, with respect to refunding bonds issued by school districts, a requirement that the bonds produce debt service savings, and that bonds issued for capital facilities of school districts must have been voted as unlimited tax debt of the issuing district. The Guarantee Program Rules include certain accreditation criteria for districts applying for a guarantee of their bonds, and limit guarantees to districts that have less than the amount of annual debt service per average daily attendance that represents the 90th percentile of annual debt service per average daily attendance for all school districts, but such limitation will not apply to school districts that have enrollment growth of at least 25% over the previous five school years. As noted, above, in connection with the Regulatory Recodification, the SDBGP Rules are now codified in the Texas Administrative Code at 19 TAC section 33.6 and are available at <https://tea.texas.gov/sites/default/files/ch033a.pdf>.

The Charter District Bond Guarantee Program

The Charter District Bond Guarantee Program became effective March 3, 2014. The SBOE published final regulations in the Texas Register that provide for the administration of the Charter District Bond Guarantee Program (the "CDBGP Rules"). As noted, above, in connection with the Regulatory Recodification, the CDBGP Rules are now codified at 19 TAC section 33.7 and are available at <https://tea.texas.gov/sites/default/files/ch033a.pdf>.

The Charter District Bond Guarantee Program has been authorized through the enactment of amendments to the Act, which provide that a charter holder may make application to the Education Commissioner for designation as a "charter district" and for a guarantee by the PSF under the Act of bonds issued on behalf of a charter district by a non-profit corporation. If the conditions for the Charter District Bond Guarantee Program are satisfied, the guarantee becomes effective upon approval of the bonds by the Attorney General and remains in effect until the guaranteed bonds are paid or defeased, by a refunding or otherwise.

As of March 2023 (the most recent date for which data is available), the percentage of students enrolled in open-enrollment charter schools (excluding charter schools authorized by school districts) to the total State scholastic census was approximately 7.36%. At March 20, 2023, there were 188 active open-enrollment charter schools in the State and there were 1,095 charter school campuses authorized under such charters, though as of such date, 190 of such campuses are not currently serving students for various reasons; therefore, there are 905 charter school campuses actively serving students in Texas. Section 12.101, Texas Education Code, limits the number of charters that the Education Commissioner may grant to a total number of 305 charters. While legislation limits the number of charters that may be granted, it does not limit the number of campuses that may operate under a particular charter. For information regarding the capacity of the Guarantee Program, see "Capacity Limits for the Guarantee Program." The Act provides that the Education Commissioner may not approve the guarantee of refunding or refinanced bonds under the Charter District Bond Guarantee Program in a total amount that exceeds one-half of the total amount available for the guarantee of charter district bonds under the Charter District Bond Guarantee Program.

In accordance with the Act, the Education Commissioner may not approve charter district bonds for guarantee if such guarantees will result in lower bond ratings for public school district bonds that are guaranteed under the School District Bond Guarantee Program. To be eligible for a guarantee, the Act provides that a charter district's bonds must be approved

by the Attorney General, have an unenhanced investment grade rating from a nationally recognized investment rating firm, and satisfy a limited investigation conducted by the TEA.

The Charter District Bond Guarantee Program does not apply to the payment of principal and interest upon redemption of bonds, except upon mandatory sinking fund redemption, and does not apply to the obligation, if any, of a charter district to pay a redemption premium on its guaranteed bonds. The guarantee applies to all matured interest on guaranteed charter district bonds, whether the bonds were issued with a fixed or variable interest rate and whether the interest rate changes as a result of an interest reset provision or other bond resolution provision requiring an interest rate change. The guarantee does not extend to any obligation of a charter district under any agreement with a third party relating to guaranteed bonds that is defined or described in State law as a "bond enhancement agreement" or a "credit agreement," unless the right to payment of such third party is directly as a result of such third party being a bondholder.

In the event of default, holders of guaranteed charter district bonds will receive all payments due from the corpus of the PSF. Following a determination that a charter district will be or is unable to pay maturing or matured principal or interest on any guaranteed bond, the Act requires a charter district to notify the Education Commissioner not later than the fifth day before the stated maturity date of such bond or interest payment and provides that immediately following receipt of notice that a charter district will be or is unable to pay maturing or matured principal or interest on a guaranteed bond, the Education Commissioner is required to instruct the Comptroller to transfer from the Charter District Reserve Fund to the district's paying agent an amount necessary to pay the maturing or matured principal or interest. If money in the Charter District Reserve Fund is insufficient to pay the amount due on a bond for which a notice of default has been received, the Education Commissioner is required to instruct the Comptroller to transfer from the PSF to the district's paying agent the amount necessary to pay the balance of the unpaid maturing or matured principal or interest. If a total of two or more payments are made under the Charter District Bond Guarantee Program on charter district bonds and the Education Commissioner determines that the charter district is acting in bad faith under the program, the Education Commissioner may request the Attorney General to institute appropriate legal action to compel the charter district and its officers, agents, and employees to comply with the duties required of them by law in regard to the guaranteed bonds. As is the case with the School District Bond Guarantee Program, the Act provides a funding "intercept" feature that obligates the Education Commissioner to instruct the Comptroller to withhold the amount paid with respect to the Charter District Bond Guarantee Program, plus interest, from the first State money payable to a charter district that fails to make a guaranteed payment on its bonds. The amount withheld will be deposited, first, to the credit of the PSF, and then to restore any amount drawn from the Charter District Reserve Fund as a result of the non-payment.

The CDBGP Rules provide that the PSF may be used to guarantee bonds issued for the acquisition, construction, repair, or renovation of an educational facility for an open-enrollment charter holder and equipping real property of an open-enrollment charter school and/or to refinance promissory notes executed by an open-enrollment charter school, each in an amount in excess of \$500,000 the proceeds of which loans were used for a purpose described above (so-called new money bonds) or for refinancing bonds previously issued for the charter school that were approved by the attorney general (so-called refunding bonds). Refunding bonds may not be guaranteed under the Charter District Bond Guarantee Program if they do not result in a present value savings to the charter holder.

