

PRELIMINARY REMARKETING MEMORANDUM

Dated: July 7, 2025

REMARKETING (NOT A NEW ISSUE): BOOK-ENTRY-ONLY

On the date of initial delivery of the Bonds, McCall, Parkhurst & Horton L.L.P., Bond Counsel to the District, rendered their opinion based on existing statutes, regulations, published rulings and court decisions as of such date, that interest on the Bonds would be excludable from the "gross income" of the owners thereof for federal income tax purposes and that the Bonds would not be "specified private activity bonds" within the meaning of section 57(a)(5) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986. As a condition to conversion and remarketing of the Bonds on the conversion date, Bond Counsel to the District will render an opinion to the effect that the conversion will not adversely affect any exclusion of interest on any Bond from gross income of the owner for federal income tax purposes. Bond Counsel will express no opinion as to any federal, state or local tax consequences pertaining to the acquisition, carrying, ownership or disposition of the Bonds or to any other matters relating to the remarketing.

\$17,105,000*

ALVARADO INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

**(A political subdivision of the State of Texas located in Johnson County, Texas)
ADJUSTABLE RATE UNLIMITED TAX SCHOOL BUILDING BONDS, SERIES 2022**

**CONVERSION TO TERM RATE PERIOD OF THREE* YEARS AT A PER ANNUM TERM RATE OF ____%
(PRICED TO YIELD ____% TO MANDATORY TENDER DATE)**

Original Dated Date: August 1, 2022

New Mandatory Tender Date: August 15, 2028*

CUSIP No.⁽¹⁾: 022357 ____

Stated Maturity: February 15, 2052

The Alvarado Independent School District is remarketing its Adjustable Rate Unlimited Tax School Building Bonds, Series 2022 (the "Bonds"). The Bonds were initially issued on August 9, 2022 pursuant to the Constitution and general laws of the State of Texas, particularly Sections 45.001 and 45.003(b)(1), as amended, Texas Education Code, Chapter 1371, Texas Government Code, as amended ("Chapter 1371"), an election held in the Alvarado Independent School District (the "District") on May 7, 2022 and the order (such order, as amended by the hereinafter-defined Conversion Order, the "Original Bond Order") adopted by the Board of Trustees of the District (the "Board") on June 13, 2022 (the "Bond Order"). As permitted by Chapter 1371, the Board, in the Bond Order, delegated the authority to certain District officials (the "Pricing Officer") to execute a pricing certificate (the "Pricing Certificate") establishing the pricing terms for the Bonds (the Pricing Certificate, together with the Bond Order, are collectively referred to herein as the "Order"). The Pricing Certificate was executed by the Pricing Officer on July 11, 2022. The Bonds are currently outstanding in the Initial Rate Period, bearing interest at the Initial Rate through the August 14, 2025 conclusion of the Initial Interest Period. On August 15, 2025 (the "Conversion Date") all outstanding Bonds are subject to mandatory tender for purchase, without the right of retention by the owners thereof, and redemption at the District's option.

The Board, pursuant to an order adopted on May 5, 2025 (the "Conversion Order"), (i) authorized the remarketing of tendered Bonds to new holders and conversion of such Bonds to a new Term Rate Period commencing on the Conversion Date and continuing through and including August 14, 2028* (the "New Rate Period") and during which the remarketed Bonds will bear interest at the new Term Rate identified below and (ii) delegated to certain District officials and staff members (each, an "Authorized Official") the authority to execute a pricing certificate (the "Conversion Pricing Certificate", together with the Conversion Order and the Original Bond Order, the "Order") evidencing certain of the terms of the Bonds, as remarketed. In addition, the Conversion Order authorized the redemption of Bonds on the Conversion Date, at the District's option and using lawfully available District funds.

The Bonds are currently outstanding in the principal amount of \$20,000,000. On August 15, 2025, \$17,105,000* will be mandatorily tendered for purchase by the existing holders thereof for remarketing and conversion to the New Rate Period and \$2,895,000* will be optionally redeemed by the District. Except specifically with respect to a description of the Bonds prior to the Conversion Date, the term "Bonds" as used in this Remarketing Memorandum refers to Bonds that remain outstanding on and immediately after the Conversion Date.

During the New Rate Period, the Bonds will bear interest at a Term Rate of ___, and such interest shall accrue from the Conversion Date and continue until the end of the New Rate Period (occurring on August 14, 2028*). The Bonds are subject to mandatory tender, without right of retention by the holders thereof, on August 15, 2028* (the "New Mandatory Tender Date"), which is the day immediately succeeding the last day of the New Rate Period. Interest on the Bonds in the New Rate Period will cease to accrue after the August 14, 2028* expiration of the New Rate Period. During the New Rate Period, interest on the Bonds is payable initially on February 15, 2026, and thereafter on each August 15 and February 15 through and including the New Mandatory Tender Date. The definitive Bonds have been registered and delivered to Cede & Co., the nominee of The Depository Trust Company, New York, New York ("DTC") pursuant to the Book-Entry-Only System described herein. Beneficial ownership of the Bonds may be acquired in principal denominations of \$5,000 or any integral multiple thereof. No physical delivery of the Bonds will be made to the owners thereof. Principal of 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 beneficial owners of the Bonds (see "BOOK-ENTRY- ONLY SYSTEM" herein). BOKF, NA, Dallas, Texas serves as Paying Agent/Registrar and Tender Agent for the Bonds.

All tenders of Bonds on the New Mandatory Tender Date must be made to the Tender Agent at its designated office in Dallas, Texas. In the Order, the District has covenanted to identify and enter into a contract with a new remarketing agent for the Bonds prior to the commencement of the remarketing period applicable to the Bonds prior to the conclusion of the New Rate Period. Bonds tendered for purchase on the New Mandatory Tender Date will be bought from the proceeds derived from the remarketing of such Bonds, if any; provided, however, that should the date for tender of the Bonds occur on an Interest Payment Date, the accrued interest portion of the Purchase Price is to be paid by the District.

In the event that all of the Bonds are not remarketed to new purchasers on the New Mandatory Tender Date, neither the acting remarketing agent nor the District will have any obligation to purchase any of the Bonds tendered on such date, and the related notice of mandatory tender will be deemed to be rescinded for that date with respect to all of the Bonds. The occurrence of the foregoing will not result in an Event of Default under the Order or the Bonds. Until such time as the District redeems or remarkets Bonds that have not been successfully remarketed as described above, the Bonds shall bear interest at the "Stepped Rate" for the duration of the Stepped Rate Period. The Stepped Rate for the Bonds remarketed to the New Rate Period is a per annum rate of __.00% (see "THE BONDS — Determination of Interest Rates; Rate Mode Changes" and "— Tender Provisions" herein).

The Bonds were initially delivered on August 9, 2022, and were approved by the Attorney General of the State of Texas and the approval of certain legal matters by the District's Bond Counsel. In connection with the remarketing of the Bonds, certain legal matters will be passed upon for the District by its Bond Counsel, McCall, Parkhurst & Horton L.L.P., San Antonio, Texas. Certain legal matters will be passed upon for the Remarketing Agent by its counsel, Norton Rose Fulbright US LLP, Dallas, Texas. The Bonds will be available for delivery through the facilities of DTC following payment of the Purchase Price thereof on August 15, 2025.

**FHN FINANCIAL CAPITAL MARKETS
as Remarketing Agent**

* Preliminary, subject to change.

\$17,105,000*
ALVARADO INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
(A political subdivision of the State of Texas located in Johnson County, Texas)
ADJUSTABLE RATE UNLIMITED TAX SCHOOL BUILDING BONDS, SERIES 2022

MATURITY SCHEDULE
CUSIP No.: 022357__⁽¹⁾

<u>Stated</u> <u>Maturity</u> ⁽²⁾	<u>New Rate</u> <u>Conversion Date</u>	<u>Last Day of New</u> <u>Rate Period*</u>	<u>New</u> <u>Mandatory</u> <u>Tender Date*</u>	<u>Term Rate</u>	<u>Initial Yield</u> ⁽³⁾	<u>Stepped</u> <u>Rate</u>
February 15, 2052	August 15, 2025	August 14, 2028	August 15, 2028	%	%	___.00%

⁽¹⁾ CUSIP® is a registered trademark of the American Bankers Association. CUSIP Global Services ("CGS") is managed on behalf of the American Bankers Association by FactSet Research Systems Inc. Copyright(c) 2025 CGS. All rights reserved. CUSIP® data herein is provided by CGS. This data is not intended to create a database and does not serve in any way as a substitute for the CGS database. CUSIP® numbers are provided for convenience of reference only. None of the District, the Financial Advisor, the Remarketing Agent or its agents or counsel assume responsibility for the accuracy of such numbers.

⁽²⁾ Subject to scheduled mandatory redemption. See "THE BONDS – Redemption – Scheduled Mandatory Redemption" herein.

⁽³⁾ Initial yield calculated from New Rate Conversion Date to New Mandatory Tender Date.

*Preliminary, subject to change

ALVARADO INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

<u>Name</u>	<u>Date Initially Elected</u>	<u>Current Term Expires</u>	<u>Occupation</u>
Tom Head, President	2003	2027	Supervisor Crown Electric
Perry Burnett, Vice President	2018	2027	Retired/Area Manager – The Rios Group
Hector Velazquez, Secretary	2019	2026	Self Employed/Landscaping
Clifton McDaniel, Member	2022	2028	President of Arlington Baptist University
Kelly Price, Member	2025	2028	Retired/TXDOT Administrator
Jeff Taylor, Member	2020	2026	Engineer
Dana Walraven, Member	2016	2028	Community Health Outreach Manager

APPOINTED OFFICIALS

<u>Name</u>	<u>Position</u>	<u>Length of Education Service</u>	<u>Length of Service with the District</u>
Dr. Kenneth Estes	Superintendent	32 Years	31 Years
Mark Ratcliff	Assistant Superintendent of Operations	30 Years	24 Years
Rodney Toon	Chief Financial Officer	24 Years	24 Years

CONSULTANTS AND ADVISORS

McCall, Parkhurst & Horton L.L.P., San Antonio, Texas	Bond Counsel
SAMCO Capital Markets, Inc., Plano, Texas	Financial Advisor
Vail & Park, P.C., Frisco, Texas	Certified Public Accountants

For additional information, contact:

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Plano, Texas 75024
(214) 765-1469
(214) 279-8683 (Fax)

USE OF INFORMATION IN REMARKETING MEMORANDUM

For purposes of compliance with Rule 15c2-12 of the United States Securities and Exchange Commission ("Rule 15c2-12"), as amended, and in effect on the date of this Preliminary Remarketing Memorandum, this document constitutes an "official statement" of the District with respect to the Bonds that has been "deemed final" by the District as of its date except for the omission of no more than the information permitted by Rule 15c2-12.

This Remarketing Memorandum, which includes the cover page and the Appendices hereto, does not constitute an offer to sell or the solicitation of an offer to buy in any jurisdiction to any person to whom it is unlawful to make such offer, solicitation or sale.

No dealer, broker, salesperson or other person has been authorized to give information or to make any representation other than those contained in this Remarketing Memorandum, and, if given or made, such other information or representations must not be relied upon.

The Remarketing Agent has provided the following sentence for inclusion in this Remarketing Memorandum. The Remarketing Agent has reviewed the information in the Remarketing Memorandum pursuant to its responsibilities to investors under the federal securities laws, but the Remarketing Agent does not guarantee the accuracy or completeness of such information.

The information set forth herein has been obtained from the District and other sources believed to be reliable, but such information is not guaranteed as to accuracy or completeness and is not to be construed as the promise or guarantee of the District, the Financial Advisor or the Remarketing Agent. This Remarketing Memorandum contains, in part, estimates and matters of opinion which are not intended as statements of fact, and no representation is made as to the correctness of such estimates and opinions, or that they will be realized.

The information and expressions of opinion contained herein are subject to change without notice, and neither the delivery of this Remarketing Memorandum nor any sale made hereunder shall, under any circumstances, create any implication that there has been no change in the affairs of the District or other matters described herein. See "APPENDIX E - THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE PROGRAM – PSF Continuing Disclosure Undertaking" and "CONTINUING DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION" for a description of the undertakings of the Texas Education Agency (the "TEA") and the District, respectively, to provide certain information on a continuing basis.

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 THE BONDS HAVE BEEN REGISTERED, QUALIFIED, OR EXEMPTED SHOULD NOT BE REGARDED AS A RECOMMENDATION THEREOF.

IN CONNECTION WITH THIS OFFERING, THE REMARKETING AGENT MAY OVER-ALLOT OR EFFECT TRANSACTIONS WHICH STABILIZE THE MARKET PRICE OF THE BONDS 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, ITS FINANCIAL ADVISOR, OR THE REMARKETING AGENT MAKE ANY REPRESENTATION OR WARRANTY WITH RESPECT TO THE INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THIS REMARKETING MEMORANDUM REGARDING THE DEPOSITORY TRUST COMPANY, NEW YORK, NEW YORK ("DTC") OR ITS BOOK-ENTRY-ONLY SYSTEM, OR THE AFFAIRS OF THE TEA DESCRIBED UNDER "APPENDIX E - THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE PROGRAM", AS SUCH INFORMATION WAS PROVIDED BY DTC AND TEA, RESPECTIVELY.

THIS REMARKETING MEMORANDUM CONTAINS "FORWARD-LOOKING" STATEMENTS WITHIN THE MEANING OF SECTION 21E OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934, AS AMENDED. SUCH STATEMENTS MAY INVOLVE KNOWN AND UNKNOWN RISKS, UNCERTAINTIES AND OTHER FACTORS WHICH MAY CAUSE THE ACTUAL RESULTS, PERFORMANCE AND ACHIEVEMENTS TO BE DIFFERENT FROM THE FUTURE RESULTS, PERFORMANCE AND ACHIEVEMENTS EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED BY SUCH FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS. INVESTORS ARE CAUTIONED THAT THE ACTUAL RESULTS COULD DIFFER MATERIALLY FROM THOSE SET FORTH IN THE FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS.

The agreements of the District and others related to the Bonds are contained solely in the contracts described herein. Neither this Remarketing Memorandum 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 THIS ENTIRE REMARKETING MEMORANDUM INCLUDING ALL APPENDICES ATTACHED HERETO, TO OBTAIN INFORMATION ESSENTIAL TO MAKING AN INFORMED INVESTMENT DECISION.

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SELECTED DATA FROM THE REMARKETING MEMORANDUM

The selected data is subject in all respects to the more complete information and definitions contained or incorporated in this Remarketing Memorandum. The remarketing of the Bonds to potential investors is made only by means of this entire Remarketing Memorandum. No person is authorized to detach this page from this Remarketing Memorandum or to otherwise use it without the entire Remarketing Memorandum.

The District	The Alvarado Independent School District (the "District") is a political subdivision of the State of Texas located in Johnson County, Texas. The District 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.
New Rate Period	The Bonds are currently outstanding in the Initial Rate Period, expiring on August 14, 2025 and during which they bear interest at the Initial Rate. On August 15, 2025 (the "Conversion Date"), all outstanding Bonds are subject to mandatory tender for purchase, without the right of retention by the owners thereof, and redemption at the District's option. On the Conversion Date, Bonds not redeemed will be converted to a new Term Rate Period, commencing on such Conversion Date and concluding on August 14, 2028* (such Term Rate Period, the "New Rate Period") and bearing interest at a Term Rate of __%, and remarketed to new holders. The Bonds are subject to mandatory tender, without right of retention by the holders thereof, on August 15, 2028* (hereinafter defined and referred to as the "New Mandatory Tender Date"). Interest on the Bonds in the New Rate Period will cease to accrue after the August 14, 2028* expiration of the New Rate Period. On the New Mandatory Tender Date, the Bonds are subject to mandatory tender, without the right of retention by the holders thereof, at which time the District expects to convert such tendered Bonds to a new Rate Period or Periods and remarket them to new purchasers or redeem all or a portion of the Bonds.
Failure to Remarket	In the event that all of the Bonds are not converted into one or more Rate Periods and remarketed to new purchasers on such New Mandatory Tender Date, neither the then-acting remarketing agent nor the District will have any obligation to purchase any of the Bonds tendered on such date, and the mandatory tender notice will be deemed to be rescinded for that date with respect to all of the Bonds. The occurrence of the foregoing will not result in an Event of Default under the Original Bond Order or the Bonds. Until such time as the District redeems or remarkets Bonds that have not been successfully remarketed as described above, such Bonds shall bear interest at the "Stepped Rate" of __.00% per annum for the duration of the Stepped Rate Period (see "THE BONDS - Determination of Interest Rates; Rate Mode Changes" and "- Tender Provisions" herein)
Paying Agent/Registrar and Tender Agent	The Paying Agent/Registrar and Tender Agent for the Bonds is BOKF, NA, Dallas, Texas.
Security	The Bonds constitute direct obligations of the District, payable as to principal and interest from ad valorem taxes levied annually against all taxable property located within the District, without legal limitation as to rate or amount.
Redemption	The Bonds will be subject to mandatory tender for purchase, without the right of retention by the holders thereof, on the Mandatory Tender Date, which shall occur on August 15, 2025. In the event that all of the Bonds are not remarketed to new purchasers on the New Mandatory Tender Date, neither the Remarketing Agent nor the District will have any obligation to purchase any of the Bonds tendered on such date, and the mandatory tender will be deemed to be rescinded for that date with respect to all of the Bonds. The occurrence of the foregoing will not result in an Event of Default under the Order or the Bonds. Until such time as the District redeems or remarkets Bonds that have not been successfully remarketed as described above, the Bonds shall bear interest at the "Stepped Rate" for the duration of the Stepped Rate Period (as defined herein). The Stepped Rate is defined in the Order as a per annum rate of __.00% (see "THE BONDS — Determination of Interest Rates; Rate Mode Changes" and "- Tender Provisions" herein).
Permanent School Fund Guarantee	The Bonds are guaranteed by the corpus of the Permanent School Fund Guarantee Program of Texas. However, the Permanent School Fund guarantee is not effective with respect to the payment of the Purchase Price of tendered Bonds. (See "APPENDIX E - THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE PROGRAM.")
Ratings	The Bonds are rated "Aaa" by Moody's Investors Service, Inc. ("Moody's") based upon the guaranteed repayment thereof under the Permanent School Fund Guarantee Program of the TEA. The District's unenhanced, underlying ratings, including the Bonds, is "A1" by Moody's. (See "APPENDIX E - THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE PROGRAM" and "RATINGS" herein.)
Tax Matters and Legal Opinion	In connection with the remarketing of the Bonds that is the subject of this Remarketing Memorandum, Bond Counsel will deliver its opinion that the conversion is authorized or permitted by the Bond Order and will not adversely affect the excludability from gross income of interest on the Bonds for federal income tax purposes under existing statutes, regulations, published rulings and court decisions described under "TAX MATTERS" herein including the alternative minimum tax on corporations. (See "TAX MATTERS" and "Appendix C - Form of Legal Opinion of Bond Counsel.")
Payment Record	The District has never defaulted on the payment of its bonded indebtedness.

* Preliminary, subject to change.

INTRODUCTORY STATEMENT

This Remarketing Memorandum, including Appendices A, B and D, has been prepared by the Alvarado Independent School District (the "District"), a political subdivision of the State of Texas (the "State") located in Johnson County, Texas, in connection with the remarketing by the District of its Adjustable Rate Unlimited Tax School Building Bonds, Series 2022 (the "Bonds").

All financial and other information presented in this Remarketing Memorandum 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 historic 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.

There follows in this Remarketing Memorandum descriptions of the Bonds and the order adopted on June 13, 2022 by the Board of Trustees of the District (the "Board") authorizing the issuance of the Bonds (such order, together with the hereinafter defined Conversion Order, the "Order" or the "Original Bond Order") and certain other 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 by writing the Alvarado Independent School District, 102 S. Bill Jackson, Alvarado, Texas 76009 and, during the offering period, from the Financial Advisor, SAMCO Capital Markets, Inc., 5800 Granite Parkway, Suite 210, Plano, Texas 75024, by electronic mail or upon payment of reasonable copying, mailing, and handling charges.

This Remarketing Memorandum speaks only as of its date, and the information contained herein is subject to change. A copy of the Final Remarketing Memorandum pertaining to the Bonds will be deposited with the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board through its Electronic Municipal Market Access (EMMA) system. See "CONTINUING DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION" herein for a description of the District's undertaking to provide certain information on a continuing basis.

This Remarketing Memorandum does not describe the terms and provisions of the Bonds or the Original Bond Order as they relate to the Bonds following the expiration of the New Rate Period (defined herein) except as described herein in connection with the mandatory tender for purchase following the last day of the New Rate Period (to actually occur on the first business day after such last day). See "THE BONDS – Tender Provisions." Upon mandatory tender for purchase of the Bonds as described herein, the Bonds are expected to be remarketed. At the time of such remarketing, a new offering document or supplement to this Remarketing Memorandum will be prepared for such remarketing of the Bonds.

Capitalized terms used herein without definition shall have the meanings ascribed thereto in the Original Bond Order.

THE BONDS ARE SUBJECT TO CONVERSION TO OTHER INTEREST MODES AT THE TIMES AND UPON THE CONDITIONS DESCRIBED IN THE ORIGINAL BOND ORDER FOLLOWING A MANDATORY TENDER FOR PURCHASE OF SUCH BONDS. THIS REMARKETING MEMORANDUM IS NOT INTENDED TO PROVIDE INFORMATION WITH RESPECT TO THE BONDS AFTER CONVERSION TO ANY NEW INTEREST RATE PERIOD (INCLUDING ANY THAT ARE SUBSEQUENT TO THE NEW RATE PERIOD THAT IS THE SUBJECT OF THIS REMARKETING MEMORANDUM). PURCHASERS OF THE BONDS SHOULD NOT RELY ON THIS REMARKETING MEMORANDUM FOR INFORMATION CONCERNING ANY OTHER INTEREST RATE PERIOD FOR THE BONDS OTHER THAN THE BONDS IN THE NEW RATE PERIOD.

THE BONDS

Authorization and Purpose

The Bonds were initially issued on August 9, 2022 pursuant to the Constitution and general laws of the State of Texas, particularly Sections 45.001 and 45.003(b)(1), Texas Education Code, as amended, Chapter 1371, Texas Government Code, as amended ("Chapter 1371"), an election held in the District on May 7, 2022 (the "Election") and the Original Bond Order. Proceeds from the sale of the Bonds were used for the purpose of (i) designing, constructing, renovating, improving, upgrading, updating, acquiring and equipping school facilities (and any necessary or related removal of existing facilities), with priority given to converting an intermediate school into an elementary school, constructing a new elementary school, renovating Lillian Elementary School, including new wings for added capacity, and constructing a new gym at the high school, plus the purchase of the necessary sites for school facilities and for the purposes of designing, constructing, renovating, improving, upgrading, acquiring, and equipping school baseball and softball fields, and (ii) to pay the costs of issuing the Bonds. The Board, pursuant to an order adopted on May 5, 2025 (the "Conversion Order"), (i) authorized the remarketing of tendered Bonds to new holders and conversion of such Bonds to a new Term Rate Period commencing on the Conversion Date and continuing through and including August 14, 2028* (the "New Rate Period") and during which the remarketed Bonds will bear interest at the new Term Rate identified below and (ii) delegated to certain District officials and staff members (each, an "Authorized Official") the authority to execute a pricing certificate (the "Conversion Pricing Certificate") evidencing certain of the terms of the Bonds, as remarketed. In addition, the Conversion Order authorized the redemption of certain of the Bonds on the Conversion Date, at the District's option and using lawfully available District funds. The Conversion Order and the Original Bond Order are referred to herein as the "Order".

Security for Payment

The Bonds are direct obligations of the District and are payable as to both principal and interest from ad valorem taxes levied annually on all taxable property within the District, without legal limitation as to rate or amount. Payment of the scheduled debt service on (but not the Purchase Price of) the Bonds is guaranteed under the State of Texas Permanent School Fund Guarantee Program (hereinafter defined). (See "STATE AND LOCAL FUNDING OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS IN TEXAS", "CURRENT PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE SYSTEM", and "APPENDIX E - THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE PROGRAM").

Permanent School Fund Guarantee

The Bonds are absolutely and unconditionally guaranteed by the corpus of the Permanent School Fund of the State of Texas under the Permanent School Fund Guarantee Program (Chapter 45, Subchapter C, of the Texas Education Code, as amended); provided, however, the Permanent School Fund Guarantee is not effective with respect to the payment of the Purchase Price for mandatorily tendered Bonds. In the event of a payment default by the District, registered owners will receive all payments due from the corpus of the Permanent School Fund.

In the event the District defeases any of the Bonds, the payment of such defeased Bonds will cease to be guaranteed by the Permanent School Fund Guarantee. (See "APPENDIX E - THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE PROGRAM" and "REGISTERED OWNERS' REMEDIES").

Initial Rate Period, Conversion and Remarketing

The Bonds are variable rate, multi-modal obligations, currently outstanding in the Initial Rate Period that expires on August 14, 2025 (which period, from the Bonds' date of initial delivery to such date of expiration is referred to herein as the "Initial Rate Period"). Upon expiration of the Initial Rate Period, the Bonds are subject to mandatory tender for purchase, without right of retention by the owners thereof and, upon tender, will be remarketed into a new Term Rate Period, commencing on August 15, 2025 and concluding on August 14, 2028 (preliminary, subject to change) (such period, the "New Rate Period"), pursuant to the applicable terms of the Original Bond Order and the terms of the Conversion Order.

On August 15, 2025 (the "Conversion Date"), all outstanding Bonds in the Initial Rate Period, as stated above, are subject to mandatory tender for purchase, without the right of retention by the owners thereof.

The Bonds are currently outstanding in the principal amount of \$20,000,000. On August 15, 2025, \$17,105,000* will be mandatorily tendered for purchase by the existing holders thereof for remarketing and conversion to the New Rate Period and \$2,895,000* will be optionally redeemed by the District. Except specifically with respect to a description of the Bonds prior to the Conversion Date, the term "Bonds" as used in this Remarketing Memorandum refers to Bonds that remain outstanding on and immediately after the Conversion Date.

New Rate Period

On the Conversion Date, the Bonds tendered for purchase and not optionally redeemed will be converted to the New Rate Period. The Bonds will bear interest during the New Rate Period at a Term Rate of ____%, which Term Rate will be effective from and including the Conversion Date and shall remain in effect through and including the last day of the New Rate Period (which is August 14, 2028; preliminary, subject to change). Pursuant to the terms of the Original Bond Order, the Term Rate on the Bonds is established by the Remarketing Agent (defined herein) for the New Rate Period.

General Description

Authorized Denominations. The Bonds are being remarketed in the New Rate Period in principal denominations of \$5,000 or integral multiples thereof.

Calculation of Interest; Interest Payment Dates. Interest accrued on the Bonds during the New Rate Period will be paid on each February 15 and August 15 commencing February 15, 2026 (and continuing through August 15, 2028 (preliminary, subject to change)). Interest on the Bonds in a Stepped Rate Period will be payable on each February 15 and August 15 during such period and on the day such Bonds are converted from the Stepped Rate Period to a different Rate Period (as defined herein).

Interest Payment Methods. While the Bonds bear interest at a Term Rate, interest will be paid by check, sent by first class mail, to the owner of record on the Record Date or by such other customary banking arrangement acceptable to the Paying Agent/Registrar requested by and at the risk and expense of the owner.

Book-Entry System of Registration and Payment. The Bonds were issued as Book-Entry-Only securities through The Depository Trust Company, New York, New York ("DTC"). Use of the DTC Book-Entry-Only System will affect the timing and receipt of payment of interest on and principal of the Bonds. (See "THE BONDS – Book-Entry-Only System".)

Paying Agent/Registrar. BOKF, NA, Dallas, Texas currently serves as the Paying Agent/Registrar. In the Order, the District retains the right to replace the Paying Agent/Registrar. The District has covenanted in the Order to maintain and provide a Paying Agent/Registrar at all times until the Bonds are duly paid and any successor Paying Agent/Registrar shall be a commercial bank or trust company organized under the laws of the State of Texas or other entity duly qualified and legally authorized to serve as and perform the duties and services of Paying Agent/Registrar for the Bonds. Upon any change in the Paying Agent/Registrar for the Bonds, the District agrees to promptly cause a written notice thereof to be sent to each registered owner of the Bonds by United States mail, first class, postage prepaid, which notice shall also give the address of the new Paying Agent/Registrar.

Tender Agent. BOKF, NA, Dallas, Texas currently serves as the tender agent (the "Tender Agent") for the Bonds. All notices and Bonds required to be delivered to the Tender Agent shall be delivered to BOKF, NA, Dallas, Texas, Attn: Ms. Dayna Smith, 5956 Sherry Lane, Suite 900, Dallas, Texas 75225. In the event that the Book-Entry-Only System herein is discontinued and registered bonds are issued, all notices and Bonds are required to be delivered to 5956 Sherry Lane, Suite 900, Dallas, Texas 75225.

Remarketing Agent and Remarketing Agreement. FHN Financial Capital Markets has been appointed to serve as the remarketing agent (the "Remarketing Agent") for the Bonds. FHN Financial Capital Markets may be removed as Remarketing Agent and a successor may be appointed in accordance with the Order and the Remarketing Agreement between the Remarketing Agent and the District. The office of FHN Financial Capital Markets for purposes of its duties as Remarketing Agent is 920 Memorial City Way, 11th Floor, Houston, Texas 77024.

Payment Record. The District has never defaulted with respect to the payment of its bonded indebtedness.

Determination of Interest Rates; Rate Mode Changes

New Rate Period. The Bonds will bear interest at the Term Rate of ____%, from the Conversion Date through and including August 14, 2028 (preliminary, subject to change). The Interest Payment Dates during the New Rate Period will be February 15 and August 15, commencing on February 15, 2026 and continuing through August 15, 2028 (preliminary, subject to change). Following the New Rate Period, the Bonds will bear interest at a Term Rate as determined by the Remarketing Agent, unless changed by the District in the manner as described below.

Rate Mode Changes after New Rate Period. On the day immediately following the last day of the New Rate Period (referred to herein as the "New Mandatory Tender Date"), which shall occur on August 15, 2028 (preliminary, subject to change), the Bonds are subject to mandatory tender for purchase, without right of retention by the holders thereof, and are to be converted from the New Term Rate Period to one or more different Rate Periods established under the Order; provided, however, that actual settlement of mandatorily tendered Bonds shall occur on the first business day to occur after the expiration of the New Rate Period. Interest on the Bonds in the New Rate Period shall nevertheless cease to accrue as of the expiration of the New Rate Period (and no effectiveness of a Stepped Rate shall occur from expiration of the New Rate Period to actual settlement of mandatory tender on the next occurring business day, assuming that the Bonds subject to mandatory tender on such date have been successfully remarketed). See "– Tender Provisions – Mandatory Tender." The "Rate Periods" established under the Order include a term rate period and fixed rate period. The Order does not obligate the District to obtain a standby bond purchase agreement, liquidity facility, or similar agreement (each, a "Liquidity Facility") providing liquidity support for the Bonds upon the conversion thereof from the New Rate Period to a different term rate period or a fixed rate period. Any Liquidity Facility obtained by the District in connection with the conversion of the Bonds following the New Rate Period will not be available to pay any portion of the Purchase Price of the Bonds on the New Mandatory Tender Date.

*Preliminary, subject to change

The District may elect to convert the Bonds on the New Mandatory Tender Date from the New Rate Period to one or more Rate Periods by notice given to the Paying Agent/Registrar and certain other notice parties at least 45 days prior to the New Mandatory Tender Date. Such notice shall also specify the conditions, if any, to the conversion and the consequences of such conditions not being fulfilled. Not less than 30 days prior to the such conversion, the Paying Agent/Registrar shall send a written notice of the conversion and the mandatory tender for the Bonds to the registered owners thereof. See “– Tender Provisions – Mandatory Tender.” While the Bonds are in book-entry form, registered to DTC, such notice will be given only to DTC.

Conversion of the Bonds to the New Rate Period and any conversion to a new interest period will be conditioned on delivery of an opinion of nationally recognized bond counsel to the Paying Agent/Registrar and the Remarketing Agent prior to the applicable conversion date to the effect that the conversion will not adversely affect the excludability of interest on the Bonds from gross income of the owners thereof for federal income tax purposes and is in compliance with State law.

While in a Term Rate mode, Bonds may be converted to a different interest rate mode only at the expiration of a Term Rate period.

Any Owner of Bonds who may be unable to take timely action on any notice should consider whether to make arrangements for another person to act in his or her stead.

Determination of Interest Rates. During each Rate Period after the New Rate Period, the rate of interest on the Bonds will be the rate that the Remarketing Agent determines, in conjunction with the District and under prevailing market conditions on the date of such determination, would result in the market value of the Bonds being not less than 100% of the principal amount thereof.

In no event will the interest rate borne by the Bonds exceed the “Highest Rate”, which (as provided in the Order) is the lesser of 8.00% and the maximum net effective interest rate permitted under Chapter 1204, Texas Government Code, as amended.

Tender Provisions

No Optional Tender. During the New Rate Period, the Bonds are not benefitted by a Liquidity Facility nor is one currently contemplated to be entered into in the future. The Bonds are not subject to optional tender at the election of the holders thereof for purchase during the New Rate Period.

Mandatory Tender. The Bonds are required to be tendered for purchase to the Tender Agent on the business day immediately succeeding conclusion of the New Rate Period for the Bonds, without right of retention by holders thereof, and, if not successfully remarketed at the end of the New Rate Period, while the Bonds bear interest at the Stepped Rate, upon at least one day's prior notice.

Payment of the Purchase Price of Bonds to be purchased upon mandatory tender as described herein will be made by the Tender Agent at its Corporate Trust Office or by wire transfer in immediately available funds. Payment of such Purchase Price is not guaranteed by the Permanent School Fund Guarantee.

Effects of Failed Remarketing. In the event that such Bonds are not converted and remarketed to new purchasers on the scheduled date of mandatory tender, (which, for Bonds in the New Rate Period is August 15, 2028 (preliminary, subject to change) the “Mandatory Tender Date”), the District or the Remarketing Agent shall have no obligation to purchase the Bonds tendered on such date, the failed conversion and remarketing shall not constitute an event of default under the Original Bond Order or the Bonds, the mandatory tender notice will be deemed to have been rescinded for that date with respect to the Bonds subject to such failed remarketing only, and such Bonds (i) will continue to be Outstanding, (ii) will be purchased upon the availability of funds to be received from the subsequent remarketing of such Bonds, (iii) will bear interest at the Stepped Rate during the Stepped Rate Period, (iv) will be subject to redemption and mandatory tender for purchase on any date during the Stepped Rate Period upon which a conversion occurs (which shall occur at the District's discretion upon delivery of at least one day's notice to the holders of Bonds bearing interest at the Stepped Rate), and (v) will be deemed to continue in the then-applicable Term Rate period for all other purposes of the Order, though bearing interest during such time at the Stepped Rate until remarketed or redeemed in accordance with the terms of the Order. In the event of a failed conversion and remarketing as described above, the District has covenanted in the Order to cause the Bonds to be converted and remarketed on the earliest reasonably practicable date on which they can be sold at not less than par, in such interest rate mode or modes as the District directs, at a rate not exceeding the Highest Rate. The Order provides that the Stepped Rate means a rate per annum equal to __%, calculated on the basis of twelve 30 day months and the number of days actually elapsed.

