

PRELIMINARY OFFICIAL STATEMENT
Dated: July 16, 2025

NEW ISSUE: BOOK-ENTRY-ONLY

In the opinion of Bond Counsel, under existing law and assuming continuing compliance by the District with certain tax covenants, the interest on the Bonds is excludable from gross income for federal income tax purposes under Section 103 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code") and is not treated as an item of tax preference for purposes of computing the federal alternative minimum tax imposed on individuals under the Code; however, the interest on the Bonds is included in the "adjusted financial statement income" of certain corporations on which the federal alternative minimum tax is imposed under the Code, subject to the matters described in "TAX MATTERS" herein.

\$38,830,000*

GAINESVILLE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
(A political subdivision of the State of Texas located in Cooke County, Texas)
Unlimited Tax School Building Bonds, Series 2025

Dated Date: August 1, 2025

Due: February 15, as shown on the inside cover page

The Gainesville Independent School District Unlimited Tax School Building Bonds, Series 2025 (the "Bonds") are being issued 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, an election held in the District on May 3, 2025 and the order (the "Order") authorizing the issuance of the Bonds to be adopted on July 21, 2025 by the Board of Trustees (the "Board") of the Gainesville Independent School District (the "District"). The Bonds are payable as to principal and interest from the proceeds of an ad valorem tax levied annually, without legal limit as to rate or amount, against all taxable property located within the District. The District has received conditional approval from the Texas Education Agency for the Bonds to be guaranteed under the State of Texas Permanent School Fund Guarantee Program (hereinafter defined), which guarantee will automatically become effective when the Attorney General of Texas approves the Bonds. (See "THE BONDS – Permanent School Fund Guarantee" and "APPENDIX E - THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE PROGRAM").

Interest on the Bonds will accrue from the Dated Date shown above and will be payable initially on August 27, 2025 and semiannually on February 15 and August 15 of each year thereafter, until stated maturity or prior redemption. The Bonds will be issued in fully registered form in principal denominations of \$5,000 or any integral multiple thereof. Principal of the Bonds will be payable by the Paying Agent/Registrar, which initially is BOKF, NA, Dallas, Texas (the "Paying Agent/Registrar"), upon presentation and surrender of the Bonds for payment. Interest on the Bonds is payable by check dated as of the interest payment date and mailed by the Paying Agent/Registrar to the registered owners as shown on the records of the Paying Agent/Registrar on the Record Date, as defined herein.

The District intends to utilize the Book-Entry-Only System of The Depository Trust Company, New York, New York ("DTC"). Such Book-Entry-Only System will affect the method and timing of payment and the method of transfer of the Bonds. (See "BOOK-ENTRY-ONLY SYSTEM").

Proceeds from the sale of the Bonds will be used for the purpose of (i) construction, acquisition, renovation and equipment of school buildings in the district (including, but not limited to, construction, renovations and equipment for, safety and security, and additional growth) and (ii) pay the costs of issuing the Bonds. (See "THE BONDS - Authorization and Purpose").

The Bonds maturing on and after February 15, 2036 are subject to redemption at the option of the District in whole or in part on August 15, 2035 or any date thereafter, at a price equal to the principal amount thereof, plus accrued interest to the date of redemption. (See "THE BONDS - Optional Redemption"). If two or more serial bonds of consecutive maturities are combined into one or more "Term Bonds" by the Underwriter (defined herein), such Term Bonds will be subject to mandatory sinking fund redemption in accordance with the provisions of the Order (see "THE BONDS – Mandatory Sinking Fund Redemption").

MATURITY SCHEDULE
(On Inside Cover)

The Bonds are offered for delivery when, as and if issued, and received by the initial purchaser (the "Underwriter") subject to the approval of legality by the Attorney General of the State of Texas and the approval of certain legal matters by Holland & Knight LLP, Houston, Texas, Bond Counsel. Certain legal matters will be passed upon for the Underwriter by their counsel, Troutman Pepper Locke LLP, Dallas, Texas. The Bonds are expected to be available for initial delivery through the facilities of DTC on or about August 19, 2025 (the "Date of Delivery").

J.P. MORGAN

RBC CAPITAL MARKETS

**Preliminary, subject to change.*

\$38,830,000*
GAINESVILLE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
(A political subdivision of the State of Texas located in Cooke County, Texas)
UNLIMITED TAX SCHOOL BUILDING BONDS, SERIES 2025

MATURITY SCHEDULE
Base CUSIP No.: 363082⁽¹⁾

Maturity Date <u>2/15</u>	Principal Amount*	Interest Rate	Initial Yield	CUSIP No. Suffix⁽¹⁾
2026	\$110,000			
2027	110,000			
2028	120,000			
2029	125,000			
2030	130,000			
2031	135,000			
2032	140,000			
2033	150,000			
2034	155,000			
2035	165,000			
2036	170,000			
2037	1,885,000			
2038	1,985,000			
2039	2,085,000			
2040	2,195,000			
2041	2,305,000			
2042	2,425,000			
2043	2,550,000			
2044	2,680,000			
2045	2,815,000			
2046	2,960,000			
2047	3,110,000			
2048	3,270,000			
2049	3,440,000			
2050	3,615,000			

(Interest to accrue from the Dated Date)

*Preliminary, subject to change.

⁽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 CUSIP Global Services. 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 Underwriter or their agents or counsel assume responsibility for the accuracy of such numbers.

GAINESVILLE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

<u>Name</u>	<u>Date Initially Elected</u>	<u>Current Term Expires</u>	<u>Occupation</u>
Corey Hardin, President	2013	2028	Personal Trainer
Marvin Royal, Vice President	2017	2026	Football / Basketball Official
Nathan Dempsey, Secretary	2018	2027	Insurance Agent
Dan Doss, Trustee	2020	2026	Purchasing Director
Latecia Hendricks, Trustee	2020	2026	Scholarship Coordinator
Laura Otts, Trustee	2022	2027	Business Owner
Jennifer Presson, Trustee	2025	2028	Pharmacy Technician

APPOINTED OFFICIALS

<u>Name</u>	<u>Position</u>	<u>Length of Education Service</u>	<u>Length of Service with District</u>
Dr. DesMontes Stewart	Superintendent	28 Years	7 Years
Dr. Jon Hill	Director of Finance	22 Years	1 Year

CONSULTANTS AND ADVISORS

Holland & Knight LLP, Houston, Texas	Bond Counsel
SAMCO Capital Markets, Inc., Plano, Texas	Financial Advisor
Hankins, Eastup, Deaton, Tonn, Seay & Scarborough, LLC, Denton, Texas	Certified Public Accountants

For additional information, contact:

Dr. DesMontes Stewart
Superintendent
Gainesville Independent School District
800 South Morris Street
Gainesville, Texas 76240
(940) 665-4362

Doug Whitt / Brian Grubbs
SAMCO Capital Markets, Inc.
5800 Granite Parkway, Suite 210
Plano, Texas 75024
(214) 765-1469
(214) 279-8683 (Fax)

USE OF INFORMATION IN OFFICIAL STATEMENT

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 Official Statement, 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 Official Statement, 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 Official Statement, and, if given or made, such other information or representations must not be relied upon.

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 Underwriter. This Official Statement 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 Official Statement 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.

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

IN CONNECTION WITH THIS OFFERING, THE UNDERWRITER 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 UNDERWRITER MAKE ANY REPRESENTATION OR WARRANTY WITH RESPECT TO THE INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THIS OFFICIAL STATEMENT 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 OFFICIAL STATEMENT 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. SEE "FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS" HEREIN.

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

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SELECTED DATA FROM THE OFFICIAL STATEMENT	1	CURRENT PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE SYSTEM AS APPLIED	
INTRODUCTORY STATEMENT	2	TO THE DISTRICT	10
THE BONDS	2	AD VALOREM TAX PROCEDURES	11
Authorization and Purpose	2	TAX RATE LIMITATIONS	13
General Description	2	THE PROPERTY TAX CODE AS APPLIED TO THE DISTRICT ...	15
Optional Redemption	2	EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLANS AND OTHER POST-	
Mandatory Sinking Fund Redemption	2	EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS	15
Notice of Redemption	2	RATING	15
DTC Notices	3	LEGAL MATTERS	15
Security	3	TAX MATTERS	16
Permanent School Fund Guarantee	3	INVESTMENT POLICIES	17
Legality	3	REGISTRATION AND QUALIFICATION OF BONDS FOR SALE .	19
Payment Record	3	CYBERSECURITY RISK MANAGEMENT	19
Amendments	3	FINANCIAL ADVISOR	19
Defeasance	3	LEGAL INVESTMENTS AND ELIGIBILITY TO SECURE PUBLIC	
Sources and Uses of Funds	4	FUNDS IN TEXAS	19
REGISTERED OWNERS' REMEDIES	4	CONTINUING DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION	20
BOOK-ENTRY-ONLY SYSTEM	4	CYBER SECURITY	21
REGISTRATION, TRANSFER AND EXCHANGE	6	WEATHER EVENTS	21
THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE PROGRAM	6	LITIGATION	21
STATE AND LOCAL FUNDING OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS IN		FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS	21
TEXAS	6	UNDERWRITING	21
CURRENT PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE SYSTEM	7	CONCLUDING STATEMENT	22
Financial Information of the District			Appendix A
General Information Regarding the District and Its Economy			Appendix B
Form of Legal Opinion of Bond Counsel			Appendix C
Audited Financial Report Fiscal Year Ended August 31, 2024			Appendix D
The Permanent School Fund Guarantee Program			Appendix E

SELECTED DATA FROM THE OFFICIAL STATEMENT

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

The District	The Gainesville Independent School District (the "District") is a political subdivision of the State of Texas located in Cooke 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.
The Bonds	The Bonds are being issued in the principal amount of \$38,830,000 (preliminary, subject to change) 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, an election held in the District on May 3, 2025, and an order (the "Order") authorizing the issuance of the Bonds to be adopted by the Board on July 21, 2025. Proceeds from the sale of the Bonds will be used for purposes of (i) construction, acquisition, renovation and equipment of school buildings in the district (including, but not limited to, construction, renovations and equipment for, safety and security, and additional growth) and (ii) pay the costs of issuing the Bonds. (See "THE BONDS - Authorization and Purpose").
Paying Agent/Registrar	The initial Paying Agent/Registrar is BOKF, NA, Dallas, Texas. The District intends to use the Book-Entry-Only System of The Depository Trust Company, New York, New York. (See "BOOK-ENTRY-ONLY SYSTEM" herein).
Security	The Bonds will constitute direct and voted 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. Payments of principal and interest on the Bonds will be further secured by the corpus of the Permanent School Fund of Texas. (See "THE BONDS – Security", "STATE AND LOCAL FUNDING OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS IN TEXAS", "CURRENT PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE SYSTEM" and "APPENDIX E - THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE PROGRAM").
Redemption	The Bonds maturing on and after February 15, 2036 are subject to redemption at the option of the District in whole or in part on August 15, 2035 or any date thereafter, at a price equal to the principal amount thereof, plus accrued interest to the date of redemption. (See "THE BONDS - Optional Redemption"). If two or more serial bonds of consecutive maturities are combined into one or more "Term Bonds" by the Underwriter, such Term Bonds will be subject to mandatory sinking fund redemption in accordance with the provisions of the Order (see "THE BONDS – Mandatory Sinking Fund Redemption").
Permanent School Fund Guarantee	The District has received conditional approval from the Texas Education Agency for the payment of the Bonds to be guaranteed under the Permanent School Fund Guarantee Program (defined herein), which guarantee will automatically become effective when the Attorney General of Texas approves the Bonds. (See "APPENDIX E – THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE PROGRAM", "THE BONDS – Permanent School Fund Guarantee" and "THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE PROGRAM.")
Rating	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 (as defined herein) of the Texas Education Agency. The District's unenhanced, underlying rating, including the Bonds, is "Aa3" from Moody's. (See "APPENDIX E - THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE PROGRAM – Ratings of Bonds Guaranteed Under the Guarantee Program" and "RATING" herein.)
Tax Matters	In the opinion of Bond Counsel for the District, under existing law and assuming continuing compliance by the District with certain tax covenants, the interest on the Bonds is excludable from gross income for federal income tax purposes under Section 103 of the Code and is not treated as an item of tax preference for purposes of computing the federal alternative minimum tax imposed on individuals under the Code; however, the interest on the Bonds is included in the "adjusted financial statement income" of certain corporations on which the federal alternative minimum tax is imposed under the Code, subject to the matters described under "TAX MATTERS" herein. (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.
Legal Opinion	Delivery of the Bonds is subject to the approval by the Attorney General of the State of Texas and the rendering of an opinion as to legality by Holland & Knight LLP, Houston, Texas, Bond Counsel.
Delivery	When issued, anticipated to be on or about August 19, 2025.

INTRODUCTORY STATEMENT

This Official Statement (the "Official Statement"), which includes the cover page and the Appendices attached hereto, has been prepared by the Gainesville Independent School District (the "District"), a political subdivision of the State of Texas (the "State") located in Cooke County, Texas, in connection with the offering by the District of its Unlimited Tax School Building Bonds, Series 2025 (the "Bonds") identified on page ii hereof.

All financial and other information presented in this Official Statement has been provided by the District from its records, except for information expressly attributed to other sources. The presentation of information, including tables of receipts from taxes and other sources, is intended to show recent 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 that financial and other information, will necessarily continue or be repeated in the future.

There follows in this Official Statement descriptions of the Bonds and the Order (as defined below) 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 by writing the Gainesville Independent School District, 800 South Morris Street, Gainesville, Texas 76240 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 Official Statement speaks only as of its date, and the information contained herein is subject to change. A copy of this Official Statement relating to the Bonds will be submitted by the Underwriter of the Bonds to the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board, and will be available through its Electronic Municipal Market Access system. See "CONTINUING DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION" for a description of the District's undertaking to provide certain information on a continuing basis.

THE BONDS

Authorization and Purpose

The Bonds are being issued in the principal amount of \$38,830,000 (preliminary, subject to change) pursuant to the Constitution and general laws of the State, particularly Sections 45.001 and 45.003(b)(1), Texas Education Code, as amended, an election held in the District on May 3, 2025 (the "Election") and an order (the "Order") authorizing the issuance of the Bonds to be adopted by the Board of Trustees (the "Board") on July 21, 2025. Proceeds from the sale of the Bonds will be used for purposes of (i) construction, acquisition, renovation and equipment of school buildings in the district (including, but not limited to, construction, renovations and equipment for, safety and security, and additional growth) and (ii) pay the costs of issuing the Bonds.

General Description

The Bonds will be dated August 1, 2025 (the "Dated Date") and interest will accrue from the Dated Date. The Bonds will mature on the dates and in the principal amounts set forth on page ii of this Official Statement. Interest on the Bonds will be computed on the basis of a 360-day year of twelve 30-day months, and is payable initially on August 27, 2025 and semiannually on February 15 and August 15 each year thereafter, until stated maturity or prior redemption.

The Bonds will be issued only as fully registered bonds. The Bonds will be issued in the denominations of \$5,000 of principal or any integral multiple thereof within a maturity.

Interest on the Bonds is payable by check mailed on or before each interest payment date by the Paying Agent/Registrar, initially, BOKF, NA, Dallas, Texas, to the registered owner at the last known address as it appears on the Paying Agent/Registrar's registration books on the Record Date (as defined herein) or by such other customary banking arrangement acceptable to the Paying Agent/Registrar and the registered owner to whom interest is to be paid, provided, however, that such person shall bear all risk and expense of such other arrangements. Principal of the Bonds will be payable only upon presentation of such Bonds at the corporate trust office of the Paying Agent/Registrar at stated maturity or prior redemption. So long as the Bonds are registered in the name of CEDE & CO. or other nominee for The Depository Trust Company, New York, New York ("DTC"), payments of principal of and interest on the Bonds will be made as described in "BOOK-ENTRY-ONLY SYSTEM" herein.

If the date for the payment of the principal of or interest on the Bonds is a Saturday, Sunday, legal holiday or a day on which banking institutions in the city where the Paying Agent/Registrar is located are authorized by law or executive order to close, then the date for such payment shall be the next succeeding day which is not a Saturday, Sunday, legal holiday or a day on which banking institutions are authorized to close; and payment on such date shall have the same force and effect as if made on the original date payment was due.

Optional Redemption

The Bonds maturing on and after February 15, 2036, are subject to redemption, at the option of the District, in whole or in part, in principal amounts of \$5,000 or integral multiples thereof, on August 15, 2035, or any date thereafter, at a price equal to the principal amount thereof, plus accrued interest to the date of redemption. If less than all of the Bonds are to be redeemed, the District shall determine the amounts and maturities thereof to be redeemed and shall direct the Paying Agent/Registrar to select by lot the Bonds, or portions thereof, to be redeemed. Not less than 30 days prior to a redemption date for the Bonds, the District shall cause a notice of redemption to be sent by United States mail, first class, postage prepaid, to each registered owner of a Bond to be redeemed, in whole or in part, at the address of the registered owner appearing on the registration books of the Paying Agent/Registrar at the close of business on the business day next preceding the date of mailing such notice.

Mandatory Sinking Fund Redemption

If two or more serial bonds of consecutive maturities are combined into one or more "Term Bonds" by the Underwriter, such Term Bonds will be subject to mandatory sinking fund redemption in accordance with the provisions of the Order and as further set forth in the final Official Statement.

Notice of Redemption

With respect to any optional redemption of the Bonds, unless certain prerequisites to such redemption required by the Order have been met and money sufficient to pay the principal of and premium, if any, and interest on the Bonds to be redeemed will have been received by the Paying Agent/Registrar prior to the giving of such notice of redemption, such notice will state that said redemption may, at the option of the District, be conditional upon the satisfaction of such prerequisites and receipt of such money by the Paying Agent/Registrar on or prior to the date fixed for such redemption or upon any prerequisite set forth in such notice of redemption. If a notice of conditional redemption is given and such prerequisites to the redemption are not fulfilled, such notice will be of no force and effect, the District will not redeem such Bonds, and the Paying Agent/Registrar will give notice in the manner in which the notice of redemption was given, to the effect that such Bonds have not been redeemed. ANY NOTICE OF REDEMPTION SO MAILED SHALL BE CONCLUSIVELY PRESUMED TO HAVE BEEN DULY GIVEN IRRESPECTIVE OF WHETHER RECEIVED BY THE BONDHOLDER, AND, SUBJECT TO PROVISION FOR PAYMENT OF THE REDEMPTION PRICE, HAVING BEEN MADE, AND ANY PRECONDITIONS STATED IN THE NOTICE OF

REDEMPTION HAVING BEEN SATISFIED INTEREST ON THE REDEEMED BONDS SHALL CEASE TO ACCRUE FROM AND AFTER SUCH REDEMPTION DATE NOTWITHSTANDING THAT A BOND HAS NOT BEEN PRESENTED FOR PAYMENT.

DTC Notices

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

Security

The Bonds are direct and voted obligations of the District and are payable as to both principal and interest from an ad valorem tax annually levied, without legal limit as to rate or amount, on all taxable property within the District. The District has received conditional approval from the Texas Education Agency for the payment of the Bonds to be guaranteed under the State of Texas Permanent School Fund Guarantee Program (hereinafter defined), which guarantee will automatically become effective when the Attorney General of Texas approves the Bonds. (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

In connection with the sale of the Bonds, the District has received conditional approval from the Commissioner of Education of the TEA for the guarantee of the Bonds under the Permanent School Fund Guarantee Program (Chapter 45, Subchapter C, of the Texas Education Code, as amended). Subject to meeting certain conditions discussed under the heading "APPENDIX E - THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE PROGRAM" herein, the Bonds will be absolutely and unconditionally guaranteed by the corpus of the Permanent School Fund of the State of Texas. 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.

Legality

The Bonds are offered when, as and if issued, subject to the approval of legality by the Attorney General of the State and the approval of certain legal matters by Holland & Knight LLP, Houston, Texas, Bond Counsel. (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

In the Order, the District has reserved the right to amend the Order without the consent of any holder for the purpose of amending or supplementing the Order to (i) cure any ambiguity, defect or omission therein that does not materially adversely affect the interests of the holders, (ii) grant additional rights or security for the benefit of the holders, (iii) add events of default as shall not be inconsistent with the provisions of the Order that do not materially adversely affect the interests of the holders, (iv) qualify the Order under the Trust Indenture Act of 1939, as amended, or corresponding provisions of federal laws from time to time in effect or (v) make such other provisions in regard to matters or questions arising under the Order that are not inconsistent with the provisions thereof and which, in the opinion of Bond Counsel for the District, do not materially adversely affect the interests of the holders.

The Order further provides that the majority of owners of the Bonds shall have the right from time to time to approve any amendment not described above to the Order if it is deemed necessary or desirable by the District; provided, however, that without the consent of 100% of the holders in principal amount of the then outstanding Bonds so affected, no amendment may be made for the purpose of: (i) making any change in the maturity of any of the outstanding Bonds; (ii) reducing the rate of interest borne by any of the outstanding Bonds; (iii) reducing the amount of the principal or of redemption premium, if any, payable on any outstanding Bonds; (iv) modifying the terms of payment of principal or interest on outstanding Bonds or imposing any condition with respect to such payment; or (v) changing the minimum percentage of the principal amount of the Bonds necessary for consent to such amendment. Reference is made to the Order for further provisions relating to the amendment thereof.

Defeasance

The Order provides for the defeasance of the Bonds when payment of the principal amount of the Bonds plus interest accrued on the Bonds to their due date (whether such due date be by reason of stated maturity, redemption, or otherwise) is provided by irrevocably depositing with a paying agent, or other authorized escrow agent, in trust (1) money in an amount sufficient to make such payment and/or (2) Defeasance Securities, that will 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 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. The Board may restrict such eligible Defeasance Securities as deemed appropriate. In the event the District restricts such eligible securities, the final Official Statement will reflect the new authorized eligible securities. 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, and (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. An authorized District Official may limit the foregoing eligible securities as deemed appropriate in connection with the sale of 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 reserved 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 of the Bonds will automatically cancel the Permanent School Fund Guarantee with respect to those defeased Bonds.

Sources and Uses of Funds

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

Sources	
Par Amount of Bonds	\$
Accrued Interest	
[Net] Reoffering Premium	
Total Sources of Funds	\$ <u> </u>
Uses	
Deposit to Construction Fund	\$
Costs of Issuance	
Underwriter Discount	
Deposit to Interest and Sinking Fund	
Total Uses of Funds	\$ <u> </u>

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. Because it is unclear whether the Texas Legislature has effectively waived the District's sovereign immunity from a suite 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 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 Official Statement. The District, the Financial Advisor and the Underwriter believe the source of such information to be reliable, but take no responsibility for the accuracy or completeness thereof.

The District and the Underwriter 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 Official Statement. The current rules applicable to DTC are on file with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission, and the current procedures of DTC to be followed in dealing with 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 stated 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 Underwriter take any responsibility for the accuracy thereof.

Use of Certain Terms in Other Sections of this Official Statement

In reading this Official Statement it should be understood that while the Bonds are in the Book-Entry-Only System, references in other sections of this Official Statement to registered owners should be read to include the person for which the 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

Paying Agent/Registrar

The initial Paying Agent/Registrar for the Bonds is BOKF, NA, Dallas, Texas. In the Order, the District covenants to maintain and provide a Paying Agent/Registrar until the Bonds are duly paid.

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.

Initial Registration

Definitive Bonds will be initially registered and delivered only to CEDE & CO., the nominee of DTC pursuant to the Book-Entry-Only System described herein.

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; provided, however, that the Record Date for the initial interest payment date on August 27, 2025 is the Date of Delivery. 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.

STATE AND LOCAL FUNDING OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS IN TEXAS

Litigation Relating to the Texas Public School Finance System

On seven occasions in the last thirty years, the Texas Supreme Court (the "Court") has issued decisions assessing the constitutionality of the Texas public school finance system (the "Finance System"). The litigation has primarily focused on whether the Finance System, as amended by the Texas Legislature (the "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 Official Statement. 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.