The CDBGP Rules provide that an open-enrollment charter holder applying for charter district designation and a guarantee of its bonds under the Charter District Bond Guarantee Program satisfy various provisions of the regulations, including the following: It must (i) have operated at least one open-enrollment charter school with enrolled students in the State for at least three years; (ii) agree that the bonded indebtedness for which the guarantee is sought will be undertaken as an obligation of all entities under common control of the open-enrollment charter holder, and that all such entities will be liable for the obligation if the open-enrollment charter holder defaults on the bonded indebtedness, provided, however, that an entity that does not operate a charter school in Texas is subject to this provision only to the extent it has received state funds from the open-enrollment charter holder; (iii) have had completed for the past three years an audit for each such year that included unqualified or unmodified audit opinions; and (iv) have received an investment grade credit rating within the last year. Upon receipt of an application for guarantee under the Charter District Bond Guarantee Program, the Education Commissioner is required to conduct an investigation into the financial status of the applicant charter district and of the accreditation status of all open-enrollment charter schools operated under the charter, within the scope set forth in the CDBGP Rules. Such financial investigation must establish that an applying charter district has a historical debt service coverage ratio, based on annual debt service, of at least 1.1 for the most recently completed fiscal year, and a projected debt service coverage ratio, based on projected revenues and expenses and maximum annual debt service, of at least 1.2. The failure of an open-enrollment charter holder to comply with the Act or the applicable regulations, including by making any material misrepresentations in the charter holder's application for charter district designation or guarantee under the Charter District Bond Guarantee Program, constitutes a material violation of the open-enrollment charter holder's charter.

From time to time, TEA has limited new guarantees under the Charter District Bond Guarantee Program to conform to capacity limits specified by the Act. Legislation enacted during the Legislature's 2017 regular session modified the manner of calculating the capacity of the Charter District Bond Guarantee Program (the "CDBGP Capacity"), which further increased the amount of the CDBGP Capacity. The CDBGP Capacity is made available from the capacity of the Guarantee Program but is not reserved exclusively for the Charter District Bond Guarantee Program. See "Capacity Limits for the Guarantee Program" and "2017 Legislative Changes to the Charter District Bond Guarantee Program." Other factors that could increase the CDBGP Capacity include Fund investment performance, future increases in the Guarantee Program multiplier, changes in State law that govern the calculation of the CDBGP Capacity, as described below, changes in State

or federal law or regulations related to the Guarantee Program limit, growth in the relative percentage of students enrolled in open-enrollment charter schools to the total State scholastic census, legislative and administrative changes in funding for charter districts, changes in level of school district or charter district participation in the Guarantee Program, or a combination of such circumstances.

Capacity Limits for the Guarantee Program

The capacity of the Fund to guarantee bonds under the Guarantee Program is limited to the lesser of that imposed by State law (the “State Capacity Limit”) and that imposed by regulations and a notice issued by the IRS (the “IRS Limit”, with the limit in effect at any given time being the “Capacity Limit”). From 2005 through 2009, the Guarantee Program twice reached capacity under the IRS Limit, and in each instance the Guarantee Program was closed to new bond guarantee applications until relief was obtained from the IRS. The most recent closure of the Guarantee Program commenced in March 2009 and the Guarantee Program reopened in February 2010 on the basis of receipt of the IRS Notice.

Prior to 2007, various legislation was enacted modifying the calculation of the State Capacity limit; however, in 2007, Senate Bill 389 (“SB 389”) was enacted, providing for increases in the capacity of the Guarantee Program, and specifically providing that the SBOE may by rule increase the capacity of the Guarantee Program from two and one-half times the cost value of the PSF to an amount not to exceed five times the cost value of the PSF, provided that the increased limit does not violate federal law and regulations and does not prevent bonds guaranteed by the Guarantee Program from receiving the highest available credit rating, as determined by the SBOE. SB 389 further provided that the SBOE shall at least annually consider whether to change the capacity of the Guarantee Program. Additionally, on May 21, 2010, the SBOE modified the SDBGP Rules, and increased the State Capacity Limit to an amount equal to three times the cost value of the PSF. Such modified regulations, including the revised capacity rule, became effective on July 1, 2010. The SDBGP Rules provide that the Education Commissioner may reduce the multiplier to maintain the AAA credit rating of the Guarantee Program but also provide that any changes to the multiplier made by the Education Commissioner are to be ratified or rejected by the SBOE at the next meeting following the change. See “Valuation of the PSF and Guaranteed Bonds” below.

Since September 2015, the SBOE has periodically voted to change the capacity multiplier as shown in the following table.

<u>Changes in SBOE-determined multiplier for State Capacity Limit</u>	
<u>Date</u>	<u>Multiplier</u>
Prior to May 2010	2.50
May 2010	3.00
September 2015	3.25
February 2017	3.50
September 2017	3.75
February 2018 (current)	3.50

Prior to the issuance of the IRS Notice (defined below), the capacity of the program under the IRS Limit was limited to two and one-half times the lower of cost or fair market value of the Fund’s assets adjusted by a factor that excluded additions to the Fund made since May 14, 1989. That limitation was a dynamic number that depended in large part on the market value of the Fund from time to time. On December 16, 2009, the IRS published Notice 2010-5 (the “IRS Notice”) stating that the IRS would issue proposed regulations amending the existing regulations to raise the IRS limit to 500% of the total cost of the assets held by the PSF as of December 16, 2009 (a static number). In accordance with the IRS Notice, the amount of any new bonds to be guaranteed by the PSF, together with the then outstanding amount of bonds previously guaranteed by the PSF, must not exceed the IRS limit on the sale date of the new bonds to be guaranteed. The IRS Notice further provided that the IRS Notice may be relied upon for bonds sold on or after December 16, 2009, and before the effective date of future regulations or other public administrative guidance affecting funds like the PSF.