Interest on any Bond that the Owner has not elected to continue to own after a mandatory purchase date and that is not tendered on the mandatory purchase date, but for which there has been irrevocably deposited with the Tender Agent an amount sufficient to pay the Purchase Price thereof, will cease to accrue on the mandatory purchase date. Thereafter, the Owner of such Bond will not be entitled to any payment other than the Purchase Price for such Bond from money held by the Tender Agent for such payment, and such Bond will not otherwise be outstanding or entitled to the benefits of the Order. On the mandatory purchase date, the Tender Agent will authenticate and deliver substitute Bonds in lieu of such untendered Bonds.

Remarketing and Purchase. The Remarketing Agent is required, at a minimum, to use its best efforts to sell such Bonds at a price equal to not less than 100% of the principal amount thereof plus accrued interest, if any, on the forthcoming mandatory tender date or as quickly as possible thereafter.

The Purchase Price of Bonds tendered for purchase is required to be paid by the Tender Agent from money derived from the remarketing of such Bonds by the Remarketing Agent. If sufficient funds are not available for the purchase of all tendered Bonds, no purchase will be consummated.

Redemption

Optional Redemption. The Bonds are not subject to optional redemption prior to the expiration of the New Rate Period; provided, however, the Bonds are subject to optional redemption on the Mandatory Tender Date and on any date when the Bonds bear interest at the Stepped Rate.

Extraordinary Optional Redemption. Upon the occurrence of an Extraordinary Event, the Bonds are subject to redemption prior to Stated Maturity, at the option of the District, on any date, in whole but not in part, in principal amounts of \$5,000 or any integral multiple thereof, at the price of par plus accrued interest to such date of redemption.

The term “Extraordinary Event” shall mean the occurrence of (i) passage of legislation by either house of the United States Congress, the effect of which (if enrolled) would be to impose, directly or indirectly, federal income taxation upon interest received on obligations of the general character of the Bonds, or (ii) the execution by the President of the United States of an executive order that imposes, directly or indirectly, federal income taxation upon interest received on obligations of the general character of the Bonds.

Upon the occurrence of an Extraordinary Event, the District anticipates issuing tax-exempt refunding bonds prior to the effective date of such legislation and exercising the right to redeem and refund the Bonds with the proceeds of the refunding bonds.

Scheduled Mandatory Redemption. The Bonds are subject to mandatory redemption prior to stated maturity as follows (preliminary, subject to change):

Mandatory Redemption

<u>Date</u>	<u>Amount</u>
February 15, 2044	\$1,610,000
February 15, 2045	1,675,000
February 15, 2046	1,745,000
February 15, 2047	1,820,000
February 15, 2048	1,890,000
February 15, 2049	1,965,000
February 15, 2050	2,050,000
February 15, 2051	2,135,000
February 15, 2052*	2,215,000

*Stated Maturity

The principal amount of Bonds required to be redeemed pursuant to the operation of such mandatory redemption provisions shall be reduced, at the option of the District, by the principal amount of any Bonds which, at least 50 days prior to the mandatory redemption date (1) shall have been defeased or acquired by the District and delivered to the Paying Agent/Registrar for cancellation, (2) shall have been purchased and canceled by the Paying Agent/Registrar at the request of the District with money in the Interest and Sinking Fund, or (3) shall have been redeemed pursuant to the optional redemption provisions set forth above and not theretofor credited against a mandatory redemption requirement.

Notice of Redemption. The Paying Agent/Registrar is required to cause notice of any redemption of Bonds to be mailed to each owner of Bonds to be redeemed at the respective addresses appearing in the registration books for the Bonds at least 30 days prior to the redemption date when Bonds bear interest at the Stepped Rate at the Term Rate (including during the New Rate Period). All notices of redemption shall (i) specify the date of redemption for the Bonds, (ii) identify the Bonds to be redeemed and, in the case of a portion of the principal amount to be redeemed, the principal amount thereof to be redeemed, (iii) state the redemption price, (iv) state the Bonds, or the portion of the principal amount thereof, to be redeemed, shall become due and payable on the redemption date specified, and the interest thereof, or on the portion of the principal amount thereof to be redeemed, shall cease to accrue from and after the redemption date, and (v) specify the payment of the redemption price for the Bonds, or the principal amount thereof to be redeemed, shall be made at the designated corporate trust office of the Paying Agent/Registrar only upon presentation and surrender thereof by the registered owner. If a Bond is subject by its terms to redemption and has been called for redemption and notice of redemption thereof has been duly given or waived, as provided in the Order, such Bonds (or the principal amount thereof to be redeemed) so called for redemption shall become due and payable, and on the redemption date designated in such notice, interest on such Bonds (or the principal amount thereof to be redeemed) called for redemption shall cease to accrue and such Bonds shall not be deemed to be outstanding. A notice of mandatory tender delivered in connection with the remarketing of any outstanding Bonds shall also serve as notice of redemption if any such Bonds will be redeemed on a Conversion Date.

ANY NOTICE SO MAILED SHALL BE CONCLUSIVELY PRESUMED TO HAVE BEEN DULY GIVEN, WHETHER OR NOT THE REGISTERED OWNER RECEIVES SUCH NOTICE. NOTICE HAVING BEEN SO GIVEN AND 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.

DTC Redemption Provision. The Paying Agent/Registrar, so long as a book-entry system is used for the Bonds, will send any notice of redemption, or other notices with respect to the Bonds only to DTC (or any successor securities depository for the Bonds). Any failure by DTC to advise any Direct Participant (defined herein), or of any Direct Participant or Indirect Participant (defined herein) to notify the Beneficial Owner (defined herein), will not affect the validity of the redemption of the Bonds called for redemption or any other action premised on 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 Direct Participants in accordance with its rules or other agreements with Direct Participants and then Direct 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 Paying Agent/Registrar. Neither the District nor the Paying Agent/Registrar will have any responsibility to Direct Participants, Indirect Participants, or the persons for whom Direct Participants act as nominees, with respect to the payments on the Bonds or the providing of notice to Direct Participants, Indirect Participants, or Beneficial Owners of the selection of portions of the Bonds for redemption. (See "BOOK-ENTRY-ONLY SYSTEM" herein).

Legality

The Bonds were initially delivered on August 9, 2022 and were approved as to legality by the Attorney General of the State of Texas and the approval of certain legal matters by the District's bond counsel. McCall, Parkhurst & Horton L.L.P., San Antonio, Texas, as Bond Counsel, will approve certain legal matters relating to the conversion and remarketing of the Bonds described herein. (See "LEGAL MATTERS" and "Appendix C - Form of Legal Opinion of Bond Counsel").

Payment Record

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

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 the registered owners of all of the Bonds then outstanding, no such amendment, addition, or rescission may (1) extend the time or times of payment of the principal of and interest on the Bonds, reduce the principal amount, thereof, the redemption price, 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 aggregate principal amount of Bonds required to be held by Holders for consent to any such amendment, addition or rescission.

Defeasance

The Order provides for the defeasance of the Bonds when the payment of the principal of and premium, if any, on the Bonds, plus interest thereon to the due date thereof (whether such due date be by reason of maturity, redemption or otherwise), is provided by irrevocably depositing with the Paying Agent/Registrar or other authorized escrow agent, in trust (1) money sufficient to make such payment and/or, (2) Defeasance Securities (defined below) that mature as to principal and interest in such amounts and at such times to insure the availability, without reinvestment, of sufficient money to make such payment, and all necessary and proper fees, compensation and expenses of the paying agent for the Bonds, and thereafter the District will have no further responsibility with respect to amounts available to such paying agent (or other financial institution permitted by applicable law) for the payment of such defeased bonds, including any insufficiency therein caused by the failure of such paying agent (or other financial institution) and thereafter the District will have no further responsibility with respect to amounts available to such paying agent (or other financial institution permitted by applicable law) for the payment of such defeased bonds, including any insufficiency therein caused by the failure of such paying agent (or other financial institution permitted by applicable law) to receive payment when due on the Defeasance Securities. The District has additionally reserved the right, subject to satisfying the requirements of (1) and (2) above, to substitute other Defeasance Securities originally deposited, to reinvest the uninvested moneys on deposit for such defeasance and to withdraw for the benefit of the District moneys in excess of the amount required for such defeasance. The Order provides that "Defeasance Securities" means any securities and obligations now or hereafter authorized by State law that are eligible to discharge obligations such as the Bonds. District officials may restrict such eligible Defeasance Securities as deemed appropriate in connection with the remarketing of the Bonds. Current State law permits defeasance with the following types of securities: (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, and (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 current law will not be changed in a manner which would permit investments other than those described above to be made with amounts deposited to defease the Bonds. Because the Order does not contractually limit such investments, registered owners will be deemed to have consented to defeasance with such other investments, notwithstanding the fact that such investments may not be of the same investment quality as those currently permitted under State law. There is no assurance that the ratings for U.S. Treasury securities used for defeasance purposes or that for any other Defeasance Security will be maintained at any particular rating category.

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.

REGISTERED OWNERS' REMEDIES

The Order establishes specific events of default with respect to the Bonds and provides that if the District defaults in the payment of principal or interest on the Bonds when due, or defaults in the observation or performance of any other covenants, conditions, or obligations set forth in the Order, and the continuation thereof for a period of 60 days after notice of default is given by the District by any registered owner, 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 covenants 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 bondholders 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. Chapter 1371, which pertains to the issuance of public securities by issuers such as the District permits the District to waive sovereign immunity in the proceedings authorizing its bonds. In connection with the remarketing of the Bonds, the District has relied on Chapter 1371 (see "THE BONDS – Authorization and Purpose" herein), but has not waived sovereign immunity, with respect thereto. Because it is unclear whether the Texas Legislature has effectively waived the District's sovereign immunity from a suit for money damages outside of Chapter 1371, bondholders may not be able to bring such a suit against the District for breach of the Bonds or Order covenants. 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 U.S. 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 the 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, by general principles of equity which permit the exercise of judicial discretion.

BOOK-ENTRY-ONLY SYSTEM

This section 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 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 Remarketing Memorandum. The District, the Financial Advisor and the Remarketing Agent believe the source of such information to be reliable, but take no responsibility for the accuracy or completeness thereof.

The District and the Remarketing Agent cannot and do not give any assurance that (1) DTC will distribute payments of debt service on the Bonds, or redemption or other notices, to Direct Participants, (2) Direct 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 Remarketing Memorandum. 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 Direct Participants are on file with DTC.

DTC 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 Bond 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 securities 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 a 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 MMI 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).

All 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 payable 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, the Paying Agent/Registrar, or the District, subject to any statutory or regulatory requirements as may be in effect from time to time. All payments with respect to the Bonds 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 District may decide to discontinue use of the system of book-entry-only transfers through DTC (or a successor securities depository). In that event, physical Bond certificates will be printed and delivered to bond holders.

The information in this section concerning DTC and DTC's Book-Entry-Only System has been obtained from sources that the District believes to be reliable, but none of the District, the Financial Advisor, nor the Remarketing Agent take any responsibility for the accuracy thereof.

Use of Certain Terms in Other Sections of this Remarketing Memorandum

In reading this Remarketing Memorandum it should be understood that while the Bonds are in the Book-Entry-Only System, references in other sections of this Remarketing Memorandum to registered owners should be read to include the person for which the Direct or Indirect 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.

REGISTRATION, TRANSFER AND EXCHANGE

Successor Paying Agent/Registrar

Provision is made in the Order for replacing the Paying Agent/Registrar. If the District replaces the Paying Agent/Registrar, such Paying Agent/Registrar shall, promptly upon the appointment of a successor, deliver the Paying Agent/Registrar's records to the successor Paying Agent/Registrar, and the successor Paying Agent/Registrar shall act in the same capacity as the previous Paying Agent/Registrar. Any successor Paying Agent/Registrar selected by the District shall be a commercial bank or trust company organized under the laws of the United States or any state or other entity duly qualified and legally authorized to serve and perform the duties of the Paying Agent/Registrar for the Bonds. Upon any change in the Paying Agent/Registrar for the Bonds, the District has agreed to promptly cause a written notice thereof to be sent to each registered owner of the Bonds by United States mail, first-class, postage prepaid, which notice shall also give the address of the new Paying Agent/Registrar.

Future Registration

In the event the Book-Entry-Only System is discontinued, the Bonds may be transferred, registered and assigned on the registration books only upon presentation and surrender of the Bonds 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 Bonds 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 Bond or Bonds being transferred or exchanged at the corporate trust 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. To the extent possible, 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 aggregate principal amount as the Bonds surrendered for exchange or transfer.

Record Date For Interest Payment

The record date ("Record Date") for determining the person to whom the interest on the Bonds is payable on any interest payment date means the close of business on the last business day of the next preceding month. 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 from the District. Notice of the Special Record Date and of the scheduled payment date of the past due interest (the "Special Payment Date" which shall be 15 days after the Special Record Date) shall be sent at least five 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 books of the Paying Agent/Registrar at the close of business on the last business day next preceding the date of mailing of such notice.

Limitation on Transfer of Bonds

The Paying Agent/Registrar shall not 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

If any Bond is mutilated, destroyed, stolen or lost, a new Bond in the same principal 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 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 a certificate to the effect 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 indemnity satisfactory to them. The person requesting the authentication and delivery of a new Bond must pay such expenses as the Paying Agent/Registrar may incur in connection therewith.

THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE PROGRAM

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.

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 “Legislature”) from time to time (i) met the requirements of article VII, section 1 of the Texas Constitution, which requires the 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 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 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”.

CURRENT PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE SYSTEM

Overview

The following language constitutes only a summary of the Finance System. The information contained under the captions “CURRENT PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE SYSTEM” and “TAX RATE LIMITATIONS” is subject to change, and only reflects the District’s understanding based on information available to the District as of the date of this Remarketing Memorandum. 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. Additionally, prospective investors are encouraged to review the Property Tax Code (as defined herein) for definitive requirements for the levy and collection of ad valorem taxes and the calculation of the defined tax rates.

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. School districts are prohibited from levying an M&O tax rate for the purpose of creating a surplus in M&O tax revenues to pay the district’s debt service. 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.

2025 Legislative Session

The regular session of the 89th Texas Legislature (the “Legislature”) commenced on January 14, 2025 and concluded on June 2, 2025. The Legislature meets in regular session in odd numbered years for 140 days. When the Legislature is not in session, the Governor may call one or more special sessions, at the Governor’s discretion, each lasting no more than 30 days, and for which the Governor sets the agenda. The first special session is scheduled to begin on July 21, 2025, with the agenda to include 6 bills vetoed by the Governor (including the ban of THC products).

During the 89th Regular Session, the Legislature considered a general appropriations act and legislation affecting the Finance System and ad valorem taxation procedures and exemptions, and investments, among other legislation affecting school districts and the administrative agencies that oversee school districts. Contingent on voter approval at a Statewide election to be held on November 4, 2025, legislation passed by both houses of the Legislature would increase: (1) the State mandated general homestead exemption from \$100,000 to \$140,000, and (2) the additional exemption on the residence homesteads of those at least sixty-five (65) years of age or disabled from \$10,000 to \$60,000. Additionally, subject to the Governor’s signing of the relevant legislation, both houses of the Legislature passed legislation that would authorize roughly \$8.5 billion in funding for public schools and would provide districts with a \$55 per-student increase to their base funding, as well as provide districts with additional funding for teacher and staff salaries, educator preparation, special education, safety requirements and early childhood learning. Finally, legislation passed by the Legislature and signed into law by the Governor will create an education savings account program

(commonly referred to as vouchers) for students that attend private schools or home school. Such program could impact attendance in the District by incentivizing students to homeschool or attend private schools, which could negatively affect the District's attendance based funding.

The District is still in the process of reviewing legislation passed during the 89th Regular Session. At this time, the District cannot make any representations as to the full impact of such legislation. Further, the District can make no representations or predictions regarding the scope of legislation that may be considered in any special session or the potential impact of such legislation at this time, but it intends to monitor applicable legislation related thereto.

2023 Regular and Special Legislative Sessions

The regular session of the 88th Texas Legislature began on January 10, 2023 and adjourned on May 29, 2023. The Legislature meets in regular session in odd numbered years for 140 days. During the 88th Regular Session, the Legislature considered a general appropriations act and legislation affecting the Finance System and ad valorem taxation procedures and exemptions, and investments, among other legislation affecting school districts and the administrative agencies that oversee school districts. Legislation enacted by the Legislature fully-funded the Foundation School Program for the 2023-2024 State fiscal biennium and increased the state guaranteed yield on the first \$0.08 cents of tax effort beyond a school district's Maximum Compressed Tax Rate (as defined herein) to \$126.21 per penny of tax effort per student in WADA (as defined herein) in 2024 (from \$98.56 in 2023) and \$129.52 per penny of tax effort per student in WADA in 2025. See "– State Funding for School Districts – Tier Two." The Legislature also provided for an increase in funding for the school safety allotment to \$10.00 (from \$9.72 in the prior year) per ADA (as defined herein) and \$15,000 per campus. The Legislature set aside approximately \$4,000,000,000 in additional funding for public education contingent on certain legislation passing in future special sessions. However, the Legislature did not take action on such funding during either the first, second or third called special sessions of the 88th Texas Legislature.

When the Legislature is not in session, the Governor may call one or more special sessions, at the Governor's discretion, each lasting no more than 30 days, and for which the Governor sets the agenda. The Governor has called and the Legislature has concluded four special sessions during the 88th Texas Legislature (such special sessions, together with the 88th Regular Session, the "2023 Legislative Sessions"). During the second called special session, legislation was passed, and at an election held in the State on November 7, 2023, voters approved a State constitutional amendment that (i) reduced the Maximum Compressed Tax Rate for school districts by approximately \$0.107 for the 2023-2024 school year; (ii) increased the amount of the mandatory school district general residential homestead exemption from ad valorem taxation from \$40,000 to \$100,000 and to hold districts harmless from certain M&O and I&S tax revenue losses associated with the increase in the mandatory homestead exemption; (iii) adjusted the amount of the limitation on school district ad valorem taxes imposed on the residence homesteads of the elderly or disabled to reflect increases in exemption amounts; (iv) prohibited school districts, cities and counties from repealing or reducing an optional homestead exemption that was granted in tax year 2022 (the prohibition expires on December 31, 2027); (v) established a three-year pilot program limiting growth in the taxable assessed value of non-residence homestead property valued at \$5,000,000 or less to 20 percent (school districts are not held harmless for any negative revenue impacts associated with such limits); (vi) excepted certain appropriations to pay for ad valorem tax relief from the constitutional limitation on the rate of growth of appropriations; and (vii) expanded the size of the governing body of an 15 appraisal district in a county with a population of more than 75,000 by adding elected directors and authorizing the Legislature to provide for a four-year term of office for a member of the board of directors of certain appraisal districts. This legislation reduces the amount of property taxes paid by homeowners and businesses and increases the State's share of the cost of funding public education.

The proclamation for the fourth called special session included the consideration of (i) "legislation relating to primary and secondary education, including the establishment of an education savings account program, the certification, compensation, and health coverage of certain public school employees, the public school finance system, special education in public schools, measures to support the education of public school students that include certain educational grant programs, reading instruction, and early childhood education, the provision of virtual education, and public school accountability;" and (ii) "legislation related to school safety measures and related state funding mechanisms." The session adjourned on December 5, 2023 without any action on these items. The Governor may call additional special sessions. During any additional called special session, the Legislature may enact laws that materially change current law as it relates to the funding of public schools, including the District. The District can make no representations or predictions regarding the scope of additional legislation that may be considered during any additional called special sessions or the potential impact of such legislation at this time.

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. 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 (described below). 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 State 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%. For the State fiscal year ending in 2026, the State Compression Percentage is set at 63.22%.

Maximum Compressed Tax Rate

The 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 two alternative calculations: (1) the school district's prior year MCR; 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 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 school district's prior year MCR, until TEA determines 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. For the 2025-2026 school year, the Legislature reduced the maximum MCR, establishing \$0.6322 as the maximum rate and \$0.5689 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. 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 actual 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 2024-2025 State fiscal biennium, the State Legislature appropriated funds in the amount of \$1,072,511,740 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 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 and demographics of students in ADA, to make up most of a school district's Tier One entitlement under the Foundation School Program.

The Basic Allotment for school districts with a Tier One Tax Rate equal to the school district's MCR, is \$6,160 for each student in ADA and is revised downward for school districts 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, 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.

The fast growth allotment weights change to 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 \$320 million for the 2024-2025 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 2024-2025 State fiscal biennium, school districts are guaranteed a yield of \$126.21 per student in WADA in 2024 and \$129.52 per student WADA in 2025 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 2024-2025 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 percent 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 2024-2025 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 2024-2025 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 2024-2025 State fiscal biennium on new bonds issued by school districts in the 2024-2025 State fiscal biennium to construct, acquire and improve facilities must be funded solely from local I&S taxes, except to the extent the bonds of a school district are eligible for hold harmless funding from the State for local tax revenue lost as a result of an increase in the mandatory homestead exemption from \$40,000 to \$100,000. Hold harmless applies only to bonds authorized by voters prior to September 1, 2023.

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. In the 2023 Legislative Sessions, the State Legislature appropriated funds in the amount of \$100,000,000 for each fiscal year of the 2024-2025 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 2019 Legislation were entitled to an equalized wealth transition grant on an annual basis, which was phased out in 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. Additionally, school districts and open-enrollment charter schools may be entitled to receive an allotment in the form of a formula transition grant, but they will not be entitled to an allotment beginning with the 2024-2025 school year. This grant is meant to ensure a smooth transition into the funding formulas enacted by the 86th State Legislature. Furthermore, if the total amount of allotments to which school districts and open enrollment charter schools are entitled for a school year 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, 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.

Possible Effects of Wealth Transfer Provisions on the District's Financial Condition

For the 2024-2025 school year, the District was not designated as an "excess local revenue" Chapter 49 school district by TEA. Accordingly, the District has not been required to exercise one of the wealth equalization options permitted under applicable State law. As a district with local revenues 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 revenues" 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 will be required to exercise one or more of the permitted wealth equalization 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 ration 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 an annexing district.

For a detailed discussion of State funding for school district see "CURRENT PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE SYSTEM – State Funding for School Districts."

AD VALOREM TAX PROCEDURES

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. Reference is made to 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 Johnson 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.

Effective January 1, 2024, an appraisal district is prohibited from increasing the appraised value of real property during the 2024 tax year on certain non-homestead properties (the "Subjected Property") whose appraised values are not more than \$5 million dollars (the "maximum property value") to an amount not to exceed the lesser of: (1) the market value of the Subjected Property for the most recent tax year that the market value was determined by the appraisal office or (2) the sum of: (a) 20 percent of the appraised value of the Subjected Property for the preceding tax year; (b) the appraised value of the Subjected Property for the preceding tax year; and (c) the market value of all new improvements to the Subjected Property (collectively, the "Appraisal Cap"). After the 2024 tax year, through December 31, 2026, the maximum property value may be increased or decreased by the product of the preceding state fiscal year's increase or decrease in the consumer price index, as applicable, to the maximum property value. For the 2025 tax year, the maximum property value was increased to \$5,160,000.

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 TAX PROCEDURES – District and Taxpayer Remedies").

State Mandated Homestead Exemptions

State law grants, with respect to school district taxes imposed for general elementary and secondary public school purposes, (1) a \$100,000 exemption of the appraised value of all homesteads, (2) a \$10,000 exemption of the appraised value of the residence 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. See "CURRENT PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE SYSTEM – 2025 Legislative Sessions" herein for a discussion of a potential increase in the general State mandated homestead exemption from \$100,000 to \$140,000 and a potential increase in the State mandated homestead exemption of persons sixty-five (65) years of age or older and the disabled from \$10,000 to \$60,000.

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. Cities, counties, and school districts are prohibited from repealing or reducing an optional homestead exemption that was granted in tax year 2022 through December 31, 2027. See "Appendix A – Financial Information of the District – Assessed Valuation" for the reduction in taxable valuation, if any, attributable to local option homestead exemptions.

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. See "Appendix A – Financial Information of the District – Assessed Valuation" for the reduction in taxable valuation attributable to the freeze on taxes for the elderly and 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. Subject to voter approval at a Statewide election to be held on November 4, 2025, legislation passed by the State legislature and signed by the Governor during the Legislature (as defined herein) would provide a person with an exemption from taxation by a taxing unit of \$125,000 of the appraised value of tangible personal property the person owns that is held or used for the production of income and has taxable situs at the same location in the taxing unit (or, if the person leases such property, regardless of where the property is located in the taxing unit).

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. See "Appendix A – Financial Information of the District – Assessed Valuation" for the reduction in taxable valuation, if any, attributable to Goods-in-Transit or Freeport Property exemptions.

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. Beginning with the 2026 tax year, all intangible personal property is exempt from State taxation.

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. For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2022, 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, as amended.

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) allowed 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 could 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 (see "CURRENT PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE SYSTEM – State Funding for School Districts"). The 87th Texas Legislature did not vote to extend this program, which expired by its terms effective December 31, 2022.

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 was 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 "THE PROPERTY TAX CODE AS APPLIED TO THE DISTRICT" herein.

Tax Abatement Agreements

Taxing units may also enter into tax abatement agreements to encourage economic development. Under the agreements, a property owner agrees to construct certain improvements on its property. The taxing unit, in turn, agrees not to levy a tax on all or part of the increased value attributable to the improvements until the expiration of the agreement. The abatement agreement could last for a period of up to 10 years.

For a discussion of how the various exemptions described above are applied by the District, see "THE PROPERTY 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 1.2 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. The minimum eligibility amount was set at \$61,349,201 for the 2025 tax year 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. The Property Tax Code permits taxpayers owning homes or certain businesses located in a disaster area and damaged as a direct result of the declared disaster to pay taxes imposed in the year following the disaster in four equal installments without penalty or interest, commencing on February 1 and ending on August 1. See "AD VALOREM TAX PROCEDURES – Temporary Exemption for Qualified Property Damaged by a Disaster" for further information related to a discussion of the applicability of this section of the Property Tax Code.

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.

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 May 19, 2001 under Section 45.003, Texas Education Code.

The maximum maintenance tax rate per \$100 of taxable value that may be adopted by an independent school district is the sum of \$0.17 and the school district's MCR. The District's MCR is, generally, inversely proportional to the change in taxable property values both within the District and the State and is subject to recalculation annually. For any year, highest possible MCR for an independent school district is \$0.93.

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").

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. The Bonds were initially issued as "new money bonds" and were subject to the \$0.50 threshold tax rate test. In connection with prior bond issues, the District has not used State financial assistance other than EDA or IFA allotment funding and has not used projected property values 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".

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. 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.

THE PROPERTY TAX CODE AS APPLIED TO THE DISTRICT

The Appraisal District has the responsibility for appraising property in the District as well as other taxing units in Johnson County, Texas (the "County"). The Appraisal District is governed by a board of directors appointed by members of the governing bodies of various political subdivisions within the County.

Property within the District is assessed as of January 1 of each year, taxes become due October 1 of the same year and become delinquent on February 1 of the following year.

The District does not tax personal property not used in the production of income, such as personal automobiles.

The District does collect an additional 20% penalty to defray attorney costs in the collection of delinquent taxes over and above the penalty automatically assessed under the Tax Code.

The District's taxes are collected by the Johnson County Tax Assessor.

The District does not allow split payments of taxes on homesteads and does not give discounts for early payment of taxes.

The District does not participate in a tax increment financing zone. The District does not grant tax abatements.

The District does not grant the additional local option exemption of up to 20% of the market value of residence homesteads.

The District has taken action to tax freeport property. The District has not taken action to continue to tax goods-in-transit.

See "Appendix A – Assessed Valuation" for the reduction in taxable valuation attributable in the foregoing exemptions.

EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLANS AND OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

The District's employees participate in a retirement plan (the "Plan") with the State. The Plan is administered by the Teacher Retirement System of Texas ("TRS"). State contributions are made to cover costs of the TRS retirement plan up to certain statutory limits. The District is obligated for a portion of TRS costs relating to employee salaries that exceed the statutory limit. For fiscal year ended August 31, 2024, the District made a contribution to TRS on a portion of their employee's salaries that exceeded the statutory minimum. For a discussion of the TRS retirement plan, see "DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN" in the audited financial statements of the District that are attached hereto as Appendix D (the "Financial Statements").

In addition to its participation in TRS, the District contributes to the Texas Public School Retired Employees Group Insurance Program (the "TRS-Care Retired Plan"), a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit post-employment health care plan. The TRS-Care Retired Plan provides health care coverage for certain persons (and their dependents) who retired under the Teacher Retirement System of Texas. Contribution requirements are not actuarially determined but are legally established each biennium by the Texas Legislature. For more detailed information concerning the District's funding policy and contributions in connection with the TRS-Care Retired Plan, see "DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN - Defined Other Post-Employment Benefit Plans" in the audited financial statements of the District that are attached hereto as Appendix D (the "Financial Statements").

Formal collective bargaining agreements relating directly to wages and other conditions of employment are prohibited by State law, as are strikes by teachers. There are various local, state and national organized employee groups who engage in efforts to better terms and conditions of employment of school employees. Some districts have adopted a policy to consult with employer groups with respect to certain terms and conditions of employment. Some examples of these groups are the Texas State Teachers Association, the Texas Classroom Teachers Association, the Association of Texas Professional Educators and the National Education Association.

RATING

At the time of their initial issuance, the Bonds were rated "Aaa" by Moody's Investors Service, Inc. ("Moody's") based upon the guaranteed repayment thereof under the Permanent School Fund Guarantee Program of the TEA. (See "APPENDIX E - THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE PROGRAM"). The Bonds remain guaranteed by the Permanent School Fund Guarantee Program. The District's unenhanced, underlying rating, including the Bonds, is "A1" by Moody's.

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

The above rating is not a recommendation to buy, sell or hold the Bonds.

Periodically, rating agencies will evaluate and, on occasion as a result of these evaluations revise, their rating methodologies and criteria for municipal issuers such as the District. A revision in a rating agency's rating methodology could result in a positive or negative change in a rating assigned by that agency, even if the rated entity has experienced no material change in financial condition or operation. Any of the rating agencies at any time while the Bonds remain outstanding could undertake such an evaluation process.

LEGAL MATTERS

At the time of the initial issuance of the Bonds, the District furnished to the underwriters thereof 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 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 approving opinion of the District's bond counsel. McCall, Parkhurst & Horton L.L.P., San Antonio, Texas, as Bond Counsel to the District will, at the time of the settlement of the remarketing of the Bonds into the New Rate Period, deliver its opinion that the interest on the Bonds, as remarketed, is excludable from gross income for federal income tax purposes under statutes, regulations, published rulings, and court decisions existing on the date thereof, subject to matters described under "TAX MATTERS" herein. See "THE BONDS – Determination of Interest Rates; Rate Mode Changes" identifying circumstances in which the opinion of a nationally recognized bond counsel is required as a condition for an interest rate mode conversion.

Bond Counsel has been engaged to represent the District in connection with the conversion of the Bonds from the Initial Rate Period to the New Rate Period. Though it represents the Financial Advisor and the Remarketing Agent from time to time in matters unrelated to the remarketing of the Bonds, Bond Counsel has been engaged by and only represents the District with respect to the conversion of the Bonds from the Initial Rate Period to the New Rate Period. Except as noted below, Bond Counsel was not requested to participate, and did not take part in the preparation of this Remarketing Memorandum, and such firm has not assumed any responsibility with respect thereto or undertaken independently to verify any of the information contained herein except that in its capacity as Bond Counsel, such firm has reviewed the information appearing under the captions or subcaptions "THE BONDS" (except for the information included under the subcaption "Redemption – DTC Redemption Provision" and under the subcaptions "Permanent School Fund Guarantee" and "Payment Record," as to which no opinion is expressed), "CONTINUING DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION" (except for the information under the sub-caption "Compliance with Prior Undertakings," as to which no opinion is expressed), and Bond Counsel is of the opinion that the statements and information contained therein fairly and accurately reflect the provisions of the Order; further, Bond Counsel has reviewed the statements and information contained in this Remarketing Memorandum under the captions and sub-captions "STATE AND LOCAL FUNDING OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS IN TEXAS," "CURRENT PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE SYSTEM", "TAX RATE LIMITATIONS – M&O Tax Rate Limitations" (first paragraph only), "LEGAL MATTERS" (except the last two sentences of the second paragraph thereof), "TAX MATTERS," "LEGAL INVESTMENTS AND ELIGIBILITY TO SECURE PUBLIC FUNDS IN TEXAS" and "REGISTRATION AND QUALIFICATION OF BONDS FOR SALE," and Bond Counsel is of the opinion that the statements and information contained therein are correct as to matters of law. In connection with the conversion of the Bonds to the New Rate Period, certain legal matters will be passed upon for the Remarketing Agent by its counsel, Norton Rose Fulbright US LLP, Dallas, Texas. McCall, Parkhurst & Horton L.L.P. also advises the TEA in connection with its disclosure obligations under federal securities laws, but such firm has not passed upon any TEA disclosures contained in this Remarketing Memorandum.

The various legal opinions to be delivered concurrently with the delivery of the Bonds express the professional judgment of the attorneys rendering the opinions as to the legal issues explicitly 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 out of the transaction.

TAX MATTERS

Opinion

At the time of the original delivery of the Bonds, McCall, Parkhurst & Horton L.L.P., Bond Counsel to the District, rendered its opinion that, as of the date thereof, in accordance with statutes, regulations, published rulings and court decisions existing on the date thereof ("Existing Law"), (1) interest on the Bonds is excludable from the "gross income" of the owners thereof for federal income tax purposes and (2) the Bonds are not "specified private activity bonds" within the meaning of section 57(a)(5) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (the "Code"). As a condition to conversion and remarketing of the Bonds on the conversion date, McCall, Parkhurst & Horton L.L.P. will render an opinion to the effect that the conversion will not adversely affect any exclusion of interest on any Bond from gross income of the owner for federal income tax purposes. See "Appendix C--Form of Legal Opinion of Bond Counsel." Except as stated above, Bond Counsel to the District has expressed and will express no opinion as to any other federal, state or local tax consequences of the purchase, ownership or disposition of the Bonds, including any opinion relating to the status of the Bonds, as of the conversion date, as obligations described in section 103 of the Code.