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. Upon the conclusion of the 89th regular session, the Governor signed the respective legislation and now, contingent on voter approval at a Statewide election to be held on November 4, 2025, the legislation passed by both houses of the Legislature during the 89th regular session will 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, with the Governor’s signing of the respective legislation, both houses of the Legislature passed legislation that authorizes roughly \$8.5 billion in funding for public schools and provides school districts in the State with a \$55 per-student increase to their base funding, as well as provide school 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 created 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 Governor called a special session to convene on July 21, 2025. The Governor may call additional special sessions, each of which may last no more than thirty (30) days and for which the Governor sets the agenda. In a special session, the Legislature may consider additional bills that could have a direct impact on the District. The Texas Legislature could enact laws that materially change current laws affecting Finance System, ad valorem tax matters, elections, and other matters which could adversely affect the District and also affect the marketability or market value of the Bonds.

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 “88th Regular Session”). The Governor called and the Legislature concluded four special sessions during the 88th Texas Legislature (such special sessions, together with the 88th Regular Session, the “2023 Legislative Sessions”). 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 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.

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 are 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 was 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 2026-2027 State fiscal biennium, school districts are guaranteed a yield of \$132.40 per student in WADA in 2026 and \$140.02 per student WADA in 2027 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 2026-2027 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, Instructional 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 2025 Legislative Sessions, the State Legislature appropriated funds in the amount of \$100,000,000 for each fiscal year of the 2026-2027 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.

For the 2026-2027 school year, school districts will be held harmless and entitled to additional state aid to the extent that state and local revenue used to service eligible debt is less than the state and local revenue that would have been available to the district under state law providing for state aid to districts to account for increases in the general residence homestead exemption and the elderly or disabled tax ceiling as such state law existed on January 1, 2025, if any increase in a residence homestead exemption under the Texas Constitution, and any additional limitation on tax increases under the elderly or disabled tax ceiling had not occurred.

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.

CURRENT PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE SYSTEM AS APPLIED TO THE DISTRICT

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 revenue less than the maximum permitted level, the District may benefit in the future by agreeing to accept taxable property or funding assistance from or agreeing to consolidate with, a property-rich district to enable such district to reduce its wealth per student to the permitted level.

A district's "excess local 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 ratio of taxable property to debt could become diluted. If the District were to detach property voluntarily, a portion of its outstanding debt (including the Bonds) could be assumed by the district to which the property is annexed, in which case timely payment of the Bonds could become dependent in part on the financial performance of 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. Prospective investors are encouraged to review Title I of the Texas Tax Code, as amended (the "Property Tax Code"), for identification of property subject to ad valorem taxation, property exempt or which may be exempted from ad valorem taxation if claimed, the appraisal of property for ad valorem tax purposes, and the procedures and limitations applicable to the levy and collection of ad valorem taxes.

The 89th Texas Legislature adjourned on June 2, 2025 and the period for the Governor to veto any legislation ended on June 22, 2025. The District is currently evaluating legislation approved during the 89th Legislative Session which may impact ad valorem taxation of property within the District. See "CURRENT PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE SYSTEM - 2025 Legislative Session" for information on legislation affecting ad valorem taxation exemptions.

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 Archer County Appraisal District and Wichita Appraisal District (collectively, 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 (described in (1) above) 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. The Texas Legislature amended Section 11.35, Property Tax Code, to clarify that "damage" for purposes of such statute is limited to "physical damage." For more information on the exemption, reference is made to Section 11.35 of the Tax Code.

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.

During the regular session of the 88th Texas Legislature, House Bill 5 (codified as Chapter 403, Texas Government Code, Subchapter T. Texas Jobs, Energy, Technology and Innovation Act ("Chapter 403")) was enacted into law. Chapter 403 is intended as a replacement of former Chapter 313, but it contains significantly different provisions than the prior program under Chapter 313. The effective date of Chapter 403 was January 1, 2024. Under Chapter 403, a school district may offer a 50% abatement on taxable value for maintenance and operations property taxes for certain eligible projects, except that projects in a federally designated economic opportunity zone receive a 75% abatement. Chapter 403 also provides a 100% abatement of maintenance and operations taxes for eligible property during a project's construction period. Taxable valuation for purposes of the debt service taxes securing the Bonds cannot be abated under Chapter 403. Eligible projects are limited and include manufacturing,

dispatchable power generation facilities, technology research/development facilities, or critical infrastructure projects. Projects must create and maintain jobs, as well as meet certain minimum investment requirements. The District does not expect that Chapter 403 will have any material adverse effect on its ability to repay the Bonds or its finances or operations more generally.

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 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 November 2, 1957 pursuant to Article 2784e-1, Texas Revised Civil Statutes Annotated, as amended.

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, the 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 are issued as "new money bonds" and are subject to the \$0.50 threshold tax rate test. In connection with prior bond issues and in connection with the issuance of the Bonds, the District 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", as described below.

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

The Voter-Approval Tax Rate for a school district is the sum of (i) the school district's MCR; (ii) the greater of (a) the school district's Enrichment Tax Rate for the preceding year, less any amount by which the school district is required to reduce its current year Enrichment Tax Rate pursuant to Section 48.202(f), Education Code, as amended, or (b) the rate of \$0.05 per \$100 of taxable value; and (iii) the school district's current I&S tax rate. 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 Cooke 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 15% 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 Cooke County Tax Assessor-Collector .

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

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. Aside from the District's contribution to TRS, the District has no pension fund expenditures or liabilities. 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 "L. 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 "M. DEFINED OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT PLANS" in the audited financial statements of the District that are attached hereto as Appendix D (the "Financial Statements").

As a result of its participation in TRS and the TRS-Care Retired Plan and having no other post-retirement benefit plans, the District has no obligations for other post-employment benefits within the meaning of Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement 45.

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

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 (as defined herein) of the Texas Education Agency. The District's unenhanced, underlying rating, including the Bonds, is "Aa3" from Moody's.

An explanation of the significance of such rating may be obtained from the rating company. The rating on the Bonds reflects only the view of the rating 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 such rating company, 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, and such rating may be subject to revision or withdrawal at any time by the rating agency. Any downward revision or withdrawal of the rating may have an adverse effect on the market price or marketability of 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

The District will furnish the Underwriter 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 as to the Bonds to the effect that the Bonds are valid and legally binding obligations of the District payable from the proceeds of an annual ad valorem tax levied, without legal limit as to rate or amount, upon all taxable property in the District, and based upon examination of such transcript of proceedings, the approving legal opinion of Holland & Knight LLP, Bond Counsel to the District ("Bond Counsel"), to like effect and to the effect that the interest on the Bonds will be excludable from gross income for federal income tax purposes under section 103(a) of the Internal Revenue Code, subject to the matters described under "TAX MATTERS" herein. The form of Bond Counsel's opinion is attached hereto as Appendix C. Certain legal matters will be passed upon for the Underwriter by their counsel, Troutman Pepper Locke LLP, Dallas, Texas. The legal fee to be paid to the Underwriter counsel for services rendered in connection with the issuance of the Bonds is contingent upon the sale and delivery of the Bonds.

Though it represents the Financial Advisor and the Underwriter from time to time in matters unrelated to the issuance of the Bonds, Bond Counsel has been engaged by and only represents the District in connection with the issuance of the Bonds. Holland & Knight LLP also advises the TEA in connection with its disclosure obligations under the federal securities laws, but such firm has not passed upon any TEA disclosures contained in this Official Statement. Except as noted below, Bond Counsel was not requested to participate, and did not take part in the preparation of the Official Statement, and such firm has not

assumed any responsibility with respect thereto or undertaken independently to verify any of the information contained herein except that in its capacity as Bond Counsel, such firm has reviewed the information appearing under the captions or subcaptions "THE BONDS" (except under the subcaptions "Permanent School Fund Guarantee", "Payment Record", and "Sources and Uses of Funds," as to which no opinion will be expressed), "REGISTRATION, TRANSFER AND EXCHANGE", "STATE AND LOCAL FUNDING OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS IN TEXAS", "CURRENT PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE SYSTEM", (except under the subcaption "Possible Effects of Wealth Transfer Provisions on the District's Financial Condition," as to which no opinion will be expressed) "TAX RATE LIMITATIONS" (first paragraph only), "LEGAL MATTERS" (except for the last two sentences of the first paragraph thereunder), "TAX MATTERS", "LEGAL INVESTMENTS AND ELIGIBILITY TO SECURE PUBLIC FUNDS IN TEXAS", "REGISTRATION AND QUALIFICATION OF BONDS FOR SALE" and "CONTINUING DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION" (except under the subcaption "Compliance with Prior Undertakings," as to which no opinion will be expressed) and such firm is of the opinion that the information relating to the Bonds and the Order contained under such captions is a fair and accurate summary of the information purported to be shown and that the information and descriptions contained under such captions relating to the provisions of applicable state and federal laws are correct as to matters of law.

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 of Bond Counsel

In the opinion of Bond Counsel, as more fully described below, under existing law and assuming continuing compliance by the District with certain tax covenants, the interest on the Bonds is excludable from gross income for federal income tax purposes under Section 103 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code") and is not treated as an item of tax preference for purposes of computing the federal alternative minimum tax imposed on individuals under the Code; however, the interest on the Bonds is included in the "adjusted financial statement income" of certain corporations on which the federal alternative minimum tax is imposed under the Code.

The foregoing opinions of Bond Counsel are subject to the condition that the District complies with all requirements of the Code that must be satisfied subsequent to the issuance of the Bonds in order for interest on the Bonds to be excludable from gross income for federal income tax purposes. The District has covenanted to comply with such requirements.

The scope of the foregoing opinions of Bond Counsel is limited to matters addressed above and no opinion is expressed by Bond Counsel regarding other federal income tax consequences related to the ownership or disposition of, or the amount, accrual or receipt of interest on, the Bonds. In rendering such opinions, Bond Counsel further assumes and relies upon (i) without undertaking to verify the same by independent investigation, the accuracy of the representations, statements of intention and reasonable expectation, and certifications of fact of the District with respect to matters affecting the excludability of interest on the Bonds from gross income for federal income tax purposes under the Code; and (ii) continuing compliance by the District with the applicable requirements of the Code as to such tax matters and certain procedures, agreements and covenants that must be met subsequent to the issuance of the Bonds in order that interest on the Bonds be and remain excludable from gross income for federal income tax purposes.

Bond Counsel has not been engaged or retained to monitor post-issuance compliance. Failure of the District to comply with such requirements may cause the interest on the Bonds to not be excludable from gross income for federal income tax purposes retroactively to the date of issuance of the Bonds irrespective of the date on which such noncompliance occurs or is ascertained.

Bond Counsel's opinions set forth above are based upon current facts and circumstances, and upon existing law and interpretations thereof, as of the date such opinions are delivered and Bond Counsel assumes no affirmative obligation to update, revise or supplement such opinions to reflect any action thereafter taken or not taken or if such facts or circumstances, or laws or interpretations thereof, change after the date of such opinions, including, without limitation, changes that adversely affect the excludability of interest on the Bonds, even if such actions, inactions or changes come to Bond Counsel's attention. Further, such opinions are limited solely to the matters stated therein, and no opinion is to be implied or is intended beyond the opinions expressly stated therein. Moreover, the opinion of Bond Counsel is only an opinion and not a warranty or guaranty of the matters discussed or of a particular result, and is not binding on the Internal Revenue Service (the "IRS") or the courts. See also "LEGAL MATTERS" herein.

Prospective purchasers of the Bonds should also be aware that ownership of the Bonds may result in adverse tax consequences under the laws of various states and local jurisdictions. Bond Counsel expresses no opinion regarding any state or local tax consequences of acquiring, carrying, owning or disposing of the Bonds. Prospective purchasers of the Bonds should consult their tax advisors as to any state and local tax consequences to them of owning the Bonds.

Reference is made to the proposed form of the opinion of Bond Counsel attached hereto as "Appendix C – Form of Bond Counsel Opinion" for the complete text thereof.

Certain Collateral Federal Income Tax Consequences

The following is a brief discussion of certain collateral federal income tax matters with respect to the Bonds. It does not purport to address all aspects of federal taxation that may be relevant to a particular owner of any Bonds. Bond Counsel has not expressed an opinion regarding the collateral federal income tax consequences that may arise with respect to the Bonds.

Prospective purchasers of the Bonds should be aware that ownership of, receipt or accrual of interest on, or disposition of, tax-exempt obligations may result in collateral federal income tax consequences to certain taxpayers, including, without limitation, financial institutions, property and casualty insurance companies, individual recipients of Social Security or Railroad Retirement benefits, certain S Corporations with "excess net passive income" and foreign corporations subject to the branch profits tax, individuals eligible to receive the earned income tax credit, and taxpayers who may be deemed to have incurred or continued indebtedness to purchase or carry the Bonds.

Information Reporting and Backup Withholding

Interest paid on tax-exempt obligations is subject to information reporting to the IRS in a manner similar to interest paid on taxable obligations. This reporting requirement does not affect the excludability of interest on the Bonds from gross income for federal income tax purposes. However, in conjunction with that information reporting requirement, the Code subjects certain non-corporate owners of Bonds, under certain circumstances, will be subject to "backup withholding" with respect to payments on the Bonds and proceeds from the sale of the Bonds. Any amounts so withheld would be refunded or allowed as a credit against the federal income tax of such owner of the Bonds. This withholding generally applies if the owner of the Bonds (i) fails to furnish the paying agent (or other person who would otherwise be required to withhold tax from such payments) such owner's social security number or other taxpayer identification number ("TIN"), (ii) furnishes the paying agent an incorrect TIN, (iii) fails to properly report interest, dividends, or other "reportable payments" as defined in the Code, or (iv) under certain circumstances,

fails to provide the paying agent or such owner's securities broker with a certified statement, signed under penalty of perjury, that the TIN provided is correct and that such owner is not subject to backup withholding.

Prospective purchasers of the Bonds may also wish to consult with their tax advisors with respect to the need to furnish certain taxpayer information in order to avoid backup withholding and the procedures for obtaining exemptions.

Original Issue Premium

The Bonds maturing on _____ in the years 20[] through and including 20[] (collectively, the "Premium Bonds") were offered and sold to the public at a price in excess of their stated redemption price (the principal amount) at maturity. That excess constitutes bond premium. For federal income tax purposes, bond premium is amortized over the period to maturity of a Premium Bond, based on the yield to maturity of that Premium Bond (or, in the case of a Premium Bond callable prior to its stated maturity, the amortization period and yield may be required to be determined on the basis of an earlier call date that results in the lowest yield on that Premium Bond), compounded semiannually. No portion of that bond premium is deductible by the owner of a Premium Bond. For purposes of determining the owner's gain or loss on the sale, redemption (including redemption at maturity) or other disposition of a Premium Bond, the owner's tax basis in the Premium Bond is reduced by the amount of bond premium that accrues during the period of ownership. As a result, an owner may realize taxable gain for federal income tax purposes from the sale or other disposition of a Premium Bond for an amount equal to or less than the amount paid by the owner for that Premium Bond. A purchaser of a Premium Bond in the initial public offering at the price for that Premium Bond who holds that Premium Bond to maturity (or, in the case of a callable Premium Bond, to its earlier call date that results in the lowest yield on that Premium Bond) will realize no gain or loss upon the retirement of that Premium Bond.

The federal income tax treatment of original issue premium under the Code, including the determination of the amount of amortizable bond premium that is allocable to each year, is complicated. Purchasers of Premium Bonds should consult their own tax advisors regarding the treatment of bond premium for federal income tax purposes, including various special rules relating thereto, and the state and local tax consequences, in connection with the acquisition, ownership, amortization of bond premium on, sale, exchange or other disposition of, Premium Bonds.

The federal income tax consequences of the purchase, ownership and redemption, sale or other disposition of Premium Bonds which are not purchased in the initial offering may be determined according to rules which differ from those described above.

Original Issue Discount

The Bonds maturing on _____ in the years 20[] through and including 20[] (collectively, the "Discount Bonds") were sold at prices less than the stated principal amounts thereof. The difference between the principal amount of the Discount Bonds and the initial offering price to the public, excluding bond houses and brokers, at which price a substantial amount of such Discount Bonds of the same maturity was sold, is "original issue discount." Original issue discount represents interest which is excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes to the same extent and subject to the same considerations discussed above as to stated interest on the Bonds. Such interest is taken into account for purposes of determining the alternative minimum tax liability, and other collateral tax consequences, although the owner of such Discount Bonds may not have received cash in such year. Original issue discount will accrue over the term of a Discount Bond at a constant interest rate compounded on interest payment dates. A purchaser who acquires a Discount Bond in the initial offering at a price equal to the initial offering price thereof will be treated as receiving an amount of interest excludable from gross income for federal income tax purposes equal to the original issue discount accruing during the period such purchaser holds such Discount Bond and will increase its adjusted basis in such Discount Bond by the amount of such accruing discount for purposes of determining taxable gain or loss on the sale or other disposition of such Discount Bond.

Purchasers of Discount Bonds should consult their own tax advisors regarding the treatment for federal income tax purposes of interest accrued upon sale, redemption or the disposition of Discount Bonds, including various special rules relating thereto, and the state and local tax consequences, in connection with the acquisition, ownership, accrual of discount on, sale, exchange or other disposition of, Discount Bonds.

The federal income tax consequences of the purchase, ownership and redemption, sale or other disposition of Discount Bonds which are not purchased in the initial offering may be determined according to rules which differ from those described above.

Miscellaneous

Bond Counsel gives no assurance that any future legislation or clarifications or amendments to the Code, if enacted into law or that otherwise become effective, will not cause the interest on the Bonds to be subject, directly or indirectly, to federal income taxation or otherwise prevent the Bondholders from realizing the full current benefit of the tax status of the interest on the Bonds.

During recent years, legislative proposals have been introduced in Congress, and in some cases have been enacted, that have altered or could alter certain federal tax consequences of owning obligations similar to the Bonds. In some cases, these proposals have contained provisions that were to be applied on a retroactive basis. It is possible that legislation could be introduced that, if enacted, could change the federal tax consequences of owning the Bonds and, whether or not enacted, could adversely affect their market value. Prospective purchasers of the Bonds are encouraged to consult their own tax advisors regarding any pending or proposed federal legislation, as to which Bond Counsel expresses no view.

The federal income tax consequences from the purchase, ownership and redemption, sale or other disposition of Bonds which are not purchased in the initial offering at the initial offering price may be determined according to rules which differ from those described above. Purchasers of the Bonds at other than their original issuance at the respective prices indicated on the inside cover of this Official Statement should consult their own tax advisors regarding other tax considerations.

PURCHASE, OWNERSHIP, SALE OR DISPOSITION OF THE BONDS AND THE RECEIPT OR ACCRUAL OF THE INTEREST THEREON MAY HAVE ADVERSE FEDERAL TAX CONSEQUENCES FOR CERTAIN INDIVIDUAL AND CORPORATE BONDHOLDERS, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE CONSEQUENCES DESCRIBED ABOVE. PROSPECTIVE BONDHOLDERS SHOULD CONSULT WITH THEIR TAX SPECIALISTS FOR INFORMATION IN THAT REGARD.

Reference is made to the proposed form of the opinion of Bond Counsel attached hereto as "Appendix C – Form of Bond Counsel Opinion" for the complete text thereof. See also "LEGAL MATTERS" herein.

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) 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; and (17) 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 Public Funds Investment Act.

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.

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 February 28, 2025, the District had approximately \$29,796,387 (unaudited) 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 Official Statement. The Bonds have not been registered or qualified under the Securities Act of Texas in reliance upon various exemptions contained therein; nor have the Bonds been registered or qualified under the securities 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 Underwriter 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 Underwriter 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 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 issuance of the Bonds. In this capacity, the Financial Advisor has compiled certain data relating to the Bonds that is contained in this Official Statement. 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 Official Statement. 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 issuance 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 Official Statement. The Financial Advisor has reviewed the information in this Official Statement 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.

LEGAL INVESTMENTS AND ELIGIBILITY TO SECURE PUBLIC FUNDS IN TEXAS

Section 1201.041 of the Public Securities Procedures Act (Chapter 1201, Texas Government Code) provides that the Bonds are negotiable instruments 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. With respect to investment in the Bonds by municipalities or other political subdivisions or public agencies of the State, the Public Funds Investment Act, Chapter 2256, Texas Government Code, 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 "RATINGS" herein. In addition, various provisions of the Texas Finance Code provide that, subject to a prudent investor standard, the Bonds are legal investments for state banks, savings banks, trust companies with at least \$1 million of capital, and savings and loan associations. The 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.

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 MSRB's Electronic Municipal Market Access 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 Official Statement 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 Rule 15c2-12.

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 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 Internal Revenue Service of proposed or final determinations of taxability, Notices of Proposed Issue (IRS Form 5701-TEB), or other material notices or determinations with respect to the tax status of the Bonds, or other material events affecting the tax status of the Bonds; (7) modifications to rights of holders of the Bonds, if material; (8) Bond calls, if material, and tender offers; (9) defeasances; (10) release, substitution, or sale of property securing repayment of the Bonds, if material; (11) rating changes; (12) bankruptcy, insolvency, receivership, or similar event of the District, which shall occur as described below; (13) the consummation of a merger, consolidation, or acquisition involving the District or the sale of all or substantially all of its assets, other than in the ordinary course of business, the entry into a definitive agreement to undertake such an action or the termination of a definitive agreement relating to any such actions, other than pursuant to its terms, if material; (14) appointment of a successor or additional trustee or the change of name of a trustee, if material; (15) incurrence of a financial obligation of the District, if material, or agreement to covenants, events of default, remedies, priority rights, or other similar terms of 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 other 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 will adopt policies and procedures to ensure timely compliance with its continuing disclosure undertakings.

For these purposes, any event described in clause (12) of 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 Rule 15c2-12) has been provided to the MSRB consistent with Rule 15c2-12.

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.

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 an underwriter to purchase or sell Bonds in the initial primary offering in compliance with Rule 15c2-12, taking into account any amendments or interpretations of Rule 15c2-12 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 to the amendment 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. 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.

CYBER SECURITY

Computer networks and data transmission and collection are vital to the operations of the District. Information technology and infrastructure of the District may be subject to attacks by outside or internal hackers and may be subject to breach by employee error, negligence or malfeasance. An attack or breach could compromise systems and the information stored thereon, result in the loss of confidential or proprietary data and disrupt the operations of the District. To mitigate these risks, the District continuously endeavors to improve the range of control for digital information operations, enhancements to the authentication process, and additional measures toward improving system protection/security posture.

WEATHER EVENTS

The District is located in North Texas. Land located in this area is susceptible to high winds, tornados, fires and arid conditions. If a future weather event significantly damages all or part of the properties comprising the tax base within the District, the assessed value of property within the District could be substantially reduced, which could result in a decrease in tax revenue and/or necessitate an increase in the District's tax rate. Under certain conditions, Texas law allows the District to increase property tax rates without voter approval upon the occurrence of certain disasters such as a tornado, flooding or extreme drought and upon gubernatorial or presidential declaration of disaster. There can be no assurance that a casualty loss to taxable property within the District will be covered by insurance (or that property owners will carry flood or the appropriate, applicable other casualty insurance), that any insurance company will fulfill it.

LITIGATION

In the opinion of District officials, except as may be described in this Official Statement, 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 initial delivery of the Bonds, the District will provide the Underwriter with a certificate to the effect that no litigation of any nature has been filed or is then pending challenging the issuance of the Bonds or that affects the payment and security of the Bonds or in any other manner questioning the issuance, sale or delivery of the Bonds.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

The statements contained in this Official Statement, 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 Official Statement 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 Official Statement would prove to be accurate.

UNDERWRITING

The Underwriter have agreed, subject to certain customary conditions, to purchase the Bonds at a price equal to the initial offering prices to the public, as shown on the inside cover page hereof, less an Underwriter discount of \$_____ plus accrued interest from the Dated Date to the Date of Delivery. The Underwriter obligations are subject to certain conditions precedent, and the Underwriter 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 Underwriter.

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

The Underwriter and their affiliates are full service financial institutions engaged in various activities, which may include securities trading, commercial and investment banking, financial advisory, investment management, principal investment, hedging, financing and brokerage activities. The Underwriter and their affiliates have, from time to time, performed, and may in the future perform, various investment banking services for the District for which they received or will receive customary fees and expenses.