On September 16, 2013, the IRS published proposed regulations (the “Proposed IRS Regulations”) that, among other things, would enact the IRS Notice. The preamble to the Proposed IRS Regulations provides that issuers may elect to apply the Proposed IRS Regulations, in whole or in part, to bonds sold on or after September 16, 2013, and before the date that final regulations became effective.

On July 18, 2016, the IRS issued final regulations enacting the IRS Notice (the “Final IRS Regulations”). The Final IRS Regulations are effective for bonds sold on or after October 17, 2016. The IRS Notice, the Proposed IRS Regulations and the Final IRS Regulations establish a static capacity for the Guarantee Program based upon the cost value of Fund assets on December 16, 2009, multiplied by five. On December 16, 2009, the cost value of the Guarantee Program was \$23,463,730,608 (estimated and unaudited), thereby producing an IRS Limit of approximately \$117.3 billion in principal amount of guaranteed bonds outstanding.

The State Capacity Limit increased from \$135,449,634,408 on August 31, 2021 to \$148,789,725,175 on August 31, 2022 (but at such date the IRS Limit (\$117,318,653,038) remained the lower of the two, so it is the current Capacity Limit for the Fund).

Since July 1991, when the SBOE amended the Guarantee Program Rules to broaden the range of bonds that are eligible for guarantee under the Guarantee Program to encompass most Texas school district bonds, the principal amount of bonds guaranteed under the Guarantee Program has increased sharply. In addition, in recent years a number of factors have

caused an increase in the amount of bonds issued by school districts in the State. See the table “Permanent School Fund Guaranteed Bonds” below. Effective March 1, 2023, the Act, as amended through the Regulatory Recodification, provides that the SBOE may establish a percentage of the Capacity Limit to be reserved from use in guaranteeing bonds (the “Capacity Reserve”). The SDBGP Rules provide for a maximum Capacity Reserve for the overall Guarantee Program of 5% and provide that the amount of the Capacity Reserve may be increased or decreased by a majority vote of the SBOE based on changes in the cost value, asset allocation, and risk in the portfolio, or may be increased or decreased by the Education Commissioner as necessary to prudently manage fund capacity and preserve the AAA credit rating of the Guarantee Program (subject to ratification or rejection by the SBOE at the next meeting for which an item can be posted). The CDBGP Rules provide for an additional reserve of CDBGP Capacity determined by calculating an equal percentage as established by the SBOE for the Capacity Reserve, applied to the CDBGP Capacity. Effective March 1, 2023, the Capacity Reserve is 0.25%. The Capacity Reserve is noted in the monthly updates with respect to the capacity of the Guarantee Program on the TEA web site at http://tea.texas.gov/Finance_and_Grants/Permanent_School_Fund/, which are also filed with the MSRB.

Based upon historical performance of the Fund, the legal restrictions relating to the amount of bonds that may be guaranteed has generally resulted in a lower ratio of guaranteed bonds to available assets as compared to many other types of credit enhancements that may be available for Texas school district bonds and charter district bonds. However, the ratio of Fund assets to guaranteed bonds and the growth of the Fund in general could be adversely affected by a number of factors, including Fund investment performance, investment objectives of the Fund, an increase in bond issues by school districts in the State or legal restrictions on the Fund, changes in State laws that implement funding decisions for school districts and charter districts, which could adversely affect the credit quality of those districts, the implementation of the Charter District Bond Guarantee Program, or significant changes in distributions to the ASF. The issuance of the IRS Notice and the Final IRS Regulations resulted in a substantial increase in the amount of bonds guaranteed under the Guarantee Program.

As of January 2023, the monthly updates with respect to the capacity of the Guarantee Program on the TEA web site projected a remaining capacity under the IRS Limit of \$194.1 million out of the approximately \$117.3 billion of authorized capacity. Effective March 1, 2023, the change in the Capacity Reserve from 5% to 0.25%, as discussed above, freed up approximately \$5.9 billion in Guarantee Program capacity. No representation is made as to how quickly the additional capacity from changing the Capacity Reserve will remain available, and the capacity of the Guarantee Program is subject to change due to a number of factors, including changes in bond issuance volume throughout the State and some bonds receiving guarantee approvals may not close. Additional capacity could become available for new applicants from time to time, through, among other measures, the principal retirement of outstanding guaranteed bonds. As the amount of guaranteed bonds approaches the IRS Limit, the SBOE continues to seek changes to the existing federal tax law requirements regarding the Guarantee Program with the objective of obtaining an increase in the IRS Limit. Such changes include regulatory modifications and implementation of federal legislation, and no assurances can be given as to the timing of the foregoing or the SBOE’s success in that undertaking.

2017 Legislative Changes to the Charter District Bond Guarantee Program

The CDBGP Capacity is established by the Act. During the 85th Texas Legislature, which concluded on May 29, 2017, Senate Bill 1480 (“SB 1480”) was enacted. SB 1480 amended the Act to modify how the CDBGP Capacity is established effective as of September 1, 2017 and made other substantive changes to the Charter District Bond Guarantee Program. Prior to the enactment of SB 1480, the CDBGP Capacity was calculated as the Capacity Limit less the amount of outstanding bond guarantees under the Guarantee Program multiplied by the percentage of charter district scholastic population relative to the total public school scholastic population. SB 1480 amended the CDBGP Capacity calculation so that the Capacity Limit is multiplied by the percentage of charter district scholastic population relative to the total public school scholastic population prior to the subtraction of the outstanding bond guarantees, thereby increasing the CDBGP Capacity.

The percentage of the charter district scholastic population to the overall public school scholastic population has grown from 3.53% in September 2012 to 7.36% in March 2023. TEA is unable to predict how the ratio of charter district students to the total State scholastic population will change over time.

In addition to modifying the manner of determining the CDBGP Capacity, SB 1480 provided that the Education Commissioner’s investigation of a charter district application for guarantee may include an evaluation of whether the charter district bond security documents provide a security interest in real property pledged as collateral for the bond and the repayment obligation under the proposed guarantee. The Education Commissioner may decline to approve the application if the Education Commissioner determines that sufficient security is not provided. The Act and the CDBGP Rules also require the Education Commissioner to make an investigation of the accreditation status and financial status for a charter district applying for a bond guarantee.