In rendering its opinion, Bond Counsel to the District relied upon (i) information furnished by the District with respect to certain material facts that are solely within their knowledge relating to the use of the proceeds of the Bonds, the construction, use and management of the project financed with the proceeds of the Bonds and in the case of the opinion to be rendered on the conversion date the use of proceeds of and the property to be refinanced by the Bonds, and (ii) covenants of the District with respect to arbitrage, the application of the proceeds received from the issuance and sale of the Bonds and certain other matters.

Failure to comply with these representations or covenants could cause the interest on the Bonds to become includable in gross income retroactively to the date of issuance of the Bonds.

Bond Counsel's opinion represents its legal judgment based upon its review of Existing Law and the reliance on the aforementioned information, representations and covenants. Bond Counsel's opinion is not a guarantee of a result. The Existing Law is subject to change by the Congress and to subsequent judicial and administrative interpretation by the courts and the Department of the Treasury. There can be no assurance that such Existing Law or the interpretation thereof will not be changed in a manner which would adversely affect the tax treatment of the purchase, ownership or disposition of the Bonds.

A ruling was not sought from the Internal Revenue Service by the District with respect to the Bonds or the property financed with proceeds of the Bonds. No assurances can be given as to whether or not the Internal Revenue Service will commence an audit of the Bonds, or as to whether the Internal Revenue Service would agree with the opinion of Bond Counsel. If an audit is commenced, under current procedures the Internal Revenue Service is likely to treat the District as the taxpayer and the Bondholders may have no right to participate in such procedure. No additional interest will be paid upon any determination of taxability.

Collateral Federal Income Tax Consequences

The following discussion is a summary of certain collateral federal income tax consequences resulting from the purchase, ownership or disposition of the Bonds. This discussion is based on Existing Law, all of which are subject to change or modification, retroactively.

The following discussion is applicable to investors, other than those who are subject to special provisions of the Code, such as financial institutions, property and casualty insurance companies, life insurance companies, individual recipients of Social Security or Railroad Retirement benefits, individuals allowed an earned income credit, certain S corporations with Subchapter C earnings and profits, foreign corporations subject to the branch profits tax, taxpayers qualifying for the health insurance premium assistance credit, and taxpayers who may be deemed to have incurred or continued indebtedness to purchase tax-exempt obligations.

THE DISCUSSION CONTAINED HEREIN MAY NOT BE EXHAUSTIVE. INVESTORS, INCLUDING THOSE WHO ARE SUBJECT TO SPECIAL PROVISIONS OF THE CODE, SHOULD CONSULT THEIR OWN TAX ADVISORS AS TO THE TAX TREATMENT WHICH MAY BE ANTICIPATED TO RESULT FROM THE PURCHASE, OWNERSHIP AND DISPOSITION OF TAX-EXEMPT OBLIGATIONS BEFORE DETERMINING WHETHER TO PURCHASE THE BONDS.

Interest on the Bonds may be includable in certain corporation's "adjusted financial statement income" determined under section 56A of the Code to calculate the alternative minimum tax imposed by section 55 of the Code.

Under section 6012 of the Code, holders of tax-exempt obligations, such as the Bonds, may be required to disclose interest received or accrued during each taxable year on their returns of federal income taxation.

Section 1276 of the Code provides for ordinary income tax treatment of gain recognized upon the disposition of a tax-exempt obligation, such as the Bonds, if such obligation was acquired at a "market discount" and if the fixed maturity of such obligation is equal to, or exceeds, one year from the date of issue. Such treatment applies to "market discount Bonds" to the extent such gain does not exceed the accrued market discount of such Bonds; although for this purpose, a de minimis amount of market discount is ignored. A "market discount bond" is one which is acquired by the holder at a purchase price which is less than the stated redemption price at maturity or, in the case of a bond issued at an original issue discount, the "revised issue price" (i.e., the issue price plus accrued original issue discount). The "accrued market discount" is the amount which bears the same ratio to the market discount as the number of days during which the holder holds the obligation bears to the number of days between the acquisition date and the final maturity date.

State, Local and Foreign Taxes

Investors should consult their own tax advisors concerning the tax implications of the purchase, ownership or disposition of the Bonds under applicable state or local laws. Foreign investors should also consult their own tax advisors regarding the tax consequences unique to investors who are not United States persons.

Information Reporting and Backup Withholding

Subject to certain exceptions, information reports describing interest income, including original issue discount, with respect to the Bonds will be sent to each registered holder and to the Internal Revenue Service. Payments of interest and principal may be subject to backup withholding under section 3406 of the Code if a recipient of the payments fails to furnish to the payor such owner's social security number or other taxpayer identification number ("TIN"), furnishes an incorrect TIN, or otherwise fails to establish an exemption from the backup withholding tax. Any amounts so withheld would be allowed as a credit against the recipient's federal income tax. Special rules apply to partnerships, estates and trusts, and in certain circumstances, and in respect of foreign investors, certifications as to foreign status and other matters may be required to be provided by partners and beneficiaries thereof.

Future and Proposed Legislation

Tax legislation, administrative actions taken by tax authorities, or court decisions, whether at the Federal or state level, may adversely affect the tax-exempt status of interest on the Bonds under Federal or state law and could affect the market price or marketability of the Bonds. Any such proposal could limit the value of certain deductions and exclusions, including the exclusion for tax-exempt interest. The likelihood of any such proposal being enacted cannot be predicted. Prospective purchasers of the Bonds should consult their own tax advisors regarding the foregoing matters.

LEGAL INVESTMENTS AND ELIGIBILITY TO SECURE PUBLIC FUNDS IN TEXAS

Section 1201.041 of the Public Securities Procedures Act (Chapter 1201, Texas Government Code, as amended) provides that the Bonds are negotiable instruments, investment securities governed by Chapter 8, Texas Business and Commerce Code, and are legal and authorized investments for insurance companies, fiduciaries, and trustees, and for the sinking funds of municipalities or other political subdivisions or public agencies of the State of Texas. With respect to investment in the Bonds by municipalities or other political subdivisions or public agencies of the State of Texas, the Public Funds Investment Act, Chapter 2256, Texas Government Code, as amended (the "PFIA"), requires that the Bonds be assigned a rating of not less than "A" or its equivalent as to investment quality by a national rating agency. See "RATING" 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 Bonds are eligible to secure deposits of any public funds of the State, its agencies, and its political subdivisions, and are legal security for those deposits to the extent of their market value.

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.

INVESTMENT POLICIES

Investments

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

Legal Investments

Under State law, the District is authorized to invest in: (1) obligations, including letters of credit, of the United States or its agencies and instrumentalities, including the Federal Home Loan Banks; (2) direct obligations of the State or its agencies and instrumentalities; (3) collateralized mortgage obligations issued by a federal agency or instrumentality of the United States, the underlying security for which is guaranteed by an agency or instrumentality of the United States; (4) other obligations, the principal and interest of which are unconditionally guaranteed or insured by, or backed by the full faith and credit of, the State or the United States or their respective agencies and instrumentalities, including obligations that are fully guaranteed or insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (the "FDIC") or by the explicit full faith and credit of the United States; (5) obligations of states, agencies, counties, cities, and other political subdivisions of any state rated as to investment quality by a nationally recognized investment rating firm not less than A or its equivalent; (6) bonds issued, assumed, or guaranteed by the State of Israel; (7) interest-bearing banking deposits that are guaranteed or insured by the FDIC or the National Credit Union Share Insurance Fund (the "NCUSIF") or their respective successors; (8) interest-bearing banking deposits, other than those described in clause (7), that (i) are invested through a broker or institution with a main office or branch office in this state and selected by the District in compliance with the PFIA, (ii) the broker or institution arranges for the deposit of the funds in one or more federally insured depository institutions, wherever located, for the District's account, (iii) the full amount of the principal and accrued interest of the banking deposits is insured by the United States or an instrumentality of the United States, and (iv) the District appoints as its custodian of the banking deposits, in compliance with the PFIA, the institution in clause (8)(i) above, a bank, or a broker-dealer; (9) certificates of deposit and share certificates meeting the requirements of the PFIA (i) that are issued by an institution that has its main office or a branch office in the State and are guaranteed or insured by the FDIC or the NCUSIF, or their respective successors, or are secured as to principal by obligations described in clauses (1) through (8), above, or secured in accordance with Chapter 2257, Texas Government Code, or in any other manner and amount provided by law for District deposits, or (ii) where (a) the funds are invested by the District through a broker or institution that has a main office or branch office in the State and selected by the District in compliance with the PFIA, (b) the broker or institution arranges for the deposit of the funds in one or more federally insured depository institutions, wherever located, for the account of the District, (c) the full amount of the principal and accrued interest of each of the certificates of deposit is insured by the United States or an instrumentality of the United States; and (d) the District appoints, in compliance with the PFIA, the institution in clause (9)(ii)(a) above, a bank, or broker-dealer as custodian for the District with respect to the certificates of deposit; (10) fully collateralized repurchase agreements that have a defined termination date, are secured by a combination of cash and obligations described by clauses (1) or (12), which are pledged to the District, held in the District's name, and deposited at the time the investment is made with the District or with a third party selected and approved by the District, and are placed through a primary government securities dealer, as defined by the Federal Reserve, or a financial institution doing business in the State; (11) certain bankers' acceptances with a stated maturity of 270 days or less, if the short-term obligations of the accepting bank, or of the holding company of which the bank is the largest subsidiary, are rated not less than A-1 or P-1 or the equivalent by at least one nationally recognized credit rating agency; (12) commercial paper with a stated maturity of 365 days or less that is rated at least A-1 or P-1 or an equivalent by either (i) two nationally recognized credit rating agencies, or (ii) one nationally recognized credit rating agency if the commercial paper is fully secured by an irrevocable letter of credit issued by a United States or state bank; (13) no-load money market mutual funds registered with and regulated by the Securities and Exchange Commission and complies with Securities and Exchange Commission Rule 2a-7; (14) no-load mutual funds that are registered and regulated by the Securities and Exchange Commission that have a weighted maturity of less than two years and either (i) have a duration of one year or more and are invested exclusively in obligations approved in this paragraph, or (ii) have a duration of less than one year and the investment portfolio is limited to investment grade securities, excluding asset backed securities; (15) guaranteed investment contracts that have a defined termination date and are secured by obligations described in clause (1), excluding obligations which the District is explicitly prohibited from investing in, and in an amount at least equal to the amount of bond proceeds invested under such contract; (16) aggregate repurchase agreement transactions entered into by an investing entity in conformity with the provisions of subsections (a-1), (f), and (g) of Section 2256.011 of the PFIA; and (17) securities lending programs if (i) the securities loaned under the program are 100% collateralized, including accrued income, (ii) a loan made under the program allows for termination at any time, (iii) a loan made under the program is either secured by (a) obligations described in clauses (1) through (8) above, (b) irrevocable letters of credit issued by a state or national bank that is continuously rated by a nationally recognized investment rating firm at not less than A or its equivalent, or (c) cash invested in obligations described in clauses (1) through (8) above, clauses (12) through (14) above, or an authorized investment pool, (iv) the terms of a loan made under the program require that the securities being held as collateral be pledged to the District, held in the District's name, and deposited at the time the investment is made with the District or with a third party designated by the District, (v) a loan made under the program is placed through either a primary government securities dealer or a financial institution doing business in the State, and (vi) the agreement to lend securities has a term of one year or less.

The District may invest in such obligations directly or through government investment pools that invest solely in such obligations provided that the pools are rated no lower than "AAA" or "AAAm" or an equivalent by at least one nationally recognized rating service.

The District is specifically prohibited from investing in: (1) obligations whose payment represents the coupon payments on the outstanding principal balance of the underlying mortgage-backed security collateral and pays no principal; (2) obligations whose payment represents the principal stream of cash flow from the underlying mortgage-backed security and bears no interest; (3) collateralized mortgage obligations that have a stated final maturity of greater than 10 years; and (4) collateralized mortgage obligations the interest rate of which is determined by an index that adjusts opposite to the changes in a market index.

Under State law, the District may contract with an investment management firm registered under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 (15 U.S.C. Section 80b-1 et seq.) or with the State Securities Board to provide for the investment and management of its public funds or other funds under its control for a term of up to two years, but the District retains ultimate responsibility as fiduciary of its assets. In order to renew or extend such a contract, the District must do so by order, ordinance or resolution. The District has not contracted with, and has no present intention of contracting with, any such investment management firm or the Texas Securities Board to provide such services.

As a school district that qualifies as an "issuer" under Chapter 1371, the District is also authorized to purchase, sell, and invest its funds in corporate bonds, but only if the District has formally amended its investment policy to authorize such investments. Texas law defines "corporate bonds" as senior secured debt obligations issued by a domestic business entity and rated not lower than "AA-" or the equivalent by a nationally recognized investment rating firm. The term does not include a bond that is convertible into stocks or shares in the entity issuing the bond (or an affiliate or subsidiary thereof) or any unsecured debt. Corporate bonds must finally mature not later than 3 years from their date of purchase by the school district. A school district may not (1) invest more than 15% of its monthly average fund balance (excluding bond proceeds, reserves, and other funds held for the payment of debt service) in corporate bonds; or (2) invest more than 25% of the funds invested in corporate bonds in any one domestic business entity (including subsidiaries and affiliates thereof). Corporate bonds held by a school district must be sold if they are at any time downgraded below "AA-" (or the equivalent thereof) or, with respect to a corporate bond rated "AA-" (or the equivalent thereof), such corporate bond is placed on negative credit watch.

Investment Policies

Under State law, the District is required to invest its funds under written investment policies that primarily emphasize safety of principal and liquidity; that address investment diversification, yield, maturity, and the quality and capability of investment

management; and that includes a list of authorized investments for District funds, maximum allowable stated maturity of any individual investment owned by the District and the maximum average dollar-weighted maturity allowed for pooled fund groups. All District funds must be invested consistent with a formally adopted "Investment Strategy Statement" that specifically addresses each fund's investment. Each Investment Strategy Statement will describe its objectives concerning: (1) suitability of investment type, (2) preservation and safety of principal, (3) liquidity, (4) marketability of each investment, (5) diversification of the portfolio, and (6) yield.

State law also requires that District investments must 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". At least quarterly the investment officers of the District shall submit an investment report detailing: (1) the investment position of the District, (2) that all investment officers jointly prepared and signed the report, (3) the beginning market value, any additions and changes to market value and the ending value of each pooled fund group, (4) the book value and market value of each separately listed asset at the beginning and end of the reporting period, (5) the maturity date of each separately invested asset, (6) the account or fund or pooled fund group for which each individual investment was acquired, and (7) the compliance of the investment portfolio as it relates to: (a) adopted investment strategy statements and (b) State law. No person may invest District funds without express written authority from the Board.

Additional Provisions

Under State law, the District is additionally required to: (1) annually review its adopted policies and strategies, (2) adopt a rule, order, ordinance or resolution stating that it has reviewed its investment policy and investment strategies and records any changes made to either its investment policy or investment strategy in the respective rule, order, ordinance or resolution, (3) require any investment officers with personal business relationships or relatives with firms seeking to sell securities to the entity to disclose the relationship and file a statement with the Texas Ethics Commission and the Board; (4) require the qualified representative of firms offering to engage in an investment transaction with the District to: (a) receive and review the District's investment policy, (b) acknowledge that reasonable controls and procedures have been implemented to preclude investment transactions conducted between the District and the business organization that are not authorized by the District's investment policy (except to the extent that this authorization is dependent on an analysis of the makeup of the District's entire portfolio or requires an interpretation of subjective investment standards), and (c) deliver a written statement in a form acceptable to the District and the business organization attesting to these requirements; (5) perform an annual audit of the management controls on investments and adherence to the District's investment policy; (6) provide specific investment training for the Treasurer, Chief Financial Officer and investment officers; (7) restrict reverse repurchase agreements to not more than 90 days and restrict the investment of reverse repurchase agreement funds to no greater than the term of the reverse purchase agreement; (8) restrict the investment in no-load mutual funds in the aggregate to no more than 15% of the District's monthly average fund balance, excluding bond proceeds and reserves and other funds held for debt service; (9) require local government investment pools to conform to the new disclosure, rating, net asset value, yield calculation, and advisory board requirements, and (10) at least annually review, revise, and adopt a list of qualified brokers that are authorized to engage in investment transactions with the District.

Current Investments

As of April 30, 2025, the District had \$84,953,637 invested in TexPool (a government investment pool that generally has the characteristics of a money-market mutual fund) and \$7,586,213 invested at a local bank. The market value of such investments (as determined by the District by reference to published quotations, dealer bids, and comparable information) is approximately 100% of the 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.

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 Remarketing Memorandum. 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 acts 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 Remarketing Agent 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 Remarketing Agent's 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.

CYBERSECURITY RISK MANAGEMENT

The District's operations are increasingly dependent on information technologies and services, which are exposed to cybersecurity risks and cyber incidents or attacks. While the District continually assesses and monitors its cybersecurity risks, the District has been (and may be in the future) subject to cyber-attacks from time to time. In February 2023, the District discovered an unknown ransomware threat actor to the District's information technology. The District responded timely with its incident response plan for such threats, preventing propagation throughout the network. The threat did not compromise any data or programs, and was ultimately unsuccessful in infiltrating the network. The District worked in conjunction with its cybersecurity insurance company to follow the appropriate procedures, and the District was financially responsible for payment of an insurance deductible to cover the cost of employee overtime to contain the risk and continue protection of District technology. In response to such assessments and monitoring, the District takes actions it deems appropriate in response to cybersecurity risks, including, but not limited to, implementing cybersecurity training programs, obtaining technology improvements to mitigate cybersecurity risks, and taking other similar measures. To date, the District has not been the victim of any cyber-attack that has had a material adverse effect on its operations or financial condition. However, no assurance can be given that the District will fully prevent or successfully remediate the operational and/or financial impact of any cybersecurity incursions or incidents arising from events wholly or partially beyond the District's control, including electrical telecommunications outages, natural disasters or cyber-attacks initiated by criminal activities of individuals or organizations. Any such occurrence could materially and adversely affect the District's operations and/or financial condition.

FINANCIAL ADVISOR

SAMCO Capital Markets, Inc. (the "Financial Advisor") is employed as Financial Advisor to the District to assist in the remarketing of the Bonds. In this capacity, the Financial Advisor has compiled certain data relating to the Bonds that is contained in this Remarketing Memorandum. The Financial Advisor has not independently verified any of the data contained herein or conducted a detailed investigation of the affairs of the District to determine the accuracy or completeness of this Remarketing Memorandum. Because of their limited participation, the Financial Advisor assumes no responsibility for the accuracy or completeness of any of the information contained herein. The fee of the Financial Advisor for services with respect to the Bonds is contingent upon the remarketing and sale of the Bonds. In the normal course of business, the Financial Advisor may 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 Remarketing Memorandum. The Financial Advisor has reviewed the information in this Remarketing Memorandum in accordance with, and as part of, 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.

CONTINUING DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION

In the Order, the District 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"). For a description of the continuing disclosure obligations of the TEA, see "APPENDIX E - THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE PROGRAM." The information provided to the MSRB will be available to the public free of charge via the Electronic Municipal Market Access ("EMMA") system at www.emma.msrb.org.

Annual Reports

The District will provide certain updated financial information and operating data annually to the MSRB. The information to be updated includes financial information and operating data with respect to the District of the general type included in this Remarketing Memorandum in Appendix A (such information being the "Annual Operating Report"). The District will additionally provide financial statements of the District (the "Financial Statements"), that will be (i) prepared in accordance with the accounting principles described in Appendix D or such other accounting principles as the District may be required to employ from time to time pursuant to State law or regulation and shall be in substantially the form included in Appendix D and (ii) audited, if the District commissions an audit of such Financial Statements and the audit is completed within the period during which they must be provided. The District will update and provide the Annual Operating Report within six months after the end of each fiscal year and the Financial Statements within 12 months of the end of each fiscal year, in each case beginning with the fiscal year ending in and after 2025. The District may provide the Financial Statements earlier, including at the time it provides its Annual Operating Report, but if the audit of such Financial Statements is not complete within 12 months after any such fiscal year end, then the District shall file unaudited Financial Statements within such 12-month period and audited Financial Statements for the applicable fiscal year, when and if the audit report on such Financial Statements becomes available.

The District may provide updated information in full text or may incorporate by reference certain other publicly available documents, as permitted by the Rule.

The District's current fiscal year end is August 31. Accordingly, the Annual Operating Report must be provided by the last day of February in each year, and the Financial Statements must be provided by August 31 of each year, unless the District changes its fiscal year. If the District changes its fiscal year, it will notify the MSRB of the change.

Notice of Certain Events

The District will also provide timely notices of certain events to the MSRB. The District will provide notice of any of the following events with respect to the Bonds to the MSRB in a timely manner (but not in excess of ten business days after the 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 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 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 of 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; and (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 a 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 others similar events under the terms of a financial obligation of the District, any of which reflect financial difficulties. In addition, the District will provide timely notice of any failure by the District to provide annual financial information in accordance with their agreement described above under "Annual Reports". The District will provide each notice described in this paragraph to the MSRB. Neither the Bonds nor the Order make any provision for a bond trustee, debt service reserves, credit enhancement (except for the 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.

For these purposes, (a) an event described in clause (12) of 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. For the purposes of the above described event notices (15) and (16), the term "financial obligation" means a (i) debt obligation, (ii) derivative instrument entered into in connection with, or pledged as security or a source of payment for, an existing or planned debt obligation, or (iii) a guarantee of (i) or (ii); provided however, that a "financial obligation" shall not include municipal securities as to which a final official statement (as defined in the Rule) has been provided to the MSRB consistent with the Rule.

Availability of Information

Effective July 1, 2009 (the "EMMA Effective Date"), the SEC implemented amendments to the Rule which approved the establishment by the MSRB of EMMA, which is now the sole successor to the national municipal securities information repositories with respect to filings made in connection with undertakings made under the Rule after the EMMA Effective Date. Commencing with the EMMA Effective Date, 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.

With respect to debt of the District issued prior to the EMMA Effective Date, the District remains obligated to make annual required filings, as well as notices of material events, under its continuing disclosure obligations relating to those debt obligations (which includes a continuing obligation to make such filings with the Texas state information depository (the "SID")). Prior to the EMMA Effective Date, the Municipal Advisory Council of Texas (the "MAC") had been designated by the State and approved by the SEC staff as a qualified SID. Subsequent to the EMMA Effective Date, the MAC entered into a Subscription Agreement with the MSRB pursuant to which the MSRB makes available to the MAC, in electronic format, all Texas-issuer continuing disclosure documents and related information posted to EMMA's website simultaneously with such posting. Until the District receives notice of a change in this contractual agreement between the MAC and EMMA or of a failure of either party to perform as specified thereunder, the District has determined, in reliance on guidance from the MAC, that making its continuing disclosure filings solely with the MSRB will satisfy its obligations to make filings with the SID pursuant to its continuing disclosure agreements entered into prior to the EMMA Effective Date.

Limitations and Amendments

The District has agreed to update information and to provide notices of 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 has been 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 of Bonds may seek a writ of mandamus to compel the District to comply with its agreement. Nothing in this paragraph is intended or shall act to disclaim, waive or limit the District's duties under federal or state securities laws.

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, but only if, (1) the agreement, as so amended, would have permitted underwriters to purchase or sell Bonds in the initial primary offering 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 qualified person unaffiliated with the District (such as nationally recognized bond counsel) determines that the amendment will not materially impair the interests of the holders and beneficial owners of the Bonds. The District may also amend or repeal the provisions of this continuing disclosure agreement if the SEC amends or repeals the applicable provision of the Rule or a court of final jurisdiction enters judgment that such provisions of the Rule 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 in the primary offering of the Bonds. If the District amends its agreement, it has agreed to include with the financial information and operating data next 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 operating data so provided.

Compliance with Prior Undertakings

During the past five years, the District has complied in all material respects with all continuing disclosure agreements made by it in accordance with the Rule 15c2-12.

LITIGATION

In the opinion of District officials, except as may be described in this Remarketing Memorandum, the District is not a party to any litigation or other proceeding pending or to their knowledge threatened, in any court, agency or other administrative body (either state or federal) which, if decided adversely to the District, would have a material adverse effect on the financial condition of the District.

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

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

The statements contained in this Remarketing Memorandum, and in any other information provided by the District, that are not purely historical, are forward-looking statements, including statements regarding the District's expectations, hopes, intentions, or strategies regarding the future. Readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements. All forward-looking statements included in this Remarketing Memorandum are based on information available to the District on the date hereof, and the District assumes no obligation to update any such forward-looking statements. It is important to note that the District's actual results could differ materially from those in such forward-looking statements.

The forward-looking statements herein are necessarily based on various assumptions and estimates and are inherently subject to various risks and uncertainties, including risks and uncertainties relating to the possible invalidity of the underlying assumptions and estimates and possible changes or developments in social, economic, business, industry, market, legal and regulatory circumstances and conditions and actions taken or omitted to be taken by third parties, including customers, suppliers, business partners and competitors, and legislative, judicial and other governmental authorities and officials. Assumptions related to the foregoing involve judgments with respect to, among other things, future economic, competitive, and market conditions and future business decisions, all of which are difficult or impossible to predict accurately and many of which are beyond the control of the District. Any of such assumptions could be inaccurate and, therefore, there can be no assurance that the forward-looking statements included in this Remarketing Memorandum would prove to be accurate.

REMARKETING

The Remarketing Agent has agreed, subject to certain customary conditions, to purchase the Bonds at a price offered to the public producing the initial yield, as shown on the cover page hereof, less a Remarketing Agent's discount of \$_____, and no accrued interest. The Remarketing Agent's obligations are subject to certain conditions precedent, and the Remarketing Agent will be obligated to purchase all of the Bonds, if any Bonds are purchased. The Bonds may be offered and sold to certain dealers and others at prices lower than such public offering prices, and such public prices may be changed, from time to time, by the Remarketing Agent.

The Remarketing Agent has provided the following sentence for inclusion in this Remarketing Memorandum. The Remarketing Agent has reviewed the information in this Remarketing Memorandum pursuant to its responsibilities to investors under the federal securities laws but the Remarketing Agent does not guarantee the accuracy or completeness of such information.

CONCLUDING STATEMENT

No person has been authorized to give any information or to make any representations other than those contained in this Remarketing Memorandum, and if given or made, such other information or representations must not be relied upon as having been authorized by the District. This Remarketing Memorandum does not constitute an offer to sell or solicitation of an offer to buy in any state in which such offer or solicitation is not authorized or in which the person making such offer or solicitation is not qualified to do so or to any person to whom it is unlawful to make such offer or solicitation.

The information set forth herein has been obtained from the District's records, audited financial statements and other sources which the District considers to be reliable. There is no guarantee that any of the assumptions or estimates contained herein will ever be realized. All of the summaries of the statutes, documents and the Order contained in this Remarketing Memorandum are made subject to all of the provisions of such statutes, documents, and the Order. These summaries do not purport to be complete statements of such provisions and reference is made to such summarized documents for further information. Reference is made to official documents in all respects.

References to web site addresses presented herein are for informational purposes only and may be in the form of a hyperlink solely for the reader's convenience. Unless specified otherwise, such web sites and the information or links contained therein are not incorporated into, and are not part of, this Remarketing Memorandum for purposes of, and as that term is defined in Rule 15c2-12.

The Order authorized the Pricing Officer to approve the form and content of this Remarketing Memorandum and any addenda, supplement or amendment thereto and authorized its further use in the re-offering of the Bonds by the Remarketing Agent. This Remarketing Memorandum has been approved by the Pricing Officer of the District for distribution in accordance with the provisions of Rule 15c2-12.

/s/

Pricing Officer

APPENDIX A

FINANCIAL INFORMATION OF THE DISTRICT

ALVARADO INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

Financial Information

ASSESSED VALUATION ⁽¹⁾

2024/25 Total Valuation.....		\$	3,811,833,284
Less Exemptions & Deductions ⁽²⁾ :			
State Homestead Exemption	\$	464,843,937	
State Over-65 Exemption		14,303,426	
Disabled Exemption		24,003,192	
Veterans Exemption		1,453,047	
Freeport Exemption		110,157,585	
Pollution Control Exemption		488,618	
Solar / Wind Exemption		1,396,108	
Productivity Loss		541,455,614	
Homestead Cap Loss		303,496,907	
Non-Homestead (23.231) Cap Loss		44,704,191	
	\$	1,506,302,625	

2024/25 Net Taxable Valuation..... \$ 2,305,530,659

2025/26 Preliminary Net Taxable Valuation ⁽³⁾ \$ 2,649,830,874

⁽¹⁾ Source: Comptroller of Public Accounts - Property Tax Division. The passage of a Texas constitutional amendment on November 7, 2023 increased the homestead exemption from \$40,000 to \$100,000. See "AD VALOREM TAX PROCEDURES -- Residential Homestead Exemptions" herein.

⁽²⁾ Excludes the values on which property taxes are frozen for persons 65 years of age or older and disabled taxpayers which totaled \$99,108,750 in 2024/25.

⁽³⁾ Source: Preliminary Values from the Johnson Central Appraisal District as of April 29, 2025. See "CURRENT PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE SYSTEM - 2025 Legislative Session" herein for a discussion of a potential increase in the general State mandated homestead exemption from \$100,000 to \$140,000 and a potential increase in the State mandated homestead exemption of persons 65 years of age or older and the disabled from \$10,000 to \$60,000.

VOTED GENERAL OBLIGATION DEBT

Unlimited Tax Bonds Outstanding ⁽¹⁾	\$	156,141,000
Plus: The Bonds ⁽²⁾		17,105,000
Total Unlimited Tax Bonds ^{(1) (2)}		173,246,000
Less: Interest & Sinking Fund Balance (As of August 31, 2024) ⁽³⁾		(3,682,213)
Net General Obligation Debt	\$	169,563,787

Ratio of Net G.O. Debt to Net Taxable Valuation ⁽⁴⁾ 6.40%

2025 Population Estimate ⁽⁵⁾	21,739
Per Capita Net Taxable Valuation ⁽⁶⁾	\$121,893
Per Capita Net G.O. Debt	\$7,800

⁽¹⁾ Excludes the accreted value of outstanding capital appreciation bonds. Excludes the principal on The Bonds.

⁽²⁾ Preliminary, subject to change.

⁽³⁾ Source: Alvarado ISD Audited Financial Statements.

⁽⁴⁾ See "CURRENT PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE SYSTEM" herein and "DEBT SERVICE REQUIREMENTS" in this appendix and see the "Audited Financial Report Fiscal Year Ended August 31, 2024" in Appendix D for more information relative to the District's outstanding obligations.

⁽⁵⁾ Source: The Municipal Advisory Council of Texas.

⁽⁶⁾ Based on 2025/26 Preliminary Net Taxable Valuation.

PROPERTY TAX RATES AND COLLECTIONS

Fiscal Year	Net Taxable Valuation	Tax Rate	% Collections ⁽⁶⁾	
			Current ⁽⁷⁾	Total ⁽⁷⁾
2006/07	\$ 695,095,592 ⁽¹⁾	\$ 1.6029 ⁽⁸⁾	95.57%	100.62%
2007/08	881,535,673 ⁽¹⁾	1.4100 ⁽⁸⁾	97.07%	101.20%
2008/09	1,525,343,687 ⁽¹⁾	1.3069	96.81%	98.88%
2009/10	1,749,317,311 ⁽¹⁾	1.2800	97.13%	99.11%
2010/11	1,561,840,281 ⁽¹⁾	1.3160	97.26%	99.91%
2011/12	1,470,853,974 ⁽¹⁾	1.3160	97.46%	100.11%
2012/13	1,451,791,266 ⁽¹⁾	1.3160	97.18%	99.45%
2013/14	1,357,594,069 ⁽¹⁾	1.4610	96.68%	98.90%
2014/15	1,481,766,413 ⁽¹⁾	1.4610	97.65%	100.14%
2015/16	1,467,984,207 ^{(1) (2)}	1.4610	97.78%	100.77%
2016/17	1,303,368,044 ^{(1) (2)}	1.4610	97.56%	99.95%
2017/18	1,241,264,985 ^{(1) (2)}	1.4610	97.81%	100.01%
2018/19	1,372,814,726 ^{(1) (2)}	1.4610	98.07%	100.73%
2019/20	1,489,983,571 ^{(1) (2)}	1.4700 ⁽⁹⁾	97.96%	99.70%
2020/21	1,499,337,323 ^{(1) (2)}	1.4664	97.57%	99.38%
2021/22	1,730,060,947 ^{(1) (2)}	1.3720	98.10%	99.62%
2022/23	1,908,722,950 ^{(1) (3)}	1.3546	98.05%	101.92%
2023/24	2,216,523,509 ^{(1) (4)}	1.1692	97.96%	100.19%
2024/25	2,305,530,659 ^{(1) (4)}	1.1669	(In Process of Collection)	
2025/26	2,649,830,874 ^{(4) (5)}			

⁽¹⁾ Source: Comptroller of Public Accounts - Property Tax Division. See the Assessed Valuation section in this Appendix for additional information.

⁽²⁾ The passage of a Texas constitutional amendment on November 3, 2015 increased the homestead exemption from \$15,000 to \$25,000.

⁽³⁾ The passage of a Texas constitutional amendment on May 7, 2022 increased the homestead exemption from \$25,000 to \$40,000.

⁽⁴⁾ The passage of a Texas constitutional amendment on November 7, 2023 increased the homestead exemption from \$40,000 to \$100,000.

⁽⁵⁾ Source: Preliminary Values from the Johnson Central Appraisal District as of April 29, 2025.

⁽⁶⁾ Source: Alvarado ISD Audited Financial Statements.

⁽⁷⁾ Excludes penalties and interest.

⁽⁸⁾ The declines in the District's Maintenance & Operation Tax for the 2006/07 and 2007/08 fiscal years are a function of House Bill 1 adopted by the Texas Legislature in May 2006. See "STATE AND LOCAL FUNDING OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS IN TEXAS" and "CURRENT PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE SYSTEM" herein.

⁽⁹⁾ The decline in the District's Maintenance & Operation Tax from the 2018/19 fiscal year to the 2020/21 fiscal year is a function of House Bill 3 adopted by the Texas Legislature in June 2019. See "STATE AND LOCAL FUNDING OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS IN TEXAS" and "CURRENT PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE SYSTEM" herein.

TAX RATE DISTRIBUTION

	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
Maintenance & Operations ⁽¹⁾	\$0.9664	\$0.8720	\$0.8546	\$0.6692	\$0.6669
Debt Service	\$0.5000	\$0.5000	\$0.5000	\$0.5000	\$0.5000
Total Tax Rate	\$1.4664	\$1.3720	\$1.3546	\$1.1692	\$1.1669

(1) The decline in the District's Maintenance & Operations Tax from the 2019/20 fiscal year to the 2024/25 fiscal year is a function of House Bill 3 adopted by the Texas Legislature in June 2019.