In the ordinary course of their various business activities, the Underwriter and their affiliates may make or hold a broad array of investments and actively trade debt and equity securities (or related derivative securities) and financial instruments (which may include bank loans and/or credit default swaps) for their own account and for the accounts of their customers and may at any time hold long and short positions in such securities and instruments. Such investment and securities activities may involve securities and instruments of the District.

J.P. Morgan Securities LLC ("JPMS"), one of the Underwriters of the Bonds, has entered into negotiated dealer agreements (each, a "Dealer Agreement") with each of Charles Schwab & Co., Inc. ("CS&Co.") and LPL Financial LLC ("LPL") for the retail distribution of certain securities offerings at the original issue prices. Pursuant to each Dealer Agreement, each of CS&Co. and LPL may purchase Bonds from JPMS at the original issue price less a negotiated portion of the selling concession applicable to any Bonds that such firm sells.

RBC Capital Markets, LLC ("RBCCM") has provided the following information for inclusion in this Official Statement. RBCCM and its respective affiliates are full-service financial institutions engaged in various activities, that may include securities trading, commercial and investment banking, municipal advisory, brokerage, and asset management. In the ordinary course of business, RBCCM may actively trade debt and, if applicable, equity securities (or related derivative securities) and provide financial instruments (which may include bank loans, credit support or interest rate swaps). RBCCM and its respective affiliates may engage in transactions for their own accounts involving the securities and instruments made the subject of this securities offering or other offerings of the District. RBCCM may also communicate independent investment recommendations, market color or trading ideas and publish independent research views in respect of this securities offering or other offerings of the District. RBCCM and its respective affiliates may make a market in credit default swaps with respect to municipal securities in the future.

RBCCM has entered into a distribution arrangement with its affiliate City National Securities, Inc. ("CNS"). As part of this arrangement, RBCCM may distribute municipal securities to investors through the financial advisor network of CNS. As part of this arrangement, RBCCM may compensate CNS for its selling efforts with respect to the Bonds.

CONCLUDING STATEMENT

No person has been authorized to give any information or to make any representations other than those contained in this Official Statement, and if given or made, such other information or representations must not be relied upon as having been authorized by the District. This Official Statement 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 Official Statement 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 Official Statement for purposes of, and as that term is defined in Rule 15c2-12.

The Bond Order authorizing the issuance of the Bonds will also approve the form and content of this Official Statement and any addenda, supplement or amendment thereto and will authorize its further use in the re-offering of the Bonds by the Underwriter. The Board will approve the Official Statement for distribution in accordance with the provisions of the Rule 15c2-12.

/s/

President, Board of Trustees

ATTEST:

/s/

Secretary, Board of Trustees

APPENDIX A

FINANCIAL INFORMATION OF THE DISTRICT

GAINESVILLE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

Financial Information

ASSESSED VALUATION ⁽¹⁾

2024/25 Total Valuation.....		\$ 3,215,418,369
Less Exemptions & Deductions ⁽²⁾ :		
State Homestead Exemption	\$ 334,513,717	
State Over-65 Exemption	13,036,922	
Disabled Homestead Exemption Loss	9,092,430	
Veterans Exemption Loss	972,864	
Veterans Surviving Spouse Exemption Loss	249,928	
Pollution Control Exemption Loss	2,796,582	
Solar/Wind Exemption Loss	1,398,993	
Productivity Loss	646,198,294	
Homestead Cap Loss	138,632,051	
Non-Homestead (23.231) Cap Loss	23,901,356	
	<u>\$ 1,170,793,137</u>	
2024/25 Net Taxable Valuation		\$ 2,044,625,232
2025/26 Preliminary Net Taxable Valuation ⁽³⁾		\$ 2,165,164,819

(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" in this Official Statement.

(2) Excludes the values on which property taxes are frozen for persons 65 years of age or older and disabled taxpayers which totaled \$121,058,611 in 2024/25.

(3) Source: Preliminary values from the Cooke County Appraisal District as of April 30, 2025.

VOTED GENERAL OBLIGATION DEBT

Unlimited Tax Bonds Outstanding	\$ 17,490,000
Plus: The Bonds ⁽¹⁾	<u>38,830,000</u>
Total Unlimited Tax Bonds ⁽¹⁾	56,320,000
Less: Interest & Sinking Fund Balance (As of August 31, 2025) ⁽²⁾	<u>(676,018)</u>
Net General Obligation Debt	\$ 55,643,982
Ratio of Net G.O. Debt to Net Taxable Valuation ⁽³⁾	2.57%
2025 Population Estimate ⁽⁴⁾	20,518
Per Capita Net Taxable Valuation	\$105,525
Per Capita Net G.O. Debt	\$2,712

(1) Preliminary, subject to change.

(2) Source: Gainesville ISD Estimate.

(3) The ratio of Net G.O. Debt to Net Taxable Valuation above, does not include the Maintenance Tax Notes which are payable solely from the limited maintenance and operations tax or other lawfully available funds of the District. See "OTHER OBLIGATIONS" on page A-5 herein, "CURRENT PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE SYSTEM" in the Official Statement, "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 obligations.

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

PROPERTY TAX RATES AND COLLECTIONS

Fiscal Year	Net Taxable Valuation		Tax Rate	% Collections ⁽⁶⁾	
				Current ⁽⁷⁾	Total ⁽⁷⁾
2006/07	\$ 759,387,259	⁽¹⁾	\$ 1.7083	⁽⁸⁾ 98.04%	99.88%
2007/08	830,302,751	⁽¹⁾	1.2854	⁽⁸⁾ 96.61%	98.50%
2008/09	923,566,336	⁽¹⁾	1.2753	97.46%	100.76%
2009/10	978,719,420	⁽¹⁾	1.2753	97.46%	99.70%
2010/11	926,087,195	⁽¹⁾	1.2753	97.73%	100.89%
2011/12	923,371,405	⁽¹⁾	1.3343	98.43%	100.91%
2012/13	969,578,768	⁽¹⁾	1.3078	98.64%	100.16%
2013/14	1,021,056,866	⁽¹⁾	1.2900	98.86%	100.38%
2014/15	1,037,464,925	⁽¹⁾	1.2800	98.86%	100.29%
2015/16	1,009,877,822	⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	1.2800	98.65%	99.73%
2016/17	1,024,108,302	⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	1.2800	98.80%	100.21%
2017/18	1,046,733,869	⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	1.2800	98.60%	99.56%
2018/19	1,168,994,621	⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	1.2700	98.52%	99.97%
2019/20	1,305,718,938	⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	1.1484	⁽⁹⁾ 98.59%	100.05%
2020/21	1,417,671,264	⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	1.1016	98.80%	100.01%
2021/22	1,535,269,851	⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	1.0620	98.76%	100.07%
2022/23	1,757,858,223	⁽¹⁾⁽³⁾	1.0229	97.96%	99.22%
2023/24	1,814,611,472	⁽¹⁾⁽⁴⁾	0.8736	98.12%	100.26%
2024/25	2,044,625,232	⁽¹⁾⁽⁴⁾	0.8582	98.00% ⁽¹⁰⁾	99.00% ⁽¹⁰⁾
2025/26	2,165,164,819	⁽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 Cooke County Appraisal District as of April 30, 2025.

(6) Source: Gainesville 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" in this Official Statement.

(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" in this Official Statement.

(10) Source: Gainesville ISD Estimate.

TAX RATE DISTRIBUTION ⁽¹⁾

	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
Maintenance & Operations ⁽²⁾	\$1.0216	\$0.9820	\$0.9429	\$0.7596	\$0.7552
Debt Service	\$0.0800	\$0.0800	\$0.0800	\$0.1140	\$0.1030
Total Tax Rate	\$1.1016	\$1.0620	\$1.0229	\$0.8736	\$0.8582

(1) On June 18, 2016, the District successfully held a tax ratification election.

(2) The decline in the District's Maintenance & Operations Tax from the 2018/19 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	\$ 759,387,259	\$ 36,775,000	4.84%
2007/08	830,302,751	36,084,999	4.35%
2008/09	923,566,336	35,400,000	3.83%
2009/10	978,719,420	34,941,260	3.57%
2010/11	926,087,195	34,470,588	3.72%
2011/12	923,371,405	33,982,076	3.68%
2012/13	969,578,768	33,265,000	3.43%
2013/14	1,021,056,866	32,330,000	3.17%
2014/15	1,037,464,925	30,725,000	2.96%
2015/16	1,009,877,822	29,605,000	2.93%
2016/17	1,024,108,302	28,480,000	2.78%
2017/18	1,046,733,869	27,330,000	2.61%
2018/19	1,168,994,621	26,020,000	2.23%
2019/20	1,305,718,938	24,670,000	1.89%
2020/21	1,417,671,264	23,280,000	1.64%
2021/22	1,535,269,851	21,835,000	1.42%
2022/23	1,757,858,223	20,345,000	1.16%
2023/24	1,814,611,472	18,800,000	1.04%
2024/25	2,044,625,232	56,320,000 ⁽⁴⁾	2.75%
2025/26	2,165,164,819 ⁽³⁾	54,860,000 ⁽⁴⁾	2.53%

(1) At fiscal year end.

(2) See "CURRENT PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE SYSTEM" in this Official Statement, "DEBT SERVICE REQUIREMENTS" and "OTHER OBLIGATIONS" 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 Cooke County Appraisal District as of April 30, 2025.

(4) Includes the Bonds. Preliminary, subject to change.

ESTIMATED OVERLAPPING DEBT STATEMENT

Taxing Body	Amount	Percent Overlapping	Amount Overlapping
Cooke County	\$ -	30.92%	\$ -
Gainesville Hospital District	32,515,000	35.84%	11,653,376
Gainesville, City of	16,443,414	89.11%	14,652,726
Lindsay, City of	2,307,500	0.09%	2,077
North Central Texas CCD	15,090,000	25.84%	3,899,256
Total Overlapping Debt ⁽¹⁾			\$ 30,207,435
Gainesville Independent School District ⁽²⁾			55,643,982
Total Direct & Overlapping Debt ^{(1) (2)}			\$ 85,851,417
Ratio of Net Direct & Overlapping Debt to Net Taxable Valuation		3.97%	
Per Capita Direct & Overlapping Debt		\$4,184	

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

(2) Includes the Bonds. Preliminary, subject to change.

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⁾**2024/25 Top Ten Taxpayers**

Name of Taxpayer	Type of Business	Taxable Value	% of Net Valuation
Donlen Trust ⁽²⁾	Inventory	\$ 80,109,577	3.92%
Building Material Corp of America	Roofing Manufacturing	34,529,359	1.69%
First State Bank	Financial/Banking	23,998,181	1.17%
The Liberty	Apartments	22,766,414	1.11%
Dura-Line LLC	Industrial Manufacturing	20,833,178	1.02%
PPG Industries Inc.	Paint Supply	19,745,192	0.97%
Wal-Mart	Retail Store	17,421,073	0.85%
BNSF Railway Co.	Railroad	15,931,579	0.78%
Oncor Electric Delivery	Electrical Utility	15,876,000	0.78%
Atmos Energy/Mid-Tex Distribution	Oil & Gas	13,943,432	0.68%
		<u>\$ 265,153,985</u>	<u>12.97%</u>

2023/24 Top Ten Taxpayers

Name of Taxpayer	Type of Business	Taxable Value	% of Net Valuation
Building Material Corp of America	Roofing Manufacturing	\$ 36,694,246	2.02%
First State Bank	Financial/Banking	22,876,280	1.26%
PPG Industries Inc.	Paint Supply	20,048,533	1.10%
Wal-Mart	Retail Store	18,475,514	1.02%
BNSF Railway Co.	Railroad	16,643,366	0.92%
Oncor Electric Delivery	Electrical Utility	16,563,375	0.91%
The Liberty	Apartments	16,115,234	0.89%
Trident Process Systems	Industrial Manufacturing	13,936,630	0.77%
Dura-Line LLC	Industrial Manufacturing	13,723,674	0.76%
BT Cooke Solar, LLC	Solar Energy Plant	13,625,792	0.75%
		<u>\$ 188,702,644</u>	<u>10.40%</u>

2022/23 Top Ten Taxpayers

Name of Taxpayer	Type of Business	Taxable Value	% of Net Valuation
Building Material Corp of America	Roofing Manufacturing	\$ 29,471,065	1.68%
First State Bank	Financial/Banking	22,876,280	1.30%
Wal-Mart	Retail Store	18,049,156	1.03%
Donlen Trust	Inventory	16,272,057	0.93%
Dura-Line LLC	Industrial Manufacturing	15,918,092	0.91%
The Liberty	Apartments	15,780,435	0.90%
Oncor Electric Delivery	Electrical Utility	15,410,587	0.88%
BNSF Railway Co.	Railroad	14,890,541	0.85%
PPG Industries Inc.	Paint Supply	14,245,941	0.81%
Trident Process Systems	Industrial Manufacturing	13,293,731	0.76%
		<u>\$ 176,207,885</u>	<u>10.02%</u>

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

(2) On February 28, 2023, Donlen Trust merged with Wheels and LeasePlan USA under parent company, Wheels.

Note: As shown in the tables above, the top ten taxpayers in the District account for in excess of 12% of the District's tax base. Adverse developments in economic conditions, especially in a particular industry in which any one of these large taxpayers participates, could adversely impact these businesses and, consequently, the tax values in the District, resulting in less local tax revenue. If any major taxpayer, or a combination of top taxpayers, were to default in the payment of taxes, the ability of the District to make timely payment of debt service on the Bonds may be dependent on its ability to enforce and liquidate its tax lien, which is a time consuming process that may only occur annually. See "REGISTERED OWNERS' REMEDIES" and "AD VALOREM TAX PROCEDURES – District's Rights in the Event of Tax Delinquencies" in this Official Statement.

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	\$ 1,199,833,793	37.32%	\$ 1,110,681,757	39.85%	\$ 1,012,927,414	40.40%
Real, Residential, Multi-Family	74,682,631	2.32%	66,108,968	2.37%	65,325,989	2.61%
Real, Vacant Lots/Tracts	37,473,238	1.17%	31,759,690	1.14%	27,486,333	1.10%
Real, Qualified Land & Improvements	667,160,854	20.75%	495,029,156	17.76%	449,266,083	17.92%
Real, Non-Qualified Land & Improvements	209,411,662	6.51%	184,328,420	6.61%	157,835,567	6.29%
Real, Commercial & Industrial	512,859,104	15.95%	456,770,995	16.39%	420,061,343	16.75%
Oil & Gas	26,677,061	0.83%	23,998,451	0.86%	23,762,399	0.95%
Utilities	69,283,870	2.15%	70,058,037	2.51%	64,325,621	2.57%
Tangible Personal, Commercial	200,397,720	6.23%	137,116,392	4.92%	126,186,025	5.03%
Tangible Personal, Industrial	187,777,791	5.84%	186,682,252	6.70%	140,678,179	5.61%
Tangible Personal, Mobile Homes & Other	8,470,305	0.26%	8,292,229	0.30%	7,972,970	0.32%
Tangible Personal, Residential Inventory	11,757,141	0.37%	7,166,607	0.26%	2,263,832	0.09%
Tangible Personal, Special Inventory	<u>9,633,199</u>	<u>0.30%</u>	<u>9,419,207</u>	<u>0.34%</u>	<u>9,345,340</u>	<u>0.37%</u>
Total Appraised Value	\$ 3,215,418,369	100.00%	\$ 2,787,412,161	100.00%	\$ 2,507,437,095	100.00%
Less:						
Homestead Cap Adjustment	\$ 138,632,051		\$ 152,441,491		\$ 157,345,090	
Non-Homestead (23.231) Cap Adjustment	23,901,356		-		-	
Productivity Loss	646,198,294		476,001,633		430,874,058	
Exemptions	<u>362,061,436</u> ⁽²⁾		<u>344,357,565</u> ⁽²⁾		<u>161,359,724</u> ⁽³⁾	
Total Exemptions/Deductions ⁽⁵⁾	<u>\$ 1,170,793,137</u>		<u>\$ 972,800,689</u>		<u>\$ 749,578,872</u>	
Net Taxable Assessed Valuation	\$ 2,044,625,232		\$ 1,814,611,472		\$ 1,757,858,223	

<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	\$ 750,761,076	38.46%	\$ 663,951,709	37.57%	\$ 586,236,860	35.97%
Real, Residential, Multi-Family	53,826,867	2.76%	51,013,915	2.89%	45,877,491	2.82%
Real, Vacant Lots/Tracts	21,663,853	1.11%	20,760,769	1.17%	22,583,538	1.39%
Real, Qualified Land & Improvements	285,605,627	14.63%	230,956,776	13.07%	216,324,359	13.27%
Real, Non-Qualified Land & Improvements	117,325,097	6.01%	103,302,201	5.85%	91,691,782	5.63%
Real, Commercial & Industrial	342,272,562	17.53%	337,701,533	19.11%	306,327,871	18.80%
Oil & Gas	12,830,314	0.66%	18,038,550	1.02%	16,115,910	0.99%
Utilities	61,200,260	3.14%	58,390,251	3.30%	56,878,200	3.49%
Tangible Personal, Commercial	109,080,623	5.59%	116,470,308	6.59%	122,931,653	7.54%
Tangible Personal, Industrial	180,579,844	9.25%	150,894,413	8.54%	149,015,602	9.14%
Tangible Personal, Mobile Homes & Other	4,675,145	0.24%	4,224,055	0.24%	3,913,013	0.24%
Tangible Personal, Residential Inventory	1,030,659	0.05%	1,274,148	0.07%	1,410,089	0.09%
Tangible Personal, Special Inventory	<u>11,241,907</u>	<u>0.58%</u>	<u>10,267,523</u>	<u>0.58%</u>	<u>10,364,516</u>	<u>0.64%</u>
Total Appraised Value	\$ 1,952,093,834	100.00%	\$ 1,767,246,151	100.00%	\$ 1,629,670,884	100.00%
Less:						
Homestead Cap Adjustment	\$ 40,871,531		\$ 29,778,334		\$ 19,590,476	
Non-Homestead (23.231) Cap Adjustment	-		-		-	
Productivity Loss	269,232,669		214,839,984		201,110,294	
Exemptions	<u>106,719,783</u> ⁽⁴⁾		<u>104,956,569</u> ⁽⁴⁾		<u>103,251,176</u> ⁽⁴⁾	
Total Exemptions/Deductions ⁽⁵⁾	<u>\$ 416,823,983</u>		<u>\$ 349,574,887</u>		<u>\$ 323,951,946</u>	
Net Taxable Assessed Valuation	\$ 1,535,269,851		\$ 1,417,671,264		\$ 1,305,718,938	

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

(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	Plus: The Bonds ⁽¹⁾	Total ⁽¹⁾	Bonds Unpaid At Year End ⁽¹⁾	Percent of Principal Retired
2025	\$ 1,310,000.00	\$ -	\$ 1,310,000.00	\$ 56,320,000.00	2.27%
2026	1,350,000.00	110,000.00	1,460,000.00	54,860,000.00	4.81%
2027	1,385,000.00	110,000.00	1,495,000.00	53,365,000.00	7.40%
2028	1,425,000.00	120,000.00	1,545,000.00	51,820,000.00	10.08%
2029	1,470,000.00	125,000.00	1,595,000.00	50,225,000.00	12.85%
2030	1,520,000.00	130,000.00	1,650,000.00	48,575,000.00	15.71%
2031	1,575,000.00	135,000.00	1,710,000.00	46,865,000.00	18.68%
2032	1,635,000.00	140,000.00	1,775,000.00	45,090,000.00	21.76%
2033	1,695,000.00	150,000.00	1,845,000.00	43,245,000.00	24.96%
2034	1,755,000.00	155,000.00	1,910,000.00	41,335,000.00	28.28%
2035	1,810,000.00	165,000.00	1,975,000.00	39,360,000.00	31.70%
2036	1,870,000.00	170,000.00	2,040,000.00	37,320,000.00	35.24%
2037	-	1,885,000.00	1,885,000.00	35,435,000.00	38.51%
2038	-	1,985,000.00	1,985,000.00	33,450,000.00	41.96%
2039	-	2,085,000.00	2,085,000.00	31,365,000.00	45.58%
2040	-	2,195,000.00	2,195,000.00	29,170,000.00	49.38%
2041	-	2,305,000.00	2,305,000.00	26,865,000.00	53.38%
2042	-	2,425,000.00	2,425,000.00	24,440,000.00	57.59%
2043	-	2,550,000.00	2,550,000.00	21,890,000.00	62.02%
2044	-	2,680,000.00	2,680,000.00	19,210,000.00	66.67%
2045	-	2,815,000.00	2,815,000.00	16,395,000.00	71.55%
2046	-	2,960,000.00	2,960,000.00	13,435,000.00	76.69%
2047	-	3,110,000.00	3,110,000.00	10,325,000.00	82.08%
2048	-	3,270,000.00	3,270,000.00	7,055,000.00	87.76%
2049	-	3,440,000.00	3,440,000.00	3,615,000.00	93.73%
2050	-	3,615,000.00	3,615,000.00	-	100.00%
Total	<u>\$ 18,800,000.00</u>	<u>\$ 38,830,000.00</u>	<u>\$ 57,630,000.00</u>		

(1) Preliminary, subject to change.

OTHER OBLIGATIONS ⁽¹⁾

Fiscal Year Ending 8/31	Maintenance Tax Notes, Series 2013			Notes Unpaid At Year End	Percent of Principal Retired
	Principal	Interest	Total		
2025	\$ 99,000.00	\$ 10,725.62	\$ 109,725.62	\$ 298,979.00	24.88%
2026	99,000.00	7,805.12	106,805.12	199,979.00	49.75%
2027	99,000.00	4,770.77	103,770.77	100,979.00	74.63%
2028	<u>100,979.00</u>	<u>1,615.66</u>	<u>102,594.66</u>	-	100.00%
	<u>\$ 397,979.00</u>	<u>\$ 24,917.17</u>	<u>\$ 422,896.17</u>		

(1) General Fund Obligations are payable solely from the limited maintenance and operations tax or other lawfully available funds of the District. See "NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS" from the "Audited Financial Report Fiscal Year Ended August 31, 2024" in Appendix D for more information relative to the District's outstanding obligations.

DEBT SERVICE REQUIREMENTS

Fiscal Year Ending 8/31	Outstanding Debt Service	Plus: The Bonds ⁽¹⁾			Combined Total ^{(1) (2)}
		Principal	Interest	Total	
2025	\$ 1,897,450.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,897,450.00
2026	1,899,737.50	110,000.00	2,014,252.78	2,124,252.78	4,023,990.28
2027	1,895,587.50	110,000.00	1,933,250.00	2,043,250.00	3,938,837.50
2028	1,895,900.00	120,000.00	1,927,500.00	2,047,500.00	3,943,400.00
2029	1,896,950.00	125,000.00	1,921,375.00	2,046,375.00	3,943,325.00
2030	1,896,262.50	130,000.00	1,915,000.00	2,045,000.00	3,941,262.50
2031	1,897,100.00	135,000.00	1,908,375.00	2,043,375.00	3,940,475.00
2032	1,897,687.50	140,000.00	1,901,500.00	2,041,500.00	3,939,187.50
2033	1,895,412.50	150,000.00	1,894,250.00	2,044,250.00	3,939,662.50
2034	1,898,662.50	155,000.00	1,886,625.00	2,041,625.00	3,940,287.50
2035	1,899,056.25	165,000.00	1,878,625.00	2,043,625.00	3,942,681.25
2036	1,900,387.50	170,000.00	1,870,250.00	2,040,250.00	3,940,637.50
2037	-	1,885,000.00	1,818,875.00	3,703,875.00	3,703,875.00
2038	-	1,985,000.00	1,722,125.00	3,707,125.00	3,707,125.00
2039	-	2,085,000.00	1,620,375.00	3,705,375.00	3,705,375.00
2040	-	2,195,000.00	1,513,375.00	3,708,375.00	3,708,375.00
2041	-	2,305,000.00	1,400,875.00	3,705,875.00	3,705,875.00
2042	-	2,425,000.00	1,282,625.00	3,707,625.00	3,707,625.00
2043	-	2,550,000.00	1,158,250.00	3,708,250.00	3,708,250.00
2044	-	2,680,000.00	1,027,500.00	3,707,500.00	3,707,500.00
2045	-	2,815,000.00	890,125.00	3,705,125.00	3,705,125.00
2046	-	2,960,000.00	745,750.00	3,705,750.00	3,705,750.00
2047	-	3,110,000.00	594,000.00	3,704,000.00	3,704,000.00
2048	-	3,270,000.00	434,500.00	3,704,500.00	3,704,500.00
2049	-	3,440,000.00	266,750.00	3,706,750.00	3,706,750.00
2050	-	3,615,000.00	90,375.00	3,705,375.00	3,705,375.00
	<u>\$ 22,770,193.75</u>	<u>\$ 38,830,000.00</u>	<u>\$ 35,616,502.78</u>	<u>\$ 74,446,502.78</u>	<u>\$ 97,216,696.53</u>

(1) Preliminary, subject to change.