Since the initial authorization of the Charter District Bond Guarantee Program, the Act has established a bond guarantee reserve fund in the State treasury (the “Charter District Reserve Fund”). Formerly, the Act provided that each charter district that has a bond guaranteed must annually remit to the Education Commissioner, for deposit in the Charter District Reserve Fund, an amount equal to 10% of the savings to the charter district that is a result of the lower interest rate on its bonds due to the guarantee by the PSF. SB 1480 modified the Act insofar as it pertains to the Charter District Reserve Fund. Effective September 1, 2017, the Act provides that a charter district that has a bond guaranteed must remit to the Education Commissioner, for deposit in the Charter District Reserve Fund, an amount equal to 20% of the savings to the charter

district that is a result of the lower interest rate on the bond due to the guarantee by the PSF. The amount due shall be paid on receipt by the charter district of the bond proceeds. However, the deposit requirement will not apply if the balance of the Charter District Reserve Fund is at least equal to 3.00% of the total amount of outstanding guaranteed bonds issued by charter districts. At March 17, 2023, the Charter District Reserve Fund contained \$85,259,403, which represented approximately 2.18% of the guaranteed charter district bonds. The Reserve Fund is held and invested as a non-commingled fund under the administration of the PSF Corporation staff.

Charter District Risk Factors

Open-enrollment charter schools in the State may not charge tuition and, unlike school districts, charter districts have no taxing power. Funding for charter district operations is largely from amounts appropriated by the Legislature. Additionally, the amount of State payments a charter district receives is based on a variety of factors, including the enrollment at the schools operated by a charter district, and may be affected by the State's economic performance and other budgetary considerations and various political considerations.

Other than credit support for charter district bonds that is provided to qualifying charter districts by the Charter District Bond Guarantee Program, State funding for charter district facilities construction is limited to a program established by the Legislature in 2017, which provides \$60 million per year for eligible charter districts with an acceptable performance rating for a variety of funding purposes, including for lease or purchase payments for instructional facilities. Since State funding for charter facilities is limited, charter schools generally issue revenue bonds to fund facility construction and acquisition, or fund facilities from cash flows of the school. Some charter districts have issued non-guaranteed debt in addition to debt guaranteed under the Charter District Bond Guarantee Program, and such non-guaranteed debt is likely to be secured by a deed of trust covering all or part of the charter district's facilities. In March 2017, the TEA began requiring charter districts to provide the TEA with a lien against charter district property as a condition to receiving a guarantee under the Charter District Bond Guarantee Program. However, charter district bonds issued and guaranteed under the Charter District Bond Guarantee Program prior to the implementation of the new requirement did not have the benefit of a security interest in real property, although other existing debts of such charter districts that are not guaranteed under the Charter District Bond Guarantee Program may be secured by real property that could be foreclosed on in the event of a bond default.

As a general rule, the operation of a charter school involves fewer State requirements and regulations for charter holders as compared to other public schools, but the maintenance of a State-granted charter is dependent upon on-going compliance with State law and regulations, which are monitored by TEA. TEA has a broad range of enforcement and remedial actions that it can take as corrective measures, and such actions may include the loss of the State charter, the appointment of a new board of directors to govern a charter district, the assignment of operations to another charter operator, or, as a last resort, the dissolution of an open-enrollment charter school. Charter holders are governed by a private board of directors, as compared to the elected boards of trustees that govern school districts.

As described above, the Act includes a funding "intercept" function that applies to both the School District Bond Guarantee Program and the Charter District Bond Guarantee Program. However, school districts are viewed as the "educator of last resort" for students residing in the geographical territory of the district, which makes it unlikely that State funding for those school districts would be discontinued, although the TEA can require the dissolution and merger into another school district if necessary to ensure sound education and financial management of a school district. That is not the case with a charter district, however, and open-enrollment charter schools in the State have been dissolved by TEA from time to time. If a charter district that has bonds outstanding that are guaranteed by the Charter District Bond Guarantee Program should be dissolved, debt service on guaranteed bonds of the district would continue to be paid to bondholders in accordance with the Charter District Bond Guarantee Program, but there would be no funding available for reimbursement of the PSF by the Comptroller for such payments. As described under "The Charter District Bond Guarantee Program," the Act established the Charter District Reserve Fund, to serve as a reimbursement resource for the PSF.

Infectious Disease Outbreak

Since the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic in March 2020, TEA and TEA investment management for the PSF have continued to operate and function pursuant to the TEA continuity of operations plan developed as mandated in accordance with Texas Labor Code Section 412.054. That plan was designed to ensure performance of the Agency's essential missions and functions under such threats and conditions in the event of, among other emergencies, a pandemic event.

Circumstances regarding the COVID-19 pandemic continue to evolve; for additional information on these events in the State, reference is made to the website of the Governor, <https://gov.texas.gov/>, and, with respect to public school events, the website of TEA, <https://tea.texas.gov/texas-schools/safe-and-healthy-schools/coronavirus-covid-19-support-and-guidance>.

TEA cannot predict whether any school or charter district may experience short- or longer-term cash flow emergencies as a direct or indirect effect of COVID-19 that would require a payment from the PSF to be made to a paying agent for a guaranteed bond. However, through the end of February 2023, no school district or charter district had failed to perform with respect to making required payments on their guaranteed bonds. Information regarding the respective financial operations of the issuer of bonds guaranteed, or to be guaranteed, by the PSF is provided by such issuers in their respective bond offering documents and the TEA takes no responsibility for the respective information, as it is provided by the respective issuers.

Ratings of Bonds Guaranteed Under the Guarantee Program

Moody’s Investors Service, Inc., S&P Global Ratings and Fitch Ratings, Inc. rate bonds guaranteed by the PSF “Aaa,” “AAA” and “AAA,” respectively. Not all districts apply for multiple ratings on their bonds, however. See “[insert applicable rating reference]” herein.