VALUATION AND FUNDED DEBT HISTORY

Fiscal Year	Net Taxable Valuation	Bond Debt Outstanding ⁽¹⁾	Ratio Debt to A.V. ⁽²⁾
2006/07	\$ 695,095,592	\$ 63,054,126	9.07%
2007/08	881,535,673	61,724,392	7.00%
2008/09	1,525,343,687	60,065,966	3.94%
2009/10	1,749,317,311	57,014,393	3.26%
2010/11	1,561,840,281	54,984,393	3.52%
2011/12	1,470,853,974	52,589,393	3.58%
2012/13	1,451,791,266	50,404,393	3.47%
2013/14	1,357,594,069	83,224,393	6.13%
2014/15	1,481,766,413	80,273,631	5.42%
2015/16	1,467,984,207	77,598,599	5.29%
2016/17	1,303,368,044	74,826,000	5.74%
2017/18	1,241,264,985	71,198,000	5.74%
2018/19	1,372,814,726	69,795,000	5.08%
2019/20	1,489,983,571	73,997,000	4.97%
2020/21	1,499,337,323	69,574,000	4.64%
2021/22	1,730,060,947	152,516,000	8.82%
2022/23	1,908,722,950	183,003,000	9.59%
2023/24	2,216,523,509	179,625,000	8.10%
2024/25	2,305,530,659	173,246,000 ⁽⁴⁾	7.51%
2025/26	2,649,830,874 ⁽³⁾	170,067,000 ⁽⁴⁾	6.42%

(1) At fiscal year end. Excludes the accreted value of outstanding capital appreciation bonds.

(2) See "CURRENT PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE SYSTEM" herein, "DEBT SERVICE REQUIREMENTS" and "MAINTENANCE TAX NOTE DEBT SERVICE REQUIREMENTS" in this Appendix and see the "Audited Financial Report Fiscal Year Ended August 31, 2024" in Appendix D for more information.

(3) Source: Preliminary Values from the Johnson Central Appraisal District as of April 29, 2025. See "CURRENT PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE SYSTEM - 2025 Legislative Session" herein for a discussion of a potential increase in the general State mandated homestead exemption from \$100,000 to \$140,000 and a potential increase in the State mandated homestead exemption of persons 65 years of age or older and the disabled from \$10,000 to \$60,000.

(4) Includes the Bonds as remarketed into their New Rate Period. Preliminary, subject to change.

ESTIMATED OVERLAPPING DEBT STATEMENT

Taxing Body	Amount	Percent Overlapping	Amount Overlapping
Alvarado, City of	\$ 14,948,750	100.00%	\$ 14,948,750
Johnson County	14,885,000	8.78%	1,306,903
Total Overlapping Debt ⁽¹⁾			\$ 16,255,653
Alvarado Independent School District ⁽²⁾			169,563,787
Total Direct & Overlapping Debt ^{(1) (2)}			\$ 185,819,440
Ratio of Net Direct & Overlapping Debt to Net Taxable Valuation		7.01%	
Per Capita Direct & Overlapping Debt		\$8,548	

(1) Equals gross-debt less self-supporting debt.

(2) Includes the Bonds as remarketed into their New Rate Period. Preliminary, subject to change. Excludes the accreted value of outstanding capital appreciation bonds.

Source: Municipal Advisory Council of Texas. The District has not independently verified the accuracy or completeness of such information (except for the amounts relating to the District), and no person should rely upon such information as being accurate or complete.

PRINCIPAL TAXPAYERS ^{(1) (2)}**2024/25 Top Ten Taxpayers**

Name of Taxpayer	Type of Business	Taxable Value	% of Net Valuation
Louis Vuitton ⁽³⁾	Manufacturing Plant	\$ 45,011,222	1.95%
Halliburton Energy Services Inc.	Oil & Gas	43,148,155	1.87%
Sabre Industries Inc.	Telephone Utility	27,438,432	1.19%
Javeline Energy Partners Mgmt.	Oil & Gas	23,999,837	1.04%
SWG Pipeline LLC	Pipeline	21,249,593	0.92%
UPP Operating LLC	Oil & Gas	18,472,292	0.80%
Pole Landlord LA TX LLC	Commerical Land	17,875,618	0.78%
Summit Alvarado Partners LP	Real Estate	17,598,511	0.76%
RV Retailer Texas LLC	Car Dealership	17,285,664	0.75%
917 Opportunity Fund LLC	Real Estate	17,133,434	0.74%
		<u>\$ 249,212,758</u>	<u>10.81%</u>

2023/24 Top Ten Taxpayers

Name of Taxpayer	Type of Business	Taxable Value	% of Net Valuation
Javeline Energy Partners Mgmt.	Oil & Gas	\$ 77,395,061	3.49%
Halliburton Energy Services Inc.	Oil & Gas	42,281,721	1.91%
Louis Vuitton	Manufacturing Plant	38,315,590	1.73%
UPP Operating LLC	Oil & Gas	31,777,220	1.43%
Sabre Industries Inc.	Telephone Utility	29,477,802	1.33%
BKV North Texas LLC	Oil & Gas	23,519,026	1.06%
RV Retailer Texas LLC	Car Dealership	22,094,655	1.00%
SWG Pipeline LLC	Pipeline	18,662,605	0.84%
Pole Landlord LA TX LLC	Commerical Land	17,875,618	0.81%
Riverside Home Builders Ltd.	Home Builder	16,107,905	0.73%
		<u>\$ 317,507,203</u>	<u>14.32%</u>

2022/23 Top Ten Taxpayers

Name of Taxpayer	Type of Business	Taxable Value	% of Net Valuation
Venado Operating Company LLC	Oil & Gas	\$ 80,879,684	4.24%
Halliburton Energy Services Inc.	Oil & Gas	32,898,339	1.72%
Louis Vuitton	Manufacturing Plant	29,913,088	1.57%
Sabre Industries Inc.	Telephone Utility	24,209,407	1.27%
RV Retailer Texas LLC	Car Dealership	22,494,922	1.18%
Pole Landlord LA TX LLC	Commerical Land	17,875,618	0.94%
XTO Energy Inc.	Oil & Gas	16,223,824	0.85%
SWG Pipeline LLC	Pipeline	15,315,119	0.80%
Tesmec USA Inc.	Wholesale Supplier	14,556,838	0.76%
UPP Operating LLC	Oil & Gas	14,380,491	0.75%
		<u>\$ 268,747,330</u>	<u>14.08%</u>

(1) Source: Comptroller of Public Accounts - Property Tax Division.

(2) The District is located in the Barnett Shale bed rock that produces natural gas. As shown in the tables above, the top ten taxpayers in the District currently account for over 10% of the District's tax base, with the majority of such property comprised of minerals and related business activities. Adverse developments in economic conditions, especially in the oil and natural gas industry, could adversely impact the businesses that own mineral production-related properties in the District and the tax values in the District, resulting in less local tax revenue. If any major taxpayer were to default in the payment of taxes, the ability of the District to make timely payment of debt service on the Bonds will be dependent on its ability to enforce and liquidate its tax lien, which is a time-consuming process, or, perhaps, to sell tax anticipation notes until such amounts could be collected, if ever. See "REGISTERED OWNERS' REMEDIES" and "AD VALOREM TAX PROCEDURES - District's Rights in the Event of Tax Delinquencies" herein.

(3) In April 2025, various reports indicated the manufacturing plant had not met hiring goals due to a shortage of skilled workers and was underperforming when compared to other facilities.

CLASSIFICATION OF ASSESSED VALUATION BY USE CATEGORY ⁽¹⁾

<u>Category</u>	<u>2024/25</u>	<u>% of Total</u>	<u>2023/24</u>	<u>% of Total</u>	<u>2022/23</u>	<u>% of Total</u>
Real, Residential, Single-Family	\$ 1,373,631,012	36.04%	\$ 1,147,549,878	32.33%	\$ 802,166,436	30.82%
Real, Residential, Multi-Family	17,034,968	0.45%	23,041,543	0.65%	12,347,386	0.47%
Real, Vacant Lots/Tracts	64,749,029	1.70%	61,457,092	1.73%	42,752,602	1.64%
Real, Qualified Land & Improvements	554,256,798	14.54%	531,952,064	14.99%	313,094,475	12.03%
Real, Non-Qualified Land & Improvements	710,447,266	18.64%	641,887,171	18.08%	528,803,652	20.32%
Real, Commercial & Industrial	459,490,461	12.05%	406,956,550	11.46%	291,755,322	11.21%
Oil & Gas	77,546,783	2.03%	204,015,109	5.75%	166,360,599	6.39%
Utilities	95,359,262	2.50%	93,142,992	2.62%	83,904,124	3.22%
Tangible Personal, Commercial	127,814,179	3.35%	116,422,783	3.28%	97,228,207	3.74%
Tangible Personal, Industrial	247,348,124	6.49%	229,775,324	6.47%	208,958,012	8.03%
Tangible Personal, Mobile Homes & Other	24,093,484	0.63%	19,699,742	0.55%	13,554,666	0.52%
Tangible Personal, Residential Inventory	32,760,025	0.86%	41,129,394	1.16%	9,971,554	0.38%
Tangible Personal, Special Inventory	<u>27,301,893</u>	<u>0.72%</u>	<u>32,770,629</u>	<u>0.92%</u>	<u>31,483,575</u>	<u>1.21%</u>
Total Appraised Value	\$ 3,811,833,284	100.00%	\$ 3,549,800,271	100.00%	\$ 2,602,380,610	100.00%
Less:						
Homestead Cap Adjustment	\$ 303,496,907		\$ 267,492,372		\$ 103,930,963	
Non-Homestead (23.231) Cap Adjustment	44,704,191		-		-	
Productivity Loss	541,455,614		519,032,289		301,817,162	
Exemptions	<u>616,645,913</u> ⁽²⁾		<u>546,752,101</u> ⁽²⁾		<u>287,909,535</u> ⁽³⁾	
Total Exemptions/Deductions ⁽⁵⁾	<u>\$ 1,506,302,625</u>		<u>\$ 1,333,276,762</u>		<u>\$ 693,657,660</u>	
Net Taxable Assessed Valuation	\$ 2,305,530,659		\$ 2,216,523,509		\$ 1,908,722,950	

<u>Category</u>	<u>2021/22</u>	<u>% of Total</u>	<u>2020/21</u>	<u>% of Total</u>	<u>2019/20</u>	<u>% of Total</u>
Real, Residential, Single-Family	\$ 699,827,484	29.76%	\$ 582,699,778	29.46%	\$ 540,461,998	27.66%
Real, Residential, Multi-Family	12,455,662	0.53%	10,641,668	0.54%	9,802,855	0.50%
Real, Vacant Lots/Tracts	38,001,987	1.62%	28,922,868	1.46%	30,072,660	1.54%
Real, Qualified Land & Improvements	304,715,234	12.96%	264,923,278	13.39%	262,797,980	13.45%
Real, Non-Qualified Land & Improvements	524,651,101	22.31%	324,416,711	16.40%	311,600,186	15.95%
Real, Commercial & Industrial	267,637,351	11.38%	250,296,893	12.65%	225,744,546	11.56%
Oil & Gas	103,443,180	4.40%	118,567,774	5.99%	190,050,811	9.73%
Utilities	79,184,393	3.37%	80,321,861	4.06%	86,173,153	4.41%
Tangible Personal, Commercial	93,842,144	3.99%	83,410,082	4.22%	80,265,000	4.11%
Tangible Personal, Industrial	179,508,921	7.63%	193,210,275	9.77%	179,987,518	9.21%
Tangible Personal, Mobile Homes & Other	12,651,844	0.54%	11,418,534	0.58%	10,922,333	0.56%
Tangible Personal, Residential Inventory	8,015,114	0.34%	5,562,246	0.28%	1,495,177	0.08%
Tangible Personal, Special Inventory	<u>27,718,638</u>	<u>1.18%</u>	<u>23,565,169</u>	<u>1.19%</u>	<u>24,255,044</u>	<u>1.24%</u>
Total Appraised Value	\$ 2,351,653,053	100.00%	\$ 1,977,957,137	100.00%	\$ 1,953,629,261	100.00%
Less:						
Homestead Cap Adjustment	\$ 136,758,063		\$ 24,096,119		\$ 25,708,155	
Non-Homestead (23.231) Cap Adjustment	-		-		-	
Productivity Loss	293,802,064		254,445,224		252,315,025	
Exemptions	<u>191,031,979</u> ⁽⁴⁾		<u>200,078,471</u> ⁽⁴⁾		<u>185,622,510</u> ⁽⁴⁾	
Total Exemptions/Deductions ⁽⁵⁾	<u>\$ 621,592,106</u>		<u>\$ 478,619,814</u>		<u>\$ 463,645,690</u>	
Net Taxable Assessed Valuation	\$ 1,730,060,947		\$ 1,499,337,323		\$ 1,489,983,571	

(1) Source: Comptroller of Public Accounts - Property Tax Division. See "CURRENT PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE SYSTEM - 2025 Legislative Session" herein for a discussion of a potential increase in the general State mandated homestead exemption from \$100,000 to \$140,000 and a potential increase in the State mandated homestead exemption of persons 65 years of age or older and the disabled from \$10,000 to \$60,000.

(2) The passage of a Texas constitutional amendment on November 7, 2023 increased the homestead exemption from \$40,000 to \$100,000.

(3) The passage of a Texas constitutional amendment on May 7, 2022 increased the homestead exemption from \$25,000 to \$40,000.

(4) The passage of a Texas constitutional amendment on November 3, 2015 increased the homestead exemption from \$15,000 to \$25,000.

(5) Excludes values on which property taxes are frozen for persons 65 years of age or older and disabled taxpayers.

PRINCIPAL REPAYMENT SCHEDULE

Fiscal Year Ending 8/31	Outstanding Bonds ⁽¹⁾	Plus: The Bonds ⁽²⁾	Total ^{(1) (2)}	Bonds Unpaid At Year End ^{(1) (2)}	Percent of Principal Retired
2025	\$ 3,484,000.00	\$ -	\$ 3,484,000.00	\$ 173,246,000.00	1.97%
2026	3,179,000.00	-	3,179,000.00	170,067,000.00	3.77%
2027	2,529,000.00	-	2,529,000.00	167,538,000.00	5.20%
2028	2,569,000.00	-	2,569,000.00	164,969,000.00	6.65%
2029	2,609,000.00	-	2,609,000.00	162,360,000.00	8.13%
2030	3,120,000.00	-	3,120,000.00	159,240,000.00	9.90%
2031	5,370,000.00	-	5,370,000.00	153,870,000.00	12.93%
2032	5,565,000.00	-	5,565,000.00	148,305,000.00	16.08%
2033	5,785,000.00	-	5,785,000.00	142,520,000.00	19.36%
2034	6,010,000.00	-	6,010,000.00	136,510,000.00	22.76%
2035	6,235,000.00	-	6,235,000.00	130,275,000.00	26.29%
2036	6,455,000.00	-	6,455,000.00	123,820,000.00	29.94%
2037	6,685,000.00	-	6,685,000.00	117,135,000.00	33.72%
2038	6,905,000.00	-	6,905,000.00	110,230,000.00	37.63%
2039	7,115,000.00	-	7,115,000.00	103,115,000.00	41.65%
2040	7,340,000.00	-	7,340,000.00	95,775,000.00	45.81%
2041	7,575,000.00	-	7,575,000.00	88,200,000.00	50.09%
2042	7,820,000.00	-	7,820,000.00	80,380,000.00	54.52%
2043	8,090,000.00	-	8,090,000.00	72,290,000.00	59.10%
2044	5,040,000.00	1,610,000.00	6,650,000.00	65,640,000.00	62.86%
2045	5,300,000.00	1,675,000.00	6,975,000.00	58,665,000.00	66.81%
2046	5,575,000.00	1,745,000.00	7,320,000.00	51,345,000.00	70.95%
2047	5,860,000.00	1,820,000.00	7,680,000.00	43,665,000.00	75.29%
2048	6,145,000.00	1,890,000.00	8,035,000.00	35,630,000.00	79.84%
2049	6,410,000.00	1,965,000.00	8,375,000.00	27,255,000.00	84.58%
2050	6,675,000.00	2,050,000.00	8,725,000.00	18,530,000.00	89.52%
2051	6,945,000.00	2,135,000.00	9,080,000.00	9,450,000.00	94.65%
2052	7,235,000.00	2,215,000.00	9,450,000.00	-	100.00%
Total	\$ 159,625,000.00	\$ 17,105,000.00	\$ 176,730,000.00		

(1) Excludes the accreted value of outstanding capital appreciation bonds. Excludes the principal on the Bonds.

(2) Preliminary, subject to change.

MAINTENANCE TAX NOTE DEBT SERVICE REQUIREMENTS ⁽¹⁾

Fiscal Year Ending 8/31	Maintenance Tax Notes, Series 2020			Maintenance Tax Notes Unpaid At Year End	Percent of Principal Retired
	Principal	Interest	Total		
2025	\$ 450,000.00	\$ 46,800.00	\$ 496,800.00	\$ 1,890,000.00	19.23%
2026	460,000.00	37,800.00	497,800.00	1,430,000.00	38.89%
2027	470,000.00	28,600.00	498,600.00	960,000.00	58.97%
2028	475,000.00	19,200.00	494,200.00	485,000.00	79.27%
2029	485,000.00	9,700.00	494,700.00	-	100.00%
	\$ 2,340,000.00	\$ 142,100.00	\$ 2,482,100.00		

(1) Maintenance Tax Notes are payable solely from the limited maintenance and operations tax or other lawfully available funds of the District.

DEBT SERVICE REQUIREMENTS

Fiscal Year Ending 8/31	Outstanding Debt Service ^{(1) (2)}	Plus: The Bonds ⁽³⁾			Combined Total ^{(1) (2) (3) (4)}
		Principal	Interest	Total	
2025	\$ 11,495,709.38	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 11,495,709.38
2026	10,696,109.38	-	855,250.00	855,250.00	11,551,359.38
2027	10,697,346.88	-	855,250.00	855,250.00	11,552,596.88
2028	10,696,234.38	-	855,250.00	855,250.00	11,551,484.38
2029	10,696,009.38	-	684,200.00	684,200.00	11,380,209.38
2030	10,694,953.13	-	684,200.00	684,200.00	11,379,153.13
2031	10,696,897.00	-	684,200.00	684,200.00	11,381,097.00
2032	10,695,940.55	-	684,200.00	684,200.00	11,380,140.55
2033	10,696,272.95	-	684,200.00	684,200.00	11,380,472.95
2034	10,694,669.92	-	684,200.00	684,200.00	11,378,869.92
2035	10,694,585.84	-	684,200.00	684,200.00	11,378,785.84
2036	10,694,453.14	-	684,200.00	684,200.00	11,378,653.14
2037	10,697,414.59	-	684,200.00	684,200.00	11,381,614.59
2038	10,697,180.86	-	684,200.00	684,200.00	11,381,380.86
2039	10,694,397.68	-	684,200.00	684,200.00	11,378,597.68
2040	10,696,712.00	-	684,200.00	684,200.00	11,380,912.00
2041	10,698,580.60	-	684,200.00	684,200.00	11,382,780.60
2042	10,698,011.20	-	684,200.00	684,200.00	11,382,211.20
2043	10,694,273.70	-	684,200.00	684,200.00	11,378,473.70
2044	7,371,000.00	1,610,000.00	652,000.00	2,262,000.00	9,633,000.00
2045	7,372,500.00	1,675,000.00	586,300.00	2,261,300.00	9,633,800.00
2046	7,375,625.00	1,745,000.00	517,900.00	2,262,900.00	9,638,525.00
2047	7,374,750.00	1,820,000.00	446,600.00	2,266,600.00	9,641,350.00
2048	7,374,425.00	1,890,000.00	372,400.00	2,262,400.00	9,636,825.00
2049	7,372,400.00	1,965,000.00	295,300.00	2,260,300.00	9,632,700.00
2050	7,375,700.00	2,050,000.00	215,000.00	2,265,000.00	9,640,700.00
2051	7,373,300.00	2,135,000.00	131,300.00	2,266,300.00	9,639,600.00
2052	7,379,700.00	2,215,000.00	44,300.00	2,259,300.00	9,639,000.00
	<u>\$ 270,395,152.56</u>	<u>\$ 17,105,000.00</u>	<u>\$ 16,089,850.00</u>	<u>\$ 33,194,850.00</u>	<u>\$ 303,590,002.56</u>

(1) Includes the accreted value of outstanding capital appreciation bonds.

(2) Excludes the debt service on the Bonds in 2026 and thereafter.

(3) Preliminary, subject to change. Interest on the Bonds is calculated at a preliminary Term Rate of 5.00%, through August 14, 2028. For illustration purposes, interest is calculated at an assumed rate of 4.00% thereafter through stated maturity which is consistent with the District's planning estimate. Actual rates applicable to this bond at conclusion of a rate period are subject to market conditions at the time or times that this bond is remarketed. The Highest Rate that the bond interest rate could reset to, commencing on or after August 15, 2028, is 8.00%.

(4) Based on it's wealth per student, the District does not expect to receive state financial assistance for the payment of debt service for the fiscal year 2024/25. The amount of state financial assistance for debt service, if any, may differ substantially each year depending on a variety of factors, including the amount, if any, appropriated for that purpose by the state legislature and a school district's wealth per student. See "CURRENT PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE SYSTEM" herein.

TAX ADEQUACY WITH RESPECT TO THE DISTRICT'S BONDS

Projected Maximum Debt Service Requirement ⁽¹⁾	\$ 11,552,596.88
Projected State Financial Assistance for Hold Harmless of Increased Homestead Exemption ⁽²⁾	1,440,000.00
Projected Net Debt Service Requirement	\$ 10,112,596.88
 \$0.38942 Tax Rate @ 98% Collections Produces	 \$ 10,112,596.88
 2025/26 Preliminary Net Taxable Valuation ⁽³⁾	 \$ 2,649,830,874

(1) Includes the Bonds as remarketed into their New Rate Period. Preliminary, subject to change.

(2) The amount of state financial assistance for debt service, if any, may differ substantially each year depending on a variety of factors, including the amount, if any, appropriated for that purpose by the state legislature and a school district's wealth per student. The District will not receive any Instructional Facilities Allotment nor Existing Debt Allotment state aid in 2024/25, but will receive additional state aid for the increase in the homestead exemption which took effect in 2015/16, 2022/23 and 2023/24.

(3) Source: Preliminary Values from the Johnson Central Appraisal District as of April 29, 2025. See "CURRENT PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE SYSTEM - 2025 Legislative Session" herein for a discussion of a potential increase in the general State mandated homestead exemption from \$100,000 to \$140,000 and a potential increase in the State mandated homestead exemption of persons 65 years of age or older and the disabled from \$10,000 to \$60,000.

AUTHORIZED BUT UNISSUED BONDS

The District does not have any authorized but unissued unlimited ad valorem tax bonds. 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.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF GENERAL FUND REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES ⁽¹⁾

	Fiscal Year Ended August 31				
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Beginning Fund Balance	\$ 15,768,281	\$ 14,822,540	\$ 15,118,539	\$ 15,099,092	\$ 13,196,696
Revenues:					
Local and Intermediate Sources	\$ 14,885,843	\$ 15,113,315	\$ 15,703,701	\$ 17,111,940	\$ 15,319,300
State Sources	18,002,605	18,817,786	17,824,043	18,834,374	22,815,750
Federal Sources & Other	596,661	717,999	1,525,873	1,348,987	1,324,454
Total Revenues	\$ 33,485,109	\$ 34,649,100	\$ 35,053,617	\$ 37,295,301	\$ 39,459,504
Expenditures:					
Instruction	\$ 19,222,869	\$ 19,738,716	\$ 19,354,407	\$ 21,707,321	\$ 22,972,932
Instructional Resources & Media Services	128,461	128,439	147,084	139,885	131,510
Curriculum & Instructional Staff Development	509,026	446,313	455,614	504,920	495,911
Instructional Leadership	505,804	508,249	560,858	677,820	802,173
School Leadership	1,615,825	1,730,508	1,877,003	1,929,293	1,905,997
Guidance, Counseling & Evaluation Services	1,084,102	1,130,206	1,120,707	1,056,494	963,409
Social Work Services	210,636	275,080	234,089	227,338	272,000
Health Services	302,917	326,734	277,123	337,050	352,866
Student (Pupil) Transportation	1,589,320	1,475,432	1,718,328	1,832,597	1,585,439
Food Services	1,171	4,919	2,124	3,070	5,629
Cocurricular/Extracurricular Activities	1,143,280	1,099,411	1,187,798	1,228,275	1,248,846
General Administration	1,304,144	1,365,194	1,513,173	1,593,937	1,667,202
Plant Maintenance and Operations	3,963,083	3,757,817	4,350,346	5,146,983	5,436,775
Security and Monitoring Services	373,523	286,212	326,333	390,054	417,277
Data Processing Services	1,446,746	1,283,192	1,141,991	1,252,973	1,097,241
Community Services	219,621	234,633	281,410	458,132	324,042
Debt Service - Principal on Long-Term Debt	435,000	390,000	400,000	415,000	430,000
Debt Service - Interest on Long-Term Debt	62,023	108,550	97,100	81,100	64,500
Facilities Acquisition and Construction	102,933	63,498	22,325	-	889,379
Payments to Fiscal Agent/Member Districts of SSA	212,244	-	5,000	5,000	-
Total Expenditures	\$ 34,432,728	\$ 34,353,103	\$ 35,072,813	\$ 38,987,242	\$ 41,063,128
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues over Expenditures	\$ (947,619)	\$ 295,997	\$ (19,196)	\$ (1,691,941)	\$ (1,603,624)
Other Resources and (Uses):					
Leases Issued	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 107,833
Transfers In	1,878	-	-	-	-
Transfers Out (Use)	-	-	(251)	-	-
Total Other Resources (Uses)	\$ 1,878	\$ -	\$ (251)	\$ -	\$ 107,833
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues and Other Sources over Expenditures and Other Uses	\$ (945,741)	\$ 295,997	\$ (19,447)	\$ (1,691,941)	\$ (1,495,791)
Prior Period Adjustment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (210,455) ⁽²⁾	\$ -
Ending Fund Balance	\$ 14,822,540	\$ 15,118,537	\$ 15,099,092	\$ 13,196,696	\$ 11,700,905

(1) See "MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS - Economic Factors and Next Year's Budgets and Rates" in Appendix D hereto for a discussion of the 2024/25 budget and "CURRENT PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE SYSTEM - Possible Effects of Wealth Transfer Provisions on the District's Financial Condition" herein.

(2) The prior period adjustment in 2023 was due to accounts payable understated in the General Fund and Special Revenue Fund, and overstated in the Capital Project Fund.

CHANGE IN NET POSITION ⁽¹⁾

	Fiscal Year Ending August 31				
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Revenues:					
Program Revenues:					
Charges for Services	\$ 731,512	\$ 1,037,156	\$ 1,180,683	\$ 1,185,230	\$ 1,109,717
Operating Grants and Contributions	6,776,283	4,424,832	6,742,625	7,225,247	6,726,020
General Revenues:					
Property Taxes Levied for General Purposes	13,942,810	14,194,327	14,847,204	15,547,019	14,053,518
Property Taxes Levied for Debt Service	7,189,456	7,343,099	8,381,865	9,040,105	10,440,531
State Aid - Formula Grants	16,442,388	17,506,283	16,330,474	-	-
Grants and Contributions Not Restricted	-	2,352,676	3,453,224	20,499,603	24,569,892
Investment Earnings	326,791	17,617	229,678	4,930,908	7,823,352
Miscellaneous	614,729	378,876	400	382,789	214,971
Total Revenue	<u>\$ 46,023,969</u>	<u>\$ 47,254,866</u>	<u>\$ 51,166,153</u>	<u>\$ 58,810,901</u>	<u>\$ 64,938,001</u>
Expenses:					
Instruction	\$ 25,871,232	\$ 25,961,040	\$ 25,803,379	\$ 29,483,905	\$ 29,305,651
Instruction Resources & Media Services	216,464	209,892	216,431	223,568	219,757
Curriculum & Staff Development	570,532	539,350	454,795	501,686	503,915
Instructional Leadership	552,052	523,921	561,704	700,537	895,529
School Leadership	1,824,253	1,860,709	1,891,852	1,920,156	1,963,133
Guidance, Counseling & Evaluation Services	1,286,290	1,253,986	1,215,197	1,129,320	1,066,158
Social Work Services	232,553	283,194	410,642	402,922	300,254
Health Services	329,162	335,335	449,144	344,728	371,288
Student Transportation	1,509,290	1,602,917	1,691,713	1,812,619	1,843,036
Food Service	1,657,955	2,135,686	2,241,568	2,524,362	3,079,736
Cocurricular/Extracurricular Activities	1,848,030	1,713,991	1,759,640	1,876,231	1,898,105
General Administration	1,460,707	1,455,531	1,580,860	1,670,543	1,774,544
Plant Maintenance & Operations	4,329,465	4,345,109	4,537,781	5,388,042	5,738,169
Security and Monitoring Services	407,503	296,439	331,987	485,161	436,838
Data Processing Services	1,534,324	1,332,895	1,159,037	1,283,678	1,171,302
Community Services	239,016	240,685	281,344	463,335	342,300
Debt Service - Interest on Long-term Debt	2,450,907	3,510,976	2,631,540	4,748,063	6,759,720
Debt Service - Bond Issuance Cost and Fees	292,007	432,147	396,055	388,205	5,650
Payments to Fiscal Agent/Member Districts of SSA	212,244	-	5,000	5,000	5,000
Total Expenses	<u>\$ 46,823,986</u>	<u>\$ 48,033,803</u>	<u>\$ 47,619,669</u>	<u>\$ 55,352,061</u>	<u>\$ 57,680,085</u>
Change in Net Position	\$ (800,017)	\$ (778,937)	\$ 3,546,484	\$ 3,458,840	\$ 7,257,916
Beginning Net Position	\$ (9,664,577)	\$ (10,464,594)	\$ (11,243,527)	\$ (6,894,659)	\$ (3,411,426)
Prior Period Adjustment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,372,384 ⁽²⁾	\$ 24,393 ⁽³⁾	\$ -
Ending Net Position ⁽⁴⁾	<u>\$ (10,464,594)</u>	<u>\$ (11,243,531)</u>	<u>\$ (6,324,659)</u>	<u>\$ (3,411,426)</u>	<u>\$ 3,846,490</u>

(1) The foregoing information represents government-wide financial information provided in accordance with GASB 34, which was adopted for the 2002 fiscal year.

(2) The prior period adjustment in 2022 was due to a deferred charge on bond refundings that had not been recorded in previous year reports.

(3) The prior period adjustment in 2023 was due to accounts payable understated in the General Fund and Special Revenue Fund, and overstated in the Capital Project Fund.

(4) For the 2024-25 fiscal year, the District adopted a deficit budget of \$1.3 million.

APPENDIX B

GENERAL INFORMATION REGARDING THE DISTRICT AND ITS ECONOMY

ALVARADO INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

General and Economic Information

Alvarado Independent School District (the "District"), located in Johnson County, Texas includes the City of Alvarado, Texas, a commercial center located 25 miles south of Fort Worth, Texas on Interstate Highway 35 West. Johnson County is a north central Texas county. The county seat is Cleburne. The current estimated population of the District is approximately 21,739.

Source: Texas Municipal Report for Alvarado ISD and Johnson County

Enrollment Statistics

<u>Year Ending 8/31</u>	<u>Enrollment</u>
2014	3,485
2015	3,536
2016	3,591
2017	3,680
2018	3,682
2019	3,641
2020	3,609
2021	3,514
2022	3,626
2023	3,750
2024	3,773
Current	3,753

District Staff

Teachers	249
Teachers' Aides & Secretaries	127
Auxiliary Personnel	43
Administrators	41
Other (Counselors/Technology)	51
	511

Facilities

<u>Campus</u>	<u>Grades</u>	<u>Current Enrollment</u>	<u>Capacity</u>	<u>Year Built</u>	<u>Year of Addition/ Renovation</u>
Alvarado Elementary North	PK-3	291	600	1986	N/A
Alvarado Elementary South	PK-3	366	700	1980	2002
Lillian Elementary School	PK-3	317	600	2000	N/A
Alvarado Intermediate School	4-6	791	1,000	2008	N/A
Alvarado Junior High School	7-8	851	800	1964	2021
Alvarado High School	9-12	1,137	2,000	1995	2004

Principal Employers within the District

<u>Name of Company</u>	<u>Type of Business</u>	<u>Number of Employees</u>
Alvarado ISD	Education	511
Halliburton	Oil and Gas Well Supplies	475
SABRE	Steel	225
Superior Well Services	Oil Field Solutions and Services	100
Johnson County Pipe Co.	Pipe Company	100
Rich Mix Products	Concrete Products	82
American Flat Glass	Glass Tempering	81

Unemployment Rates

	<u>May 2023</u>	<u>May 2024</u>	<u>May 2025</u>
Johnson County	3.4%	3.4%	3.5%
State of Texas	3.9%	3.8%	4.0%

Source: Texas Workforce Commission

APPENDIX C

FORM OF LEGAL OPINION OF BOND COUNSEL

August 9, 2022

**ALVARADO INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
ADJUSTABLE RATE UNLIMITED TAX SCHOOL BUILDING BONDS,
SERIES 2022
DATED AS OF AUGUST 1, 2022
IN THE AGGREGATE PRINCIPAL AMOUNT OF \$20,000,000**

AS BOND COUNSEL FOR THE ALVARADO INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (the *District*) in connection with the issuance of the bonds described above (the *Bonds*), we have examined into the legality and validity of the Bonds, which bear interest from the dates specified in the text of the Bonds until maturity or prior redemption at the rates and are payable on the dates as stated in the text of the Bonds, all in accordance with the terms and conditions stated in the text of the Bonds.

WE HAVE EXAMINED the applicable and pertinent provisions of the Constitution and general laws of the State of Texas and a transcript of certified proceedings of the District, and other pertinent instruments authorizing and relating to the issuance of the Bonds including (i) the order authorizing the issuance of the Bonds (the *Order*), (ii) the Tender Agent Agreement, dated as of June 13, 2022, between the District and BOKF, NA, Houston, Texas, as Tender Agent, (iii) one of the executed Bonds, and (iv) the District's Federal Tax Certificate of even date herewith.

BASED ON SAID EXAMINATION, IT IS OUR OPINION that the Bonds have been authorized, issued and delivered in accordance with law; that the Bonds constitute valid and legally binding general obligations of the District in accordance with their terms except as the enforceability thereof may be limited by bankruptcy, insolvency, reorganization, moratorium, liquidation and other similar laws now or hereafter enacted relating to creditors' rights generally; that the District has the legal authority to issue the Bonds and to repay the Bonds; and that ad valorem taxes sufficient to provide for the payment of the interest on and principal of the Bonds, as such interest comes due, and as such principal matures, have been levied and ordered to be levied against all taxable property in the District, and have been pledged for such payment, without limit as to rate or amount.