(2) 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" in this Official Statement.

TAX ADEQUACY WITH RESPECT TO THE DISTRICT'S BONDS

Projected Maximum Debt Service Requirement ⁽¹⁾	\$ 4,023,990.28
Projected State Financial Assistance for Hold Harmless of Increased Homestead Exemption in 2024/25 ⁽²⁾	245,000.00
Projected Net Debt Service Requirement	\$ 3,778,990.28
 \$0.17810 Tax Rate @ 98% Collections Produces	 \$ 3,778,990.28
 2025/26 Preliminary Net Taxable Valuation ⁽³⁾	 \$ 2,165,164,819

(1) Includes the Bonds. 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 2023/24, 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 Cooke County Appraisal District as of April 30, 2025.

AUTHORIZED BUT UNISSUED BONDS

Following the issuance of the Bonds, the District will have \$20,000,000 (preliminary, subject to change) authorized but unissued ad valorem tax bonds from the May 3, 2025 election. The District may incur other financial obligations payable from its collection of taxes and other sources of revenue, including 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	\$ 15,619,093	\$ 14,990,243	\$ 17,640,019	\$ 22,543,087	\$ 25,433,864
Revenues:					
Local and Intermediate Sources	\$ 13,909,112	\$ 14,627,765	\$ 14,924,678	\$ 17,122,888	\$ 16,305,666
State Sources	17,284,733	16,732,596	16,858,057	15,149,963	20,336,952
Federal Sources & Other	513,940	581,413	775,431	588,784	77,515
Total Revenues	\$ 31,707,785	\$ 31,941,774	\$ 32,558,166	\$ 32,861,635	\$ 36,720,133
Expenditures:					
Instruction	\$ 15,453,869	\$ 14,275,435	\$ 13,013,179	\$ 12,910,225	\$ 18,196,794
Instructional Resources & Media Services	605,331	673,049	346,984	667,882	772,483
Curriculum & Instructional Staff Development	219,626	254,604	172,416	271,995	427,063
Instructional Leadership	671,852	629,861	267,932	536,973	838,914
School Leadership	1,610,529	1,534,746	1,395,566	1,497,710	2,032,626
Guidance, Counseling & Evaluation Services	861,359	884,652	926,348	859,564	1,090,928
Social Work Services	276,382	285,947	288,572	319,086	417,636
Health Services	345,718	349,184	229,852	146,492	354,312
Student (Pupil) Transportation	1,056,342	997,598	1,220,891	769,953	2,017,176
Food Services	9,032	-	-	549	16,928
Cocurricular/Extracurricular Activities	1,349,224	1,365,358	1,289,083	1,707,487	1,773,014
General Administration	1,209,633	1,280,529	1,074,791	1,151,186	1,557,952
Plant Maintenance and Operations	2,824,193	3,119,664	3,288,255	3,918,234	4,906,560
Security and Monitoring Services	26,373	12,228	15,483	43,423	20,962
Data Processing Services	122,803	226,750	182,505	231,942	378,302
Debt Service - Principal on Long Term Debt	422,209	337,953	489,671	349,732	249,038
Debt Service - Interest on Long Term Debt	54,504	40,663	39,760	32,304	13,503
Capital Outlay - Facilities Acquisition & Construction	3,894,304	1,830,485	2,174,499	3,449,904	5,662,793
Other Intergovernmental Charges	246,351	266,614	275,817	316,217	316,538
Total Expenditures	\$ 31,259,634	\$ 28,365,320	\$ 26,691,604	\$ 29,180,858	\$ 41,043,522
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues					
over Expenditures	\$ 448,151	\$ 3,576,454	\$ 5,866,562	\$ 3,680,777	\$ (4,323,389)
Other Resources and (Uses):					
Right-to-Use Leases & SBITA Proceeds	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 116,151	\$ -	\$ 328,821
Transfers In	-	144,179	-	-	-
Transfers Out (Use)	(1,077,000)	(1,070,857)	(1,079,645)	(790,000)	-
Total Other Resources (Uses)	\$ (1,077,000)	\$ (926,678)	\$ (963,494)	\$ (790,000)	\$ 328,821
Excess (Deficiency) of					
Revenues and Other Sources					
over Expenditures and Other Uses	\$ (628,849)	\$ 2,649,776	\$ 4,903,068	\$ 2,890,777	\$ (3,994,568)
Ending Fund Balance ⁽²⁾	\$ 14,990,244	\$ 17,640,019	\$ 22,543,087	\$ 25,433,864	\$ 21,439,296

(1) See "MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS" 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" in this Official Statement.

(2) The District anticipates that the General Fund balance as of August 31, 2025 will equal approximately \$17,939,296.

CHANGE IN NET POSITION ⁽¹⁾

	Fiscal Year Ended August 31				
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Revenues:					
Program Revenues:					
Charges for Services	\$ 509,062	\$ 346,656	\$ 336,186	\$ 314,314	\$ 335,349
Operating Grants and Contributions	8,146,379	8,731,439	12,357,099	11,175,874	7,395,783
General Revenues:					
Property Taxes Levied for General Purposes	13,602,830	14,139,337	14,635,280	16,486,550	13,389,108
Property Taxes Levied for Debt Service	1,024,767	1,105,442	1,193,292	1,369,649	1,946,580
State Aid - Formula Grants	-	-	-	-	18,922,228
Grants and Contributions not Restricted	15,946,055	15,426,332	15,775,750	14,118,376	-
Investment Earnings	171,969	72,743	144,750	1,046,727	1,533,309
Miscellaneous	924	164,718	-	49,760	1,598,804
Total Revenue	<u>\$ 39,401,986</u>	<u>\$ 39,986,667</u>	<u>\$ 44,442,357</u>	<u>\$ 44,561,250</u>	<u>\$ 45,121,161</u>
Expenses:					
Instruction	\$ 21,030,352	\$ 19,463,351	\$ 19,169,371	\$ 20,577,804	\$ 22,935,815
Instruction Resources & Media Services	690,254	720,097	728,352	756,883	836,319
Curriculum & Staff Development	1,220,970	979,450	750,491	1,039,297	1,107,333
Instructional Leadership	732,479	702,408	731,025	757,462	841,649
School Leadership	1,874,296	1,748,640	1,770,323	1,802,258	1,988,598
Guidance, Counseling & Evaluation Services	1,131,627	1,132,324	1,147,990	1,078,908	1,329,671
Social Work Services	299,443	294,518	255,617	296,788	351,657
Health Services	437,535	425,466	376,753	429,828	460,966
Student Transportation	1,165,359	1,241,127	1,192,082	1,296,702	1,995,147
Food Service	2,427,838	1,875,801	2,175,420	2,597,216	2,511,036
Cocurricular/Extracurricular Activities	1,681,975	2,008,400	2,078,661	1,695,721	2,490,616
General Administration	1,318,443	1,367,689	1,169,394	1,329,023	1,714,677
Plant Maintenance & Operations	2,867,716	3,198,966	3,434,681	4,115,801	5,047,704
Security and Monitoring Services	96,070	33,437	32,022	36,092	38,900
Data Processing Services	145,404	255,772	303,454	291,143	398,663
Community Services	-	-	-	10,243	-
Interest on Long-term Debt	936,469	879,983	825,992	661,223	525,376
Bond Issuance Costs and Fees	2,000	2,300	2,000	15,887	2,000
Other Intergovernmental Charges	246,351	266,614	275,817	316,217	316,538
Total Expenditures	<u>\$ 38,304,581</u>	<u>\$ 36,596,343</u>	<u>\$ 36,419,445</u>	<u>\$ 39,104,496</u>	<u>\$ 44,892,665</u>
Change in Net Position	\$ 1,097,405	\$ 3,390,324	\$ 8,022,912	\$ 5,456,754	\$ 228,496
Beginning Net Position	\$ 24,602,909	\$ 25,700,314	\$ 29,090,638	\$ 37,115,432	\$ 42,572,186
Prior Period Adjustment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,882 ⁽²⁾	\$ -	\$ -
Ending Net Position	<u>\$ 25,700,314</u>	<u>\$ 29,090,638</u>	<u>\$ 37,115,432</u>	<u>\$ 42,572,186</u>	<u>\$ 42,800,682</u>

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

(2) The prior period adjustment in 2022 was due to the District implementing GASB 87, Leases, requiring the reclassification and establishment of new asset and liability accounts.

APPENDIX B

GENERAL INFORMATION REGARDING THE DISTRICT AND ITS ECONOMY

GAINESVILLE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

General and Economic Information

Gainesville Independent School District (the "District") is located in Cooke County and includes the City of Gainesville, principal commercial center located at the intersection of Interstate Highway 35 and U.S. Highway 82. North Central Texas Community College and Gainesville State School are both located in the District. Also located nearby is Camp Sweeny for diabetic children. The District's current estimated population is approximately 20,518.

Cooke County (the "County") is a north Texas County which shares the Red River as a border with Oklahoma. The county is traversed by the Elm Fork of the Trinity River, as well as Interstate Highway 35 and U.S. Route 82. The county was the third largest producing county of oats in Texas in 2016. The county seat is Gainesville.

Source: *Texas Municipal Report for Gainesville ISD and Cooke County*

Enrollment Statistics

<u>Year Ending</u>	<u>Enrollment</u>
2015/16	3,158
2016/17	3,263
2017/18	3,346
2018/19	3,434
2019/20	3,298
2020/21	3,262
2021/22	3,340
2022/23	3,342
2023/24	3,328
2024/25	3,320

District Staff

Teachers	232
Auxiliary Personnel	78
Teachers' Aides & Secretaries	63
Administrators	25
Other	43
Total	<u>441</u>

Facilities

<u>Campus</u>	<u>Grades</u>	<u>Current Enrollment</u>	<u>Capacity</u>	<u>Year Built</u>	<u>Year of Addition/ Renovation</u>
Gainesville Head Start	PK	(1)	80	1992	N/A
Thomas Edison Elementary	PK-1	682	750	1961	1997, 2005
W E Chalmers Elementary	2-4	754	750	2000	N/A
Robert Lee Intermediate School	5-6	500	450	1997	2005, 2007
Gainesville Junior School	7-8	455	825	1959	2003, 2009
Gainesville High School	9-12	929	1,250	2007	2009-10

(1) Included in the Thomas Edison Elementary enrollment numbers

Principal Employers within the District

<u>Name of Company</u>	<u>Type of Business</u>	<u>Number of Employees</u>
Gainesville ISD	Public Education	430
North Texas Medical Center	Hospital	351
Walmart	Retail	350
Cooke County	Local Government	290
IFS Coatings	Manufacturing	258
City of Gainesville	Local Government	236

Unemployment Rates

	<u>May 2023</u>	<u>May 2024</u>	<u>May 2025</u>
Cooke County	3.2%	3.1%	3.2%
State of Texas	3.9%	3.8%	4.0%

Source: *Texas Workforce Commission*

APPENDIX C

FORM OF LEGAL OPINION OF BOND COUNSEL

Holland & Knight

811 Main Street, Suite 2500 | Houston TX 77002 | T 713-821-7000 | F 713-821-7001
Holland & Knight LLP | www.hklaw.com

August 19, 2025

Gainesville Independent School District

GAINESVILLE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT UNLIMITED TAX SCHOOL BUILDING BONDS, SERIES 2025, dated August 1, 2025, in the principal amount of \$38,830,000ⁱ.

Ladies and Gentlemen:

We have acted as Bond Counsel in connection with the issuance and sale by the Gainesville Independent School District (the “District”), of its Unlimited Tax School Building Bonds, Series 2025 (the “Series 2025 Bonds”).

All terms used herein in capitalized form and not otherwise defined herein shall have the same meanings as ascribed to them in the Bond Order dated July 21, 2025 adopted by the Board of Trustees of the District authorizing the issuance of the Series 2025 Bonds (the “Bond Order”).

The Series 2025 Bonds have been issued in fully registered form, bear interest from the date thereof at the rates provided for by the Bond Order, finally mature as provided in the Bond Order, and are subject to redemption prior to their maturity in the manner and upon the terms and conditions as provided for by the Bond Order and other documents relating to the issuance of the Series 2025 Bonds.

The Series 2025 Bonds have been issued for the purpose of refunding the Refunded Bonds and paying certain costs of issuance with respect thereto.

The description of the Series 2025 Bonds in this opinion and other statements concerning the terms and conditions of the issuance of the Series 2025 Bonds do not purport to set forth all of the terms and conditions of the Series 2025 Bonds or of any other document relating to the issuance of the Series 2025 Bonds, but are intended only to identify the Series 2025 Bonds and to describe briefly certain features thereof. This opinion shall not be deemed or treated as an offering circular, prospectus or official statement, and is not intended in any way to be a disclosure document used in connection with the sale or delivery of the Series 2025 Bonds.

In rendering the opinions set forth below, we have examined a certified copy of the Bond Order and various other agreements, certificates and opinions, and are relying on the covenants and agreements of the District contained therein, including, without limitation, the Certificate Relating to Tax, Arbitrage and Other Matters (the “Tax Certificate”) of the District delivered on the date herewith and the covenant of the District to comply with the applicable requirements contained in Section 103 and Part IV of Subchapter B of Chapter 1 of Subtitle A of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, and the applicable regulations thereunder (the “Code”), to the extent necessary to

preserve the exclusion of interest on the Series 2025 Bonds from gross income for federal income tax purposes.

We have examined a certified copy of the proceedings of the District, and other information submitted to us relative to the issuance and sale by the District of the Series 2025 Bonds. In addition, we have examined and relied upon the certain certified copies of customary certificates of officers, agents and representatives of the District, the District's financial advisor, and public officials as to among other things the due organization and valid existence of the District, the due adoption of the Bond Order and all documents associated with the issuance thereof, the levy and collection of the ad valorem taxes and the issuance of bonds payable therefrom, other certified showings relating to the authorization and issuance of the Series 2025 Bonds and the compliance of the District with all conditions precedent to the issuance of the Series 2025 Bonds.

We have relied on such other agreements, certificates, documents and opinions, including certificates and representations of public officials and other officers and representatives of the various parties participating in this transaction, as we have deemed relevant and necessary in connection with the opinions expressed below. We have not undertaken an independent audit, examination, investigation or inspection of the matters described or contained in such agreements, documents, certificates, representations and opinions, and have relied solely on the facts, estimates and circumstances described and set forth therein.

In our examination of the foregoing, we have assumed the genuineness of signatures on all documents and instruments, the authenticity of documents submitted as originals and the conformity to originals of documents submitted as copies.

The opinions set forth below are expressly limited to, and we opine only with respect to, the laws of the State of Texas and the federal income tax laws of the United States of America.

Based upon and subject to the foregoing, we are of the opinion that, under existing law:

(1) The transcript of certified proceedings evidences complete legal authority for the issuance of the Bonds in full compliance with the Constitution and laws of the State of Texas presently effective and therefore the Series 2025 Bonds constitute valid and legally binding obligations of the District; and

(2) A continuing ad valorem tax, without limit as to rate or amount, has been levied on all taxable property in the District and pledged irrevocably to the payment of the principal of and interest on the Series 2025 Bonds.

(3) The interest on the Series 2025 Bonds is excludable from gross income for federal income tax purposes. Moreover, such interest will not be treated as an item of tax preference for purposes of the federal alternative minimum tax imposed on individuals under the Code; however, interest on the Series 2025 Bonds is included in the "adjusted financial statement income" of certain corporations on which the federal alternative minimum tax is imposed under the Code.

The opinions expressed in the preceding paragraph are conditioned upon compliance by the District with its covenants relating to certain arbitrage rebate and other tax requirements contained in Section 103 and Part IV of Subchapter B of Chapter 1 of Subtitle A of the Code (including, without

limitation, its covenants not to use any proceeds of the Series 2025 Bonds in a manner that would cause the Series 2025 Bonds to be classified as private activity bonds under Sections 141(a) and 141(d) of the Code and to comply with the requirements contained in Section 148 of the Code), and in the Tax Certificate, to the extent necessary to preserve the exclusion of interest on the Series 2025 Bonds from gross income for federal income tax purposes. Failure of the District to comply with such requirements could cause the interest on the Series 2025 Bonds to be included in gross income for federal income tax purposes retroactive to the date of issuance of the Series 2025 Bonds. Other provisions of the Code may give rise to adverse federal income tax consequences to particular bondholders. The scope of this opinion is limited to matters addressed above and no opinion is expressed hereby regarding other federal income tax consequences that may arise due to ownership of the Series 2025 Bonds. We express no opinion regarding any state tax consequences of acquiring, carrying, owning or disposing of the Series 2025 Bonds. Owners of the Series 2025 Bonds should consult their tax advisors regarding any state tax consequences of owning the Series 2025 Bonds.

Our opinions expressed herein are predicated upon present laws, facts and interpretations thereof. We assume no affirmative obligation with respect to any change in circumstances or laws or interpretations thereof after the date hereof that may adversely affect the opinions contained herein to update the opinions expressed herein.

All opinions as to legal obligations of the District set forth above are subject to and limited by (a) bankruptcy, insolvency, reorganization, moratorium or similar laws, in each case relating to or affecting the enforcement of creditors' rights, (b) applicable laws or equitable principles that may affect remedies or injunctive or other equitable relief, and (c) judicial discretion which may be exercised in applicable cases to adversely affect the enforcement of certain rights or remedies.

The scope of our engagement in relation to the issuance of the Series 2025 Bonds has been limited solely to the examination of facts and law incident to rendering the opinions expressed herein. We have not been engaged or undertaken to review, confirm or verify and therefore express no opinion as to the accuracy, completeness, fairness or sufficiency of any of the statements in the Official Statement or any exhibits or appendices thereto or any other offering material relating to the Series 2025 Bonds, except as otherwise set forth in our opinion to the Underwriters dated as of the date hereof. In addition, we have not been engaged to and therefore express no opinion regarding the perfection or priority of the lien on the ad valorem taxes or other amounts pledged under the Resolution or as to the compliance by the District or the Underwriters with any federal or state statute, regulation or ruling with respect to the sale or distribution of the Series 2025 Bonds.

Sincerely yours,

HOLLAND & KNIGHT LLP

ⁱ Preliminary, subject to change.

APPENDIX D

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

**GAINESVILLE
INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE
YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2024**

GAINESVILLE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2024

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>	<u>Exhibit</u>
CERTIFICATE OF BOARD	3	
Independent Auditor's Report	5	
Management's Discussion and Analysis	7	
<u>Basic Financial Statements</u>		
Government Wide Statements:		
Statement of Net Position	17	A-1
Statement of Activities	18	B-1
Governmental Fund Financial Statements:		
Balance Sheet	19	C-1
Reconciliation of the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet to the Statement of Net Position	20	C-2
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance	21	C-3
Reconciliation of the Governmental Funds Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances to the Statement of Activities	22	C-4
Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget and Actual-General Fund	23	C-5
Fiduciary Fund Financial Statements:		
Statement of Fiduciary Net Position	24	E-1
Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Fund Net Position	25	E-2
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements	27	
<u>Required Supplementary Information</u>		
Schedule of the District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability - Teacher Retirement System of Texas	50	G-1
Schedule of District's Contributions for Pensions - Teacher Retirement System of Texas	52	G-2
Schedule of the District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability - Teacher Retirement System of Texas	54	G-3
Schedule of District's Contributions for Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB) - Teacher Retirement System of Texas	56	G-4
Notes to Required Supplementary Information	58	
<u>Combining Schedules</u>		
Nonmajor Governmental Funds:		
Combining Balance Sheet	60	H-1
Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances	64	H-2
<u>Required TEA Schedules</u>		
Schedule of Delinquent Taxes Receivable	70	J-1
Budgetary Comparison Schedule - Child Nutrition Fund	72	J-2
Budgetary Comparison Schedule - Debt Service Fund	73	J-3
Use of Funds Report - Select State Allotment Programs	74	J-4
<u>Federal Awards Section</u>		
Independent Auditors' Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Based on an Audit of Financial Statements Performed in Accordance with <i>Government Auditing Standards</i>	77	
Independent Auditors' Report on Compliance for Each Major Program and on Internal Control over Compliance Required by the Uniform Guidance	79	
Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs	82	
Status of Prior Year Findings	83	
Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards	84	K-1
Notes to Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards	85	

This page left blank intentionally.

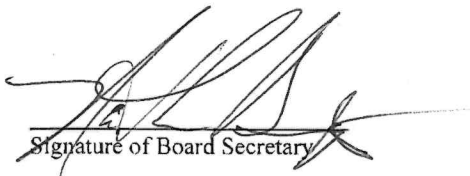
CERTIFICATE OF BOARD

Gainesville Independent School District
Name of School District

Cooke
County

049-901
Co. - Dist. Number

We, the undersigned, certify that the attached annual financial reports of the above-named school district were reviewed and (check one) ☒ approved ☐ disapproved for the year ended August 31, 2024, at a meeting of the Board of Trustees of such school district on the 21 day of January, 2025.


Signature of Board Secretary


Signature of Board President

This page left blank intentionally.

HankinsEastup

Deacon Tunn Seay & Scarborough / A Texas LLC

Independent Auditor's Report

Gainesville Independent School District
Gainesville, Texas

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Gainesville Independent School District as of and for the year ended August 31, 2024, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise Gainesville Independent School 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 Gainesville Independent School 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 Financials section of our report. We are required to be independent of Gainesville Independent School 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 the 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 Gainesville Independent School District's ability to continue as a going concern for twelve months beyond the financial statement date, including any currently known information that may raise substantial doubt shortly thereafter.

Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis on pages 7 through 13 and the Teacher Retirement System schedules on page 52 through 60 be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of 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 Gainesville Independent School District's basic financial statements. The combining and individual nonmajor fund financial statements, the required TEA schedules listed in the table of contents, and the schedule of expenditures of federal awards, as required by Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards, are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the combining and individual nonmajor fund financial statements, the required TEA 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 8, 2024, on our consideration of Gainesville Independent School District's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of the 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 Gainesville 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 Gainesville Independent School District's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Hankins Eastup Deaton Tonn Seay & Scarborough, LLC

Hankins, Eastup, Deaton, Tonn, Seay & Scarborough, LLC
Denton, Texas

January 8, 2025

**GAINESVILLE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2024
(UNAUDITED)**

As management of Gainesville Independent School District, we offer readers of the District's financial statement this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the District for the year ended August 31, 2024. Please read this narrative in conjunction with the independent auditor's report and the District's basic financial statements.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

- The assets and deferred outflows of Gainesville Independent School District exceeded its liabilities and deferred inflows at the close of the most recent fiscal period by \$42,800,682 (net position).
- The District's total net position increased by \$228,496 during the fiscal year from the results of current year operations.
- As of the close of the current fiscal period, the District's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$23,866,555. 90% of this total amount (\$21,439,296) is unassigned and available for use within the District's commitments and policies.
- At the end of the current fiscal period, the unassigned fund balance of the general fund of \$21,439,296 is 60.59% of non-capital general fund expenditures.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

This discussion and analysis are intended to serve as an introduction to the District's basic financial statements. The District's basic financial statements comprise three components: 1) government-wide financial statements, 2) fund financial statements, and 3) notes to the financial statements. This report also contains other supplementary information in addition to the basic financial statements themselves. The government-wide financial statements include the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities. 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 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. For proprietary activities, fund financial statements tell how goods or services of the District were sold to departments within the District or to external customers and how the sales revenues covered the expenses of the goods or services. The District had no proprietary activities during the fiscal year. 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 District has no component units for which it is financially accountable.