Valuation of the PSF and Guaranteed Bonds

Permanent School Fund Valuations		
Fiscal Year Ended 8/31	Book Value ⁽¹⁾	Market Value ⁽¹⁾
2018	\$ 33,860,358,647	\$ 44,074,197,940
2019	35,288,344,219	46,464,447,981
2020	36,642,000,738	46,764,059,745
2021	38,699,895,545	55,582,252,097
2022 ⁽²⁾	42,511,350,050	56,754,515,757

⁽¹⁾ SLB managed assets are included in the market value and book value of the Fund. In determining the market value of the PSF from time to time during a fiscal year, the current, unaudited values for PSF investment portfolios and cash held by the SLB are used. With respect to SLB managed assets shown in the table above, market values of land and mineral interests, internally managed real estate, investments in externally managed real estate funds and cash are based upon information reported to the PSF Corporation by the SLB. The SLB reports that information to the PSF Corporation on a quarterly basis. The valuation of such assets at any point in time is dependent upon a variety of factors, including economic conditions in the State and nation in general, and the values of these assets, and, in particular, the valuation of mineral holdings administered by the SLB, can be volatile and subject to material changes from period to period.

⁽²⁾ At August 31, 2022, mineral assets, sovereign and other lands and discretionary internal investments, investments with external managers, and cash managed by the SLB had book values of approximately \$13.4 million, \$180.6 million, \$5,433.0 million, and \$1,257.5 million, respectively, and market values of approximately \$5,622.2 million, \$699.8 million, \$6,262.5 million, and \$1,257.52 million, respectively.

Permanent School Fund Guaranteed Bonds	
At 8/31	Principal Amount ⁽¹⁾
2018	\$79,080,901,069
2019	84,397,900,203
2020	90,336,680,245
2021	95,259,161,922
2022	103,239,495,929 ⁽²⁾

⁽¹⁾ Represents original principal amount; does not reflect any subsequent accretions in value for compound interest bonds (zero coupon securities). The amount shown excludes bonds that have been refunded and released from the Guarantee Program. The TEA does not maintain records of the accreted value of capital appreciation bonds that are guaranteed under the Guarantee Program.

⁽²⁾ At August 31, 2022 (the most recent date for which such data is available), the TEA expected that the principal and interest to be paid by school districts and charter districts over the remaining life of the bonds guaranteed by the Guarantee Program was \$156,825,227,335, of which \$53,585,731,406 represents interest to be paid. As shown in the table above, at August 31, 2022, there were \$103,239,495,929 in principal amount of bonds guaranteed under the Guarantee Program. Using the IRS Limit of \$117,318,653,038 (the IRS Limit is currently the Capacity Limit), net of the Capacity Reserve, as of March 17, 2023, 7.36% of the Guarantee Program’s capacity was available to the Charter District Bond Guarantee Program. As of March 17, 2023, the amount of outstanding bond guarantees represented 89.46% of the Capacity Limit (which is currently the IRS Limit). March 17, 2023 values are based on unaudited data, which is subject to adjustment.

Permanent School Fund Guaranteed Bonds by Category⁽¹⁾

Fiscal Year Ended 8/31	School District Bonds		Charter District Bonds		Totals	
	No. of Issues	Principal Amount (\$)	No. of Issues	Principal Amount (\$)	No. of Issues	Principal Amount (\$)
2018	3,249	77,647,966,069	44	1,432,935,000	3,293	79,080,901,069
2019	3,297	82,537,755,203	49	1,860,145,000	3,346	84,397,900,203
2020	3,296	87,800,478,245	64	2,536,202,000	3,360	90,336,680,245
2021	3,346	91,951,175,922	83	3,307,986,000	3,429	95,259,161,922
2022 ⁽²⁾	3,348	99,528,099,929	94	3,711,396,000	3,442	103,239,495,929

⁽¹⁾ Represents original principal amount; does not reflect any subsequent accretions in value for compound interest bonds (zero coupon securities). The amount shown excludes bonds that have been refunded and released from the Guarantee Program.

⁽²⁾ At March 17, 2023 (based on unaudited data, which is subject to adjustment), there were \$104,953,879,666 in principal amount of bonds guaranteed under the Guarantee Program, representing 3,296 school district issues, aggregating \$101,038,728,666 in principal amount and 99 charter district issues, aggregating \$3,915,151,000 in principal amount. At March 17, 2023 the projected guarantee capacity available was \$5,413,975,055 (based on unaudited data, which is subject to adjustment).

Discussion and Analysis Pertaining to Fiscal Year Ended August 31, 2022

The following discussion is derived from the Annual Report for the year ended August 31, 2022, including the Message of the Executive Administrator of the Fund and the Management's Discussion and Analysis contained therein. Reference is made to the Annual Report, as filed with the MSRB, for the complete Message and MD&A. Investment assets managed by the fifteen member SBOE are referred to throughout this MD&A as the PSF(SBOE) and, with respect to the Liquid Account, Liquid(SBOE) assets. As of August 31, 2022, the Fund's land, mineral rights and certain real assets are managed by the five-member SLB and these assets are referred to throughout as the PSF(SLB) assets. The current PSF(SBOE) asset allocation policy includes an allocation for real estate investments, and as such investments are made, and become a part of the PSF(SBOE) investment portfolio, those investments will be managed by the SBOE and not the SLB.

At the end of fiscal 2022, the Fund balance was \$56.8 billion, an increase of \$1.2 billion from the prior year. This increase is primarily due to overall net increases in value of the various asset classes in which the Fund is invested. During the year, the SBOE continued implementing the long-term strategic asset allocation, diversifying the PSF(SBOE) to strengthen the Fund. The asset allocation is projected to increase returns over the long run while reducing risk and portfolio return volatility. The PSF(SBOE) annual rates of return for the one-year, five-year, and ten-year periods ending August 31, 2022, net of fees, were -6.80%, 6.54% and 7.33%, respectively, and the Liquid(SBOE) annual rate of return for the one-year and three-year periods ending August 31, 2022, net of fees, was -10.24% and -1.23% (total return takes into consideration the change in the market value of the Fund during the year as well as the interest and dividend income generated by the Fund's investments). In addition, the SLB continued its shift into externally managed real asset investment funds, and the one-year, five-year, and ten-year annualized total returns for the PSF(SLB) externally managed real assets, net of fees and including cash, were 32.29%, 8.42%, and 7.40%, respectively.