IT IS FURTHER OUR OPINION, except as discussed below, that the interest on the Bonds is excludable from the gross income of the owners for federal income tax purposes under the statutes, regulations, published rulings and court decisions existing on the date of this opinion. We are further of the opinion that the Bonds are not "specified private activity bonds" and that, accordingly, interest on the Bonds will not be included as an individual alternative minimum tax preference item under section 57(a)(5) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (the *Code*). In expressing the aforementioned opinions, we have relied on and assume continuing compliance with, certain representations contained in the Federal Tax Certificate of the District and covenants set forth in the order adopted by the District to authorize the issuance of the Bonds, relating to, among other matters, the use of the project and the investment and expenditure of the proceeds and certain other amounts used to pay or to secure the payment of debt service on the Bonds, and the certificate with respect to arbitrage by the Commissioner of Education regarding



the allocation and investment of certain investments in the Permanent School Fund, the accuracy of which we have not independently verified. We call your attention to the fact that if such representations are determined to be inaccurate or if the District fails to comply with such covenants, interest on the Bonds may become includable in gross income retroactively to the date of issuance of the Bonds.

EXCEPT AS STATED ABOVE, we express no opinion as to any other federal, state or local tax consequences of acquiring, carrying, owning or disposing of the Bonds, including the amount, accrual or receipt of interest on, the Bonds. Owners of the Bonds should consult their tax advisors regarding the applicability of any collateral tax consequences of owning the Bonds.

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 (the *Service*); rather, such opinions represent our legal judgment based upon our review of existing law and in reliance upon the representations and covenants referenced above that we deem relevant to such opinions. The Service has an ongoing audit program to determine compliance with rules that relate to whether interest on state or local obligations is includable in gross income for federal income tax purposes. No assurance can be given whether or not the Service will commence an audit of the Bonds. If an audit is commenced, in accordance with its current published procedures the Service is likely to treat the District as the taxpayer. We observe that the District has covenanted not to take any action, or omit to take any action within its control, that if taken or omitted, respectively, may result in the treatment of interest on the Bonds as includable in gross income for federal income tax purposes.

OUR SOLE ENGAGEMENT in connection with the issuance of the Bonds is as Bond Counsel for the District, and, in that capacity, we have been engaged by the District for the sole purpose of rendering an opinion with respect to the legality and validity of the Bonds under the Constitution and general laws of the State of Texas, and with respect to the exclusion from gross income of the interest on the Bonds for federal income tax purposes, and for no other reason or purpose. The foregoing opinions represent our legal judgment based upon a review of existing legal authorities that we deem relevant to render such opinions and are not a guarantee of a result. 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 District, or the disclosure thereof in connection with the sale of the Bonds, and have not assumed any responsibility with respect thereto. We express no opinion and make no comment with respect to the marketability of the Bonds and have relied solely on certificates executed by officials of the District as to the current outstanding indebtedness of, and assessed valuation of taxable property within, the District. Our role in connection with the District's Offering Memorandum prepared for use in connection with the sale of the Bonds has been limited as described therein.

Respectfully,

*Alvarado Independent School District
Adjustable Rate Unlimited Tax School Building Bonds, Series 2022*

APPENDIX D

**AUDITED FINANCIAL REPORT
FISCAL YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2024**

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**ALVARADO
INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT**

Annual Financial Report for the Year Ended

August 31, 2024

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CERTIFICATE OF BOARD

Alvarado Independent School District

Johnson

126-901

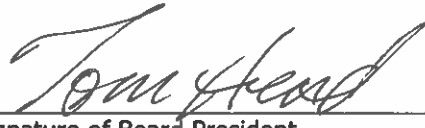
Name of School District

County

County – District Number

We, the undersigned, certify that the attached financial reports of the above-named school district were reviewed and ☒ approved () disapproved for the year ended August 31, 2024, at a meeting of the Board of School Trustees of such school district on the 13th day of January, 2025.


Signature of Board Secretary


Signature of Board President

If the auditor's report was disapproved, the reason(s) therefore is/are (attach list if necessary):

FINANCIAL SECTION

Independent Auditor's Report

Board of School Trustees
Alvarado Independent School District
Alvarado, Texas

Opinions

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Alvarado Independent School District (the "District"), as of and for the year ended August 31, 2024, 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, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the District, as of August 31, 2024, 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; and for 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 Responsibilities 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 judgment 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 and the Required Supplementary Information, as listed in the table of contents, be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, 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 inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, 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 School District's basic financial statements. The combining statements and required T.E.A. schedules, as listed in the table of contents, and the schedule of expenditures of federal awards, as required 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 nonmajor fund financial statements, required T.E.A. 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 6, 2025, on our consideration of Alvarado 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 Alvarado 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 the District's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Vail & Park, P.C.

Vail & Park, P.C.
Frisco, Texas
January 6, 2025

ALVARADO INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

Management's Discussion and Analysis

Year Ended August 31, 2024

This section of the **Alvarado Independent School District** annual financial report presents our discussion and analysis of the District's financial performance during the fiscal year ended August 31, 2024. Please read it in conjunction with the District's financial statements, which follow this section.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

This annual report consists of a series of financial statements. The government-wide financial statements include the Statement of Net Position (Exhibit A-1, page 12) and the Statement of Activities (Exhibit B-1, page 13). These provide information about the activities of the District as a whole and present a longer-term view of the District's property and debt obligations and other financial matters. They reflect the flow of total economic resources in a manner similar to the financial reports of a business enterprise.

Fund financial statements (starting with Exhibit C-1, page 14) report the District's operations in more detail than the government-wide statements by providing information about the District's most significant funds. For governmental activities, these statements tell how services were financed in the short term as well as what resources remain for future spending. They reflect the flow of current financial resources, and supply the basis for tax levies and the appropriations budget. The remaining statements, fiduciary statements, provide financial information about activities for which the District acts solely as a trustee or agent for the benefit of those outside of the District.

The notes to the financial statements (starting on page 23, following Exhibit E-2) provide narrative explanations or additional data needed for full disclosure in the government-wide statements of the fund financial statements.

The combining statements for non-major funds contain even more information about the District's individual funds. These are not required by T.E.A. (Texas Education Agency) and are contained in Exhibits H-1 and H-2, pages 64-71.

The sections labeled "Required T.E.A. Schedules" and "Federal Awards Section" contain data used by monitoring or regulatory agencies for assurance that the District is using funds supplied in compliance with the terms of grants.

REPORTING THE DISTRICT AS A WHOLE

Government-Wide Statements: The Statement of Net Position & the Statement of Activities

The government-wide statements report information about the District as a whole using accounting methods similar to those used by private-sector companies. The Statement of Net Position, Exhibit A-1, includes all of the government's assets and liabilities. The Statement of Activities, Exhibit B-1, accounts for all of the current period's revenues and expenses.

The two government-wide statements report the District's *Net Position* and how they have changed. Net Position, the difference between the District's assets and liabilities, are one way to measure the District's financial health or position. Over time, increases or decreases in the District's Net Position are an indicator of whether its financial health is improving or deteriorating, respectively. To assess the overall financial health of the District, one should consider additional non-financial factors such as changes in the District's tax base.

Within the government-wide financial statements of the District, most of the District's basic services are included, such as instruction, extracurricular activities, curriculum and staff development, health services, and general administration. Property taxes, grants, and state revenues finance most of the activities.

ALVARADO INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

Management's Discussion and Analysis

Year Ended August 31, 2024

REPORTING THE DISTRICT'S MOST SIGNIFICANT FUNDS

Fund Financial Statements

The fund financial statements provide more detailed information about the District's most significant funds, not the District as a whole. Funds are accounting devices that the District uses to keep track of specific sources of funding and spending for particular purposes. Some funds are required by State law and bond covenants. Other funds are established to control and manage money for particular purposes or to show that the District is properly using certain taxes and grants.

The District has two kinds of funds:

- *Governmental Funds* – Most of the District's basic services are reported in governmental funds. These use modified accrual accounting (a method that measures the receipt and disbursement of cash and all other financial assets that can be readily converted to cash) and report balances at the end of the fiscal year. The governmental funds statements provide a detailed, short-term view of the District's general operations and the basic services it provides. The differences between governmental activities (reported in the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities) and governmental funds are described in reconciliation narratives following each of the fund financial statements. (See Exhibits C-2 and C-4, pages 16 and 20, respectively)
- *Fiduciary Funds* – The District is the trustee, or *fiduciary*, for money raised by student activities. All of the District's fiduciary activities are reported in the Statement of Fiduciary Net Position, Exhibit E-1, on page 21, and Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position, Exhibit E-2, on page 22.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE DISTRICT AS A WHOLE

Net Position. The District's combined Net Position was \$3,846,490 on August 31, 2024.

Table A-1
The District's Net Position

	August 31, 2024	August 31, 2023	Percentage Change
Current Assets	\$ 137,053,307	\$ 150,966,654	-9.22%
Capital Assets	94,632,762	68,333,097	38.49%
Total Assets	231,686,069	219,299,751	5.65%
Deferred Outflows of Resources	16,093,938	15,076,910	6.75%
Current Liabilities	12,016,303	2,485,219	383.51%
Noncurrent Liabilities	219,792,836	221,487,327	-0.77%
Total Liabilities	231,809,139	223,972,546	3.50%
Deferred Inflows of Resources	12,124,378	13,815,541	-12.24%
Net Position:			
Net Investment in Capital Assets	1,107,164	(3,028,808)	136.55%
Restricted	5,871,341	4,968,481	18.17%
Unrestricted	(3,132,015)	(5,351,099)	41.47%
Total Net Position (Deficit)	\$ 3,846,490	\$ (3,411,426)	212.75%

ALVARADO INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

Management's Discussion and Analysis

Year Ended August 31, 2024

Table A-2
Change in Net Position

	Fiscal Year 08/31/24	Fiscal Year 08/31/23	Percentage Change
Revenues:			
Program Revenues			
Charges for Services	\$ 1,109,717	\$ 1,185,230	-6.37%
Operating Grants & Contributions	6,726,020	7,225,247	-6.91%
Total Program Revenues	7,835,737	8,410,477	-6.83%
General Revenues			
Property Taxes	24,494,049	24,587,124	-0.38%
Grants and Contributions not Restricted	24,569,892	20,499,603	19.86%
Investment Earnings	7,823,352	4,930,908	58.66%
Other Local and Intermediate Revenue	214,971	382,789	-43.84%
Total General Revenue	57,102,264	50,400,424	13.30%
Total Revenues	64,938,001	58,810,901	10.42%
Expenses:			
Instruction	29,305,651	29,483,905	-0.60%
Instruction Resources & Media Services	219,757	223,568	-1.70%
Curriculum and Staff Development	503,915	501,686	0.44%
Instructional Leadership	895,529	700,537	27.83%
School Leadership	1,963,133	1,920,156	2.24%
Guidance, Counseling & Evaluation Services	1,066,158	1,129,320	-5.59%
Social Work Services	300,254	402,922	-25.48%
Health Services	371,288	344,728	7.70%
Student Transportation	1,843,036	1,812,619	1.68%
Food Services	3,079,736	2,524,362	22.00%
Extracurricular Activities	1,898,105	1,876,231	1.17%
General Administration	1,774,544	1,670,543	6.23%
Facilities Maintenance & Operations	5,738,169	5,388,042	6.50%
Security and Monitoring Services	436,838	485,161	-9.96%
Data Processing Services	1,171,302	1,283,678	-8.75%
Community Services	342,300	463,335	-26.12%
Debt Service - Interest on Long Term Debt	6,759,720	4,748,063	42.37%
Debt Service - Bond Issuance Cost and Fees	5,650	388,205	-98.54%
Payments Related to Shared Services Arrangements	5,000	5,000	-
Total Expenses	57,680,085	55,352,061	4.21%
Increase/(Decrease) in Net Position	7,257,916	3,458,840	
Beginning Net Position (Deficit)	(3,411,426)	(6,870,266)	
Ending Net Position (Deficit)	\$ 3,846,490	\$ (3,411,426)	

The District's total revenue increased by \$6.1M during the current fiscal year from investment earnings and not restricted grants and contributions.

ALVARADO INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

Management's Discussion and Analysis

Year Ended August 31, 2024

The property tax maintenance and operation was reduced to \$0.6692 as part of the State Legislature's HB3. This reduction in maintenance and operation tax rate was to help reduce taxes for property owners. The state increased the state aid funds to help offset the amount in which the District would no longer be receiving in local tax revenues. The school board voted to keep the Interest & Sinking tax rate to \$0.50 to help pay off existing debt at a faster rate.

Tax Rate History			
Year	M&O	I&S	Total
2011	1.0400	0.2760	1.3160
2012	1.0400	0.2760	1.3160
2013	1.0400	0.2760	1.3160
2014	1.0400	0.4210	1.4610
2015	1.0400	0.4210	1.4610
2016	1.0400	0.4210	1.4610
2017	1.0400	0.4210	1.4610
2018	1.0400	0.4210	1.4610
2019	0.9700	0.5000	1.4700
2020	0.9700	0.5000	1.4700
2021	0.8720	0.5000	1.3720
2022	0.8546	0.5000	1.3546
2023	0.6692	0.5000	1.1692

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE DISTRICT'S FUNDS

As the District completed the year, its governmental funds (as presented in the balance sheet on Exhibit C-1, pages 14-15) reported a combined fund balance in the General Fund of \$11,700,905. The fund balance decreased the previous year due to increases in various costs from growth and from inflation.

The annual budget serves as the foundation for the District's financial planning and control. A major financial goal for the District is for the fund balance to be 25% of the expenditures and to improve budgetary controls to meet the current and future needs of the district.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

During the course of the year, the District reviews and revises its budget on a monthly basis in accordance with TEA FARG standards. At fiscal year-end 2024, the ending fund balance of \$11,700,905 represents 28.5% of the 2023-2024 operating expenditures.

Year	ADA	Fund Balance	Change
2010-2011	3,270	13,407,285	632,545
2011-2012	3,148	15,018,593	1,611,308
2012-2013	3,218	15,274,390	255,797
2013-2014	3,272	14,920,814	(353,576)
2014-2015	3,330	16,136,190	1,215,376
2015-2016	3,385	14,555,816	(1,580,374)
2016-2017	3,480	14,231,143	(324,673)
2017-2018	3,491	15,249,329	1,018,186
2018-2019	3,420	15,768,281	518,952
2019-2020	3,333	14,822,540	(945,741)
2020-2021	3,321	15,118,537	295,997
2021-2022	3,357	15,099,092	(19,445)
2022-2023	3,445	13,196,696	(1,902,396)
2023-2024	3,461	11,700,905	(1,495,791)

ALVARADO INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

Management's Discussion and Analysis

Year Ended August 31, 2024

CAPITAL ASSETS & DEBT ADMINISTRATION

At the end of fiscal year 2024, the District had invested \$179,966,954 in a broad range of capital assets, including land, equipment, and buildings. (See Table A-3) Additional information on capital assets is contained in the Notes to the Financial Statements.

Table A-3
District Capital Assets
Governmental Activities

	August 31, 2024	August 31, 2023	Percentage Change
Land	\$ 2,205,867	\$ 2,205,867	0%
Buildings & Improvements	133,414,832	133,336,225	0%
Furniture & Equipment	11,269,340	10,479,945	8%
Right-of-Use Asset	107,833	-	N/A
Construction in Progress	32,969,082	3,166,047	941%
Total Historical Cost	179,966,954	149,188,084	21%
Total Accumulated Depreciation	(85,334,192)	(80,854,986)	6%
Net Capital Assets	\$ 94,632,762	\$ 68,333,098	38%

Table A-4
Long Term Debt
Governmental Activities

	August 31, 2024	August 31, 2023	Percentage Change
Bonds Payable	\$ 181,965,000	\$ 185,773,000	-2%
Bond Premium	10,798,501	11,380,714	-5%
Finance Lease Liability	107,833	-	N/A
Accreted Interest	6,535,295	7,471,340	-13%
Total Debt	\$ 199,406,629	\$ 204,625,054	-3%

ECONOMIC FACTORS

Alvarado is located in Johnson County and over the years has been a farming and ranching area. During the period covering fiscal years 2002-2010, the District grew increasingly wealthy. However, property values decreased from 2011-2018 by 32%. A large part of the decrease was due to the market values for oil, gas, and minerals. Since 2018 values have increased by a total of 84%. The District is seeing an increase in the building of new homes and several planned housing developments are underway.

CONTACTING THE DISTRICT'S FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, customers, investors, and creditors with a general overview of the District's finances, and to demonstrate the District's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact the District's Finance Office at (817) 783-6800.

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BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

ALVARADO ISD
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
AUGUST 31, 2024

EXHIBIT A-1

Data		Primary Government
Control		Governmental
Codes		Activities
ASSETS		
1110	Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 1,994,161
1120	Current Investments	128,917,269
1220	Property Taxes - Delinquent	1,675,822
1230	Allowance for Uncollectible Taxes	(167,582)
1240	Due from Other Governments	3,787,286
1290	Other Receivables, Net	10,546
1410	Prepayments	835,805
	Capital Assets:	
1510	Land	2,205,867
1520	Buildings, Net	57,851,297
1530	Furniture and Equipment, Net	1,498,683
1550	Right-of-Use Leased Assets, Net	107,833
1580	Construction in Progress	32,969,082
1000	Total Assets	231,686,069
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
1701	Deferred Charge for Refunding	4,214,267
1705	Deferred Outflow Related to TRS Pension	8,780,047
1706	Deferred Outflow Related to TRS OPEB	3,099,624
1700	Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	16,093,938
LIABILITIES		
2140	Interest Payable	244,110
2150	Payroll Deductions and Withholdings	308,338
2160	Accrued Wages Payable	1,629,561
2200	Accrued Expenses	9,834,294
	Noncurrent Liabilities:	
2501	Due Within One Year: Loans, Note, Leases, etc.	7,640,875
	Due in More than One Year:	
2502	Bonds, Notes, Loans, Leases, etc.	191,765,754
2540	Net Pension Liability (District's Share)	14,589,222
2545	Net OPEB Liability (District's Share)	5,796,985
2000	Total Liabilities	231,809,139
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
2605	Deferred Inflow Related to TRS Pension	3,115,109
2606	Deferred Inflow Related to TRS OPEB	9,009,269
2600	Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	12,124,378
NET POSITION		
3200	Net Investment in Capital Assets and Right-of-Use Lease Assets	1,107,164
	Restricted:	
3820	Restricted for Federal and State Programs	2,032,297
3850	Restricted for Debt Service	3,682,213
3890	Restricted for Other Purposes	156,831
3900	Unrestricted	(3,132,015)
3000	Total Net Position	\$ 3,846,490

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

ALVARADO ISD
STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2024

Data Control Codes	1	Program Revenues		6 Primary Gov. Governmental Activities
		3	4	
		Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	
	Expenses			
Primary Government:				
GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES:				
11 Instruction	\$ 29,305,651	\$ 242,907	\$ 3,882,769	\$ (25,179,975)
12 Instructional Resources and Media Services	219,757	-	-	(219,757)
13 Curriculum and Instructional Staff Development	503,915	-	-	(503,915)
21 Instructional Leadership	895,529	-	214,036	(681,493)
23 School Leadership	1,963,133	-	-	(1,963,133)
31 Guidance, Counseling, and Evaluation Services	1,066,158	-	219,227	(846,931)
32 Social Work Services	300,254	-	7,846	(292,408)
33 Health Services	371,288	-	11,059	(360,229)
34 Student (Pupil) Transportation	1,843,036	-	118,179	(1,724,857)
35 Food Services	3,079,736	580,923	2,136,212	(362,601)
36 Extracurricular Activities	1,898,105	285,887	-	(1,612,218)
41 General Administration	1,774,544	-	-	(1,774,544)
51 Facilities Maintenance and Operations	5,738,169	-	-	(5,738,169)
52 Security and Monitoring Services	436,838	-	-	(436,838)
53 Data Processing Services	1,171,302	-	13,996	(1,157,306)
61 Community Services	342,300	-	-	(342,300)
72 Debt Service - Interest on Long-Term Debt	6,759,720	-	-	(6,759,720)
73 Debt Service - Bond Issuance Cost and Fees	5,650	-	-	(5,650)
81 Capital Outlay	-	-	117,696	117,696
91 Contracted Instructional Services Between Schools	-	-	5,000	5,000
93 Payments Related to Shared Services Arrangements	5,000	-	-	(5,000)
[TP] TOTAL PRIMARY GOVERNMENT:	\$ 57,680,085	\$ 1,109,717	\$ 6,726,020	(49,844,348)
Data	General Revenues:			
Control	Taxes:			
Codes				
MT	Property Taxes, Levied for General Purposes			14,053,518
DT	Property Taxes, Levied for Debt Service			10,440,531
GC	Grants and Contributions not Restricted			24,569,892
IE	Investment Earnings			7,823,352
MI	Miscellaneous Local and Intermediate Revenue			214,971
TR	Total General Revenues			57,102,264
CN	Change in Net Position			7,257,916
NB	Net Position - Beginning			(3,411,426)
NE	Net Position - Ending			\$ 3,846,490

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

ALVARADO ISD
BALANCE SHEET
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
AUGUST 31, 2024

Data Control Codes	10 General Fund	50 Debt Service Fund	60 Capital Projects
ASSETS			
1110 Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 44,560	\$ 795,950	\$ 65,808
1120 Investments - Current	9,504,254	2,886,263	111,587,633
1220 Property Taxes - Delinquent	1,086,293	589,529	-
1230 Allowance for Uncollectible Taxes	(108,629)	(58,953)	-
1240 Due from Other Governments	1,305,012	-	-
1260 Due from Other Funds	2,547,607	-	-
1290 Other Receivables	9,250	-	-
1410 Prepayments	483,729	-	-
1000 Total Assets	<u>\$ 14,872,076</u>	<u>\$ 4,212,789</u>	<u>\$ 111,653,441</u>
LIABILITIES			
2150 Payroll Deductions and Withholdings Payable	\$ 299,119	\$ -	\$ -
2160 Accrued Wages Payable	1,537,526	-	-
2170 Due to Other Funds	-	-	-
2200 Accrued Expenditures	356,562	-	8,889,336
2000 Total Liabilities	<u>2,193,207</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>8,889,336</u>
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
2601 Unavailable Revenue - Property Taxes	977,964	530,576	-
2600 Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	<u>977,964</u>	<u>530,576</u>	<u>-</u>
FUND BALANCES			
Nonspendable Fund Balance:			
3430 Prepaid Items	483,729	-	-
Restricted Fund Balance:			
3450 Federal or State Funds Grant Restriction	-	-	-
3470 Capital Acquisition and Contractual Obligation	-	-	102,764,105
3480 Retirement of Long-Term Debt	-	3,682,213	-
3490 Other Restricted Fund Balance	-	-	-
3600 Unassigned Fund Balance	11,217,176	-	-
3000 Total Fund Balances	<u>11,700,905</u>	<u>3,682,213</u>	<u>102,764,105</u>
4000 Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows & Fund Balances	<u>\$ 14,872,076</u>	<u>\$ 4,212,789</u>	<u>\$ 111,653,441</u>

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

Other Funds		Total Governmental Funds	
\$	1,087,843	\$	1,994,161
	4,939,119		128,917,269
	-		1,675,822
	-		(167,582)
	2,482,274		3,787,286
	-		2,547,607
	1,296		10,546
	352,076		835,805
<u>\$</u>	<u>8,862,608</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>139,600,914</u>
\$	9,219	\$	308,338
	92,035		1,629,561
	2,547,607		2,547,607
	588,396		9,834,294
	3,237,257		14,319,800
	-		1,508,540
	-		1,508,540
	352,076		835,805
	2,029,358		2,029,358
	3,116,926		105,881,031
	-		3,682,213
	156,831		156,831
	(29,840)		11,187,336
	5,625,351		123,772,574
<u>\$</u>	<u>8,862,608</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>139,600,914</u>

ALVARADO ISD
RECONCILIATION OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS BALANCE SHEET TO THE
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
AUGUST 31, 2024

EXHIBIT C-2

Total Fund Balances - Governmental Funds	\$ 123,772,574
1 Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in governmental funds. At the beginning of the year, the cost of these assets was \$149,188,084 and the accumulated depreciation was (\$80,854,986). In addition, long-term liabilities, including bonds payable of (\$185,773,000), are not due and payable in the current period, and, therefore are not reported as liabilities in the funds. The net effect of including the beginning balances for capital assets (net of depreciation) and long-term debt in the governmental activities is to decrease net position.	(117,439,902)
2 Current year capital outlays of \$30,778,870 and long-term debt principal payments of \$3,808,000 are expenditures in the fund financial statements, but they should be shown as increases in capital assets and reductions in long-term debt in the government-wide financial statements. Leases issued of (\$107,833) are other financing sources, but they should be shown as increases in finance lease liability in the government-wide financial statements. The net effect of including the current capital outlays and debt principal payments and leases issued is to increase net position.	34,479,037
3 Included in the items related to pension obligations is the recognition of the District's proportionate share of (\$14,589,222), \$8,780,047, and (\$3,115,109) of the Net Pension Liability, Deferred Outflows Related to TRS, and Deferred Inflows Related to TRS required by GASB 68, respectively. The impact of this on Net Position is (\$8,924,284).	(8,924,284)
4 Included in the items related to OPEB obligations is the recognition of the District's proportionate share of (\$5,796,986), \$3,099,624, and (\$9,009,269) of the Net OPEB Liability, Deferred Outflows Related to TRS, and Deferred Inflows Related to TRS required by GASB 75, respectively. The impact of this on Net Position is (\$11,706,630).	(11,706,630)
5 The current depreciation expense increases accumulated depreciation. The net effect of the current year's depreciation is to decrease net position.	(4,479,206)
6 Accrued interest payable on long-term debt is not reflected on the fund financial statements, but is included on the government-wide financial statements. The effect of showing accrued interest payable is to decrease net position.	(244,110)
7 Accreted interest on capital appreciation bonds has not been included on the fund financial statements, but is included on the government-wide financial statements. The effect of including the accreted interest is to decrease net position.	(6,535,295)
8 Various other reclassifications and eliminations are necessary to convert from the modified accrual basis of accounting to accrual basis of accounting. These include recognizing unavailable revenue from property taxes as revenue and recognizing the liabilities associated with maturing long-term debt and interest. The net effect of these reclassifications and recognitions is to decrease net position.	(5,075,694)
19 Net Position of Governmental Activities	\$ 3,846,490

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

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ALVARADO ISD
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2024

Data Control Codes	10 General Fund	50 Debt Service Fund	60 Capital Projects
REVENUES:			
5700 Total Local and Intermediate Sources	\$ 15,319,300	\$ 10,665,964	\$ 6,684,851
5800 State Program Revenues	22,815,750	1,380,099	-
5900 Federal Program Revenues	1,324,454	-	-
5020 Total Revenues	39,459,504	12,046,063	6,684,851
EXPENDITURES:			
Current:			
0011 Instruction	22,972,932	-	-
0012 Instructional Resources and Media Services	131,510	-	-
0013 Curriculum and Instructional Staff Development	495,911	-	-
0021 Instructional Leadership	802,173	-	-
0023 School Leadership	1,905,997	-	-
0031 Guidance, Counseling, and Evaluation Services	963,409	-	-
0032 Social Work Services	272,000	-	-
0033 Health Services	352,866	-	-
0034 Student (Pupil) Transportation	1,585,439	-	-
0035 Food Services	5,629	-	-
0036 Extracurricular Activities	1,248,846	-	-
0041 General Administration	1,667,202	-	-
0051 Facilities Maintenance and Operations	5,436,775	-	-
0052 Security and Monitoring Services	417,277	-	-
0053 Data Processing Services	1,097,241	-	-
0061 Community Services	324,042	-	-
Debt Service:			
0071 Principal on Long-Term Liabilities	430,000	4,717,999	-
0072 Interest on Long-Term Liabilities	64,500	6,604,515	-
0073 Bond Issuance Cost and Fees	-	5,650	-
Capital Outlay:			
0081 Facilities Acquisition and Construction	889,379	-	29,771,795
Intergovernmental:			
0093 Payments to Fiscal Agent/Member Districts of SSA	-	-	-
6030 Total Expenditures	41,063,128	11,328,164	29,771,795
1100 Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	(1,603,624)	717,899	(23,086,944)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):			
7913 Leases Issued	107,833	-	-
1200 Net Change in Fund Balances	(1,495,791)	717,899	(23,086,944)
0100 Fund Balance - September 1 (Beginning)	13,196,696	2,964,314	125,851,049
3000 Fund Balance - August 31 (Ending)	\$ 11,700,905	\$ 3,682,213	\$ 102,764,105

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

		Total	
Other		Governmental	
Funds		Funds	
\$	1,014,287	\$	33,684,402
	948,418		25,144,267
	4,827,191		6,151,645
	6,789,896		64,980,314
	3,073,721		26,046,653
	11,356		142,866
	-		495,911
	91,700		893,873
	4,611		1,910,608
	85,082		1,048,491
	7,846		279,846
	11,059		363,925
	-		1,585,439
	2,808,995		2,814,624
	41,996		1,290,842
	17,236		1,684,438
	1,667		5,438,442
	167		417,444
	16,668		1,113,909
	5,824		329,866
	-		5,147,999
	-		6,669,015
	-		5,650
	117,696		30,778,870
	5,000		5,000
	6,300,624		88,463,711
	489,272		(23,483,397)
	-		107,833
	489,272		(23,375,564)
	5,136,079		147,148,138
\$	5,625,351	\$	123,772,574

ALVARADO ISD
RECONCILIATION OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES,
AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2024

EXHIBIT C-4

Total Net Change in Fund Balances - Governmental Funds	\$ (23,375,564)
Current year capital outlays of \$30,778,870 and long-term debt principal payments of \$3,808,000 are expenditures in the fund financial statements, but they should be shown as increases in capital assets and reductions in long-term debt in the government-wide financial statements. Leases issued of (\$107,833) are other financing sources, but they should be shown as increases in finance lease liability in the government-wide financial statements. The net effect of including the current capital outlays and debt principal payments and leases issued is to increase net position.	34,479,037
Depreciation is not recognized as an expense in governmental funds since it does not require the use of current financial resources. The net effect of the current year's depreciation is to decrease net position.	(4,479,206)
Accrued interest payable on long-term debt is not shown on the fund financial statements, but is included on the government-wide financial statements. The net effect of showing the accrued interest payable is to decrease net position.	(26,555)
Accreted interest on capital appreciation bonds is not included on the fund financial statements, but is included on the government-wide financial statements. The net effect of including accreted interest is to increase net position.	936,045
Various other reclassifications and eliminations are necessary to convert from the modified accrual basis of accounting to accrual basis of accounting. These include recognizing unavailable revenue from property taxes as revenue, adjusting current year revenue to show the revenue earned from the current year's tax levy, and recognizing the liabilities associated with maturing long-term debt and interest. The net effect of these reclassifications and recognitions is to increase net position.	297,491
Current year changes due to GASB 68 increased expenditures and resulted in a net decrease on the change in the ending net position in the amount of \$1,667,601.	(1,667,601)
Current year changes due to GASB 75 decreased expenditures and resulted in a net increase on the change in the ending net position in the amount of \$1,094,269.	1,094,269
Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities	\$ 7,257,916

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

ALVARADO ISD
STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION
FIDUCIARY FUNDS
AUGUST 31, 2024

	Total Custodial Funds
ASSETS	
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 268,392
Total Assets	<u>268,392</u>
LIABILITIES	
Due to Student Groups	<u>3,512</u>
Total Liabilities	<u>3,512</u>
NET POSITION	
Unrestricted Net Position	<u>264,880</u>
Total Net Position	<u><u>\$ 264,880</u></u>

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

ALVARADO ISD
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET POSITION
FIDUCIARY FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2024

	Total Custodial Funds
ADDITIONS:	
Services Rendered to Other School	\$ 51,783
Extracurricular Activities	262,428
Earnings from Temporary Deposits	5
Total Additions	<u>314,216</u>
DEDUCTIONS:	
Payroll Costs	7,075
Other Deductions	305,039
Total Deductions	<u>312,114</u>
Change in Fiduciary Net Position	2,102
Total Net Position September 1 (Beginning)	<u>262,778</u>
Total Net Position August 31 (Ending)	<u><u>\$ 264,880</u></u>

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

ALVARADO INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year Ended August 31, 2024

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Alvarado Independent School District (the "District") is a public educational agency operating under the applicable laws and regulations of the State of Texas. It is governed by a seven-member Board of Trustees (the "Board") elected by registered voters of the District. The District prepares its basic financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America promulgated by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB), and it complies with the requirements of the appropriate version of the Texas Education Agency's *Financial Accountability System Resource Guide* (the Resource Guide) and the requirements of contracts and grants of agencies from which it receives funds.

Reporting Entity

The Board is elected by the public and has the authority to make decisions, appoint administrators and managers, and significantly influence operations. It also has the primary accountability for fiscal matters. Therefore, the District is a financial reporting entity as defined by GASB in its Statement No. 14, "The Financial Reporting Entity," as amended by Statements No. 39, "Determining Whether Certain Organizations are Component Units," and No. 61, "The Financial Reporting Entity: Omnibus – an Amendment of GASB Statements No. 14 and No. 34." There are no component units within the reporting entity.

Government–Wide & Fund Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities) report information on all non-fiduciary activities of the District. Taxes and intergovernmental revenues normally support governmental activities. The effect of interfund activity has been removed from these statements.

The Statement of Activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function are offset by program revenues. Program revenues include: 1) charges for services or privileges provided, 2) operating grants and contributions, and 3) capital grants and contributions. Taxes and other items not identifiable as program revenues are reported instead as general revenues.

Separate financial statements are provided for governmental funds and fiduciary funds. The fiduciary funds are excluded from the government-wide financial statements. Major individual governmental funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements.

Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting & Financial Statement Presentation

Government-Wide Financial Statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Property taxes are recognized as revenues in the year for which they are levied. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met.

Governmental Fund Financial Statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. With this measurement focus, only current assets, current liabilities, deferred inflows and outflows of resources, and fund balances are included on the balance sheet. Operating statements of these funds present net increases and decreases in current assets (i.e., revenues and other financing sources and expenditures and other financing uses).

ALVARADO INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year Ended August 31, 2024

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(continued)*

Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting & Financial Statement Presentation *(continued)*

The modified accrual basis of accounting recognizes revenues in the accounting period in which they become both measurable and available. Expenditures are generally recorded when a liability is incurred, if measurable, except for unmatured interest and principal on long-term debt, which is recognized when due. Expenditures related to compensated absences, claims, and judgments are recognized when the obligations are expected to be liquidated with expendable available financial resources. Revenues are considered to be available when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. The District considers all revenues available if they are collectible within 60 days of year end.

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.

The special revenue funds, except for the Child Nutrition Fund, include programs that are financed on a project grant basis. These projects have grant periods that range from less than twelve months to in excess of two years. Grant funds are considered to be earned to the extent expenditures are made under the provisions of the grant. When grant funds are received in advance of being earned, they are recorded as unearned revenue until earnings criteria are met. If balances have not been expended by the end of the project period, grantors sometimes require the District to refund all or part of the unused amount.