The notes to the financial statements provide narrative explanations or additional data needed for full disclosure in the government-wide statements or the fund financial statements.

The combining statements for nonmajor funds contain even more information about the District's individual funds. The section labeled Federal Awards Section contains 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

The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities

The primary purpose of the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities is to show whether the financial position of the District is improving or deteriorating as a result of the fiscal year's activities. The Statement of Net Position includes all the District's assets and deferred inflows and liabilities at the end of the year while the Statement of Activities includes all revenues and expenses generated by the District's operations during the year. These apply the accrual basis of accounting (the basis used by private sector companies).

All of the current year's revenues and expenses are taken into account regardless of when cash is received or paid. The District's revenues are divided into those provided by outside parties who share the costs of some programs, grants provided by the U.S. Department of Education and other funding agencies, and revenues provided by the taxpayers or the state in equalization funding processes (general revenues). All the District's assets are reported whether they serve the current year or future years. Liabilities are included regardless of whether they must be paid in the current or future years.

These two statements report the District's net position and changes in it. The District's net position (the difference between assets, deferred inflows and liabilities) provide one measure of the District's financial health, or financial position. Over time, increases or decreases in the District's net position is one indicator of whether its financial health is improving or deteriorating. To fully assess the overall health of the District, however, you should consider nonfinancial factors as well, such as changes in the District's average daily attendance or its property tax base and the condition of the District's facilities.

In the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities, we divide the District into two kinds of activities:

- **Governmental activities**—All of the District's basic services are reported here, including the instruction, counseling, extracurricular activities, food services, transportation, maintenance, community services, and general administration. Property taxes, tuition, fees, and state and federal grants finance most of these activities.
- **Business-type activities**—Activities in which the District charges a fee to “customers” to help it cover all or most of the cost of services it provides are reported here. During the year ended August 31, 2024, the District had no business-type activities.

Reporting the District's Most Significant Funds

Fund Financial Statements

A *fund* is a grouping of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives.

The fund financial statements begin provide detailed information about the most significant funds—not the District as a whole. Laws and contracts require the District to establish some funds, such as funds for grants received from the U.S. Department of Education, to facilitate compliance with grant provisions. The District's administration establishes many other funds to help it control and manage money for particular purposes (e.g., campus activities).

All of the funds of the District can be divided into three categories: governmental funds, proprietary funds, and fiduciary funds:

- **Governmental funds.** *Governmental funds* are used to account for essentially the same functions reported as *governmental activities* in the government-wide financial statements. However, unlike the government-wide financial statements, governmental fund financial statements focus on *near-term inflows and outflows of spendable resources*, as well as on *balances of spendable resources* available at the end of the fiscal year. Such information may be useful in evaluating a government's near-term financing requirements. Because the focus of governmental funds is narrower than that of the government-wide financial statements, it is useful to compare the information presented for *governmental funds* with similar information presented for *governmental activities* in the government-wide financial statements. By doing so, readers may better understand the long-term impact of the government's near-term financing decisions. Both the governmental fund balance sheet and the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances provide a reconciliation to facilitate this comparison between *governmental funds* and *governmental activities*. The District maintains multiple governmental funds. Information is presented separately in the governmental fund balance sheet and in the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances for the general fund, which is a major fund. Data from the other governmental funds are combined into a single column, an aggregated presentation. Individual fund data for each of these nonmajor governmental funds is provided in the form of *combining statements* elsewhere in this report. The District adopts an annual appropriated budget for its general fund, debt service fund and food service fund. Budgetary comparison schedules have been provided to demonstrate compliance with these budgets.
- **Proprietary funds.** The District reports the activities for which it charges users (whether outside customers or other units of the District) in proprietary funds using the same accounting methods employed in the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities. Enterprise funds (one category of proprietary funds) are the business-type activities reported in the government-wide statements but containing more detail and additional information, such as cash flows. The District currently has no enterprise funds. The internal service funds (the other category of proprietary funds) report activities that provide supplies and services for the District's other programs and activities—such as a workers compensation self-insurance program. The District currently has no internal service funds or enterprise funds.
- **Fiduciary funds.** *Fiduciary funds* are used to account for resources held for the benefit of parties outside the government. Fiduciary funds are *not* reflected in the government-wide financial statements because the resources of those funds are *not* available to support the District's own programs. The District is the custodian, or *fiduciary*, for these funds and is responsible for ensuring that the assets reported in these funds are used for their intended purposes. All of the District's fiduciary activities are reported in a separate Statement of Fiduciary Net Position and Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Fund Net Position. These activities are excluded from the District's government-wide financial statements because the District cannot use these assets to finance its operations.

GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

The following analysis presents both current and prior year data and significant changes in the accounts. Our analysis focuses on the net position (Table I) and changes in net position (Table II) of the District's governmental and business-type activities. The District had no business-type activities during the fiscal year.

Net position of the District's governmental activities increased by \$228,496 during the fiscal year from the results of current year operations. Unrestricted net position – the part of net position that can be used to finance day-to-day operations without constraints established by debt covenants, enabling legislation, or other legal requirements – was a \$1,663,378 as of August 31, 2024. The increase in net position from current operations was the result of several factors. First, the District's revenues exceeded expenditures by \$4,747,996 (as adjusted for the effects of capital outlay and debt service principal payments.) However, the District recorded depreciation expense, which is a non-cash expense that reduces the value of District assets, in the amount of \$3,184,698. Also, various adjustments totaling a negative \$1,340,292 were posted to revenues and expenses to account for interest accruals, tax revenues earned during the period under the full accrual method of accounting, the effects of pension and OPEB accounting, and other changes to long-term asset and liability accounts on the Statement of Net Position.

Table I

NET POSITION

	Governmental Activities		
	2024	2023	Change
Current and other assets	\$ 28,878,814	\$ 31,292,291	\$ (2,413,477)
Capital assets	58,841,145	55,876,798	2,964,347
Total assets	87,719,959	87,169,089	550,870
Deferred outflows of resources	15,939,116	16,023,047	(83,931)
Long-term liabilities	42,774,717	39,829,602	2,945,115
Other liabilities	4,499,885	5,360,942	(861,057)
Total liabilities	47,274,602	45,190,544	2,084,058
Deferred inflows of resources	13,583,791	15,429,406	(1,845,615)
Net Position:			
Net investments in capital assets	38,954,529	34,187,756	4,766,773
Restricted	2,182,775	1,757,978	424,797
Unrestricted	1,663,378	6,626,452	(4,963,074)
Total Net Position	\$ 42,800,682	\$ 42,572,186	\$ 228,496

Table II
CHANGES IN NET POSITION

	Governmental Activities		
	2024	2023	Change
Revenues:			
Program Revenues:			
Charges for services	\$ 335,349	\$ 314,314	\$ 21,035
Operating grants and contributions	7,395,783	11,175,874	(3,780,091)
General Revenues:			
Maintenance and operations taxes	13,389,108	16,486,550	(3,097,442)
Debt service taxes	1,946,580	1,369,649	576,931
State aid - formula grants	18,922,228	14,118,376	4,803,852
Interest earnings	1,533,309	1,046,727	486,582
Miscellaneous	1,598,804	49,760	1,549,044
Total Revenue	<u>45,121,161</u>	<u>44,561,250</u>	<u>559,911</u>
Expenses:			
Instruction, curriculum and media services	24,879,467	22,373,984	2,505,483
Instructional and school leadership	2,830,247	2,559,720	270,527
Student support services	4,137,441	3,142,226	995,215
Food services	2,511,036	2,597,216	(86,180)
Extracurricular activities	2,490,616	1,695,721	794,895
General administration	1,714,677	1,329,023	385,654
Plant maintenance, security & data processing	5,485,267	4,453,279	1,031,988
Debt service	527,376	637,110	(109,734)
Intergovernmental charges	316,538	316,217	321
Total Expenses	<u>44,892,665</u>	<u>39,104,496</u>	<u>5,788,169</u>
Increase (Decrease) in Net Position	228,496	5,456,754	(5,228,258)
Net Position - beginning of year	42,572,186	37,115,432	5,456,754
Net Position - end of year	<u>\$ 42,800,682</u>	<u>\$ 42,572,186</u>	<u>\$ 228,496</u>

The cost of all governmental activities for the current fiscal period was \$44,892,665. As shown in the Statement of Activities, the amount that our taxpayers ultimately financed for these activities through District taxes was only \$15,335,688 because some of the costs were paid by those who directly benefited from the programs (\$335,349) or by other governments and organizations that subsidized certain programs with grants and contributions (\$7,395,783) or by State equalization funding (\$18,922,228).

THE DISTRICT'S FUNDS

As noted earlier, the District uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements, bond covenants, and segregation for particular purposes.

As of the end of the current fiscal year, the District's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$23,866,555, a decrease of \$3,325,287 from the prior year. Approximately 90% of this total amount (\$21,594,370) constitutes *assigned and unassigned fund balance*. The remainder of fund balance is *restricted* to indicate that it is not available for new spending because it is already restricted for debt service (\$368,421) or food service (\$1,903,764).

The general fund is the primary operating fund of the District. At the end of the current fiscal year, unassigned fund balance of the general fund was \$21,439,296. As a measure of the general fund's liquidity, it may be useful to compare unassigned fund balance to total general fund expenditures. Unassigned fund balance represents 52.2% of total general fund expenditures.

The fund balance of the District's general fund decreased by \$3,994,568 during the current fiscal year. Key factors related to this change are as follows:

- State per capita and Foundation revenue was \$4,803,852 or 34.03% higher than state funding revenue of the prior year, while property tax revenue was \$3,097,442 or 18.8% lower due the state's additional compression of tax rates.
- Expenditures were \$11,862,664 or 40.6% higher, however, primarily due to significantly more capital outlay during the fiscal year and across-the-board increases in all expenditure functions.

The debt service fund has a total fund balance of \$2,427,259, all of which is restricted for the payment of debt service. The net increase in fund balance during the period was \$669,281. Property tax revenue was \$576,931 higher as compared to the previous year.

Over the course of the year, the Board of Trustees revised the District's budget as needed. Budget amendments fall into three categories. The first category includes amendments and supplemental appropriations that were approved shortly after the beginning of the year and reflect the actual beginning balances (versus the amounts we estimated in August 2023). The second category includes changes that the Board made during the year to reflect new information regarding revenue sources and expenditure needs. The principal amendment in this case was an increase in the anticipated amount of State funding to be received. The third category involves amendments moving funds from programs that did not need all the resources originally appropriated to them to programs with resource needs.

The District's General Fund balance of \$21,439,296 differs from the General Fund's budgetary fund balance of \$16,640,080 reported in the budgetary comparison schedule. Actual expenditures were \$1,227,701 below the revised final budget, and actual revenues were \$3,242,694 above the revised final budget.

CAPITAL ASSETS AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

Capital Assets

As of August 31, 2024, the District had \$58,841,145 (net of accumulated depreciation) invested in a broad range of capital assets, including facilities and equipment for instruction, transportation, athletics, administration, and maintenance. This amount represents a net increase of \$2,964,347, or 5.31% above last year.

More detailed information about the District's capital assets is presented in Note F to the financial statements.

Debt Administration

At year-end, the District had \$20,969,642 in bonds, notes, capital leases and right-to-use leases outstanding (including accreted interest on bonds) versus \$22,700,131 last year. The District leased additional vehicles during the fiscal year. The District's underlying rating is AA- according to S & P Global Ratings, but is

considered AAA as a result of guarantees of the Texas Permanent School Fund.

More detailed information about the District's long-term liabilities is presented in Note G to the financial statements.

ECONOMIC FACTORS AND NEXT YEAR’S BUDGETS AND RATES

The District’s elected and appointed officials consider many factors when setting annual operating budgets and tax rates including population growth, projected student enrollments, labor markets, and the state of the overall economy.

On August 19, 2024, the Board of Trustees voted to approve 2024-25 operating budgets for its general fund, debt service fund, and food service fund as follows:

	<u>Budgeted Revenues</u>	<u>Budgeted Expenditures</u>
General Fund	\$34,410,913	\$34,410,913
Debt Service Fund	1,928,648	1,897,450
Food Service Fund	2,371,924	2,371,924

CONTACTING THE DISTRICT'S FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, customers, and investors and creditors with a general overview of the District's finances and to demonstrate the District's accountability for funds the District receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact the District's business office, at Gainesville Independent School District, 800 S. Morris, Gainesville, Texas 76240.

This page left blank intentionally.

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

This page left blank intentionally.

GAINESVILLE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
AUGUST 31, 2024

EXHIBIT A-1

Data Control Codes	Primary Government Governmental Activities
ASSETS	
1110 Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 26,916,490
1220 Property Taxes - Delinquent	565,577
1230 Allowance for Uncollectible Taxes	(28,279)
1240 Due from Other Governments	1,425,026
Capital Assets:	
1510 Land	2,003,821
1520 Buildings, Net	50,154,812
1530 Furniture and Equipment, Net	3,326,006
1550 Right-to-Use Leased Assets, Net	215,048
1580 Construction in Progress	3,141,458
1000 Total Assets	<u>87,719,959</u>
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	
1701 Deferred Charge for Refunding	923,592
1705 Deferred Outflow Related to TRS Pension	9,399,031
1706 Deferred Outflow Related to TRS OPEB	5,616,493
1700 Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	<u>15,939,116</u>
LIABILITIES	
2110 Accounts Payable	2,441,930
2130 Short Term Right-to-Use Leases Payable	159,434
2140 Interest Payable	24,924
2160 Accrued Wages Payable	2,024,767
2180 Due to Other Governments	7,542
2200 Accrued Expenses	722
Noncurrent Liabilities:	
2501 Due Within One Year: Loans, Note, Leases, etc.	1,477,328
Due in More than One Year:	
2502 Bonds, Notes, Loans, Leases, etc.	19,332,880
2540 Net Pension Liability (District's Share)	15,207,311
2545 Net OPEB Liability (District's Share)	6,597,764
2000 Total Liabilities	<u>47,274,602</u>
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	
2605 Deferred Inflow Related to TRS Pension	3,281,053
2606 Deferred Inflow Related to TRS OPEB	10,302,738
2600 Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	<u>13,583,791</u>
NET POSITION	
3200 Net Investment in Capital Assets and Right-to-Use Lease Assets	38,954,529
Restricted:	
3820 Restricted for Federal and State Programs	1,903,764
3850 Restricted for Debt Service	279,011
3900 Unrestricted	1,663,378
3000 Total Net Position	<u>\$ 42,800,682</u>

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

GAINESVILLE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2024

EXHIBIT B-1

FOR THE YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2024

					Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position
Data		Program Revenues			
Control	1	3	4		6
Codes		Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions		Primary Gov Governmental Activities
	Expenses				
Primary Government:					
GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES:					
11	Instruction	\$ 22,935,815	\$ 77,515	\$ 3,264,192	\$ (19,594,108)
12	Instructional Resources and Media Services	836,319	-	50,809	(785,510)
13	Curriculum and Instructional Staff Development	1,107,333	-	634,511	(472,822)
21	Instructional Leadership	841,649	-	-	(841,649)
23	School Leadership	1,988,598	-	178,319	(1,810,279)
31	Guidance, Counseling, and Evaluation Services	1,329,671	-	112,968	(1,216,703)
32	Social Work Services	351,657	-	-	(351,657)
33	Health Services	460,966	-	-	(460,966)
34	Student (Pupil) Transportation	1,995,147	-	-	(1,995,147)
35	Food Services	2,511,036	207,250	2,703,618	399,832
36	Extracurricular Activities	2,490,616	49,767	-	(2,440,849)
41	General Administration	1,714,677	-	161,565	(1,553,112)
51	Facilities Maintenance and Operations	5,047,704	817	-	(5,046,887)
52	Security and Monitoring Services	38,900	-	-	(38,900)
53	Data Processing Services	398,663	-	-	(398,663)
72	Debt Service - Interest on Long-Term Debt	525,376	-	289,801	(235,575)
73	Debt Service - Bond Issuance Cost and Fees	2,000	-	-	(2,000)
99	Other Intergovernmental Charges	316,538	-	-	(316,538)
[TP] TOTAL PRIMARY GOVERNMENT:		\$ 44,892,665	\$ 335,349	\$ 7,395,783	(37,161,533)
Data					
Control					
Codes					
	General Revenues:				
	Taxes:				
MT	Property Taxes, Levied for General Purposes				13,389,108
DT	Property Taxes, Levied for Debt Service				1,946,580
SF	State Aid - Formula Grants				18,922,228
IE	Investment Earnings				1,533,309
MI	Miscellaneous Local and Intermediate Revenue				1,598,804
TR	Total General Revenues				37,390,029
CN	Change in Net Position				228,496
NB	Net Position - Beginning				42,572,186
NE	Net Position - Ending				\$ 42,800,682

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

GAINESVILLE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
BALANCE SHEET
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
AUGUST 31, 2024

Data Control Codes	10 General Fund	Other Funds	Total Governmental Funds
ASSETS			
1110 Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 24,414,544	\$ 2,501,946	\$ 26,916,490
1220 Property Taxes - Delinquent	503,060	62,517	565,577
1230 Allowance for Uncollectible Taxes	(25,153)	(3,126)	(28,279)
1240 Due from Other Governments	374,131	1,050,895	1,425,026
1260 Due from Other Funds	772,911	43,613	816,524
1000 Total Assets	<u>\$ 26,039,493</u>	<u>\$ 3,655,845</u>	<u>\$ 29,695,338</u>
LIABILITIES			
2110 Accounts Payable	\$ 2,103,843	\$ 338,087	\$ 2,441,930
2160 Accrued Wages Payable	2,018,447	6,320	2,024,767
2170 Due to Other Funds	-	816,524	816,524
2180 Due to Other Governments	-	7,542	7,542
2200 Accrued Expenditures	-	722	722
2000 Total Liabilities	<u>4,122,290</u>	<u>1,169,195</u>	<u>5,291,485</u>
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
2601 Unavailable Revenue - Property Taxes	477,907	59,391	537,298
2600 Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	<u>477,907</u>	<u>59,391</u>	<u>537,298</u>
FUND BALANCES			
Restricted Fund Balance:			
3450 Federal or State Funds Grant Restriction	-	1,903,764	1,903,764
3480 Retirement of Long-Term Debt	-	368,421	368,421
Assigned Fund Balance:			
3590 Other Assigned Fund Balance	-	155,074	155,074
3600 Unassigned Fund Balance	21,439,296	-	21,439,296
3000 Total Fund Balances	<u>21,439,296</u>	<u>2,427,259</u>	<u>23,866,555</u>
4000 Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows & Fund Balances	<u>\$ 26,039,493</u>	<u>\$ 3,655,845</u>	<u>\$ 29,695,338</u>

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

GAINESVILLE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
RECONCILIATION OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS BALANCE SHEET TO THE
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
AUGUST 31, 2024

EXHIBIT C-2

Total Fund Balances - Governmental Funds	\$ 23,866,555
1 Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in governmental funds.	109,203,140
2 Accumulated depreciation is not reported in the fund financial statements.	(50,361,995)
3 The District participates in the TRS-Care plan for retirees through TRS. The District's share of the TRS plan resulted in a net OPEB liability of \$6,597,764, a deferred outflow of \$5,616,493 and a deferred inflow of \$10,302,738. This resulted in a difference between the ending fund balance and the ending net position of \$11,284,009.	(11,284,009)
4 Included in the items related to debt is the recognition of the District's proportionate share of the net pension liability required by GASB68. The net position related to TRS included a deferred resource outflow in the amount of 9,399,031, a deferred resource inflow in the amount of \$3,281,053 and a net pension liability in the amount of \$15,207,311. This resulted in a difference between the ending fund balance and the ending net position of \$9,089,333.	(9,089,333)
5 Interest is accrued on the outstanding debt in the government-wide financial statements, whereas in the fund financial statement interest expense is reported when due.	(24,924)
6 Property tax revenue reported as unavailable in the fund financial statements was recognized as revenue in the government-wide financial statements.	537,298
7 Bonds payable, notes payable, capital leases payable and right-to-use leases are not reported in the fund financial statements.	(19,885,523)
8 Bond premium and discount is not recognized in the fund financial statements.	(1,084,119)
9 Deferred loss on bond refunding is not recognized in the fund financial statements.	923,592
29 Net Position of Governmental Activities	\$ 42,800,682

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

GAINESVILLE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2024

Data Control Codes	10 General Fund	Other Funds	Total Governmental Funds
REVENUES:			
5700 Total Local and Intermediate Sources	\$ 16,305,666	\$ 2,531,101	\$ 18,836,767
5800 State Program Revenues	20,336,952	883,163	21,220,115
5900 Federal Program Revenues	77,515	6,539,432	6,616,947
5020 Total Revenues	36,720,133	9,953,696	46,673,829
EXPENDITURES:			
Current:			
0011 Instruction	18,196,794	3,306,762	21,503,556
0012 Instructional Resources and Media Services	772,483	77,872	850,355
0013 Curriculum and Instructional Staff Development	427,063	634,511	1,061,574
0021 Instructional Leadership	838,914	14,091	853,005
0023 School Leadership	2,032,626	20,239	2,052,865
0031 Guidance, Counseling, and Evaluation Services	1,090,928	238,331	1,329,259
0032 Social Work Services	417,636	-	417,636
0033 Health Services	354,312	102,376	456,688
0034 Student (Pupil) Transportation	2,017,176	-	2,017,176
0035 Food Services	16,928	2,367,168	2,384,096
0036 Extracurricular Activities	1,773,014	52,368	1,825,382
0041 General Administration	1,557,952	166,585	1,724,537
0051 Facilities Maintenance and Operations	4,906,560	-	4,906,560
0052 Security and Monitoring Services	20,962	-	20,962
0053 Data Processing Services	378,302	-	378,302
Debt Service:			
0071 Principal on Long-Term Liabilities	249,038	1,675,000	1,924,038
0072 Interest on Long-Term Liabilities	13,503	627,112	640,615
0073 Bond Issuance Cost and Fees	-	2,000	2,000
Capital Outlay:			
0081 Facilities Acquisition and Construction	5,662,793	-	5,662,793
Intergovernmental:			
0099 Other Intergovernmental Charges	316,538	-	316,538
6030 Total Expenditures	41,043,522	9,284,415	50,327,937
1100 Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	(4,323,389)	669,281	(3,654,108)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):			
7913 Right-to-Use Lease and SBITA Proceeds	328,821	-	328,821
1200 Net Change in Fund Balances	(3,994,568)	669,281	(3,325,287)
0100 Fund Balance - September 1 (Beginning)	25,433,864	1,757,978	27,191,842
3000 Fund Balance - August 31 (Ending)	\$ 21,439,296	\$ 2,427,259	\$ 23,866,555

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

GAINESVILLE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
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	\$ (3,325,287)
Current year capital asset additions are expenditures in the fund financial statement but shown as increases in capital assets in the government-wide financial statements. The net effect of reclassifying the current year capital asset additions is to increase net position.	6,149,245
Current year principal payments on debt are expenditures in the fund financial statements, but they are shown as reductions in long-term debt in the government-wide financial statements. The net effect of removing the 2024 debt principal payments is to increase net position.	1,924,038
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.	(3,184,698)
Current year amortization of the premium/discount on bonds payable is not recorded in the fund financial statements, but is shown as a reduction in interest expense in the government-wide financial statements.	142,563
Current year amortization of the deferred loss on bond refunding is not recorded in the fund financial statements, but is shown as an increase in interest expense in the government-wide financial statements.	(87,106)
Current year accretion on capital appreciation bonds is not recorded in the fund financial statements, but is shown as an increase in interest expense in the government-wide financial statements.	(7,291)
Revenues from property taxes are shown as unavailable in the fund financial statements until they are considered available to finance current expenditures. Such revenue is recognized when assessed, net of an allowance for uncollectible amounts in the government-wide financial statements.	(36,938)
GASB 68 required that certain plan expenditures be de-expended and recorded as deferred resources outflows. These contributions made after the measurement date of the plan caused the change in ending net position to increase by \$1,048,746. The proportionate share of the TRS pension expense on the plan as a whole had to be recorded, which decreased the net position by \$3,053,062. Other adjustments total \$10,637. The net result is a decrease in net position.	(2,014,953)
GASB 75 required that certain plan expenditures be de-expended and recorded as deferred resources outflows. These contributions made after the measurement date of the plan caused the change in ending net position to increase by \$240,719. The proportionate share of the TRS OPEB expense on the plan as a whole had to be recorded, which increased net position by \$(753,902). Other adjustments total \$2,367. The net result is an increase in net position.	992,254
The incurrence of lease liability is an other resource in the fund financial statements, but is shown as an increase in long-term debt in the government-wide financial statements.	(328,821)
Interest is accrued as outstanding debt in the government-wide financial statements.	5,490
Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities	<u><u>\$ 228,496</u></u>