The Fund is invested in global markets and experiences volatility commensurate with the related indices. The Fund is broadly diversified and benefits from the cost structure of its investment program. Changes continue to be researched, crafted and implemented to make the cost structure more effective and efficient. See "Comparative Investment Schedule - PSF(SBOE)" for the PSF(SBOE) holdings as of August 31, 2022.

As of August 31, 2022, the SBOE has approved, and the Fund made capital commitments to, externally managed real estate investment funds in a total amount of \$7.3 billion and capital commitments to private equity limited partnerships for a total of \$10.1 billion. Unfunded commitments at August 31, 2022, totaled \$2.4 billion in real estate investments and \$2.9 billion in private equity investments.

PSF Returns Fiscal Year Ended 8-31-2022¹

<u>Portfolio</u>	<u>Return</u>	<u>Benchmark Return²</u>
Total PSF(SBOE) Portfolio	(6.80)%	(6.37)%
Domestic Large Cap Equities(SBOE)	(11.08)	(11.23)
Domestic Small/Mid Cap Equities(SBOE)	(10.96)	(10.90)
International Equities(SBOE)	(19.72)	(19.52)
Emerging Market Equity(SBOE)	(22.85)	(21.80)
Fixed Income(SBOE)	(12.16)	(11.52)
Treasuries	(22.82)	(22.64)
Absolute Return(SBOE)	(0.55)	(5.66)
Real Estate(SBOE)	23.31	20.56
Private Equity(SBOE)	3.17	8.43
Real Return(SBOE)	2.98	3.09
Emerging Market Debt(SBOE)	(17.95)	(19.43)
Liquid Large Cap Equity(SBOE)	(10.39)	(11.23)
Liquid Small Cap Equity(SBOE)	(10.63)	(10.90)
Liquid International Equity(SBOE)	(19.34)	(19.52)
Liquid Short-Term Fixed Income(SBOE)	(4.27)	(4.01)
Liquid Core Bonds(SBOE)	(11.30)	(11.52)
Liquid TIPS(SBOE)	(5.78)	(5.98)
Liquid Transition Cash Reserves(SBOE)	1.65	0.38
Liquid Combined(SBOE)	(10.24)	(10.88)
PSF(SLB)	(32.29)	N/A

¹ Time weighted rates of return adjusted for cash flows for the PSF(SBOE) investment assets. Does not include GLO managed real estate or real assets. Returns are net of fees. Source: PSF Annual Report for year ended August 31, 2022.

² Benchmarks are as set forth in the PSF Annual Report for year ended August 31, 2022.

The PSF(SLB) portfolio is generally characterized by three broad categories: (1) discretionary real assets investments, (2) sovereign and other lands, and (3) mineral interests. Discretionary real assets investments consist of externally managed real estate, infrastructure, and energy/minerals investment funds; internally managed direct real estate investments, and

cash. Sovereign and other lands consist primarily of the lands set aside to the PSF when it was created. Mineral interests consist of all of the minerals that are associated with PSF lands. The investment focus of PSF(SLB) discretionary real assets investments has shifted from internally managed direct real estate investments to externally managed real assets investment funds. The PSF(SLB) makes investments in certain limited partnerships that legally commit it to possible future capital contributions. At August 31, 2022, the remaining commitments totaled approximately \$1.94 billion.

For fiscal year 2022, total revenues, inclusive of unrealized gains and losses and net of security lending rebates and fees, totaled \$3.5 billion, a decrease of \$7.3 billion from fiscal year 2021 earnings of \$10.8 billion. The total change in the fair value of the Fund investments is consistent with the change in value of the markets in which those investments were made. In fiscal year 2022, revenues earned by the Fund included gains realized on the sale of land and real estate owned by the Fund; lease payments, bonuses and royalty income received from oil, gas and mineral leases; lease payments from commercial real estate; surface lease and easement revenues; revenues from the resale of natural and liquid gas supplies; dividends, interest, and securities lending revenues; the net change in the fair value of the investment portfolio and externally managed real assets investment funds; and other miscellaneous fees and income.

Expenditures are paid from the Fund before distributions are made under the total return formula. Such expenditures include the costs incurred by the SLB to manage the land endowment, as well as operational costs of the Fund, including external management fees paid from appropriated funds. Total operating expenditures, net of security lending rebates and fees, increased 3.0% for the fiscal year ending August 31, 2022. This increase is primarily attributable to an increase in PSF(SLB) quantities of purchased gas for resale in the State Energy Management Program, which is administered by the SLB as part of the Fund, as well as increases in operational costs.

The Fund directly supports the public school system in the State by distributing a predetermined percentage of its asset value to the ASF. For fiscal years 2021 and 2022, the distribution from the SBOE to the ASF totaled \$1.1 billion and \$1.7 billion, respectively. Distributions from the SLB to the ASF for fiscal years 2021 and 2022 totaled \$600 and \$415 million, respectively.

At the end of the 2022 fiscal year, PSF assets guaranteed \$103.2 billion in bonds issued by 898 local school districts and charter districts, the latter of which entered into the Guarantee Program during the 2014 fiscal year. Since its inception in 1983, the Fund has guaranteed 8,554 school district and charter district bond issues totaling \$239.7 billion in principal amount. During the 2022 fiscal year, the number of outstanding issues guaranteed under the Guarantee Program totaled 3,442. The dollar amount of guaranteed school and charter bond issues outstanding increased by \$7.98 billion or 8.4%. The State Capacity Limit increased by \$13.3 billion, or 9.8%, during fiscal year 2022 due to continued growth in the cost basis of the Fund used to calculate that Program capacity limit. The effective capacity of the Guarantee Program did not increase during fiscal year 2022 as the IRS Limit was reached in a prior fiscal year, and it is the lower of the two capacity limits for the Guarantee Program.