Fiduciary Fund Financial Statements are accounted for on a flow of economic resources measurement focus. With this focus, all assets and all liabilities associated with the operation of these funds are included on the fund Statement of Net Position. Agency funds are custodial in nature and do not involve measurement of results or operations.

Fund Accounting

The District reports its financial activities through the use of "fund accounting". The activities of the District are organized on the basis of funds. The operations of each fund are accounted for within a separate set of self-balancing accounts to reflect results of activities. Fund accounting segregates funds according to their intended purposes to assist management in demonstrating compliance with finance-related legal and contractual provisions.

Governmental Funds are those through which most governmental functions of the District are financed. The acquisition, use, and balances of the District's expendable financial resources and the related liabilities are accounted for through the governmental funds. The following are the District's major governmental funds:

General Fund - The General Fund is the general operating fund of the District and accounts for all revenues and expenditures of the District not encompassed within other funds. All general tax revenues and other receipts that are not allocated by law or contractual agreement to some other fund are accounted for in this fund. General operating expenses that are not paid through other funds are paid from the General Fund.

Debt Service Fund - The Debt Service Fund is used to account for the accumulation of resources for, and the retirement of, long-term debt principal, interest and related costs.

Capital Projects Funds - The Capital Projects Funds are used to account for financial resources to be used for the acquisition, renovation or construction of major capital projects.

ALVARADO INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year Ended August 31, 2024

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(continued)*

Fund Accounting – Governmental Funds *(continued)*

Other non-major governmental funds consist of special revenue funds and a nonmajor capital projects fund that account for resources that are legally restricted or locally committed to expenditures for specified purposes. Most Federal and some State financial assistance is accounted for in special revenue funds.

Fiduciary Funds are used to account for assets held by the District in a trustee capacity or as a custodian for individuals, organizations, and/or other funds:

Custodial Funds - The Student Activity Fund accounts for the receipt and disbursement of monies from student activity organizations. These organizations exist with the explicit approval of, and are subject to revocation by, the District's Board of Trustees. This accounting reflects the District's custodial relationship with the student activity organizations.

Assets, Liabilities & Deferred Inflows/Outflows

Cash & Cash Equivalents - The District's cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, demand deposits, money markets, and short-term investments with original maturities of three months or less from the date of acquisition.

Investments – Investments, except for the investment pools, are recorded at fair value. Fair value is determined by the amount at which a financial instrument can be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties. The investment pools operate in accordance with appropriate state laws and regulations and are reported at amortized cost. District management believes that the District adheres to the requirements of the State of Texas Public Funds Investment Act regarding investment practice, management reports and establishment of appropriate policies. Additionally, management believes that the investment practices of the District are in accordance with local policies for the current fiscal year.

Interfund Receivables & Payables - Activities between funds that are representative of lending/borrowing arrangements outstanding at the end of the fiscal year are referred to as "due to/from other funds." All residual balances between governmental activities are eliminated in the government-wide statements.

Prepaid Expenditures – Certain payments to vendors reflect costs applicable to future accounting periods and are recorded as prepaid items in the financial statements and expended in a subsequent period using the consumption method. All prepaid expenditures are offset at fiscal yearend by nonspendable fund balance in the fund financial statements.

Capital Assets - Capital assets, which include property, plant, and equipment, are reported in the applicable governmental activities columns in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the District as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than \$5,000 and an estimated useful life in excess of one year. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at acquisition value at the date of donation.

The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend the life of the asset are not capitalized.

Major outlays for capital assets and improvements are capitalized as projects are constructed.

ALVARADO INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year Ended August 31, 2024

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(continued)*

Capital Assets *(continued)*

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

<u>Assets</u>	<u>Years</u>
Buildings	40
Building Improvements	20
Vehicles	10
Office Equipment	7
Computer Equipment	5

Right-of-Use Assets – Right-of-Use Assets grant the District economic benefit of the use of items for the duration of the term or contract. The asset is recognized along with the related liability. The District has entered agreements for these types of assets for leases. The District has determined that a right of use asset will result from a leasing agreement with an initial present value of the future minimum payments of \$5,000 or more and the leasing agreement exceeds one year.

Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements – The District recognizes subscription liabilities and subscription asset for a subscription-based information technology arrangements with an initial present value of the future minimum payments of \$5,000 or more and a term that exceeds one year.

Vacation & Sick Leave - Vacations are to be taken within the same year they are earned, and any unused days at the end of the year are forfeited. Therefore, no liability has been accrued in the accompanying basic financial statements. Employees of the District are entitled to sick leave based on category/class of employment. Sick leave is allowed to accumulate but does not vest. Therefore, a liability for unused sick leave has not been recorded in the accompanying basic financial statements.

Long-Term Obligations - In the government-wide financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the *Statement of Net Position*. Bond premiums and discounts are reported as a liability or contra-liability, as appropriate, and amortized over the life of the bonds using the effective interest method. Bonds payable are reported net of the applicable bond premium or discount. Bond issuance costs are expensed as incurred.

In the fund financial statements, the face amount of debt issued is reported as other financing sources. Premiums received on debt issuances are reported as other financing sources while discounts on debt issuances and payments to bond refunding escrow agents are reported as other financing uses. Issuance costs, whether or not withheld from the actual debt proceeds received, are reported as debt service expenditures.

Pensions – The District records its proportionate share of the net pension liability of the Teacher Retirement System of Texas (TRS). The fiduciary net position of TRS has been determined using the 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's fiduciary net position. Benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized by TRS when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value.

ALVARADO INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year Ended August 31, 2024

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(continued)*

Retiree Health Plan – The District records its proportionate share of the net other post-employment benefits (OPEB) liability of the Teacher Retirement System of Texas (TRS) Care Plan. 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 OPEB liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to other post-employment 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.

Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources – In addition to assets and liabilities, the government-wide Statement of Net Position and governmental fund Balance Sheet report separate sections for deferred outflows and deferred inflows of resources. Deferred outflows of resources represent a consumption of net position/fund balance that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. Deferred inflows of resources represent the acquisition of net position/fund balance that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. In addition to deferred losses on debt refunding transactions, which are reported as deferred outflows of resources, the District reports certain deferred inflows and outflows related to pensions on the government-wide Statement of Net Position. At the governmental fund level, earned but unavailable tax revenue is reported as a deferred inflow of resources.

Fund Balances and Net Position

Net position on the government-wide Statement of Net Position includes the following:

Net Investment in Capital Assets reports the difference between capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, and the outstanding balance of debt, excluding unspent bond proceeds that is directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or improvement of those capital assets.

Restricted Net Position is the component of net position that is restricted for payment of debt service by constraints established by the bond covenants, that is restricted for construction of capital projects, or that is restricted to be spent for specific purposes prescribed by federal and state granting agencies.

Unrestricted Net Position is the residual difference between assets, deferred outflows, liabilities and deferred inflows that is not invested in capital assets or restricted for specific purposes.

It is the District's policy to spend funds available from restricted sources prior to unrestricted sources.

Fund balances on the governmental funds' Balance Sheet include the following:

Nonspendable Fund Balance is the portion of the gross fund balance that is not expendable because it is either not in spendable form or it is legally or contractually required to be maintained intact.

Restricted Fund Balance includes amounts restricted for a specific purpose by the provider (such as a grantors, bondholders, and high levels of government), through constitutional provisions, or by enabling legislation. Debt service resources are to be used for future servicing of the District's bonded debt and are restricted through debt covenants. Capital Projects bond funds are restricted by the bondholders for the specific purpose of capital projects and capital outlays. Federal and State grant resources are restricted pursuant to the mandates of the granting agency.

ALVARADO INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year Ended August 31, 2024

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(continued)*

Fund Balances and Net Position *(continued)*

Committed Fund Balance is that portion of fund balance that is committed to a specific purpose by the District's Board of Trustees. The Board of Trustees establishes (and modifies or rescinds) fund balance commitments by passage of a resolution. These amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless the Board removes or changes the constraint by exercising the same type of action originally used to commit the funds.

Assigned Fund Balance is that portion of fund balance that is spendable or available for appropriation but has been tentatively earmarked for some specific purpose. This intent can be expressed by an official to which the Board of Trustees delegates this authority.

Unassigned Fund Balance is the difference between the total fund balance and the total of the nonspendable, restricted, committed, and assigned fund balances and can be utilized for any legal purpose. This portion of the total fund balance in the General Fund is available to finance operating expenditures.

When an expenditure is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted fund balance is available, the District considers restricted funds to have been spent first. When an expenditure is incurred for which committed, assigned, or unassigned fund balances are available, the District considers amounts to have been spent first out of committed funds, then assigned funds, and finally unassigned funds, as needed.

As of August 31, 2024, fund balances are composed of the following:

	General Fund	Debt Service Fund	Capital Projects Funds	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Nonspendable:					
Prepays	\$ 483,729	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 352,076	\$ 835,805
Restricted:					
Debt Service	-	3,682,213	-	-	3,682,213
Federal Grant	-	-	-	2,029,358	2,029,358
Capital Projects	-	-	102,764,105	3,116,926	105,881,031
Other Restricted	-	-	-	156,831	156,831
Unassigned	11,217,176	-	-	(29,840)	11,187,336
Total Fund Balances	<u>\$ 11,700,905</u>	<u>\$ 3,682,213</u>	<u>\$ 102,764,105</u>	<u>\$ 5,625,351</u>	<u>\$ 123,772,574</u>

Data Control Codes

The Data Control Codes refer to the account code structure prescribed by the Texas Education Agency (TEA) in the *Financial Accountability System Resources Guide*. TEA requires school districts to display these codes in the financial statements filed with the Agency in order to ensure accuracy in building a statewide data base for policy development and funding plans.

Management's Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimations and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, deferred outflows, liabilities, and deferred inflows at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenditures during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

ALVARADO INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year Ended August 31, 2024

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(continued)*

Encumbrance Accounting

Under encumbrance accounting, purchase orders, contracts and other commitments for the expenditure of funds are recorded in the accounting system in order to assign the portion of the applicable appropriation. This methodology is employed in the governmental fund financial statements. Encumbrances are not liabilities and are therefore not recorded as expenditures until receipt of the material or service. For budgetary purposes, appropriations lapse at fiscal year-end, and outstanding encumbrances at year-end are re-appropriated in the next fiscal year. There were no outstanding encumbrances at year end.

Budgetary Data

The Board of Trustees adopts an "appropriated budget" for the General Fund, Debt Service Fund, and Child Nutrition Special Revenue Fund on a basis consistent with accounting policies generally accepted in the United States of America. The District is required to present the adopted and final amended budgeted revenues and expenditures for each of these funds. The Budgetary Comparison Schedule for the General Fund appears in Exhibit G-1. The Budgetary Comparison Schedules for the Child Nutrition Fund and Debt Service Fund appear in Exhibits J-2 and J-3. The remaining special revenue funds and the Capital Projects Fund adopt project-length budgets which do not correspond to the District's Fiscal Year.

The following procedures are followed in establishing the budgetary data reflected in the basic financial statements:

- Prior to August 20, the District prepares a budget for the next succeeding fiscal period beginning September 1. The operating budget includes proposed expenditures and the means of financing them.
- A meeting of the Board is then called for the purpose of adopting the proposed budget. At least ten days' public notice of the meeting must be given.
- Prior to September 1, the budget is legally enacted through passage of a resolution by the Board.

Once a budget is approved, it can only be amended at the fund and function level. To do so requires the approval of a majority of the members of the Board of Trustees. Amendments are presented to the Board at its regular meetings. Such amendments are reflected in the official minutes of the Board. The budget was properly amended throughout the year by the Board of Trustees.

The Budget Coordinator controls each budget for revenues and expenditures at the fund, function, and object level. Management is able to transfer amounts within each function. Budgeted amounts are as amended by the Board of Trustees. All budget appropriations lapse at year end. A reconciliation of fund balances for both appropriated budget and non-appropriated budget special revenue funds is as follows:

August 31, 2024 Fund Balance

Prepaid Items	\$ 352,076
Appropriated budget funds - Child Nutrition Special Revenue Fund	2,008,749
Non-appropriated budget funds	147,600
All Special Revenue Funds	<u>\$ 2,508,425</u>

ALVARADO INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year Ended August 31, 2024

RECONCILIATION OF GOVERNMENT-WIDE & FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**Explanation of Certain Differences Between the Governmental Fund Balance Sheet & the Government-Wide Statement of Net Position**

Exhibit C-2 provides a reconciliation between *fund balance - total governmental funds* and *net position - governmental activities* as reported in the government-wide statement of net position. One element of that reconciliation explains that "various other reclassifications and eliminations are necessary to convert from the modified accrual basis of accounting to the full accrual basis of accounting." The details of this (\$5,075,694) adjustment are as follows:

Long Term Debt:	
Bond Premium, net of amortization	\$ (10,798,501)
Deferred Charge for Refunding	4,214,267
	<u>(6,584,234)</u>
Unavailable Revenue	
To remove the current period uncollected tax and prior year collectible from unavailable revenue	1,508,540
	<u>1,508,540</u>
Net adjustment to decrease fund balance - total governmental funds to arrive at net position - governmental activities	<u>\$ (5,075,694)</u>

Explanation of Certain Differences Between the Governmental Fund Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances & the Government – Wide Statement of Activities

Exhibit C-4 provides a reconciliation between *net changes in fund balances - total governmental funds* and *changes in net position of governmental activities* as reported in the government-wide statement of activities. One element of that reconciliation explains that "various other reclassifications are necessary to convert from the modified accrual basis of accounting to the full accrual basis of accounting." The details of this \$297,491 adjustment are as follows:

Long-Term Debt:	
Current year changes in bond premium	582,213
Current year deferred charge for refunding	(242,411)
	<u>339,802</u>
Taxes:	
To move the uncollected tax levy to revenue	(42,311)
	<u>(42,311)</u>
Net adjustment to increase net changes in fund balances - total governmental funds to arrive at changes to net position of governmental activities	<u>\$ 297,491</u>

ALVARADO INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year Ended August 31, 2024

CASH & INVESTMENTS

The funds of the District must be deposited and invested under the terms of a contract, contents of which are set out in the Depository Contract Law. The depository bank places approved pledged securities for safekeeping and trust with the District's agent bank 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.

At August 31, 2024, the carrying amount of the District's deposits (cash) was \$1,994,161. The District's combined deposits at August 31, 2024 and during the year ended August 31, 2024 were fully insured by federal depository insurance or collateralized with securities pledged to the District and held by the District's agent.

The **Public Funds Investment Act** (Government Code Chapter 2256) contains specific provisions in the areas of investment practices, management reports and establishment of appropriate policies. Among other things, it requires the District to adopt, implement, and publicize an investment policy. That policy must address the following areas:

- Safety of principal and liquidity,
- Portfolio diversification,
- Allowable investments,
- Acceptable risk levels,
- Expected rates of return,
- Maximum allowable stated maturity of portfolio investments,
- Maximum average dollar-weighted maturity allowed based on the stated maturity date for the portfolio,
- Investment staff quality and capabilities, and
- Bid solicitation preferences for certificates of deposit.

Statutes authorize the District to invest in obligations of the U.S. Treasury and U.S. agencies, municipal securities, repurchase agreements, and certain other investments. The investments owned at fiscal yearend are held by the District or its agent in the District's name.

All investment pools utilized by the District meet the requirements of the Texas Public Funds Investment Act (PFIA). The fair value of the positions in the pools is the same as the value of the pools. The District invests in the following investment pools:

- Texas Local Government Investment Pool (TexPool) - The Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts exercises oversight responsibility over TexPool.

In compliance with the PFIA, the District has adopted a deposit and investment policy. That policy addresses the following risks:

Credit risk is the risk that a security issuer may default on an interest or principal payment. The District controls and monitors this risk by purchasing quality rated instruments that have been evaluated by nationally recognized agencies such as Standard and Poor's (S&P) or Moody's Investors Service.

ALVARADO INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year Ended August 31, 2024

CASH & INVESTMENTS *(continued)*

Custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of the failure of a depository financial institution or counterparty (e.g., broker-dealer) to a transaction, a government will not be able to recover its deposits, value of its investments, or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The PFIA, the District's investment policy, and Government Code Chapter 2257 "Collateral for Public Funds" contain legal or policy requirements that would limit the exposure to custodial credit risk for deposits and investments. The District's funds are deposited and invested under terms of a depository contract with amounts greater than the FDIC insurance coverage protected by approved pledged securities held on behalf of the District. Public funds investment pools created to function as money market mutual funds must mark their portfolios to market daily, and, to the extent reasonably possible, stabilize at a \$1 net asset value. The District's policy manages custodial credit risk by requiring securities purchased by a broker-dealer for the District to be held in a Safekeeping account in the District's name. The policy also requires that security transactions be conducted on a delivery-versus-payment basis.

Concentration of credit risk is the risk associated with holding investments that are not pools and full faith credit securities. These risks are controlled by limiting the percentages of these investments in the District's portfolio.

Interest rate risk is the risk that interest rates will rise and an investment in a fixed-income security will decrease in value. Interest rate risk is reduced by diversifying, investing in securities with different durations, and laddering maturity dates. The District manages its exposure to interest rate risk by limiting the weighted average maturity of its investment portfolio to less than one year from the time of purchase. The weighted average maturity for the District's investment in external investment pools is less than 60 days.

Foreign currency risk is the potential for loss due to fluctuations in exchange rates. The District's policy does not allow for any direct foreign investments, and therefore the District is not exposed to foreign currency risk.

The District categorizes its fair value measurements within the fair value hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles. GASB Statement No. 72, Fair Value Measurement and Application provides a framework for measuring fair value which establishes a three-level fair value hierarchy that describes the inputs used to measure assets and liabilities:

- Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) for identical assets or liabilities in active markets that a government can access at the measurement date.
- Level 2 inputs are inputs – other than quoted prices included within Level 1 – that are observable for an asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.
- Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for an asset or liability.

The fair value hierarchy gives the highest priority to Level 1 inputs and the lowest priority to Level 3 inputs. If a price for an identical asset or liability is not observable, a government should measure fair value using another valuation technique that maximizes the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizes the use of unobservable inputs. If the fair value of an asset or liability is measured using inputs from more than one level of the fair value hierarchy, the measurement is considered to be based on the lowest priority level input that is significant to the entire measurement.

ALVARADO INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year Ended August 31, 2024

CASH & INVESTMENTS *(continued)*

The District has recurring level 1 fair value measurements as presented in the table below. The District's investment balances at August 31, 2024 are as follows:

Description	Credit Rating	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
TexPool	AAAam	\$ 126,070,936	\$ 126,070,936
First Financial Trust	N/A	2,306,709	2,306,709
Certificates of Deposit	N/A	539,624	539,624
Total		<u>\$ 128,917,269</u>	<u>\$ 128,917,269</u>

PROPERTY TAXES

The District's ad valorem property tax is levied on all real and business personal property located in the District. A lien exists on all property on January 1st of each year. Tax statements are mailed on October 1st each year or as soon thereafter as possible. Taxes are due upon receipt and become delinquent if not paid before February 1st of the following calendar year. The assessed value of the property tax roll on December 31, 2023, upon which the levy for the 2023-24 fiscal period was based, was \$2,166,126,188.

The tax rates levied for the fiscal year ended August 31, 2024, to finance General Fund operations and the payment of principal and interest on general obligation long-term debt were \$ 0.6692 and \$0.50 per \$100 valuation, respectively, for a total of \$1.1692 per \$100 valuation.

Current year tax collections for the period ended August 31, 2024, were 98% of the levy.

The ad valorem tax rate is allocated each year between the General Fund and the Debt Service Fund. The full amount estimated to be required for general obligation bond retirement is provided by the debt service tax together with interest earned within the Debt Service Fund.

Allowances for uncollectible taxes within the General Fund and Debt Service Fund are based on historical experience. 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. As of August 31, 2024, the allowance for uncollectible taxes was approximately 10% of total delinquent property taxes receivable.

DUE FROM OTHER GOVERNMENTS

The District participates in a variety of federal and state programs from which it receives grants to partially or fully finance certain activities. In addition, the District receives entitlements from the State through the School Foundation Program and Available School Fund.

Receivables due from other governments as of August 31, 2024, for the District's individual major funds and Non- Major Governmental Funds are as follows:

Fund	State Entitlements	Federal Grants	Total
General	\$ 1,305,012	\$ -	\$ 1,305,012
Special Revenue	-	2,482,274	2,482,274
Total	<u>\$ 1,305,012</u>	<u>\$ 2,482,274</u>	<u>\$ 3,787,286</u>

ALVARADO INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year Ended August 31, 2024

INTERFUND TRANSACTIONS

Interfund balances at August 31, 2024, consisted of the following individual fund receivables and payables:

<u>Receivable Fund</u>	<u>Payable Fund</u>	<u>Amount</u>
General Fund	Special Revenue Funds	\$ 2,547,607
	Total	<u>\$ 2,547,607</u>

All interfund transfers represent transactions between the General Fund and other funds. Special Revenue funds owed the General Fund for grant expenditures financed by General Fund cash prior to receiving reimbursements from federal or state agencies. There were no interfund transfers for the year ended August 31, 2024.

CAPITAL ASSETS

A summary of changes in capital assets for the year ended August 31, 2024, follows:

	<u>Beginning Balance</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Retirements</u>	<u>Ending Balance</u>
Capital Assets not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 2,205,867	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,205,867
Construction in Progress	3,166,047	29,803,035	-	32,969,082
	<u>5,371,914</u>	<u>29,803,035</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>35,174,949</u>
Capital Assets being depreciated:				
Buildings & Improvements	133,336,225	78,607	-	133,414,832
Furniture & Equipment	10,479,945	789,395	-	11,269,340
Right-of-Use Asset	-	107,833	-	107,833
	<u>143,816,170</u>	<u>975,835</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>144,792,005</u>
Less: Accumulated depreciation for:				
Buildings & Improvements	(71,556,249)	(4,007,286)	-	(75,563,535)
Furniture & Equipment	<u>(9,298,737)</u>	<u>(471,920)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(9,770,657)</u>
	<u>(80,854,986)</u>	<u>(4,479,206)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(85,334,192)</u>
Total Capital Assets for Governmental Activities, net	<u>\$ 68,333,098</u>	<u>\$ 26,299,664</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 94,632,762</u>

Depreciation expense was charged to governmental functions as follows:

Instruction	\$ (2,996,141)
Instructional Resources & Media	(73,011)
Student Transportation	(198,429)
Food Services	(269,648)
Extracurricular Activities	(598,422)
General Administration	(63,157)
Plant Maintenance & Operations	(260,242)
Security & Monitoring	(3,583)
Data Processing Services	<u>(16,573)</u>
Total Depreciation Expense	<u>\$ (4,479,206)</u>

ALVARADO INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year Ended August 31, 2024

CAPITAL ASSETS *(continued)***Construction in Progress**

At August 31, 2024, the District was obligated under major contracts for construction of new facilities and renovations or repair of various existing facilities. A summary of the status of these projects and the related binding contracts with contractors is as follows:

	08/31/23	Additions	Transfers-out	08/31/24
Alvarado Elementary North	\$ 1,473,176	\$ 16,953,521	\$ -	\$ 18,426,697
Lillian Elementary School	982,066	5,221,737	-	6,203,803
New Baseball field for AHS	710,805	6,851,424	-	7,562,229
AHS Gym	-	776,353	-	776,353
Total	<u>\$ 3,166,047</u>	<u>\$ 29,803,035</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 32,969,082</u>

RIGHT-OF-USE LEASES

The District accounts for right-of-use (ROU) leases in accordance with accounting policy. The District is a lessee in several noncancellable leases for printers. The District determines if an arrangement is a lease, or contains a lease, at inception of a contract and when terms of an existing contract are changed. The District determines if an arrangement conveys the right of use an identified asset and whether the District obtains substantially all of the economic benefits from and has the ability to direct the use of the asset. The District recognizes finance lease liability and ROU asset at the commencement date of the lease.

The lease cost for the year ended August 31, 2024, is \$79,500. Other information is as follows:

ROU assets obtained in exchange for new lease liabilities	\$ 107,833
Weighted-average remaining lease term - (years)	2.39
Weighted-average discount rate	4%

The future maturities of lease liabilities are as follows:

Fiscal Year	
2025	\$ 56,394
2026	22,826
2027	22,233
2028	6,380
Total	<u>\$ 107,833</u>

ALVARADO INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year Ended August 31, 2024

LONG-TERM DEBT

A summary of changes in long-term debt for the year ended August 31, 2024, follows:

<u>Governmental Activities</u>	<u>Interest Rate Payable</u>	<u>Beginning Balance</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Payments</u>	<u>Ending Balance</u>	<u>Due Within One Year</u>
Bonded Indebtedness:						
1995 Refunding	6.05%	\$ 115,000	\$ -	\$ (60,000)	\$ 55,000	\$ 55,000
1998 School Building	6.15%	825,000	-	(140,000)	685,000	135,000
2011 Refunding	3.16%	1,345,000	-	(435,000)	910,000	445,000
2012 Refunding	2.80%	1,175,000	-	(380,000)	795,000	390,000
2014 School Building	4.37%	2,603,000	-	(433,000)	2,170,000	434,000
2015 Refunding	4.38%	7,885,000	-	(145,000)	7,740,000	155,000
2015A Refunding	3.76%	175,000	-	(85,000)	90,000	90,000
2016 Refunding	3.11%	8,415,000	-	(165,000)	8,250,000	165,000
2017 Refunding	2.72%	4,170,000	-	(25,000)	4,145,000	25,000
2020 School Building	4.70%	2,735,000	-	(150,000)	2,585,000	155,000
2020 Maintenance Note	2.75%	2,770,000	-	(430,000)	2,340,000	450,000
2020 Refunding Bonds	2.40%	32,600,000	-	(925,000)	31,675,000	50,000
2022 Adjustable Bond	4.0%-5.0%	20,000,000	-	-	20,000,000	-
2022 Fixed Bond	2.75%	66,975,000	-	(435,000)	66,540,000	1,225,000
2023 Construction Bond	4.25%	33,985,000	-	-	33,985,000	160,000
Subtotal		185,773,000	-	(3,808,000)	181,965,000	3,934,000
Bond Premium		11,380,714	-	(582,213)	10,798,501	569,291
Accreted Interest		7,471,340	2,145,145	(3,081,190)	6,535,295	3,081,190
Total Bonded Indebtedness		<u>\$ 204,625,054</u>	<u>\$ 2,145,145</u>	<u>\$ (7,471,403)</u>	<u>\$ 199,298,796</u>	<u>\$ 7,584,481</u>

General obligation bonds consist of School Building and Refunding Bonds, as well as a Maintenance Tax Note bearing interest at 2.40% – 6.15% per annum. Interest expense for the year on all bonded indebtedness was \$6,759,720.

Changes in debt-related deferred outflows of resources for the year ended August 31, 2024, were:

	<u>Beginning Balance</u>	<u>Issued/ Increases</u>	<u>Retired/ Refunded</u>	<u>Ending Balance</u>
Deferred charge for refunding	\$ 4,456,678	\$ -	\$ (242,411)	\$ 4,214,267

Changes in Net Pension Liability and Net OPEB Liability for the year ended August 31, 2024, were:

	<u>Beginning Balance</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Reductions</u>	<u>Ending Balance</u>
Net Pension Liability	\$ 10,975,483	\$ 4,705,480	\$ (1,091,741)	\$ 14,589,222
Net OPEB Liability	\$ 5,886,790	\$ 785,208	\$ (875,013)	\$ 5,796,985

ALVARADO INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year Ended August 31, 2024

LONG-TERM DEBT *(continued)***Capital Appreciation Bonds**

A capital appreciation bond (CAB) is a bond bearing no interest that is sold at a significant discount but matures at a stated value. Accreted interest is the obligation associated with CABs and reflects period increases in the obligation to reflect the bond at stated value at maturity. CAB premiums represent premium received on the issuance of these bonds which must also be paid back at maturity. Total accreted interest on CABs at August 31, 2024 is \$6,535,295, which is reported as long-term liabilities in the government-wide financial statements.

Future Debt service requirements for the general obligation bonds are as follows:

Year Ending August 31	Principal	Interest	Total Requirements
2025	\$ 3,934,000	\$ 6,698,508	\$ 10,632,508
2026	3,639,000	6,829,907	10,468,907
2027	2,999,000	7,471,945	10,470,945
2028	3,044,000	7,411,432	10,455,432
2029	3,094,000	7,351,707	10,445,707
2030-2034	25,850,000	31,628,722	57,478,722
2035-2039	33,395,000	24,083,029	57,478,029
2040-2044	37,750,000	18,255,878	56,005,878
2045-2049	39,925,000	10,173,200	50,098,200
2050-2052	28,335,000	1,730,300	30,065,300
	<u>\$ 181,965,000</u>	<u>\$ 121,634,628</u>	<u>\$ 303,599,628</u>

UNAVAILABLE REVENUE

Unavailable revenue at August 31, 2024, consisted of the following:

	General Fund	Debt Service Fund	Total
Net Tax Revenue	\$ 977,964	\$ 530,576	\$ 1,508,540
Total	<u>\$ 977,964</u>	<u>\$ 530,576</u>	<u>\$ 1,508,540</u>

REVENUES FROM LOCAL & INTERMEDIATE SOURCES

During the current year, revenues from local and intermediate sources consisted of the following:

	General Fund	Debt Service Fund	Capital Projects Fund	Other Funds	Total
Property Taxes	\$ 13,834,676	\$ 10,298,104	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 24,132,780
Food Sales	-	-	-	580,923	580,923
Investment Income	634,197	246,359	6,684,851	257,944	7,823,351
Tax Related Income	282,081	121,501	-	-	403,582
Co-Curricular Student Activities	68,863	-	-	174,044	242,907
Other	499,483	-	-	1,376	500,859
Total	<u>\$ 15,319,300</u>	<u>\$ 10,665,964</u>	<u>\$ 6,684,851</u>	<u>\$ 1,014,287</u>	<u>\$ 33,684,402</u>

ALVARADO INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year Ended August 31, 2024

RISK MANAGEMENT

The District is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. During fiscal 2023, the District purchased commercial insurance to cover general liabilities. There were no significant reductions in coverage in the past fiscal year, and there were no settlements exceeding insurance coverage for each of the past three fiscal years.

During the year, the District received the majority of its revenues from the Texas Education Agency through Foundation School Program and Available State Fund funding. The loss of this funding would have a material effect on the ability of the District to continue to provide the current level of services to its students.

Health Care Coverage

For the year ended August 31, 2024, all employees of the District were offered health care coverage under the TRS ActiveCare insurance plan (the Plan), which is a statewide health coverage program for public education employees established by the 77th Texas Legislature. The District contributed \$300 per month per enrolled employee to the Plan, and employees, at their option, authorized payroll withholdings to pay the additional cost of premiums for themselves and dependents.

Worker's Compensation Insurance

The District participates in the East Texas Educational Insurance Association (ETEIA), a public entity risk pool. The District pays premiums to ETEIA for its workers' compensation insurance. The ETEIA has obtained reinsurance from Safety National Casualty Corporation for claims exceeding \$225,000. At August 31, 2024, the District's unpaid claims total \$210,381, including incurred but not reported (IBNR) claims of \$61,737, estimated. The District has reported this as a liability in the General Fund.

Changes in the balances of claims liability amounts in fiscal years 2024 and 2023 are as follows:

	2024	2023
Unpaid Claims, Beginning of Period	\$ 197,696	\$ 179,867
Incurred Claims (including IBNR)	61,737	60,094
Claim Payments	(49,052)	(42,265)
Unpaid Claims, End of Period	<u>\$ 210,381</u>	<u>\$ 179,867</u>

Unemployment Compensation Pool

During the year ended August 31, 2024, the District provided unemployment compensation coverage to its employees through participation in the TASB Risk Management Fund (The Fund). The Fund was created and is operated under the provisions of the Interlocal Cooperation Act, Chapter 791 of the Texas Local Government Code. The Fund's Unemployment Compensation Program is authorized by Section 22.005 of the Texas Education Code and Chapter 172 of the Texas Local Government Code. All members participating in the Fund execute Interlocal Agreements that define the responsibilities of the parties.

The Fund meets its quarterly obligation to the Texas Workforce Commission. Expenses are accrued monthly until the quarterly payment has been made. Expenses can be reasonably estimated; therefore, there is no need for specific or aggregate stop loss coverage for the Unemployment Compensation pool. For the year ended August 31, 2024, the Fund anticipates that the District has no additional liability beyond the contractual obligation for payment of contribution.

ALVARADO INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year Ended August 31, 2024

RISK MANAGEMENT *(continued)*

Unemployment Compensation Pool *(continued)*

The Fund engages the services of an independent auditor to conduct a financial audit after the close of each year on August 31st. The audit is accepted by the Fund's Board of Trustees in February of the following year. The Fund's audited financial statement as of August 31, 2023, are available on the TASB Risk Management Fund website and have been filed with the Texas Department of Insurance in Austin.

Litigation & Contingencies

The District is a party to various legal actions none of which is believed by administration to have a material effect on the financial condition of the District. Accordingly, no provision for losses has been recorded in the accompanying combined financial statements for such contingencies.

State & Federal Programs

The District participates in numerous state and federal 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, if any, refunds of any money received may be required and the collect ability of any related receivable at August 31, 2024 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 combined financial statements for such contingencies.

DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN

Employee Retirement 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). TRS's defined benefit pension plan is 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 the Teacher Retirement System's fiduciary net position is available in a separately issued Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (ACFR) that includes financial statements and required supplementary information. The most recently available report may be obtained on the Internet at https://www.trs.texas.gov/Pages/about_publications.aspx ; by writing to TRS at 1000 Red River Street, Austin, TX, 78701-2698, or by calling (512) 542-6592.

ALVARADO INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year Ended August 31, 2024

DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN *(continued)*

Employee Retirement 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, when 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 post-employment 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 the manner are determined by the System's actuary.

In May 2019, the 86th Texas Legislature approved the TRS Pension Reform Bill (Senate Bill 12) that provides for gradual contribution increases from the state, participating employers and active employees to make the pension fund actuarially sound. This action causing the pension fund to be actuarially sound, allowed the legislature to approve funding for a 13th check in September 2019. All eligible members retired as of December 31, 2018 received an extra annuity check in either the matching amount of their monthly annuity of \$2,000, whichever was less.

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.

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 through 2025.

ALVARADO INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year Ended August 31, 2024

DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN *(continued)***Employee Retirement Plan - Contributions** *(continued)*

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2024</u>
Member	8.00%	8.25%
Non-Employer Contributing Entity (State)	8.00%	8.25%
Employers	1.80%	1.90%
Current Year Employer Contributions		\$ 1,081,413
Current Year Member Contributions		\$ 2,319,123
2023 Measurement Year NECE On-Behalf Contributions		\$ 1,503,531

Contributors to the plan include members, employers and the State of Texas as the only non-employer contributing entity. 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, 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. The District is 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 percent of the state contribution rate for certain instructional or administrative employees; and 100 percent of the state contribution rate for all other employees

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

- All public schools, charter schools, and regional educational service centers must contribute 1.6 percent of the member's salary beginning in fiscal year 2021, gradually increasing to 2 percent in fiscal year 2025.
- 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.