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

GAINESVILLE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
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	\$ 13,471,367	\$ 14,696,867	\$ 16,305,666	\$ 1,608,799
5800 State Program Revenues	18,633,238	18,780,572	20,336,952	1,556,380
5900 Federal Program Revenues	-	-	77,515	77,515
5020 Total Revenues	32,104,605	33,477,439	36,720,133	3,242,694
EXPENDITURES:				
Current:				
0011 Instruction	15,103,982	16,755,829	18,196,794	(1,440,965)
0012 Instructional Resources and Media Services	696,127	761,267	772,483	(11,216)
0013 Curriculum and Instructional Staff Development	438,670	324,541	427,063	(102,522)
0021 Instructional Leadership	780,766	850,766	838,914	11,852
0023 School Leadership	2,063,791	2,083,697	2,032,626	51,071
0031 Guidance, Counseling, and Evaluation Services	1,055,308	1,021,238	1,090,928	(69,690)
0032 Social Work Services	461,981	411,981	417,636	(5,655)
0033 Health Services	321,310	332,310	354,312	(22,002)
0034 Student (Pupil) Transportation	1,520,894	1,580,894	2,017,176	(436,282)
0035 Food Services	2,090,831	45,000	16,928	28,072
0036 Extracurricular Activities	1,348,170	1,825,304	1,773,014	52,290
0041 General Administration	4,291,812	1,534,170	1,557,952	(23,782)
0051 Facilities Maintenance and Operations	51,250	5,014,473	4,906,560	107,913
0052 Security and Monitoring Services	-	51,250	20,962	30,288
0053 Data Processing Services	303,452	371,452	378,302	(6,850)
Debt Service:				
0071 Principal on Long-Term Liabilities	112,505	367,000	249,038	117,962
0072 Interest on Long-Term Liabilities	-	13,505	13,503	2
Capital Outlay:				
0081 Facilities Acquisition and Construction	1,113,756	8,548,546	5,662,793	2,885,753
Intergovernmental:				
0099 Other Intergovernmental Charges	350,000	378,000	316,538	61,462
6030 Total Expenditures	32,104,605	42,271,223	41,043,522	1,227,701
1100 Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures	-	(8,793,784)	(4,323,389)	4,470,395
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):				
7913 Right-to-Use Lease and SBITA Proceeds	-	-	328,821	328,821
1200 Net Change in Fund Balances	-	(8,793,784)	(3,994,568)	4,799,216
0100 Fund Balance - September 1 (Beginning)	25,433,864	25,433,864	25,433,864	-
3000 Fund Balance - August 31 (Ending)	\$ 25,433,864	\$ 16,640,080	\$ 21,439,296	\$ 4,799,216

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

GAINESVILLE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION
FIDUCIARY FUNDS
AUGUST 31, 2024

	Total Custodial Funds
ASSETS	
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 82,334
Total Assets	<u>82,334</u>
NET POSITION	
Fiduciary Net Position	<u>82,334</u>
Total Net Position	<u><u>\$ 82,334</u></u>

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

GAINESVILLE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET POSITION
FIDUCIARY FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2024

	Total Custodial Funds
ADDITIONS:	
Received from Student Groups	\$ 97,723
Total Additions	<u>97,723</u>
DEDUCTIONS:	
Supplies and Materials	<u>96,263</u>
Total Deductions	<u>96,263</u>
Change in Fiduciary Net Position	1,460
 Total Net Position September 1 (Beginning)	 <u>80,874</u>
 Total Net Position August 31 (Ending)	 <u><u>\$ 82,334</u></u>

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

This page left blank intentionally.

GAINESVILLE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2024

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Gainesville Independent School District (the District) is a public educational agency operating under the applicable laws and regulations of the State of Texas. A seven-member Board of Trustees (the Board), elected by registered voters of the District, is the governing body of the District. The District prepares its basic financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) promulgated by the Governmental Accounting Standards Boards (GASB) and other authoritative sources identified in GASB Statement No. 76, and the District complies with the requirements of the appropriate version of the Texas Education Agency (TEA) *Financial Accountability System Resource Guide* ("Resource Guide") and the requirements of contracts and grants of agencies from which it receives funds.

A. REPORTING ENTITY

The Board is elected by the public, and it 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 the GASB in its Statement No. 14, *The Reporting Entity*. There are no component units included within the reporting entity.

B. GOVERNMENT-WIDE AND FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities are government-wide financial statements. They report information on all the District's nonfiduciary activities with most of the interfund activities removed.

Governmental activities include programs supported primarily by tax revenues, State foundation funds, grants, and other intergovernmental revenues. *Business-type activities* include operations that rely to a significant extent on fees and charges for support. The District has no *business-type activities*.

The Statement of Activities demonstrates how other people or entities that participate in programs the District operates have shared in the payment of the direct costs. The "charges for services" column include payments made by parties that purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods or services provided by a given function or segment of the District. Examples include tuition paid by students not residing in the District, school lunch charges, etc. The "grants and contributions" column includes amounts paid by organizations outside the District to help meet the operational or capital requirements of a given function. Examples include grants under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act. If revenue is not program revenue, it is general revenue used to support all the District's functions. Taxes are always general revenues.

Interfund activities between governmental funds and between governmental funds appear as due to/due from on the Governmental Fund Balance Sheet as other resources and other uses on the governmental fund Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance. All interfund transactions between governmental funds and between governmental funds are eliminated on the government-wide statements. Interfund activities between governmental funds and fiduciary funds remain as due to/due from on the government-wide Statement of Activities.

The fund financial statements provide reports on the financial condition and results of operations for two fund categories: governmental and fiduciary. Since the resources in the fiduciary funds cannot be used for District operations, they are not included in the government-wide statements. The District considers some governmental funds major and reports their financial condition and results of operations in a separate column.

C. MEASUREMENT FOCUS/BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

The government-wide financial statements are reported using the *economic resources measurement focus* and the *accrual basis of accounting*, as are the fiduciary fund financial statements. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of the related cash flows. Property taxes are recognized as revenues in the year for which they are levied. Grants and similar

GAINSVILLE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2024

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, 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).

The modified accrual basis of accounting recognizes revenues in the accounting period in which they become both measurable and available, and it recognizes expenditures in the accounting period in which the fund liability is incurred, if measurable, except for unmatured interest and principal on long-term debt, which are recognized when due. The expenditures related to certain compensated absences and claims, and judgments are recognized when the obligations are expected to be liquidated with expendable, available financial resources. The District considers all revenues available if they are collectible within 60 days after year-end.

Revenues from local sources consist primarily of property taxes. Property tax revenues and revenues received from the State of Texas are recognized under the *susceptible-to-accrual* concept, when they are both measurable and available. The District considers these revenues "available" if they will be collected within 60 days of the end of the fiscal year. Miscellaneous revenues are recorded as revenue when received in cash because they are generally not measurable until received. Investment earnings are recorded as earned, since they are both measurable and available.

Grant funds are earned to the extent of expenditures made under the provisions of the grant. Accordingly, when such funds are received, they are recorded as unearned revenues until related and authorized expenditures have been made. If balances have not been expended by the end of the project period, granters sometimes require the District to refund all or part of the unused amount.

Fiduciary Fund Types and Fiduciary Funds are accounted for on a flow of economic resources measurement focus and utilize the accrual basis of accounting. This basis of accounting recognized revenues in the accounting period in which they are earned and become measurable and expenses in the accounting period in which they are incurred and become measurable. The District applies all GASB pronouncements as well as the Financial Accounting Standards Board pronouncements issued on or before November 30, 1989, unless these pronouncements conflict or contradict GASB pronouncements. With this measurement focus, all assets and all liabilities associated with the operation of these funds are included on the fund Statement of Net Position. The fund equity is segregated into invested in capital assets net of related debt, restricted net assets, and unrestricted net assets.

FUND ACCOUNTING

The District reports the following major governmental funds:

- The **General Fund** is the District's primary operating fund. It accounts for all financial resources, except those that are required to be accounted for in another fund.

Additionally, the District reports the following fund types:

Governmental Funds:

- **Special Revenue Funds** account for resources restricted to, or designated for, specific purposes by the District or a grantor. Most Federal and some State financial assistance are accounted for in Special Revenue Funds. Sometimes, unused balances must be returned to the grantor at the close of specified project periods.
- **Debt Service Fund** accounts for resources accumulated and payments made for principal and interest on long-term general obligation debt of governmental funds.

GAINSVILLE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2024

Fiduciary Funds:

- **Custodial Funds** account for resources held for others in a custodial capacity in custodial funds which include accounting for activities for student groups and other organizational activities. Custodial Funds report fiduciary activities for which there is no trust or equivalent arrangement.

D. OTHER ACCOUNTING POLICIES

1. **Cash and cash equivalents** - The District's cash and cash equivalents are cash on hand, demand deposits, and highly liquid investments, which are investments with original maturities of three months or less from date of acquisition.
2. **Inventories** - The District reports inventories of supplies such as consumable maintenance, instruction, office, athletic, and transportation items valued at original cost.
3. **Long-term debt** - In the government-wide financial statements, and proprietary fund types in the fund financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the applicable governmental activities statement of net assets. Bond premiums and discounts are deferred and amortized over the life of the bonds using the straight-line method, which is not significantly different from the effective interest method. Bonds payables are reported net of the applicable bond premium or discount. Bond issuance costs are expenses at time of bond issuance.

In the fund financial statements, governmental fund types recognize bond premiums and discounts, as well as bond issuance costs, during the current period. 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 are reported as other financing uses. Issuance costs, whether withheld from the actual debt proceeds received, are reported as debt service expenditures.

4. **Compensated absences** - It is the District's policy to permit some employees to accumulate earned but unused vacation and sick pay benefits. There is no liability for unpaid accumulated sick leave since the District does not have a policy to pay any amounts when employees separate from service with the government. At August 31, 2024, the District had no material liability for accrued personal leave.
5. **Capital assets** - Capital assets, which include land, buildings, building improvements, and furniture and equipment, are reported in the applicable governmental activities' columns in the government-wide financial statements. The District defines capital assets as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than \$5,000 and an estimated useful life of more than two years. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at estimated fair market 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 assets lives are not capitalized. Major outlays for capital assets and improvements are capitalized as projects are constructed. When assets are retired or otherwise disposed of, the related costs or other recorded amounts are removed.

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

Buildings & Building Improvements	39 Years
Infrastructure	50 Years
Leased Vehicles	5-7 Years

GAINSVILLE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2024

Office Equipment	3-10 Years
Computer Equipment	3.5 Years

6. **Right of use assets and liabilities** - GASB Statement 87, Leases created new financial statement accounts "Right of Use" assets and similar offsetting liabilities. A "right of use" asset accounts for the net present value of future payments attached to a leased asset. Common examples of "Right of Use" assets are copiers and vehicles that the District does not take ownership of but uses under the lease agreement. The assets value will be amortized using the straight-line method. The liability offsetting the "Right of Use" is presented as lease payable.

The District has no restrictions on capital assets.

7. **Fund balances** - According to the District's fund balance policy, fund balance is comprised of the following components:

- **Restricted** - Amounts that can be spent only for specific purposes because of constitutional provisions or enabling legislation or because of constraints that are externally imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, or the laws of regulations of other governments. The District had restricted fund balances for federal and state programs (\$1,903,764) and retirement of long-term debt (\$368,421).
- **Assigned** - Amounts that are designated by the District for a specific purpose but are not spendable until a budget ordinance is passed by the Board of Trustees. As of August 31, 2024, the District had assigned fund balance in the amount of \$155,074 related to the campus activity funds and education foundation.
- **Unassigned** - All amounts not included in other spendable classifications.

As discussed below, restricted funds are used first as appropriate. Assigned funds are reduced to the extent that expenditure authority has been budgeted by the Board of Trustees, or the assignment has been changed by the District. Decreases to unassigned fund balance first reduce unassigned fund balance; if unassigned fund balance becomes zero, then assigned fund balance is used. The details of fund balances are included in the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet, Exhibit C-1.

8. **Net position** - When the District incurs an expense for which it may use either restricted or unrestricted assets, it uses the restricted assets first, unless unrestricted assets must be returned because they were not used.
9. **Deferred outflows of resources** - In addition to assets, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, *Deferred Outflows of Resources*, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources until then.
10. **Deferred inflows of resources** - In addition to liabilities, the Statement of Financial Position will sometimes report a separate section deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, *deferred inflows of resources*, represents an acquisition of net position that applied to a future period and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time.

The District has one type of item which arises only under a modified accrual basis of accounting that qualifies for reporting in this category. Uncollected property taxes which are assumed collectible are reported in this category on the balance sheet for governmental funds. They are not reported in this category on the government wide Statement of Net Position.

11. **Data control codes** - The data control codes refer to the account code structure prescribed by TEA in the FASRG. TEA requires school districts to display these codes in the financial statements filed

**GAINSVILLE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2024**

with the Agency to ensure accuracy in building a statewide database for policy development and funding plans.

12. **Risk management** - The District is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts, theft, damage or destruction of assets, error and omissions, injuries to employees, and natural disasters. During fiscal year 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.

II. STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE, AND ACCOUNTABILITY

A. BUDGETARY DATA

The Board adopts an "appropriated budget" on a basis consistent for GAAP for the General Fund, Debt Service Fund, and the Food Service Fund (which is included in the Special Revenue Funds). The District is required to present the adopted original and final amended budgeted revenues and expenditures compared to actual revenues and expenditures for each of these funds. The General Fund Budget report appears in Exhibit C-5 and the other two reports are in Exhibit J-2 and J-3.

The following procedures are followed in establishing the budgetary data reflected in the general-purpose financial statements:

1. Prior to August 20th, the District prepares a budget for the next succeeding fiscal year beginning September 1st. The operating budget includes proposed expenditures and the means of financing them.
2. A meeting of the Board is called for the purpose of adopting the proposed budget. At least ten days, but not more than 30 days, public notice of the meeting is required.
3. Prior to September 1st, the Board legally enacts the budget through passage of a resolution. Once a budget is approved, it can only be amended at the function and fund level by approval of a majority of the members of the Board. Amendments are presented to the Board at its regular meetings. Each amendment must have Board approval. As required by law, such amendments are made before the fact, are reflected in the official minutes of the Board, and are not made after the fiscal year end. Because the District has a policy of careful budgetary control, there were no significant budget amendment.
4. Each budget is controlled by the budget coordinator at the revenue and expenditure function/object level. Budgeted amounts are as amended by the Board. All budget appropriations lapse at year-end.

B. EXCESS OF EXPENDITURES OVER APPROPRIATIONS

The Texas Education Agency requires the budgets for the Governmental fund types to be filed with the Texas Education Agency. The budget should not be exceeded in any functional category under TEA requirements. Expenditures exceeded appropriations in several functional categories for the year ended August 31, 2024:

<u>General Fund</u>	
Instruction	\$1,440,965
Instructional Resources and Media Services	11,216
Curriculum and Instructional Staff Development	102,522
Guidance, Counseling, and Evaluation Services	69,690
Social Work Services	5,655
Health Services	22,002
Student Transportation	436,282
General Administration	23,782
Data Processing Services	6,850
<u>Debt Service Fund</u>	
Principal on Long-term Liabilities	130,000

GAINSVILLE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2024

C. DEFICIT FUND EQUITY

There are no deficit fund balances in the current year.

III. DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS

A. CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS AND INVESTMENTS

Cash and Cash Equivalents

District Policies and Legal and Contractual Provisions Concerning Deposits

- Custodial Credit Risk for Deposits - State law requires governmental entities to contract with financial institutions in which funds will be deposited to secure those deposits with insurance or pledged securities with a fair value equaling or exceeding the amount on deposit at the end of each business day. The pledged securities must be in the name of the governmental entity and held by the entity or its agent. As of August 31, 2024, the District's bank balances totaled \$27,494,724. This entire amount was either collateralized with securities held by the District's financial institution's agent in the District's name or covered by FDIC insurance. Thus, the District's deposits are not exposed to custodial credit risk.
- Foreign Currency Risk - The District does not make investments that have foreign currency risk.

Cash Deposits

As of August 31, 2024, all of the District's cash balances were in First State Bank:

Governmental Funds	\$26,916,490
Custodial Fund	<u>82,334</u>
	<u>\$26,998,824</u>

Investments

District Policies and Legal and Contractual Provisions Concerning Investments

Compliance with the Public Funds Investment Act

The **Public Funds Investment Act** (Government Code Chapter 2256) contains specific provisions in 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: (1) safety of principal and liquidity, (2) portfolio diversification, (3) allowable investments, (4) acceptable risk levels, (5) expected rates of return, (6) maximum allowable stated maturity of portfolio investments, (7) maximum average dollar-weighted maturity allowed based on the stated maturity date for the portfolio, (8) investment staff quality and capabilities, and (9) bid solicitation preferences for certificates of deposit.

Statutes authorize the District to invest in (1) obligations of the U.S. Treasury, certain U.S. agencies, and the State of Texas and its agencies; (2) guaranteed or insured certificates of deposit issued by state and national banks domiciled in the State of Texas; (3) obligations of state, agencies, counties, cities and other political subdivisions of any state having been rated as to investment quality not less than an "A"; (4) No load money market funds with a weighted average maturity of 90 days or less; (5) fully collateralized repurchase agreements; (6) commercial paper having a stated maturity of 270 days or less from the date of issuance and is not rated less than A-1 or P-1 by two nationally recognized credit rating agencies OR one nationally recognized credit agency and its fully secured by an irrevocable letter of credit; (7) secured corporate bonds rated not lower than "AA-" or the equivalent; (8) public funds investment pools; and (9) guaranteed investment contracts for bond proceeds investment only, with a defined termination date and secured by U.S.

GAINSVILLE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2024

Government direct or agency obligations approved by the Texas Public Funds Investment Act in an amount equal to the bond proceeds. The Act also requires the District to have independent auditors perform test procedures related to investment practices as provided by the Act. The District is in substantial compliance with the requirements of the Act and with local policies.

In compliance with the Public Funds Investments Act, the District has adopted a deposit and investment policy. That policy addresses the following risks:

- Credit Risk - To limit the risk that an issuer or other counterparty to an investment will not fulfill its obligations the District limits investments in obligations of the U.S. Treasury or its agencies and instrumentalities; direct obligations of the state of Texas or its agencies and instrumentalities; collateralized mortgage obligations directly 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; 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 of Texas, the United States or their respective agencies and instrumentalities; including obligations that are fully guaranteed or insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) or by the explicit full faith and credit of the United States; obligations of states agencies, counties, cities, and other political subdivisions of any state rated as to investment quality by a nationally recognized investment rating not less than A or its equivalent; and bonds issued, assumed, or guaranteed by the state of Israel as per Texas Statute Government Code 2256.009. Additionally, the District authorized investments in; certificates of deposit; fully collateralized repurchase agreements; certain securities lending programs; certain bankers' acceptances; certain commercial paper; certain no-load market mutual funds; certain no-load mutual funds; guaranteed investment contracts; and public funds investment pools. As of August 31, 2024, the District had no investments, and therefore, was not exposed to credit risk.
- Custodial Credit Risk for Investments - To limit the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty to a transaction, a government will not be able to recover the value of investment or collateral securities that are in possession of an outside party, the District requires counterparties to register the securities in the name of the District and hand them over to the District or its designated agent. This includes securities in securities lending transactions. As of August 31, 2024, the District had no investments, and therefore, was not exposed to custodial credit risk.
- Concentration of Credit Risk - To limit the risk of loss attributed to the magnitude of a government's investment in a single issuer, the District shall diversify in terms of investment instruments, maturity scheduling, and financial institutions to reduce risk of loss resulting from over-concentration of assets in a specific class of investments, specific maturity, or specific issuers. As of August 31, 2024, the District had no investments and, therefore, was not exposed to the concentration of custodial credit risk.
- Interest Rate Risk - To limit the risk that changes in interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of investments, the District shall use final and weighted-average maturity limits and diversification. The District shall monitor interest rate risk using weighted-average maturity and specific identification. At August 31, 2024, the District had no investments, and therefore, was not exposed to interest rate risk.
- Foreign Currency Risk - The District does not make investments that have foreign currency and therefore is not exposed to foreign currency risk.

The District has no investments measured at Net Asset Value (NAV) per Share (or its equivalent).

**GAINSVILLE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2024**

B. PROPERTY TAXES

Property taxes are levied by October 1 on the assessed value listed as of the prior January 1 for all real and business personal property located in the District in conformity with Subtitle E, Texas Property Tax Code. Taxes are due upon receipt of the tax bill and are delinquent if not paid before February 1 of the year following the year in which it was imposed. On January 31 of each year, a tax lien attaches to property to secure the payment of all taxes, penalties, and interest ultimately imposed. Property tax revenues are considered available (1) when they become due or past due and receivable within the current period and (2) when they are expected to be collected during a 60-day period after the close of the school fiscal year.

C. DELINQUENT TAXES RECEIVABLE

Delinquent taxes are prorated between maintenance and debt service based on rates adopted for the year of the levy. Allowances for uncollectible tax receivables within the General and Debt Service Funds are based on historical experience in collecting property taxes. Uncollectible personal property taxes are periodically reviewed and written off, but the District is prohibited from writing off real property taxes without specific statutory authority from the Texas Legislature.

D. INTERFUND BALANCES AND TRANSFERS

Interfund balances as of August 31, 2024, consisted of the following:

<u>Fund</u>	<u>Due from Other Funds</u>	<u>Due to Other Funds</u>
Major Governmental Funds:		
General Fund:		
Special Revenue Funds	<u>\$ 772,911</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Total General Fund	<u>772,911</u>	<u>-</u>
Total Major Governmental Funds	<u>772,911</u>	<u>-</u>
Nonmajor Governmental Funds:		
Special Revenue Funds:		
General Fund	43,613	772,911
Special Revenue Funds	<u>-</u>	<u>43,613</u>
Total Nonmajor Governmental Funds	<u>43,613</u>	<u>816,524</u>
Total	<u>\$ 816,524</u>	<u>\$ 816,524</u>

There were no interfund transfers during the fiscal year.

E. 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, Per Capita, and Existing Debt Allotment funding programs. Amounts due from federal and state governments as of August 31, 2024, are summarized below:

<u>Fund</u>	<u>State Entitlements</u>	<u>Federal Grants</u>	<u>State Grants</u>	<u>Total</u>
General	\$374,131	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 374,131
Special Revenue	-	1,042,832	8,063	1,050,895
Debt Service	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total	<u>\$374,131</u>	<u>\$1,042,832</u>	<u>\$ 8,063</u>	<u>\$1,425,026</u>

**GAINSVILLE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2024**

F. CAPITAL ASSET ACTIVITY

Capital asset activity for the District for the year ended August 31, 2024, was as follows:

	Balance September 1	Additions	Retirements / Transfers	Balance August 31
Land	\$ 2,003,821	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,003,821
Construction in progress	2,296,738	3,141,458	2,296,738	3,141,458
Capital assets not being depreciated	4,300,559	3,141,458	2,296,738	5,145,279
Buildings and improvements	89,538,576	3,166,924		92,705,500
Furniture and equipment	8,847,221	1,947,161		10,794,382
Right-to-use lease assets	367,539	190,440		557,979
Capital assets being depreciated/amortized	98,753,336	5,304,525	-	104,057,861
Less:				
Accumulated depreciation - buildings and improvements	(40,141,262)	(2,409,426)		(42,550,688)
Accumulated depreciation - furniture and equipment	(6,803,147)	(665,229)		(7,468,376)
Accumulated amortization - right to use lease assets	(232,888)	(110,043)		(342,931)
Accumulated depreciation/amortization	(47,177,297)	(3,184,698)	-	(50,361,995)
Total capital assets, net	\$ 55,876,598	\$ 5,261,285	\$ 2,296,738	\$ 58,841,145

Depreciation expense was charged to the following functions during the fiscal year:

Instruction	\$ 1,563,288
Instructional resources and media services	16,241
Instructional leadership	16,485
Guidance, counseling, and evaluation services	11,465
Health services	11,109
Student (pupil) transportation	351,581
Food services	126,289
Cocurricular/extracurricular activities	775,669
General administration	5,297
Facilities maintenance and operations	264,212
Security and monitoring services	18,175
Data processing services	24,887
	<u>\$ 3,184,698</u>

G. BONDS AND LONG-TERM DEBT

Bonded indebtedness of the District is reflected in the Statement of Net Position. Payments of bond principal and interest during the fiscal year are reported as expenditures in the Debt Service Fund. Right-to-use lease liabilities are also reported in the Statement of Net Position. Lease payments during the fiscal year are reported in the General Fund. The District leases vehicles from Enterprise Fleet Management over a three- to four-year period.