Other Events and Disclosures

The State Investment Ethics Code governs the ethics and disclosure requirements for financial advisors and other service providers who advise certain State governmental entities, including the PSF. The SBOE code of ethics provides ethical standards for SBOE members, the Education Commissioner, TEA staff, and persons who provide services to the SBOE relating to the Fund. As part of the Regulatory Recodification, the PSF Corporation developed its own ethics policy as required by SB 1232, which provides basic ethical principles, guidelines, and standards of conduct relating to the management and investment of the Fund in accordance with the requirements of §43.058 of the Texas Education Code, as amended. The SBOE code of ethics is codified in the Texas Administrative Code at 19 TAC sections 33.4 et seq. and is available on the TEA web site at <https://tea.texas.gov/sites/default/files/ch033a.pdf>. The PSF Corporation's ethics policy is posted to the PSF Corporation's website at texaspsf.org.

In addition, the SLB and GLO have established processes and controls over the administration of real estate transactions and are subject to provisions of the Texas Natural Resources Code and internal procedures in administering real estate transactions for Fund assets it manages.

As of August 31, 2022, certain lawsuits were pending against the State and/or the GLO, which challenge the Fund's title to certain real property and/or past or future mineral income from that property, and other litigation arising in the normal course of the investment activities of the PSF. Reference is made to the Annual Report, when filed, for a description of such lawsuits that are pending, which may represent contingent liabilities of the Fund.

PSF Continuing Disclosure Undertaking

The Regulatory Recodification included the codification of the TEA's undertaking pursuant to Rule 15c2-12 (the "TEA Undertaking") pertaining to the PSF and the Guarantee Program. As of March 1, 2023, the TEA Undertaking is codified at 19 TAC 33.8, which relates to the Guarantee Program and is available at [available at https://tea.texas.gov/sites/default/files/ch033a.pdf](https://tea.texas.gov/sites/default/files/ch033a.pdf).

Through the codification of the TEA Undertaking and its commitment to guarantee bonds, the TEA has made the following agreement for the benefit of the issuers, holders and beneficial owners of guaranteed bonds. The TEA (or its successor with respect to the management of the Guarantee Program) is required to observe the agreement for so long as it remains

an “obligated person,” within the meaning of Rule 15c2-12, with respect to guaranteed bonds. Nothing in the TEA Undertaking obligates the TEA to make any filings or disclosures with respect to guaranteed bonds, as the obligations of the TEA under the TEA Undertaking pertain solely to the Guarantee Program. The issuer or an “obligated person” of the guaranteed bonds has assumed the applicable obligation under Rule 15c2-12 to make all disclosures and filings relating directly to guaranteed bonds, and the TEA takes no responsibility with respect to such undertakings. Under the TEA Undertaking, the TEA will be obligated to provide annually certain updated financial information and operating data, and timely notice of specified material events, to the MSRB.

The MSRB has established the Electronic Municipal Market Access (“EMMA”) system, and the TEA is required to file its continuing disclosure information using the EMMA system. Investors may access continuing disclosure information filed with the MSRB at www.emma.msrb.org, and the continuing disclosure filings of the TEA with respect to the PSF can be found at <https://emma.msrb.org/IssueView/Details/ER355077> or by searching for “Texas Permanent School Fund Bond Guarantee Program” on EMMA.

Annual Reports

The TEA will annually provide certain updated financial information and operating data to the MSRB. The information to be updated includes all quantitative financial information and operating data with respect to the Guarantee Program and the PSF of the general type included in this offering document under the heading “THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE PROGRAM.” The information also includes the Annual Report. The TEA will update and provide this information within six months after the end of each fiscal year.

The TEA may provide updated information in full text or may incorporate by reference certain other publicly-available documents, as permitted by Rule 15c2-12. The updated information includes audited financial statements of, or relating to, the State or the PSF, when and if such audits are commissioned and available. Financial statements of the State will be prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles as applied to state governments, as such principles may be changed from time to time, or such other accounting principles as the State Auditor is required to employ from time to time pursuant to State law or regulation. The financial statements of the Fund are required to be prepared to conform to U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles as established by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board.

The Fund is reported by the State of Texas as a permanent fund and accounted for on a current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Measurement focus refers to the definition of the resource flows measured. Under the modified accrual basis of accounting, all revenues reported are recognized based on the criteria of availability and measurability. Assets are defined as available if they are in the form of cash or can be converted into cash within 60 days to be usable for payment of current liabilities. Amounts are defined as measurable if they can be estimated or otherwise determined. Expenditures are recognized when the related fund liability is incurred.

The State’s current fiscal year end is August 31. Accordingly, the TEA must provide updated information by the last day of February in each year, unless the State changes its fiscal year. If the State changes its fiscal year, the TEA will notify the MSRB of the change.