ALVARADO INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year Ended August 31, 2024

DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN *(continued)*

Employee Retirement Plan *(continued)*

Actuarial Assumptions

The total pension liability in the August 31, 2023 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions:

	August 31, 2022 rolled forward to
Valuation Date	August 31, 2023
Actuarial Cost Method	Individual Entry Age Normal
Asset Valuation Method	Fair Value
Single Discount Rate	7.00%
Long-term expected Investment Rate of Return	7.00%
Municipal Bond Rate as of August 2023	4.13%
Inflation	2.30%
Salary Increases including inflation	2.95% to 8.95%
Ad hoc post-employment benefit changes	None

The actuarial methods and assumptions used in the determination of the total pension liability are the same assumptions used in the actuarial valuation as of August 31, 2023. For a full description of these assumptions please see the actuarial valuation report dated November 20, 2023.

Discount Rate

A single discount rate of 7.00% was used to measure the total pension liability. The single discount rate was based on the expected rate of return on pension plan investments of 7.0%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the single discount rate assumed that contributions from active members, employers and the non-employer 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.

The long-term rate of return on pension plan investments is 8.0%. 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, 2023 (see page 56 of the TRS ACFR) are summarized below:

ALVARADO INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year Ended August 31, 2024

DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN *(continued)*

Employee Retirement Plan – Discount Rate *(continued)*

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, 2023 are summarized as follows:

Asset Class	Target Allocation ⁽²⁾ %	Long-Term Expected Arithmetic Real Rate of Return ⁽³⁾	Expected Contribution to Long-term Portfolio Returns
Global Equity			
U.S.A.	18.0%	4.0%	1.0%
Non-U.S. Developed	13.0%	4.5%	0.9%
Emerging Markets	9.0%	4.8%	0.7%
Private Equity ⁽¹⁾	14.0%	7.0%	1.5%
Stable Value			
Government Bonds	16.0%	2.5%	0.5%
Absolute Return	0.0%	3.6%	0.0%
Stable Value Hedge Funds	5.0%	4.1%	0.2%
Real Return			
Real Estate	15.0%	4.9%	1.1%
Energy, Natural Resources, and Infrastructure	6.0%	4.8%	0.4%
Commodities	0.0%	4.4%	0.0%
Risk Parity			
Risk Parity	8.0%	4.5%	0.4%
Leverage			
Cash	2.0%	3.7%	0.0%
Asset Allocation Leverage	-6.0%	4.4%	-0.1%
Inflation Expectation			2.3%
Volatility Drag ⁽⁴⁾			-0.9%
Total	<u>100.0%</u>		<u>8.0%</u>

(1) Absolute Return includes Credit Sensitive Investments

(2) Target Allocation is based on the FY2023 policy model.

(3) Capital Market Assumptions come from Aon Hewitt (as of 6/30/2023).

(4) The volatility drag results from the conversion between arithmetic and geometric mean returns.

Discount Rate Sensitivity Analysis

The following table presents the net pension liability of the plan using the discount rate of 7.00 percent, and what the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (6.00 percent) or one percentage point higher (8.00 percent) than the current rate.

	1% Decrease in Discount Rate (6.00%)	Discount Rate (7.00%)	1% Increase in Discount Rate (8.00%)
District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability:	\$ 21,811,694	\$ 14,589,222	\$ 8,583,732

ALVARADO INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year Ended August 31, 2024

DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN *(continued)***Employee Retirement Plan** *(continued)***Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, Deferred Outflows of Resources & Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions**

At August 31, 2024, the District reported a liability of \$14,589,222 for its proportionate share of the TRS's 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	\$ 14,589,222
State's proportionate share that is associated with the District	20,092,084
Total	<u>\$ 34,681,306</u>

The net pension liability was measured as of August 31, 2022 and rolled forward to August 31, 2023; 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, 2023 through August 31, 2024.

Changes Since the Prior Actuarial Valuation – The following were changes to the actuarial assumptions or other inputs that affected measurement of the total pension liability since the prior measurement period:

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

For the year ended August 31, 2024, the District recognized pension expense of \$1,667,601.

At August 31, 2024, the District reported its proportionate share of the TRS's 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 experiences	\$ 519,819	\$ 176,660
Changes in actuarial assumptions	1,379,855	337,682
Differences between projected and actual investment earnings	4,558,691	2,435,605
Changes in proportion and differences between the employer's contributions and the proportionate share of contributions	1,240,269	165,162
Total as of August 31, 2023 measurement date	<u>7,698,634</u>	<u>3,115,109</u>
Contributions paid to TRS subsequent to the measurement date	1,081,413	-
Total as of Fiscal year end	<u>\$ 8,780,047</u>	<u>\$ 3,115,109</u>

ALVARADO INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year Ended August 31, 2024

DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN *(continued)*

Employee Retirement Plan – Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, Deferred Outflows of Resources & Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions *(continued)*

\$1,081,413 reported as deferred outflow of resources resulting from District contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ending August 31, 2024. The remaining net amounts of the employer's balances of deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

<u>Year ended August 31,</u>	<u>Pension Expense Amount</u>
2024	\$ 1,000,338
2025	637,544
2026	1,989,583
2027	753,608
2028	202,452
	<u>\$ 4,583,525</u>

Defined Other Post-Employment Benefit Plans

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 post-employment 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.

OPEB Plan Fiduciary Net Position - Detailed information about the TRS-Care's fiduciary net position is available in a separately issued Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (ACFR) that includes financial statements and required supplementary information. The most recently available report may be obtained on the Internet at http://www.trs.texas.gov/Pages/about_publications.aspx; by writing to TRS at 1000 Red River Street, Austin, TX 78701; 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.

ALVARADO INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year Ended August 31, 2024

DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN *(continued)***Defined Other Post-Employment Benefit Plans - Benefits Provided** *(continued)*

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 post-employment benefit changes; including automatic COLAs. The premium rates for retirees are reflected in the following table.

	TRS-Care Monthly for Retirees	
	Medicare	Non-Medicare
Retiree or surviving spouse	\$ 135	\$ 200
Retiree and Spouse	529	689
Retiree or surviving spouse and children	468	408
Retiree and Family	1,020	999

Contributions

Contribution rates for the TRS-Care plan are established 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% or not more than 0.75% 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.

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

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2024</u>
Member	0.65%	0.65%
Non-Employer Contributing Entity (State)	1.25%	1.25%
Employers	0.75%	0.75%
Federal/Private Funding Remitted by Employers	1.25%	1.25%
Current Year Employer Contributions		\$ 223,443
Current Year Member Contributions		\$ 182,719
2023 Measurement Year NECE On-behalf Contributions		\$ 274,093

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.

ALVARADO INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year Ended August 31, 2024

DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN *(continued)*

Defined Other Post-Employment Benefit Plans *(continued)*

Actuarial Assumptions

The actuarial valuation was performed as of August 31, 2022. Update procedures were used to roll forward the Total OPEB Liability to August 31, 2023. The actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions:

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. All the demographic assumptions, including rates of retirement, termination, and disability, and most of the economic assumptions, including general inflation and salary increases, used in the OPEB valuation were identical to those used in the respective TRS pension valuation. The demographic assumptions were developed in the experience study performed for TRS for the period ending August 31, 2021.

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, 2022 TRS pension actuarial valuation that was rolled forward to August 31, 2023. The assumptions were rates of mortality, rates of retirement, rates of termination, and rates of disability.

The active mortality rates were based on published PUB-2010 Mortality Tables for teachers, below median, with full generational mortality. The post-retirement mortality rates for healthy lives were based on the 2021 TRS of Texas Healthy Pensioner Mortality Tables, with full generational projection using the ultimate improvement rates from the most recently published scale (U-MP).

Additional Actuarial Methods and Assumptions:

Valuation Date	August 31, 2022 rolled forward to August 31, 2023
Actuarial Cost Method	Individual Entry Age Normal
Inflation	2.30%
Discount Rate	4.13% as of August 31, 2023
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 claim costs.
Salary Increases	2.95% to 8.95%, including inflation
Election Rates	Normal Retirement: 62% participation prior to age 65 and 25% participation after age 65. 30% of pre-65 retirees are assumed to discontinue coverage at age 65.
Ad hoc post-employment benefit changes	None

ALVARADO INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year Ended August 31, 2024

DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN *(continued)***Defined Other Post-Employment Benefit Plans** *(continued)***Discount Rate**

A single discount rate of 4.13% was used to measure the total OPEB liability. There was a increase of 0.22 percent in the discount rate since the previous year. *The Discount Rate can be found in the 2023 TRS ACFR on page 80.* 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 of 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, 2020 using the fixed-income municipal bonds with 20 years to maturity that include only federally tax-exempt municipal bonds.

Discount Rate Sensitivity Analysis

The following table presents the net OPEB liability of the plan using the discount rate of 4.13 percent, and what the net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (3.13 percent) or one percentage point higher (5.13 percent) than the current rate.

	1% Decrease in Discount Rate (3.13%)	Discount Rate (4.13%)	1% Increase in Discount Rate (5.13%)
Proportionate share of the net OPEB liability:	\$ 6,827,641	\$ 5,796,985	\$ 4,955,945

The following table presents the net OPEB liability of the plan using the current healthcare cost trend rate, and what the net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a trend rate that is one percentage point lower or one percentage point higher than the current healthcare cost trend rate.

	1% Decrease	Current Healthcare Cost Trend Rate	1% Increase
Proportionate share of the net OPEB liability:	\$ 4,773,527	\$ 5,796,985	\$ 7,113,667

ALVARADO INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year Ended August 31, 2024

DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN *(continued)***Defined Other Post-Employment Benefit Plans** *(continued)***OPEB Liabilities, OPEB Expense & Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEBs**

At August 31, 2024, the District reported a liability of \$5,796,985 for its proportionate share of the TRS's net OPEB liability. This liability reflects a reduction of 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	\$	5,796,985
State's proportionate share that is associated with the District		6,994,954
Total	\$	<u>12,791,939</u>

The net OPEB liability was measured as of August 31, 2023 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, 2023 through August 31, 2024.

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 (TOL) since the prior measurement period:

- The discount rate changed from 3.91% as of August 31, 2022 to 4.13% as of August 31, 2023, higher the discount rate for tax-exempt bonds, and updated the healthcare trend rate assumption.

Change of Benefit Terms Since the Prior Measurement Date – There were no significant changes in benefit terms since the prior measurement date.

For the year ended August 31, 2024, the District recognized OPEB gain of \$1,094,269.

At August 31, 2024, the District reported its proportionate share of the TRS's deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual economic experiences	\$ 262,270	\$ 4,877,065
Changes in actuarial assumptions	791,246	3,549,648
Differences between projected and actual investment earnings	13,183	10,679
Changes in proportion and differences between the employer's contributions and the proportionate share of contributions	<u>1,809,482</u>	<u>571,877</u>
Total as of August 31, 2022 measurement date	2,876,181	9,009,269
Contributions paid to TRS subsequent to the measurement date	<u>223,443</u>	<u>-</u>
Total as of Fiscal year end	<u>\$ 3,099,624</u>	<u>\$ 9,009,269</u>

ALVARADO INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year Ended August 31, 2024

DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN *(continued)*

Defined Other Post-Employment Benefit Plans - Changes Since the Prior Actuarial Valuation *(continued)*

\$223,443 reported as deferred outflow of resources resulting from District contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB liability in the year ending August 31, 2024. The remaining net amounts of the employer's balances of deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to OPEBs will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

<u>Fiscal Year ended August 31,</u>	
2024	\$ (1,353,486)
2025	(1,087,606)
2026	(727,646)
2027	(899,339)
2028	(864,889)
Thereafter	<u>(1,200,122)</u>
	<u>\$ (6,133,088)</u>

Medicare Part D

The Medicare Prescription Drug, Improvement, and Modernization Act of 2003, which was effective January 1, 2006, established prescription drug coverage for Medicare beneficiaries known as Medicare Part D. One of the provisions of Medicare D allows for the Texas Public School Retired Employee Group Insurance Program (TRS-Care) to receive retiree drug subsidy payments from the federal government to offset certain prescription drug expenditures for eligible TRS-Care participants. The funds allocated to the District are considered on-behalf payments and are recognized as equal revenues and expenditures in the General Fund. For the year ended August 31, 2024, the contribution made on behalf of the District was \$1,980,569.

ARBITRAGE COMPLIANCE

The District is monitoring its compliance with Federal arbitrage regulations. As of August 31, 2024, the District is in compliance with Federal regulations and the District has no liability for arbitrage rebates.

TAX ABATEMENTS

In compliance with GASB Statement #77, the District did not have any outstanding tax abatements for the year ended August 31, 2024.

EVALUATION OF SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

The District has evaluated subsequent events through January 6, 2025, the date which the financial statements were available to be issued.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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ALVARADO ISD
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE
BUDGET AND ACTUAL - GENERAL FUND
FOR THE YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2024

Data Control Codes	Budgeted Amounts		Actual Amounts (GAAP BASIS)	Variance With Final Budget Positive or (Negative)	
	Original	Final			
REVENUES:					
5700	Total Local and Intermediate Sources	\$ 17,690,288	\$ 17,710,748	\$ 15,319,300	\$ (2,391,448)
5800	State Program Revenues	21,511,491	21,511,491	22,815,750	1,304,259
5900	Federal Program Revenues	1,505,000	1,505,000	1,324,454	(180,546)
5020	Total Revenues	40,706,779	40,727,239	39,459,504	(1,267,735)
EXPENDITURES:					
Current:					
0011	Instruction	22,966,238	23,105,159	22,972,932	132,227
0012	Instructional Resources and Media Services	160,929	146,492	131,510	14,982
0013	Curriculum and Instructional Staff Development	603,443	601,030	495,911	105,119
0021	Instructional Leadership	805,037	795,035	802,173	(7,138)
0023	School Leadership	1,908,785	1,908,577	1,905,997	2,580
0031	Guidance, Counseling, and Evaluation Services	1,027,758	1,027,001	963,409	63,592
0032	Social Work Services	236,146	234,696	272,000	(37,304)
0033	Health Services	402,676	347,568	352,866	(5,298)
0034	Student (Pupil) Transportation	1,950,856	1,950,856	1,585,439	365,417
0035	Food Services	-	-	5,629	(5,629)
0036	Extracurricular Activities	1,174,185	1,203,551	1,248,846	(45,295)
0041	General Administration	1,635,701	1,639,071	1,667,202	(28,131)
0051	Facilities Maintenance and Operations	5,322,833	5,321,833	5,436,775	(114,942)
0052	Security and Monitoring Services	535,225	533,725	417,277	116,448
0053	Data Processing Services	1,141,254	1,109,992	1,097,241	12,751
0061	Community Services	291,013	297,013	324,042	(27,029)
Debt Service:					
0071	Principal on Long-Term Liabilities	390,000	390,000	430,000	(40,000)
0072	Interest on Long-Term Liabilities	108,300	108,300	64,500	43,800
Capital Outlay:					
0081	Facilities Acquisition and Construction	46,400	7,340	889,379	(882,039)
6030	Total Expenditures	40,706,779	40,727,239	41,063,128	(335,889)
1100	Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	-	-	(1,603,624)	(1,603,624)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):					
7913	Leases Issued	-	-	107,833	107,833
7915	Transfers In	895,551	895,551	-	(895,551)
8911	Transfers Out (Use)	(895,551)	(895,551)	-	895,551
7080	Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	-	-	107,833	107,833
1200	Net Change in Fund Balances	-	-	(1,495,791)	(1,495,791)
0100	Fund Balance - September 1 (Beginning)	-	13,196,696	13,196,696	-
3000	Fund Balance - August 31 (Ending)	\$ -	\$ 13,196,696	\$ 11,700,905	\$ (1,495,791)

ALVARADO ISD
SCHEDULE OF DISTRICT'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY
TEACHER RETIREMENT SYSTEM OF TEXAS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2024

	FY 2024 Plan Year 2023	FY 2023 Plan Year 2022	FY 2022 Plan Year 2021
District's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability (Asset)	0.021239%	0.024586%	0.018403%
District's Proportionate Share of Net Pension Liability (Asset)	\$ 14,589,222	\$ 10,975,483	\$ 4,686,687
State's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset)	20,092,084	18,043,439	7,420,484
Associated with the District			
Total	<u>\$ 34,681,306</u>	<u>\$ 29,018,922</u>	<u>\$ 12,107,171</u>
District's Covered Payroll	\$ 28,110,584	\$ 28,312,510	\$ 26,487,178
District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset)	51.90%	38.73%	17.69%
as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll			
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	73.15%	75.62%	88.79%

Note: GASB Codification, Vol. 2, P20.183 requires that the information on this schedule be data from the period corresponding with the periods covered as of the measurement dates of August 31, 2023 for year 2024, August 31, 2022 for year 2023, August 31, 2021 for year 2022, August 31, 2020 for year 2021, August 31, 2019 for year 2020, August 31, 2018 for year 2019, August 31, 2017 for year 2018, August 31, 2016 for year 2017, August 31, 2015 for year 2016 and August 31, 2014 for year 2015.

FY 2021	FY 2020	FY 2019	FY 2018	FY 2017	FY 2016	FY 2015
Plan Year 2020	Plan Year 2019	Plan Year 2018	Plan Year 2017	Plan Year 2016	Plan Year 2015	Plan Year 2014
0.018142%	0.019182%	0.018064%	0.017292%	0.017394%	0.018155%	0.010195%
\$ 9,716,617	\$ 9,971,194	\$ 9,946,053	\$ 5,528,934	\$ 6,572,727	\$ 6,417,551	\$ 2,723,740
16,487,609	15,085,150	15,808,688	9,557,136	11,753,013	10,971,853	9,579,928
<u>\$ 26,204,226</u>	<u>\$ 25,056,344</u>	<u>\$ 25,754,741</u>	<u>\$ 15,086,070</u>	<u>\$ 18,325,740</u>	<u>\$ 17,389,404</u>	<u>\$ 12,303,668</u>
\$ 23,209,765	\$ 21,511,886	\$ 20,227,999	\$ 19,369,070	\$ 19,130,726	\$ 18,190,277	\$ 17,148,757
41.86%	46.35%	49.15%	28.55%	34.36%	35.28%	15.88%
75.54%	75.24%	73.74%	82.17%	78.00%	78.43%	83.25%

ALVARADO ISD
SCHEDULE OF DISTRICT'S CONTRIBUTIONS FOR PENSIONS
TEACHER RETIREMENT SYSTEM OF TEXAS
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2024

	2024	2023	2022
Contractually Required Contribution	\$ 1,081,413	\$ 1,081,909	\$ 834,482
Contribution in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	(1,081,413)	(1,081,909)	(834,482)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
District's Covered Payroll	\$ 28,110,584	\$ 28,312,510	\$ 26,487,178
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	3.85%	3.82%	3.15%

Note: GASB Codification, Vol. 2, P20.183 requires that the data in this schedule be presented as of the District's respective fiscal years as opposed to the time periods covered by the measurement dates ending August 31 of the preceding year.

This schedule shows only the years for which this information is available. Additional information will be added until 10 years of data are available and reported.

2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
\$ 777,873 (777,873)	\$ 748,100 (748,100)	\$ 669,163 (669,163)	\$ 612,868 (612,868)	\$ 566,719 (566,719)	\$ 552,816 (552,816)	\$ 537,577 (537,577)
<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
\$24,283,909 3.20%	\$23,209,765 3.22%	\$21,511,886 3.11%	\$20,227,999 3.03%	\$19,369,070 2.93%	\$19,130,726 2.89%	\$18,190,277 2.96%

ALVARADO ISD
SCHEDULE OF DISTRICT'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET OPEB LIABILITY
TEACHER RETIREMENT SYSTEM OF TEXAS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2024

	FY 2024 Plan Year 2023	FY 2023 Plan Year 2022	FY 2022 Plan Year 2021
District's Proportion of the Net Liability (Asset) for Other Postemployment Benefits	0.0261853%	0.0245857%	0.0258140%
District's Proportionate Share of Net OPEB Liability (Asset)	\$ 5,796,985	\$ 5,886,790	\$ 9,957,714
State's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset) Associated with the District	6,994,954	7,180,959	13,341,117
Total	<u>\$ 12,791,939</u>	<u>\$ 13,067,749</u>	<u>\$ 23,298,831</u>
District's Covered Payroll	\$ 28,110,584	\$ 28,312,510	\$ 26,487,178
District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset) as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	20.62%	20.79%	37.59%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total OPEB Liability	14.94%	11.52%	6.18%

Note: GASB Codification, Vol. 2, P50.238 states that the information on this schedule should be determined as of the measurement date. The amounts for FY 2024 are for the measurement date of August 31, 2023. The amounts for FY 2023 are for the measurement date of August 31, 2022. The amounts reported for FY 2022 are for measurement date August 31, 2021. The amounts reported for FY 2021 are for the measurement date of August 31, 2020. The amounts for FY 2020 are for the measurement date August 31, 2019. The amounts for FY 2019 are for the measurement date August 31, 2018. The amounts for FY 2018 are based on the August 31, 2017 measurement date.

This schedule shows only the years for which this information is available. Additional information will be added until 10 years of data are available and reported.

<u>FY 2021</u> <u>Plan Year 2020</u>	<u>FY 2020</u> <u>Plan Year 2019</u>	<u>FY 2019</u> <u>Plan Year 2018</u>	<u>FY 2018</u> <u>Plan Year 2017</u>
0.0252427%	0.0250337%	0.0231657%	0.0222512%
\$ 9,595,882	\$ 11,838,745	\$ 11,566,830	\$ 9,676,192
12,894,566	15,731,044	17,459,931	15,346,916
<u>\$ 22,490,448</u>	<u>\$ 27,569,789</u>	<u>\$ 29,026,761</u>	<u>\$ 25,023,108</u>
\$ 23,209,765	\$ 21,511,886	\$ 20,227,999	\$ 19,369,070
41.34%	55.03%	57.18%	49.96%
4.99%	2.66%	1.57%	0.91%

ALVARADO ISD
SCHEDULE OF DISTRICT'S CONTRIBUTIONS FOR OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB)
TEACHER RETIREMENT SYSTEM OF TEXAS
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2024

	2024	2023	2022
Contractually Required Contribution	\$ 223,443	\$ 227,301	\$ 201,843
Contribution in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	(223,443)	(227,301)	(201,843)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
District's Covered Payroll	\$ 28,110,584	\$ 28,312,510	\$ 26,487,178
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	0.79%	0.80%	0.76%

Note: GASB Codification, Vol. 2, P50.238 requires that the data in this schedule be presented as of the District's respective fiscal years as opposed to the time periods covered by the measurement dates ending August 31 of the preceding year.

Information in this schedule should be provided only for the years where data is available. Eventually 10 years of data should be presented.

2021	2020	2019	2018
\$ 201,668 (201,668)	\$ 190,892 (190,892)	\$ 178,248 (178,248)	\$ 161,023 (161,023)
<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
\$ 24,283,909 0.83%	\$ 23,209,765 0.82%	\$ 21,511,886 0.83%	\$ 20,227,999 0.80%

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COMBINING STATEMENTS

ALVARADO ISD
COMBINING BALANCE SHEET
NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
AUGUST 31, 2024

Data Control Codes		211 ESEA I, A Improving Basic Program	224 IDEA - Part B Formula	225 IDEA - Part B Preschool	240 National Breakfast and Lunch Program
ASSETS					
1110	Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ -	\$ 101,083	\$ -	\$ 96,727
1120	Investments - Current	-	-	-	1,924,799
1240	Due from Other Governments	338,882	447,499	19,425	118,606
1290	Other Receivables	-	-	-	1,296
1410	Prepayments	-	-	-	-
1000	Total Assets	<u>\$ 338,882</u>	<u>\$ 548,582</u>	<u>\$ 19,425</u>	<u>\$ 2,141,428</u>
LIABILITIES					
2150	Payroll Deductions and Withholdings Payable	\$ 2,198	\$ 4,439	\$ -	\$ 190
2160	Accrued Wages Payable	23,334	62,688	-	-
2170	Due to Other Funds	111,463	481,455	-	-
2200	Accrued Expenditures	201,887	-	19,425	132,489
2000	Total Liabilities	<u>338,882</u>	<u>548,582</u>	<u>19,425</u>	<u>132,679</u>
FUND BALANCES					
Nonspendable Fund Balance:					
3430	Prepaid Items	-	-	-	-
Restricted Fund Balance:					
3450	Federal or State Funds Grant Restriction	-	-	-	2,008,749
3470	Capital Acquisition and Contractual Obligation	-	-	-	-
3490	Other Restricted Fund Balance	-	-	-	-
3600	Unassigned Fund Balance	-	-	-	-
3000	Total Fund Balances	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,008,749</u>
4000	Total Liabilities and Fund Balances	<u>\$ 338,882</u>	<u>\$ 548,582</u>	<u>\$ 19,425</u>	<u>\$ 2,141,428</u>

244 Career and Technical - Basic Grant	255 ESEA II,A Training and Recruiting	263 Title III, A English Lang. Acquisition	266 ESSER -School Emergency Relief -CARES	279 ESSER III TCLAS ARP Act	280 ESSER III Homeless Children	282 ESSER III ARP Act	289 Other Federal Special Revenue Funds
\$ -	\$ -	\$ 10,000	\$ 141,587	\$ 104,109	\$ -	\$ 355,999	\$ 6,170
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
37,411	72,452	48,800	-	195,817	19,898	1,075,379	19,569
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>\$ 37,411</u>	<u>\$ 72,452</u>	<u>\$ 58,800</u>	<u>\$ 141,587</u>	<u>\$ 299,926</u>	<u>\$ 19,898</u>	<u>\$ 1,431,378</u>	<u>\$ 25,739</u>
\$ -	\$ 730	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,662	\$ -
-	6,013	-	-	-	-	-	-
4,141	-	58,800	141,587	299,926	4,106	1,429,716	13,574
33,270	65,709	-	-	-	15,792	-	-
<u>37,411</u>	<u>72,452</u>	<u>58,800</u>	<u>141,587</u>	<u>299,926</u>	<u>19,898</u>	<u>1,431,378</u>	<u>13,574</u>
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,165
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>12,165</u>
<u>\$ 37,411</u>	<u>\$ 72,452</u>	<u>\$ 58,800</u>	<u>\$ 141,587</u>	<u>\$ 299,926</u>	<u>\$ 19,898</u>	<u>\$ 1,431,378</u>	<u>\$ 25,739</u>

ALVARADO ISD
COMBINING BALANCE SHEET
NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
AUGUST 31, 2024

Data Control Codes		397 Advanced Placement Incentives	410 State Instructional Materials	429 Other State Special Revenue Funds	461 Campus Activity Funds
ASSETS					
1110	Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 270	\$ 8,174	\$ -	\$ 155,837
1120	Investments - Current	-	-	-	-
1240	Due from Other Governments	-	-	88,536	-
1290	Other Receivables	-	-	-	-
1410	Prepayments	-	352,076	-	-
1000	Total Assets	<u>\$ 270</u>	<u>\$ 360,250</u>	<u>\$ 88,536</u>	<u>\$ 155,837</u>
LIABILITIES					
2150	Payroll Deductions and Withholdings Payable	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
2160	Accrued Wages Payable	-	-	-	-
2170	Due to Other Funds	-	-	2,839	-
2200	Accrued Expenditures	-	-	115,537	-
2000	Total Liabilities	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>118,376</u>	<u>-</u>
FUND BALANCES					
Nonspendable Fund Balance:					
3430	Prepaid Items	-	352,076	-	-
Restricted Fund Balance:					
3450	Federal or State Funds Grant Restriction	270	8,174	-	-
3470	Capital Acquisition and Contractual Obligation	-	-	-	-
3490	Other Restricted Fund Balance	-	-	-	155,837
3600	Unassigned Fund Balance	-	-	(29,840)	-
3000	Total Fund Balances	<u>270</u>	<u>360,250</u>	<u>(29,840)</u>	<u>155,837</u>
4000	Total Liabilities and Fund Balances	<u>\$ 270</u>	<u>\$ 360,250</u>	<u>\$ 88,536</u>	<u>\$ 155,837</u>

499	Total	620	Total
Other Local	Nonmajor	Capital	Nonmajor
Special	Special	Project	Governmental
Revenue Funds	Revenue Funds	Fund	Funds
\$ 994	\$ 980,950	\$ 106,893	\$ 1,087,843
-	1,924,799	3,014,320	4,939,119
-	2,482,274	-	2,482,274
-	1,296	-	1,296
-	352,076	-	352,076
<u>\$ 994</u>	<u>\$ 5,741,395</u>	<u>\$ 3,121,213</u>	<u>\$ 8,862,608</u>
\$ -	\$ 9,219	\$ -	\$ 9,219
-	92,035	-	92,035
-	2,547,607	-	2,547,607
-	584,109	4,287	588,396
-	3,232,970	4,287	3,237,257
-	352,076	-	352,076
-	2,029,358	-	2,029,358
-	-	3,116,926	3,116,926
994	156,831	-	156,831
-	(29,840)	-	(29,840)
<u>994</u>	<u>2,508,425</u>	<u>3,116,926</u>	<u>5,625,351</u>
<u>\$ 994</u>	<u>\$ 5,741,395</u>	<u>\$ 3,121,213</u>	<u>\$ 8,862,608</u>

ALVARADO ISD
COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN
FUND BALANCES - NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2024

Data Control Codes		211 ESEA I, A Improving Basic Program	224 IDEA - Part B Formula	225 IDEA - Part B Preschool	240 National Breakfast and Lunch Program
REVENUES:					
5700	Total Local and Intermediate Sources	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 677,364
5800	State Program Revenues	-	-	-	169,379
5900	Federal Program Revenues	686,420	805,718	19,425	1,966,833
5020	Total Revenues	686,420	805,718	19,425	2,813,576
EXPENDITURES:					
Current:					
0011	Instruction	631,628	701,170	19,425	-
0012	Instructional Resources and Media Services	-	-	-	-
0021	Instructional Leadership	-	91,700	-	-
0023	School Leadership	-	-	-	-
0031	Guidance, Counseling, and Evaluation Services	48,506	-	-	-
0032	Social Work Services	6,286	-	-	-
0033	Health Services	-	-	-	-
0035	Food Services	-	-	-	2,808,995
0036	Extracurricular Activities	-	-	-	-
0041	General Administration	-	-	-	-
0051	Facilities Maintenance and Operations	-	-	-	-
0052	Security and Monitoring Services	-	-	-	-
0053	Data Processing Services	-	-	-	-
0061	Community Services	-	-	-	-
Capital Outlay:					
0081	Facilities Acquisition and Construction	-	7,848	-	-
Intergovernmental:					
0093	Payments to Fiscal Agent/Member Districts of SSA	-	5,000	-	-
6030	Total Expenditures	686,420	805,718	19,425	2,808,995
1200	Net Change in Fund Balance	-	-	-	4,581
0100	Fund Balance - September 1 (Beginning)	-	-	-	2,004,168
3000	Fund Balance - August 31 (Ending)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,008,749

244 Career and Technical - Basic Grant	255 ESEA II,A Training and Recruiting	263 Title III, A English Lang. Acquisition	266 ESSER -School Emergency Relief -CARES	279 ESSER III TCLAS ARP Act	280 ESSER III Homelss Children	282 ESSER III ARP Act	289 Other Federal Special Revenue Funds
\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
47,475	160,077	94,848	-	108,585	15,792	864,703	57,315
47,475	160,077	94,848	-	108,585	15,792	864,703	57,315
11,182	160,077	94,848	-	108,585	15,792	851,335	57,315
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
36,293	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	1,560	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	11,059	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	749	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
47,475	160,077	94,848	-	108,585	15,792	864,703	57,315
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,165
\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 12,165

ALVARADO ISD
COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN
FUND BALANCES - NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2024

Data Control Codes		397 Advanced Placement Incentives	410 State Instructional Materials	429 Other State Special Revenue Funds	461 Campus Activity Funds
REVENUES:					
5700	Total Local and Intermediate Sources	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 175,419
5800	State Program Revenues	204	567,781	211,054	-
5900	Federal Program Revenues	-	-	-	-
5020	Total Revenues	204	567,781	211,054	175,419
EXPENDITURES:					
Current:					
0011	Instruction	-	164,529	117,372	140,463
0012	Instructional Resources and Media Services	-	-	-	11,356
0021	Instructional Leadership	-	-	-	-
0023	School Leadership	-	-	-	4,611
0031	Guidance, Counseling, and Evaluation Services	-	-	-	283
0032	Social Work Services	-	-	-	-
0033	Health Services	-	-	-	-
0035	Food Services	-	-	-	-
0036	Extracurricular Activities	-	-	-	41,996
0041	General Administration	-	-	-	17,236
0051	Facilities Maintenance and Operations	-	-	-	1,667
0052	Security and Monitoring Services	-	-	-	167
0053	Data Processing Services	-	-	13,247	2,672
0061	Community Services	-	-	-	1,940
Capital Outlay:					
0081	Facilities Acquisition and Construction	-	-	109,848	-
Intergovernmental:					
0093	Payments to Fiscal Agent/Member Districts of SSA	-	-	-	-
6030	Total Expenditures	-	164,529	240,467	222,391
1200	Net Change in Fund Balance	204	403,252	(29,413)	(46,972)
0100	Fund Balance - September 1 (Beginning)	66	(43,002)	(427)	202,809
3000	Fund Balance - August 31 (Ending)	\$ 270	\$ 360,250	\$ (29,840)	\$ 155,837

499 Other Local Special Revenue Funds	Total Nonmajor Special Revenue Funds	620 Capital Project Fund	Total Nonmajor Governmental Funds
\$ -	\$ 852,783	\$ 161,504	\$ 1,014,287
-	948,418	-	948,418
-	4,827,191	-	4,827,191
-	6,628,392	161,504	6,789,896
-	3,073,721	-	3,073,721
-	11,356	-	11,356
-	91,700	-	91,700
-	4,611	-	4,611
-	85,082	-	85,082
-	7,846	-	7,846
-	11,059	-	11,059
-	2,808,995	-	2,808,995
-	41,996	-	41,996
-	17,236	-	17,236
-	1,667	-	1,667
-	167	-	167
-	16,668	-	16,668
3,884	5,824	-	5,824
-	117,696	-	117,696
-	5,000	-	5,000
3,884	6,300,624	-	6,300,624
(3,884)	327,768	161,504	489,272
4,878	2,180,657	2,955,422	5,136,079
\$ 994	\$ 2,508,425	\$ 3,116,926	\$ 5,625,351

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REQUIRED T.E.A. SCHEDULES

ALVARADO ISD
SCHEDULE OF DELINQUENT TAXES RECEIVABLE
FISCAL YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2024

Last 10 Years Ended August 31	(1)	(2)	(3)
	Tax Rates		Assessed/Appraised Value for School Tax Purposes
	Maintenance	Debt Service	
2015 and prior years	Various	Various	\$ 13,073,896,974
2016	1.040000	0.42100	1,436,276,906
2017	1.040000	0.42100	1,279,754,327
2018	1.040000	0.42100	1,215,157,455
2019	1.040000	0.42100	1,342,474,548
2020	0.970000	0.50000	1,453,385,046
2021	0.872000	0.50000	1,458,241,556
2022	0.872000	0.50000	1,710,843,505
2023	0.854600	0.50000	1,891,702,452
2024 (School year under audit)	0.669200	0.50000	2,166,126,188
1000 TOTALS			

(10) Beginning Balance 9/1/2023	(20) Current Year's Total Levy	(31) Maintenance Collections	(32) Debt Service Collections	(40) Entire Year's Adjustments	(50) Ending Balance 8/31/2024
\$ 505,969	\$ -	\$ 4,757	\$ 2,556	\$ (90,077)	\$ 408,579
75,287	-	2,332	1,253	(975)	70,727
88,190	-	2,465	1,324	-	84,401
62,871	-	4,557	2,448	-	55,866
72,424	-	6,846	3,679	(488)	61,411
97,204	-	15,315	8,229	(3,808)	69,852
114,188	-	23,629	12,697	(4,138)	73,724
218,696	-	33,213	17,846	(28,258)	139,379
487,678	-	90,119	48,424	(134,631)	214,504
-	24,343,308	13,648,217	10,197,412	(300)	497,379
<u>\$ 1,722,507</u>	<u>\$ 24,343,308</u>	<u>\$ 13,831,450</u>	<u>\$ 10,295,868</u>	<u>\$ (262,675)</u>	<u>\$ 1,675,822</u>

ALVARADO ISD
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE
BUDGET AND ACTUAL - CHILD NUTRITION PROGRAM
FOR THE YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2024

Data Control Codes		Budgeted Amounts		Actual Amounts (GAAP BASIS)	Variance With Final Budget Positive or (Negative)
		Original	Final		
REVENUES:					
5700	Total Local and Intermediate Sources	\$ 1,527,720	\$ 1,527,720	\$ 677,364	\$ (850,356)
5800	State Program Revenues	10,550	10,550	169,379	158,829
5900	Federal Program Revenues	1,968,718	1,968,718	1,966,833	(1,885)
5020	Total Revenues	3,506,988	3,506,988	2,813,576	(693,412)
EXPENDITURES:					
Current:					
0035	Food Services	3,506,988	3,506,988	2,808,995	697,993
6030	Total Expenditures	3,506,988	3,506,988	2,808,995	697,993
1200	Net Change in Fund Balances	-	-	4,581	4,581
0100	Fund Balance - September 1 (Beginning)	-	2,004,168	2,004,168	-
3000	Fund Balance - August 31 (Ending)	\$ -	\$ 2,004,168	\$ 2,008,749	\$ 4,581

ALVARADO ISD
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE
BUDGET AND ACTUAL - DEBT SERVICE FUND
FOR THE YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2024

Data Control Codes	Budgeted Amounts		Actual Amounts (GAAP BASIS)	Variance With Final Budget Positive or (Negative)
	Original	Final		
REVENUES:				
5700 Total Local and Intermediate Sources	\$ 11,826,515	\$ 11,826,515	\$ 10,665,964	\$ (1,160,551)
5800 State Program Revenues	-	-	1,380,099	1,380,099
5020 Total Revenues	11,826,515	11,826,515	12,046,063	219,548
EXPENDITURES:				
Debt Service:				
0071 Principal on Long-Term Liabilities	3,808,000	3,808,000	4,717,999	(909,999)
0072 Interest on Long-Term Liabilities	8,008,515	8,008,515	6,604,515	1,404,000
0073 Bond Issuance Cost and Fees	10,000	10,000	5,650	4,350
6030 Total Expenditures	11,826,515	11,826,515	11,328,164	498,351
1200 Net Change in Fund Balances	-	-	717,899	717,899
0100 Fund Balance - September 1 (Beginning)	-	2,964,314	2,964,314	-
3000 Fund Balance - August 31 (Ending)	\$ -	\$ 2,964,314	\$ 3,682,213	\$ 717,899

ALVARADO ISD
USE OF FUNDS REPORT - SELECT STATE ALLOTMENT PROGRAMS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2024

Section A: Compensatory Education Programs

AP1	Did your LEA expend any state compensatory education program state allotment funds during the district's fiscal year?	Yes
AP2	Does the LEA have written policies and procedures for its state compensatory education program?	Yes
AP3	List the total state allotment funds received for state compensatory education programs during the district's fiscal year.	\$3,890,637
AP4	List the actual direct program expenditures for state compensatory education programs during the LEA's fiscal year.	\$1,460,540

Section B: Bilingual Education Programs

AP5	Did your LEA expend any bilingual education program state allotment funds during the LEA's fiscal year?	Yes
AP6	Does the LEA have written policies and procedures for its bilingual education program?	Yes
AP7	List the total state allotment funds received for bilingual education programs during the LEA's fiscal year.	\$621,128
AP8	List the actual direct program expenditures for bilingual education programs during the LEA's fiscal year. (PICs 25,35)	\$463,864

FEDERAL AWARDS SECTION

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING
AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS BASED ON AN AUDIT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH *GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS***

Board of Trustees
Alvarado Independent School District
Alvarado, Texas

We have audited, in accordance with the 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, the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Alvarado Independent School, as of and for the year ended August 31, 2024, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Alvarado Independent School's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated January 6, 2025.

Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the Alvarado Independent School's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinions on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Alvarado Independent School's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Alvarado Independent School's internal control.

A *deficiency in internal control* exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, misstatements on a timely basis. A *material weakness* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the entity's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected, on a timely basis. A *significant deficiency* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies and therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies.

Report on Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the Alvarado Independent School's financial statements are free from material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the financial statements. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

Purpose of This Report

The purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with Government Auditing Standards in considering the entity's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

Vail + Park, P.C.

Vail & Park, P.C.
Frisco, Texas
January 6, 2025

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON COMPLIANCE FOR EACH MAJOR PROGRAM AND ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER COMPLIANCE REQUIRED BY THE UNIFORM GUIDANCE

Board of School Trustees
Alvarado Independent School District

Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program

Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

We have audited the Alvarado Independent School District's (the "District") compliance with the types of compliance requirements identified as subject to audit in the OMB *Compliance Supplement* that could have a direct and material effect on each of the District's major federal programs for the year ended August 31, 2024. The District's major federal programs are identified in the summary of auditor's results section of the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs.

In our opinion, the District complied, in all material respects, with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on each of its major federal programs for the year ended August 31, 2024.

Basis for Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

We conducted our audit of compliance in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America; the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States; and the audit requirements of Title 2 U.S. *Code of Federal Regulations* Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance).¹ Our responsibilities under those standards and the Uniform Guidance are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance section of our report.

We are required to be independent of the District and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with 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 opinion on compliance for each major federal program. Our audit does not provide a legal determination of the District's compliance with the compliance requirements referred to above.

Responsibilities of Management for Compliance

Management is responsible for compliance with the requirements referred to above and for the design, implementation, and maintenance of effective internal control over compliance with the requirements of laws, statutes, regulations, rules, and provisions of contracts or grant agreements applicable to the District's federal programs.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether material noncompliance with the compliance requirements referred to above occurred, whether due to fraud or error, and express an opinion on the District's compliance based on our audit. 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, *Government Auditing Standards*, and the Uniform Guidance will always detect material noncompliance when it exists. The risk of not detecting material noncompliance resulting from fraud is higher than for that resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Noncompliance with the compliance requirements referred to above is considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, it would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user of the report on compliance about the District's compliance with the requirements of each major federal program as a whole.

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

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material noncompliance, 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 District's compliance with the compliance requirements referred to above and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.
- Obtain an understanding of the District's internal control over compliance relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances and to test and report on internal control over compliance in accordance with the Uniform Guidance, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the District's internal control over compliance. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and any significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in internal control over compliance that we identified during the audit.

Report on Internal Control over Compliance

A deficiency in internal control over compliance exists when the design or operation of a control over compliance does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, noncompliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program on a timely basis. *A material weakness in internal control over compliance* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance, such that there is a reasonable possibility that material noncompliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program will not be prevented, or detected and corrected, on a timely basis. *A significant deficiency in internal control over compliance* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program that is less severe than a material weakness in internal control over compliance, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

Our consideration of internal control over compliance was for the limited purpose described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance section above and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over compliance that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies in internal control over compliance. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over compliance that we consider to be material weaknesses, as defined above. However, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies in internal control over compliance may exist that were not identified.

Our audit was not designed for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control over compliance. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.

The purpose of this report on internal control over compliance is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over compliance and the results of that testing based on the requirements of the Uniform Guidance. Accordingly, this report is not suitable for any other purpose.

Vail & Park, P.C.

Vail & Park, P.C.
Frisco, Texas
January 6, 2025

ALAVARADO INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs

For the Year Ended August 31, 2024

Summary of Auditor's Results:

Financial Statements

- An unmodified opinion was issued on the financial statements.
- Internal control over financial reporting:
 - Material weakness(es) identified? ☐ Yes ☒ No
 - Significant deficiency(ies) identified that are not considered a material weakness? ☐ Yes ☒ None reported
- Noncompliance material to financial statements noted. ☐ Yes ☒ No

Major Federal Programs

- Internal control over major federal programs:
 - Material weakness(es) identified? ☐ Yes ☒ No
 - Significant deficiency(ies) identified that are not considered a material weakness? ☐ Yes ☒ None reported
- An unmodified opinion was issued on compliance for major federal programs.
- Any audit findings disclosed that were required to be reported in accordance with 2 CFR 200.516(a)? ☐ Yes ☒ No
- Identification of major federal programs:
 - Education Stabilization Funds 84.425D, 84.425W, & 84.425U
 - ESEA, Title I, Part A - Improving Basic Programs 84.010A
- The dollar threshold used to distinguish between Type A and Type B programs. \$750,000
- Auditee qualified as a low-risk auditee. ☒ Yes ☐ No

ALAVARADO INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

Schedule of Status of Prior Findings
For the Year Ended August 31, 2024

Program	Status of Prior Year's Finding/Noncompliance
-NONE-	

ALAVARADO INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

Corrective Action Plan
For the Year Ended August 31, 2024

Program	Corrective Action Plan
-NONE-	

Contact Person: Mr. Rodney Toon
Chief Financial Officer

ALVARADO ISD
SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2024

(1) FEDERAL GRANTOR/ PASS-THROUGH GRANTOR/ PROGRAM or CLUSTER TITLE	(2) Federal Assistance Listing No.	(3) Pass-Through Entity Identifying Number	(4) Federal Expenditures
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION			
<u>Passed Through Texas Education Agency</u>			
*IDEA - Part B, Formula	84.027	H027A21008	\$ 827,187
*IDEA - Part B, Preschool	84.173	H173A21004	19,425
Total Special Education Cluster (IDEA)			846,612
ESEA, Title I, Part A - Improving Basic Programs	84.010A	5010A200043	704,946
Career and Technical - Basic Grant	84.048	V048A200043	48,884
Title III, Part A - English Language Acquisition	84.365A	S365A2000043	94,848
ESEA, Title II, Part A, Supporting Effective Instruction	84.367A	S367A2000041	160,077
	84.424A	S424A210045	54,376
ESSER III - ARP School Emergency Relief	84.425D	S425D210042	1,075,378
Texas COVID Learning Supports - (TCLAS) ESSER III	84.425U	S425U210042	195,818
ARP Education for Homeless Children	84.425W	S425W210045	19,898
Total Education Stabilization Funds			1,291,094
LEP Summer School	84.369A	S369A200045	2,939
Total Passed Through Texas Education Agency			3,203,776
TOTAL U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION			3,203,776
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES			
<u>Passed Through Texas Health and Human Services Commission</u>			
Medicaid Administrative Claiming Program - MAC	93.778	HHS001114100001	34,586
Total Passed Through Texas Health and Human Services Commission			34,586
TOTAL U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES			34,586
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE			
<u>Passed Through the Texas Department of Agriculture</u>			
*School Breakfast Program	10.553	202323N109946	428,675
*National School Lunch Program - Cash Assistance	10.555	202323N109946	1,400,173
*National School Lunch Prog. - Non-Cash Assistance	10.555	N/A	164,187
Total Assistance Listing Number 10.555			1,564,360
Total Child Nutrition Cluster			1,993,035
Total Passed Through the Texas Department of Agriculture			1,993,035
TOTAL U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE			1,993,035
TOTAL EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS			\$ 5,231,397
*Clustered Programs			

See Accompanying Notes to the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards

ALAVARADO INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

Notes to Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards

For the Year Ended August 31, 2024

1. For all federal programs, the District uses the fund types specified in Texas Education Agency's "Financial Accountability System Resource Guide". Special revenue funds are used to account for resources restricted to, or designated for, specific purposes by a grantor. Federal and state financial assistance is generally accounted for in a Special Revenue Fund.
2. The accounting and financial reporting treatment applied to a fund is determined by its measurement focus. The Governmental Fund types are accounted for using a current financial resources measurement focus. All Federal grant funds were accounted for in a Special Revenue Fund that is a Governmental Fund type. With this measurement focus, only current assets and current liabilities and the fund balance are included on the balance sheet. Operating statements of these funds present increases and decreases in net current assets.

The modified accrual basis of accounting is used for the Governmental Fund types. This basis of accounting recognizes revenues in the accounting period in which they become susceptible to accrual, i.e., both measurable and available, and expenditures in the accounting period in which the fund liability is incurred.

Federal grant funds are considered to be earned to the extent of expenditures made under the provisions of the grant, and, accordingly, when such funds are received, they are recorded as deferred expenditures until earned.

The District has elected not to use the 10 percent de minimis indirect cost rate allowed under the Uniform Guidance.

3. The District participates in numerous Federal grant programs that 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, in any, refunds of any money received may be required and the collectability of any related receivable at August 31, 2024 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 provisions have been recorded in the accompanying financial statements for such contingencies.
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APPENDIX E

THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE PROGRAM

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.

The regular session of the 89th Texas Legislature (the "Legislature") convened on January 14, 2025, and is scheduled to conclude on June 2, 2025. As of the date of this disclosure, the regular session is underway. The Texas Governor may call one or more special sessions at the conclusion of the regular session. During this time, the Legislature may enact laws that materially change current law as it relates to the Guarantee Program, the TEA, the State Board of Education (the "SBOE"), the Permanent School Fund Corporation (the "PSF Corporation"), the Act, and Texas school finance generally. No representation is made regarding any actions the Legislature has taken or may take, but the TEA, SBOE, and PSF Corporation monitor and analyze 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 was 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 Corporation's Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (the "Annual Report"), which is filed with the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board ("MSRB"). The Texas School Land Board's (the "SLB") 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 annual comprehensive report of the State of Texas. The Annual Report includes the Message From the Chief Executive Officer of the PSF Corporation (the "Message") and the Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A"). The Annual Report for the year ended August 31, 2024, 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 United States 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, 2024, 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, 2024, and for a description of the financial results of the PSF for the year ended August 31, 2024, the most recent year for which audited financial information regarding the Fund is available. The 2024 Annual Report speaks only as of its date and the PSF Corporation has

not obligated itself to update the 2024 Annual Report or any other Annual Report. The PSF Corporation 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 PSF Corporation's web site at <https://texaspsf.org> 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, are 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 PSF Corporation's 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.

Management and Administration of the Fund

The Texas Constitution and applicable statutes delegate to the SBOE and the PSF Corporation the authority and responsibility for investment of the PSF's financial assets. The SBOE consists of 15 members who are elected by territorial districts in the State to four-year terms of office. The PSF Corporation is a special-purpose governmental corporation and instrumentality of the State entitled to sovereign immunity, and 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 member being appointed by the Land Commissioner and the other two appointed by the Governor with confirmation by the Senate.

The PSF's non-financial real assets, including land, mineral and royalty interests, and individual real estate holdings, are held by the GLO and managed by the SLB. The SLB is required to send PSF mineral and royalty revenues to the PSF Corporation for investment, less amounts specified by appropriation to be retained by the SLB.

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. For a detailed description of the PSFC Board's investment objectives, as well as a description of the PSFC Board's roles and responsibilities in managing and administering the Fund, see the IPS and Board meeting materials (available on the PSF Corporation's website).

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 or a certified public accountant audits the financial statements of the PSF, which are separate from other financial statements of the State. Additionally, 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 State laws.

For each biennium, beginning with the 2024-2025 State biennium, 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 2026 and 2027. 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 requires that PSF distributions to the ASF be determined using a "total-return-based" approach that 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) 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.

The Texas Constitution also provides authority to the GLO or another entity (described in statute as the SLB or the PSF Corporation) 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. The Texas Constitution limits the maximum transfer to the ASF to \$600 million in 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)”), the PSF Corporation (the “PSF(CORP)”), and the SLB (the “PSF(SLB)”).

Annual Distributions to the Available School Fund¹

<u>Fiscal Year Ending</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>	<u>2023²</u>	<u>2024</u>
PSF(CORP) Distribution	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$2,076	\$2,156
PSF(SBOE) Distribution	839	1,056	1,056	1,236	1,236	1,102	1,102	1,731	-	-
PSF(SLB) Distribution	-	-	-	-	300	600	600 ³	415	115	-
Per Student Distribution	173	215	212	247	306	347	341	432	440	430

¹ In millions of dollars. Source: Annual Report for year ended August 31, 2024.

² Reflects the first fiscal year in which distributions were made by the PSF Corporation.

³ 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 2024, the SBOE approved a \$3.6 billion distribution to the ASF for State fiscal biennium 2026-2027. In making its determination of the 2026-2027 Distribution Rate, the SBOE took into account the planned distribution to the ASF by the PSF Corporation 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>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>2026-27</u>
<u>SBOE Distribution Rate¹</u>	2.5%	4.2%	3.3%	3.5%	3.7%	2.974%	4.18%	3.32%	3.45%

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 PSF Corp approved transfers of \$600 million per year directly to the ASF for fiscal biennium 2026-27.

PSF Corporation Strategic Asset Allocation

The PSFC Board sets the asset allocation policy for the Fund, including determining the available asset classes for investment and approving target percentages and ranges for allocation to each asset class, with the goal of delivering a long-term risk adjusted return through all economic and market environments. The IPS includes a combined asset allocation for all Fund assets (consisting of assets transferred for management to the PSF Corporation from the SBOE and the SLB). 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 current strategic asset allocation of the Fund that was adopted September 2024 (which is subject to change from time to time):

Asset Class	Strategic Asset Allocation	Range	
		Min	Max
Cash	2.0%	0.0%	n/a
Core Bonds	10.0%	5.0%	15.0%
High Yield	2.0%	0.0%	7.0%
Bank Loans	4.0%	0.0%	9.0%
Treasury Inflation Protected Securities	2.0%	0.0%	7.0%
Large Cap Equity	14.0%	9.0%	19.0%
Small/Mid-Cap Equity	6.0%	1.0%	11.0%
Non-US Developed Equity	7.0%	2.0%	12.0%
Absolute Return	3.0%	0.0%	8.0%
Real Estate	12.0%	7.0%	17.0%
Private Equity	20.0%	10.0%	30.0%
Private Credit	8.0%	3.0%	13.0%
Natural Resources	5.0%	0.0%	10.0%
Infrastructure	5.0%	0.0%	10.0%

The table below sets forth the comparative investments of the PSF for the fiscal years ending August 31, 2023 and 2024, as set forth in the Annual Report for the 2024 fiscal year. As of January 1, 2023, the assets of the PSF(SBOE) and the PSF(SLB) were generally combined (referred to herein as the PSF(CORP)) for investment management and accounting purposes.

Comparative Investment Schedule – PSF(CORP)

Fair Value (in millions) August 31, 2024 and 2023				
ASSET CLASS	August 31, 2024	August 31, 2023	Amount of Increase (Decrease)	Percent Change
EQUITY				
Domestic Small Cap	\$3,651.3	\$ 2,975.1	\$ 676.2	22.7%
Domestic Large Cap	8,084.6	7,896.5	188.1	2.4%
Total Domestic Equity	11,735.9	10,871.6	864.3	8.0%
International Equity	4,131.1	7,945.5	(3,814.4)	-48.0%
TOTAL EQUITY	15,867.0	18,817.1	(2,950.1)	-15.7%
FIXED INCOME				
Domestic Fixed Income	-	5,563.7	-	-
US Treasuries	-	937.5	-	-
Core Bonds	8,151.6	-	-	-
Bank Loans	2,564.1	-	-	-
High Yield Bonds	2,699.5	1,231.6	1,467.9	119.2%
Emerging Market Debt	-	869.7	-	-
TOTAL FIXED INCOME	13,415.2	8,602.5	4,812.7	55.9%
ALTERNATIVE INVESTMENTS				
Absolute Return	3,106.0	3,175.8	(69.8)	-2.2%
Real Estate	6,101.0	6,525.2	(424.2)	-6.5%
Private Equity	8,958.8	8,400.7	558.1	6.6%
Emerging Manager Program	-	134.5	-	-
Real Return	-	1,663.7	-	-
Private Credit	2,257.9	-	-	-
Real Assets	4,648.1	4,712.1	(64.0)	-1.4%
TOT ALT INVESTMENTS	25,071.8	24,612.0	459.8	1.9%

UNALLOCATED CASH	<u>2,583.2</u>	<u>348.2</u>	<u>2,235</u>	<u>641.9%</u>
TOTAL PSF(CORP) INVESTMENTS	56,937.2	\$ 52,379.8	\$ 4,557.4	8.7%

Source: Annual Report for year ended August 31, 2024.

The table below sets forth the investments of the PSF(SLB) for the year ended August 31, 2024.

Investment Schedule - PSF(SLB)¹

Fair Value (in millions) August 31, 2024

	<u>As of</u> <u>8-31-24</u>
Investment Type	
Investments in Real Assets	
Sovereign Lands	\$ 277.47
Discretionary Internal Investments	457.01
Other Lands	153.15
Minerals ^{(2), (3)}	<u>4,540.61</u> ⁽⁶⁾
Total Investments ⁽⁴⁾	5,428.23
Cash in State Treasury ⁽⁵⁾	0
Total Investments & Cash in State Treasury	\$ 5,428.23

¹ Unaudited figures from Table 5 in the FY 2024 Unaudited Annual Financial Report of the Texas General Land Office and Veterans Land Board.

² Historical Cost of investments at August 31, 2024 was: Sovereign Lands \$838,730.24; Discretionary Internal Investments \$318,902,420.97; Other Lands \$37,290,818.76; and Minerals \$13,437,063.73.

³ Includes an estimated 1,000,000.00 acres in freshwater rivers.

⁴ Includes an estimated 1,747,600.00 in excess acreage.

⁵ Cash in State Treasury is managed by the Treasury Operations Division of the Comptroller of Public Accounts of the State of Texas.

⁶ Future Net Revenues discounted at 10% and then adjusted for risk factors. A mineral reserve report is prepared annually by external third-party petroleum engineers.

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 as and when may become 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, as applicable. 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. The SDBGP 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. The SDBGP Rules are codified in the Texas Administrative Code at 19 TAC section 33.6 and are available at <https://tea.texas.gov/finance-and-grants/state-funding/facilities-funding-and-standards/bond-guarantee-program>.

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"). The CDBGP Rules are codified at 19 TAC section 33.7 and are available at <https://tea.texas.gov/finance-and-grants/state-funding/facilities-funding-and-standards/bond-guarantee-program>.

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.

Pursuant to the CDBGP Rules, the Education Commissioner annually determines the ratio of charter district students to total public school students, for the 2025 fiscal year, the ratio is 7.86%. At February 27, 2025, there were 188 active open-enrollment charter schools in the State and there were 1,222 charter school campuses authorized under such charters, though as of such date, 264 of such campuses are not currently serving students for various reasons; therefore, there are 958 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 as and when they become 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, as applicable. 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, as applicable. 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 CDBG 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 CDBG 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 CDBG 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. The Charter District Bond Guarantee Program Capacity (the "CDBG 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." Other factors that could increase the CDBG Capacity include Fund investment performance, future increases in the Guarantee Program multiplier, changes in State law that govern the calculation of the CDBG 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 after the IRS updated regulations relating to the PSF and similar funds.

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 SDBG 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 SDBG Rules provide that the Education Commissioner will estimate the available capacity of the PSF each month and may increase or reduce the State Capacity Limit multiplier to prudently manage fund capacity and 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

Since December 16, 2009, the IRS Limit was a static limit set at 500% of the total cost value of the assets held by the PSF as of December 16, 2009; however, on May 10, 2023, the IRS released Notice 2023-39 (the "IRS Notice"), stating that the IRS would issue regulations amending the existing regulations to amend the calculation of the IRS limit to 500% of the total cost value of assets held by the PSF as of the date of sale of new bonds, effective as of May 10, 2023.

The IRS Notice changed the IRS Limit from a static limit to a dynamic limit for the Guarantee Program based upon the cost value of Fund assets, multiplied by five. As of January 31, 2025 the cost value of the Guarantee Program was \$48,560,433,760 (unaudited), thereby producing an IRS Limit of \$242,802,168,800 in principal amount of guaranteed bonds outstanding.

As of January 31, 2025, the estimated State Capacity Limit is \$169,961,518,160, which is lower than the IRS Limit, making the State Capacity Limit 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 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 PSF Corporation’s web site at <https://texaspsf.org/monthly-disclosures/>, 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.

No representation is made as to how the capacity 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. If the amount of guaranteed bonds approaches the State Capacity Limit, the SBOE or Education Commissioner may increase the State Capacity Limit multiplier as discussed above.

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 7.86% in February 2025. 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 January 31, 2025, the Charter District Reserve Fund contained \$120,355,020, which represented approximately 2.44% 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.

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 the applicable rating section within the offering document to which this is attached for information regarding a district's underlying rating and the enhanced rating applied to a given series of bonds.

Valuation of the PSF and Guaranteed Bonds

Permanent School Fund Valuations

Fiscal Year Ended 8/31	Book Value⁽¹⁾	Market Value⁽¹⁾
2020	\$36,642,000,738	\$46,764,059,745
2021	38,699,895,545	55,582,252,097
2022	42,511,350,050	56,754,515,757
2023	43,915,792,841	59,020,536,667
2024 ⁽²⁾	46,276,260,013	56,937,188,265

⁽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, 2024, mineral assets, sovereign lands, other lands, and discretionary internal investments, had book values of approximately \$13.4 million, \$0.8 million, \$37.2 million, and \$318.9 million, respectively, and market values of approximately \$4,540.6 million, \$277.4 million, \$153.1 million, and \$457.0 million, respectively.

Permanent School Fund Guaranteed Bonds

At 8/31	Principal Amount ⁽¹⁾
2020	\$90,336,680,245
2021	95,259,161,922
2022	103,239,495,929
2023	115,730,826,682
2024	125,815,981,603 ⁽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, 2024 (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 \$196,294,405,488, of which \$70,478,423,885 represents interest to be paid. As shown in the table above, at August 31, 2024, there were \$125,815,981,603 in principal amount of bonds guaranteed under the Guarantee Program. Using the State Capacity Limit of \$169,961,518,160 (the State Capacity Limit is currently the Capacity Limit), net of the Capacity Reserve, as of January 31, 2025, 7.69% of the Guarantee Program's capacity was available to the Charter District Bond Guarantee Program. As of January 31, 2025, the amount of outstanding bond guarantees represented 76.33% of the Capacity Limit (which is currently the State Capacity Limit). January 31, 2025 values are based on unaudited data, which is subject to adjustment.

Permanent School Fund Guaranteed Bonds by Category⁽¹⁾

Fiscal Year Ended <u>8/31</u>	<u>School District Bonds</u>		<u>Charter District Bonds</u>		<u>Totals</u>	
	No. of <u>Issues</u>	Principal <u>Amount (\$)</u>	No. of <u>Issues</u>	Principal <u>Amount (\$)</u>	No. of <u>Issues</u>	Principal <u>Amount (\$)</u>
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	3,348	99,528,099,929	94	3,711,396,000	3,442	103,239,495,929
2023	3,339	111,647,914,682	102	4,082,912,000	3,441	115,730,826,682
2024 ⁽²⁾	3,330	121,046,871,603	103	4,769,110,000	3,433	125,815,981,603

⁽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 January 31, 2025 (based on unaudited data, which is subject to adjustment), there were \$129,723,799,121 in principal amount of bonds guaranteed under the Guarantee Program, representing 3,437 school district issues, aggregating \$124,794,149,121 in principal amount and 109 charter district issues, aggregating \$4,929,650,000 in principal amount. At January 31, 2025 the projected guarantee capacity available was \$39,780,221,830 (based on unaudited data, which is subject to adjustment).

Discussion and Analysis Pertaining to Fiscal Year Ended August 31, 2024

The following discussion is derived from the Annual Report for the year ended August 31, 2024, including the Message from the Chief Executive Officer of the Fund, the Management's Discussion and Analysis, and other schedules 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 PSF Corporation are referred to throughout this MD&A as the PSF(CORP). The Fund's non-financial real assets are managed by the SLB and these assets are referred to throughout as the PSF(SLB) assets.

At the end of fiscal year 2024, the PSF(CORP) net position was \$57.3 billion. During the year, the PSF(CORP) continued implementing the long-term strategic asset allocation, diversifying the investment mix 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(CORP) is invested in global markets and liquid and illiquid assets experience volatility commensurate with the related indices. The PSF(CORP) 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. The PSF(CORP) annual rates of return for the one-year, five-year, and ten-year periods ending August 31, 2024, net of fees, were 10.12%, 7.31%, and 6.32%, respectively (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). See "Comparative Investment Schedule - PSF(CORP)" for the PSF(CORP) holdings as of August 31, 2024.

Effective February 1, 2024, Texas PSF transitioned into a new strategic asset allocation. The new allocation of the PSF Corporation updated the strategic asset allocation among public equities, fixed income, and alternative assets, as discussed herein. Alternative assets now include private credit, absolute return, private equity, real estate, natural resources, and infrastructure. For a description of the accrual basis of accounting and more information about performance, including comparisons to established benchmarks for certain periods, please see the 2024 Annual Report which is included by reference herein.

PSF Returns Fiscal Year Ended 8-31-2024¹

<u>Portfolio</u>	<u>Return</u>	<u>Benchmark Return²</u>
Total PSF(CORP) Portfolio	10.12	9.28
Domestic Large Cap Equities	27.30	27.14
Domestic Small/Mid Cap Equities	18.35	18.37
International Equities	18.82	18.08
Private Credit	1.41	0.93
Core Bonds	7.08	7.30
Absolute Return	11.50	8.87
Real Estate	(6.42)	(7.22)
Private Equity	4.62	4.23
High Yield	12.03	12.53
Natural Resources	12.36	6.42
Infrastructure	4.41	3.63
Bank Loans	3.02	3.23
Short Term Investment Portfolio	2.42	2.28

¹ Time weighted rates of return adjusted for cash flows for the PSF(CORP) investment assets. Does not include SLB managed real estate or real assets. Returns are net of fees. Source: Annual Report for year ended August 31, 2024.

² Benchmarks are as set forth in the Annual Report for year ended August 31, 2024.

The SLB is responsible for the investment of money in the Real Estate Special Fund Account (RESFA) of the PSF (also referred to herein as the PSF(SLB)). Pursuant to applicable law, money in the PSF(SLB) may be invested in land, mineral and royalty interest, and real property holdings. For more information regarding the investments of the PSF(SLB), please see the 2024 Unaudited Annual Financial Report of the Texas General Land Office and Veterans Land Board.

The Fund directly supports the public school system in the State by distributing a predetermined percentage of its asset value to the ASF. In fiscal year 2024, \$2.2 billion was distributed to the ASF, \$600 million of which was distributed by the PSF(CORP) on behalf of the SLB.

Other Events and Disclosures

State ethics laws govern 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. The PSF Corporation developed its own ethics policy that 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, 2024, 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

As of March 1, 2023, the TEA's undertaking pursuant to Rule 15c2-12 (the "TEA Undertaking") pertaining to the PSF and the Guarantee Program, 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 is 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 PSF Corporation, on behalf of the TEA, and 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 PSF Corporation will update and provide this information within six months after the end of each fiscal year.

The TEA and the PSF Corporation 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. In the event audits are not available by the filing deadline, unaudited financial statements will be provided by such deadline, and audited financial statements will be provided when 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 composed of two primary segments: the financial assets (PSF(CORP)) managed by PSF Corporation, and the non-financial assets (PSF(SLB)) managed by the SLB. Each of these segments is reported separately und different bases of accounting.

The PSF Corporation reports as a special-purpose government engaged in business-type activities and reports to the State of Texas as a discretely presented component unit accounted for on an economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Measurement focus refers to the definition of the resource flows measured. Under the accrual basis of accounting, all revenues reported are recognized in the period they are earned or when the PSF Corporation has a right to receive them. Expenses are recognized in the period they are incurred, and the subsequent amortization of any deferred outflows. Additionally, costs related to capital assets are capitalized and subsequently depreciated over the useful life of the assets. Both current and long-term assets and liabilities are presented in the statement of net position.

The SLB manages the Fund’s non-financial assets (PSF(SLB)), is classified as a governmental permanent fund and accounted for using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Under the modified accrual basis of accounting, amounts are recognized as revenues in the period in which they are available to finance expenditures of the current period and are measurable. Amounts are considered measurable if they can be estimated or otherwise determined. Expenditures are recognized in the period in which the related liability is incurred, if measurable.

The State’s current fiscal year end is August 31. Accordingly, the TEA and the PSF Corporation 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 and PSF Corporation will notify the MSRB of the change.

Event Notices

The TEA and the PSF Corporation 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 or the PSF Corporation 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 or the PSF Corporation will provide timely notice of any failure by the TEA or the PSF Corporation to provide information, data, or financial statements in accordance with its agreement described above under “Annual Reports.”

Availability of Information

The TEA and the PSF Corporation have 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 and the PSF Corporation have agreed to update information and to provide notices of material events only as described above. The TEA and the PSF Corporation have 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 and the PSF Corporation make 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 and the PSF Corporation disclaim 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 and the PSF Corporation to comply with its agreement.

The continuing disclosure agreement 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 or the PSF Corporation 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 or the PSF Corporation, 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 or the PSF Corporation (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 or the PSF Corporation 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 and the PSF Corporation have not failed to substantially comply with their 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. On March 31, 2025, the TEA and the PSF Corporation became aware that the 2022 operating data was not timely filed with EMMA due to an administrative oversight. TEA and PSF Corporation took corrective action and filed a notice of late filing with EMMA on April 4, 2025. The annual operating data was previously posted to EMMA on March 31, 2023.

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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