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

**GAINSVILLE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2024**

	Interest Rate	Beginning Balance	Addition	Retired	Ending Balance	Due Within One Year
General obligation bonds:						
Series 2013, Refunding Bonds	3% to 3.5%	\$ 6,915,000		\$ 135,000	\$ 6,780,000	\$ 140,000
Series 2014, Refunding Bonds	3% to 4%	8,265,000		150,000	8,115,000	150,000
Series 2014A, Refunding Bonds	3%	2,100,000		500,000	1,600,000	515,000
Series 2015, Refunding Bonds	2.25% to 3%	3,065,000		760,000	2,305,000	505,000
Total general obligation bonds		20,345,000	-	1,545,000	18,800,000	1,310,000
Accretion on 2013 Capital Appreciation Bonds		122,709	7,291	130,000	-	
Notes payable:						
2013 Maintenance Tax Notes	2% to 3.2%	496,979		99,000	397,979	99,000
Energy Conservation Project Payment Plan	1.07%	427,051		68,328	358,723	68,328
Total notes payable		924,030	-	167,328	756,702	167,328
Premium on bonds		1,226,682		142,563	1,084,119	
Right-to-use lease liability - fleet management		81,710	328,821	81,710	328,821	159,434
Total long-term debt		\$ 22,700,131	\$ 336,112	\$ 2,066,601	\$ 20,969,642	\$ 1,636,762

A portion of the 2013 refunding bonds consisted of capital appreciation bonds (CABS). These bonds were fully retired during the fiscal year.

H. DEBT SERVICE REQUIREMENTS

Debt service requirements on bonds as of August 31, 2024, are as follows:

<u>Year Ended August 31</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>
2025	\$ 1,310,000	\$ 587,451	\$ 1,897,451
2026	1,350,000	549,738	1,899,738
2027	1,385,000	510,588	1,895,588
2028	1,425,000	470,900	1,895,900
2029	1,470,000	426,951	1,896,951
2030-2034	8,180,000	1,305,128	9,485,128
2035-2039	3,680,000	119,444	3,799,444
	<u>\$ 18,800,000</u>	<u>\$ 3,970,200</u>	<u>\$ 22,770,200</u>

Debt service requirements on maintenance tax notes as of August 31, 2024, are as follows:

<u>Year Ended August 31</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>
2025	\$ 99,000	\$ 10,726	\$ 109,726
2026	99,000	7,805	106,805
2027	99,000	4,771	103,771
2028	100,979	1,616	102,595
	<u>\$ 397,979</u>	<u>\$ 24,918</u>	<u>\$ 422,897</u>

**GAINSVILLE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2024**

Debt service requirements on the Energy Conservation Project as of August 31, 2024, are as follows:

<u>Year Ended August 31</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>
2025	\$ 68,328	\$ 6,098	\$ 74,426
2026	68,328	4,937	73,265
2027	68,328	3,775	72,103
2028	68,328	2,614	70,942
2029	68,328	1,452	69,780
2030	17,083	290	17,373
	<u>\$ 358,723</u>	<u>\$ 19,166</u>	<u>\$ 377,889</u>

Debt service requirements on the right-to-use lease liability as of August 31, 2024, are as follows:

<u>Year Ended August 31</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>
2025	\$ 159,434	\$ 25,366	\$ 184,800
2026	104,721	19,235	123,956
2027	61,366	12,195	73,561
2028	3,300	655	3,955
	<u>\$ 328,821</u>	<u>\$ 57,450</u>	<u>\$ 386,271</u>

There are several limitations and restrictions contained in the general obligation bond indentures and the tax notes indenture. Management has indicated that the District is in compliance with all significant limitations and restrictions as of August 31, 2024.

I. REVENUE FROM LOCAL AND INTERMEDIATE SOURCES

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

	<u>General Fund</u>	<u>Special Revenue Funds</u>	<u>Debt Service Fund</u>	<u>Total</u>
Property taxes and related	\$ 13,419,604	\$ -	\$ 1,953,021	\$ 15,372,625
Investment income	1,475,673	54,057	3,579	1,533,309
Food sales	97,647	109,603	-	207,250
Co-curricular student activities	49,767	108,073	-	157,840
Other	1,262,975	302,768	-	1,565,743
Total	<u>\$ 16,305,666</u>	<u>\$ 574,501</u>	<u>\$ 1,956,600</u>	<u>\$ 18,836,767</u>

K. ACCUMULATED UNPAID VACATION AND SICK LEAVE BENEFITS

A State minimum personal leave program consisting of five days per year of personal leave, with no limit on accumulation and no restrictions on transfer among districts, is provided for District employees. All employees who are eligible for State personal leave also earn an additional five workdays of local sick leave per year. Local sick leave is cumulative subject to continuous employment with the District. Full-term employees (employees with 12-month appointments) are not eligible for paid vacation leave.

The District has not recorded a liability for accumulated sick leave since the amount is not considered material.

GAINSVILLE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2024

L. PENSION PLAN

Plan Description. Gainesville Independent School 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 workload 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. That report may be obtained on the Internet at <https://trs.texas.gov/pages/aboutpublications.aspx>, by writing to TRS at 1000 Red River Street, Austin, TX, 78701-2698, or by calling (512)542-6592.

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

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

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

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 2019 thru 2025.

**GAINSVILLE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2024**

	<u>Contribution Rates</u>	
	<u>2023</u>	<u>2024</u>
Member	8.00%	8.25%
Non-Employer Contributing Entity (State)	8.00%	8.25%
Employers	8.00%	8.25%
Gainesville ISD FY2024 Employer Contributions	\$	1,048,746
Gainesville ISD FY2024 Member Contributions	\$	1,811,165
Gainesville ISD FY2024 NECE On-Behalf Contributions	\$	1,179,075

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

As the non-employer contributing entity for public education, the State of Texas contributes to the retirement system an amount equal to the current employer contribution rate times the aggregate annual compensation of all participating members of the pension trust fund during that fiscal year reduced by the amounts described below which are paid by the employers. Employers including public schools are required to pay the employer contribution rate in the following instances:

- On the portion of the member's salary that exceeds the statutory minimum for members entitled to the statutory minimum under Section 21.402 of the Texas Education Code.
- During a new member's first 90 days of employment.
- When any part or all of an employee's salary is paid by federal funding source or a privately sponsored source, from non-educational and general, or local funds.
- All public schools must contribute 1.8 percent of the member's salary beginning in fiscal year 2023, gradually increasing to 2 percent in fiscal year 2025.

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

- When employing a retiree of the Teacher Retirement System the employer shall pay both the member contribution and the state contribution as an employment after retirement surcharge.

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

Valuation Date	August 31, 2022, rolled forward to 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%
Benefit Changes During the Year	None
Ad hoc Post Employment Benefit Changes	None

**GAINSVILLE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2024**

The actuarial methods and assumptions are used in the determination of the total pension liability are the same assumptions used in the actuarial valuation as of August 31, 2022. For a full description of these assumptions please see the actuarial valuation report dated November 22, 2022.

Discount Rate. A single discount rate of 7.00 percent was used to measure the total pension liability. The single discount rate was based on the expected rate of return on plan investments of 7.00 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine this 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 9.50 percent of payroll in fiscal year 2024 gradually increasing to 9.56 percent in fiscal year 2025 and thereafter. 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 7.00%.

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 Systems target asset allocation as of August 31, 2023 are summarized below:

Asset Class	Target Allocation ¹	Long-Term Expected Arithmetic Real Rate of Return ²	Expected Contribution To Long-Term Portfolio Returns
Global Equity			
U.S.	18%	4.0%	1.00%
Non-U.S. Developed	13%	4.5%	0.90%
Emerging Markets	9%	4.8%	0.70%
Private Equity	14%	7.0%	1.50%
Stable Value			
Government Bonds	16%	2.5%	0.50%
Absolute Return ⁴	0%	3.6%	0.00%
Stable Value Hedge Funds	5%	4.1%	0.20%
Real Return			
Real Estate	15%	4.9%	1.10%
Energy, Natural Resources	6%	4.8%	0.40%
Commodities	0%	4.4%	0.00%
Risk Parity			
Risk Parity	8%	4.5%	0.40%
Leverage			
Cash	2%	3.7%	0.00%
Asset Allocation Leverage	-6%	4.4%	-0.10%
Inflation Expectation	-		2.30%
Volatility Drag ³	-		-0.90%
Total	100%		8.00%

¹ Target allocations are based on the FY23 policy model.

² Capital Market Assumptions come from Aon Hewitt (as of 06/30/2023).

³ The volatility drag results from the conversion between arithmetic and geometric mean returns.

⁴ Absolute Return includes credit sensitive investments.

**GAINSVILLE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2024**

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%)
Gainesville ISD's proportionate share of the net pension liability:	\$22,735,752	\$15,207,311	\$8,947,391

Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions. As of August 31, 2024, Gainesville Independent School District reported a liability of \$15,027,311 for its proportionate share of the TRS's net pension liability. This liability reflects a reduction for State pension support provided to Gainesville Independent School District. The amount recognized by Gainesville Independent School 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 Gainesville Independent School District were as follows:

District's Proportionate share of the collective net pension liability	\$15,207,311
State's proportionate share that is associated with the District	<u>11,010,680</u>
Total	<u>\$26,217,991</u>

The net pension liability was measured as of August 31, 2022, and rolled forward to August 31, 2023, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The employer's proportion of the net pension liability was based on the employer's contributions to the pension plan relative to the contributions of all employers to the plan for the period September 1, 2022 thru August 31, 2023.

As of August 31, 2023, the employer's proportion of the collective net pension liability was 0.0221389328%, an increase of 5.45% from its proportionate share of 0.0209939602% at August 31, 2022.

Changes in Assumptions and Benefits Since the Prior Actuarial Valuation.

The actuarial assumptions and methods are the same as used in the determination of the prior year's net pension liability.

The Texas 2023 Legislature passed legislation that provides a one-time stipend to certain retired teachers. The stipend was paid to retirees beginning in September of 2023. The Legislature appropriated funds to pay for this one-time stipend so there will be no impact on the net pension liability of TRS. In addition, the Legislature also provided for a cost of living adjustment (COLA) to retirees which was approved during the November 2023 elections which will be paid in January, 2024. Therefore, this contingent liability was not reflected as of August 31, 2023.

The amount of pension expense recognized by Gainesville Independent School District in the reporting period was \$3,053,062.

For the year ended August 31, 2024, Gainesville Independent School District recognized pension expense of \$1,662,517 and revenue of \$1,662,517 for support by the State.

As of August 31, 2024, Gainesville Independent School 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 (The amounts shown below will be the cumulative layers from the current and prior years combined.):

**GAINSVILLE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2024**

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual economic experience	\$ 541,842	\$ 184,144
Changes in actuarial assumptions	1,438,314	351,988
Difference between projected and actual investment earnings	4,751,825	2,538,792
Changes in proportion and difference between the employer's contributions and the proportionate share of contributions	1,618,304	206,129
Contributions paid to TRS subsequent to the measurement date	1,048,746	-
Total	\$9,399,031	\$3,281,053

The net amounts of the District's balances of deferred outflows and inflows of resources (not including the deferred contribution paid subsequent to the measurement date) related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Year ended August 31:	Pension Expense Amount	Balance of Deferred Outflows (Deferred Inflows)
2025	\$ 1,158,602	\$ 3,910,629
2026	821,218	3,089,411
2027	2,158,258	931,153
2028	813,107	118,046
2029	118,046	-
Thereafter	-	-

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

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

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

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

**GAINSVILLE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2024**

TRS-Care Monthly for Retirees		
	<u>Medicare</u>	<u>Non-Medicare</u>
Retiree*	\$ 135	\$ 200
Retiree and Spouse	529	689
Retiree* and Children	468	408
Retiree and Family	1,020	999

* or surviving spouse

Contributions. Contribution rates for the TRS-Care plan are established in state statute by the Texas Legislature, and there is no continuing obligation to provide benefits beyond each fiscal year. The TRS-Care plan is currently funded on a pay-as-you-go basis and is subject to change based on available funding. Funding for TRS-Care is provided by retiree premium contributions and contributions from the state, active employees, and school districts based upon active employee compensation. 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 .65% of salary. Section 1575.204 establishes an employer contribution rate of not less than 0.25 percent or not more than 0.75 percent of the salary of each active employee of the public school. The actual employer contribution rate is prescribed by the Legislature in the General Appropriations Act, which is 0.75 percent of each active employee's pay for fiscal year 2023. The following table shows contributions to the TRS-Care plan by type of contributor.

	<u>Contribution Rates</u>	
	<u>2023</u>	<u>2024</u>
Active Employee	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%
Gainesville ISD FY24 Employer Contributions	\$240,719	
Gainesville ISD FY24 Member Contributions	\$142,698	
Gainesville ISD FY24 NECE On-behalf Contributions	\$230,988	

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 hiring a TRS retiree, employers are required to pay to TRS Care, a monthly surcharge of \$535 per retiree.

TRS-Care received supplemental appropriations from the State of Texas as the Non-Employer Contributing Entity in the amount of \$21.3 million in fiscal year 2023 provided by Rider 14 of the Senate Bill GAA of the 87th Legislature. These amounts were re-appropriated from amounts received by the pension and TRS-Care funds in excess of the state's actual obligation and then transferred to TRS-Care.

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 of the OPEB plan offered through TRS-Care is similar to the actuarial valuation performed for the pension plan, except that the OPEB valuation is more complex. The demographic assumptions were updated based on the experience study performed for TRS for the period ending August 31, 2021.

**GAINSVILLE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2024**

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:

Rates of Mortality	General Inflation
Rates of Retirement	Wage Inflation
Rates of Termination	Rates of Disability

The active mortality rates were based on PUB (2010), Amount-Weighted, Below-Median Income, Teacher male and female tables (with a two-year set forward for males). The post-retirement mortality rates for healthy lives were based on the 2021 TRS of Texas Healthy Pensioner Mortality Tables. The rates were projected on a fully generational basis using the ultimate improvement rates from the mortality projection scale MP-2021.

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%
Single Discount Rate	4.13%
Aging Factors	Based on specific plan experience
Expenses	Third-party administrative expenses related to the delivery of health care benefits are included in the age-adjusted claim costs
Projected 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
Ad hoc post-employment benefit changes	None

Discount Rate. A single discount rate of 4.13% was used to measure the total OPEB liability. There was an increase of 0.22 percent in the discount rate since the previous year. Because the investments are held in cash and there is no intentional objective to advance fund the benefits, the single discount rate is equal to the prevailing municipal bond rate.

The source of the municipal bond rate is the Fidelity “20-year Municipal GO AA Index” as of August 31, 2023, using the fixed-income market data/yield curve/data municipal bonds with 20 years to maturity that include only federally tax-exempt municipal bonds.

Discount Rate Sensitivity Analysis. The following schedule shows the impact of the Net OPEB Liability if the discount rate used was 1% less than and 1% greater than the discount rate that was used (4.13%) in measuring the Net OPEB Liability.

	1% Decrease in Discount Rate (3.13%)	Current Single Discount Rate (4.13%)	1% Increase in Discount Rate (5.13%)
District’s proportionate share of the Net OPEB Liability:	\$7,770,792	\$6,597,764	\$5,640,546

**GAINSVILLE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2024**

Healthcare Cost Trend Rates Sensitivity Analysis - The following schedule shows the impact of the net OPEB liability if a healthcare trend rate that is one-percentage less than or one-percentage point greater than the health trend rates is assumed.

	1% Decrease in Healthcare Trend Rate	Current Single Healthcare Trend Rate	1% Increase in Healthcare Trend Rate
District's proportionate share of the Net OPEB Liability:	\$5,432,929	\$6,597,764	\$8,096,329

OPEB Liabilities, OPEB Expenses, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEBs. As of August 31, 2024, the District reported a liability of \$6,597,764 for its proportionate share of the TRS's Net OPEB Liability. This liability reflects a reduction for State OPEB support provided to the District.

The amount recognized by the District as its proportionate share of the net OPEB liability, the related State support, and the total portion of the net OPEB liability that was associated with the District were as follows:

District's Proportionate share of the collective Net OPEB Liability	\$ 6,597,764
State's proportionate share that is associated with the District	<u>\$ 7,961,217</u>
Total	<u>\$14,558,981</u>

The Net OPEB Liability was measured as of August 31, 2022, and rolled forward to 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, 2022, through August 31, 2023.

As of August 31, 2023, the employer's proportion of the collective Net OPEB Liability was 0.0298024815%, an increase of 10.29% compared to the August 31, 2022, proportionate share of 0.0270214256%.

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

- The discount rate changed from 3.91 percent as of August 31, 2022, to 4.13 percent as of August 31, 2023, accompanied by revised demographic and economic assumptions based on the TRS experience study.

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

The amount of OPEB expense recognized by the District in the reporting period was \$(753,902).

For the year ended August 31, 2024, the District recognized OPEB expense of \$(1,701,940) and revenue of \$(1,701,940) for support provided by the State.

As of August 31, 2024, the District reported its proportionate share of the TRS's deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to other post-employment benefits related to OPEB from the following sources (the amounts shown below will be the cumulative layers for the current and prior years combined.):

**GAINSVILLE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2024**

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual economic experience	\$ 298,499	\$5,550,769
Changes in actuarial assumptions	900,547	4,039,986
Difference between projected and actual investment earnings	15,004	12,154
Changes in proportion and difference between the employer's contributions and the proportionate share of contributions	4,161,724	699,829
Contributions paid to TRS subsequent to the measurement date	240,719	-
Total	\$5,616,493	\$10,302,738

The net amounts of the employer's balances of deferred outflows and inflows of resources (not including the deferred contribution paid subsequent to the measurement date) related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

Year ended August 31:	OPEB Expense Amount	Balance of Deferred Outflows (Deferred Inflows)
2025	\$ (1,303,060)	\$ (3,623,273)
2026	(1,000,451)	(2,622,822)
2027	(590,769)	(2,032,053)
2028	(819,153)	(1,212,900)
2029	(712,715)	(500,815)
Thereafter	(500,815)	-

N. MEDICARE PART D

The Medicare Prescription Drug, Improvement and Modernization ACT of 2003, effective January 1, 2006, established prescription drug coverage for Medicare beneficiaries known as Medicare Part D. One of the provisions of Medicare part 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. For the fiscal years ended August 31, 2024, 2023, and 2022, the subsidy payments received by TRS-Care on behalf of the District were \$126,901, \$109,807, and \$85,968, respectively. The information for the year ended August 31, 2024, is an estimate provided by the Teacher Retirement System. These payments are recorded as equal revenues and expenditures in the governmental fund's financial statements of the District.

O. HEALTH CARE COVERAGE-RETIREEES AND ACTIVE EMPLOYEES

Retiree Health Care Coverage

Plan Description. The District participates in TRS Active Care sponsored by the Teacher Retirement System of Texas and administered through Aetna and Caremark (pharmacy). TRS-Active Care provides health care coverage to employees (and their dependents) of participating public education entities. Optional life and long-term care insurance are also provided to active members and retirees. Authority for the plan can be found in the Texas Insurance Code, Title 8, Subtitle H, Chapter 1579 and in the Texas Administrative Code, Title 34, Part 3, Chapter 41. The plan began operations on September 1, 2002. This is a premium-based plan. Payments are made monthly for all covered employees.

During the year ended August 31, 2024, the District paid premiums of \$291.66 per month per employee to the Plan. Employees, at their option, authorized payroll withholdings to pay premiums for dependents. All premiums were paid to a third-party administrator, acting on behalf of the licensed insurer.

**GAINSVILLE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2024**

P. UNAVAILABLE REVENUE – GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

Unavailable revenue at year-end in the District's governmental funds consisted of the following:

	General Fund	Debt Service Fund	Total
Property Taxes	\$477,907	\$59,391	\$537,298

Q. RELATED ORGANIZATIONS

The District has no related organizations as defined by *Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement Number 14*.

R. SUBSEQUENT EVENT

The District's management has evaluated subsequent events through January 8, 2025, the date which the financial statements were available for issue and has determined that the following subsequent event requires disclosure in the financial statements.

S. SUBSCRIPTION-BASED INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY ARRANGEMENTS

In May 2020, GASB issued Statement No. 96 – Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements ("SBITA"). This statement increases the usefulness of governments' financial statements by requiring recognition of certain right-to-use subscription assets and corresponding subscription liabilities for SBITAs that were previously recognized as outflows of resources based on the payment provisions of the contract. The statement is effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2022.

Per review of the information technology arrangements identified by the District as potential SBITAs, the arrangements were determined to either not meet the definition of a SBITA or were immaterial to the financial statements.

This page left blank intentionally.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

GAINESVILLE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
SCHEDULE OF THE 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)	0.022138933%	0.02099396%	0.017342027%
District's Proportionate Share of Net Pension Liability (Asset)	\$ 15,207,311	\$ 12,463,574	\$ 4,416,400
State's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset) Associated with the District	11,010,680	10,884,634	6,084,380
Total	<u>\$ 26,217,991</u>	<u>\$ 23,348,208</u>	<u>\$ 10,500,780</u>
District's Covered Payroll	\$ 20,457,438	\$ 20,256,900	\$ 20,197,974
District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset) as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	74.34%	61.71%	21.87%
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.

<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>	<u>FY 2017</u> <u>Plan Year 2016</u>	<u>FY 2016</u> <u>Plan Year 2015</u>	<u>FY 2015</u> <u>Plan Year 2014</u>
0.018181799%	0.017628821%	0.016801707%	0.016810589%	0.014958613%	158,252,000.00	0.015639%
\$ 9,737,801	\$ 9,164,013	\$ 9,248,067	\$ 5,375,121	\$ 5,652,637	\$ 5,593,998	\$ 2,821,763
13,503,119	12,458,564	13,265,551	8,104,995	9,342,952	8,887,949	7,691,057
<u>\$ 23,240,920</u>	<u>\$ 21,622,577</u>	<u>\$ 22,513,618</u>	<u>\$ 13,480,116</u>	<u>\$ 14,995,589</u>	<u>\$ 172,733,947</u>	<u>\$ 10,512,820</u>
\$ 20,609,007	\$ 18,888,284	\$ 17,407,205	\$ 17,091,699	\$ 15,390,975	\$ 14,922,328	\$ 14,520,179
47.25%	48.52%	53.13%	31.45%	36.73%	37.49%	19.43%
75.54%	75.24%	73.74%	82.17%	78.00%	78.43%	83.25%

GAINESVILLE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
SCHEDULE OF DISTRICT'S CONTRIBUTIONS FOR PENSIONS
TEACHER RETIREMENT SYSTEM OF TEXAS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2024

	2024	2023	2022
Contractually Required Contribution	\$ 1,048,746	\$ 1,148,631	\$ 969,003
Contribution in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	(1,048,746)	(1,148,631)	(969,003)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
District's Covered Payroll	\$ 21,953,519	\$ 20,457,438	\$ 20,256,900
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	4.78%	5.61%	4.78%

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.