Event Notices

The TEA will also provide timely notices of certain events to the MSRB. Such notices will be provided not more than ten business days after the occurrence of the event. The TEA will provide notice of any of the following events with respect to the Guarantee Program: (1) principal and interest payment delinquencies; (2) non-payment related defaults, if such event is material within the meaning of the federal securities laws; (3) unscheduled draws on debt service reserves reflecting financial difficulties; (4) unscheduled draws on credit enhancements reflecting financial difficulties; (5) substitution of credit or liquidity providers, or their failure to perform; (6) adverse tax opinions, the issuance by the IRS of proposed or final determinations of taxability, Notices of Proposed Issue (IRS Form 5701-TEB), or other material notices or determinations with respect to the tax status of the Guarantee Program, or other material events affecting the tax status of the Guarantee Program; (7) modifications to rights of holders of bonds guaranteed by the Guarantee Program, if such event is material within the meaning of the federal securities laws; (8) bond calls, if such event is material within the meaning of the federal securities laws, and tender offers; (9) defeasances; (10) release, substitution, or sale of property securing repayment of bonds guaranteed by the Guarantee Program, if such event is material within the meaning of the federal securities laws; (11) rating changes of the Guarantee Program; (12) bankruptcy, insolvency, receivership, or similar event of the Guarantee Program (which is considered to occur when any of the following occur: the appointment of a receiver, fiscal agent, or similar officer for the Guarantee Program in a proceeding under the United States Bankruptcy Code or in any other proceeding under state or federal law in which a court or governmental authority has assumed jurisdiction over substantially all of the assets or business of the Guarantee Program, or if such jurisdiction has been assumed by leaving the existing governing body and officials or officers in possession but subject to the supervision and orders of a court or governmental authority, or the entry of an order confirming a plan of reorganization, arrangement, or liquidation by a court or governmental authority having supervision or jurisdiction over substantially all of the assets or business of the Guarantee Program); (13) the consummation of a merger, consolidation, or acquisition involving the Guarantee Program or the sale of all or substantially all of its assets, other than in the ordinary course of business, the entry into a definitive agreement to undertake such an action or the termination of a definitive agreement relating to any such actions, other than pursuant to its terms, if such event is material within the meaning of the federal securities laws; (14) the appointment of a successor or additional trustee with respect to the Guarantee Program or the change of name of a trustee, if such event is material within the

meaning of the federal securities laws; (15) the incurrence of a financial obligation of the Guarantee Program, if material, or agreement to covenants, events of default, remedies, priority rights, or other similar terms of a financial obligation of the Guarantee Program, any of which affect security holders, if material; and (16) default, event of acceleration, termination event, modification of terms, or other similar events under the terms of a financial obligation of the Guarantee Program, any of which reflect financial difficulties. (Neither the Act nor any other law, regulation or instrument pertaining to the Guarantee Program make any provision with respect to the Guarantee Program for bond calls, debt service reserves, credit enhancement, liquidity enhancement, early redemption or the appointment of a trustee with respect to the Guarantee Program.) In addition, the TEA will provide timely notice of any failure by the TEA to provide information, data, or financial statements in accordance with its agreement described above under “Annual Reports.”

Availability of Information

The TEA has agreed to provide the foregoing information only to the MSRB and to transmit such information electronically to the MSRB in such format and accompanied by such identifying information as prescribed by the MSRB. The information is available from the MSRB to the public without charge at www.emma.msrb.org.

Limitations and Amendments

The TEA has agreed to update information and to provide notices of material events only as described above. The TEA has not agreed to provide other information that may be relevant or material to a complete presentation of its financial results of operations, condition, or prospects or agreed to update any information that is provided, except as described above. The TEA makes no representation or warranty concerning such information or concerning its usefulness to a decision to invest in or sell Bonds at any future date. The TEA disclaims any contractual or tort liability for damages resulting in whole or in part from any breach of its continuing disclosure agreement or from any statement made pursuant to its agreement, although holders of Bonds may seek a writ of mandamus to compel the TEA to comply with its agreement.

The continuing disclosure agreement of the TEA is made only with respect to the PSF and the Guarantee Program. The issuer of guaranteed bonds or an obligated person with respect to guaranteed bonds may make a continuing disclosure undertaking in accordance with Rule 15c2-12 with respect to its obligations arising under Rule 15c2-12 pertaining to financial information and operating data concerning such entity and events notices relating to such guaranteed bonds. A description of such undertaking, if any, is included elsewhere in this offering document.

This continuing disclosure agreement may be amended by the TEA from time to time to adapt to changed circumstances that arise from a change in legal requirements, a change in law, or a change in the identity, nature, status, or type of operations of the TEA, but only if (1) the provisions, as so amended, would have permitted an underwriter to purchase or sell guaranteed bonds in the primary offering of such bonds in compliance with Rule 15c2-12, taking into account any amendments or interpretations of Rule 15c2-12 since such offering as well as such changed circumstances and (2) either (a) the holders of a majority in aggregate principal amount of the outstanding bonds guaranteed by the Guarantee Program consent to such amendment or (b) a person that is unaffiliated with the TEA (such as nationally recognized bond counsel) determines that such amendment will not materially impair the interest of the holders and beneficial owners of the bonds guaranteed by the Guarantee Program. The TEA may also amend or repeal the provisions of its continuing disclosure agreement if the SEC amends or repeals the applicable provision of Rule 15c2-12 or a court of final jurisdiction enters judgment that such provisions of Rule 15c2-12 are invalid, but only if and to the extent that the provisions of this sentence would not prevent an underwriter from lawfully purchasing or selling bonds guaranteed by the Guarantee Program in the primary offering of such bonds.

Compliance with Prior Undertakings

Except as stated below, during the last five years, the TEA has not failed to substantially comply with its previous continuing disclosure agreements in accordance with Rule 15c2-12. On April 28, 2022 TEA became aware that it had not timely filed its 2021 Annual Report with EMMA due to an administrative oversight. TEA took corrective action and filed the 2021 Annual Report with EMMA on April 28, 2022, followed by a notice of late filing made with EMMA on April 29, 2022. TEA notes that the 2021 Annual Report was timely filed on the TEA website by the required filing date and that website posting has been incorporated by reference into TEA's Bond Guarantee Program disclosures that are included in school district and charter district offering documents.

SEC Exemptive Relief

On February 9, 1996, the TEA received a letter from the Chief Counsel of the SEC that pertains to the availability of the “small issuer exemption” set forth in paragraph (d)(2) of Rule 15c2-12. The letter provides that Texas school districts which offer municipal securities that are guaranteed under the Guarantee Program may undertake to comply with the provisions of paragraph (d)(2) of Rule 15c2-12 if their offerings otherwise qualify for such exemption, notwithstanding the guarantee of the school district securities under the Guarantee Program. Among other requirements established by Rule 15c2-12, a school district offering may qualify for the small issuer exemption if, upon issuance of the proposed series of securities, the school district will have no more than \$10 million of outstanding municipal securities.

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