	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
\$	741,165	\$ 750,105	\$ 618,386	\$ 567,591	\$ 548,132	\$ 475,273	\$ 468,591
	(741,165)	(750,105)	(618,386)	(567,591)	(548,132)	(475,273)	(468,591)
\$	-	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
\$	20,197,974	\$ 20,609,007	\$ 18,888,284	\$ 17,407,205	\$ 17,091,699	\$ 15,390,975	\$ 14,922,328
	3.67%	3.64%	3.27%	3.26%	3.21%	3.09%	3.14%

GAINESVILLE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
SCHEDULE OF THE 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	0.029802481%	0.027021426%	0.022376976%
District's Proportionate Share of Net OPEB Liability (Asset)	\$ 6,597,764	\$ 6,470,012	\$ 8,631,799
State's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset) Associated with the District	7,961,217	7,892,398	11,564,688
Total	<u>\$ 14,558,981</u>	<u>\$ 14,362,410</u>	<u>\$ 20,196,487</u>
District's Covered Payroll	\$ 20,457,438	\$ 20,256,900	\$ 20,197,974
District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset) as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	32.35%	32.03%	42.74%
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.

FY 2021 Plan Year 2020		FY 2020 Plan Year 2019		FY 2019 Plan Year 2018		FY 2018 Plan Year 2017	
0.024068314%		0.024064875%		0.022969686%		0.02142619%	
\$	9,149,453	\$	11,380,573	\$	11,468,974	\$	9,317,446
12,294,671		15,122,238		13,926,127		12,769,718	
\$	21,444,124	\$	26,502,811	\$	25,395,101	\$	22,087,164
\$	20,609,007	\$	18,888,284	\$	17,407,205	\$	17,091,699
44.40%		60.25%		65.89%		54.51%	
4.99%		2.66%		1.57%		0.91%	

GAINESVILLE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
SCHEDULE OF DISTRICT'S CONTRIBUTIONS FOR OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB)
TEACHER RETIREMENT SYSTEM OF TEXAS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2024

	2024	2023	2022
Contractually Required Contribution	\$ 240,719	\$ 260,896	\$ 219,301
Contribution in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	(240,719)	(260,896)	(219,301)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
District's Covered Payroll	\$ 21,953,519	\$ 20,457,438	\$ 20,256,900
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	1.10%	1.28%	0.62%

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
\$	175,009	\$ 182,916	\$ 171,868	\$ 159,745
	(175,009)	(182,916)	(171,868)	(159,745)
\$	-	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
\$	20,197,974	\$ 20,609,007	\$ 18,888,284	\$ 17,407,205
	0.09%	0.01%	0.01%	(0.01%)

GAINESVILLE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
FOR THE YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2024

PENSION LIABILITY:

Changes of benefit terms:

There were no changes of benefit terms that affected measurement of the total pension liability during the measurement period.

The Texas 2023 Legislature passed legislation that provides a one-time stipend to certain retired teachers. The stipend was paid to retirees beginning in September of 2023. The Legislature appropriated funds to pay for this one-time stipend so there will be no impact on the net pension liability of TRS. In addition, the Legislature also provided for a cost-of-living adjustment (COLA) to retirees that was approved during the November 2023 elections, which will be paid in January 2024. Therefore, this contingent liability was not reflected as of August 31, 2023.

Changes of assumptions:

The actuarial assumptions and methods are the same as used in the determination of the prior year's net pension liability.

OPEB LIABILITY:

Changes of benefit terms:

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

Changes of assumptions:

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

- The discount rate changed from 3.91% as of August 31, 2022, to 4.13% as of August 31, 2023, accompanied by revised demographic and economic assumptions based on the TRS experience study.

COMBINING SCHEDULES

GAINESVILLE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
COMBINING BALANCE SHEET
NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
AUGUST 31, 2024

Data Control Codes		205	211	224	225
			ESEA I, A Improving Basic Program	IDEA - Part B Formula	IDEA - Part B Preschool
		Head Start			
ASSETS					
1110	Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
1220	Property Taxes - Delinquent	-	-	-	-
1230	Allowance for Uncollectible Taxes	-	-	-	-
1240	Due from Other Governments	107,932	179,164	318,895	3,598
1260	Due from Other Funds	-	-	-	-
1000	Total Assets	<u>\$ 107,932</u>	<u>\$ 179,164</u>	<u>\$ 318,895</u>	<u>\$ 3,598</u>
LIABILITIES					
2110	Accounts Payable	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,400	\$ -
2160	Accrued Wages Payable	-	-	-	-
2170	Due to Other Funds	107,932	179,164	316,495	3,598
2180	Due to Other Governments	-	-	-	-
2200	Accrued Expenditures	-	-	-	-
2000	Total Liabilities	<u>107,932</u>	<u>179,164</u>	<u>318,895</u>	<u>3,598</u>
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES					
2601	Unavailable Revenue - Property Taxes	-	-	-	-
2600	Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
FUND BALANCES					
Restricted Fund Balance:					
3450	Federal or State Funds Grant Restriction	-	-	-	-
3480	Retirement of Long-Term Debt	-	-	-	-
Assigned Fund Balance:					
3590	Other Assigned Fund Balance	-	-	-	-
3000	Total Fund Balances	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
4000	Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows & Fund Balances	<u>\$ 107,932</u>	<u>\$ 179,164</u>	<u>\$ 318,895</u>	<u>\$ 3,598</u>

240 National Breakfast and Lunch Program	242 Summer Feeding Program	244 Career and Technical - Basic Grant	255 ESEA II, A Training and Recruiting	263 Title III, A English Lang. Acquisition	270 ESEA V, B, 2 Rural & Low Income	282 ESSER III ARP Act	289 Other Federal Special Revenue Funds
\$ 1,785,233	\$ 185,676	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
225,105	43,613	25,445	22,540	21,948	10,452	-	84,140
43,613	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$ 2,053,951	\$ 229,289	\$ 25,445	\$ 22,540	\$ 21,948	\$ 10,452	\$ -	\$ 84,140
\$ 335,687	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
173	-	-	-	-	6,147	-	-
-	43,613	25,445	22,540	21,948	3,586	-	84,140
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	-	-	-	-	719	-	-
335,863	43,613	25,445	22,540	21,948	10,452	-	84,140
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,718,088	185,676	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,718,088	185,676	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$ 2,053,951	\$ 229,289	\$ 25,445	\$ 22,540	\$ 21,948	\$ 10,452	\$ -	\$ 84,140

GAINESVILLE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
COMBINING BALANCE SHEET
NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
AUGUST 31, 2024

Data Control Codes		410 State Instructional Materials	429 Other State Special Revenue Funds	461 Campus Activity Funds	498 GISD Education Foundation
ASSETS					
1110	Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 155,074	\$ -
1220	Property Taxes - Delinquent	-	-	-	-
1230	Allowance for Uncollectible Taxes	-	-	-	-
1240	Due from Other Governments	-	8,063	-	-
1260	Due from Other Funds	-	-	-	-
1000	Total Assets	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 8,063</u>	<u>\$ 155,074</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
LIABILITIES					
2110	Accounts Payable	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
2160	Accrued Wages Payable	-	-	-	-
2170	Due to Other Funds	-	8,063	-	-
2180	Due to Other Governments	-	-	-	-
2200	Accrued Expenditures	-	-	-	-
2000	Total Liabilities	<u>-</u>	<u>8,063</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES					
2601	Unavailable Revenue - Property Taxes	-	-	-	-
2600	Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
FUND BALANCES					
Restricted Fund Balance:					
3450	Federal or State Funds Grant Restriction	-	-	-	-
3480	Retirement of Long-Term Debt	-	-	-	-
Assigned Fund Balance:					
3590	Other Assigned Fund Balance	-	-	155,074	-
3000	Total Fund Balances	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>155,074</u>	<u>-</u>
4000	Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows & Fund Balances	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 8,063</u>	<u>\$ 155,074</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

Total Nonmajor Special Revenue Funds	599 Debt Service Fund	Total Nonmajor Governmental Funds
\$ 2,125,983	\$ 375,963	\$ 2,501,946
-	62,517	62,517
-	(3,126)	(3,126)
1,050,895	-	1,050,895
43,613	-	43,613
<u>\$ 3,220,491</u>	<u>\$ 435,354</u>	<u>\$ 3,655,845</u>
\$ 338,087	\$ -	\$ 338,087
6,320	-	6,320
816,524	-	816,524
-	7,542	7,542
722	-	722
<u>1,161,653</u>	<u>7,542</u>	<u>1,169,195</u>
-	59,391	59,391
-	59,391	59,391
1,903,764	-	1,903,764
-	368,421	368,421
155,074	-	155,074
<u>2,058,838</u>	<u>368,421</u>	<u>2,427,259</u>
<u>\$ 3,220,491</u>	<u>\$ 435,354</u>	<u>\$ 3,655,845</u>

GAINESVILLE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN
FUND BALANCES - NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2024

Data Control Codes		205	211	224	225
			ESEA I, A	IDEA - Part B	IDEA - Part B
			Improving	Formula	Preschool
		Head Start	Basic Program		
REVENUES:					
5700	Total Local and Intermediate Sources	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
5800	State Program Revenues	-	-	-	-
5900	Federal Program Revenues	405,479	783,991	732,268	17,500
5020	Total Revenues	405,479	783,991	732,268	17,500
EXPENDITURES:					
Current:					
0011	Instruction	322,034	307,012	655,262	17,500
0012	Instructional Resources and Media Services	-	-	-	-
0013	Curriculum and Instructional Staff Development	-	476,979	-	-
0021	Instructional Leadership	-	-	-	-
0023	School Leadership	16,994	-	-	-
0031	Guidance, Counseling, and Evaluation Services	-	-	77,006	-
0033	Health Services	66,451	-	-	-
0035	Food Services	-	-	-	-
0036	Extracurricular Activities	-	-	-	-
0041	General Administration	-	-	-	-
Debt Service:					
0071	Principal on Long-Term Liabilities	-	-	-	-
0072	Interest on Long-Term Liabilities	-	-	-	-
0073	Bond Issuance Cost and Fees	-	-	-	-
6030	Total Expenditures	405,479	783,991	732,268	17,500
1200	Net Change in Fund Balance	-	-	-	-
0100	Fund Balance - September 1 (Beginning)	-	-	-	-
3000	Fund Balance - August 31 (Ending)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

240 National Breakfast and Lunch Program	242 Summer Feeding Program	244 Career and Technical - Basic Grant	255 ESEA II, A Training and Recruiting	263 Title III, A English Lang Acquisition	270 ESEA V, B, 2 Rural & Low Income	282 ESSER III ARP Act	289 Other Federal Special Revenue Funds
\$ 465,084	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
11,125	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2,593,554	43,613	49,139	152,858	116,434	98,922	940,290	605,384
3,069,763	43,613	49,139	152,858	116,434	98,922	940,290	605,384
-	-	9,533	20,528	116,434	98,922	646,684	488,046
-	-	-	-	-	-	50,809	-
-	-	-	132,330	-	-	-	25,202
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,091
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	39,606	-	-	-	45,270	76,449
-	-	-	-	-	-	35,962	-
2,294,004	73,164	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	161,565	1,596
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2,294,004	73,164	49,139	152,858	116,434	98,922	940,290	605,384
775,759	(29,551)	-	-	-	-	-	-
942,329	215,227	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$ 1,718,088	\$ 185,676	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

GAINESVILLE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN
FUND BALANCES - NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2024

Data Control Codes	410 State Instructional Materials	429 Other State Special Revenue Funds	461 Campus Activity Funds	498 GISD Education Foundation
REVENUES:				
5700 Total Local and Intermediate Sources	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 108,073	\$ 1,344
5800 State Program Revenues	391,974	190,263	-	-
5900 Federal Program Revenues	-	-	-	-
5020 Total Revenues	391,974	190,263	108,073	1,344
EXPENDITURES:				
Current:				
0011 Instruction	409,894	190,263	23,153	1,497
0012 Instructional Resources and Media Services	-	-	27,063	-
0013 Curriculum and Instructional Staff Development	-	-	-	-
0021 Instructional Leadership	-	-	-	-
0023 School Leadership	-	-	3,245	-
0031 Guidance, Counseling, and Evaluation Services	-	-	-	-
0033 Health Services	-	-	(37)	-
0035 Food Services	-	-	-	-
0036 Extracurricular Activities	-	-	52,368	-
0041 General Administration	-	-	3,424	-
Debt Service:				
0071 Principal on Long-Term Liabilities	-	-	-	-
0072 Interest on Long-Term Liabilities	-	-	-	-
0073 Bond Issuance Cost and Fees	-	-	-	-
6030 Total Expenditures	409,894	190,263	109,216	1,497
1200 Net Change in Fund Balance	(17,920)	-	(1,143)	(153)
0100 Fund Balance - September 1 (Beginning)	17,920	-	156,217	153
3000 Fund Balance - August 31 (Ending)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 155,074	\$ -

Total Nonmajor Special Revenue Funds	599 Debt Service Fund	Total Nonmajor Governmental Funds
\$ 574,501	\$ 1,956,600	\$ 2,531,101
593,362	289,801	883,163
6,539,432	-	6,539,432
7,707,295	2,246,401	9,953,696
3,306,762	-	3,306,762
77,872	-	77,872
634,511	-	634,511
14,091	-	14,091
20,239	-	20,239
238,331	-	238,331
102,376	-	102,376
2,367,168	-	2,367,168
52,368	-	52,368
166,585	-	166,585
-	1,675,000	1,675,000
-	627,112	627,112
-	2,000	2,000
6,980,303	2,304,112	9,284,415
726,992	(57,711)	669,281
1,331,846	426,132	1,757,978
\$ 2,058,838	\$ 368,421	\$ 2,427,259

This page left blank intentionally.

REQUIRED T.E.A. SCHEDULES

GAINESVILLE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
SCHEDULE OF DELINQUENT TAXES RECEIVABLE
FOR THE 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	\$ Various
2016	1.040100	0.07920	984,012,722
2017	1.040100	0.07970	945,489,702
2018	1.040100	0.08120	951,219,661
2019	1.040100	0.07370	981,641,132
2020	0.970000	0.07690	1,019,790,183
2021	0.965000	0.06730	1,051,201,155
2022	0.905300	0.06100	1,144,727,091
2023	0.854600	0.04980	1,578,840,426
2024 (School year under audit)	0.755200	0.10300	1,751,943,253
1000 TOTALS			
8000 Total Taxes Refunded Under Section 26.1115, Tax Code			

	(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	(99) Taxes Refunded Under Section 26.1115c
\$	61,713	\$ -	\$ 9,084	\$ 2,096	\$ 344	\$ 50,877	
	13,382	-	1,034	239	(195)	11,914	
	13,256	-	1,389	131	(191)	11,545	
	17,591	-	2,067	194	(265)	15,065	
	21,562	-	2,135	182	(160)	19,085	
	23,094	-	2,326	174	(241)	20,353	
	35,189	-	8,914	698	(532)	25,045	
	64,172	-	20,314	1,655	(8,079)	34,124	
	354,502	-	187,984	15,949	(50,869)	99,700	
	-	15,035,177	12,796,334	1,745,263	(215,711)	277,869	
\$	604,461	\$ 15,035,177	\$ 13,031,581	\$ 1,766,581	\$ (275,899)	\$ 565,577	
							\$ 6,668

GAINESVILLE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
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	\$ 95,000	\$ 95,000	\$ 465,084	\$ 370,084
5800 State Program Revenues	10,000	10,000	11,125	1,125
5900 Federal Program Revenues	2,220,891	2,343,222	2,593,554	250,332
5020 Total Revenues	2,325,891	2,448,222	3,069,763	621,541
EXPENDITURES:				
Current:				
0035 Food Services	2,325,891	2,448,222	2,294,004	154,218
6030 Total Expenditures	2,325,891	2,448,222	2,294,004	154,218
1200 Net Change in Fund Balances	-	-	775,759	775,759
0100 Fund Balance - September 1 (Beginning)	942,329	942,329	942,329	-
3000 Fund Balance - August 31 (Ending)	\$ 942,329	\$ 942,329	\$ 1,718,088	\$ 775,759

GAINESVILLE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
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	\$ 2,182,113	\$ 2,182,113	\$ 1,956,600	\$ (225,513)
5800 State Program Revenues	-	-	289,801	289,801
5020 Total Revenues	2,182,113	2,182,113	2,246,401	64,288
EXPENDITURES:				
Debt Service:				
0071 Principal on Long-Term Liabilities	1,545,000	1,545,000	1,675,000	(130,000)
0072 Interest on Long-Term Liabilities	627,113	627,113	627,112	1
0073 Bond Issuance Cost and Fees	10,000	10,000	2,000	8,000
6030 Total Expenditures	2,182,113	2,182,113	2,304,112	(121,999)
1200 Net Change in Fund Balances	-	-	(57,711)	(57,711)
0100 Fund Balance - September 1 (Beginning)	426,132	426,132	426,132	-
3000 Fund Balance - August 31 (Ending)	\$ 426,132	\$ 426,132	\$ 368,421	\$ (57,711)

GAINESVILLE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
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	\$ 2,182,113	\$ 2,182,113	\$ 1,956,600	\$ (225,513)
5800 State Program Revenues	-	-	289,801	289,801
5020 Total Revenues	2,182,113	2,182,113	2,246,401	64,288
EXPENDITURES:				
Debt Service:				
0071 Principal on Long-Term Liabilities	1,545,000	1,545,000	1,675,000	(130,000)
0072 Interest on Long-Term Liabilities	627,113	627,113	627,112	1
0073 Bond Issuance Cost and Fees	10,000	10,000	2,000	8,000
6030 Total Expenditures	2,182,113	2,182,113	2,304,112	(121,999)
1200 Net Change in Fund Balances	-	-	(57,711)	(57,711)
0100 Fund Balance - September 1 (Beginning)	426,132	426,132	426,132	-
3000 Fund Balance - August 31 (Ending)	\$ 426,132	\$ 426,132	\$ 368,421	\$ (57,711)

GAINESVILLE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
STATE COMPENSATORY EDUCATION AND BILINGUAL EDUCATION PROGRAM EXPENDITURES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2024

Section A: Compensatory Education Programs

AP1	Did your district expend any state compensatory education program state allotment funds during the district's fiscal year?	Yes
AP2	Does the district have written policies and procedures for its state compensatory education program?	Yes
AP3	Total state allotment funds received for state compensatory education programs during the district's fiscal year.	\$3,534,001
AP4	Actual direct program expenditures for state compensatory education programs during the district's fiscal year. (PICs 24,26,28,29,30)	\$7,118,352

Section B: Bilingual Education Programs

AP5	Did your district expend any bilingual education program state allotment funds during the district's fiscal year?	Yes
AP6	Does the district have written policies and procedures for its bilingual education program?	Yes
AP7	Total state allotment funds received for bilingual education programs during the district's fiscal year.	\$613,205
AP8	Actual direct program expenditures for bilingual education programs during the district's fiscal year. (PIC 25)	\$461,874

FEDERAL AWARDS SECTION

HankinsEastup

★
Deaton Tonn Seay & Scarborough / A Texas LLC

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' 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*

To the Board of Trustees
Gainesville Independent School District
Gainesville, 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 Gainesville Independent School District, as of and for the year ended August 31, 2024, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise Gainesville Independent School District's basic financial statements, and have issued our report dated January 8, 2025.

Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the District's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) to determine the 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 District's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the District'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 District'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. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses may exist that have not been identified.

Report on Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the District'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 determination of financial statement amounts. 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 District'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 District's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

Hankins Eastup Deaton Tonn Seay & Scarborough, LLC

Hankins, Eastup, Deaton, Tonn, Seay & Scarborough, LLC
Denton, Texas

January 8, 2025

HankinsEastup

★
Deaton Tonn Seay & Scarborough / A Texas LLC

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

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

Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program

Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

We have audited Gainesville Independent School District's 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 Gainesville Independent School District's major federal programs for the year ended August 31, 2024. Gainesville Independent School 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, Gainesville Independent School 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). 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 Gainesville Independent School 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 Gainesville Independent School 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 Gainesville Independent School 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 Gainesville Independent School 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 Gainesville Independent School 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 Gainesville Independent School 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 Gainesville Independent School 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 Gainesville Independent School 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

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, and therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified. However, as discussed below, we did identify certain deficiencies in internal control over compliance that we consider to be a significant deficiency. 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 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.

Government Auditing Standards require the auditor to perform limited procedures on the District's response to noncompliance findings identified in our compliance audit described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs. The District's response was not subjected to other auditing procedures applied in the audit of compliance, and accordingly, we express no opinion on the response.

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.

Hankins Eastup Deaton Tonn Seay & Scarborough, LLC

Hankins, Eastup, Deaton, Tonn, Seay & Scarborough, LLC
Denton, Texas

January 8, 2025

GAINESVILLE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2024

I. Summary of Auditor's Results

1. Type of auditor's report issued on the financial statements: Unmodified.
2. Internal control over financial reporting:
Material weakness(es) identified: None
Significant deficiency(ies) identified that are not considered to be material weaknesses: None reported
3. Noncompliance which is material to the financial statements: None
4. Internal controls over major federal programs:
Material weakness(es) identified: None
Significant deficiency(ies) identified that are not considered to be material weaknesses: None reported
5. Type of auditor's report on compliance for major federal programs: Unmodified.
6. Did the audit disclose findings which are required to be reported in accordance with 2 CFR 200.516(a)? No
7. Major programs include:

ALN 84.010A ESEA, Title I, Part A – Improving Basic Programs

Child Nutrition Cluster:

ALN 10.553 School Breakfast Program
ALN 10.555 National School Lunch Program - Cash Assistance
ALN 10.555 National School Lunch Program - Non-Cash Assistance
ALN 10.559 Summer Feeding Program - Cash Assistance

8. Dollar threshold used to distinguish between Type A and Type B programs: \$750,000.
9. Low risk auditee: Yes

II. Findings Related to the Financial Statements

None

III. Other Findings

None

GAINESVILLE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
STATUS OF PRIOR YEAR FINDINGS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2024

None

GAINESVILLE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2024

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
FEDERAL GRANTOR/ PASS-THROUGH GRANTOR/ PROGRAM or CLUSTER TITLE	Federal Assistance Listing No.	Pass-Through Entity Identifying Number	Federal Expenditures
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION			
<u>Direct Programs</u>			
Rural Small Schools	84.358 A		\$ 88,548
Total Direct Programs			88,548
<u>Passed Through Insight Education Group</u>			
E3 Teacher Incentive	84.374 A	U474A170085-19	516,836
Total Passed Through Insight Education Group			516,836
<u>Passed Through Texas Education Agency</u>			
ESEA, Title I, Part A - Improving Basic Programs	84.010 A	24610101049901	783,991
*IDEA - Part B, Formula	84.027	246600016499016000	732,268
*IDEA - Part B, Preschool	84.173	246610010499016000	17,500
Total Special Education Cluster (IDEA)			749,768
Career and Technical - Basic Grant	84.048	24420006049901	49,139
ESEA, Title V, Part B, 2 - Rural & Low Income Prog.	84.358 A	24696001049901	98,922
Title III, Part A - English Language Acquisition	84.365 A	24671001049901	116,434
ESEA, Title II, Part A, Teacher Principal Training	84.367 A	24694501049901	152,858
COVID 19 - ESSER III - School Emergency Relief	84.425 U	21528001049901	940,290
Total Passed Through Texas Education Agency			2,891,402
TOTAL U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION			3,496,786
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES			
<u>Passed Through Region 11</u>			
Head Start	93.600	06CH011086	405,479
Total Passed Through Region 11			405,479
TOTAL U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES			405,479
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE			
<u>Passed Through the Texas Department of Agriculture</u>			
*School Breakfast Program	10.553	246TX332N1099	646,107
*National School Lunch Program - Cash Assistance	10.555	246TX332N1099	1,781,286
*National School Lunch Prog. - Non-Cash Assistance	10.555	246TX332N1099	166,161
Total Assistance Listing Number 10.555			1,947,447
*Summer Feeding Program - Cash Assistance	10.559	246TX332N1099	43,613
Total Child Nutrition Cluster			2,637,167
Total Passed Through the Texas Department of Agriculture			2,637,167
TOTAL U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE			2,637,167
TOTAL EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS			\$ 6,539,432
*Clustered Programs			

See Accompanying Notes to the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards

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.

Financial Advisory Services
Provided By:

