

Ratings: Moody's: "Aaa"
Fitch: "AAA"
(See "RATINGS" and "THE PERMANENT SCHOOL
FUND GUARANTEE PROGRAM" and "APPENDIX E -
THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE" herein)

PRELIMINARY REMARKETING MEMORANDUM

Dated: July 7, 2025

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

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

\$47,865,000*

PROSPER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

**(A political subdivision of the State of Texas located in Collin and Denton Counties, Texas)
ADJUSTABLE RATE UNLIMITED TAX SCHOOL BUILDING BONDS, SERIES 2022**

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

Original Dated Date: July 1, 2022

CUSIP No.⁽¹⁾: 743600 ____

New Mandatory Tender Date: August 15, 2028

Stated Maturity: February 15, 2053

The Prosper Independent School District is remarketing its Adjustable Rate Unlimited Tax School Building Bonds, Series 2022 (the "Bonds"). The Bonds were initially issued on July 7, 2022 pursuant to the Constitution and general laws of the State of Texas, particularly Sections 45.001 and 45.003(b)(1), as amended, Texas Education Code, Chapter 1371, Texas Government Code, as amended ("Chapter 1371"), an election held in the Prosper Independent School District (the "District") on May 4, 2019 and the order adopted by the Board of Trustees of the District (the "Board") on May 16, 2022, and a pricing certificate executed by a pricing officer of the District on June 7, 2022 (such order and pricing certificate as amended by the hereinafter defined Conversion Order, the "Original Bond Order"). The Bonds are currently outstanding in the Initial Rate Period, bearing interest at the Initial Rate through the August 14, 2025 conclusion of the Initial Interest Period. On August 15, 2025 (the "Conversion Date") all outstanding Bonds are subject to mandatory tender for purchase, without the right of retention by the owners thereof, and redemption at the District's option.

The Board, pursuant to an order adopted on April 22, 2025 (the "Conversion Order"), (i) authorized the remarketing of tendered Bonds to new holders and conversion of such Bonds to a new Term Rate Period commencing on the Conversion Date and continuing through and including August 14, 2028* (the "New Rate Period") and during which the remarketed Bonds will bear interest at the new Term Rate identified below and (ii) delegated to certain District officials and staff members (each, an "Authorized Official") the authority to execute a pricing certificate (the "Conversion Pricing Certificate", together with the Conversion Order and the Original Bond Order, the "Order") evidencing certain of the terms of the Bonds, as remarketed. In addition, the Conversion Order authorized the redemption of Bonds on the Conversion Date, at the District's option and using lawfully available District funds.

The Bonds are currently outstanding in the principal amount of \$49,580,000. On August 15, 2025, \$47,865,000* will be mandatorily tendered for purchase by the existing holders thereof for remarketing and conversion to the New Rate Period and \$1,715,000* will be optionally redeemed by the District. Except specifically with respect to a description of the Bonds prior to the Conversion Date, the term "Bonds" as used in this Remarketing Memorandum refers to Bonds that remain outstanding on and immediately after the Conversion Date and be in the New Rate Period.

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

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

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

The Bonds were initially delivered on July 7, 2022, and were approved by the Attorney General of the State of Texas and the approval of certain legal matters by the District's Bond Counsel. In connection with the remarketing of the Bonds, certain legal matters will be passed upon for the District by its Bond Counsel, McCall, Parkhurst & Horton L.L.P., Dallas, Texas. Certain legal matters will be passed upon for the Remarketing Agent by its counsel, Norton Rose Fulbright US LLP, Dallas, Texas. The Bonds will be available for delivery through the facilities of DTC following payment of the Purchase Price thereof on August 15, 2025.

**BAIRD
as Remarketing Agent**

* Preliminary, subject to change.

\$47,865,000*
PROSPER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
(A political subdivision of the State of Texas located in Collin and Denton Counties, Texas)
ADJUSTABLE RATE UNLIMITED TAX SCHOOL BUILDING BONDS, SERIES 2022

MATURITY SCHEDULE
CUSIP No.: 743600__⁽¹⁾

<u>Stated</u> <u>Maturity⁽²⁾</u>	<u>New Rate</u> <u>Conversion Date</u>	<u>Last Day of New</u> <u>Rate Period*</u>	<u>New</u> <u>Mandatory</u> <u>Tender Date*</u>	<u>Term Rate</u>	<u>Initial Yield⁽³⁾</u>	<u>Stepped</u> <u>Rate</u>
February 15, 2053	August 15, 2025	August 14, 2028	August 15, 2028	%	%	___.00%

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

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

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

*Preliminary, subject to change.

PROSPER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

<u>Name</u>	<u>Date Initially Elected</u>	<u>Current Term Expires</u>	<u>Occupation</u>
Bill Beavers, President	2018	2027	Sales Manager
Dena Dixon, Vice President	2020	2026	Insurance Agent
Tommy Van Wolfe, Secretary	2023	2026	Restaurant Industry
Kelly Cavender, Member	2019	2028	Banker
Jorden Dial, Member	2022	2028	Director – Construction
Garrett Linker, Member	2022	2028	Small Business Owner – Financial Services
David Webb, Member	2024	2027	Educational Technology

APPOINTED OFFICIALS

<u>Name</u>	<u>Position</u>	<u>Length of Education Service</u>	<u>Length of Service with District</u>
Dr. Holly Ferguson	Superintendent	24 Years	16 Years
Jeff Crownover	Deputy Superintendent – Academics & School Leadership	20 Years	4 Years
Dr. Kyle Penn	Deputy Superintendent – District & Employee Services	17 Years	5 Years
Michele Seese	Chief Financial Officer	20 Years	4 Years
Keri Croy	Executive Director of Business Services	16 Years	9 Years

CONSULTANTS AND ADVISORS

McCall, Parkhurst & Horton L.L.P., Dallas, Texas	Bond Counsel
SAMCO Capital Markets, Inc., Plano, Texas	Financial Advisor
Hankins, Eastup, Deaton, Tonn & Seay & Scarborough, Denton, Texas	Certified Public Accountants

For additional information, contact:

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5800 Granite Parkway, Suite 210
Plano, Texas 75024
(214) 765-1469
(214) 279-8683 (Fax)

USE OF INFORMATION IN REMARKETING MEMORANDUM

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NONE OF THE DISTRICT, ITS FINANCIAL ADVISOR, OR THE REMARKETING AGENT MAKE ANY REPRESENTATION OR WARRANTY WITH RESPECT TO THE INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THIS REMARKETING MEMORANDUM REGARDING THE DEPOSITORY TRUST COMPANY, NEW YORK, NEW YORK ("DTC") OR ITS BOOK-ENTRY-ONLY SYSTEM, OR THE AFFAIRS OF THE TEA DESCRIBED UNDER "APPENDIX E - THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE PROGRAM", AS SUCH INFORMATION WAS PROVIDED BY DTC AND TEA, RESPECTIVELY.

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

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

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SELECTED DATA FROM THE REMARKETING MEMORANDUM

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

The District	The Prosper Independent School District (the "District") is a political subdivision of the State of Texas located in Collin and Denton Counties, Texas. The District is governed by a seven-member Board of Trustees (the "Board"). Policy-making and supervisory functions are the responsibility of, and are vested in, the Board. The Board delegates administrative responsibilities to the Superintendent of Schools who is the chief administrative officer of the District. Support services are supplied by consultants and advisors.
New Rate Period	The Bonds are currently outstanding in the Initial Rate Period, expiring on August 14, 2025 and during which they bear interest at the Initial Rate. On August 15, 2025 (the "Conversion Date"), all outstanding Bonds are subject to mandatory tender for purchase, without the right of retention by the owners thereof, and redemption at the District's option. On the Conversion Date, Bonds not redeemed will be converted to a new Term Rate Period, commencing on such Conversion Date and concluding on August 14, 2028* (such Term Rate Period, the "New Rate Period") and bearing interest at a Term Rate of __%, and remarketed to new holders. The Bonds are subject to mandatory tender, without right of retention by the holders thereof, on August 15, 2028* (hereinafter defined and referred to as the "New Mandatory Tender Date"). Interest on the Bonds in the New Rate Period will cease to accrue after the August 14, 2028* expiration of the New Rate Period. On the New Mandatory Tender Date, the Bonds are subject to mandatory tender, without the right of retention by the holders thereof, at which time the District expects to convert such tendered Bonds to a new Rate Period or Periods and remarket them to new purchasers or redeem all or a portion of the Bonds.
Failure to Remarket	In the event that all of the Bonds are not converted into one or more Rate Periods and remarketed to new purchasers on such New Mandatory Tender Date, neither the then-acting remarketing agent nor the District will have any obligation to purchase any of the Bonds tendered on such date, and the mandatory tender notice will be deemed to be rescinded for that date with respect to all of the Bonds. The occurrence of the foregoing will not result in an Event of Default under the Original Bond Order or the Bonds. Until such time as the District redeems or remarkets Bonds that have not been successfully remarketed as described above, such Bonds shall bear interest at the "Stepped Rate" of __.00% per annum for the duration of the Stepped Rate Period (see "THE BONDS - Determination of Interest Rates; Rate Mode Changes" and "- Tender Provisions" herein)
Paying Agent/Registrar and Tender Agent	The Paying Agent/Registrar and Tender Agent for the Bonds is U.S. Bank Trust Company, National Association, Dallas, Texas.
Security	The Bonds constitute direct obligations of the District, payable as to principal and interest from ad valorem taxes levied annually against all taxable property located within the District, without legal limitation as to rate or amount.
Redemption	The Bonds will be subject to mandatory tender for purchase, without the right of retention by the holders thereof, on the Mandatory Tender Date, which shall occur on August 15, 2025. In the event that all of the Bonds are not remarketed to new purchasers on the Mandatory Tender Date, neither the Remarketing Agent nor the District will have any obligation to purchase any of the Bonds tendered on such date, and the mandatory tender will be deemed to be rescinded for that date with respect to all of the Bonds. The occurrence of the foregoing will not result in an Event of Default under the Order or the Bonds. Until such time as the District redeems or remarkets Bonds that have not been successfully remarketed as described above, the Bonds shall bear interest at the "Stepped Rate" for the duration of the Stepped Rate Period (as defined herein). The Stepped Rate is defined in the Order as a per annum rate of __.00% (see "THE BONDS — Determination of Interest Rates; Rate Mode Changes" and "- Tender Provisions" herein).
Permanent School Fund Guarantee	The Bonds are guaranteed by the corpus of the Permanent School Fund Guarantee Program of Texas. However, the Permanent School Fund guarantee is not effective with respect to the payment of the Purchase Price of tendered Bonds. (See "APPENDIX E - THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE PROGRAM.")
Ratings	The Bonds are rated "Aaa" by Moody's Investors Service, Inc. ("Moody's") and "AAA" by Fitch Ratings, Inc. ("Fitch") based upon the guaranteed repayment thereof under the Permanent School Fund Guarantee Program of the TEA. The District's unenhanced, underlying ratings, including the Bonds, is "Aa3" by Moody's and "AA-" by Fitch. (See "APPENDIX E - THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE PROGRAM" and "RATINGS" herein.)
Tax Matters and Legal Opinion	In connection with the remarketing of the Bonds that is the subject of this Remarketing Memorandum, Bond Counsel has delivered its opinion that the conversion is authorized or permitted by the Bond Order and will not adversely affect the excludability from gross income of interest on the Bonds for federal income tax purposes under existing statutes, regulations, published rulings and court decisions described under "TAX MATTERS" herein including the alternative minimum tax on corporations. (See "TAX MATTERS" and "Appendix C - Form of Legal Opinion of Bond Counsel.")
Payment Record	The District has never defaulted on the payment of its bonded indebtedness.

* Preliminary, subject to change.

INTRODUCTORY STATEMENT

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

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

There follows in this Remarketing Memorandum descriptions of the Bonds and the order authorizing the issuance of the Bonds adopted by the Board of Trustees of the District (the "Board") on May 16, 2022, and a Pricing Certificate executed by a Pricing Officer of the District on June 7, 2022 (such order and pricing certificate, together with the hereinafter defined Conversion Order, the "Order" or the "Original Bond Order") and certain other information about the District and its finances. All descriptions of documents contained herein are only summaries and are qualified in their entirety by reference to each such document. Copies of such documents may be obtained upon request by writing the Prosper Independent School District, 605 E. Seventh Street, Prosper, Texas 75078 and, during the offering period, from the Financial Advisor, SAMCO Capital Markets, Inc., 5800 Granite Parkway, Suite 210, Plano, Texas 75024, by electronic mail or upon payment of reasonable copying, mailing, and handling charges.

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

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

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

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

THE BONDS

Authorization and Purpose

The Bonds were initially issued on July 7, 2022 pursuant to the Constitution and general laws of the State of Texas, particularly Sections 45.001 and 45.003(b)(1), Texas Education Code, as amended, Chapter 1371, Texas Government Code, as amended ("Chapter 1371"), an election held in the District on May 4, 2019 (the "Election") and the Original Bond Order. Proceeds from the sale of the Bonds were used for the purpose of (i) construction, renovation, acquisition and equipment of school buildings in the District, including the purchase of new school buses and the purchase of necessary sites for school buildings, and (ii) to pay the costs of issuing the Bonds. The Board, pursuant to an order adopted on April 22, 2025 (the "Conversion Order"), (i) authorized the remarketing of tendered Bonds to new holders and conversion of such Bonds to a new Term Rate Period commencing on the Conversion Date and continuing through and including August 14, 2028* (the "New Rate Period") and during which the remarketed Bonds will bear interest at the new Term Rate identified below and (ii) delegated to certain District officials and staff members (each, an "Authorized Official") the authority to execute a pricing certificate (the "Conversion Pricing Certificate") evidencing certain of the terms of the Bonds, as remarketed. In addition, the Conversion Order authorized the redemption of Bonds on the Conversion Date, at the District's option and using lawfully available District funds.

Security for Payment

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

Permanent School Fund Guarantee

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

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

Current Rate Period, Conversion and Remarketing

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

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

The Bonds are currently outstanding in the principal amount of \$49,580,000. On August 15, 2025, \$47,865,000 (preliminary, subject to change) will be mandatorily tendered for purchase by the existing holders thereof for remarketing and conversion to the New Rate Period and \$1,715,000 (preliminary, subject to change) will be optionally redeemed by the District. Except specifically with respect to a description of the Bonds prior to the Conversion Date, the term "Bonds" as used in this Remarketing Memorandum refers to Bonds that remain outstanding on and immediately after the Conversion Date and be in the New Rate Period.

New Rate Period

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

General Description

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

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

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

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

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

Tender Agent. U.S. Bank Trust Company, National Association, Dallas, Texas currently serves as the tender agent (the "Tender Agent") for the Bonds. All notices and Bonds required to be delivered to the Tender Agent shall be delivered to U.S. Bank Trust Company, National Association, Dallas, Texas, Attn: Mr. Michael Herberger, 13737 Noel Road, Suite 800, Dallas, Texas 75240. In the event that the Book-Entry-Only System herein is discontinued and registered bonds are issued, all notices and Bonds are required to be delivered to 13737 Noel Road, Suite 800, Dallas, Texas 75240.

Remarketing Agent and Remarketing Agreement. Robert W. Baird & Co. Incorporated ("Baird") has been appointed to serve as the remarketing agent (the "Remarketing Agent") for the Bonds. Baird may be removed as Remarketing Agent and a successor may be appointed in accordance with the Order and the Remarketing Agreement between the Remarketing Agent and the District. The office of Baird for purposes of its duties as Remarketing Agent, is 227 N. Loop 1604 E. Suite 150, San Antonio, Texas 78232.

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

Determination of Interest Rates; Rate Mode Changes

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Tender Provisions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Redemption

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

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

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

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

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

Mandatory Redemption

<u>Date</u>	<u>Amount</u>
February 15, 2048	\$4,140,000
February 15, 2049	5,660,000
February 15, 2050	7,000,000
February 15, 2051	8,865,000
February 15, 2052	9,655,000
February 15, 2053*	12,545,000

*Stated Maturity

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

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

ANY NOTICE SO MAILED SHALL BE CONCLUSIVELY PRESUMED TO HAVE BEEN DULY GIVEN, WHETHER OR NOT THE REGISTERED OWNER RECEIVES SUCH NOTICE. NOTICE HAVING BEEN SO GIVEN AND THE BONDS CALLED FOR REDEMPTION SHALL BECOME DUE AND PAYABLE ON THE SPECIFIED REDEMPTION DATE, AND NOTWITHSTANDING THAT ANY BOND OR PORTION THEREOF HAS NOT BEEN SURRENDERED FOR PAYMENT, INTEREST ON SUCH BOND OR PORTION THEREOF SHALL CEASE TO ACCRUE.

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

Legality

The Bonds were initially delivered on July 7, 2022 and were approved as to legality by the Attorney General of the State of Texas and the approval of certain legal matters by the District's bond counsel. McCall, Parkhurst & Horton L.L.P., Dallas, Texas, as Bond Counsel, will approve certain legal matters relating to the conversion and remarketing of the Bonds described herein. (See "LEGAL MATTERS" and "Appendix C - Form of Legal Opinion of Bond Counsel").

Payment Record

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

Amendments

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

Defeasance

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

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

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

REGISTERED OWNERS' REMEDIES

The Order establishes specific events of default with respect to the Bonds and provides that if the District defaults in the payment of principal or interest on the Bonds when due, or defaults in the observation or performance of any other covenants, conditions, or obligations set forth in the Order, and the continuation thereof for a period of 60 days after notice of default is given by the District by any registered owner, the registered owners may seek a writ of mandamus to compel District officials to carry out their legally imposed duties with respect to the Bonds, if there is no other available remedy at law to compel performance of the Bonds or the Order covenants and the District's obligations are not uncertain or disputed. The issuance of a writ of mandamus is controlled by equitable principles and rests with the discretion of the court, but may not be arbitrarily refused. There is no acceleration of maturity of the Bonds in the event of default and, consequently, the remedy of mandamus may have to be relied upon from year to year. The Order does not provide for the appointment of a trustee to represent the interest of the bondholders upon any failure of the District to perform in accordance with the terms of the Order, or upon any other condition and accordingly all legal actions to enforce such remedies would have to be undertaken at the initiative of, and be financed by, the registered owners. The Texas Supreme Court ruled in *Tooke v. City of Mexia*, 197 S.W.3d 325 (Tex. 2006), that a waiver of sovereign immunity in a contractual dispute must be provided for by statute in "clear and unambiguous" language. Chapter 1371, which pertains to the issuance of public securities by issuers such as the District permits the District to waive sovereign immunity in the proceedings authorizing its bonds. In connection with the remarketing of the Bonds, the District has relied on Chapter 1371 (see "THE BONDS – Authorization and Purpose" herein), but has not waived sovereign immunity, with respect thereto. Because it is unclear whether the Texas Legislature has effectively waived the District's sovereign immunity from a suit for money damages outside of Chapter 1371, bondholders may not be able to bring such a suit against the District for breach of the Bonds or Order covenants. Because it is unclear whether the Texas legislature has effectively waived the District's sovereign immunity from a suit for money damages, bondholders may not be able to bring such a suit against the District for breach of the Bonds or Order covenants. Even if a judgment against the District could be obtained, it could not be enforced by direct levy and execution against the District's property. Further, the registered owners cannot themselves foreclose on property within the District or sell property within the District to enforce the tax lien on taxable property to pay the principal of and interest on the Bonds. Furthermore, the District is eligible to seek relief from its creditors under Chapter 9 of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code ("Chapter 9"). Although Chapter 9 provides for the recognition of a security interest represented by a specifically pledged source of revenues, the pledge of ad valorem taxes in support of a general obligation of a bankrupt entity is not specifically recognized as a security interest under Chapter 9. Chapter 9 also includes an automatic stay provision that would prohibit, without Bankruptcy Court approval, the prosecution of any other legal action by creditors or bondholders of an entity which has sought protection under Chapter 9. Therefore, should the District avail itself of Chapter 9 protection from creditors, the ability to enforce would be subject to the approval of the Bankruptcy Court (which could require that the action be heard in Bankruptcy Court instead of other federal or state court); and the Bankruptcy Code provides for broad discretionary powers of a Bankruptcy Court in administering any proceeding brought before it. See "APPENDIX E - THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE PROGRAM" herein for a description of the procedures to be followed for payment of the Bonds by the Permanent School Fund in the event the District fails to make a payment on the Bonds when due. The opinion of Bond Counsel will note that all opinions relative to the enforceability of the Order and the Bonds are qualified with respect to the customary rights of debtors relative to their creditors, by general principles of equity which permit the exercise of judicial discretion.

BOOK-ENTRY-ONLY SYSTEM

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

All payments on the Bonds will be made to Cede & Co., or such other nominee as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC. DTC's practice is to credit Direct Participants' accounts upon DTC's receipt of funds and corresponding detail information from the District or the Paying Agent/Registrar, on payable date in accordance with their respective holdings shown on DTC's records. Payments by Participants to Beneficial Owners will be governed by standing instructions and customary practices, as is the case with securities held for the accounts of customers in bearer form or registered in "street name," and will be the responsibility of such Participant and not of DTC, the Paying Agent/Registrar, or the District, subject to any statutory or regulatory requirements as may be in effect from time to time. All payments with respect to the Bonds to Cede & Co. (or such other nominee as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC) are the responsibility of the District or the Paying Agent/Registrar; disbursement of such payments to Direct Participants will be the responsibility of DTC, and disbursement of such payments to the Beneficial Owners will be the responsibility of Direct and Indirect Participants.

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

The District may decide to discontinue use of the system of book-entry-only transfers through DTC (or a successor securities depository). In that event, physical Bond certificates will be printed and delivered to bond holders.

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

Use of Certain Terms in Other Sections of this Remarketing Memorandum

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

REGISTRATION, TRANSFER AND EXCHANGE

Successor Paying Agent/Registrar

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

Future Registration

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

Record Date For Interest Payment

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

Limitation on Transfer of Bonds

The Paying Agent/Registrar shall not be required to make any such transfer, conversion or exchange (i) during the period commencing with the close of business on any Record Date and ending with the opening of business on the next following principal or interest payment date or (ii) with respect to any Bond or any portion thereof called for redemption prior to maturity, within 45 days prior to its redemption date; provided, however, that such limitation shall not apply to uncalled portions of a Bond redeemed in part.

Replacement Bonds

If any Bond is mutilated, destroyed, stolen or lost, a new Bond in the same principal amount as the Bond so mutilated, destroyed, stolen or lost will be issued. In the case of a mutilated Bond, such new Bond will be delivered only upon surrender and cancellation of such mutilated Bond. In the case of any Bond issued in lieu of and substitution for a Bond which has been destroyed, stolen or lost, such new Bond will be delivered only (a) upon filing with the District and the Paying Agent/Registrar a certificate to the effect that such Bond has been destroyed, stolen or lost and proof of the ownership thereof, and (b) upon furnishing the District and the Paying Agent/Registrar with indemnity satisfactory to them. The person requesting the authentication and delivery of a new Bond must pay such expenses as the Paying Agent/Registrar may incur in connection therewith.

THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE PROGRAM

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

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 Remarketing Memorandum. For a more complete description of school finance and fiscal management in the State, reference is made to Chapters 43 through 49 of the Texas Education Code, as amended. Additionally, prospective investors are encouraged to review the Property Tax Code (as defined herein) for definitive requirements for the levy and collection of ad valorem taxes and the calculation of the defined tax rates.

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

2025 Legislative Session

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

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

The District is still in the process of reviewing legislation passed during the 89th Regular Session. At this time, the District cannot make any representations as to the full impact of such legislation. Further, the District can make no representations or predictions

regarding the scope of legislation that may be considered in any special session or the potential impact of such legislation at this time, but it intends to monitor applicable legislation related thereto.

2023 Regular and Special Legislative Sessions

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

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

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

Local Funding for School Districts

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

State Compression Percentage

The State Compression Percentage is a statutorily-defined percentage of the rate of \$1.00 per \$100 that is used to determine a school district's Maximum Compressed Tax Rate (described below). The State Compression Percentage is the lesser of three alternative calculations: (1) 93% or a lower percentage set by appropriation for a school year; (2) a percentage determined by formula if the estimated total taxable property value of the State (as submitted annually to the State Legislature by the State Comptroller) has increased by at least 2.5% over the prior year; and (3) the prior year State Compression Percentage. For any year, the maximum State Compression Percentage is 93%. For the State fiscal year ending in 2026, the State Compression Percentage is set at 63.22%.

Maximum Compressed Tax Rate

The Maximum Compressed Tax Rate (the “MCR”) is the tax rate per \$100 of valuation of taxable property at which a school district must levy its Tier One Tax Rate to receive the full amount of the Tier One funding to which the school district is entitled. The MCR is equal to the lesser of two alternative calculations: (1) the school district's prior year MCR; or (2) a percentage determined by formula if the school district experienced a year-over-year increase in property value of at least 2.5% (if the increase in property value is less than 2.5%, then MCR is equal to the prior year MCR). However, each year the TEA shall evaluate the MCR for each school district in the State, and for any given year, if a school district's MCR is calculated to be less than 90% of any other school district's MCR for the current year, then the school district's MCR is instead equal to the school district's prior year MCR, until TEA determines that the difference between the school district's MCR and any other school district's MCR is not more than 10%. These compression formulas are intended to more closely equalize local generation of Tier One funding among districts with disparate tax bases and generally reduce the Tier One Tax Rates of school districts as property values increase. For the 2025-2026 school year, the Legislature reduced the maximum MCR, establishing \$0.6322 as the maximum rate and \$0.5689 as the floor.

Tier One Tax Rate

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

Enrichment Tax Rate

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

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

State Funding for School Districts

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

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

The current public school finance system also provides an Existing Debt Allotment ("EDA") to subsidize debt service on eligible outstanding school district bonds, an Instructional Facilities Allotment ("IFA") to subsidize debt service on newly issued bonds, and a New Instructional Facilities Allotment ("NIFA") to subsidize operational expenses associated with the opening of a new instructional facility. IFA primarily addresses the debt service needs of property-poor school districts. For the 2024-2025 State fiscal biennium, the State Legislature appropriated funds in the amount of \$1,072,511,740 for the EDA, IFA, and NIFA.

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

Tier One

Tier One funding is the basic level of funding guaranteed to a school district, consisting of a State-appropriated baseline level of funding (the "Basic Allotment") for each student in "Average Daily Attendance" (being generally calculated as the sum of student attendance for each State-mandated day of instruction divided by the number of State-mandated days of instruction, defined herein as "ADA"). The Basic Allotment is revised downward if a school district's Tier One Tax Rate is less than the State-determined threshold. The Basic Allotment is supplemented by additional State funds, allotted based upon the unique school district characteristics and demographics of students in ADA, to make up most of a school district's Tier One entitlement under the Foundation School Program.

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

The fast growth allotment weights change to 0.48 for districts in the top 40% of school districts for growth, 0.33 for districts in the middle 30% of school districts for growth and 0.18 for districts in the bottom 30% of school districts for growth. The fast growth allotment is limited to \$320 million for the 2024-2025 school year.

Tier Two

Tier Two supplements Tier One funding and provides two levels of enrichment with different guaranteed yields (i.e., Golden Pennies and Copper Pennies) depending on the school district's Enrichment Tax Rate. Golden Pennies generate a guaranteed yield equal to the greater of (i) the local revenue per student in WADA per cent of tax effort available to a school district at the ninety-sixth (96th) percentile of wealth per student in WADA, or (ii) the Basic Allotment (or a greater amount as may be provided by appropriation) multiplied by 0.016. For the 2024-2025 State fiscal biennium, school districts are guaranteed a yield of \$126.21 per student in WADA in 2024 and \$129.52 per student WADA in 2025 for each Golden Penny levied. Copper Pennies generate a guaranteed yield per student in WADA equal to the school district's Basic Allotment (or a greater amount as may be provided by appropriation) multiplied by 0.008. For the 2024-2025 State fiscal biennium, school districts are guaranteed a yield of \$49.28 per student in WADA for each Copper Penny levied. For any school year in which the guaranteed yield of Copper Pennies per student in WADA exceeds the guaranteed yield of Copper Pennies per student in WADA for the preceding school year, a school district is required to reduce its Copper Pennies levied so as to generate no more revenue per student in WADA than was available to the school district for the preceding year.

Existing Debt Allotment, Instruction Facilities Allotment, and New Instructional Facilities Allotment

The Foundation School Program also includes facilities funding components consisting of the IFA and the EDA, subject to legislative appropriation each State fiscal biennium. To the extent funded for a biennium, these programs assist school districts in funding facilities by, generally, equalizing a school district's I&S tax effort. The IFA guarantees each awarded school district a specified amount per student (the "IFA Yield") in State and local funds for each cent of I&S tax levied to pay the principal of and

interest on eligible bonds issued to construct, acquire, renovate or improve instructional facilities. The IFA Yield has been \$35 since this program first began in 1997. New awards of IFA are only available if appropriated funds are allocated for such purpose by the State Legislature. To receive an IFA award, in years where new IFA awards are available, a school district must apply to the Commissioner in accordance with rules adopted by the TEA before issuing the bonds to be paid with IFA State assistance. The total amount of debt service assistance over a biennium for which a school district may be awarded is limited to the lesser of (1) the actual debt service payments made by the school district in the biennium in which the bonds are issued; or (2) the greater of (a) \$100,000 or (b) \$250 multiplied by the number of students in ADA. The IFA is also available for lease-purchase agreements and refunding bonds meeting certain prescribed conditions. Once a school district receives an IFA award for bonds, it is entitled to continue receiving State assistance for such bonds without reapplying to the Commissioner. The guaranteed level of State and local funds per student percent of local tax effort applicable to the bonds may not be reduced below the level provided for the year in which the bonds were issued. For the 2024-2025 State fiscal biennium, the State Legislature did not appropriate any funds for new IFA awards; however, awards previously granted in years the State Legislature did appropriate funds for new IFA awards will continue to be funded.

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

Since future-year IFA awards were not funded by the State Legislature for the 2024-2025 State fiscal biennium and debt service assistance on school district bonds that are not yet eligible for EDA is not available, debt service payments during the 2024-2025 State fiscal biennium on new bonds issued by school districts in the 2024-2025 State fiscal biennium to construct, acquire and improve facilities must be funded solely from local I&S taxes, except to the extent the bonds of a school district are eligible for hold harmless funding from the State for local tax revenue lost as a result of an increase in the mandatory homestead exemption from \$40,000 to \$100,000. Hold harmless applies only to bonds authorized by voters prior to September 1, 2023.

A school district may also qualify for a NIFA allotment, which provides assistance to school districts for operational expenses associated with opening new instructional facilities. In the 2023 Legislative Sessions, the State Legislature appropriated funds in the amount of \$100,000,000 for each fiscal year of the 2024-2025 State fiscal biennium for NIFA allotments.

Tax Rate and Funding Equity

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

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

Local Revenue Level in Excess of Entitlement

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

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

Options for Local Revenue Levels in Excess of Entitlement

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

Furthermore, a school district may not adopt a tax rate until its effective local revenue level is at or below the level that would produce its guaranteed entitlement under the Foundation School Program. If a school district fails to exercise a permitted option, the Commissioner must reduce the school district's local revenue level to the level that would produce the school district's guaranteed entitlement, by detaching certain types of property from the school district and annexing the property to a property-poor school district or, if necessary, consolidate the school district with a property-poor school district. Provisions governing detachment and annexation of taxable property by the Commissioner do not provide for assumption of any of the transferring school district's existing debt.

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

For the 2024-2025 school year, the District was designated as an "excess local revenue" Chapter 49 school district by TEA. Accordingly, the District has entered into a wealth equalization agreement with the Commissioner for the purchase of attendance credits for the 2024-25 school year, for the purpose of implementing permitted wealth equalization options.

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. Reference is made to Title I of the Texas Tax Code, as amended (the "Property Tax Code"), for identification of property subject to ad valorem taxation, property exempt or which may be exempted from ad valorem taxation if claimed, the appraisal of property for ad valorem tax purposes, and the procedures and limitations applicable to the levy and collection of ad valorem taxes.

Valuation of Taxable Property

The Property Tax Code provides for countywide appraisal and equalization of taxable property values and establishes in each county of the State an appraisal district and an appraisal review board (the "Appraisal Review Board") responsible for appraising property for all taxing units within the county. The appraisal of property within the District is the responsibility of the Collin Central Appraisal District and the Denton Central 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.

Additional legislation concerning the required homestead exemption was passed in the 2nd Special Session of the 88th Texas Legislature. See "CURRENT PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE SYSTEM – 2023 Legislative Sessions" herein.

Local Option Homestead Exemptions

The governing body of a taxing unit, including a city, county, school district, or special district, at its option may grant: (1) an exemption of up to 20% of the appraised value of all homesteads (but not less than \$5,000) and (2) an additional exemption of at

least \$3,000 of the appraised value of the homesteads of persons sixty-five (65) years of age or older and the disabled. Each taxing unit decides if it will offer the local option homestead exemptions and at what percentage or dollar amount, as applicable. The exemption described in (2), above, may also be created, increased, decreased or repealed at an election called by the governing body of a taxing unit upon presentment of a petition for such creation, increase, decrease, or repeal of at least 20% of the number of qualified voters who voted in the preceding election of the taxing unit. Cities, counties, and school districts are prohibited from repealing or reducing an optional homestead exemption that was granted in tax year 2022 through December 31, 2027. See "Appendix A – Financial Information of the District – Assessed Valuation" for the reduction in taxable valuation, if any, attributable to local option homestead exemptions.

State Mandated Freeze on School District Taxes

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

Personal Property

Tangible personal property (furniture, machinery, supplies, inventories, etc.) used in the "production of income" is taxed based on the property's market value. Taxable personal property includes income-producing equipment and inventory. Intangibles such as goodwill, accounts receivable, and proprietary processes are not taxable. Tangible personal property not held or used for production of income, such as household goods, automobiles or light trucks, and boats, is exempt from ad valorem taxation unless the governing body of a taxing unit elects to tax such property. Subject to voter approval at a Statewide election to be held on November 4, 2025, legislation passed by the State legislature and signed by the Governor during the Legislature (as defined herein) would provide a person with an exemption from taxation by a taxing unit of \$125,000 of the appraised value of tangible personal property the person owns that is held or used for the production of income and has taxable situs at the same location in the taxing unit (or, if the person leases such property, regardless of where the property is located in the taxing unit).

Freeport and Goods-In-Transit Exemptions

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

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

A taxpayer may receive only one of the Goods-in-Transit or Freeport Property exemptions for items of personal property. See "Appendix A – Financial Information of the District – Assessed Valuation" for the reduction in taxable valuation, if any, attributable to Goods-in-Transit or Freeport Property exemptions.

Other Exempt Property

Other major categories of exempt property include property owned by the State or its political subdivisions if used for public purposes, property exempt by federal law, property used for pollution control, farm products owned by producers, property of nonprofit corporations used for scientific research or educational activities benefitting a college or university, designated historic sites, solar and wind-powered energy devices, and certain classes of intangible personal property. Beginning with the 2026 tax year, all intangible personal property is exempt from State taxation.

Temporary Exemption for Qualified Property Damaged by a Disaster

The Property Tax Code entitles the owner of certain qualified (i) tangible personal property used for the production of income, (ii) improvements to real property, and (iii) manufactured homes located in an area declared by the Governor to be a disaster area following a disaster and is at least 15 percent damaged by the disaster, as determined by the chief appraiser, to an exemption from taxation of a portion of the appraised value of the property. The amount of the exemption ranges from 15 percent to 100 percent based upon the damage assessment rating assigned by the chief appraiser. For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2022, the governing body of the taxing unit is not required to take any action in order for the taxpayer to be eligible for the exemption. If a taxpayer qualifies for the exemption after the beginning of the tax year, the amount of the exemption is prorated based on the number of days left in the tax year following the day on which the Governor declares the area to be a disaster area. For more information on the exemption, reference is made to Section 11.35 of the Tax Code, as amended.

Tax Increment Reinvestment Zones

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

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

in calculating any school district's Tier Two entitlement (see "CURRENT PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE SYSTEM – State Funding for School Districts").

Tax Limitation Agreements

The Texas Economic Development Act (Chapter 313, Texas Tax Code, as amended) allowed school districts to grant limitations on appraised property values to certain corporations and limited liability companies to encourage economic development within the school district. Generally, during the last eight (8) years of the ten-year term of a tax limitation agreement, a school district could only levy and collect M&O taxes on the agreed-to limited appraised property value. For the purposes of calculating its Tier One and Tier Two entitlements, the portion of a school district's property that is not fully taxable is excluded from the school district's taxable property values. Therefore, a school district will not be subject to a reduction in Tier One or Tier Two State funds as a result of lost M&O tax revenues due to entering into a tax limitation agreement (see "CURRENT PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE SYSTEM – State Funding for School Districts"). The 87th Texas Legislature did not vote to extend this program, which expired by its terms effective December 31, 2022.

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

For a discussion of how the various exemptions described above are applied by the District, see "THE PROPERTY TAX CODE AS APPLIED TO THE DISTRICT" herein.

Tax Abatement Agreements

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

For a discussion of how the various exemptions described above are applied by the District, see " THE PROPERTY TAX CODE AS APPLIED TO THE DISTRICT" herein.

District and Taxpayer Remedies

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

Owners of certain property with a taxable value in excess of the current year "minimum eligibility amount", as determined by the State Comptroller, and situated in a county with a population of one million or more, may protest the determinations of an appraisal district directly to a three-member special panel of the appraisal review board, appointed by the chairman of the appraisal review board, consisting of highly qualified professionals in the field of property tax appraisal. The minimum eligibility amount was set at \$61,349,201 for the 2025 tax year and is adjusted annually by the State Comptroller to reflect the inflation rate.

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

Levy and Collection of Taxes

The District is responsible for the collection of its taxes, unless it elects to transfer such functions to another governmental entity. Taxes are due October 1, or when billed, whichever comes later, and become delinquent after January 31 of the following year. A delinquent tax incurs a penalty of six percent (6%) of the amount of the tax for the first calendar month it is delinquent, plus one percent (1%) for each additional month or portion of a month the tax remains unpaid prior to July 1 of the year in which it becomes delinquent. If the tax is not paid by July 1 of the year in which it becomes delinquent, the tax incurs a total penalty of twelve percent (12%) regardless of the number of months the tax has been delinquent and incurs an additional penalty of up to twenty percent (20%) if imposed by the District. The delinquent tax also accrues interest at a rate of one percent (1%) for each month or portion of a month it remains unpaid. The Property Tax Code also makes provision for the split payment of taxes, discounts for early payment and the postponement of the delinquency date of taxes for certain taxpayers. Furthermore, the District may provide, on a local option basis, for the split payment, partial payment, and discounts for early payment of taxes under certain circumstances. The Property Tax Code permits taxpayers owning homes or certain businesses located in a disaster area and damaged as a direct result of the declared disaster to pay taxes imposed in the year following the disaster in four equal installments without penalty or interest, commencing on February 1 and ending on August 1. See "AD VALOREM TAX PROCEDURES – Temporary Exemption for Qualified Property Damaged by a Disaster" for further information related to a discussion of the applicability of this section of the Property Tax Code.

District's Rights in the Event of Tax Delinquencies

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

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

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

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

TAX RATE LIMITATIONS

M&O Tax Rate Limitations

The District is authorized to levy an M&O tax rate pursuant to the approval of the voters of the District at an election held on February 7, 2004 under Chapter 20, Texas Education Code (now codified as Section 45.003, Texas Education Code).

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

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

I&S Tax Rate Limitations

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

Section 45.0031 of the Texas Education Code, as amended, requires a school district to demonstrate to the Texas Attorney General that it has the prospective ability to pay its maximum annual debt service on a proposed issue of bonds and all previously issued bonds, other than bonds approved by voters of a school district at an election held on or before April 1, 1991 and issued before September 1, 1992 (or debt issued to refund such bonds, collectively, "exempt bonds"), from a tax levied at a rate of \$0.50 per \$100 of assessed valuation before bonds may be issued (the "50-cent Test"). In demonstrating the ability to pay debt service at a rate of \$0.50, a school district may take into account EDA and IFA allotments to the school district, which effectively reduces the school district's local share of debt service, and may also take into account Tier One funds allotted to the school district. If a school district exercises this option, it may not adopt an I&S tax until it has credited to the school district's I&S fund an amount equal to all State allotments provided solely for payment of debt service and any Tier One funds needed to demonstrate compliance with the threshold tax rate test and which is received or to be received in that year. Additionally, a school district may demonstrate its ability to comply with the 50-cent Test by applying the \$0.50 tax rate to an amount equal to 90% of projected future taxable value of property in the school district, as certified by a registered professional appraiser, anticipated for the earlier of the tax year five (5) years after the current tax year or the tax year in which the final payment for the bonds is due. However, if a school district uses projected future taxable values to meet the 50-cent Test and subsequently imposes a tax at a rate greater than \$0.50 per \$100 of valuation to pay for bonds subject to the test, then for subsequent bond issues, the Texas Attorney General must find that the school district has the projected ability to pay principal and interest on the proposed bonds and all previously issued bonds subject to the 50-cent Test from a tax rate of \$0.45 per \$100 of valuation. Once the prospective ability to pay such tax has been shown and the bonds are issued, a school district may levy an unlimited tax to pay debt service. The Bonds were initially issued as "new money bonds" and were subject to the \$0.50 threshold tax rate test. In connection with prior bond issues, the District has not used projected property values to satisfy this threshold test and has used up to \$9.62 million of Tier One funds in demonstrating compliance with the \$0.50 threshold debt service test.

Public Hearing and Voter-Approval Tax Rate

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

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

The Voter-Approval Tax Rate for a school district is the sum of (i) the school district's MCR; (ii) the greater of (a) the school district's Enrichment Tax Rate for the preceding year, less any amount by which the school district is required to reduce its current year Enrichment Tax Rate pursuant to Section 48.202(f), Education Code, as amended, or (b) the rate of \$0.05 per \$100 of taxable value; and (iii) the school district's current I&S tax rate. A school district's M&O tax rate may not exceed the rate equal to the sum of (i) \$0.17 and (ii) the school district's MCR (see "CURRENT PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE SYSTEM" herein, for more information regarding the State Compression Percentage, MCR, and the Enrichment Tax Rate).

The governing body of a school district generally cannot adopt a tax rate exceeding the school district's Voter-Approval Tax Rate without approval by a majority of the voters approving the higher rate at an election to be held on the next uniform election date. Further, subject to certain exceptions for areas declared disaster areas, State law requires the board of trustees of a school district to conduct an efficiency audit before seeking voter approval to adopt a tax rate exceeding the Voter-Approval Tax Rate and sets certain parameters for conducting and disclosing the results of such efficiency audit. An election is not required for a tax increase to address increased expenditures resulting from certain natural disasters in the year following the year in which such disaster occurs; however, the amount by which the increased tax rate exceeds the school district's Voter-Approval Tax Rate for such year may not be considered by the school district in the calculation of its subsequent Voter-Approval Tax Rate.

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

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

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

THE PROPERTY TAX CODE AS APPLIED TO THE DISTRICT

Each Appraisal District has the responsibility for appraising property in the District as well as other taxing units in the respective county. Each Appraisal District is governed by a board of directors, members of which are both appointed by the governing bodies of various political subdivisions that participate in each respective Appraisal District and elected by voters within each respective 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 grant a local exemption of 20% of the market value of all residence homesteads.

The District has not granted a local option, additional exemption for persons who are 65 years of age or older and disabled persons above the amount of the State mandated exemption.

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

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

The District's taxes are collected by Collin County Tax Office.

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

The District does not participate in a tax increment financing zone. The District has not granted any tax abatements.

The District has not taken action to tax "goods-in-transit".

The District has granted the freeport exemption.

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 "Note 12. Defined Benefit Pension Plan" in the audited financial statements of the District that are attached hereto as Appendix D (the "Financial Statements").

In addition to its participation in TRS, the District contributes to the Texas Public School Retired Employees Group Insurance Program (the "TRS-Care Retired Plan"), a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit post-employment health care plan. The TRS-Care Retired Plan provides health care coverage for certain persons (and their dependents) who retired under the Teacher Retirement System of Texas. Contribution requirements are not actuarially determined but are legally established each biennium by the Texas Legislature. For more detailed information concerning the District's funding policy and contributions in connection with the TRS-Care Retired Plan, see "Note 13. 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.

RATINGS

At the time of their initial issuance, the Bonds were rated "Aaa" by Moody's Investors Service, Inc. ("Moody's") and "AAA" by Fitch Ratings, Inc. ("Fitch") based upon the guaranteed repayment thereof under the Permanent School Fund Guarantee Program of the TEA. (See "APPENDIX E - THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE PROGRAM"). The Bonds remain guaranteed by the Permanent School Fund Guarantee Program. The District's unenhanced, underlying rating, including the Bonds, is "Aa3" by Moody's and "AA-" by Fitch.

An explanation of the significance of such rating may be obtained from the respective rating company. The ratings on the Bonds reflect only the view of the respective rating company at the time the ratings are given, and the District makes no representations as to the appropriateness of the ratings. There is no assurance that the ratings will continue for any given period of

time, or that the ratings will not be revised downward or withdrawn entirely by Moody's and Fitch, if, in the judgment of such rating company, circumstances so warrant.

The above ratings are not a recommendation to buy, sell or hold the Bonds, and such ratings may be subject to revision or withdrawal at any time by the rating agencies. Any downward revision or withdrawal of the ratings 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

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

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

The various legal opinions to be delivered concurrently with the delivery of the Bonds express the professional judgment of the attorneys rendering the opinions as to the legal issues explicitly addressed therein. In rendering a legal opinion, the attorney does not become an insurer or guarantor of the expression of professional judgment, of the transaction opined upon, or of the future performance of the parties to the transaction. Nor does the rendering of an opinion guarantee the outcome of any legal dispute that may arise out of the transaction.

TAX MATTERS

Opinion

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

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

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

A ruling was not sought from the Internal Revenue Service by the District with respect to the Bonds or the property financed with proceeds of the Bonds. No assurances can be given as to whether or not the Internal Revenue Service will commence an audit of the Bonds, or as to whether the Internal Revenue Service would agree with the opinion of Bond Counsel. If an audit is commenced, under current procedures the Internal Revenue Service is likely to treat the District as the taxpayer and the

Bondholders may have no right to participate in such procedure. No additional interest will be paid upon any determination of taxability.

Collateral Federal Income Tax Consequences

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

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

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

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

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

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

State, Local and Foreign Taxes

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

Information Reporting and Backup Withholding

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

Future and Proposed Legislation

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

LEGAL INVESTMENTS AND ELIGIBILITY TO SECURE PUBLIC FUNDS IN TEXAS

Section 1201.041 of the Public Securities Procedures Act (Chapter 1201, Texas Government Code, as amended) provides that the Bonds are negotiable instruments, investment securities governed by Chapter 8, Texas Business and Commerce Code, and are legal and authorized investments for insurance companies, fiduciaries, and trustees, and for the sinking funds of municipalities or other political subdivisions or public agencies of the State of Texas. With respect to investment in the Bonds by municipalities or other political subdivisions or public agencies of the State of Texas, the Public Funds Investment Act, Chapter 2256, Texas Government Code, as amended (the "PFIA"), requires that the Bonds be assigned a rating of not less than "A" or its equivalent as to investment quality by a national rating agency. See "RATING" herein. In addition, various provisions of the Texas Finance Code provide that, subject to a prudent investor standard, the Bonds are legal investments for state banks, savings banks, trust companies with at least \$1 million of capital, and savings and loan associations. The Bonds are eligible to secure deposits of any public funds of the State, its agencies, and its political subdivisions, and are legal security for those deposits to the extent of their market value.

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

INVESTMENT POLICIES

Investments

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

Legal Investments

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

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

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

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

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 \$275,642,046 (unaudited) invested in TexPool, \$325,209,468 (unaudited) invested in Lone Star, \$12,301,423 (unaudited) invested in Texas Range, \$2,966,594 (unaudited) invested in Texas FIT Investment Pool (all of which operate as money market equivalents) and \$61,264,677 (unaudited) invested at the local banks. The market value of such investments (as determined by the District by reference to published quotations, dealer bids, and comparable information) is approximately 100% of the book value. No funds of the District are invested in derivative securities; i.e., securities whose rate of return is determined by reference to some other instrument, index, or commodity.

REGISTRATION AND QUALIFICATION OF BONDS FOR SALE

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

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

CYBERSECURITY RISK MANAGEMENT

The District's operations are increasingly dependent on information technologies and services, which are exposed to cybersecurity risks and cyber incidents or attacks. While the District continually assesses and monitors its cybersecurity risks, the District has been (and may be in the future) subject to cyber-attacks from time to time. In response to such assessments and monitoring, the District takes actions it deems appropriate in response to cybersecurity risks, including, but not limited to, implementing cybersecurity training programs, obtaining technology improvements to mitigate cybersecurity risks, and taking other similar measures. To date, the District has not been the victim of any cyber-attack that has had a material adverse effect on its operations or financial condition. However, no assurance can be given that the District will fully prevent or successfully remediate the operational and/or financial impact of any cybersecurity incursions or incidents arising from events wholly or partially beyond the District's control, including electrical telecommunications outages, natural disasters or cyber-attacks initiated by criminal activities of individuals or organizations. Any such occurrence could materially and adversely affect the District's operations and/or financial condition.

FINANCIAL ADVISOR

SAMCO Capital Markets, Inc. (the "Financial Advisor") is employed as Financial Advisor to the District to assist in the remarketing of the Bonds. In this capacity, the Financial Advisor has compiled certain data relating to the Bonds that is contained in this Remarketing Memorandum. The Financial Advisor has not independently verified any of the data contained herein or conducted a detailed investigation of the affairs of the District to determine the accuracy or completeness of this Remarketing Memorandum. Because of their limited participation, the Financial Advisor assumes no responsibility for the accuracy or completeness of any of the information contained herein. The fee of the Financial Advisor for services with respect to the Bonds is contingent upon the 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 Remarketing Memorandum. The Financial Advisor has reviewed the information in this Remarketing Memorandum in accordance with, and as part of, its responsibilities to the District and, as applicable, to investors under the federal securities laws as applied to the facts and circumstances of this transaction, but the Financial Advisor does not guarantee the accuracy or completeness of such information.

CONTINUING DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION

In the Order, the District has made the following agreement for the benefit of the holders and beneficial owners of the Bonds. The District is required to observe the agreement for so long as it remains obligated to advance funds to pay the Bonds. Under the agreement, the District will be obligated to provide certain updated financial information and operating data annually, and timely notice of specified events, to the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board ("MSRB"). For a description of the continuing disclosure obligations of the TEA, see "APPENDIX E - THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE PROGRAM." The information provided to the MSRB will be available to the public free of charge via the Electronic Municipal Market Access ("EMMA") system at www.emma.msrb.org.

Annual Reports

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

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

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

Notice of Certain Events

The District will also provide timely notices of certain events to the MSRB. The District will provide notice of any of the following events with respect to the Bonds to the MSRB in a timely manner (but not in excess of ten business days after the occurrence of the event): (1) principal and interest payment delinquencies; (2) non-payment related defaults, if material; (3) unscheduled draws on debt service reserves reflecting financial difficulties; (4) unscheduled draws on credit enhancements reflecting financial difficulties; (5) substitution of credit or liquidity providers, or their failure to perform; (6) adverse tax opinions, the issuance by the IRS of proposed or final determinations of taxability, Notices of Proposed Issue (IRS Form 5701-TEB), or other material notices or determinations with respect to the tax status of the Bonds, or other material events affecting the tax status of the Bonds; (7) modifications to rights of holders of the Bonds, if material; (8) Bond calls, if material, and tender offers; (9) defeasances; (10) release, substitution, or sale of property securing repayment of the Bonds, if material; (11) rating changes; (12) bankruptcy, insolvency, receivership, or similar event of the District, which shall occur as described below; (13) the consummation of a merger, consolidation, or acquisition involving the District or the sale of all or substantially all of its assets, other than in the ordinary course of business, the entry into of a definitive agreement to undertake such an action or the termination of a definitive agreement relating to any such actions, other than pursuant to its terms, if material; (14) appointment of a successor or additional paying agent/registrar or the change of name of a paying agent/registrar, if material; and (15) incurrence of a financial obligation of the District, if material, or agreement to covenants, events of default, remedies, priority rights, or other similar terms of a financial obligation of the District, any of which affect security holders, if material; and (16) default, event of acceleration, termination event, modification of terms, or others similar events under the terms of a financial obligation of the District, any of which reflect financial difficulties. In addition, the District will provide timely notice of any failure by the District to provide annual financial information in accordance with their agreement described above under "Annual Reports". The District will provide each notice described in this paragraph to the MSRB. Neither the Bonds nor the Order make any provision for a bond trustee, debt service reserves, credit enhancement (except for the Permanent School Fund guarantee), or liquidity enhancement. In the Order, the District will adopt policies and procedures to ensure timely compliance of its continuing disclosure undertakings.

For these purposes, (a) an event described in clause (12) of in the immediately preceding paragraph is considered to occur when any of the following occur: the appointment of a receiver, fiscal agent, or similar officer for the District in a proceeding under the United States Bankruptcy Code or in any other proceeding under state or federal law in which a court or governmental authority has assumed jurisdiction over substantially all of the assets or business of the District, or if such jurisdiction has been assumed by leaving the existing governing body and officials or officers in possession but subject to the supervision and orders of a court or governmental authority, or the entry of an order confirming a plan of reorganization, arrangement, or liquidation by a court or governmental authority having supervision or jurisdiction over substantially all of the assets or business of the District. For the purposes of the above described event notices (15) and (16), the term "financial obligation" means a (i) debt obligation, (ii) derivative instrument entered into in connection with, or pledged as security or a source of payment for, an existing or planned debt obligation, or (iii) a guarantee of (i) or (ii); provided however, that a "financial obligation" shall not include municipal securities as to which a final official statement (as defined in the Rule) has been provided to the MSRB consistent with the Rule.

Availability of Information

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

Limitations and Amendments

The District has agreed to update information and to provide notices of events only as described above. The District has not agreed to provide other information that may be relevant or material to a complete presentation of its financial results of operations, condition, or prospects or agreed to update any information that has been provided except as described above. The District makes no representation or warranty concerning such information or concerning its usefulness to a decision to invest in or sell Bonds at any future date. The District disclaims any contractual or tort liability for damages resulting in whole or in part from any breach of its continuing disclosure agreement or from any statement made pursuant to its agreement, although holders of Bonds may seek a writ of mandamus to compel the District to comply with its agreement. Nothing in this paragraph is intended or shall act to disclaim, waive or limit the District's duties under federal or state securities laws.

The District may amend its continuing disclosure agreement to adapt to changed circumstances that arise from a change in legal requirements, a change in law, or a change in the identity, nature, status, or type of operations of the District, if, but only if, (1) the

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

Compliance with Prior Undertakings

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

LITIGATION

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

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

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

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

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

REMARKETING

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

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

CONCLUDING STATEMENT

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

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

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

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

/s/

Pricing Officer

APPENDIX A

FINANCIAL INFORMATION OF THE DISTRICT

PROSPER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

Financial Information

ASSESSED VALUATION ⁽¹⁾

2024/25 Total Valuation.....		\$ 31,036,286,856
Less Exemptions & Deductions ⁽²⁾ :		
State Homestead Exemption	\$ 2,624,081,944	
State Over-65 Exemption	35,685,244	
Disabled Exemption	321,645,773	
Veterans Exemption	5,507,000	
Surviving Spouse Disabled Veteran Exemption	5,227,429	
Surviving Spouse First Responder Exemption	152,461	
Surviving Spouse Killed in Action Exemption	513,991	
Freeport Exemption	34,719,050	
Pollution Control Exemption Loss	3,945,632	
Solar Exemption Loss	160,062	
Productivity Loss	2,607,325,916	
Homestead Cap Loss	2,100,414,999	
Non-Homestead (23.231) Cap Loss	33,342,844	
	<u>\$ 7,772,722,345</u>	
2024/25 Net Taxable Valuation.....		\$ 23,263,564,511
2025/26 Preliminary Net Taxable Valuation ⁽³⁾		\$ 27,354,196,959

(1) Source: Comptroller of Public Accounts - Property Tax Division. The passage of a Texas constitutional amendment on November 7, 2023 increased the homestead exemption from \$40,000 to \$100,000. See "AD VALOREM TAX PROCEDURES -- Residential Homestead Exemptions" herein.
(2) Excludes the values on which property taxes are frozen for persons 65 years of age or older and disabled taxpayers which totaled \$669,958,413 in 2024/25.
(3) Preliminary Values from the Collin and Denton Central Appraisal Districts as of July 2025. See "CURRENT PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE SYSTEM - 2025 Legislative Session" herein for a discussion of a potential increase in the general State mandated homestead exemption from \$100,000 to \$140,000 and a potential increase in the State mandated homestead exemption of persons 65 years of age or older and the disabled from \$10,000 to \$60,000.

VOTED GENERAL OBLIGATION DEBT

Unlimited Tax Bonds Outstanding ⁽¹⁾	\$ 2,389,846,426
Plus: The Remarketed Adjustable Rate Unlimited Tax School Building Bonds, Series 2022 ⁽²⁾	<u>47,865,000</u>
Total Unlimited Tax Bonds ^{(1) (2)}	2,437,711,426
Less: Interest & Sinking Fund Balance (As of August 31, 2024) ⁽³⁾	<u>(21,948,553)</u>
Net General Obligation Debt	\$ 2,415,762,873
Ratio of Net G.O. Debt to Net Taxable Valuation ⁽⁴⁾	8.83%
2024 Population Estimate ⁽⁵⁾	121,183
Per Capita Net Taxable Valuation ⁽⁶⁾	\$225,726
Per Capita Net G.O. Debt	\$19,935

(1) Excludes the accreted value of outstanding capital appreciation bonds. Excludes the Principal on the Adjustable Rate Unlimited Tax School Building Bonds, Series 2022.
(2) Preliminary, subject to change.
(3) Source: Prosper ISD Audited Financial Statements.
(4) See "CURRENT PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE SYSTEM" herein and "DEBT SERVICE REQUIREMENTS" in this appendix and see the "Audited Financial Report Fiscal Year Ended August 31, 2024" in Appendix D for more information relative to the District's outstanding obligations.
(5) Source: Prosper ISD Demographer Estimate.
(6) Based on 2025/26 Preliminary Net Taxable Valuation.

PROPERTY TAX RATES AND COLLECTIONS

Fiscal Year	Net Taxable Valuation	Tax Rate	% Collections ⁽⁶⁾	
			Current ⁽⁷⁾	Total ⁽⁷⁾
2006/07	\$ 1,005,087,844 ⁽¹⁾	\$ 1.8000 ⁽⁸⁾	97.34%	98.22%
2007/08	1,371,178,569 ⁽¹⁾	1.6700 ⁽⁸⁾	96.54%	99.49%
2008/09	1,664,637,580 ⁽¹⁾	1.6700	97.65%	100.62%
2009/10	1,712,619,260 ⁽¹⁾	1.6400	98.83%	100.89%
2010/11	1,770,818,404 ⁽¹⁾	1.6300	99.34%	100.36%
2011/12	1,882,533,805 ⁽¹⁾	1.6700	99.00%	98.29%
2012/13	2,082,890,013 ⁽¹⁾	1.6700	99.23%	99.42%
2013/14	2,423,441,929 ⁽¹⁾	1.6700	99.09%	99.43%
2014/15	3,026,355,950 ⁽¹⁾	1.6700	98.95%	99.35%
2015/16	3,824,546,090 ^{(1) (2)}	1.6700	99.40%	99.61%
2016/17	5,018,991,621 ^{(1) (2)}	1.6700	99.74%	101.41%
2017/18	6,609,955,668 ^{(1) (2)}	1.6700	99.76%	100.00%
2018/19	8,349,057,984 ^{(1) (2)}	1.6700	99.55%	99.44%
2019/20	9,852,214,992 ^{(1) (2)}	1.5684 ⁽⁹⁾	99.59%	100.54%
2020/21	11,088,095,442 ^{(1) (2)}	1.4927	99.72%	99.36%
2021/22	13,050,023,256 ^{(1) (2)}	1.4603	99.68%	99.78%
2022/23	16,618,454,473 ^{(1) (3)}	1.4429	99.77%	99.66%
2023/24	19,743,587,560 ^{(1) (4)}	1.2575	99.57%	100.06%
2024/25	23,263,564,511 ^{(1) (4)}	1.2552	(In Process of Collection)	
2025/26	27,354,196,959 ^{(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) Preliminary Values from the Collin and Denton Central Appraisal Districts as of July 2025.
(6) Source: Prosper ISD Audited Financial Statements.
(7) Excludes penalties and interest.
(8) The declines in the District's Maintenance & Operation Tax for the 2006/07 and 2007/08 fiscal years are a function of House Bill 1 adopted by the Texas Legislature in May 2006. See "STATE AND LOCAL FUNDING OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS IN TEXAS" and "CURRENT PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE SYSTEM" herein.
(9) The decline in the District's Maintenance & Operation Tax from the 2018/19 fiscal year to the 2020/21 fiscal year is a function of House Bill 3 adopted by the Texas Legislature in June 2019. See "STATE AND LOCAL FUNDING OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS IN TEXAS" and "CURRENT PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE SYSTEM" herein.

TAX RATE DISTRIBUTION ⁽¹⁾

	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
Maintenance & Operations ⁽²⁾	\$0.9927	\$0.9603	\$0.9429	\$0.7575	\$0.7552
Debt Service	\$0.5000	\$0.5000	\$0.5000	\$0.5000	\$0.5000
Total Tax Rate	\$1.4927	\$1.4603	\$1.4429	\$1.2575	\$1.2552

(1) On November 6, 2007, the District successfully held a tax ratification election at which the voters of the District approved a maintenance and operations tax not to exceed \$1.17.

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

VALUATION AND FUNDED DEBT HISTORY

Fiscal Year	Net Taxable Valuation	Bond Debt Outstanding ⁽¹⁾	Ratio Debt to A.V. ⁽²⁾
2006/07	\$ 1,005,087,844	\$ 84,078,459	8.37%
2007/08	1,371,178,569	154,362,198	11.26%
2008/09	1,664,637,580	239,014,032	14.36%
2009/10	1,712,619,260	237,386,762	13.86%
2010/11	1,770,818,404	236,869,318	13.38%
2011/12	1,882,533,805	235,315,486	12.50%
2012/13	2,082,890,013	233,531,557	11.21%
2013/14	2,423,441,929	267,875,581	11.05%
2014/15	3,026,355,950	270,181,146	8.93%
2015/16	3,824,546,090	336,760,691	8.81%
2016/17	5,018,991,621	446,148,641	8.89%
2017/18	6,609,955,668	616,329,002	9.32%
2018/19	8,349,057,984	784,243,637	9.39%
2019/20	9,852,214,992	924,423,391	9.38%
2020/21	11,088,095,442	955,880,164	8.62%
2021/22	13,050,023,256	1,365,089,138	10.46%
2022/23	16,618,454,473	1,585,950,240	9.54%
2023/24	19,743,587,560	1,937,492,968	9.81%
2024/25	23,263,564,511	2,437,711,426 ⁽⁴⁾	10.48%
2025/26	27,354,196,959 ⁽³⁾	2,401,304,736 ⁽⁴⁾	8.78%

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

(2) See "CURRENT PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE SYSTEM" herein, "DEBT SERVICE REQUIREMENTS" 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 Collin and Denton Central Appraisal Districts as of July 2025. See "CURRENT PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE SYSTEM - 2025 Legislative Session" herein for a discussion of a potential increase in the general State mandated homestead exemption from \$100,000 to \$140,000 and a potential increase in the State mandated homestead exemption of persons 65 years of age or older and the disabled from \$10,000 to \$60,000.

(4) Includes the Series 2022 Adjustable Rate Bonds as remarketed into their New Rate Period. Preliminary, subject to change.

ESTIMATED OVERLAPPING DEBT STATEMENT

Taxing Body	Amount	Percent Overlapping	Amount Overlapping
Celina, City of	\$ 288,331,670	45.67%	\$ 131,681,073
Collin Co	776,095,000	8.02%	62,242,819
Collin Co CCD	459,865,000	8.02%	36,881,173
Collin Co MUD #1	163,270,000	91.47%	149,343,069
Denton Co	593,955,000	2.53%	15,027,062
Elm Ridge WC&ID of Denton Co	138,110,000	33.03%	45,617,733
Frisco, City of	418,219,933	5.19%	21,705,615
McKinney, City of	431,190,000	9.54%	41,135,526
Prosper, Town of	192,788,150	94.42%	182,030,571
Total Overlapping Debt ⁽¹⁾			\$ 685,664,640
Prosper Independent School District ⁽²⁾			2,415,762,873
Total Direct & Overlapping Debt ^{(1) (2)}			\$ 3,101,427,514
Ratio of Net Direct & Overlapping Debt to Net Taxable Valuation		11.34%	
Per Capita Direct & Overlapping Debt		\$25,593	

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

(2) Includes the Series 2022 Adjustable Rate Bonds as remarketed into their New Rate Period. Preliminary, subject to change. Excludes the accreted value of outstanding capital appreciation bonds.

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

PRINCIPAL TAXPAYERS ⁽¹⁾**2024/25 Top Ten Taxpayers**

Name of Taxpayer	Type of Business	Taxable Value	% of Net Valuation
380 & 289 LP	Shopping Center/Mall	\$ 148,275,928	0.64%
WRIA 2018-5 LP	Developer	102,499,620	0.44%
WRIA 2018-4 LP	Developer	96,393,560	0.41%
Frisco Rockhill Apartments I LP	Apartments	90,008,300	0.39%
WMCI Dallas VI LLC	Apartments	88,290,940	0.38%
GOP #2 LLC	Commercial	86,459,564	0.37%
First Texas Homes Inc	Home Builder	80,419,591	0.35%
SW1 Prosper TX Owner LLC	Apartments	72,000,000	0.31%
Orion Prosper Lakes LLC	Apartments	68,610,636	0.29%
DD Bluestem LLC	Apartments	68,400,000	0.29%
		<u>\$ 901,358,139</u>	<u>3.87%</u>

2023/24 Top Ten Taxpayers

Name of Taxpayer	Type of Business	Taxable Value	% of Net Valuation
380 & 289 LP	Shopping Center/Mall	\$ 174,130,793	0.88%
WRIA 2018-5 LP	Developer	123,800,000	0.63%
WRIA 2018-4 LP	Developer	100,846,000	0.51%
WMCI Dallas VI LLC	Apartments	97,514,000	0.49%
Frisco Rockhill Apartments I LP	Apartments	88,089,778	0.45%
GOP #2 LLC	Commercial	85,322,624	0.43%
First Texas Homes Inc	Home Builder	68,841,853	0.35%
Orion Prosper Lakes LLC	Apartments	67,704,556	0.34%
DD Bluestem LLC	Apartments	67,148,289	0.34%
Oncor Electric Delivery Company	Electric Utility	58,782,375	0.30%
		<u>\$ 932,180,268</u>	<u>4.72%</u>

2022/23 Top Ten Taxpayers

Name of Taxpayer	Type of Business	Taxable Value	% of Net Valuation
380 & 289 LP	Shopping Center/Mall	\$ 126,808,737	0.76%
First Texas Homes Inc	Home Builder	80,344,344	0.48%
WMCI Dallas VI LLC	Apartments	76,814,894	0.46%
GOP #2 LLC	Commercial	67,790,369	0.41%
DD Bluestem LLC	Apartments	65,000,000	0.39%
Orion Prosper Lakes LLC	Apartments	59,406,378	0.36%
DD Preston Road LLC	Apartments	56,062,588	0.34%
Frisco Rockhill Apartments LP	Apartments	54,363,384	0.33%
Star Business Park LLC	Wholesale Supplier/Distribution Center	52,263,425	0.31%
Oncor Electric Delivery Company	Electric Utility	48,665,892	0.29%
		<u>\$ 687,520,011</u>	<u>4.14%</u>

(1) Source: The Collin and Denton Central Appraisal Districts.

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	\$ 23,296,036,389	75.06%	\$ 20,711,370,258	74.44%	\$ 16,561,739,136	74.69%
Real, Residential, Multi-Family	1,187,234,691	3.83%	948,399,928	3.41%	518,686,280	2.34%
Real, Vacant Lots/Tracts	562,739,832	1.81%	482,352,725	1.73%	480,333,939	2.17%
Real, Qualified Land & Improvements	2,611,216,660	8.41%	2,452,215,275	8.81%	2,132,787,980	9.62%
Real, Non-Qualified Land & Improvements	263,968,933	0.85%	282,547,470	1.02%	200,239,240	0.90%
Real, Commercial & Industrial	1,724,358,442	5.56%	1,522,635,060	5.47%	1,250,936,813	5.64%
Oil & Gas	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%
Utilities	152,688,465	0.49%	147,249,424	0.53%	131,934,913	0.60%
Tangible Personal, Commercial	476,841,260	1.54%	414,160,526	1.49%	333,039,185	1.50%
Tangible Personal, Industrial	3,346,190	0.01%	3,949,129	0.01%	1,649,084	0.01%
Tangible Personal, Mobile Homes & Other	2,044,680	0.01%	1,780,654	0.01%	2,040,320	0.01%
Tangible Personal, Residential Inventory	724,381,882	2.33%	826,304,621	2.97%	531,785,354	2.40%
Tangible Personal, Special Inventory	<u>31,429,432</u>	<u>0.10%</u>	<u>30,809,891</u>	<u>0.11%</u>	<u>28,158,807</u>	<u>0.13%</u>
Total Appraised Value	\$ 31,036,286,856	100.00%	\$ 27,823,774,961	100.00%	\$ 22,173,331,051	100.00%
Less:						
Homestead Cap Adjustment	\$ 2,100,414,999		\$ 3,019,214,600		\$ 2,314,784,101	
Non-Homestead (23.231) Cap Adjustment	33,342,844		-		-	
Productivity Loss	2,607,325,916		2,448,219,803		2,128,589,164	
Exemptions	<u>3,031,638,586</u> ⁽²⁾		<u>2,612,752,998</u> ⁽²⁾		<u>1,111,503,313</u> ⁽³⁾	
Total Exemptions/Deductions ⁽⁵⁾	<u>\$ 7,772,722,345</u>		<u>\$ 8,080,187,401</u>		<u>\$ 5,554,876,578</u>	
Net Taxable Assessed Valuation	\$ 23,263,564,511		\$ 19,743,587,560		\$ 16,618,454,473	

<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	\$ 10,884,763,480	69.72%	\$ 9,085,631,664	66.77%	\$ 7,835,557,358	64.68%
Real, Residential, Multi-Family	280,244,695	1.80%	258,248,966	1.90%	244,410,190	2.02%
Real, Vacant Lots/Tracts	420,795,245	2.70%	316,926,325	2.33%	151,648,303	1.25%
Real, Qualified Land & Improvements	1,874,099,910	12.00%	1,956,558,439	14.38%	1,767,249,922	14.59%
Real, Non-Qualified Land & Improvements	128,676,573	0.82%	240,150,454	1.76%	299,264,702	2.47%
Real, Commercial & Industrial	1,073,506,421	6.88%	824,463,499	6.06%	762,986,196	6.30%
Oil & Gas	-	0.00%	14,920	0.00%	14,920	0.00%
Utilities	122,224,601	0.78%	110,691,518	0.81%	96,944,093	0.80%
Tangible Personal, Commercial	329,602,539	2.11%	240,857,228	1.77%	206,220,558	1.70%
Tangible Personal, Industrial	96,580	0.00%	179,055	0.00%	173,130	0.00%
Tangible Personal, Mobile Homes & Other	849,355	0.01%	609,686	0.00%	500,233	0.00%
Tangible Personal, Residential Inventory	489,746,964	3.14%	565,863,812	4.16%	743,844,838	6.14%
Tangible Personal, Special Inventory	<u>6,736,565</u>	<u>0.04%</u>	<u>6,588,647</u>	<u>0.05%</u>	<u>5,225,045</u>	<u>0.04%</u>
Total Appraised Value	\$ 15,611,342,928	100.00%	\$ 13,606,784,213	100.00%	\$ 12,114,039,488	100.00%
Less:						
Homestead Cap Adjustment	\$ 44,228,231		\$ 21,850,584		\$ 39,633,684	
Non-Homestead (23.231) Cap Adjustment	-		-		-	
Productivity Loss	1,869,949,274		1,952,169,736		1,762,864,481	
Exemptions	<u>647,142,167</u> ⁽⁴⁾		<u>544,668,451</u> ⁽⁴⁾		<u>459,326,331</u> ⁽⁴⁾	
Total Exemptions/Deductions ⁽⁵⁾	<u>\$ 2,561,319,672</u>		<u>\$ 2,518,688,771</u>		<u>\$ 2,261,824,496</u>	
Net Taxable Assessed Valuation	\$ 13,050,023,256		\$ 11,088,095,442		\$ 9,852,214,992	

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

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

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

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

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

PRINCIPAL REPAYMENT SCHEDULE

Fiscal Year Ending 8/31	Plus:				Bonds Unpaid At Year End ^{(1) (2)}	Percent of Principal Retired
	Outstanding Bonds ⁽¹⁾	The Remarketed Series 2022		Total ^{(1) (2)}		
		Adjustable Rate Bonds ⁽²⁾				
2025	\$ 33,061,541.30	\$ -	\$ 33,061,541.30	\$ 2,437,711,426.45	1.34%	
2026	36,406,690.00	-	36,406,690.00	2,401,304,736.45	2.81%	
2027	42,312,520.35	-	42,312,520.35	2,358,992,216.10	4.52%	
2028	44,477,216.10	-	44,477,216.10	2,314,515,000.00	6.32%	
2029	49,145,000.00	-	49,145,000.00	2,265,370,000.00	8.31%	
2030	51,420,000.00	-	51,420,000.00	2,213,950,000.00	10.39%	
2031	53,780,000.00	-	53,780,000.00	2,160,170,000.00	12.57%	
2032	56,235,000.00	-	56,235,000.00	2,103,935,000.00	14.85%	
2033	58,685,000.00	-	58,685,000.00	2,045,250,000.00	17.22%	
2034	61,150,000.00	-	61,150,000.00	1,984,100,000.00	19.70%	
2035	63,725,000.00	-	63,725,000.00	1,920,375,000.00	22.28%	
2036	66,455,000.00	-	66,455,000.00	1,853,920,000.00	24.97%	
2037	69,410,000.00	-	69,410,000.00	1,784,510,000.00	27.78%	
2038	72,520,000.00	-	72,520,000.00	1,711,990,000.00	30.71%	
2039	75,740,000.00	-	75,740,000.00	1,636,250,000.00	33.78%	
2040	79,070,000.00	-	79,070,000.00	1,557,180,000.00	36.98%	
2041	82,595,000.00	-	82,595,000.00	1,474,585,000.00	40.32%	
2042	86,230,000.00	-	86,230,000.00	1,388,355,000.00	43.81%	
2043	90,040,000.00	-	90,040,000.00	1,298,315,000.00	47.45%	
2044	93,820,000.00	-	93,820,000.00	1,204,495,000.00	51.25%	
2045	97,990,000.00	-	97,990,000.00	1,106,505,000.00	55.22%	
2046	102,285,000.00	-	102,285,000.00	1,004,220,000.00	59.36%	
2047	106,680,000.00	-	106,680,000.00	897,540,000.00	63.67%	
2048	106,705,000.00	4,140,000.00	110,845,000.00	786,695,000.00	68.16%	
2049	109,160,000.00	5,660,000.00	114,820,000.00	671,875,000.00	72.81%	
2050	111,930,000.00	7,000,000.00	118,930,000.00	552,945,000.00	77.62%	
2051	114,155,000.00	8,865,000.00	123,020,000.00	429,925,000.00	82.60%	
2052	118,285,000.00	9,655,000.00	127,940,000.00	301,985,000.00	87.78%	
2053	120,145,000.00	12,545,000.00	132,690,000.00	169,295,000.00	93.15%	
2054	104,390,000.00	-	104,390,000.00	64,905,000.00	97.37%	
2055	64,905,000.00	-	64,905,000.00	-	100.00%	
Total	\$ 2,422,907,967.75	\$ 47,865,000.00	\$ 2,470,772,967.75			

(1) Excludes the accreted value of outstanding capital appreciation bonds. Excludes the Principal on the Adjustable Rate Unlimited Tax School Building Bonds, Series 2022.

(2) Preliminary, subject to change.

DEBT SERVICE REQUIREMENTS

Fiscal Year Ending 8/31	Outstanding Debt Service ^{(1) (2) (3)}	Plus: The Remarketed Series 2022 Adjustable Rate Bonds ^{(4) (5)}			Combined Total ^{(1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6)}
		Principal	Interest	Total	
2025	\$ 123,597,316.11	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 123,597,316.11
2026	139,817,586.21	-	2,393,250.00	2,393,250.00	142,210,836.21
2027	143,912,015.53	-	2,393,250.00	2,393,250.00	146,305,265.53
2028	145,145,035.56	-	2,393,250.00	2,393,250.00	147,538,285.56
2029	145,098,365.24	-	1,914,600.00	1,914,600.00	147,012,965.24
2030	145,062,740.63	-	1,914,600.00	1,914,600.00	146,977,340.63
2031	145,062,687.50	-	1,914,600.00	1,914,600.00	146,977,287.50
2032	145,063,064.55	-	1,914,600.00	1,914,600.00	146,977,664.55
2033	145,061,232.85	-	1,914,600.00	1,914,600.00	146,975,832.85
2034	145,063,968.23	-	1,914,600.00	1,914,600.00	146,978,568.23
2035	145,062,821.71	-	1,914,600.00	1,914,600.00	146,977,421.71
2036	145,061,197.36	-	1,914,600.00	1,914,600.00	146,975,797.36
2037	145,062,227.31	-	1,914,600.00	1,914,600.00	146,976,827.31
2038	145,064,052.83	-	1,914,600.00	1,914,600.00	146,978,652.83
2039	145,063,769.73	-	1,914,600.00	1,914,600.00	146,978,369.73
2040	145,060,564.91	-	1,914,600.00	1,914,600.00	146,975,164.91
2041	145,108,655.86	-	1,914,600.00	1,914,600.00	147,023,255.86
2042	145,105,249.23	-	1,914,600.00	1,914,600.00	147,019,849.23
2043	145,105,639.60	-	1,914,600.00	1,914,600.00	147,020,239.60
2044	144,847,781.25	-	1,914,600.00	1,914,600.00	146,762,381.25
2045	144,846,106.25	-	1,914,600.00	1,914,600.00	146,760,706.25
2046	144,843,581.25	-	1,914,600.00	1,914,600.00	146,758,181.25
2047	144,774,643.75	-	1,914,600.00	1,914,600.00	146,689,243.75
2048	140,382,343.75	4,140,000.00	1,831,800.00	5,971,800.00	146,354,143.75
2049	138,532,843.75	5,660,000.00	1,635,800.00	7,295,800.00	145,828,643.75
2050	136,963,018.75	7,000,000.00	1,382,600.00	8,382,600.00	145,345,618.75
2051	134,735,056.25	8,865,000.00	1,065,300.00	9,930,300.00	144,665,356.25
2052	134,187,325.00	9,655,000.00	694,900.00	10,349,900.00	144,537,225.00
2053	130,997,293.75	12,545,000.00	250,900.00	12,795,900.00	143,793,193.75
2054	110,159,875.00	-	-	-	110,159,875.00
2055	66,568,756.25	-	-	-	66,568,756.25
	<u>\$ 4,300,416,815.95</u>	<u>\$ 47,865,000.00</u>	<u>\$ 50,418,450.00</u>	<u>\$ 98,283,450.00</u>	<u>\$ 4,398,700,265.95</u>

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

(2) Excludes the Debt Service on the Adjustable Rate Unlimited Tax School Building Bonds, Series 2022 in 2026 and thereafter.

(3) Interest on the Series 2019B Adjustable Rate Bonds is calculated at the Term Rate of 4.00%, through August 14, 2026. For illustration purposes, interest is calculated at an assumed rate of 4.00% thereafter through stated maturity which is consistent with the District's planning estimate. Actual rates applicable to this bond at conclusion of a rate period are subject to market conditions at the time or times that this bond is remarketed. The Highest Rate that the bond interest rate could reset to, commencing on or after August 15, 2026, is 8.00%.

(4) Interest on The Series 2022 Adjustable Rate Bonds is calculated at the Term Rate of 5.00%, through August 14, 2028. For illustration purposes, interest is calculated at an assumed rate of 4.00% thereafter through stated maturity which is consistent with the District's planning estimate. Actual rates applicable to this bond at conclusion of a rate period are subject to market conditions at the time or times that this bond is remarketed. The Highest Rate that the bond interest rate could reset to, commencing on or after August 15, 2028, is 8.00%.

(5) Preliminary, subject to change.

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

TAX ADEQUACY WITH RESPECT TO THE DISTRICT'S BONDS

Projected Maximum Debt Service Requirement ⁽¹⁾	\$ 147,538,285.56
Projected State Financial Assistance for Hold Harmless of Increased Homestead Exemption ⁽²⁾	8,130,000.00
Projected Net Debt Service Requirement	\$ 139,408,285.56
 \$0.51479 Tax Rate @ 99% Collections Produces ⁽³⁾	 \$ 139,408,285.56
 2025/26 Preliminary Net Taxable Valuation ⁽⁴⁾	 \$ 27,354,196,959

(1) Includes the accreted value of outstanding capital appreciation bonds. 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 2024/25, but will receive additional state aid for the increase in the homestead exemption which took effect in 2015/16, 2022/23 and 2023/24.

(3) The District has utilized State tier one funds to pass the Attorney General's 50-cent Test with respect to the Bonds issued for new construction purposes that are subject to the test. Because the District uses State Tier One funds to pass the test, under current law it must credit State assistance payments (including any tier one State funding used to demonstrate the District's ability to pass the 50-Cent Test) to the District's interest and sinking fund each year in an amount equal to the amount used by the District to demonstrate its ability to comply with the \$0.50 test, and the District may not adopt its annual interest and sinking fund tax rate until such amount of State funding has been credited to the District's interest and sinking fund. See "CURRENT PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE SYSTEM - State Funding for Local School Districts", and "TAX RATE LIMITATIONS."

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

AUTHORIZED BUT UNISSUED BONDS

The District has \$2,071,575,000 (\$1,829,075,000 in Proposition A, \$122,500,000 in Proposition B, and \$120,000,000 in Proposition D) of authorized but unissued ad valorem tax bonds from the November 7, 2023 election, and \$115,000,000 from the May 4, 2019 election. These bond elections represent a multi-year debt issuance plan for the purposes of school facilities in the District, including the purchase of new school buses, technology and necessary sites for school buildings. The District will need to continue to have tax base growth to have capacity to issue bonds and stay within the 50-Cent Test threshold for school construction bonds, as required by the Texas Education Code. The District may incur other financial obligations payable from its collection of taxes and other sources of revenue, including maintenance tax notes payable from its collection of maintenance taxes, public property finance contractual obligations, delinquent tax notes, and leases for various purposes payable from State appropriations and surplus maintenance taxes.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF GENERAL FUND REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES ⁽¹⁾

	Fiscal Year Ending August 31				
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Beginning Fund Balance	\$ 99,462,230	\$ 114,241,638	\$ 108,679,908	\$ 128,789,676	\$ 152,297,542
Revenues:					
Local and Intermediate Sources	\$ 111,541,783	\$ 117,288,971	\$ 130,422,075	\$ 170,021,996	\$ 160,579,043
State Sources	51,730,715	75,776,270	103,741,344	98,780,060	153,689,067
Federal Sources & Other	1,403,279	1,272,957	3,261,279	5,111,887	3,072,865
Total Revenues	\$ 164,675,777	\$ 194,338,198	\$ 237,424,698	\$ 273,913,943	\$ 317,340,975
Expenditures:					
Instruction	\$ 95,799,456	\$ 115,436,776	\$ 131,370,759	\$ 150,929,739	\$ 181,796,950
Instructional Resources & Media Services	2,049,705	2,283,122	2,693,448	3,019,544	3,507,827
Curriculum & Instructional Staff Development	4,652,181	3,126,654	4,702,601	4,460,814	6,967,543
Instructional Leadership	1,192,104	1,510,826	1,159,237	1,567,198	2,463,233
School Leadership	7,678,049	9,394,393	10,458,969	12,755,771	15,649,854
Guidance, Counseling & Evaluation Services	2,599,115	3,006,766	3,562,052	6,325,081	9,245,673
Social Work Services	-	-	-	-	8,408
Health Services	1,241,954	1,601,042	1,732,406	2,074,269	2,847,035
Student (Pupil) Transportation	6,382,949	6,822,504	7,827,020	10,649,233	11,015,138
Food Services	-	-	80,701	160,121	159,691
Cocurricular/Extracurricular Activities	3,888,322	6,282,533	7,209,570	8,279,664	9,535,971
General Administration	4,037,671	5,250,600	6,242,800	7,986,629	9,000,909
Plant Maintenance and Operations	12,222,303	14,901,415	19,249,379	24,798,821	27,299,067
Security and Monitoring Services	2,091,927	2,072,509	2,899,149	3,581,802	3,268,525
Data Processing Services	4,207,561	6,292,698	6,941,471	8,081,908	9,882,588
Community Services	3,906	24,962	3,522	2,295	5,543
Debt Service - Principal on Long Term Debt	610,000	5,525,000	526,406	833,230	777,791
Debt Service - Interest on Long Term Debt	189,325	174,075	15,621	72,380	15,806
Debt Service - Issuance Costs and Fees	-	740	-	-	-
Facilities Acquisition and Construction	-	2,900,000	874,886	1,363,339	1,930,627
Contracted Instructional Services Between Schools	-	6,144	12,694	233,023	537,262
Payments to Fiscal Agent/Member Districts of SSA	-	-	170,132	201,184	183,392
Payments to Juvenile Justice Alternative Ed. Prg.	-	-	-	1,415	10,080
Other Intergovernmental Charges	999,841	1,035,580	1,223,924	1,477,157	1,644,633
Total Expenditures	\$ 149,846,369	\$ 187,648,339	\$ 208,956,747	\$ 248,854,617	\$ 297,753,546
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues					
over Expenditures	\$ 14,829,408	\$ 6,689,859	\$ 28,467,951	\$ 25,059,326	\$ 19,587,429
Other Resources and (Uses):					
Right-to-Use Leases	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,641,817	\$ 935,558	\$ -
Sale of Real and Personal Property	-	-	-	12,982	87,922
Other Debt Issued	-	-	-	-	117,504
Transfers Out (Use)	(50,000)	(12,251,589)	(10,000,000)	(2,500,000)	(3,501,944)
Total Other Resources (Uses)	\$ (50,000)	\$ (12,251,589)	\$ (8,358,183)	\$ (1,551,460)	\$ (3,296,518)
Excess (Deficiency) of					
Revenues and Other Sources					
over Expenditures and Other Uses	\$ 14,779,408	\$ (5,561,730)	\$ 20,109,768	\$ 23,507,866	\$ 16,290,911
Ending Fund Balance	\$ 114,241,638	\$ 108,679,908	\$ 128,789,676	\$ 152,297,542	\$ 168,588,453

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

CHANGE IN NET POSITION ⁽¹⁾

	Fiscal Year Ending August 31				
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Revenues:					
Program Revenues:					
Charges for Services	\$ 10,018,869	\$ 10,651,650	\$ 14,658,508	\$ 17,367,778	\$ 15,907,593
Operating Grants and Contributions	15,252,208	13,427,836	30,384,185	36,723,546	48,425,973
General Revenues:					
Property Taxes Levied for General Purposes	103,571,705	108,061,806	124,448,398	157,849,987	145,230,365
Property Taxes Levied for Debt Service	48,471,314	54,437,151	64,679,019	83,526,541	95,536,133
State Aid - Formula Grants	44,158,278	67,533,484	92,394,752	85,562,757	137,327,938
Grants and Contributions Not Restricted	4,222,465	3,374,804	502,024	-	-
Investment Earnings	2,814,594	219,966	2,240,879	22,139,702	27,662,816
Miscellaneous	4,635,351	7,599,790	2,670,794	381,463	833,501
Land Contribution	-	-	-	4,530,240	-
Special Item - Gain on Sale of Capital Asset	-	-	-	151,725	-
Total Revenue	<u>\$ 233,144,784</u>	<u>\$ 265,306,487</u>	<u>\$ 331,978,559</u>	<u>\$ 408,233,739</u>	<u>\$ 470,924,319</u>
Expenses:					
Instruction	\$ 121,697,224	\$ 140,096,259	\$ 167,724,251	\$ 187,990,517	\$ 229,081,356
Instruction Resources & Media Services	2,434,592	2,624,453	3,220,398	3,599,449	4,286,760
Curriculum & Staff Development	5,570,716	4,019,996	7,164,669	7,932,714	9,846,745
Instructional Leadership	1,543,079	1,837,323	1,211,993	1,867,659	3,087,019
School Leadership	9,580,531	11,103,686	12,769,694	15,418,872	19,379,429
Guidance, Counseling & Evaluation Services	3,302,307	3,661,266	5,185,136	10,741,778	14,630,202
Social Work Services	-	-	-	-	8,408
Health Services	1,592,929	1,926,743	2,398,390	2,812,185	3,554,655
Student Transportation	9,231,292	9,267,679	8,983,409	11,228,152	13,142,543
Food Services	5,712,885	5,747,589	9,019,279	10,693,248	11,582,699
Cocurricular/Extracurricular Activities	6,938,051	9,117,800	11,604,519	13,705,865	19,396,616
General Administration	4,945,478	6,178,776	7,237,482	9,277,468	10,894,549
Plant Maintenance & Operations	13,799,015	16,517,761	25,311,872	24,961,744	27,416,605
Security and Monitoring Services	2,476,814	2,371,193	3,312,042	4,153,125	5,077,599
Data Processing Services	5,139,735	7,197,416	7,437,013	8,318,773	9,611,542
Community Services	3,906	24,962	30,670	8,612	5,543
Interest on Long-term Debt	36,266,732	45,629,562	46,622,252	54,270,411	69,809,528
Bond Issuance Costs and Fees	1,066,831	994,537	3,364,951	2,172,740	-
Non-Capital Facilities Costs	-	-	-	26,395,381	15,027,629
Contracted Instructional Services Between Schools	-	6,144	12,694	233,023	537,262
Payments Related to Shared Services Arrangements	-	-	170,132	201,184	183,392
Payments to Juvenile Justice Alternative Ed. Prg.	-	-	-	1,415	-
Other Intergovernmental Charges	999,841	1,035,580	1,223,924	1,477,157	1,644,633
Total Expenses	<u>\$ 232,301,958</u>	<u>\$ 269,358,725</u>	<u>\$ 324,004,770</u>	<u>\$ 397,461,472</u>	<u>\$ 468,204,714</u>
Change in Net Position	\$ 842,826	\$ (4,052,238)	\$ 7,973,789	\$ 10,772,267	\$ 2,719,605
Beginning Net Position	\$ (3,053,052)	\$ (2,210,226)	\$ (6,262,464)	\$ 27,731,669	\$ 39,772,295
Prior Period Adjustment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 26,020,344 ⁽²⁾	\$ 1,268,359 ⁽³⁾	\$ 17,601,433 ⁽⁴⁾
Ending Net Position	<u>\$ (2,210,226)</u>	<u>\$ (6,262,464)</u>	<u>\$ 27,731,669</u>	<u>\$ 39,772,295</u>	<u>\$ 60,093,333</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 is due to a deferred charge on bond refundings that had not been recorded in previous year reports.

(3) The prior period adjustment is due to the District implementing GASB Statement No. 96 relating to subscription-based information technology arrangements (SBITAs).

(4) The prior period adjustment is due to the District implementing GASB Implementation Guide No. 2021-1 which updated guidance concerning the capitalization of purchases of group of assets with individual values less than the District's capitalization threshold.

APPENDIX B

GENERAL INFORMATION REGARDING THE DISTRICT AND ITS ECONOMY

PROSPER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

General and Economic Information

Prosper Independent School District (the "District") is an agricultural area located in Collin County and extending into Denton County that includes the City of Prosper, a residential community located 35 miles north of Dallas just off U.S. Highway 380. The District's current estimated population is 121,183⁽¹⁾.

Collin County (the "County") was created in 1846 from Fannin County. Many residents commute to jobs in Dallas, Garland, and Richardson. Popular recreational attractions include water sports on Lake Lavon and the McKinney Historical District. The county seat is McKinney.

⁽¹⁾ Prosper ISD Demographer Estimate

Source: Texas Municipal Report for Prosper ISD and Collin County and Prosper ISD Demographer

Enrollment Statistics

<u>Year Ending 8/31</u>	<u>Enrollment</u>
2012	4,786
2013	5,433
2014	6,459
2015	7,253
2016	8,462
2017*	10,325
2018*	12,447
2019*	14,772
2020*	17,280
2021*	19,703
2022*	22,652
2023*	25,471
2024	30,605
Current	32,222
*as of May	

District Staff

Teachers	2,111
Auxiliary Personnel	533
Teachers' Aides & Secretaries	402
Administrators	129
Other (Counselors, RNs, Librarians)	437
Total	3,612

Facilities

<u>Campus</u>	<u>Grades</u>	<u>Current Enrollment</u>	<u>Capacity</u>	<u>Year Built</u>	<u>Year of Addition/ Renovation</u>
Baker Elementary	K-5	626	800	2010	
Boyer Elementary	K-5	1,071	800	2018	
Bryant Elementary	K-5	1,021	800	2021	
Christie Elementary	K-5	999	800	2023	
Cockrell Elementary	K-5	749	800	2012	
Folsom Elementary	K-5	612	800	2008	
Furr Elementary	K-5	780	800	2019	
Hall Elementary	K-5	1,051	800	2022	
Hughes Elementary	K-5	853	800	2016	
Jackson Elementary	K-5	544	800	2024	
Johnson Elementary	K-5	789	800	2020	
Light Farms Elementary	K-5	1,063	800	2015	
Lilyana Elementary	K-5	1,031	800	2023	
Reeves Elementary	K-5	819	800	2021	
Rucker Elementary	K-5	686	750	1996	2009
Spradley Elementary	K-5	807	800	2018	
Stuber Elementary	K-5	988	800	2019	
Windsong Elementary	PK-5	896	800	2016	
Hays Middle School	6-8	1,088	1,200	2019	
Jones Middle School	6-8	1,363	1,200	2024	

<u>Campus</u>	<u>Grades</u>	<u>Current Enrollment</u>	<u>Capacity</u>	<u>Year Built</u>	<u>Year of Addition/ Renovation</u>
Reynolds Middle School	6-8	1,786	1,200	2000	2011
Rogers Middle School	6-8	1,612	1,200	2009	
Rushing Middle School	6-8	1,732	1,200	2020	
Prosper High School	9-12	3,760	2,500	2010	2013-2014
Rock Hill High School	9-12	2,408	2,500	2020	
Walnut Grove High School	9-12	2,262	2,500	2023	
Calhoun Early Childhood School	EE/PK	826	750	2023	

Principal Employers within the District

<u>Name of Company</u>	<u>Type of Business</u>	<u>Number of Employees</u>
Prosper Independent School District	Education	3,612
Kroger	Grocery Store	500
Wal Mart	Retail	250
Town of Prosper	Local Government	200
Lowe's	Retail	100
Dick's Field and Stream	Retail	85
Gentle Creek	Golf Course	85
Longo Toyota	Car Dealership	75
Texas Health Resources	Medical Facility	70
Go Crete	Concrete	70

Unemployment Rates

	<u>May 2023</u>	<u>May 2024</u>	<u>May 2025</u>
Collin County	3.5%	3.6%	3.7%
State of Texas	3.9%	3.8%	4.0%

Source: Texas Workforce Commission

APPENDIX C

FORM OF LEGAL OPINION OF BOND COUNSEL

Proposed Form of Opinion of Bond Counsel

*An opinion in substantially the following form will be delivered by
McCall, Parkhurst & Horton L.L.P., Bond Counsel, upon the delivery of the Bonds,
assuming no material changes in facts or law.*

**PROSPER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
ADJUSTABLE-RATE UNLIMITED TAX SCHOOL BUILDING BONDS, SERIES 2022
DATED AS OF JULY 1, 2022**

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

WE HAVE EXAMINED the applicable and pertinent provisions of the Constitution and general laws of the State of Texas and a transcript of certified proceedings of the District, and other pertinent instruments authorizing and relating to the remarketing of the Bonds including (i) the original order authorizing the issuance of the Bonds (the *Original Order*), (ii) the order authorizing the remarketing of the Bonds (the *Remarketing Order*), (iii) the Tender Agent Agreement, dated as of July 1, 2022, between the District and U.S. Bank Trust Company, National Association, Dallas, Texas, as Tender Agent, (iv) the executed Bond, and (v) each of the District's federal tax certificates, dated as of the original issuance of the Bonds (the *Original Federal Tax Certificate*) and of even date herewith (the *Remarketing Federal Tax Certificate*), respectively.

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

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



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

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

WE CALL YOUR ATTENTION TO THE FACT that the interest on tax-exempt obligations, such as the Bonds, may be includable in a corporation's adjusted financial statement income for purposes of determining the alternative minimum tax imposed on certain corporations by section 55 of the Code.

OUR OPINIONS ARE BASED ON EXISTING LAW, which is subject to change. Such opinions are further based on our knowledge of facts as of the date hereof. We assume no duty to update or supplement our opinions to reflect any facts or circumstances that may thereafter come to our attention or to reflect any changes in any law that may thereafter occur or become effective. Moreover, our opinions are not a guarantee of result and are not binding on the Internal Revenue Service (the *Service*); rather, such opinions represent our legal judgment based upon our review of existing law and in reliance upon the representations and covenants referenced above that we deem relevant to such opinions. The Service has an ongoing audit program to determine compliance with rules that relate to whether interest on state or local obligations is includable in gross income for federal income tax purposes. No assurance can be given whether or not the Service will commence an audit of the Bonds. If an audit is commenced, in accordance with its current published procedures the Service is likely to treat the District as the taxpayer. We observe that the District has covenanted not to take any action, or omit to take any action within its control, that if taken or omitted, respectively, may result in the treatment of interest on the Bonds as includable in gross income for federal income tax purposes.

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

Respectfully,

APPENDIX D

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

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

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

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

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CERTIFICATE OF BOARD

Prosper Independent School District
Name of School District

Collin
County

043-912
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 23rd day of January, 2025.



Signature of Board Secretary



Signature of Board President

Members:
AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF
CERTIFIED PUBLIC
ACCOUNTANTS
TEXAS SOCIETY OF CERTIFIED
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

**HANKINS, EASTUP, DEATON,
TONN, SEAY & SCARBOROUGH**
A Limited Liability Company

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

902 NORTH LOCUST
P.O. BOX 977
DENTON, TX 76202-0977

TEL (940) 387-8563
FAX (940) 383-4746

Independent Auditor's Report

Prosper Independent School District
Prosper, Texas

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Prosper Independent School District as of and for the year ended August 31, 2024 and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise Prosper 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 Prosper 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 Prosper 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 Prosper 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 Prosper 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 Prosper 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 14 and the Teacher Retirement System schedules on page 70 through 78 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 Prosper 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 Information

Management is responsible for the other information included in the annual report. The other information comprises the introductory section and required TEA schedules but does not include the basic financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinions on the basic financial statements do not cover the other information, and we do not express an opinion or any form of assurance thereon.

In connection with our audit of the basic financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and consider whether a material inconsistency exists between the other information and the basic financial statements, or the other information otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work performed, we conclude that an uncorrected material misstatement of the other information exists, we are required to describe it in our report.

Other Reporting Required by *Government Auditing Standards*

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated January 2, 2025 on our consideration of Prosper 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 Prosper 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 Prosper Independent School District's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Hankins Eastup Deaton Tonn Seay & Scarborough

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

January 2, 2025

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

As management of Prosper 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 auditors' report on page 4, and the District's Basic Financial Statements that begin on page 16.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

- The assets and deferred outflows of resources of Prosper Independent School District exceeded its liabilities and deferred inflows at the close of the most recent fiscal year by \$60,093,333.
- The District's total net position increased by \$2,719,605 during the fiscal year as the result of current year operations, and \$17,601,433 as the result of a prior period adjustment.
- As of the close of the current fiscal period, the District's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$425,600,489. Over 19% of this total amount (\$84,939,387) is unassigned and available for use within the District's commitments and policies.
- At the end of the current fiscal period, committed, unassigned and assigned fund balance of the general fund of \$166,413,292 was 55.89% of the total 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 (on pages 16 and 17). These provide information about the activities of the District as a whole and present a longer-term view of the District's property and debt obligations and other financial matters. They reflect the flow of total economic resources in a manner similar to the financial reports of a business enterprise.

Fund financial statements (starting on page 18) 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 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 basic financial statements (starting on page 31) 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 analysis of the District's overall financial condition and operations begins on page 16. Its primary purpose is to show whether the financial position of the District is improving or deteriorating as a result of the year's activities. The Statement of Net Position includes all the District's assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities and deferred inflows of resources 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, such as tuition received from students from outside the district and grants provided by the U.S. Department of Education to assist children with disabilities or from disadvantaged backgrounds (program revenues), and revenues provided by the taxpayers or by TEA in equalization funding processes (general revenues). All the District's assets are reported whether they serve the current year or future years. Liabilities are considered 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 them. The District's net position provides one measure of the District's financial health, or financial position. Over time, increases or decreases in the District's net position are 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, information is divided into two kinds of activities:

- Governmental activities—Most of the District's basic services are reported here, including the instruction, counseling, co-curricular 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 cover the cost of services it provides are reported as business-type activities. The District had no business-type activities at August 31, 2024.

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 on page 18 and 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 grants received under the No Child Left Behind Act from the U.S. Department of Education. The District's administration establishes many other funds to help it control and manage money for particular purposes (like 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 twenty-four 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, debt service fund, and capital projects fund, each of which are considered to be major funds. Data from the other twenty-one governmental funds are combined into a single, 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. A budgetary comparison schedule has 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. The internal service funds (one category of proprietary funds) report activities that provide supplies and services for the District's other programs and activities—such as the District's workers compensation insurance program.
- **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 trustee, 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 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 discuss 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 activities.

Governmental Activities

Net Position. The net position of the District's governmental activities at August 31, 2024 was \$60,093,333. Investment in capital assets (e.g. land, building, furniture, vehicles and equipment) less any related debt used to acquire those assets that is still outstanding was a \$52,507,003 deficit at August 31, 2024. The District uses these capital assets to provide services to students; consequently, these assets are not available for future spending. Although the District's investment in its capital assets are reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources needed to repay this debt must be provided from other sources, since the capital assets themselves cannot be used to liquidate these liabilities. An additional portion of the District's governmental activities net position (\$28,235,082) represents resources that are subject to external restrictions on how they may be used.

Net position of the District's governmental activities increased from \$39,772,295 at August 31, 2023 to \$60,093,333 at August 31, 2024. 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 \$84,365,254 at August 31, 2024. The current year operating increase was the result of several factors. First, the District's revenues exceeded expenditures by \$57,202,433 (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 carrying value of District assets, in the amount of \$49,250,888. Also, various adjustments totaling \$4,826,300 were posted to revenues and expenses to account for prepaid expenses, interest accruals and tax revenues earned during the period under the full accrual method of accounting. Changes in the net pension and OPEB activity decreased net position by \$10,058,240, while a prior period adjustment related to a change in the fixed asset capitalization threshold increased net position by \$17,601,433.

Changes in Net Position. The District's total revenues of its governmental activities were \$470,924,319. A significant portion, approximately 51.0%, of the revenue comes from property taxes. Another 29.1% comes from state aid - formula grants while 3.4% relates to charges for services. This reflects a \$63.7 million increase in revenues from 2022-2023, primarily from increases in state aid and investment earnings. The total revenues were used to fund the cost of all programs and services in the amount of \$468,204,714, and to pay down the District's debt. This reflects a \$71.8 million increase in expenses from 2022-2023.

Governmental Activities. The District's total net position of its governmental activities increased \$20,321,038. The total cost of all government activities for the fiscal year ended August 31, 2024 was \$468,204,714. Funding for these governmental activities is by specific program revenue or through general revenues such as property taxes, state aid and investment earnings. Program revenues directly attributable to specific activities funded some of the governmental activities costs. These program revenues amounted to \$64,333,566 (grant revenues, tuition and facility leasing, for example). The remaining cost of governmental activities not directly funded by program revenues was \$403,871,148, which were primarily funded by property taxes in the amount of \$240,766,498 and state revenue of \$137,327,938.

Table I
NET POSITION

	Governmental Activities		
	2023	2024	Change
Current and other assets	\$ 494,715,205	\$ 515,409,285	\$ 20,694,080
Capital assets	1,396,873,278	1,780,816,876	383,943,598
Total assets	1,891,588,483	2,296,226,161	404,637,678
Deferred outflows of resources	126,375,591	111,800,101	(14,575,490)
Total assets and deferred outflows of resources	2,017,964,074	2,408,026,262	390,062,188
Current and other liabilities	76,250,144	85,358,777	9,108,633
Long-term liabilities	1,728,324,370	2,092,125,159	363,800,789
Net pension liability (District's share)	64,868,973	83,978,058	19,109,085
Net OPEB liability (District's share)	33,710,364	33,946,781	236,417
Total liabilities	1,903,153,851	2,295,408,775	392,254,924
Deferred inflows of resources	75,037,928	52,524,154	(22,513,774)
Total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources	1,978,191,779	2,347,932,929	369,741,150
Net Position (Deficit):			
Net investments in capital assets	(51,923,802)	(52,507,003)	(583,201)
Restricted	24,075,113	28,235,082	4,159,969
Unrestricted	67,620,984	84,365,254	16,744,270
Total Net Position (Deficit)	\$ 39,772,295	\$ 60,093,333	\$ 20,321,038

Table II
CHANGES IN NET POSITION

	Governmental Activities		
	2023	2024	Change
Revenues:			
Program Revenues:			
Charges for services	\$ 17,367,778	\$ 15,907,593	\$ (1,460,185)
Operating grants and contributions	36,723,546	48,425,973	11,702,427
General Revenues:			
Maintenance and operations taxes	157,849,987	145,230,365	(12,619,622)
Debt service taxes	83,526,541	95,536,133	12,009,592
State aid - formula grants	85,562,757	137,327,938	51,765,181
Investment earnings	22,139,702	27,662,816	5,523,114
Land contribution	4,530,240	-	(4,530,240)
Gain on sale of capital asset	151,725	-	(151,725)
Miscellaneous	381,463	833,501	452,038
Total Revenue	<u>408,233,739</u>	<u>470,924,319</u>	<u>62,690,580</u>
Expenses:			
Instruction, curriculum and media services	199,522,680	243,214,861	43,692,181
Instructional and school leadership	17,286,531	22,466,448	5,179,917
Student support services	24,782,115	31,335,808	6,553,693
Food services	10,693,248	11,582,699	889,451
Extracurricular activities	13,705,865	19,396,616	5,690,751
General administration	9,277,468	10,894,549	1,617,081
Plant maintenance, security and data process	37,433,642	42,105,746	4,672,104
Community services	8,612	5,543	(3,069)
Non-capital facilities costs	26,395,381	15,027,629	(11,367,752)
Debt services	56,443,151	69,809,528	13,366,377
Intergovernmental charges	1,912,779	2,365,287	452,508
Total Expenses	<u>397,461,472</u>	<u>468,204,714</u>	<u>70,743,242</u>
Change in Net Position	10,772,267	2,719,605	(8,052,662)
Net Position - beginning of year	27,731,669	39,772,295	12,040,626
Prior period adjustments	1,268,359	17,601,433	16,333,074
Net Position - end of year	<u>\$ 39,772,295</u>	<u>\$ 60,093,333</u>	<u>\$ 20,321,038</u>

The cost of all governmental activities for the current fiscal period was \$468,204,714. However, as shown in the Statement of Activities on page 17, the amount that our taxpayers ultimately financed for these activities through District taxes was only \$240,766,498 because some of the costs were paid by those who directly benefited from the programs (\$15,907,593) or by State equalization funding (\$137,327,938).

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 \$425,600,489 an increase of \$11,461,278. Approximately 41% of this total amount (\$174,461,205) constitutes *committed, assigned and unassigned fund balance*, which is available for spending at the District's discretion. The remainder of fund balance is *nonspendable or restricted* to indicate that it is not available for new spending because it is already restricted for debt service (\$21,948,553), capital projects (\$219,958,708), Federal grants (\$3,135,328), or other purposes (\$3,151,201), or already spent on prepaid items (\$2,945,494).

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 \$84,960,005, while the total fund balance was \$168,588,453. As a measure of the general fund's liquidity, it may be useful to compare both unassigned fund balance and total fund balance to the total fund expenditures. Unassigned fund balance represents 28.53% of the total general fund expenditures, while the total fund balance represents 56.62% of that same amount.

The fund balance of the District's general fund increased by \$16,290,911 during the current fiscal year, compared to a \$23,507,866 increase in the previous year. Key factors related to this change are as follows:

- A \$11,936,703 decrease in property tax revenues offset by a \$51,765,181 increase in investment earnings contributed to a \$43,427,032 or 15.8% overall increase in total revenues. Expenditures increased \$48,898,929 or 19.6% with the majority of the increase in the areas of instructional and facilities costs.

The debt service fund has a total fund balance of \$21,948,533, all of which is reserved for the payment of debt service. The net increase in fund balance during the period from current year operations was \$2,678,019, compared to a \$3,194,146 increase in the previous year. Tax revenues were \$12,282,954 higher than the previous year, while debt service expenditures net of a remarketing were \$16,495,612 higher.

Other changes in fund balances should also be noted. The fund balance in the capital projects fund decreased by \$8,673,280 due primarily to \$400,000,000 proceeds from bond sales offset by \$427,370,172 spent on construction-related costs. Although these and other capital expenditures reduce available fund balances, they create new assets for the District as reported in the Statement of Net Position and discussed in Note 4 to the financial statements.

Over the course of the year, the Board of Trustees revised the District's budget several times. These 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 \$168,588,453 reported on page 18 differs from the General Fund's budgetary fund balance of \$149,001,403 reported in the budgetary comparison schedule on page 69. For the year ended August 31, 2024, actual general fund expenditures on a budgetary basis were \$297,753,546, below the original budget and the revised final budget of \$306,008,663. The majority of the actual variance of \$8,255,117 consists of savings achieved in payroll costs in several areas. Actual revenue on a budgetary basis was \$317,340,975 compared to the original budget of \$296,212,524 and a revised budget of \$306,212,524. The majority of the actual variance of \$11,128,451 consists of additional property tax revenue and state aid.

CAPITAL ASSETS AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

Capital Assets

At August 31, 2024, the District had \$1,780,816,876 (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 \$366,342,165, or 25.9%, above last year.

This fiscal year's major additions include:

Continuing construction costs on a new high school, paid for with proceeds of general obligation bonds.	\$150,637,723
Initial construction costs on a new ag barn and maintenance facility, paid for with proceeds of general obligation bonds	5,633,954
Continuing construction costs on two new elementary schools, paid for with proceeds of general obligation bonds.	50,600,568
Initial construction costs on two new elementary schools, paid for with proceeds of general obligation bonds.	16,310,905
Initial construction costs on additions to two middle schools, paid for with proceeds of general obligation bonds.	14,565,259
Continuing construction costs on two new middle schools, paid for with proceeds of general obligation bonds.	133,087,311
Initial construction costs on two new middle schools, paid for with proceeds of general obligation bonds.	8,645,300
Bus and vehicle purchases	3,440,338
Totaling	<u>\$382,921,358</u>

More detailed information about the District's capital assets is presented in Note 4 to the financial statements.

Debt Administration

At year-end, the District had \$1,943,700,335 in bonds outstanding (including accreted interest on bonds) versus \$1,593,259,524 last year—an increase of 22.0%. New debt incurred during the fiscal period consists of one building bond series and a right-to-use subscription. The District's underlying rating for unlimited tax bonds is "Aa3" by Moody's, and "AA-" by Fitch 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 5 to the financial statements.

ECONOMIC FACTORS AND NEXT YEAR'S BUDGETS AND RATES

The District's elected and appointed officials considered many factors when setting the fiscal year 2025 budget and tax rates. Those factors included the economy, the District's population growth and funding levels by the State of Texas. The District has adopted a surplus budget for its debt service fund and a balanced budget for its child nutrition fund for fiscal year 2025, and adopted a general fund budget with a projected deficit of \$15,453,287. For fiscal year 2025 the District has adopted a maintenance and operations tax rate of \$0.7552 per \$100 valuation, which is lower than the fiscal year 2024 rate of \$0.7575. The District's interest and sinking tax rate has remained at \$0.50 per \$100 valuation for fiscal year 2025. Significant growth in student enrollment is expected to continue in fiscal year 2025. As a result, the coming year will see significant construction activity taking place in the District, in order to provide additional needed facilities.

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 Prosper Independent School District, 605 E. 7th St., Prosper, Texas 75078.

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

PROSPER 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	\$ 31,013,595
1120 Current Investments	456,327,903
1220 Property Taxes - Delinquent	2,969,748
1230 Allowance for Uncollectible Taxes	(6,813)
1240 Due from Other Governments	21,857,746
1290 Other Receivables, Net	301,612
1410 Prepayments	2,945,494
Capital Assets:	
1510 Land	171,637,412
1520 Buildings, Net	1,060,601,283
1530 Furniture and Equipment, Net	58,058,494
1540 Vehicles, Net	9,530,568
1550 Right-to-Use Leased Assets, Net	1,785,893
1553 SBITA Assets, Net	1,678,122
1580 Construction in Progress	477,525,104
1000 Total Assets	2,296,226,161
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	
1701 Deferred Charge for Refunding	21,982,027
1705 Deferred Outflow Related to TRS Pension	47,061,167
1706 Deferred Outflow Related to TRS OPEB	42,756,907
1700 Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	111,800,101
LIABILITIES	
2110 Accounts Payable	59,864,868
2130 Short Term Right-to-Use Leases Payable	34,107
2140 Interest Payable	3,486,307
2150 Payroll Deductions and Withholdings	656,246
2160 Accrued Wages Payable	18,983,146
2177 Due to Fiduciary Funds	4,692
2180 Due to Other Governments	770,285
2300 Unearned Revenue	1,559,126
Noncurrent Liabilities:	
2501 Due Within One Year: Loans, Note, Leases, etc.	41,060,241
Due in More than One Year:	
2502 Bonds, Notes, Loans, Leases, etc.	2,051,064,918
2540 Net Pension Liability (District's Share)	83,978,058
2545 Net OPEB Liability (District's Share)	33,946,781
2000 Total Liabilities	2,295,408,775
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	
2605 Deferred Inflow Related to TRS Pension	3,177,854
2606 Deferred Inflow Related to TRS OPEB	49,346,300
2600 Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	52,524,154
NET POSITION	
3200 Net Investment in Capital Assets and Right-to-Use Lease Assets	(52,507,003)
Restricted:	
3820 Restricted for Federal and State Programs	3,135,328
3850 Restricted for Debt Service	21,948,553
3870 Restricted for Campus Activities	2,397,847
3890 Restricted for Other Purposes	753,354
3900 Unrestricted	84,365,254
3000 Total Net Position	\$ 60,093,333

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

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

EXHIBIT B-1

Data Control Codes	1	Program Revenues		Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position
		3	4	
	Expenses	Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Primary Gov. Governmental Activities
Primary Government:				
GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES:				
11 Instruction	\$ 229,081,356	\$ 2,204,756	\$ 18,408,126	\$ (208,468,474)
12 Instructional Resources and Media Services	4,286,760	-	199,036	(4,087,724)
13 Curriculum and Instructional Staff Development	9,846,745	-	1,613,070	(8,233,675)
21 Instructional Leadership	3,087,019	-	267,202	(2,819,817)
23 School Leadership	19,379,429	-	993,075	(18,386,354)
31 Guidance, Counseling, and Evaluation Services	14,630,202	-	3,415,688	(11,214,514)
32 Social Work Services	8,408	-	-	(8,408)
33 Health Services	3,554,655	89,030	206,703	(3,258,922)
34 Student (Pupil) Transportation	13,142,543	-	1,578,514	(11,564,029)
35 Food Services	11,582,699	10,924,967	1,712,463	1,054,731
36 Extracurricular Activities	19,396,616	1,036,650	9,057,076	(9,302,890)
41 General Administration	10,894,549	191,165	572,426	(10,130,958)
51 Facilities Maintenance and Operations	27,416,605	1,461,025	1,178,611	(24,776,969)
52 Security and Monitoring Services	5,077,599	-	1,124,882	(3,952,717)
53 Data Processing Services	9,611,542	-	240,571	(9,370,971)
61 Community Services	5,543	-	-	(5,543)
72 Debt Service - Interest on Long-Term Debt	69,809,528	-	7,858,530	(61,950,998)
81 Non-Capital Facilities Costs	15,027,629	-	-	(15,027,629)
91 Contracted Instructional Services Between Schools	537,262	-	-	(537,262)
93 Payments Related to Shared Services Arrangements	183,392	-	-	(183,392)
99 Other Intergovernmental Charges	1,644,633	-	-	(1,644,633)
[TP] TOTAL PRIMARY GOVERNMENT:	\$ 468,204,714	\$ 15,907,593	\$ 48,425,973	(403,871,148)
General Revenues:				
Taxes:				
MT Property Taxes, Levied for General Purposes				145,230,365
DT Property Taxes, Levied for Debt Service				95,536,133
SF State Aid				137,327,938
IE Investment Earnings				27,662,816
MI Miscellaneous Local and Intermediate Revenue				833,501
TR Total General Revenues				406,590,753
CN Change in Net Position				2,719,605
NB Net Position - Beginning				39,772,295
PA Prior Period Adjustment				17,601,433
NE Net Position - Ending				\$ 60,093,333

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

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

Data Control Codes	10 General Fund	50 Debt Service Fund	60 Capital Projects
ASSETS			
1110 Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 18,577,405	\$ 835,800	\$ 2,152,016
1120 Investments - Current	152,292,176	17,629,518	283,811,470
1220 Property Taxes - Delinquent	1,904,445	1,065,303	-
1230 Allowance for Uncollectible Taxes	(5,130)	(1,683)	-
1240 Due from Other Governments	19,633,465	407,841	-
1260 Due from Other Funds	3,484,141	3,075,394	-
1290 Other Receivables	1,218	-	-
1410 Prepayments	2,175,161	-	749,715
1000 Total Assets	<u>\$ 198,062,881</u>	<u>\$ 23,012,173</u>	<u>\$ 286,713,201</u>
LIABILITIES			
2110 Accounts Payable	\$ 2,815,516	\$ -	\$ 55,890,347
2130 Right-to-Use Lease Liability Payable - Current	34,107	-	-
2150 Payroll Deductions and Withholdings Payable	624,874	-	681
2160 Accrued Wages Payable	18,983,146	-	-
2170 Due to Other Funds	4,186,071	-	2,045,219
2180 Due to Other Governments	770,285	-	-
2300 Unearned Revenue	161,114	-	-
2000 Total Liabilities	<u>27,575,113</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>57,936,247</u>
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
2601 Unavailable Revenue - Property Taxes	<u>1,899,315</u>	<u>1,063,620</u>	<u>-</u>
2600 Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	<u>1,899,315</u>	<u>1,063,620</u>	<u>-</u>
FUND BALANCES			
Nonspendable Fund Balance:			
3430 Prepaid Items	2,175,161	-	749,715
Restricted Fund Balance:			
3450 Federal or State Funds Grant Restriction	-	-	-
3470 Capital Acquisition and Contractual Obligation	-	-	219,958,708
3480 Retirement of Long-Term Debt	-	21,948,553	-
3490 Other Restricted Fund Balance	-	-	-
Committed Fund Balance:			
3510 Construction	66,000,000	-	8,068,531
Assigned Fund Balance:			
3590 Projected 2024-25 Budget Deficit	15,453,287	-	-
3600 Unassigned Fund Balance	<u>84,960,005</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
3000 Total Fund Balances	<u>168,588,453</u>	<u>21,948,553</u>	<u>228,776,954</u>
4000 Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows & Fund Balances	<u>\$ 198,062,881</u>	<u>\$ 23,012,173</u>	<u>\$ 286,713,201</u>

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

Other Funds	Total Governmental Funds
\$ 8,012,055	\$ 29,577,276
-	453,733,164
-	2,969,748
-	(6,813)
1,816,440	21,857,746
111,320	6,670,855
300,394	301,612
20,618	2,945,494
<u>\$ 10,260,827</u>	<u>\$ 518,049,082</u>
\$ 1,141,338	\$ 59,847,201
-	34,107
30,691	656,246
-	18,983,146
1,404,257	7,635,547
-	770,285
1,398,012	1,559,126
<u>3,974,298</u>	<u>89,485,658</u>
-	2,962,935
-	2,962,935
20,618	2,945,494
3,135,328	3,135,328
-	219,958,708
-	21,948,553
3,151,201	3,151,201
-	74,068,531
-	15,453,287
(20,618)	84,939,387
<u>6,286,529</u>	<u>425,600,489</u>
<u>\$ 10,260,827</u>	<u>\$ 518,049,082</u>

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PROSPER 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	\$ 425,600,489
1 Assets and liabilities of the internal service funds are not included in the fund financial statements.	4,434,645
2 Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources, and therefore, are not reported in the fund financial statements.	2,081,699,204
3 Accumulated depreciation is not reported in the fund financial statements.	(300,882,328)
4 Bonds payable, leases, and subscriptions payable are not reported in the fund financial statements.	(1,940,138,349)
5 Bond premiums and discounts are not recognized in the fund financial statements.	(145,240,696)
6 Interest is accrued on outstanding debt in the government-wide financial statements, whereas in the fund financial statements interest expenditures are reported when due.	(3,486,307)
7 Property tax revenue reported as deferred revenue in the fund financial statements was recognized as revenue in the government-wide financial statements.	2,962,935
8 Included in the items related to debt is the recognition of the District's proportionate share of the net pension liability required by GASB 68 in the amount of \$83,978,058, a Deferred Resource Inflow related to TRS in the amount of \$3,177,854, and a Deferred Resource Outflow related to TRS in the amount of \$47,061,167. This amounted to a decrease in Net Position in the amount of \$40,094,745.	(40,094,745)
9 Included in the items related to debt is the recognition of the District's proportionate share of the net Other Post-Employment Benefit (OPEB) liability required by GASB 75 in the amount of \$33,946,781, a Deferred Resource Inflow related to TRS OPEB in the amount of \$49,346,300, and a Deferred Resource Outflow related to TRS OPEB in the amount of \$42,756,907. This amounted to a decrease in Net Position in the amount of \$40,536,174.	(40,536,174)
10 Deferred charge on bond refundings is not recognized in the fund financial statements.	21,982,027
11 Accreted interest on capital appreciation bonds has not been recorded in the fund financial statements.	(6,207,368)
29 Net Position of Governmental Activities	\$ 60,093,333

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

PROSPER 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	50 Debt Service Fund	60 Capital Projects
REVENUES:				
5700	Total Local and Intermediate Sources	\$ 160,579,043	\$ 98,095,262	\$ 15,347,984
5800	State Program Revenues	153,689,067	7,858,546	-
5900	Federal Program Revenues	3,072,865	-	-
5020	Total Revenues	317,340,975	105,953,808	15,347,984
EXPENDITURES:				
Current:				
0011	Instruction	181,796,950	-	-
0012	Instructional Resources and Media Services	3,507,827	-	-
0013	Curriculum and Instructional Staff Development	6,967,543	-	-
0021	Instructional Leadership	2,463,233	-	-
0023	School Leadership	15,649,854	-	-
0031	Guidance, Counseling, and Evaluation Services	9,245,673	-	-
0032	Social Work Services	8,408	-	-
0033	Health Services	2,847,035	-	-
0034	Student (Pupil) Transportation	11,015,138	-	-
0035	Food Services	159,691	-	-
0036	Extracurricular Activities	9,535,971	-	-
0041	General Administration	9,000,909	-	223,493
0051	Facilities Maintenance and Operations	27,299,067	-	-
0052	Security and Monitoring Services	3,268,525	-	-
0053	Data Processing Services	9,882,588	-	-
0061	Community Services	5,543	-	-
Debt Service:				
0071	Principal on Long-Term Liabilities	777,791	31,252,272	-
0072	Interest on Long-Term Liabilities	15,806	72,013,978	-
0073	Bond Issuance Cost and Fees	-	880,278	1,805,796
Capital Outlay:				
0081	Facilities Acquisition and Construction	1,930,627	-	426,297,771
Intergovernmental:				
0091	Contracted Instructional Services Between Schools	537,262	-	-
0093	Payments to Fiscal Agent/Member Districts of SSA	183,392	-	-
0095	Payments to Juvenile Justice Alternative Ed. Prg.	10,080	-	-
0099	Other Intergovernmental Charges	1,644,633	-	-
6030	Total Expenditures	297,753,546	104,146,528	428,327,060
1100	Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	19,587,429	1,807,280	(412,979,076)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):				
7911	Capital Related Debt Issued	-	-	382,795,000
7912	Sale of Real and Personal Property	87,922	-	-
7913	Other Debt Issued	117,504	-	-
7915	Transfers In	-	-	2,500,000
7916	Premium or Discount on Issuance of Bonds	-	870,739	19,010,796
8911	Transfers Out (Use)	(3,501,944)	-	-
7080	Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(3,296,518)	870,739	404,305,796
1200	Net Change in Fund Balances	16,290,911	2,678,019	(8,673,280)
0100	Fund Balance - September 1 (Beginning)	152,297,542	19,270,534	237,450,234
3000	Fund Balance - August 31 (Ending)	\$ 168,588,453	\$ 21,948,553	\$ 228,776,954

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

	Other Funds	Total Governmental Funds
\$	19,984,957	\$ 294,007,246
	4,829,270	166,376,883
	5,276,108	8,348,973
	30,090,335	468,733,102
	4,414,887	186,211,837
	-	3,507,827
	1,064,482	8,032,025
	75,639	2,538,872
	13,986	15,663,840
	2,368,741	11,614,414
	-	8,408
	-	2,847,035
	-	11,015,138
	11,408,212	11,567,903
	8,466,347	18,002,318
	141,966	9,366,368
	12,254	27,311,321
	960,137	4,228,662
	-	9,882,588
	-	5,543
	-	32,030,063
	-	72,029,784
	-	2,686,074
	-	428,228,398
	-	537,262
	-	183,392
	-	10,080
	-	1,644,633
	28,926,651	859,153,785
	1,163,684	(390,420,683)
	-	382,795,000
	-	87,922
	-	117,504
	1,944	2,501,944
	-	19,881,535
	-	(3,501,944)
	1,944	401,881,961
	1,165,628	11,461,278
	5,120,901	414,139,211
\$	6,286,529	\$ 425,600,489

PROSPER 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	\$ 11,461,278
Current year capital asset additions are expenditures in the fund financial statements, but they are 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.	415,593,053
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 in the government-wide financial statements.	(49,250,888)
Interest is accrued on outstanding debt in the government-wide financial statements, whereas in the fund financial statements interest expenditures are reported when due.	(693,524)
Revenues from property taxes are deferred in the fund financial statements until they are considered available to finance current expenditures, but such revenues are recognized when assessed, net of an allowance for uncollectable amounts, in the government-wide financial statements.	(142,398)
Current year amortization of the premium/discount on bonds payable is not recorded in the fund financial statements, but is shown as a change in long-term debt in the government-wide financial statements.	5,846,913
Current year interest accretion on capital appreciation bonds is not recognized in the fund financial statements, but is shown as a change in long-term debt in the government-wide financial statements.	1,101,917
The net profit (loss) of internal service funds is not included in the fund financial statements but is reported with governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements.	974,448
Current year principal payments on bonds payable, leases, and subscriptions payable are expenditures in the fund financial statements, but are shown as reductions in long-term debt in the government-wide financial statements.	32,030,063
The implementation of GASB 68 required that certain expenditures be de-expended and recorded as deferred resource outflows. These contributions made after the measurement date of 8/31/2023 caused the ending net position to increase in the amount of \$7,651,901. These contributions were replaced with the District's pension expense for the year of \$19,710,182, which caused a decrease in the change in net position. The impact of all of these is to decrease net position by \$12,058,281.	(12,058,281)
The implementation of GASB 75 required that certain expenditures be de-expended and recorded as deferred resource outflows. TRS OPEB contributions made during the current fiscal year caused the ending net position to increase in the amount of \$1,539,671. These contributions were replaced with the District's OPEB expense for the year, which was \$(460,370) and caused a decrease in net position. The impact of both of these is to increase net position by \$2,000,041.	2,000,041
Proceeds from bond sales are recorded as other resources in the fund financial statements but are shown as an increase in long-term debt in the government-wide financial statements.	(382,795,000)
Premium received on bond sales are recorded as other resources in the fund financial statements but are shown as an increase in long-term debt in the government-wide financial statements.	(19,881,535)

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

PROSPER 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

Proceeds from right-to-use subscriptions are recorded as other resources in the fund financial statements but are shown as an increase in long-term debt in the government-wide financial statements.	(117,504)
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Current year amortization of deferred charge on bond refunding is not recorded in the fund financial statements, but is shown as a reduction of the deferred loss in the government-wide financial statements.	(1,348,978)
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Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities	<u><u>\$ 2,719,605</u></u>
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PROSPER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
PROPRIETARY FUNDS
AUGUST 31, 2024

	Governmental Activities -
	Total Internal Service Funds
ASSETS	
Current Assets:	
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 1,436,319
Investments - Current	2,594,739
Due from Other Funds	1,000,000
Total Assets	5,031,058
LIABILITIES	
Current Liabilities:	
Accounts Payable	17,667
Claims Liability	250,000
Due to Other Funds	40,000
Total Current Liabilities	307,667
Noncurrent Liabilities:	
Claims Payable	288,746
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	288,746
Total Liabilities	596,413
NET POSITION	
Unrestricted Net Position	4,434,645
Total Net Position	\$ 4,434,645

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

PROSPER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN FUND NET POSITION
PROPRIETARY FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2024

	Governmental Activities -
	Total Internal Service Funds
OPERATING REVENUES:	
Local and Intermediate Sources	\$ 467,613
Total Operating Revenues	<u>467,613</u>
OPERATING EXPENSES:	
Professional and Contracted Services	120,000
Supplies and Materials	15,444
Other Operating Costs	<u>515,543</u>
Total Operating Expenses	<u>650,987</u>
Operating Income (Loss)	<u>(183,374)</u>
NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES):	
Earnings from Temporary Deposits & Investments	<u>157,822</u>
Total Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)	<u>157,822</u>
Income Before Transfers	(25,552)
Transfers In	<u>1,000,000</u>
Change in Net Position	974,448
Total Net Position - September 1 (Beginning)	<u>3,460,197</u>
Total Net Position - August 31 (Ending)	<u><u>\$ 4,434,645</u></u>

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

PROSPER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
PROPRIETARY FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2024

EXHIBIT D-3

	Governmental Activities -
	Total Internal Service Funds
<u>Cash Flows from Operating Activities:</u>	
Cash Received from District	\$ 1,368,658
Cash Payments for Claims	(1,616,326)
Net Cash Used for Operating Activities	(247,668)
<u>Cash Flows from Capital & Related Financing Activities:</u>	
Transfers In	1,000,000
<u>Cash Flows from Investing Activities:</u>	
Purchase of Investment Securities	(94,403)
Interest and Dividends on Investments	157,822
Net Cash Provided by Investing Activities	63,419
Net Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents	815,751
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Year	620,568
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Year	\$ 1,436,319
<u>Reconciliation of Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash</u>	
<u>Used for Operating Activities:</u>	
Operating Income (Loss):	\$ (183,374)
Effect of Increases and Decreases in Current Assets and Liabilities:	
Decrease (increase) in Due from Other Funds	(98,955)
Increase (decrease) in Accounts Payable	9,018
Increase (decrease) in Due to Other Funds	40,000
Increase (decrease) in Claims Payable	(14,357)
Net Cash Used for Operating Activities	\$ (247,668)

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

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

	Custodial Fund
ASSETS	
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 195,608
Due from Other Funds	<u>4,692</u>
Total Assets	<u>200,300</u>
LIABILITIES	
Accounts Payable	<u>16,178</u>
Total Liabilities	<u>16,178</u>
NET POSITION	
Unrestricted Net Position	<u>184,122</u>
Total Net Position	<u><u>\$ 184,122</u></u>

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

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

	Custodial Fund
ADDITIONS:	
Received from Student Groups	\$ 411,743
Total Additions	<u>411,743</u>
DEDUCTIONS:	
Student Groups	<u>405,033</u>
Total Deductions	<u>405,033</u>
Change in Fiduciary Net Position	6,710
Total Net Position - September 1 (Beginning)	<u>177,412</u>
Total Net Position - August 31 (Ending)	<u><u>\$ 184,122</u></u>

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

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

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Prosper Independent School District (the "District") is a public educational agency operating under the applicable rules and regulations of the State of Texas. The District's combined financial statements have been prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) as applied to governmental units in conjunction with the Texas Education Agency's Financial Accountability System Resource Guide (FAR). The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. The more significant accounting policies of the District are described below.

A. REPORTING ENTITY

The Board of Trustees, a seven member group elected by registered voters of the District, has fiscal accountability over all activities related to public elementary and secondary education within the jurisdiction of the District. The board of trustees are elected by the public. The trustees as a body corporate have the exclusive power and duty to govern and oversee the management of the public schools of the district. All powers and duties not specifically delegated by statute to the Texas Education Agency (Agency) or to the State Board of Education are reserved for the trustees, and the Agency may not substitute its judgment for the lawful exercise of those powers and duties by the trustees. The District is not included in any other governmental "reporting entity" as defined in Section 2100, Codification of Governmental Accounting and Financial Reporting Standards.

The District's basis financial statements include the accounts of all District operations. The criteria for including organizations as component units within the District's reporting entity, as set forth in Section 2100 of GASB's Codification of Governmental Accounting and Financial Reporting Standards, include whether:

- the organization is legally separate (can sue and be sued in their own name)
- the District holds the corporate powers of the organization
- the District appoints a voting majority of the organization's board
- the District is able to impose its will on the organization
- the organization has the potential to impose a financial benefit/burden on the District
- there is fiscal dependency by the organization on the District

Based on the aforementioned criteria, Prosper Independent School District has no component units.

B. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The government-wide financial statements (the statement of net position and the statement of activities) report information on all of the nonfiduciary activities of the District. The effect of interfund activity, within the governmental and business-type activities columns, has been removed from these statements. Governmental activities, which normally are supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues, are reported separately from business-type activities, which rely to a significant extent on fees and charges for support.

The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given program are offset by program revenues. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific program. Program revenues include 1) charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods, services, or privileges provided by a given program and 2) operating or capital grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular program. Taxes and other items not properly included among program revenues are reported instead as general revenues.

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

Fund Financial Statements:

The District segregates transactions related to certain functions or activities in separate funds in order to aid financial management and to demonstrate legal compliance. Separate statements are presented for governmental and proprietary activities. These statements present each major fund as a separate column on the fund financial statements; all non-major funds are aggregated and presented in a single column.

Governmental funds are those funds through which most governmental functions typically are financed. The measurement focus of governmental funds is on the sources, uses and balance of current financial resources. The District has presented the following major governmental funds:

1. **General Fund** - This fund is established to account for resources financing the fundamental operations of the District, in partnership with the community, in enabling and motivating students to reach their full potential. All revenues and expenditures not required to be accounted for in other funds are included here. This is a budgeted fund and any fund balances are considered resources available for current operations. Fund balances may be appropriated by the Board of Trustees to implement its responsibilities.
2. **Debt Service Fund** - This fund is established to account for payment of principal and interest on long-term general obligation debt and other long-term debts for which a tax has been dedicated. This is a budgeted fund. Any unused sinking fund balances are transferred to the General Fund after all of the related debt obligations have been met.
3. **Capital Projects Fund** - This fund is established to account for proceeds, from the sale of bonds and other resources to be used for Board authorized acquisition, construction, or renovation, as well as, furnishings and equipping of major capital facilities. Upon completion of a project, any unused bond proceeds are transferred to the Debt Service Fund and are used to retire related bond principal.

Additionally, the District reports the following fund types:

1. **Special Revenue Funds** - These funds are established to account for federally financed or expenditures legally restricted for specified purposes. In many special revenue funds, any unused balances are returned to the grantor at the close of specified project periods. For funds in this fund type, project accounting is employed to maintain integrity for the various sources of funds.
2. **Internal Service Fund** - The District utilizes Internal Service Funds to account for revenues and expenses related to services provided to parties inside the District on a cost reimbursement basis. These funds facilitate distribution of support costs to the users of support services. The District has internal service fund for its workers compensation self-insurance plan.
3. **Fiduciary Funds** - The District reports Custodial Funds as Fiduciary Funds. Custodial Funds are custodial in nature and account for activities of student and employee groups. Custodial Funds exist with the explicit approval of, and are subject to revocation by, the Board. The District's Custodial Fund is the Student Activity Fund.

The internal service fund is a proprietary fund type. Proprietary funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from non-operating items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods in connection with a proprietary fund's principal ongoing operations. Operating expenses for the proprietary funds include the cost of personal and contractual services, supplies and depreciation on capital assets. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as non-operating revenues and expenses.

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

C. MEASUREMENT FOCUS/BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

Measurement focus refers to what is being measured; basis of accounting refers to when revenues and expenditures are recognized in the accounts and reported in the financial statements. Basis of accounting relates to the timing of the measurement made, regardless of the measurement focus applied.

The government-wide statements and fund financial statements for proprietary funds are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. The economic resources measurement focus means all assets and liabilities (whether current or non-current) are included on the statement of net position and the operating statements present increases (revenues) and decreases (expenses) in net total position. Under the accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recognized when earned and expenses are recognized at the time the liability is incurred.

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and are accounted for using the modified accrual basis of accounting. Under the modified accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recognized when susceptible to accrual; i.e., when they become both measurable and available. "Measurable" means the amount of the transaction can be determined and "available" means collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current period. The District considers property taxes as available if they are collected within 60 days after year-end. A 90 day availability period is used for recognition of all other Governmental Fund revenues. Expenditures are recorded when the related fund liability is incurred. However, debt service expenditures, as well as expenditures related to compensated absences are recorded only when payment is due.

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

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

The revenue susceptible to accrual are property taxes, charges for services, interest income and intergovernmental revenues. All other Governmental Fund Type revenues are recognized when received.

Revenues from state and federal grants are recognized as earned when the related program expenditures are incurred. Funds received but unearned are reflected as unearned revenues, and funds expended but not yet received are shown as receivables.

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

Revenue from investments, including governmental external investment pool, is based upon fair value. Fair value is the amount at which a financial instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale. Most investments are reported at amortized cost when the investments have remaining maturities of one year or less at time of purchase. External investment pools are permitted to report short-term debt investments at amortized cost, provided that the fair value of those investments is not significantly affected by the impairment of the credit standing of the issuer, or other factors. For that purpose, a pool's short-term investments are those with remaining maturities of up to ninety days.

In accordance with the FAR, the District has adopted and installed an accounting system which exceeds the minimum requirements prescribed by the State Board of Education and approved by the State Auditor. Specifically, the District's accounting system uses codes and the code structure presented in the Accounting Code Section of the FAR.

D. BUDGETARY CONTROL

Formal budgetary accounting is employed for all required Governmental Fund Types, as outlined in TEA's FAR module, and is presented on the modified accrual basis of accounting consistent with generally accepted accounting principles. The budget is prepared and controlled at the function level within each organization to which responsibility for controlling operations is assigned.

The official school budget is prepared for adoption for required Governmental Fund Types prior to August 20 of the preceding fiscal year for the subsequent fiscal year beginning July 1. The budget is formally adopted by the Board of Trustees at a public meeting held at least ten days after public notice has been given. The budget is prepared by fund, function, object, and organization. The budget is controlled at the organizational level by the appropriate department head or campus principal within Board allocations. Therefore, organizations may transfer appropriations as necessary without the approval of the board unless the intent is to cross fund, function or increase the overall budget allocations. Control of appropriations by the Board of Trustees is maintained within Fund Groups at the function code level and revenue object code level.

Annual budgets are adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles for the General Fund, the Debt Service Fund and the Child Nutrition Fund. The special revenue funds and the Capital Projects Fund adopt project-length budgets which do not correspond to the District's fiscal year. Each annual budget is presented on the modified accrual basis of accounting which is consistent with generally accepted accounting principles. The budget is amended throughout the year by the Board of Trustees. Such amendments are reflected in the official minutes of the Board.

A reconciliation of fund balances for both appropriated budget and nonappropriated budget special revenue funds is as follows:

	August 31, 2024 <u>Fund Balance</u>
Appropriated Budget Funds	\$3,135,328
Nonappropriated Budget Funds	<u>3,151,201</u>
All Special Revenue Funds	<u>\$6,286,529</u>

PROSPER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
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E. ENCUMBRANCE ACCOUNTING

The District employs encumbrance accounting, whereby encumbrances for goods or purchased services are documented by purchase orders and contracts. An encumbrance represents a commitment of Board appropriation related to unperformed contracts for goods and services. The issuance of a purchase order or the signing of a contract creates an encumbrance but does not represent an expenditure for the period, only a commitment to expend resources. Appropriations lapse at August 31 and encumbrances outstanding at that time are either canceled or appropriately provided for in the subsequent year's budget.

F. PREPAID ITEMS

Prepaid balances are for payments made by the District in the current fiscal year to provide services occurring in the subsequent fiscal year, and the amount of prepayments has been recognized as nonspendable fund balance to signify that a portion of fund balance is not available for other subsequent expenditures.

G. INVENTORIES

The consumption method is used to account for inventories of food products, school supplies and athletic equipment. Under this method, these items are carried in an inventory account of the respective fund at cost, using the first-in, first-out method of accounting and are subsequently charged to expenditures when consumed. In the General Fund, reported inventories are offset by a fund balance reserve indicating that they are unavailable as current expendable financial resources.

Inventories of food commodities are recorded at market values supplied by the Texas Department of Human Services. Although commodities are received at no cost, their fair value is supplied by the Texas Department of Human Services and initially recorded as an expense. Inventory and expenditures are adjusted periodically subsequent to inventory counts.

H. RECEIVABLE AND PAYABLES

All trade and property tax receivables are shown at face value. The property tax receivable allowance is shown at various rates based upon historical trends of outstanding property taxes receivable as of August 31, 2024.

I. INTERFUND RECEIVABLES AND PAYABLES

Short-term amounts owed between funds are classified as "Due to/from other funds". Interfund loans are classified as "Advances to/from other funds" and are offset by a fund balance reserve account. Any residual balances outstanding between the governmental activities and business-type activities are reported in the governmental-wide financial statements as "internal balances" and "internal advances".

J. CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital assets, which includes property, plant, equipment, and infrastructure assets, are reported in the applicable governmental or business-type activities columns in the government-wide financial statements and in the fund financial statements for proprietary funds. All capital assets are valued at historical cost or estimated historical cost if actual historical cost is not available. Donated assets are valued at acquisition value on the date donated. Repairs and maintenance are recorded as expenditures. Renewals and betterments are capitalized. Interest has not been capitalized during the construction period on property, plant and equipment.

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Assets capitalized have an original cost of \$5,000 or more and over one-year of useful life. Depreciation has been calculated on each class of depreciable property using the straight-line method. Estimated useful lives are as follows:

<u>Asset Classification</u>	<u>Useful Life</u>
Buildings	15-50 Years
Building Improvements	15-50 Years
Vehicles & Buses	5-10 Years
Equipment	5-7 Years

In May 2021, GASB Implementation Guide No. 2021-1 updated guidance to require the capitalization of purchases of certain groups of assets with individual values less than the capitalization threshold, effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2023. In prior years, the District had expended purchase of groups of assets with individual values less than the District's capitalization threshold.

The District has no restriction on any capital asset.

K. COMPENSATED ABSENCES

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

L. CASH EQUIVALENTS

For purposes of the statement of cash flows for proprietary funds, investments are considered to be cash equivalents if they are highly liquid with maturity within three months or less.

M. NET POSITION

Net position represents the difference between assets, deferred inflows, deferred outflows and liabilities. Net investment in capital assets consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciations, reduced by the outstanding balances of any borrowing used for the acquisition, construction or improvements of those assets, and adding back unspent proceeds. Net position is reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on their use either through the enabling legislations adopted by the District or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors or laws or regulations of other governments.

N. LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

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, business-type activities, or proprietary fund type statement of net position. Bond premiums and discounts are deferred and amortized over the life of the bonds using the effective interest method. Bonds payable are reported net of the applicable bond premium or discount. Bond issuance costs are expensed in the year incurred.

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 or not withheld from the actual debt proceeds received, are reported as debt service expenditures.

PROSPER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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O. DEFERRED OUTFLOWS/INFLOWS OF RESOURCES

Deferred outflows and inflows of resources are reported in the statement of financial position as described below:

A deferred outflow of resources is a consumption of a government's net assets (a decrease in assets in excess of any related decrease in liabilities or an increase in liabilities in excess of any related increase in assets) by the government that is applicable to a future reporting period. The District has three items that qualify for reporting in this category:

Deferred outflows of resources for refunding - Reported in the government-wide statement of net position, the deferred charge on bond refundings results from the difference in the carrying value of refunded debt and its reacquisition price. This amount is deferred and amortized over the shorter of the life of the refunded or refunding debt. The amount of deferred outflows reported in the governmental activities for the deferred charge on bond refundings at August 31, 2024 was \$21,982,027.

Deferred outflows of resources for pension - Reported in the government-wide financial statement of net position, this deferred outflow results from pension plan contributions made after the measurement date of the net pension liability and the results of differences between expected and actual actuarial experiences. The deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from District contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the next fiscal year. The other pension related deferred outflows will be amortized over the expected remaining service lives of all employees (active and inactive employees) that are provided with pensions through the pension plan which is currently approximately 5.6075 years.

A deferred outflow for pension expense results from payments made to the TRS pension plan by the District after the plan's measurement date. The amount of deferred outflows reported in the statement of net position for deferred pension expenses at August 31, 2024 was \$47,061,167.

Deferred outflows of resources for OPEB- Reported in the government-wide financial statement of net position, this deferred outflow results from OPEB plan contributions made after the measurement date of the net OPEB liability and the results of differences between expected and actual investment earnings and changes in proportionate share. The deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB resulting from District contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB liability in the next fiscal year. The other OPEB related deferred outflows will be amortized over the expected remaining service lives of all employees (active and inactive employees) that are provided with OPEB through the OPEB plan which is currently approximately 9.2215 years. The amount of deferred outflows reported in the statement of net position for deferred OPEB expense at August 31, 2024 was \$42,756,907.

A deferred inflow of resources is an acquisition of a government's net assets (an increase in assets in excess of any related increase in liabilities or a decrease in liabilities in excess of any related decrease in assets) by the government that is applicable to a future reporting period. The District has three items that qualify for reporting in this category:

Deferred inflows of resources for unavailable revenues - Reported only in the governmental funds balance sheet, unavailable revenues from property taxes arise under the modified accrual basis of accounting. These amounts are deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period that the amounts become available. The District reported property taxes that are unavailable as deferred inflows of resources in the fund financial statements. The amount of deferred inflows of resources reported in the governmental funds at August 31, 2024 was \$2,962,935.

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Deferred inflows of resources for pension - Reported in the government-wide financial statement of net position, these deferred inflows result primarily from differences between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments. These amounts will be amortized over a closed five year period. In fiscal year 2024, the District reported deferred inflows of resources for pensions in the statement of net position in the amount of \$3,177,854.

Deferred inflows of resources for OPEB - Reported in the government-wide financial statement of net position, these deferred inflows result primarily from differences between expected and actual experience and from changes in assumptions. These amounts will be amortized over the average expected remaining service life (AERSL) of all members (9.2215 years for the 2023 measurement year). In fiscal year 2024, the District reported deferred inflows of resources for OPEB in the statement of net position in the amount of \$49,346,300.

P. RISK MANAGEMENT

The District is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts theft of, damage to and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. During fiscal 2024, the district purchased commercial insurance to cover general liabilities. There were no significant reductions in coverage in the past fiscal year, and there were no settlements exceeding insurance coverage for each of the past three fiscal years.

Q. ESTIMATES

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

R. GRANT FUND ACCOUNTING

The Special Revenue Fund includes programs that are financed on a project grant basis. These projects have grant periods that can range from less than twelve months to in excess of three years. Grants are recorded as revenues when earned, which the District considers to be earned to the extent expenditures have been incurred, the District has met all eligibility requirements, and funds are available.

NOTE 2. FUND BALANCE AND NET POSITION

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

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

Restricted for Federal and State Grant Programs is the component of net position restricted to be spent for specific purposes prescribed by federal and state granting agencies.

Restricted for Debt Service is the component of net position that is restricted for payment of debt service by constraints established by the bond covenants.

Restricted for Campus Activities is the component of net position that is restricted for campus activities.

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

PROSPER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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The District has implemented GASB Statement No. 54, "Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions" which provides more clearly defined fund balance categories to make the nature and extent of the constraints placed on a government's fund balances more transparent.

Fund Balance Classification: The governmental fund financial statements present fund balances based on classifications that comprise a hierarchy that is based primarily on the extent to which the District is bound to honor constraints on the specific purposes for which amounts in the respective governmental funds can be spent. The classifications used in the governmental fund financial statements are as follows:

- Nonspendable: This classification includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are either (a) not in spendable form or (b) are legally or contractually required to be maintained intact. The District has classified prepaid items as being nonspendable as these items are not expected to be converted to cash.
- Restricted: This classification includes amounts for which constraints have been placed on the use of the resources either (a) externally imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments, or (b) imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation. Debt service resources are to be used for future servicing of the District's bonded debt and are restricted through debt covenants. Capital projects fund resources are to be used for future construction and renovation projects and are restricted through bond orders and constitutional law.
- Committed: This classification includes amounts that can be used only for specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by formal action of the District's Board of Trustees. The Board of Trustees establishes (and modifies or rescinds) fund balance commitments by passage of a resolution. This can also be done through adoption and amendment of the budget. These amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless the Board removes or changes the specified use by taking the same type of action that was employed when the funds were initially committed. This classification also includes contractual obligations to the extent that existing resources have been specifically committed for use in satisfying those contractual requirements. The Board of Trustees have committed resources as of August 31, 2024 for future construction needs.
- Assigned: This classification includes amounts that are constrained by the District's intent to be used for a specific purpose but are neither restricted nor committed. This intent can be expressed by the Board of Trustees or through the Board of Trustees delegating this responsibility to other individuals in the District. Under the District's adopted policy, the Board of Trustees may assign amounts for specific purposes but it has also delegated authority to assign fund balance to the Superintendent and the Assistant Superintendent of Administrative Services. This classification also includes the remaining positive fund balance for all governmental funds except for the General Fund. The District has assigned fund balance of the General Fund as of August 31, 2024 for a projected 2024-25 budget deficit.
- Unassigned: This classification includes all amounts not included in other spendable classifications, including the residual fund balance for the General Fund.

When an expenditure is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted fund balance is available, the District considers restricted funds to have been spent first. When an expenditure is incurred for which committed, assigned, or unassigned fund balances are available, the District considers amounts to have been spent first out of committed funds, then assigned funds, and finally unassigned funds, as needed, unless the Board of Trustees has provided otherwise in its commitment or assignment actions.

The Board of Trustees has adopted a fund balance policy that expresses an intent to maintain a level of assigned and unassigned fund balance in the general fund equal to 25 percent of the fund's operating expenditures.

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The details of the fund balances are included in the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet (pages 18 and 19) and are described below:

General Fund

The General Fund has unassigned fund balance of \$84,960,005 at August 31, 2024. Deferred expenditures (prepaid items) of \$2,175,161 are considered nonspendable fund balance. \$66,000,000 of fund balance has been committed for future construction needs. \$15,453,287 of fund balance has been assigned for a projected 2024-25 budget deficit.

Other Major Funds

The Debt Service Fund has restricted funds of \$21,948,553 at August 31, 2024 consisting primarily of property tax collections that are restricted for debt service payments on bonded debt. The Capital Projects Fund has restricted funds of \$219,958,708 at August 31, 2024 consisting of unspent bond funds and \$8,068,531 of non-bond funds assigned for future capital replacement projects. Deferred expenditures (prepaid items) of \$749,715 are considered nonspendable fund balance.

Other Funds

In the Food Service Fund, the Food Service Fund fund balance of \$3,135,328 is shown as restricted for food service operations. The fund balance of \$2,397,847 of the Campus Activity Fund (a special revenue fund) is shown as committed due to Board policy restricting those funds to campus activities. The fund balances of the Children's Health and Prosper Education Foundation funds (special revenue funds) consist of funds donated for specific purposes that are restricted to those purposes.

NOTE 3. DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

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

1. Cash Deposits:

At August 31, 2024, the carrying amount of the District's deposits in cash, checking accounts, certificates of deposit and interest-bearing savings accounts was \$51,280,002 and the bank balance was \$57,342,697. The District's cash deposits at August 31, 2024 and at all times during the year then ended were entirely covered by FDIC insurance or by pledged collateral or letters of credit held by the District's agent bank in the District's name.

Depository information required to be reported to the Texas Education Agency is as follows:

- a. Depository: Farmers Bank & Trust, Prosper, Texas
- b. The highest combined balance of cash, savings, and time deposit accounts amounted to \$22,626,949, and occurred during the month of August, 2024.
- c. The amount of letters of credit pledged as of the date of the highest combined balance on deposit was \$38,000,000.
- d. Total amount of FDIC coverage at the time of the highest combined balance was \$407,430.

PROSPER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
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2. Investments:

The Public Funds Investment Act (Government Code Chapter 2256) contains specific provisions in the areas of investment practices, management reports and establishment of appropriate policies. Among other things, it requires the District to adopt, implement, and publicize an investment policy. That policy must address the following areas: (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, (9) and 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; (2) certificates of deposit, (3) certain municipal securities, (4) money market savings accounts, (5) repurchase agreements, (6) bankers acceptances, (7) Mutual Funds, (8) Investment pools, (9) guaranteed investment contracts, (10) and common trust funds. 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 Investment Act, the District has adopted a deposit and investment policy. That policy addresses the following risks:

- a. Custodial Credit Risk – Deposits: In the case of deposits, this is the risk that, in the event of a bank failure, the District’s deposits may not be returned to it. As of August 31, 2024, the District’s cash balances totaled \$57,342,697. This entire amount was either secured by a letter of credit 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.
- b. Custodial Credit Risk - Investments: For an investment, this is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty, the District will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. At August 31, 2024, the District held all of its investments in four public funds investment pools (TexPool, Lone Star, Texas Term, and Texas Fit) and a corporate bond. Investments in external investment pools are considered unclassified as to custodial credit risk because they are not evidenced by securities that exist in physical or book entry form.
- c. Credit Risk - This is the risk that an issuer or other counterparty to an investment will be unable to fulfill its obligations. The rating of securities by nationally recognized rating agencies is designed to give an indication of credit risk. The credit quality rating for TexPool, Texas Term, and Texas Fit at year-end was AAAm (Standard & Poor’s), and the credit quality rating for Lone Star was AAAf (Standard & Poor’s).
- d. Interest Rate Risk - This is the risk that changes in interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. The District manages its exposure to declines in fair values by limiting the weighted average maturity of its investment portfolio to less than one year from the time of purchase. The weighted average maturity for the TexPool, Texas Term, Texas Fit and Lone Star investments is less than 60 days.
- e. Foreign Currency Risk - This is the risk that exchange rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. At August 31, 2024, the District was not exposed to foreign currency risk.
- f. Concentration of Credit Risk - This is the risk of loss attributed to the magnitude of the District’s investment in a single issuer (i.e., lack of diversification). Concentration risk is defined as positions of 5 percent or more in the securities of a single issuer. Investment pools are excluded from the 5 percent disclosure requirement.

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Public funds investment pools in Texas ("Pools") are established under the authority of the Interlocal Cooperation Act, Chapter 79 of the Texas Government Code, and are subject to the provisions of the Public Funds Investment Act (the "Act"), Chapter 2256 of the Texas Government Code. In addition to other provisions of the Act designed to promote liquidity and safety of principal, the Act requires Pools to: 1) have an advisory board composed of participants in the pool and other persons who do not have a business relationship with the pool and are qualified to advise the pool; 2) maintain a continuous rating of no lower than AAA or AAA-m or an equivalent rating by at least one nationally recognized rating service; and 3) maintain the market value of its underlying investment portfolio within one half of one percent of the value of its shares.

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

The District's investments at August 31, 2024, are shown below:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Carrying Amount</u>	<u>Fair Value</u>
TexPool	\$136,723,780	\$136,723,780
Lone Star	277,452,698	277,452,698
Texas Fit	8,953,511	8,953,511
Texas Term	12,144,800	12,144,800
Corporate Bond	982,315	982,315
Total	<u>\$436,257,104</u>	<u>\$436,257,104</u>

Fair Value Measurements

The District categorizes its fair value measurements with the fair value hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles. The hierarchy is based on the valuation inputs used to measure the fair value of the asset. Level 1 inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets; Level 2 inputs are significant other observable inputs; Level 3 inputs are significant unobservable inputs. Investments that are measured at fair value using the net asset value per share (or its equivalent) as a practical expedient are not classified in the fair value hierarchy below.

In instances where inputs used to measure fair value fall into different levels in the above fair value hierarchy, fair value measurements in their entirety are categorized based on the lowest level input that is significant to the valuation. The District's assessment of the significance of particular inputs to these fair value measurements requires judgement and considers factors specific to each asset or liability.

Assets and Liabilities Measured at Fair Value on a Recurring Basis

<u>Fair Value Measurements Using</u>				
	<u>Balance at 8/31/24</u>	<u>Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)</u>	<u>Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)</u>	<u>Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)</u>
<u>Investments by Fair Value level:</u>				
Corporate Bond	\$ 982,315	\$ -	\$ 982,315	\$ -
Certificates of Deposit	<u>15,188,610</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>15,188,610</u>	<u>-</u>
Total	<u>\$16,170,925</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$16,170,925</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

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NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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The District estimates the fair value of these investments using inputs such as interest rates and yield curves that are observable at commonly quoted intervals.

The District's investment in Texpool, Texas Term, Texas Fit and Lone Star (statewide 2a7-like external investment pools) are not required to be measured at fair value but are measured at amortized cost.

NOTE 4. CAPITAL ASSETS

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

	Balance September 1	Additions/ Completions	Retirement/ Adjustments	Balance August 31
Governmental Activities:				
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 170,335,440	\$ 1,301,972	\$ -	\$ 171,637,412
Construction in Progress	423,069,253	388,848,388	(334,392,537)	477,525,104
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	593,404,693	390,150,360	(334,392,537)	649,162,516
Capital assets, being depreciated/amortized:				
Buildings and Improvements	906,999,123	336,027,972	(71,392)	1,242,955,703
Equipment	137,660,068	20,249,416	-	157,909,484
Vehicles	24,641,697	3,440,338	(2,071,944)	26,010,091
Right-to-Use Leases	4,747,683	-	(1,846,722)	2,900,961
Right-to-Use Subscriptions	2,819,956	117,504	(177,011)	2,760,449
Total capital assets, being depreciated/amortized	1,076,868,527	359,835,230	(4,167,069)	1,432,536,688
Less accumulated depreciation/amortization for:				
Buildings and Improvements	(152,802,358)	(29,623,454)	71,392	(182,354,420)
Equipment	(83,107,071)	(16,743,919)	-	(99,850,990)
Vehicles	(16,766,075)	(1,785,392)	2,071,944	(16,479,523)
Right-to-Use Leases	(2,416,460)	(545,330)	1,846,722	(1,115,068)
Right-to-Use Subscriptions	(706,545)	(552,793)	177,011	(1,082,327)
Total accumulated depreciation/amortization	(255,798,509)	(49,250,888)	4,167,069	(300,882,328)
Total capital assets being depreciated/amortized, net	821,070,018	310,584,342	-	1,131,654,360
Governmental activities capital assets, net	\$ 1,414,474,711	\$ 700,734,702	\$ (334,392,537)	\$ 1,780,816,876

Construction in progress includes the following primary construction contracts in progress as of August 31, 2024:

Project	Estimated Cost to Complete	Expended to Date	Balance to Complete
High School Construction	\$ 282,743,503	\$ 157,027,623	\$ 125,715,880
Middle School Construction	104,060,335	101,444,826	2,615,509
Middle School Construction	106,162,582	84,880,285	21,282,297
Middle School Renovations	36,740,688	4,782,017	31,958,671
Middle School Renovations	30,926,104	5,163,344	25,762,760
Elementary School Construction	38,615,502	12,726,319	25,889,183
Elementary School Construction	39,477,963	15,740,113	23,737,850
Elementary School Construction	36,809,563	36,261,173	548,390
Maintenance Facility Construction	7,760,000	5,007,134	2,752,866
Total	\$ 683,296,240	\$ 423,032,834	\$ 260,263,406

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Depreciation/amortization expense was charged as direct expense to programs of the District as follows:

Governmental activities:	
Instruction	\$33,990,527
Instructional Resources & Media Services	638,892
Curriculum & Instructional Staff Development	1,428,736
Instructional Leadership	440,000
School Leadership	3,026,706
Guidance, Counseling & Evaluation Services	2,279,161
Health Services	562,184
Student (Pupil) Transportation	1,851,297
Cocurricular/Extracurricular Activities	1,139,314
General Administration	1,416,648
Plant Maintenance and Operations	733,962
Security and Monitoring Services	733,023
Data Processing Services	<u>1,010,438</u>
Total depreciation/amortization expense-Governmental activities	<u>\$49,250,888</u>

NOTE 5. LONG-TERM DEBT

Long-term debt includes par bonds, capital appreciation (deep discount) serial bonds, lease liabilities and subscription liabilities payable. All long-term debt represents transactions in the District's governmental activities.

The District has entered into a continuing disclosure undertaking to provide Annual Reports and Material Event Notices to the State Information Depository of Texas (SID), which is the Municipal Advisory Council. This information is required under SEC Rule 15c2-12 to enable investors to analyze the financial condition and operations of the District.

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

The following is a summary of the changes in the District's Long-term Debt for the year ended August 31, 2024:

Description	Interest Rate Payable	Amount Original Issue	Amounts Outstanding 9/1/2023	Additions	Refunded/ Retired	Amounts Outstanding 8/31/2024	Due Within One Year
Bonded Indebtedness:							
2002 CAB	5.13-5.72%	943,041	\$ 150,239	\$ -	\$ 37,272	\$ 112,967	\$ 31,541
2014 Bldg/Refunding	2.00-4.00%	32,180,000	870,000	-	870,000	-	-
2015 Refunding	2.00-5.00%	158,565,000	133,695,000	-	4,410,000	129,195,000	4,615,000
2016 Building	2.00-5.00%	68,465,000	60,720,000	-	1,485,000	59,235,000	1,565,000
2016 Refunding	2.00-5.00%	16,910,000	14,610,000	-	365,000	14,245,000	400,000
2017 Building	2.00-5.00%	112,350,000	105,950,000	-	1,870,000	104,080,000	1,960,000
2018 Building	3.00-5.00%	177,015,000	167,750,000	-	3,335,000	164,415,000	3,510,000
2019 Building	3.00-5.00%	176,455,000	164,535,000	-	3,365,000	161,170,000	3,535,000
2019 Refunding	3.00-5.00%	6,900,000	6,210,000	-	640,000	5,570,000	665,000
2019A Building	4.00-5.00%	45,015,000	42,255,000	-	850,000	41,405,000	890,000
2019B Building	2.00%	50,000,000	49,320,000	-	-	49,320,000	-
2020 Building	4.00-5.00%	44,740,000	43,070,000	-	965,000	42,105,000	1,010,000
2020 Refunding	2.26%	86,485,000	82,680,000	-	1,210,000	81,470,000	2,115,000
2021 Building	2.00-5.00%	47,705,000	47,705,000	-	535,000	47,170,000	855,000
2021A Building	1.625-5.00%	187,155,000	187,155,000	-	785,000	186,370,000	3,395,000
2022 Building	4.00-5.00%	189,690,000	182,075,000	-	5,975,000	176,100,000	3,405,000
2022 Bldg (variable)	2.47%	49,580,000	49,580,000	-	-	49,580,000	-
2023 Building	4.00-5.00%	247,710,000	247,710,000	-	4,555,000	243,155,000	3,145,000
2024 Building	4.00-5.00%	382,795,000	-	382,795,000	-	382,795,000	1,245,000
Total Bonded Indebtedness			<u>1,585,950,239</u>	<u>382,795,000</u>	<u>31,252,272</u>	<u>1,937,492,967</u>	<u>32,341,541</u>
Accreted Interest			7,309,285	430,811	1,532,728	6,207,368	1,538,459
Premiums on Bond Issuance			131,206,074	19,881,535	5,846,913	145,240,696	6,178,269
Lease Liabilities			2,397,852	-	533,829	1,864,023	529,624
Subscription Liabilities			907,817	117,504	243,962	781,359	222,348
Total Other Obligations			<u>141,821,028</u>	<u>20,429,850</u>	<u>8,157,432</u>	<u>154,093,446</u>	<u>8,468,700</u>
Total Obligations of District			<u>\$ 1,727,771,267</u>	<u>\$ 403,224,850</u>	<u>\$ 39,409,704</u>	<u>\$ 2,091,586,413</u>	<u>\$ 40,810,241</u>

The 2002 bond series include outstanding capital appreciation bonds in the principal amount of \$112,967. The bonds mature variously beginning in 2025 through 2028. Interest accrues on these bonds each February 15 and August 15, even though the interest is not paid until maturity.

General Obligation Bonds are direct obligations issued on a pledge of the general taxing power for the payment of the debt obligations of the District. General Obligation Bonds require the District to compute, at the time taxes are levied, the rate of tax required to provide (in each year bonds are outstanding) a fund to pay interest and principal at maturity. The District is in compliance with this requirement.

There are a number of limitations and restrictions contained in the various general obligation bonds indentures. The District is in compliance with all significant limitations and restrictions at August 31, 2024.

NOTE 6. DEBT SERVICE REQUIREMENTS - BONDS

Debt service requirements to maturity are as follows:

Year Ended August 31	Principal	Interest	Total Requirements
2025	\$ 32,341,541	\$ 80,555,473	\$ 112,897,014
2026	34,606,690	79,535,584	114,142,274
2027	39,977,520	77,852,658	117,830,178
2028	40,007,216	77,116,207	117,123,423
2029	44,495,000	72,629,753	117,124,753
2030-2034	253,815,000	331,825,581	585,640,581
2035-2039	311,485,000	274,157,156	585,642,156
2040-2044	384,720,000	199,832,703	584,552,703
2045-2049	452,345,000	110,815,881	563,160,881
2050-2054	<u>343,700,000</u>	<u>27,990,856</u>	<u>371,690,856</u>
	<u>\$1,937,492,967</u>	<u>\$1,332,311,852</u>	<u>\$3,269,804,819</u>

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

NOTE 7. DEFEASED BONDS OUTSTANDING

In prior years, the District issued refunding bonds to defease certain outstanding bonds for the purpose of consolidation and to achieve debt service savings. The District has placed the proceeds from the refunding issues in irrevocable escrow accounts with a trust agent to ensure payment of debt service on the refunded bonds.

Accordingly, the trust account assets and liabilities for the defeased bonds are not included in the District's financial statements. Although defeased, the refunded debt from those earlier issues will not be actually retired until the call dates have come due or until maturity if they are not callable issues. On August 31, 2024, there are no bonds outstanding that are considered defeased.

NOTE 8. LEASES

For the year ended 8/31/2024, the financial statements include the adoption of GASB Statement No. 87, Leases. The primary objective of this statement is to enhance the relevance and consistency of information about governments' leasing activities. This statement establishes a single model for lease accounting based on the principle that leases are financings of the right to use an underlying asset. Under this Statement, a lessee is required to recognize a lease liability and an intangible right-to-use lease asset, and a lessor is required to recognize a lease receivable and a deferred inflow of resources. For additional information, refer to the disclosures below.

As of 08/31/2024, Prosper Independent School District, TX had 14 active leases. The leases have payments that range from \$4,524 to \$291,474 and interest rates that range from 1.8680% to 3.1827%. As of 08/31/2024, the total combined value of the lease liability is \$1,864,024 with the short-term portion of that liability being \$529,624. The combined value of the right to use assets as of 08/31/2024 is \$2,900,961 with accumulated amortization of \$1,114,868 and is included within the Lease Class activities table found below. The leases had no variable payments or other payments not included in the lease liability within the fiscal year.

Amount of Lease Assets by Major Classes of Underlying Asset

Asset Class	As of Fiscal Year-end	
	Lease Asset Value	Accumulated Amortization
Infrastructure	996,940	272,302
Equipment	1,605,300	711,906
Buildings	298,721	130,660
Total Leases	2,900,961	1,114,868

Principal and Interest Requirements to Maturity

Fiscal Year	Governmental Activities		
	Principal Payments	Interest Payments	Total Payments
2025	529,624	49,468	579,092
2026	445,798	34,883	480,681
2027	424,671	20,710	445,381
2028	107,081	12,468	119,549
2029	103,611	9,273	112,884
2030 - 2033	253,239	9,457	262,696
Total	1,864,024	136,259	2,000,283

PROSPER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
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FOR THE YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2024

GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES:	Balance as of September 1, 2023	Additions	Reductions	Balance as of August 31, 2024
<u>Lease Assets</u>				
Buildings				
Prosper Town Center Office	\$ 298,721	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 298,721
Total Building Lease Assets	<u>\$ 298,721</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 298,721</u>
Equipment				
Canon Copiers	\$ 222,171	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 222,171
Ricoh Copy Machines	1,846,721	-	1,846,721	-
District Copy Machines	1,345,677	-	-	1,345,677
Quadient Postage Machine	37,452	-	-	37,452
Total Equipment Lease Assets	<u>\$ 3,452,021</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,846,721</u>	<u>\$ 1,605,300</u>
Infrastructure				
Zayo Group 1	\$ 438,682	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 438,682
Zayo Group 10	39,674	-	-	39,674
Zayo Group 2	122,547	-	-	122,547
Zayo Group 3	41,380	-	-	41,380
Zayo Group 4	116,173	-	-	116,173
Zayo Group 5	58,497	-	-	58,497
Zayo Group 6	38,724	-	-	38,724
Zayo Group 7	21,061	-	-	21,061
Zayo Group 8	40,064	-	-	40,064
Zayo Group 9	80,138	-	-	80,138
Total Infrastructure Lease Assets	<u>\$ 996,940</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 996,940</u>
Total Lease Assets	<u>\$ 4,747,682</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,846,721</u>	<u>\$ 2,900,961</u>
<u>Lease Accumulated Amortization</u>				
Buildings				
Prosper Town Center Office	\$ 71,184	\$ 59,316	\$ -	\$ 130,660
Total Building Lease Accumulated Amortization	<u>\$ 71,184</u>	<u>\$ 59,316</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 130,660</u>
Equipment				
Canon Copiers	\$ 18,216	\$ 111,085	\$ -	\$ 129,600
Ricoh Copy Machines	1,846,721	-	1,846,721	-
District Copy Machines	308,132	264,723	-	573,567
Quadient Postage Machine	1,228	7,490	-	8,739
Total Equipment Lease Accumulated Amortization	<u>\$ 2,174,297</u>	<u>\$ 383,298</u>	<u>\$ 1,846,721</u>	<u>\$ 711,906</u>
Infrastructure				
Zayo Group 1	\$ 87,014	\$ 43,566	\$ -	\$ 130,580
Zayo Group 10	1,653	3,967	-	5,620
Zayo Group 2	24,288	12,160	-	36,448
Zayo Group 3	8,199	4,105	-	12,304
Zayo Group 4	23,203	11,617	-	34,820
Zayo Group 5	11,594	5,805	-	17,399
Zayo Group 6	7,734	3,872	-	11,606
Zayo Group 7	4,365	4,212	-	8,577
Zayo Group 8	1,213	4,006	-	5,219
Zayo Group 9	1,715	8,014	-	9,729
Total Infrastructure Lease Accumulated Amortization	<u>\$ 170,978</u>	<u>\$ 101,324</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 272,302</u>
Total Lease Accumulated Amortization	<u>\$ 2,416,459</u>	<u>\$ 543,938</u>	<u>\$ 1,846,721</u>	<u>\$ 1,114,868</u>
Total Governmental Lease Assets, Net	<u>\$ 2,331,223</u>	<u>\$ (543,938)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,786,093</u>

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

GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES:	Balance as of September 1, 2023	Additions	Reductions	Balance as of August 31, 2024	Short-Term Balance as of August 31, 2024
<u>Lease Liability</u>					
Buildings					
Prosper Town Center Office	\$ 229,953	\$ -	\$ 57,314	\$ 172,640	\$ 59,164
Total Building Lease Liability	<u>\$ 229,953</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 57,314</u>	<u>\$ 172,640</u>	<u>\$ 59,164</u>
Equipment					
Canon Copiers	\$ 212,676	\$ -	\$ 115,102	\$ 97,573	\$ 97,573
Ricoh Copy Machines	-	-	-	-	-
District Copy Machines	1,071,984	-	261,143	810,841	269,577
Quadient Postage Machine	36,242	-	7,122	29,120	7,313
Total Equipment Lease Liability	<u>\$ 1,320,902</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 383,367</u>	<u>\$ 937,534</u>	<u>\$ 374,463</u>
Infrastructure					
Zayo Group 1	\$ 362,282	\$ -	\$ 39,939	\$ 322,344	\$ 41,228
Zayo Group 10	38,210	-	3,546	34,664	3,642
Zayo Group 2	101,205	-	11,157	90,048	11,517
Zayo Group 3	34,174	-	3,767	30,406	3,889
Zayo Group 4	95,744	-	10,680	85,064	11,025
Zayo Group 5	48,309	-	5,326	42,984	5,498
Zayo Group 6	31,915	-	3,560	28,355	3,675
Zayo Group 7	16,967	-	4,195	12,772	4,288
Zayo Group 8	39,196	-	3,665	35,532	3,750
Zayo Group 9	78,996	-	7,315	71,681	7,485
Total Infrastructure Lease Liability	<u>\$ 846,998</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 93,150</u>	<u>\$ 753,850</u>	<u>\$ 95,997</u>
Total Lease Liability	<u>\$ 2,397,853</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 533,831</u>	<u>\$ 1,864,024</u>	<u>\$ 529,624</u>

NOTE 9. SUBSCRIPTION-BASED INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY ARRANGEMENTS

Subscriptions Payable

For the year ended 8/31/2024, the financial statements include the adoption of GASB Statement No. 96, Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements. The primary objective of this statement is to enhance the relevance and consistency of information about governments' subscription activities. This statement establishes a single model for subscription accounting based on the principle that subscriptions are financings of the right to use an underlying asset. Under this Statement, an organization is required to recognize a subscription liability and an intangible right-to-use subscription asset. For additional information, refer to the disclosures below.

As of 08/31/2024, Prosper Independent School District, TX had 14 active subscriptions. The subscriptions have payments that range from \$0 to \$107,950 and interest rates that range from 1.5803% to 3.4790%. As of 08/31/2024, the total combined value of the subscription liability is \$781,360 with the short-term portion of that liability being \$222,348. The combined value of the right to use assets as of 08/31/2024 is \$2,760,449 with accumulated amortization of \$1,082,327 and is included within the Subscription Class activities table found below. The subscriptions had no variable payments or other payments not included in the subscription liability within the fiscal year.

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

Amount of Subscription Assets by Major Classes of Underlying Asset

Asset Class	As of Fiscal Year-end	
	Subscription Asset Value	Accumulated Amortization
Software	\$ 2,760,449	\$ 1,082,327
Total Subscriptions	\$ 2,760,449	\$ 1,082,327

Principal and Interest Requirements to Maturity

Fiscal Year	Governmental Activities		
	Principal Payments	Interest Payments	Total Payments
2025	\$ 222,348	\$ 20,159	\$ 242,507
2026	120,270	14,287	134,557
2027	123,511	11,046	134,557
2028	99,854	7,715	107,569
2029	106,386	5,271	111,657
2030	108,991	2,666	111,657
Total	\$ 781,360	\$ 61,144	\$ 842,504

GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES:

	Balance as of September 1, 2023	Additions	Reductions	Balance as of August 31, 2024
<u>Subscription Assets</u>				
<u>Software</u>				
Destiny Cloud Subscription	\$ 74,506	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 74,506
Fortinet - Threat Protection	3,936	-	-	3,936
Gale In Context Subscription	49,500	-	49,500	-
Google Workspace Edu	314,839	-	-	314,839
HMD Go Math Package	26,474	-	-	26,474
Into Literature Digital Package	668,932	-	-	668,932
Literature Digital Learning Package	73,278	-	-	73,278
Mind Missions Digital License	12,385	-	12,385	-
SAVVAS Learning Company	-	117,504	-	117,504
Seesaw for Schools	46,962	-	46,962	-
SkillSets Online	8,856	-	-	8,856
Skyward Qmlativ Software License	1,352,518	-	-	1,352,518
Texas Go Math Package	119,606	-	-	119,606
Texas ScienceFusion Package	68,164	-	68,164	-
Total Software Subscription Assets	\$ 2,819,956	\$ 117,504	\$ 177,011	\$ 2,760,449
Total Subscription Assets	\$ 2,819,956	\$ 117,504	\$ 177,011	\$ 2,760,449

Subscription Accumulated Amortization

<u>Software</u>				
Destiny Cloud Subscription	\$ 17,902	\$ 37,253	\$ -	\$ 55,155
Fortinet - Threat Protection	1,021	1,152	-	2,173
Gale In Context Subscription	18,150	31,350	49,500	-
Google Workspace Edu	13,701	104,946	-	118,647
HMD Go Math Package	18,090	5,294	-	23,384
Into Literature Digital Package	285,690	83,616	-	369,306
Literature Digital Learning Package	3,949	14,656	-	18,605
Mind Missions Digital License	8,601	3,784	12,385	-
SAVVAS Learning Company	-	26,939	-	26,939
Seesaw for Schools	43,350	3,612	46,962	-
SkillSets Online	5,505	2,872	-	8,377
Skyward Qmlativ Software License	191,771	193,217	-	384,988
Texas Go Math Package	44,852	29,901	-	74,753
Texas ScienceFusion Package	53,963	14,201	68,164	-
Total Software Subscription Accumulated Amortization	\$ 706,545	\$ 552,793	\$ 177,011	\$ 1,082,327
Total Subscription Accumulated Amortization	\$ 706,545	\$ 552,793	\$ 177,011	\$ 1,082,327
Total Governmental Subscription Assets, Net	\$ 2,113,411	\$ (435,289)	\$ -	\$ 1,678,122

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

GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES:	Balance as of September 1, 2023	Additions	Reductions	Balance as of August 31, 2024	Short-Term Balance as of August 31, 2024
<u>Subscription Liability</u>					
Software					
Destiny Cloud Subscription	\$ 28,803	\$ -	\$ 28,803	\$ -	\$ -
Fortinet - Threat Protection	-	-	-	-	-
Gale In Context Subscription	-	-	-	-	-
Google Workspace Edu	207,815	-	102,583	105,232	105,232
HMD Go Math Package	-	-	-	-	-
Into Literature Digital Package	-	-	-	-	-
Literature Digital Learning Package	-	-	-	-	-
Mind Missions Digital License	-	-	-	-	-
SAVVAS Learning Company	-	117,504	30,825	86,679	27,911
Seesaw for Schools	-	-	-	-	-
SkillSets Online	-	-	-	-	-
Skyward Qmlativ Software License	671,199	-	81,751	589,449	89,205
Texas Go Math Package	-	-	-	-	-
Texas ScienceFusion Package	-	-	-	-	-
Total Software Subscription Liability	<u>\$ 907,817</u>	<u>\$ 117,504</u>	<u>\$ 243,962</u>	<u>\$ 781,360</u>	<u>\$ 222,348</u>
Total Subscription Liability	<u>\$ 907,817</u>	<u>\$ 117,504</u>	<u>\$ 243,962</u>	<u>\$ 781,360</u>	<u>\$ 222,348</u>

NOTE 10. DEFERRED CHARGE ON BOND REFUNDINGS

The District's deferred charge on bond refundings is as follows:

Balance – August 31, 2023	\$23,331,005
Current year amortization	<u>(1,348,978)</u>
Balance – August 31, 2024	<u>\$21,982,027</u>

NOTE 11. PROPERTY TAXES

The Texas Legislature in 1979 adopted a comprehensive Property Tax Code which established an appraisal district and an appraisal review board in each county in the State of Texas. Denton Central Appraisal District and Collin Central Appraisal District are responsible for the appraisal of property for all taxing units in the District. Under the terms of a contract for appraisal services, the District paid the appraisal districts \$1,644,633 in fiscal year 2024 for appraising property.

Property taxes are considered available when collected within the current period or expected to be collected soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current period. The District levies its taxes on October 1 on the assessed (appraised) 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 past due and subject to interest if not paid by February 1 of the year following the October 1 levy date. The assessed value of the property tax roll upon which the levy for the 2023-24 fiscal year was based was \$18,872,179,960. Taxes are delinquent if not paid by June 30. Delinquent taxes are subject to both penalty and interest charges plus 15 % delinquent collection fees for attorney costs.

The tax rates assessed for the year ended August 31, 2024, to finance General Fund operations and the payment of principal and interest on general obligation long-term debt were \$0.7575 and \$0.50 per \$100 valuation, respectively, for a total of \$1.2575 per \$ 100 valuation.

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

Current tax collections for the year ended August 31, 2024 were 99.57% of the year-end adjusted tax levy. Delinquent taxes are prorated between maintenance and debt service based on rates adopted for the year of the levy. Allowances for uncollectible taxes within the General and Debt Service Funds are based on historical experience in collecting 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. As of August 31, 2024, property taxes receivable, net of estimated uncollectible taxes, totaled \$1,899,315 and \$1,063,620 for the General and Debt Service Funds, respectively.

Property taxes are recorded as receivables and deferred inflows of resources at the time the taxes are assessed. Revenues are recognized as the related ad valorem taxes are collected. Additional amounts estimated to be collectible in time to be a resource for payment of obligations incurred during the fiscal year and therefore susceptible to accrual in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles have been recognized as revenue.

NOTE 12. DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN

Plan Description. Prosper 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.

PROSPER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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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.

	<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%
Prosper ISD FY2024 Employer Contributions		\$ 7,651,901
Prosper ISD FY2024 Member Contributions		\$ 16,554,200
Prosper ISD FY2024 NECE On-Behalf Contributions		\$ 8,895,858

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.

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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

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:

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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	<u>100%</u>		<u>8.00%</u>

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%)
Prosper ISD's proportionate share of the net pension liability:	\$125,551,834	\$83,978,058	\$49,409,437

Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions. At August 31, 2024, Prosper Independent School District reported a liability of \$83,978,058 for its proportionate share of the TRS's net pension liability. This liability reflects a reduction for State pension support provided to Prosper Independent School District. The amount recognized by Prosper 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 Prosper Independent School District were as follows:

District's Proportionate share of the collective net pension liability	\$ 83,978,058
State's proportionate share that is associated with the District	<u>118,877,670</u>
Total	<u>\$202,855,728</u>

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.

**PROSPER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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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.

At August 31, 2023 the employer's proportion of the collective net pension liability was 0.1222559750%, an increase of 11.89% from its proportionate share of 0.1092669416% 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 Prosper Independent School District in the reporting period was \$11,135,952.

For the year ended August 31, 2024 Prosper Independent School District recognized pension expense of \$17,949,500 and revenue of \$17,949,500 for support by the State.

At August 31, 2024, Prosper 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.):

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual economic experience	\$ 2,992,167	\$1,016,882
Changes in actuarial assumptions	7,942,679	1,943,755
Difference between projected and actual investment earnings	12,220,846	-
Changes in proportion and difference between the employer's contributions and the proportionate share of contributions	16,253,574	217,217
Contributions paid to TRS subsequent to the measurement date	7,651,901	-
Total	\$47,061,167	\$3,177,854

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	\$ 9,320,517	\$ 26,910,895
2026	6,624,116	20,286,779
2027	13,839,461	6,447,318
2028	5,435,769	1,011,549
2029	1,011,549	-
Thereafter	-	-

PROSPER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
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NOTE 13. 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:

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

* or surviving spouse

Contributions. Contribution rates for the TRS-Care plan are established in state statute by the Texas Legislature, and there is no continuing obligation to provide benefits beyond each fiscal year. The TRS-Care plan is currently funded on a pay-as-you-go basis and is subject to change based on available funding. Funding for TRS-Care is provided by retiree premium contributions and contributions from the state, active employees, and school districts based upon 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.

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	<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%
 Prosper ISD FY24 Employer Contributions	 \$1,539,671	
Prosper ISD FY24 Member Contributions	\$1,303,758	
Prosper ISD FY24 NECE On-behalf Contributions	\$1,605,069	

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.

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.

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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:	\$39,982,229	\$33,946,781	\$29,021,703

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:	\$27,953,478	\$33,946,781	\$41,657,179

OPEB Liabilities, OPEB Expenses, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEBs. At August 31, 2024, the District reported a liability of \$33,946,781 for its proportionate share of the TRS’s Net OPEB Liability. This liability reflects a reduction for State OPEB support provided to the District.

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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	\$33,946,781
State's proportionate share that is associated with the District	<u>\$40,962,009</u>
Total	<u>\$74,908,790</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 thru August 31, 2023.

At August 31, 2023 the employer's proportion of the collective Net OPEB Liability was 0.1533395649%, an increase of 8.91% compared to the August 31, 2022 proportionate share of 0.1407883260%.

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 \$3,111,390.

For the year ended August 31, 2023, the District recognized OPEB expense of \$(8,756,813) and revenue of \$(8,756,813) for support provided by the State.

At August 31, 2024, the District reported its proportionate share of the TRS's deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to 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.):

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual economic experience	\$ 1,535,835	\$28,559,786
Changes in actuarial assumptions	4,633,488	20,786,514
Difference between projected and actual investment earnings	14,667	-
Changes in proportion and difference between the employer's contributions and the proportionate share of contributions	35,033,246	-
Contributions paid to TRS subsequent to the measurement date	1,539,671	-
Total	\$42,756,907	\$49,346,300

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:

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Year ended August 31:	OPEB Expense Amount	Balance of Deferred Outflows (Deferred Inflows)
2025	\$ (3,285,867)	\$ (4,843,197)
2026	(1,728,870)	(3,114,327)
2027	379,024	(3,493,351)
2028	(840,167)	(2,653,184)
2029	(1,323,293)	(1,329,891)
Thereafter	(1,329,891)	-

NOTE 14. MEDICARE PART D

The Medicare Prescription Drug, Improvement, and Modernization Act of 2003, which was effective January 1, 2006, established prescription drug coverage for Medicare beneficiaries known as Medicare Part D. One of the provisions of Medicare D allows for the Texas Public School Retired Employee Group Insurance Program (TRS-Care) to receive retiree drug subsidy payments from the federal government to offset certain prescription drug expenditures for eligible TRS-Care participants. These on-behalf payments are recognized as equal revenues and expenditures/expenses by the District. For the year ended August 31, 2024, the contribution made on behalf of the District was \$1,225,922.

NOTE 15. INTERFUND BALANCES AND TRANSFERS

Interfund balances at August 31, 2024, were as follows:

<u>Fund</u>	<u>Advances to Other Funds</u>	<u>Advances from Other Funds</u>
General Fund:		
Special Revenue Fund	\$1,399,022	\$ 106,085
Debt Service Fund	-	3,075,294
Capital Projects Fund	2,045,219	-
Fiduciary Fund	-	4,692
Internal Service Fund	40,000	1,000,000
Special Revenue Fund:		
General Fund	111,320	1,404,257
Debt Service Fund:		
General Fund	3,075,294	-
Capital Projects Fund:		
General Fund	-	2,045,219
Fiduciary Fund:		
General Fund	4,692	-
Internal Service Fund:		
General Fund	<u>1,000,000</u>	<u>40,000</u>
TOTAL	<u>\$7,675,547</u>	<u>\$7,675,547</u>

Virtually all of the above interfund balances are short-term loans due to the fact that checking account balances for most governmental funds are not pooled into one account. There are no interfund balances that are not expected to be repaid within one year.

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Interfunds transfers for the year ended August 31, 2024 consisted of the following individual amounts:

Fund	Transfers to Other Funds	Transfers from Other Funds
General Fund:		
Special Revenue Fund	\$ 1,944	\$ -
Capital Projects Fund	2,500,000	-
Internal Service Fund	1,000,000	-
Special Revenue Fund:		
General Fund	-	1,944
Capital Projects Fund:		
General Fund	-	2,500,000
Internal Service Fund:		
General Fund	-	1,000,000
TOTAL	<u>\$3,501,944</u>	<u>\$3,501,944</u>

The purpose of the \$1,000,000 transfer was to transfer local funds from the general fund to the property insurance internal service fund to set them aside for future insurance deductibles. The purpose of the \$2,500,000 transfer was to transfer local funds from the general fund to the capital projects fund to set them aside for future construction activity not paid for with bond funds. The purpose of the \$1,944 transfer was to transfer funds from the general fund to the child nutrition special revenue fund to cover bad debts arising from negative student account balances.

NOTE 16. DISAGGREGATION OF RECEIVABLES AND PAYABLES

Receivables at August 31, 2024, were as follows:

	Property Taxes	Other Governments	Due From Other Funds	Other	Total Receivables
Governmental Activities:					
General Fund	\$ 1,904,455	\$ 19,633,465	\$ 3,484,141	\$ 1,218	\$ 25,023,279
Debt Service Fund	1,065,303	407,841	3,075,394	-	4,548,538
Capital Projects Fund	-	-	-	-	-
Special Revenue Fund	-	1,816,440	106,085	300,394	2,222,919
Total - Governmental Activities	<u>\$ 2,969,758</u>	<u>\$ 21,857,746</u>	<u>\$ 6,665,620</u>	<u>\$ 301,612</u>	<u>\$ 31,794,736</u>
Amounts not scheduled for collection during the subsequent year	<u>\$ 6,813</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 6,813</u>

Payables at August 31, 2024, were as follows:

	Accounts	Salaries and Benefits	Due to Other Funds	Due to Other Governments	Total Payables
Governmental Activities:					
General Fund	\$ 2,849,623	\$ 19,608,020	\$ 4,186,071	\$ 770,285	\$ 27,413,999
Capital Projects Fund	55,890,347	681	2,045,219	-	57,936,247
Debt Service Fund	-	-	-	-	-
Special Revenue Funds	1,141,338	30,691	1,399,022	-	2,571,051
Total - Governmental Activities	<u>\$ 59,881,308</u>	<u>\$ 19,639,392</u>	<u>\$ 7,630,312</u>	<u>\$ 770,285</u>	<u>\$ 87,921,297</u>
Amounts not scheduled for payment during the subsequent year	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

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

NOTE 17. INSURANCE COVERAGE

Health Care Coverage

The District offers all employees health care coverage under the TRS Active Care insurance plan, which is a statewide health coverage program for public education employees established by the 77th Texas Legislature. The District contributed \$351 per month per enrolled employee to the Plan, and employees, at their option, authorized payroll withholdings to pay the additional cost of premiums for themselves and dependents.

Workers' Compensation

During the year ended August 31, 2024, Prosper ISD met its statutory workers' compensation obligations through participation in the TASB Risk Management Fund (the Fund). The Fund was created and is operated under the provisions of the Interlocal Cooperation Act, Chapter 791 of the Texas Government Code. The Fund's Workers' Compensation Program is authorized by Chapter 504, Texas Labor Code. All members participating in the Fund execute Interlocal Agreements that define the responsibilities of the parties. The Fund provides statutory workers' compensation benefits to its members' injured employees. Transactions related to the Workers' Compensation Program are accounted for in an internal service fund of the District.

The Fund and its members are protected against higher than expected claims cost through the purchase of stop loss coverage for any claim in excess of the Fund's self-insured retention of \$2 million. The Fund uses the services of an independent actuary to determine reserve adequacy and fully funds those reserves. As of August 31, 2023, the fund carries a discounted reserve of \$50,647,775 for future development on reported claims and claims that have been incurred but not yet reported.

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

Changes in the workers' compensation claims liability amounts in fiscal 2023 and 2024 are represented below. They include estimated unpaid claims provided by Claims Administrative Services and Workers' Compensation Solutions from participation in their workers compensation plans in prior years.

	Year Ended <u>August 31, 2023</u>	Year Ended <u>August 31, 2024</u>
Unpaid claims, beginning of year	\$822,787	\$553,103
Incurred claims (including IBNR'S)	25,436	501,186
Claim payments	<u>(295,120)</u>	<u>(515,543)</u>
Unpaid claims, end of fiscal year	<u>\$553,103</u>	<u>\$538,746</u>

Unemployment Compensation Pool

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

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

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

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

Auto, Liability and Property Programs

During the year ended August 31, 2024, the District participated in the following TASB Risk Management Fund programs:

Auto Liability
Auto Physical Damage
Privacy & Information Security
Property
School Liability

The Fund was created and is operated under the provision of the Interlocal Cooperation Act, Chapter 791 of the Texas Government Code. All members participating in the Fund execute Interlocal Agreements that define the responsibilities of the parties.

The Fund purchases stop-loss coverage for protection against catastrophic and larger than anticipated claims for its Auto, Liability and Property programs. The terms and limits of the stop-loss program vary by line coverage. The Fund uses the services of an independent actuary to determine the adequacy of reserves. For the year ended August 31, 2024, the Fund anticipates Prosper ISD has no additional liability beyond the contractual obligations for payment of contributions.

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

NOTE 18. 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 and Per Capita Programs. Amounts due from federal and state governments as of August 31, 2024, are summarized below. All federal grants shown below are passed through the TEA and are reported on the combined financial statements as Due from Other Governments.

Fund	State Grant & Entitlements	Federal Grants	Local Governments	Total
General	\$ 17,644,443	\$ 1,989,022	\$ -	\$ 19,633,465
Debt Service	407,841	-	-	407,841
Special Revenue	694,213	1,122,227	-	1,816,440
Total	<u>\$ 18,746,497</u>	<u>\$ 3,111,249</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 21,857,746</u>

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

NOTE 19. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

The Tax Reform Act of 1986 imposed regulations on tax-exempt bond issues. Governmental bonds issued after August 31, 1986 are subject to the rebate provisions of the Tax Reform Act of 1986. The rebate applies to earnings from bond issue proceeds investments which exceed bond issue stated interest rates. The exact amount of liability, if any, is not known until as long as five years from the bond issuance date. At August 31, 2024, the estimated rebate liability on outstanding bond series was \$5,618,115.

NOTE 20. LITIGATION AND CONTINGENCIES

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

Minimum foundation funding received from the Agency is based primarily upon information concerning average daily attendance at the District's schools which is compiled by the District and supplied to the Agency. Federal funding for Food Services under child nutrition programs is based primarily upon the number and type of meals served and on user charges as reported to the USDA. Federal and state funding received related to various grant programs are based upon periodic reports detailing reimbursable expenditures made in compliance with program guidelines to the grantor agencies.

The programs are governed by various statutory rules and regulations of the grantors. Amounts received and receivable under these various funding programs are subject to periodic audit and adjustment by the funding agencies. To the extent, if any, that the District has not complied with all the rules and regulations with respect to performance, financial or otherwise, adjustment to or return of funding monies may be required. In the opinion of the District's administration, there are no significant contingent liabilities relating to matters of compliance and, accordingly, no provision has been made in the accompanying financial statements for such contingencies.

The Denton Central Appraisal District and Collin Central Appraisal District are defendants in various lawsuits involving the property values assigned to property located within the District's boundaries on which the District assesses property taxes. The District could be required to refund property taxes paid on values which were greater than the ultimate final assessed valuation assigned by the court. Such lawsuits could continue several years into the future.

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

NOTE 21. REVENUES FROM LOCAL AND INTERMEDIATE SOURCES

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

	General Fund	Special Revenue Fund	Debt Service Fund	Capital Projects Fund	Total
Property taxes	\$ 144,854,963	\$ -	\$ 95,197,567	\$ -	\$ 240,052,530
Investment income	9,990,287	199,389	2,584,015	14,930,692	27,704,383
Food sales	-	10,924,967	-	-	10,924,967
Penalties, interest and other tax related income	542,686	-	313,680	-	856,366
Co-curricular student activities	1,036,650	8,426,651	-	-	9,463,301
Tuition and fees	2,204,756	-	-	-	2,204,756
Gifts and bequests	8,000	433,950	-	-	441,950
Facilities rentals	1,310,965	-	-	-	1,310,965
Insurance recovery	150,060	-	-	-	150,060
Stadium advertising	160,389	-	-	-	160,389
Easement proceeds	-	-	-	213,250	213,250
Rebates	216,257	-	-	-	216,257
Other	104,030	-	-	204,042	308,072
Total	<u>\$ 160,579,043</u>	<u>\$ 19,984,957</u>	<u>\$ 98,095,262</u>	<u>\$ 15,347,984</u>	<u>\$ 294,007,246</u>

NOTE 22. UNEARNED REVENUE

Unearned revenue at year-end consisted of the following:

	General Fund	Special Revenue Fund	Total
Athletic Season Tickets	\$ 161,114	\$ -	\$ 161,114
Lunchroom Receipts	-	949,955	949,955
Non-Ed Community Support	-	87	87
State Instructional Materials	-	447,970	447,970
Total	<u>\$ 161,114</u>	<u>\$ 1,398,012</u>	<u>\$ 1,559,126</u>

NOTE 23. GENERAL FUND FEDERAL SOURCE REVENUES

<u>Program or Source</u>	<u>ALN Number</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Total Grant or Entitlement</u>
General Fund:			
Emergency Connectivity Fund	32.009	\$1,811,270	\$1,811,270
Medicaid Reimbursement	N/A	89,030	89,030
E-rate Reimbursement	N/A	981,400	981,400
Indirect Costs	N/A	191,165	191,165
Total for General Fund		<u>\$3,072,865</u>	<u>\$3,072,865</u>

NOTE 24. EXCESS OF EXPENDITURES OVER APPROPRIATIONS BY FUNCTION

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 no functional categories for the year ended August 31, 2024.

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

NOTE 25. SHARED SERVICE ARRANGEMENTS

The District participates in a shared services arrangement which provides a regional day school for the deaf to several member districts. Although the District contributes to the shared services arrangement based on its participation, the District does not account for revenues or expenditures in this program and does not disclose them in these financial statements. The District neither has a joint ownership interest in fixed assets purchased by the fiscal agent, nor does the District have a net equity interest in the fiscal agent. The fiscal agent is neither accumulating significant resources nor fiscal exigencies that would give rise to a future additional benefit or burden to Prosper ISD. The fiscal agent manager is responsible for all financial activities of the shared services arrangement. During the year ended August 31, 2024, the District incurred \$183,392 in costs in the regional day school for the deaf.

NOTE 26. SUBSEQUENT EVENT

On October 15, 2024 the District issued \$74,740,000 of Series 2024 Unlimited Tax Refunding Bonds to defease \$81,100,000 of outstanding Series 2015 Unlimited Tax Refunding Bonds, in order to generate future interest savings on long-term debt.

On November 15, 2024 the District sold \$242,180,000 of unlimited tax building bonds, generating \$250,000,000 in proceeds, for use in facilities construction and renovation projects of the District.

NOTE 27. PRIOR PERIOD ADJUSTMENTS

As described in Note 1, during the current fiscal year the District implemented GASB Implementation Guide No. 2021-1 which updated guidance concerning the capitalization of purchases of group of assets with individual values less than the District's capitalization threshold. As part of the implementation, the District recorded a prior period adjustment for \$17,601,433 increasing the beginning net position of the Governmental Activities. The net prior period adjustment was the result of an increase in capital assets of \$27,841,312 offset by an increase in accumulated depreciation of \$10,239,879.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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PROSPER 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	\$ 164,578,083	\$ 156,078,083	\$ 160,579,043	\$ 4,500,960
5800 State Program Revenues	130,134,441	148,634,441	153,689,067	5,054,626
5900 Federal Program Revenues	1,500,000	1,500,000	3,072,865	1,572,865
5020 Total Revenues	296,212,524	306,212,524	317,340,975	11,128,451
EXPENDITURES:				
Current:				
0011 Instruction	185,670,583	184,551,805	181,796,950	2,754,855
0012 Instructional Resources and Media Services	3,955,943	3,712,018	3,507,827	204,191
0013 Curriculum and Instructional Staff Development	6,689,911	7,153,911	6,967,543	186,368
0021 Instructional Leadership	3,071,146	2,502,678	2,463,233	39,445
0023 School Leadership	15,744,964	15,840,055	15,649,854	190,201
0031 Guidance, Counseling, and Evaluation Services	9,330,433	9,368,904	9,245,673	123,231
0032 Social Work Services	-	13,086	8,408	4,678
0033 Health Services	3,062,741	2,982,187	2,847,035	135,152
0034 Student (Pupil) Transportation	11,792,666	11,162,453	11,015,138	147,315
0035 Food Services	98,335	167,495	159,691	7,804
0036 Extracurricular Activities	10,225,512	9,911,073	9,535,971	375,102
0041 General Administration	9,102,196	9,079,512	9,000,909	78,603
0051 Facilities Maintenance and Operations	27,892,856	27,681,929	27,299,067	382,862
0052 Security and Monitoring Services	3,178,182	3,268,647	3,268,525	122
0053 Data Processing Services	10,409,429	10,404,738	9,882,588	522,150
0061 Community Services	8,750	9,050	5,543	3,507
Debt Service:				
0071 Principal on Long-Term Liabilities	715,000	1,738,873	777,791	961,082
0072 Interest on Long-Term Liabilities	30,000	55,000	15,806	39,194
Capital Outlay:				
0081 Facilities Acquisition and Construction	1,004,016	3,179,249	1,930,627	1,248,622
Intergovernmental:				
0091 Contracted Instructional Services Between Schools	1,800,000	1,000,000	537,262	462,738
0093 Payments to Fiscal Agent/Member Districts of SSA	215,000	215,000	183,392	31,608
0095 Payments to Juvenile Justice Alternative Ed. Prg.	11,000	11,000	10,080	920
0099 Other Intergovernmental Charges	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,644,633	355,367
6030 Total Expenditures	306,008,663	306,008,663	297,753,546	8,255,117
1100 Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	(9,796,139)	203,861	19,587,429	19,383,568
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):				
7912 Sale of Real and Personal Property	-	-	87,922	87,922
7913 Other Debt Issued	-	-	117,504	117,504
8911 Transfers Out (Use)	-	(3,500,000)	(3,501,944)	(1,944)
7080 Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	-	(3,500,000)	(3,296,518)	203,482
1200 Net Change in Fund Balances	(9,796,139)	(3,296,139)	16,290,911	19,587,050
0100 Fund Balance - September 1 (Beginning)	152,297,542	152,297,542	152,297,542	-
3000 Fund Balance - August 31 (Ending)	\$ 142,501,403	\$ 149,001,403	\$ 168,588,453	\$ 19,587,050

PROSPER 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)	0.12225597%	0.10926694%	0.09060689%
District's Proportionate Share of Net Pension Liability (Asset)	\$ 83,978,058	\$ 64,868,973	\$ 23,074,932
State's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset) Associated with the District	118,877,670	97,526,529	41,282,567
Total	<u>\$ 202,855,728</u>	<u>\$ 162,395,502</u>	<u>\$ 64,357,499</u>
District's Covered Payroll	\$ 165,339,758	\$ 143,084,915	\$ 123,382,454
District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset) as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	50.79%	45.34%	18.70%
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>
0.073769385%	0.0751381%	0.0528038%	0.0482534%	0.0416989%	0.0392781%	0.0250495%
\$ 39,509,378	\$ 39,059,118	\$ 29,064,502	\$ 15,428,829	\$ 15,757,399	\$ 13,884,286	\$ 6,691,068
73,782,583	58,373,725	51,087,882	27,192,871	27,928,117	23,590,050	18,462,762
<u>\$ 113,291,961</u>	<u>\$ 97,432,843</u>	<u>\$ 80,152,384</u>	<u>\$ 42,621,700</u>	<u>\$ 43,685,516</u>	<u>\$ 37,474,336</u>	<u>\$ 25,153,830</u>
\$ 100,773,762	\$ 84,452,678	\$ 62,082,957	\$ 54,445,299	\$ 45,549,126	\$ 39,171,792	\$ 34,639,153
39.21%	46.25%	46.81%	28.34%	34.59%	35.44%	19.32%
75.54%	75.24%	73.74%	82.17%	78.00%	78.43%	83.25%

PROSPER 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	\$ 7,651,901	\$ 6,270,752	\$ 5,022,938
Contribution in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	(7,651,901)	(6,270,752)	(5,022,938)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
District's Covered Payroll	\$ 200,656,959	\$ 165,339,758	\$ 143,084,915
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	3.81%	3.79%	3.51%

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
\$ 3,858,804	\$ 3,039,134	\$ 2,629,915	\$ 1,778,827	\$ 1,882,781	\$ 1,577,437	\$ 1,379,578
(3,858,804)	(3,039,134)	(2,629,915)	(1,778,827)	(1,882,781)	(1,577,437)	(1,379,578)
\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
\$ 123,382,454	\$ 100,773,762	\$ 84,452,678	\$ 62,082,957	\$ 54,445,299	\$ 45,549,126	\$ 39,171,792
3.12%	3.02%	3.11%	2.87%	3.46%	3.46%	3.52%

PROSPER 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	0.15333956%	0.14078832%	0.12183422%
District's Proportionate Share of Net OPEB Liability (Asset)	\$ 33,946,781	\$ 33,710,364	\$ 46,996,905
State's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset) Associated with the District	40,962,009	41,121,348	62,965,379
Total	<u>\$ 74,908,790</u>	<u>\$ 74,831,712</u>	<u>\$ 109,962,284</u>
District's Covered Payroll	\$ 165,339,758	\$ 143,084,915	\$ 123,382,454
District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset) as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	20.53%	23.56%	38.09%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total OPEB Liability	14.94%	11.52%	6.18%

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

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

<u>FY 2021</u>		<u>FY 2020</u>		<u>FY 2019</u>		<u>FY 2018</u>	
<u>Plan Year 2020</u>		<u>Plan Year 2019</u>		<u>Plan Year 2018</u>		<u>Plan Year 2017</u>	
0.10239334%		0.0901456%		0.0690394%		0.0604263%	
\$	38,924,336	\$	42,630,943	\$	34,471,991	\$	26,277,130
52,304,977		56,646,988		56,248,818		45,136,147	
\$	91,229,313	\$	99,277,931	\$	90,720,809	\$	71,413,277
\$	100,773,762	\$	84,452,678	\$	62,082,957	\$	54,445,299
38.63%		50.48%		55.53%		48.26%	
4.99%		2.66%		1.57%		0.91%	

PROSPER 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	\$ 1,539,671	\$ 1,330,153	\$ 1,142,343
Contribution in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	(1,539,671)	(1,330,153)	(1,142,343)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
District's Covered Payroll	\$ 200,656,959	\$ 165,339,758	\$ 143,084,915
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	0.77%	0.80%	0.80%

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	
\$	950,230	\$	778,318	\$	639,784	\$	476,273
	(950,230)		(778,318)		(639,784)		(476,273)
\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
\$ 123,382,454		\$ 100,773,762		\$ 84,452,678		\$ 62,082,957	
0.77%		0.77%		0.76%		0.77%	

PROSPER 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.

Changes of assumptions:

There were no changes to the actuarial assumptions or other inputs that affected measurement of the total pension liability since the prior measurement period.

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 percent as of August 31, 2022 to 4.13 percent as of August 31, 2023. This change decreased the Total OPEB Liability.

COMBINING SCHEDULES

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NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS

Special Revenue Funds are used to account for proceeds of specific revenue sources that are legally restricted to expenditure for specified purposes.

Activities accounted for in the Special Revenue Funds are:

ESEA I, A Improving Basic Programs - funds granted to serve students needing reading and math assistance
IDEA-Part B Formula - funds granted for children with disabilities
IDEA-Part B Preschool - funds granted for preschool children with disabilities
IDEA-Part B Discretionary - funds granted for special education private residential placements
National Breakfast and Lunch Program - funds granted to serve meals to disadvantaged children
Career and Technical-Basic Grant - funds granted to provide career and technical education to develop new and/or improved marketable skills for employment
ESEA II, A Training and Recruiting - funds for training to improve teacher and principal quality
Title III, A English Lang. Acquisition - funds to improve the education of limited English proficient children
ESSER III TCLASS ARP Act - funds granted through the American Rescue Plan to help the District operate and instruct students during the pandemic
ESSER III - funds granted through the CARES Act to help the District operate and instruct students during the pandemic
IDEA-Part B, Formula ARP - funds granted through the American Rescue Plan for children with disabilities
Summer School LEP - funds for summer education of limited English proficient students
SPED Capacity Contracted Services - funds granted for special education program needs
ESEA Title IV, Part A - funds granted for students needing reading and math assistance
Visually Impaired - funds granted for visually impaired students
Noneducational Community-Based Support - funds granted to provide support services to students with disabilities who would be in residential facilities without these services
Advanced Placement Incentives - funds granted to support professional development of teachers teaching advanced classes
State Instructional Materials - funds granted for textbook and technology needs
SPED Autism Grant - funds granted to provide services for students with autism
Dyslexia - funds granted to provide services for students with dyslexia and related disorders
School Safety Standards - funds granted to purchase related equipment such as metal detectors, cameras and monitoring tools
Math Stipends - funds granted to pay stipends to eligible teachers who successfully complete mathematics academies
Campus Activity Funds - accounts for funds raised by a campus for the benefit of that campus
Childrens Health - donations received from a local business for District needs
Prosper Education Foundation - funds granted through the Foundation to support the activities of the District

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

Data Control Codes		211 ESEA I, A Improving Basic Program	224 IDEA - Part B Formula	225 IDEA - Part B Preschool	226 IDEA - Part B Discretionary
ASSETS					
1110	Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
1240	Due from Other Governments	43,315	810,303	3,331	-
1260	Due from Other Funds	-	-	-	-
1290	Other Receivables	-	-	-	-
1410	Prepayments	-	-	-	-
1000	Total Assets	<u>\$ 43,315</u>	<u>\$ 810,303</u>	<u>\$ 3,331</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
LIABILITIES					
2110	Accounts Payable	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
2150	Payroll Deductions and Withholdings Payable	-	25,417	-	-
2170	Due to Other Funds	43,315	784,886	3,331	-
2300	Unearned Revenue	-	-	-	-
2000	Total Liabilities	<u>43,315</u>	<u>810,303</u>	<u>3,331</u>	<u>-</u>
FUND BALANCES					
Nonspendable Fund Balance:					
3430	Prepaid Items	-	-	-	-
Restricted Fund Balance:					
3450	Federal or State Funds Grant Restriction	-	-	-	-
3490	Other Restricted Fund Balance	-	-	-	-
3600	Unassigned Fund Balance	-	-	-	-
3000	Total Fund Balances	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
4000	Total Liabilities and Fund Balances	<u>\$ 43,315</u>	<u>\$ 810,303</u>	<u>\$ 3,331</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

EXHIBIT H-1 (Cont'd)

240 National Breakfast and Lunch Program	244 Career and Technical - Basic Grant	255 ESEA II,A Training and Recruiting	263 Title III, A English Lang. Acquisition	279 ESSER III TCLAS ARP Act	282 ESSER III ARP Act	284 IDEA B Formula ARP Act	289 Other Federal Special Revenue Funds
\$ 4,804,509	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (602)
60,501	23,982	89,283	90,910	-	-	-	602
86,159	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14,394	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>\$ 4,965,563</u>	<u>\$ 23,982</u>	<u>\$ 89,283</u>	<u>\$ 90,910</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
\$ 879,188	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (196)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
1,092	-	1,455	831	-	-	-	-
-	23,982	87,828	90,275	-	-	-	-
949,955	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>1,830,235</u>	<u>23,982</u>	<u>89,283</u>	<u>90,910</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3,135,328	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>3,135,328</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
<u>\$ 4,965,563</u>	<u>\$ 23,982</u>	<u>\$ 89,283</u>	<u>\$ 90,910</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

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

Data Control Codes		385 Visually Impaired SSVI	392 Non-Ed. Community Based Support	397 Advanced Placement Incentives	410 State Instructional Materials
ASSETS					
1110	Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ -	\$ 87	\$ -	\$ 135,075
1240	Due from Other Governments	-	-	-	374,631
1260	Due from Other Funds	-	-	-	-
1290	Other Receivables	-	-	-	-
1410	Prepayments	-	-	-	20,618
1000	Total Assets	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 87</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 530,324</u>
LIABILITIES					
2110	Accounts Payable	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 82,354
2150	Payroll Deductions and Withholdings Payable	-	-	-	-
2170	Due to Other Funds	-	-	-	-
2300	Unearned Revenue	-	87	-	447,970
2000	Total Liabilities	<u>-</u>	<u>87</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>530,324</u>
FUND BALANCES					
Nonspendable Fund Balance:					
3430	Prepaid Items	-	-	-	20,618
Restricted Fund Balance:					
3450	Federal or State Funds Grant Restriction	-	-	-	-
3490	Other Restricted Fund Balance	-	-	-	-
3600	Unassigned Fund Balance	-	-	-	(20,618)
3000	Total Fund Balances	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
4000	Total Liabilities and Fund Balances	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 87</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 530,324</u>

427 School Safety Standards	429 Other State Special Revenue Funds	461 Campus Activity Funds	480 Childrens Health	499 Prosper Education Foundation	Total Nonmajor Governmental Funds
\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,556,988	\$ 501,188	\$ 14,810	\$ 8,012,055
224,306	95,276	-	-	-	1,816,440
-	-	25,161	-	-	111,320
-	-	36,000	250,000	-	300,394
-	-	-	-	-	20,618
<u>\$ 224,306</u>	<u>\$ 95,276</u>	<u>\$ 2,618,149</u>	<u>\$ 751,188</u>	<u>\$ 14,810</u>	<u>\$ 10,260,827</u>
\$ -	\$ -	\$ 170,040	\$ -	\$ 9,952	\$ 1,141,338
-	1,896	-	-	-	30,691
224,306	93,380	50,262	-	2,692	1,404,257
-	-	-	-	-	1,398,012
<u>224,306</u>	<u>95,276</u>	<u>220,302</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>12,644</u>	<u>3,974,298</u>
-	-	-	-	-	20,618
-	-	-	-	-	3,135,328
-	-	2,397,847	751,188	2,166	3,151,201
-	-	-	-	-	(20,618)
<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,397,847</u>	<u>751,188</u>	<u>2,166</u>	<u>6,286,529</u>
<u>\$ 224,306</u>	<u>\$ 95,276</u>	<u>\$ 2,618,149</u>	<u>\$ 751,188</u>	<u>\$ 14,810</u>	<u>\$ 10,260,827</u>

PROSPER 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	211 ESEA I, A Improving Basic Program	224 IDEA - Part B Formula	225 IDEA - Part B Preschool	226 IDEA - Part B Discretionary
REVENUES:				
5700 Total Local and Intermediate Sources	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
5800 State Program Revenues	-	-	-	-
5900 Federal Program Revenues	141,114	2,986,528	13,690	5,872
5020 Total Revenues	141,114	2,986,528	13,690	5,872
EXPENDITURES:				
Current:				
0011 Instruction	86,564	19,333	13,690	5,872
0013 Curriculum and Instructional Staff Development	54,550	690,319	-	-
0021 Instructional Leadership	-	-	-	-
0023 School Leadership	-	-	-	-
0031 Guidance, Counseling, and Evaluation Services	-	2,276,876	-	-
0035 Food Services	-	-	-	-
0036 Extracurricular Activities	-	-	-	-
0041 General Administration	-	-	-	-
0051 Facilities Maintenance and Operations	-	-	-	-
0052 Security and Monitoring Services	-	-	-	-
6030 Total Expenditures	141,114	2,986,528	13,690	5,872
1100 Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	-	-	-	-
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):				
7915 Transfers In	-	-	-	-
1200 Net Change in Fund Balance	-	-	-	-
0100 Fund Balance - September 1 (Beginning)	-	-	-	-
3000 Fund Balance - August 31 (Ending)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

240 National Breakfast and Lunch Program	244 Career and Technical - Basic Grant	255 ESEA II, A Training and Recruiting	263 Title III, A English Lang. Acquisition	279 ESSER III TCLAS ARP Act	282 ESSER III ARP Act	284 IDEA B Formula ARP Act	289 Other Federal Special Revenue Funds
\$ 11,124,356	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
18,238	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,473,807	106,820	186,409	228,940	380	4,266	15,055	113,227
12,616,401	106,820	186,409	228,940	380	4,266	15,055	113,227
-	106,820	35,338	119,984	-	3,616	-	23,511
-	-	102,909	108,956	380	-	-	13,556
-	-	48,162	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	650	15,055	76,160
11,408,212	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11,408,212	106,820	186,409	228,940	380	4,266	15,055	113,227
1,208,189	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,944	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,210,133	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,925,195	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$ 3,135,328	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

PROSPER 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	385 Visually Impaired SSVI	392 Non-Ed. Community Based Support	397 Advanced Placement Incentives	410 State Instructional Materials
REVENUES:				
5700 Total Local and Intermediate Sources	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
5800 State Program Revenues	4,797	-	204	3,541,195
5900 Federal Program Revenues	-	-	-	-
5020 Total Revenues	4,797	-	204	3,541,195
EXPENDITURES:				
Current:				
0011 Instruction	4,797	-	204	3,541,195
0013 Curriculum and Instructional Staff Development	-	-	-	-
0021 Instructional Leadership	-	-	-	-
0023 School Leadership	-	-	-	-
0031 Guidance, Counseling, and Evaluation Services	-	-	-	-
0035 Food Services	-	-	-	-
0036 Extracurricular Activities	-	-	-	-
0041 General Administration	-	-	-	-
0051 Facilities Maintenance and Operations	-	-	-	-
0052 Security and Monitoring Services	-	-	-	-
6030 Total Expenditures	4,797	-	204	3,541,195
1100 Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	-	-	-	-
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):				
7915 Transfers In	-	-	-	-
1200 Net Change in Fund Balance	-	-	-	-
0100 Fund Balance - September 1 (Beginning)	-	-	-	-
3000 Fund Balance - August 31 (Ending)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

427 School Safety Standards	429 Other State Special Revenue Funds	461 Campus Activity Funds	480 Childrens Health	499 Prosper Education Foundation	Total Nonmajor Governmental Funds
\$ -	\$ -	\$ 8,426,651	\$ 250,000	\$ 183,950	\$ 19,984,957
811,553	453,283	-	-	-	4,829,270
-	-	-	-	-	5,276,108
811,553	453,283	8,426,651	250,000	183,950	30,090,335
-	304,699	-	-	149,264	4,414,887
-	-	-	-	93,812	1,064,482
-	-	-	-	27,477	75,639
-	-	-	-	13,986	13,986
-	-	-	-	-	2,368,741
-	-	-	-	-	11,408,212
-	-	8,466,347	-	-	8,466,347
-	-	-	-	141,966	141,966
-	-	-	-	12,254	12,254
811,553	148,584	-	-	-	960,137
811,553	453,283	8,466,347	-	438,759	28,926,651
-	-	(39,696)	250,000	(254,809)	1,163,684
-	-	-	-	-	1,944
-	-	(39,696)	250,000	(254,809)	1,165,628
-	-	2,437,543	501,188	256,975	5,120,901
\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,397,847	\$ 751,188	\$ 2,166	\$ 6,286,529

PROSPER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
COMBINING STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS
AUGUST 31, 2024

	753 Workers Compensation Insurance	770 Risk Management	Total Internal Service Funds
ASSETS			
Current Assets:			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 1,436,319	\$ -	\$ 1,436,319
Investments - Current	-	2,594,739	2,594,739
Due from Other Funds	-	1,000,000	1,000,000
Total Assets	<u>1,436,319</u>	<u>3,594,739</u>	<u>5,031,058</u>
LIABILITIES			
Current Liabilities:			
Accounts Payable	17,667	-	17,667
Claims Liability	250,000	-	250,000
Due to Other Funds	40,000	-	40,000
Total Current Liabilities	<u>307,667</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>307,667</u>
NonCurrent Liabilities:			
Claims Payable	288,746	-	288,746
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	<u>288,746</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>288,746</u>
Total Liabilities	<u>596,413</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>596,413</u>
NET POSITION			
Unrestricted Net Position	839,906	3,594,739	4,434,645
Total Net Position	<u>\$ 839,906</u>	<u>\$ 3,594,739</u>	<u>\$ 4,434,645</u>

PROSPER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
 COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN FUND NET POSITION
 INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2024

	753 Workers Compensation Insurance	770 Risk Management	Total Internal Service Funds
OPERATING REVENUES:			
Local and Intermediate Sources	\$ 467,613	\$ -	\$ 467,613
Total Operating Revenues	467,613	-	467,613
OPERATING EXPENSES:			
Professional and Contracted Services	78,000	42,000	120,000
Supplies and Materials	15,444	-	15,444
Other Operating Costs	515,543	-	515,543
Total Operating Expenses	608,987	42,000	650,987
Operating Income (Loss)	(141,374)	(42,000)	(183,374)
NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES):			
Earnings from Temporary Deposits & Investments	21,419	136,403	157,822
Total Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)	21,419	136,403	157,822
Income (Loss) Before Transfers	(119,955)	94,403	(25,552)
Transfers In	-	1,000,000	1,000,000
Change in Net Position	(119,955)	1,094,403	974,448
Total Net Position - September 1 (Beginning)	959,861	2,500,336	3,460,197
Total Net Position - August 31 (Ending)	\$ 839,906	\$ 3,594,739	\$ 4,434,645

PROSPER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
COMBINING STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2024

	753 Workers Compensation Insurance	770 Risk Management	Total Internal Service Funds
<u>Cash Flows from Operating Activities:</u>			
Cash Received from District	\$ 1,368,658	\$ -	\$ 1,368,658
Cash Payments for Claims	(574,326)	(1,042,000)	(1,616,326)
Net Cash Provided by (Used for) Operating Activities	794,332	(1,042,000)	(247,668)
<u>Cash Flows from Capital & Related Financing Activities:</u>			
Transfers In	-	1,000,000	1,000,000
<u>Cash Flows from Investing Activities:</u>			
Purchase of Investment Securities	-	(94,403)	(94,403)
Interest and Dividends on Investments	21,419	136,403	157,822
Net Cash Provided by Investing Activities	21,419	42,000	63,419
Net Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents	815,751	-	815,751
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Year	620,568	-	620,568
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Year	\$ 1,436,319	\$ -	\$ 1,436,319
<u>Reconciliation of Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash</u>			
<u>Provided by (Used for) Operating Activities:</u>			
Operating Income (Loss):	\$ (141,374)	\$ (42,000)	\$ (183,374)
Effect of Increases and Decreases in Current Assets and Liabilities:			
Decrease (increase) in Due from Other Funds	901,045	(1,000,000)	(98,955)
Increase (decrease) in Accounts Payable	9,018	-	9,018
Increase (decrease) in Due to Other Funds	40,000	-	40,000
Increase (decrease) in Claims Payable	(14,357)	-	(14,357)
Net Cash Provided by (Used for) Operating Activities	\$ 794,332	\$ (1,042,000)	\$ (247,668)

REQUIRED TEA SCHEDULES

PROSPER 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	1.170000	0.500000	3,847,037,610
2017	1.170000	0.500000	4,912,503,782
2018	1.170000	0.500000	6,483,353,632
2019	1.170000	0.500000	8,198,742,196
2020	1.068350	0.500000	9,694,457,179
2021	0.992700	0.500000	10,886,243,512
2022	0.960300	0.500000	12,778,844,278
2023	0.942900	0.500000	16,334,798,392
2024 (School year under audit)	0.757500	0.500000	18,872,179,960
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
\$ 15,231	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (8,416)	\$ 6,815	
(42,059)	-	-	-	(225)	(42,284)	
18,943	-	442	189	(225)	18,087	
23,469	-	162	69	(642)	22,596	
103,479	-	162,350	69,380	227,494	99,243	
664,261	-	593,043	277,551	306,160	99,827	
905,459	-	1,048,423	528,066	1,161,519	490,489	
883,558	-	912,536	475,131	1,001,680	497,571	
549,947	-	(205,834)	(109,149)	(105,018)	759,912	
-	237,317,663	142,343,841	93,956,330	-	1,017,492	
<u>\$ 3,122,288</u>	<u>\$ 237,317,663</u>	<u>\$ 144,854,963</u>	<u>\$ 95,197,567</u>	<u>\$ 2,582,327</u>	<u>\$ 2,969,748</u>	

\$ 387,528

PROSPER 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	\$ 12,485,000	\$ 12,485,000	\$ 11,124,356	\$ (1,360,644)
5800 State Program Revenues	15,000	15,000	18,238	3,238
5900 Federal Program Revenues	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,473,807	473,807
5020 Total Revenues	13,500,000	13,500,000	12,616,401	(883,599)
EXPENDITURES:				
Current:				
0035 Food Services	13,250,000	13,304,147	11,408,212	1,895,935
6030 Total Expenditures	13,250,000	13,304,147	11,408,212	1,895,935
1100 Excess of Revenues Over Expenditures	250,000	195,853	1,208,189	1,012,336
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):				
7915 Transfers In	-	-	1,944	1,944
1200 Net Change in Fund Balances	250,000	195,853	1,210,133	1,014,280
0100 Fund Balance - September 1 (Beginning)	1,925,195	1,925,195	1,925,195	-
3000 Fund Balance - August 31 (Ending)	\$ 2,175,195	\$ 2,121,048	\$ 3,135,328	\$ 1,014,280

PROSPER 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	\$ 103,674,792	\$ 98,051,100	\$ 98,095,262	\$ 44,162
5800 State Program Revenues	-	7,158,900	7,858,546	699,646
5020 Total Revenues	103,674,792	105,210,000	105,953,808	743,808
EXPENDITURES:				
Debt Service:				
0071 Principal on Long-Term Liabilities	35,000,000	35,000,000	31,252,272	3,747,728
0072 Interest on Long-Term Liabilities	62,347,074	67,900,000	72,013,978	(4,113,978)
0073 Bond Issuance Cost and Fees	2,000,000	2,000,000	880,278	1,119,722
6030 Total Expenditures	99,347,074	104,900,000	104,146,528	753,472
1100 Excess of Revenues Over Expenditures	4,327,718	310,000	1,807,280	1,497,280
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):				
7916 Premium or Discount on Issuance of Bonds	-	870,700	870,739	39
1200 Net Change in Fund Balances	4,327,718	1,180,700	2,678,019	1,497,319
0100 Fund Balance - September 1 (Beginning)	19,270,534	19,270,534	19,270,534	-
3000 Fund Balance - August 31 (Ending)	\$ 23,598,252	\$ 20,451,234	\$ 21,948,553	\$ 1,497,319

PROSPER 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.	\$2,371,600
AP4	Actual direct program expenditures for state compensatory education programs during the district's fiscal year. (PICs 24,26,28,29,30)	\$1,663,275

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.	\$1,400,938
AP8	Actual direct program expenditures for bilingual education programs during the district's fiscal year. (PIC 25)	\$1,604,827

Statistical Section

This part of the Prosper Independent School District's annual comprehensive financial report presents detailed information as a context for understanding what the information in the financial statements, note disclosures, and required supplementary information says about the government's overall financial health.

Contents	Page
Financial Trends	100
These schedules contain trend information to help the reader understand how the government's financial performance and well-being have changed over time.	
Revenue Capacity	110
These schedules contain information to help the reader assess the government's most significant local revenue source, the property tax.	
Debt Capacity	118
These schedules present information to help the reader assess the affordability of the government's current levels of outstanding debt and the government's ability to issue additional debt in the future.	
Demographic and Economic Information	125
These schedules offer demographic and economic indicators to help the reader understand the environment within the government's financial activities take place.	
Operating Information	129
These schedules contain service and infrastructure data to help the reader understand how the information in the government's financial report relates to the services the government provides and the activities it performs.	

Sources: Unless otherwise noted, the information in these schedules is derived from the annual comprehensive financial reports for the relevant year.

PROSPER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
NET POSITION BY COMPONENT
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

Fiscal Year	2015	2016	2017	2018
Governmental Activities:				
Net Investment in Capital Assets	\$ (68,483,755)	\$ (69,150,665)	\$ (66,373,810)	\$ (57,770,343)
Restricted for Federal and State Programs	245,907	225,276	566,610	522,044
Restricted for Debt Service	717,544	3,912,174	7,106,100	10,886,040
Restricted for Campus Activities	415,268	541,028	841,418	981,963
Other Restricted Funds	-	-	-	-
Unrestricted Net Position	<u>36,168,337</u>	<u>40,999,005</u>	<u>52,254,593</u>	<u>28,675,073</u>
Total Primary Government Activities Net Position	<u>\$ (30,936,699)</u>	<u>\$ (23,473,182)</u>	<u>\$ (5,605,089)</u>	<u>\$ (16,705,223)</u>

2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
\$ (54,349,232)	\$ (53,159,555)	\$ (50,073,521)	\$ (46,912,117)	\$ (51,923,802)	\$ (52,507,003)
768,300	55,851	732,199	1,030,190	1,925,195	3,135,328
14,486,986	15,134,298	15,524,348	16,076,388	19,270,534	21,948,553
1,121,462	1,657,593	2,240,587	2,440,765	2,437,543	2,397,847
-	-	-	-	441,841	753,354
34,919,432	34,101,587	25,313,923	55,096,443	67,620,984	84,365,254
<u>\$ (3,053,052)</u>	<u>\$ (2,210,226)</u>	<u>\$ (6,262,464)</u>	<u>\$ 27,731,669</u>	<u>\$ 39,772,295</u>	<u>\$ 60,093,333</u>

PROSPER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
CHANGES IN NET POSITION (CONTINUED)
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

Fiscal Year	2015	2016	2017	2018
Expenses				
Governmental Activities:				
Instruction	\$ 40,213,839	\$ 50,006,285	\$ 59,434,729	\$ 51,592,464
Instructional Resources & Media Services	1,014,744	1,067,150	1,331,932	1,197,582
Curriculum & Staff Development	2,163,380	2,572,289	2,987,978	3,047,758
Instructional Leadership	459,094	616,107	864,650	792,351
School Leadership	3,429,852	3,980,586	4,996,964	3,855,548
Guidance, Counseling & Evaluation Services	1,253,760	1,509,162	1,780,346	1,477,905
Health Services	506,800	649,557	823,658	572,098
Student (Pupil) Transportation	4,453,451	4,799,101	6,143,664	5,400,070
Food Services	2,852,388	3,957,020	4,112,116	4,743,916
Extracurricular Activities	2,884,247	3,380,066	3,735,454	4,160,927
General Administration	1,794,912	2,165,367	2,382,620	2,110,110
Plant Maintenance & Operations	6,449,845	7,786,941	8,855,035	8,095,333
Security Monitoring Services	394,695	445,260	1,061,698	833,415
Data Processing Services	1,594,700	2,431,527	2,337,144	2,290,416
Community Services	5,418	3,559	1,559	2,161
Debt Service - Interest and Fees	29,583,063	16,393,146	16,043,694	24,211,523
Non-Capital Facilities Costs	-	-	-	-
Contracted Instructional Services Between Schools	-	-	428,140	1,071,686
Payments Related to Shared Service Arrangements	-	-	-	-
Other Intergovernmental Charges	303,732	386,807	491,805	640,764
Total Governmental Activities Expenses	<u>99,357,920</u>	<u>102,149,930</u>	<u>117,813,186</u>	<u>116,096,027</u>
Program Revenues				
Governmental Activities:				
Charges for Services				
Instruction	320,237	465,051	559,231	585,598
Instructional Leadership	-	-	-	-
School Leadership	-	-	-	-
Health Services	-	-	-	-
Extracurricular Activities	1,192,785	1,403,880	1,712,878	2,206,251
Food Services	2,259,568	2,910,896	3,648,187	3,845,911
General Administration	2,042	-	-	-
Plant Maintenance & Operations	780,089	325,586	537,087	710,462
Community Services	-	-	-	-
Operating Grants and Contributions	3,846,336	6,204,810	5,480,591	(10,400,747)
Capital Grants and Contributions	-	-	-	-
Total Governmental Activities Program Revenues	<u>8,401,057</u>	<u>11,310,223</u>	<u>11,937,974</u>	<u>(3,052,525)</u>
Total Governmental Activities Net (Expense) Revenue	<u>\$ (90,956,863)</u>	<u>\$ (90,839,707)</u>	<u>\$ (105,875,212)</u>	<u>\$ (119,148,552)</u>

2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
\$ 94,367,090	\$ 121,697,224	\$ 140,096,259	\$ 167,724,251	\$ 187,990,517	\$ 229,081,356
1,925,777	2,434,592	2,624,453	3,220,398	3,599,449	4,286,760
4,783,060	5,570,716	4,019,996	7,164,669	7,932,714	9,846,745
1,427,962	1,543,079	1,837,323	1,211,993	1,867,659	3,087,019
6,848,085	9,580,531	11,103,686	12,769,694	15,418,872	19,379,429
2,573,072	3,302,307	3,661,266	5,185,136	10,741,778	14,630,202
1,123,735	1,592,929	1,926,743	2,398,390	2,812,185	3,563,063
8,020,710	9,231,292	9,267,679	8,983,409	11,228,152	13,142,543
5,562,831	5,712,885	5,747,589	9,019,279	10,693,248	11,582,699
5,913,613	6,938,051	9,117,800	11,604,519	13,705,865	19,396,616
3,468,066	4,945,478	6,178,776	7,237,482	9,277,468	10,894,549
11,286,673	13,799,015	16,517,761	19,507,912	24,961,744	27,416,605
1,740,470	2,476,814	2,371,193	3,312,042	4,153,125	5,077,599
4,024,898	5,139,735	7,197,416	7,437,013	8,318,773	9,611,542
10,035	3,906	24,962	30,670	8,612	5,543
32,122,409	37,333,563	46,624,099	49,987,203	56,443,151	69,809,528
-	-	-	5,803,960	26,395,381	15,027,629
2,032,667	-	6,144	12,694	233,023	537,262
-	-	-	170,132	201,184	183,392
855,436	999,841	1,035,580	1,223,924	1,478,572	1,644,633
188,086,589	232,301,958	269,358,725	324,004,770	397,461,472	468,204,714
1,859,148	2,491,548	2,327,021	1,727,826	2,665,330	2,204,756
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	1,094,294	1,212,073	89,030
2,768,970	2,910,032	2,563,560	771,073	829,244	1,036,650
4,795,015	3,884,125	5,060,176	8,337,936	9,778,859	10,924,967
-	-	-	1,248,412	1,539,671	191,165
885,242	733,164	700,893	1,478,967	1,342,601	1,461,025
-	-	-	-	-	-
10,906,738	15,252,208	13,427,836	30,384,185	36,723,546	48,425,973
-	-	-	-	-	-
21,215,113	25,271,077	24,079,486	45,042,693	54,091,324	64,333,566
<u>\$(166,871,476)</u>	<u>\$(207,030,881)</u>	<u>\$(245,279,239)</u>	<u>\$(278,962,077)</u>	<u>\$(343,370,148)</u>	<u>\$(403,871,148)</u>

PROSPER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
CHANGES IN NET POSITION (FINAL)
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

Fiscal Year	2015	2016	2017	2018
General Revenues and Other Changes in Net Position				
Governmental Activities:				
Taxes:				
Property Taxes - General Purposes	\$ 35,386,262	\$ 45,010,417	\$ 57,476,392	\$ 75,855,367
Property Taxes - Debt Service	15,122,248	19,235,111	24,562,421	32,416,639
State Aid-Formula Grants	25,849,000	27,056,468	30,823,707	38,131,856
Unrestricted Grants and Contributions	14,814	366,575	888,210	885,125
Investment Earnings	215,566	442,160	1,244,394	3,752,389
Land Contribution	-	-	-	-
Gain on Sale of Capital Assets	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	7,695,695	6,192,493	8,748,181	3,083,831
Transfers In (Out)	-	-	-	-
Total Governmental Activities General Revenues and Other Changes in Net Position	<u>84,283,585</u>	<u>98,303,224</u>	<u>123,743,305</u>	<u>154,125,207</u>
Governmental Activities Change in Net Position	<u>\$ (6,673,278)</u>	<u>\$ 7,463,517</u>	<u>\$ 17,868,093</u>	<u>\$ 34,976,655</u>

2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
\$ 95,925,447	\$ 103,571,705	\$ 108,061,806	\$ 124,448,398	\$ 157,849,987	\$ 145,230,365
40,993,548	48,471,314	54,437,151	64,679,019	83,526,541	95,536,133
31,920,912	44,158,278	67,533,484	92,394,752	85,562,757	137,327,938
2,218,205	4,222,465	3,374,804	502,024	-	-
6,179,823	2,814,594	219,966	2,240,879	22,139,702	27,662,816
-	-	-	-	4,530,240	-
-	-	-	-	151,725	-
3,285,712	4,635,351	7,599,790	2,670,794	381,463	833,501
-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>180,523,647</u>	<u>207,873,707</u>	<u>241,227,001</u>	<u>286,935,866</u>	<u>354,142,415</u>	<u>406,590,753</u>
<u>\$ 13,652,171</u>	<u>\$ 842,826</u>	<u>\$ (4,052,238)</u>	<u>\$ 7,973,789</u>	<u>\$ 10,772,267</u>	<u>\$ 2,719,605</u>

PROSPER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

Fiscal Year	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>
General Fund				
Nonspendable	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Committed	30,000,000	19,895,000	29,820,000	58,735,000
Assigned	-	-	-	-
Unassigned	<u>12,432,534</u>	<u>26,415,569</u>	<u>29,857,306</u>	<u>25,965,359</u>
Total General Fund	<u>\$ 42,432,534</u>	<u>\$ 46,310,569</u>	<u>\$ 59,677,306</u>	<u>\$ 84,700,359</u>
All Other Governmental Funds				
Nonspendable	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Restricted	2,217,496	40,834,055	108,412,016	180,592,792
Committed	9,582,428	12,907,792	14,270,002	4,655,707
Unassigned	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total All Other Governmental Funds	<u>\$ 11,799,924</u>	<u>\$ 53,741,847</u>	<u>\$ 122,682,018</u>	<u>\$ 185,248,499</u>
Total General and Other Governmental	<u>\$ 54,232,458</u>	<u>\$ 100,052,416</u>	<u>\$ 182,359,324</u>	<u>\$ 269,948,858</u>

2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 514,676	\$ 1,442,773	\$ 2,175,161
64,135,000	65,525,000	66,000,000	66,000,000	66,000,000	66,000,000
-	-	-	8,605,000	9,796,139	15,453,287
<u>35,327,230</u>	<u>48,716,638</u>	<u>42,679,908</u>	<u>53,670,000</u>	<u>75,058,630</u>	<u>84,960,005</u>
<u>\$ 99,462,230</u>	<u>\$ 114,241,638</u>	<u>\$ 108,679,908</u>	<u>\$ 128,789,676</u>	<u>\$ 152,297,542</u>	<u>\$ 168,588,453</u>
\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,246,719	\$ 3,706,202	\$ 770,333
119,630,727	73,606,453	38,180,129	326,586,309	247,309,786	248,193,790
1,486,998	1,171,389	7,538,595	14,019,760	10,883,663	8,068,531
<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(57,982)</u>	<u>(20,618)</u>
<u>\$ 121,117,725</u>	<u>\$ 74,777,842</u>	<u>\$ 45,718,724</u>	<u>\$ 343,852,788</u>	<u>\$ 261,841,669</u>	<u>\$ 257,012,036</u>
<u>\$ 220,579,955</u>	<u>\$ 189,019,480</u>	<u>\$ 154,398,632</u>	<u>\$ 472,642,464</u>	<u>\$ 414,139,211</u>	<u>\$ 425,600,489</u>

PROSPER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

Fiscal Year	2015	2016	2017	2018
REVENUES:				
Total Local and Intermediate Sources	\$ 62,342,840	\$ 76,277,072	\$ 98,742,216	\$ 121,919,104
State Program Revenues	28,504,724	30,874,975	34,657,429	42,776,157
Federal Program Revenues	1,205,426	1,789,303	2,415,513	2,307,444
Total Revenues	<u>92,052,990</u>	<u>108,941,350</u>	<u>135,815,158</u>	<u>167,002,705</u>
EXPENDITURES:				
Current:				
Instruction	38,081,060	45,290,198	54,810,263	63,633,828
Instructional Resources & Media Services	803,910	950,706	1,202,999	1,321,425
Curriculum & Instructional Staff Development	1,951,098	2,250,257	2,632,467	3,268,564
Instructional Leadership	383,841	508,345	746,120	918,436
School Leadership	3,076,127	3,428,078	4,382,391	4,722,826
Guidance, Counseling & Evaluation Services	1,109,956	1,289,897	1,543,367	1,727,835
Health Services	434,671	543,019	705,128	698,183
Student (Pupil) Transportation	2,922,208	2,969,213	4,053,408	4,344,539
Food Services	2,591,367	3,610,178	3,704,823	4,331,322
Extracurricular Activities	2,613,589	3,019,130	3,306,563	4,191,649
General Administration	1,572,356	1,835,322	2,038,791	2,240,307
Plant Maintenance and Operations	5,685,632	6,373,516	7,503,740	8,043,480
Security and Monitoring Services	315,942	437,509	972,818	960,055
Data Processing Services	1,879,589	2,265,410	2,369,849	2,571,338
Community Services	5,418	3,559	1,559	2,161
Debt Service:				
Debt Service - Principal on long-term debt	1,419,311	3,323,516	3,537,050	7,419,639
Debt Service - Interest on long-term debt	17,594,946	17,117,204	21,204,303	23,808,267
Debt Service - Bond Issuance Cost and Fees	1,404,235	669,710	516,508	1,528,173
Capital Outlay:				
Facilities Acquisition and Construction	27,251,251	44,086,794	63,235,258	144,036,301
Intergovernmental:				
Contracted Instructional Services Between Schools	-	-	428,140	1,071,686
Payments to Fiscal Agent/Member Districts of SSA	-	-	-	-
Payments to Juvenile Justice Alternative Ed. Prg.	-	-	-	-
Other Intergovernmental Charges	303,732	386,807	491,805	640,764
Total Expenditures	<u>111,400,239</u>	<u>140,358,368</u>	<u>179,387,350</u>	<u>281,480,778</u>
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under)				
Expenditures	<u>(19,347,249)</u>	<u>(31,417,018)</u>	<u>(43,572,192)</u>	<u>(114,478,073)</u>
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):				
Operating Transfers In	1,323,020	11,378,976	10,397,191	-
Operating Transfers Out	(1,323,020)	(11,378,976)	(10,397,191)	-
Bonds Issued	159,124,425	68,723,689	129,614,101	177,559,815
Premium on Issuance of Bonds	15,005,238	8,513,377	13,286,085	24,507,792
Sale of Real/Personal Property	6,944,991	-	-	-
Right-to-Use Lease and Subscription Proceeds	-	-	-	-
Payments to Bond Refunding Escrow Agent	(172,168,034)	-	(17,021,085)	-
Extraordinary Items	-	-	-	-
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	<u>8,906,620</u>	<u>77,237,066</u>	<u>125,879,101</u>	<u>202,067,607</u>
Net Change in Fund Balances	<u>\$ (10,440,629)</u>	<u>\$ 45,820,048</u>	<u>\$ 82,306,909</u>	<u>\$ 87,589,534</u>
Debt Service as a % of NonCapital Expenditures	<u>23.26%</u>	<u>21.60%</u>	<u>21.76%</u>	<u>23.06%</u>

2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
\$ 155,665,719	\$ 169,930,724	\$ 179,767,315	\$ 210,058,331	\$ 283,022,258	\$ 294,007,246
38,710,512	54,160,742	77,558,714	105,476,799	101,490,371	166,376,883
3,121,916	3,806,654	4,706,788	13,384,681	16,105,176	8,348,973
<u>197,498,147</u>	<u>227,898,120</u>	<u>262,032,817</u>	<u>328,919,811</u>	<u>400,617,805</u>	<u>468,733,102</u>
81,490,629	99,606,152	119,133,978	139,774,416	156,896,356	186,211,837
1,719,282	2,049,705	2,283,122	2,701,180	3,025,620	3,507,827
4,168,457	4,661,670	3,365,496	5,855,110	6,580,816	8,032,025
1,221,467	1,192,104	1,510,826	1,160,767	1,602,155	2,538,872
5,955,741	7,678,049	9,394,393	10,573,508	12,822,832	15,563,840
2,159,689	2,599,115	3,006,766	4,235,542	8,723,762	11,614,414
916,844	1,241,954	1,608,158	1,969,273	2,304,823	2,855,443
5,673,860	6,382,949	6,822,504	7,827,020	10,676,944	11,015,138
5,101,514	5,134,625	4,989,491	9,017,199	10,727,487	11,567,903
5,231,506	5,824,389	7,930,503	10,629,734	12,511,195	18,002,318
2,908,488	4,037,671	5,250,600	6,259,847	8,056,152	9,366,368
9,770,282	12,222,303	14,901,415	19,405,579	25,039,990	27,311,321
1,547,828	2,091,927	2,072,509	2,899,149	3,778,937	4,228,662
4,288,301	4,207,561	6,676,998	6,941,471	8,081,908	9,882,588
10,035	3,906	24,962	29,526	8,612	5,543
8,045,365	11,485,552	21,773,228	17,742,432	77,002,128	32,030,063
31,944,298	39,685,197	39,931,409	46,551,893	59,918,895	72,029,784
1,621,705	1,066,831	994,537	3,364,951	2,172,740	2,686,074
272,707,549	204,187,022	95,487,108	167,798,853	350,944,032	428,228,398
2,032,667	-	6,144	12,694	233,023	537,262
-	-	-	170,132	201,184	183,392
-	-	-	-	-	10,080
855,436	999,841	1,035,580	1,223,924	1,478,572	1,644,633
<u>449,370,943</u>	<u>416,358,523</u>	<u>348,199,727</u>	<u>466,144,200</u>	<u>762,788,163</u>	<u>859,053,785</u>
(251,872,796)	(188,460,403)	(86,166,910)	(137,224,389)	(362,170,358)	(390,320,683)
5,635,109	6,693,899	12,251,589	10,000,000	-	2,501,944
(5,635,109)	(6,693,899)	(12,251,589)	(10,007,448)	(2,500,000)	(3,501,944)
183,741,979	139,921,187	134,244,542	426,425,000	297,030,000	382,795,000
26,873,571	16,978,741	3,014,736	26,932,430	7,972,615	19,881,535
-	-	-	476,422	228,932	87,922
-	-	-	1,641,817	935,558	117,504
(8,111,657)	-	(85,713,216)	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>202,503,893</u>	<u>156,899,928</u>	<u>51,546,062</u>	<u>455,468,221</u>	<u>303,667,105</u>	<u>401,881,961</u>
<u>\$ (49,368,903)</u>	<u>\$ (31,560,475)</u>	<u>\$ (34,620,848)</u>	<u>\$ 318,243,832</u>	<u>\$ (58,503,253)</u>	<u>\$ 11,561,278</u>
22.81%	24.30%	24.56%	21.35%	32.29%	24.01%

PROSPER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
 ASSESSED VALUE - REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY
 LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Real Property Assessed Value</u>	<u>Personal Property Assessed Value</u>	<u>Minerals Assessed Value</u>
2024	\$ 26,546,770,140	\$ 1,277,004,821	\$ -
2023	21,130,463,764	1,123,689,016	-
2022	14,662,086,324	949,256,604	-
2021	12,681,979,347	924,789,946	14,920
2020	11,061,116,671	1,052,907,897	14,920
2019	9,471,630,535	1,079,244,519	14,920
2018	7,997,744,139	792,148,828	-
2017	6,417,995,439	516,110,620	-
2016	5,174,552,717	382,934,750	-
2015	4,217,034,594	314,298,857	-

Note: Property is assessed at market value. Properties are assessed every year. Tax rates are per \$100 of assessed value.

Source of information: Comptroller of Public Accounts - Property Tax Division, Denton Central Appraisal District and Collin County Appraisal District.

Less: Exemptions	Total Taxable Value	Total Direct Rate
\$ 8,080,187,401	\$ 19,743,587,560	\$ 1.2575
5,484,176,697	16,769,976,083	1.4429
2,561,319,672	13,050,023,256	1.4603
2,518,688,771	11,088,095,442	1.4927
2,261,824,496	9,852,214,992	1.56835
2,201,831,990	8,349,057,984	1.6700
2,179,937,299	6,609,955,668	1.6700
1,915,114,438	5,018,991,621	1.6700
1,732,941,377	3,824,546,090	1.6700
1,504,977,501	3,026,355,950	1.6700

PROSPER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
PROPERTY TAX RATES-DIRECT AND OVERLAPPING GOVERNMENTS
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS
(UNAUDITED)

<u>TAX RATES (PER \$100) (1)</u>									
Fiscal Year	Prosper ISD Direct Rates			Overlapping Rates					
	Maintenance and Operations	Debt Service	Total	City of Celina	Collin County	Collin County CCD	Collin County MUD #1	Denton County	Elm Ridge WC & ID
2015	1.17	0.50	1.67	0.6450	0.2350	0.0820	1.0500	0.2620	1.0000
2016	1.17	0.50	1.67	0.6450	0.2250	0.0812	1.0500	0.2484	1.0000
2017	1.17	0.50	1.67	0.6450	0.2084	0.0798	1.0500	0.2378	0.9700
2018	1.17	0.50	1.67	0.6450	0.1922	0.0812	1.0500	0.2256	0.9650
2019	1.17	0.50	1.67	0.6450	0.1808	0.0812	1.0500	0.2253	0.9650
2020	1.06835	0.50	1.56835	0.6450	0.1750	0.0812	1.0500	0.2250	0.9650
2021	0.9927	0.50	1.4927	0.6450	0.1725	0.0812	1.0500	0.2331	0.9650
2022	.09603	0.50	1.4603	0.6450	0.1681	0.0812	1.0015	0.2175	0.9280
2023	0.9429	0.50	1.4429	0.6348	0.1524	0.0812	0.9482	0.1895	0.8870
2024	07575	0.50	1.2575	0.5982	0.1493	0.0812	0.9482	0.1895	0.8870

Note: Above rates include rate for operating and debt service costs.

Source of information: Collin County website, and Denton and Collin Appraisal Districts.

<u>City of Frisco</u>	<u>City of McKinney</u>	<u>Town of Prosper</u>
0.4600	0.5830	0.5200
0.4600	0.5830	0.5200
0.4500	0.5730	0.5200
0.4466	0.5402	0.5200
0.4466	0.52517	0.5200
0.4466	0.5156	0.5200
0.4466	0.50865	0.5200
0.4466	0.49766	0.5100
0.4466	0.04575	0.5100
0.4322	0.42750	0.5100

PROSPER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
PRINCIPAL PROPERTY TAXPAYERS
CURRENT YEAR AND NINE YEARS AGO

Taxpayer	Description	2024		
		Taxable Assessed Value	Rank	% of Total Taxable Assessed Value
380 & 289 LP	Shopping Center/Mall	\$ 174,130,793	1	0.88%
WRIA 2018-5 LP	Developer	123,800,000	2	0.63%
WRIA 2018-4 LP	Developer	100,846,000	3	0.51%
WMCi Dallas VI LLC	Apartments	97,514,000	4	0.49%
Frisco Rockhill Apartments I LP	Apartments	88,089,778	5	0.45%
GOP #2 LLC	Commercial	85,322,624	6	0.43%
First Texas Homes Inc.	Home Builder	68,841,853	7	0.35%
Orion Prosper Lakes LLC	Apartments	67,704,556	8	0.34%
DD Bluestem LLC	Apartments	67,148,289	9	0.34%
Oncor Electric Delivery Co	Electric Utility	58,782,375	10	0.30%
Horton D.R. - Texas Ltd	Home Builder			
Western Rim Investors	Investments			
Lennar Homes - Texas Ltd	Home Builder			
Beazer Homes - Texas LP	Home Builder			
Chapman Construction Co, Inc	Construction			
Wal-Mart RE Business Trust	Retail/Trust			
Prosper Land Company Ltd.	Developer			
SLC McKinney Partners LP	Investments			
LFC Land Company LLC	Developer			
TOTAL		<u>\$ 932,180,268</u>		<u>4.72%</u>

Source of information: Collin County Tax Office and Collin County Appraisal District.

2015		
<u>Taxable Assessed Value</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>% of Total Taxable Assessed Value</u>
\$ 19,824,768	5	0.66%
56,981,418	1	1.88%
46,712,539	2	1.54%
23,030,316	3	0.76%
21,559,010	4	0.71%
16,869,630	6	0.56%
16,379,850	7	0.54%
12,958,717	8	0.43%
9,169,140	9	0.30%
8,696,422	10	0.29%
<u>\$ 232,181,810</u>		<u>7.67%</u>

PROSPER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
PROPERTY TAX LEVIES AND COLLECTIONS
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS
(amounts expressed in thousands)
(UNAUDITED)

Levy Year	Taxes Levied for the Fiscal Year (1)	Collected within the Fiscal Year of The Levy		Collections In Subsequent Years and Cumulative Adjustments (2)
		Current Tax Collections	Percent of Levy Collected	
2014	\$ 50,508,510	\$ 49,976,939	98.95%	\$ 531,293
2015	64,245,528	63,861,657	99.40%	426,155
2016	82,038,813	81,822,283	99.74%	198,443
2017	108,272,006	108,014,081	99.76%	235,329
2018	136,918,995	136,299,663	99.55%	520,089
2019	152,043,019	151,414,542	99.59%	528,650
2020	162,498,957	162,038,769	99.72%	(30,301)
2021	186,609,463	186,005,697	99.68%	106,195
2022	235,694,806	235,144,859	99.80%	(209,965)
2023	237,317,663	236,300,171	99.57%	-

(1) Current year original tax levy net of supplements and adjustments in current tax year.

(2) Collections in subsequent years are net of supplements and adjustments in subsequent years.

Source of information: Collin County Appraisal District

Total Collections to Date	
Amount	Percentage of Levy
\$ 50,508,232	100.00%
64,287,812	100.07%
82,020,726	99.98%
108,249,410	99.98%
136,819,752	99.93%
151,943,192	99.93%
162,008,468	99.70%
186,111,892	99.73%
234,934,894	99.68%
236,300,171	99.57%

PROSPER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
RATIO OF OUTSTANDING DEBT TO ASSESSED VALUE AND DEBT PER CAPITA
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

Fiscal Year	Gross Bonded Debt	Estimated Population	Gross Bonded Debt Per Capita	Personal Income (thousands of dollars)	Gross Bonded Debt as % of Personal Income	Assessed Value - Real and Personal Property (thousands of dollars)
2015	\$ 310,019,722	36,808	\$ 8,423	\$ 2,080,314	14.90%	\$ 4,531,333
2016	382,743,571	41,337	9,259	2,531,395	15.12%	5,557,488
2017	499,489,330	48,037	10,398	3,202,578	15.60%	6,934,106
2018	692,797,432	56,847	12,187	3,882,195	17.85%	8,789,893
2019	885,694,243	66,124	13,394	4,644,219	19.07%	10,550,875
2020	1,028,032,541	72,826	14,116	5,480,374	18.76%	12,114,025
2021	1,068,660,032	82,057	13,023	5,790,680	18.45%	13,606,769
2022	1,501,941,102	90,742	16,552	7,190,033	20.89%	15,611,342
2023	1,724,465,598	102,930	16,754	8,971,337	19.22%	22,254,152
2024	2,091,586,413	121,183	17,260	11,618,488	18.00%	27,823,775

Note: Net bonded debt consists of general obligation bonds, accreted interest, and premiums on bond issuance, less the debt service fund balance.

Source of information: Municipal Advisory Council of Texas and U.S Census Bureau

Gross Debt as % of Assessed Value	Net Bonded Debt	Net Bonded Debt Per Capita	Net Bonded Debt as % of Personal Income	Net Debt as % of Assessed Value
6.84%	\$ 309,837,493	\$ 8,418	14.89%	6.84%
6.89%	379,202,019	9,173	14.98%	6.82%
7.20%	492,571,953	10,254	15.38%	7.10%
7.88%	682,098,046	11,999	17.57%	7.76%
8.39%	871,585,590	13,181	18.77%	8.26%
8.49%	1,013,114,274	13,911	18.49%	8.36%
7.85%	1,053,747,443	12,842	18.20%	7.74%
9.62%	1,485,864,714	16,375	20.67%	9.52%
7.75%	1,705,195,064	16,567	19.01%	7.66%
7.52%	2,069,637,867	17,079	17.81%	7.44%

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PROSPER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
DIRECT AND OVERLAPPING GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES DEBT
AUGUST 31, 2024
(UNAUDITED)

<u>Taxing Body</u>	<u>Gross Debt</u>	<u>Estimated % Overlapping</u>	<u>Amount Overlapping</u>
City of Celina	\$ 288,331,670	45.12%	\$ 130,095,249
Collin County	841,715,000	7.59%	63,886,169
Collin County CCD	459,865,000	7.59%	34,903,754
Collin County MUD #1	146,515,000	89.49%	131,116,274
Denton County	688,505,000	2.23%	15,353,662
Elm Ridge WC & ID	138,110,000	33.64%	46,460,204
City of Frisco	626,498,914	4.56%	28,568,350
City of McKinney	459,440,000	9.62%	44,198,128
Town of Prosper	215,101,693	94.34%	202,926,937
Total Overlapping Debt			697,508,727
Prosper ISD	1,940,138,349	100.00%	1,940,138,349
Total Overlapping and Direct Debt			<u>\$2,637,647,076</u>
Total Direct and Overlapping Debt to Taxable Assessed Valuation			<u>13.35%</u>
Total Direct and Overlapping Debt per Capita			<u>\$ 21,766</u>

Source of information: Municipal Advisory Council of Texas

Note: Overlapping governments are those that coincide, at least in part, with the geographic boundaries of the District. This schedule estimates the portion of the outstanding debt of those overlapping governments that is borne by the residents and businesses of Prosper Independent School District. This process recognizes that, when considering the government's ability to issue and repay long-term debt, the entire debt burden borne by the residents and businesses should be taken into account. However, this does not imply that every taxpayer is a resident, and therefore responsible for repaying the debt, of each overlapping government.

PROSPER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
LEGAL DEBT MARGIN INFORMATION
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

Fiscal Year	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total Assessed Value	\$ 4,531,333,451	\$ 5,557,487,467	\$ 6,934,106,059	\$ 8,789,892,967
Debt Applicable to Limit:				
General Obligation Bonds	\$ 270,181,147	\$ 335,887,630	\$ 446,148,641	\$ 616,329,002
Less Net Position in Debt Service Fund	182,229	3,941,552	6,917,377	10,699,386
Total Amount of Debt Applicable to Debt Limit	269,998,918	331,946,078	439,231,264	605,629,616
Ratio of Net Bonded Debt to Assessed Value	5.96%	5.97%	6.33%	6.89%

2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
<u>\$10,550,889,974</u>	<u>\$12,114,039,488</u>	<u>\$13,606,784,213</u>	<u>\$15,611,342,928</u>	<u>\$22,254,152,780</u>	<u>\$27,823,774,961</u>
\$ 784,243,637	\$ 913,122,985	\$ 955,880,163	\$ 1,365,089,137	\$ 1,585,950,239	\$ 1,937,492,967
<u>14,108,653</u>	<u>14,918,267</u>	<u>14,912,589</u>	<u>16,076,388</u>	<u>19,270,534</u>	<u>21,948,553</u>
<u>770,134,984</u>	<u>898,204,718</u>	<u>940,967,574</u>	<u>1,349,012,749</u>	<u>1,566,679,705</u>	<u>1,915,544,414</u>
7.30%	7.41%	6.92%	8.64%	7.04%	6.88%

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PROSPER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
DEMOGRAPHIC AND ECONOMIC STATISTICS
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS
(UNAUDITED)

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Estimated Population</u>	<u>Personal Income (dollars)</u>	<u>Per Capita Personal Income (dollars)</u>	<u>Unemployment Rate</u>
2024	121,183	11,618,487,987	95,876	2.95%
2023	102,930	8,971,337,628	87,160	2.80%
2022	90,742	7,190,033,112	79,236	3.10%
2021	82,057	5,790,680,433	70,569	5.10%
2020	72,826	5,480,374,978	75,253	2.80%
2019	66,124	4,644,219,140	70,235	3.10%
2018	56,847	3,882,195,324	68,292	3.00%
2017	48,037	3,202,578,753	66,669	3.40%
2016	41,337	2,531,395,206	61,238	3.20%
2015	36,808	2,080,314,544	56,518	5.00%

Source of Information: Based on demographers household information (closings * HH size)
2020 census information

PROSPER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
PRINCIPAL EMPLOYERS
CURRENT YEAR AND NINE YEARS AGO

Employer	Description	2024		Percentage of Total Employment (1)
		Employees	Rank	
Prosper ISD	Education	3,824	1	
Kroger	Grocery Store	500	2	
Wal Mart	Retail	250	3	
Town of Prosper	Local Government	200	4	
Lowe's	Retail	100	5	
Dick's Field and Stream	Retail	85	6	
Gentle Creek	Golf Course	85	7	
Longo Toyota	Car Dealership	75	8	
Texas Health Resources	Medical Facility	70	9	
Go Crete	Concrete Company	70	10	
Mahard Egg Farms Inc	Cage Laid Egg Production			
Hope Lumber	Lumber Retail			
Lattimore Materials	Concrete Company			
Pioneer Concrete Co	Concrete Company			
Gutherie Lumber	Lumber Wholesale			
TOTAL		5,259		0.67%

(1) Based on Collin County total employment

Source of Information: Collin County and bond Official Statements

2015		
Employees	Rank	Percentage of Total Employment (1)
1,012	1	
78	3	
120	2	
40	4	
36	5	
20	6	
6	7	
1,312		0.24%

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PROSPER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
OPERATING STATISTICS
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Enrollment</u>	<u>Operating Expenditures</u>	<u>Cost Per Pupil</u>	<u>Percentage Change</u>	<u>Teaching Staff</u>	<u>Pupil/ Teacher Ratio</u>
2014-2015	7,060	\$ 60,892,450	\$ 8,625	2.84%	466.1	15.15
2015-2016	8,254	72,611,947	8,797	1.99%	548.1	15.06
2016-2017	9,970	86,844,952	8,711	-0.98%	647.5	15.40
2017-2018	12,081	101,220,308	8,378	-3.82%	746.5	16.18
2018-2019	14,287	130,428,042	9,129	8.96%	905.4	15.78
2019-2020	16,857	158,156,155	9,382	2.77%	1,064.6	15.83
2020-2021	19,138	187,460,357	9,795	4.40%	1,273.4	15.03
2021-2022	21,780	229,279,321	10,527	7.47%	1,429.9	15.23
2022-2023	24,994	270,837,589	10,836	2.94%	1,597.3	15.65
2023-2024	28,467	321,575,063	11,296	4.25%	1,854.0	15.35

Source of Information: District PEIMS report

PROSPER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
EMPLOYEE INFORMATION
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Administration Campus	83.0	65.7	59.8	55.0	43.0
Administration Central	26.0	23.0	20.0	20.0	16.0
Auxiliary Staff	439.0	345.1	412.5	352.9	319.1
Educational Aides	346.0	293.1	231.7	184.2	137.4
Professional Support	386.0	332.1	290.2	245.3	202.5
Teachers	1,854.0	1,597.3	1,429.9	1,273.4	1,064.6

Source of Information: District PEIMS report

2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
36.0	30.7	28.7	25.1	22.0
11.0	9.0	9.0	8.4	8.0
272.6	233.0	26.3	220.2	204.0
105.6	90.9	80.6	70.9	61.3
157.7	125.8	107.8	88.7	71.1
905.4	746.5	647.5	548.1	466.1

PROSPER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
SALARY DATA
AUGUST 31, 2024

Years of Experience	187-Day Teacher	Nurse	ESL Teacher	Librarian	207-Day Teacher	226-Day Teacher
0	\$58,250	\$59,185	\$59,808	\$61,366	\$64,481	\$70,399
1	58,400	59,337	59,362	61,524	64,647	70,580
2	58,700	59,641	60,269	61,839	64,978	70,942
3	59,000	59,947	60,578	62,156	65,311	71,306
4	59,300	60,251	60,885	62,471	65,642	71,667
5	59,600	60,557	61,195	62,788	65,976	72,031
6	60,100	61,064	61,707	63,314	66,528	72,635
7	60,600	61,572	62,220	63,840	67,081	73,238
8	61,100	62,081	62,734	64,368	67,636	73,844
9	61,600	62,588	63,247	64,894	68,188	74,447
10	62,800	63,808	64,480	66,159	69,517	75,898
11	63,400	64,418	65,096	66,791	70,182	76,624
12	63,900	64,925	65,609	67,317	70,734	77,227
13	64,400	65,434	66,123	67,845	71,289	77,833
14	64,900	65,942	66,636	68,371	71,842	78,436
15	65,400	66,449	67,148	68,897	72,395	79,039
16	65,900	66,958	67,663	69,425	72,949	79,645
17	66,600	67,669	68,381	70,162	73,723	80,490
18	67,400	68,482	69,203	71,005	74,609	81,458
19	68,200	69,295	70,025	71,848	75,495	82,425
20	69,200	70,310	71,050	72,900	76,600	83,632

Source of Information: District PEIMS report

PROSPER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
ENROLLMENT AND ATTENDANCE DATA
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS
(UNAUDITED)

	Enrollment		Average Daily Attendance		
	Amount	Percent Increase	Amount	Percent Increase	Percent of Enrollment
2014/15	7,060	10.40%	6,823	12.46%	96.64%
2015/16	8,254	16.91%	8,013	17.44%	97.08%
2016/17	9,970	20.79%	9,703	21.09%	97.32%
2017/18	12,081	21.17%	11,656	20.13%	96.48%
2018/19	14,287	18.26%	13,795	18.35%	96.56%
2019/20	16,857	17.99%	16,201	17.44%	96.11%
2020/21	19,138	13.53%	19,100	17.89%	99.80%
2021/22	21,780	13.80%	20,875	9.29%	95.84%
2022/23	24,994	14.76%	23,645	13.27%	94.60%
2023/24	28,467	11.39%	26,945	13.96%	94.65%

Source of information: Texas Education Agency and District PEIMS reports

PROSPER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
 MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICAL DATA
 AUGUST 31, 2024
 (UNAUDITED)

Date of Organization: 1956

Forms of Government: Independent School District

Number of Employees:	2024	
	Total	Additions
Administration Campus	83.0	17.3
Administration Central	26.0	3.0
Auxiliary Staff	439.0	93.9
Education Aides	346.0	52.9
Professional Support	386.0	53.9
Teachers	1,854.0	256.7
	<u>3,134.0</u>	<u>477.7</u>

Prosper Independent School District Facilities and Services:

Education services provided to early childhood through grade twelve; all grade levels fully accredited by both the Texas Education Agency.

Facility Data:

	<u>Number of Buildings</u>	<u>Square Footage</u>
Elementary Schools	15	1,403,107
Middle Schools	5	696,378
High Schools & MPFs	5	1,145,067
Other	6	284,473
Portable Buildings	59	84,824
Total	<u>90</u>	<u>3,613,849</u>

FEDERAL AWARDS SECTION

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**HANKINS, EASTUP, DEATON,
TONN, SEAY & SCARBOROUGH**
A Limited Liability Company

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

902 NORTH LOCUST
P.O. BOX 977
DENTON, TX 76202-0977

TEL. (940) 387-8563
FAX (940) 383-4746

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
Prosper Independent School District
Prosper, 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 Prosper Independent School District, as of and for the year ended August 31, 2024, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise Prosper Independent School District's basic financial statements, and have issued our report dated January 2, 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 the 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

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

January 2, 2025

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**HANKINS, EASTUP, DEATON,
TONN, SEAY & SCARBOROUGH**

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**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
Prosper Independent School District
Prosper, Texas

Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program

Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

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

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

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

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

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



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

January 2, 2025

PROSPER 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:

84.367A ESEA Title II, Part A

Special Education Cluster:

84.027A IDEA Part B, Formula

84.173A IDEA Part B, Preschool

84.027A IDEA Part B, Discretionary

84.027X SPED Capacity Services Grant

84.027X COVID-19 - IDEA Part B, Formula - (ARP)
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

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

None

PROSPER 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
FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION			
<u>Direct Programs</u>			
Emergency Connectivity Fund (ECF)	32.009	ECF222119978	\$ 1,811,270
Total Direct Programs			1,811,270
TOTAL FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION			1,811,270
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION			
<u>Passed Through Texas Education Agency</u>			
ESEA, Title I, Part A - Improving Basic Programs	84.010A	24610101057950	147,228
*IDEA - Part B, Formula	84.027	236600010439126600	383
*IDEA - Part B, Formula	84.027	246600010439126600	3,089,016
*IDEA - Part B, Formula	84.027	256600010439126600	25,417
*IDEA - Part B, Discretionary	84.027A	246600010439126673	5,872
*SPED Capacity Services Grant	84.027X	23660049043912	76,159
*COVID 19 - IDEA - Part B, Formula - (ARP)	84.027X	235350010439125350	15,696
Total Assistance Listing Number 84.027			3,212,543
*IDEA - Part B, Preschool	84.173	246610010439126610	14,283
Total Special Education Cluster (IDEA)			3,226,826
Career and Technical - Basic Grant	84.048	24420006043912	111,448
Title III, Part A - English Language Acquisition	84.365A	24681001057950	192,525
Title III, Part A - Immigrant	84.365A	24681003057950	46,307
Total Assistance Listing Number 84.365			238,832
ESEA, Title II, Part A, Teacher Principal Training	84.367A	24694501057950	194,081
Summer School LEP	84.369A	69552302	23,512
ESEA, Title IV, Part A	84.424A	23680101057950	5,216
ESEA, Title IV, Part A	84.424A	24680101057950	8,701
Total Assistance Listing Number 84.424			13,917
COVID 19 - ESSER III - School Emergency Relief	84.425D	21528001057950	5,067
COVID 19 - Learning Supports - (TCLAS) ESSER III	84.425U	21528042043912	380
Total Assistance Listing Number 84.425			5,447
Total Passed Through Texas Education Agency			3,961,291
TOTAL U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION			3,961,291
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE			
<u>Passed Through the Texas Department of Agriculture</u>			
*School Breakfast Program	10.553	71402401	80,110
*National School Lunch Program - Cash Assistance	10.555	71302401	744,224
*National School Lunch Prog. - Non-Cash Assistance	10.555	71302401	142,617
*Supply Chain Assistance	10.555	71302401	539,031
Total Assistance Listing Number 10.555			1,425,872
Total Child Nutrition Cluster			1,505,982
Total Passed Through the Texas Department of Agriculture			1,505,982
TOTAL U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE			1,505,982
TOTAL EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS			\$ 7,278,543
*Clustered Programs			

See Accompanying Notes to the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards

PROSPER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES ON ACCOUNTING POLICIES FOR FEDERAL AWARDS
YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2024

- For all Federal programs, the District uses the fund types specified in Texas Education Agency's *Financial Accountability System Resource Guide*.
- **General Fund** – is used to account for among other things, resources related to the United States Department of Defense ROTC program and the United States Department of Education's Impact Aid.
- **Special Revenue Funds** – are used to account for resources restricted to, or designated for, specific purposes by a grantor. Federal and state financial assistance generally is accounted for in a Special Revenue Fund. Generally, unused balances are returned to the grantor at the close of specified project periods.
- The accounting and financial reporting treatment applied to a fund is determined by its measurement focus. The Governmental Fund types are accounted for using a current financial resources measurement focus. All Federal grant funds were accounted for in a Special Revenue Fund or, in some instances, in the General Fund which are Governmental Fund type funds.

With this measurement focus, only current assets and current liabilities and the fund balance are included on the balance sheet. Operating statements of these funds present increases and decreases in net current assets. The modified accrual basis of accounting is used in the Governmental Fund types. This basis of accounting recognizes revenues in the accounting period in which they become susceptible to accrual, i.e., both measurable and available, and expenditures in the accounting period in which the fund liability is Incurred, if measurable, except for unmatured interest on General Long-Term Debt, which is recognized when due, and certain compensated absences and claims and judgments, which are recognized when the obligations are expected to be liquidated with expendable available financial resources. Federal grant funds are considered to be earned to the extent of expenditures made under the provisions of the grant, and, accordingly, when such funds are received, they are recorded as unearned revenues until earned.

- The period of performance for federal grant funds for the purpose of liquidation of outstanding obligations made on or before the ending date of the federal project period extended 90 days beyond the federal project period ending date, in accordance with provisions in Section H, Period of Performance of Federal Funds, 3 CFR Section 200.343 (b).
- Assistance listing numbers for commodity assistance are the assistance listing numbers of the programs under which USDA donated the commodities.
- Indirect cost reimbursement for federal programs for this fiscal year was received in the amount of \$191,165.
- Reconciliation Information:

Amount reported on the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal awards	\$7,278,543
SHARS Revenue reported in the General Fund	89,030
Federal E-Rate Reimbursements	<u>981,400</u>
Total Federal Program Revenue	<u>\$8,348,973</u>

APPENDIX E

THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE PROGRAM

THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE PROGRAM

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

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

The regular session of the 89th Texas Legislature (the “Legislature”) convened on January 14, 2025, and is scheduled to conclude on June 2, 2025. As of the date of this disclosure, the regular session is underway. The Texas Governor may call one or more special sessions at the conclusion of the regular session. During this time, the Legislature may enact laws that materially change current law as it relates to the Guarantee Program, the TEA, the State Board of Education (the “SBOE”), the Permanent School Fund Corporation (the “PSF Corporation”), the Act, and Texas school finance generally. No representation is made regarding any actions the Legislature has taken or may take, but the TEA, SBOE, and PSF Corporation monitor and analyze legislation for any developments applicable thereto.

History and Purpose

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

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

In 2011, legislation was enacted that established the Charter District Bond Guarantee Program as a new component of the Guarantee Program. That legislation authorized the use of the PSF to guarantee revenue bonds issued by or for the benefit of certain open-enrollment charter schools that are designated as “charter districts” by the Education Commissioner. On approval by the Education Commissioner, bonds properly issued by a charter district participating in the Guarantee Program are fully guaranteed by the PSF. The Charter District Bond Guarantee Program became effective on March 3, 2014. See “The Charter District Bond Guarantee Program.”

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

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

Audited financial information for the PSF is provided annually through the PSF Corporation’s Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (the “Annual Report”), which is filed with the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board (“MSRB”). The Texas School Land Board’s (the “SLB”) land and real assets investment operations, which are part of the PSF as described below, are also included in the annual financial report of the Texas General Land Office (the “GLO”) that is included in the annual comprehensive report of the State of Texas. The Annual Report includes the Message From the Chief Executive Officer of the PSF Corporation (the “Message”) and the Management’s Discussion and Analysis (“MD&A”). The Annual Report for the year ended August 31, 2024, as filed with the MSRB in accordance with the PSF undertaking and agreement made in accordance with Rule 15c2-12 (“Rule 15c2-12”) of the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”), as described below, is hereby incorporated by reference into this disclosure. Information included herein for the year ended August 31, 2024, is derived from the audited financial statements of the PSF, which are included in the Annual Report as it is filed and posted. Reference is made to the Annual Report for the complete Message and MD&A for the year ended August 31, 2024, and for a description of the financial results of the PSF for the year ended August 31, 2024, the most recent year for which audited financial information regarding the Fund is available. The 2024 Annual Report speaks only as of its date and the PSF Corporation has

not obligated itself to update the 2024 Annual Report or any other Annual Report. The PSF Corporation posts (i) each Annual Report, which includes statistical data regarding the Fund as of the close of each fiscal year, (ii) the most recent disclosure for the Guarantee Program, (iii) the PSF Corporation's Investment Policy Statement (the "IPS"), and (iv) monthly updates with respect to the capacity of the Guarantee Program (collectively, the "Web Site Materials") on the PSF Corporation's web site at <https://texaspsf.org> and with the MSRB at www.emma.msrb.org. Such monthly updates regarding the Guarantee Program are also incorporated herein and made a part hereof for all purposes. In addition to the Web Site Materials, the Fund is required to make quarterly filings with the SEC under Section 13(f) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Such filings, which consist of a list of the Fund's holdings of securities specified in Section 13(f), including exchange-traded (e.g., NYSE) or NASDAQ-quoted stocks, equity options and warrants, shares of closed-end investment companies and certain convertible debt securities, are available from the SEC at www.sec.gov/edgar. A list of the Fund's equity and fixed income holdings as of August 31 of each year is posted to the PSF Corporation's web site and filed with the MSRB. Such list excludes holdings in the Fund's securities lending program. Such list, as filed, is incorporated herein and made a part hereof for all purposes.

Management and Administration of the Fund

The Texas Constitution and applicable statutes delegate to the SBOE and the PSF Corporation the authority and responsibility for investment of the PSF's financial assets. The SBOE consists of 15 members who are elected by territorial districts in the State to four-year terms of office. The PSF Corporation is a special-purpose governmental corporation and instrumentality of the State entitled to sovereign immunity, and is governed by a nine-member board of directors (the "PSFC Board"), which consists of five members of the SBOE, the Land Commissioner, and three appointed members who have substantial background and expertise in investments and asset management, with one member being appointed by the Land Commissioner and the other two appointed by the Governor with confirmation by the Senate.

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

The Texas Constitution provides that the Fund shall be managed through the exercise of the judgment and care under the circumstances then prevailing which persons of ordinary prudence, discretion, and intelligence exercise in the management of their own affairs, not in regard to speculation, but in regard to the permanent disposition of their funds, considering the probable income therefrom as well as the probable safety of their capital (the "Prudent Person Standard"). In accordance with the Texas Constitution, the SBOE views the PSF as a perpetual endowment, and the Fund is managed as an endowment fund with a long-term investment horizon. For a detailed description of the PSFC Board's investment objectives, as well as a description of the PSFC Board's roles and responsibilities in managing and administering the Fund, see the IPS and Board meeting materials (available on the PSF Corporation's website).

As described below, the Total Return Constitutional Amendment restricts the annual pay-out from the Fund to both (i) 6% of the average of the market value of the Fund, excluding real property, on the last day of each of the sixteen State fiscal quarters preceding the Regular Session of the Legislature that begins before that State fiscal biennium, and (ii) the total-return on all investment assets of the Fund over a rolling ten-year period.

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

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

The Act requires that the Education Commissioner prepare, and the SBOE approve, an annual status report on the Guarantee Program (which is included in the Annual Report). The State Auditor or a certified public accountant audits the financial statements of the PSF, which are separate from other financial statements of the State. Additionally, not less than once each year, the PSFC Board must submit an audit report to the Legislative Budget Board ("LBB") regarding the operations of the PSF Corporation. The PSF Corporation may contract with a certified public accountant or the State Auditor to conduct an independent audit of the operations of the PSF Corporation, but such authorization does not affect the State Auditor's authority to conduct an audit of the PSF Corporation in accordance with State laws.

For each biennium, beginning with the 2024-2025 State biennium, the PSF Corporation is required to submit a legislative appropriations request ("LAR") to the LBB and the Office of the Governor that details a request for appropriation of funds to enable the PSF Corporation to carry out its responsibilities for the investment management of the Fund. The requested funding, budget structure, and riders are sufficient to fully support all operations of the PSF Corporation in state fiscal years 2026 and 2027. As described therein, the LAR is designed to provide the PSF Corporation with the ability to operate as a stand-alone state entity in the State budget while retaining the flexibility to fulfill its fiduciary duty and provide oversight and transparency to the Legislature and Governor.

The Total Return Constitutional Amendment

The Total Return Constitutional Amendment requires that PSF distributions to the ASF be determined using a "total-return-based" approach that provides that the total amount distributed from the Fund to the ASF: (1) in each year of a State fiscal biennium must be an amount that is not more than 6% of the average of the market value of the Fund, excluding real property (the "Distribution Rate"), on the last day of each of the sixteen State fiscal quarters preceding the Regular Session of the Legislature that begins before that State fiscal biennium, in accordance with the rate adopted by: (a) a vote of two-thirds of the total membership of the SBOE, taken before the Regular Session of the Legislature convenes or (b) the Legislature by general law or appropriation, if the SBOE does not adopt a rate as provided by clause (a); and (2) over the ten-year period consisting of the current State fiscal year and the nine preceding State fiscal years may not exceed the total return on all investment assets of the Fund over the same ten-year period (the "Ten Year Total Return"). In April

2009, the Attorney General issued a legal opinion, Op. Tex. Att’y Gen. No. GA-0707 (2009) (“GA-0707”), with regard to certain matters pertaining to the Distribution Rate and the determination of the Ten Year Total Return. In GA-0707 the Attorney General opined, among other advice, that (i) the Ten Year Total Return should be calculated on an annual basis, (ii) a contingency plan adopted by the SBOE, to permit monthly transfers equal in aggregate to the annual Distribution Rate to be halted and subsequently made up if such transfers temporarily exceed the Ten Year Total Return, is not prohibited by State law, provided that such contingency plan applies only within a fiscal year time basis, not on a biennium basis, and (iii) the amount distributed from the Fund in a fiscal year may not exceed 6% of the average of the market value of the Fund or the Ten Year Total Return. In accordance with GA-0707, in the event that the Ten Year Total Return is exceeded during a fiscal year, transfers to the ASF will be halted. However, if the Ten Year Total Return subsequently increases during that biennium, transfers may be resumed, if the SBOE has provided for that contingency, and made in full during the remaining period of the biennium, subject to the limit of 6% in any one fiscal year. Any shortfall in the transfer that results from such events from one biennium may not be paid over to the ASF in a subsequent biennium as the SBOE would make a separate payout determination for that subsequent biennium.

In determining the Distribution Rate, the SBOE has adopted the goal of maximizing the amount distributed from the Fund in a manner designed to preserve “intergenerational equity.” The definition of intergenerational equity that the SBOE has generally followed is the maintenance of purchasing power to ensure that endowment spending keeps pace with inflation, with the ultimate goal being to ensure that current and future generations are given equal levels of purchasing power in real terms. In making this determination, the SBOE takes into account various considerations, and relies upon PSF Corporation and TEA staff and external investment consultants, which undertake analysis for long-term projection periods that includes certain assumptions. Among the assumptions used in the analysis are a projected rate of growth of student enrollment State-wide, the projected contributions and expenses of the Fund, projected returns in the capital markets and a projected inflation rate.

The Texas Constitution also provides authority to the GLO or another entity (described in statute as the SLB or the PSF Corporation) that has responsibility for the management of revenues derived from land or other properties of the PSF to determine whether to transfer an amount each year to the ASF from the revenue derived during the current year from such land or properties. The Texas Constitution limits the maximum transfer to the ASF to \$600 million in each year from the revenue derived during that year from the PSF from the GLO, the SBOE or another entity to the extent such entity has the responsibility for the management of revenues derived from such land or other properties. Any amount transferred to the ASF pursuant to this constitutional provision is excluded from the 6% Distribution Rate limitation applicable to SBOE transfers.

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

Annual Distributions to the Available School Fund¹

<u>Fiscal Year Ending</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2023²</u>	<u>2024</u>
PSF(CORP) Distribution	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$2,076	\$2,156
PSF(SBOE) Distribution	839	1,056	1,056	1,236	1,236	1,102	1,102	1,731	-	-
PSF(SLB) Distribution	-	-	-	-	300	600	600 ³	415	115	-
Per Student Distribution	173	215	212	247	306	347	341	432	440	430

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

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

³ In September 2020, the SBOE approved a special, one-time transfer of \$300 million from the portion of the PSF managed by the SBOE to the portion of the PSF managed by the SLB, which amount is to be transferred to the ASF by the SLB in fiscal year 2021. In approving the special transfer, the SBOE determined that the transfer was in the best interest of the PSF due to the historic nature of the public health and economic circumstances resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic and its impact on the school children of Texas.

In November 2024, the SBOE approved a \$3.6 billion distribution to the ASF for State fiscal biennium 2026-2027. In making its determination of the 2026-2027 Distribution Rate, the SBOE took into account the planned distribution to the ASF by the PSF Corporation of \$1.2 billion for the biennium.

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

<u>State Fiscal Biennium</u>	<u>2010-11</u>	<u>2012-13</u>	<u>2014-15</u>	<u>2016-17</u>	<u>2018-19</u>	<u>2020-21</u>	<u>2022-23</u>	<u>2024-25</u>	<u>2026-27</u>
<u>SBOE Distribution Rate¹</u>	2.5%	4.2%	3.3%	3.5%	3.7%	2.974%	4.18%	3.32%	3.45%

¹ Includes only distributions made to the ASF by the SBOE; see the immediately preceding table for amounts of direct SLB distributions to the ASF. In addition, the PSF Corp approved transfers of \$600 million per year directly to the ASF for fiscal biennium 2026-27.

PSF Corporation Strategic Asset Allocation

The PSFC Board sets the asset allocation policy for the Fund, including determining the available asset classes for investment and approving target percentages and ranges for allocation to each asset class, with the goal of delivering a long-term risk adjusted return through all economic and market environments. The IPS includes a combined asset allocation for all Fund assets (consisting of assets transferred for management to the PSF Corporation from the SBOE and the SLB). The IPS provides that the Fund’s investment objectives are as follows:

- Generate distributions for the benefit of public schools in Texas;
- Maintain the purchasing power of the Fund, after spending and inflation, in order to maintain intergenerational equity with respect to distributions from the Fund;

- Provide a maximum level of return consistent with prudent risk levels, while maintaining sufficient liquidity needed to support Fund obligations; and
- Maintain a AAA credit rating, as assigned by a nationally recognized securities rating organization.

The table below sets forth the current strategic asset allocation of the Fund that was adopted September 2024 (which is subject to change from time to time):

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

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

Comparative Investment Schedule – PSF(CORP)

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

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

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

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

Investment Schedule - PSF(SLB)¹

Fair Value (in millions) August 31, 2024

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The School District Bond Guarantee Program

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

In the event of default, holders of guaranteed school district bonds will receive all payments as and when may become due from the corpus of the PSF. Following a determination that a school district will be or is unable to pay maturing or matured principal or interest on any guaranteed bond, the Act requires the school district to notify the Education Commissioner not later than the fifth day before the stated maturity date of such bond or interest payment. Immediately following receipt of such notice, the Education Commissioner must cause to be transferred from the appropriate account in the PSF to the Paying Agent/Registrar an amount necessary to pay the maturing or matured principal and interest, as applicable. Upon receipt of funds for payment of such principal or interest, the Paying Agent/Registrar must pay the amount due and forward the canceled bond or evidence of payment of the interest to the State Comptroller of Public Accounts (the "Comptroller"). The Education Commissioner will instruct the Comptroller to withhold the amount paid, plus interest, from the first State money payable to the school district. The amount withheld pursuant to this funding "intercept" feature will be deposited to the credit of the PSF. The Comptroller must hold such canceled bond or evidence of payment of the interest on behalf of the PSF. Following full reimbursement of such payment by the school district to the PSF with interest, the Comptroller will cancel the bond or evidence of payment of the interest and forward it to the school district. The Act permits the Education Commissioner to order a school district to set a tax rate sufficient to reimburse the PSF for any payments made with respect to guaranteed bonds, and also sufficient to pay future payments on guaranteed bonds, and provides certain enforcement mechanisms to the Education Commissioner, including the appointment of a board of managers or annexation of a defaulting school district to another school district.

If a school district fails to pay principal or interest on a bond as it is stated to mature, other amounts not due and payable are not accelerated and do not become due and payable by virtue of the district's default. The School District Bond Guarantee Program does not apply to the payment of principal and interest upon redemption of bonds, except upon mandatory sinking fund redemption, and does not

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

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

Generally, the regulations that govern the School District Bond Guarantee Program (the "SDBGP Rules") limit guarantees to certain types of notes and bonds, including, with respect to refunding bonds issued by school districts, a requirement that the bonds produce debt service savings. The SDBGP Rules include certain accreditation criteria for districts applying for a guarantee of their bonds, and limit guarantees to districts that have less than the amount of annual debt service per average daily attendance that represents the 90th percentile of annual debt service per average daily attendance for all school districts, but such limitation will not apply to school districts that have enrollment growth of at least 25% over the previous five school years. The SDBGP Rules are codified in the Texas Administrative Code at 19 TAC section 33.6 and are available at <https://tea.texas.gov/finance-and-grants/state-funding/facilities-funding-and-standards/bond-guarantee-program>.

The Charter District Bond Guarantee Program

The Charter District Bond Guarantee Program became effective March 3, 2014. The SBOE published final regulations in the Texas Register that provide for the administration of the Charter District Bond Guarantee Program (the "CDBGP Rules"). The CDBGP Rules are codified at 19 TAC section 33.7 and are available at <https://tea.texas.gov/finance-and-grants/state-funding/facilities-funding-and-standards/bond-guarantee-program>.

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

Pursuant to the CDBGP Rules, the Education Commissioner annually determines the ratio of charter district students to total public school students, for the 2025 fiscal year, the ratio is 7.86%. At February 27, 2025, there were 188 active open-enrollment charter schools in the State and there were 1,222 charter school campuses authorized under such charters, though as of such date, 264 of such campuses are not currently serving students for various reasons; therefore, there are 958 charter school campuses actively serving students in Texas. Section 12.101, Texas Education Code, limits the number of charters that the Education Commissioner may grant to a total number of 305 charters. While legislation limits the number of charters that may be granted, it does not limit the number of campuses that may operate under a particular charter. For information regarding the capacity of the Guarantee Program, see "Capacity Limits for the Guarantee Program." The Act provides that the Education Commissioner may not approve the guarantee of refunding or refinanced bonds under the Charter District Bond Guarantee Program in a total amount that exceeds one-half of the total amount available for the guarantee of charter district bonds under the Charter District Bond Guarantee Program.

In accordance with the Act, the Education Commissioner may not approve charter district bonds for guarantee if such guarantees will result in lower bond ratings for public school district bonds that are guaranteed under the School District Bond Guarantee Program. To be eligible for a guarantee, the Act provides that a charter district's bonds must be approved by the Attorney General, have an unenhanced investment grade rating from a nationally recognized investment rating firm, and satisfy a limited investigation conducted by the TEA.

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

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

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

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

From time to time, TEA has limited new guarantees under the Charter District Bond Guarantee Program to conform to capacity limits specified by the Act. The Charter District Bond Guarantee Program Capacity (the "CDBG Capacity") is made available from the capacity of the Guarantee Program but is not reserved exclusively for the Charter District Bond Guarantee Program. See "Capacity Limits for the Guarantee Program." Other factors that could increase the CDBG Capacity include Fund investment performance, future increases in the Guarantee Program multiplier, changes in State law that govern the calculation of the CDBG Capacity, as described below, changes in State or federal law or regulations related to the Guarantee Program limit, growth in the relative percentage of students enrolled in open-enrollment charter schools to the total State scholastic census, legislative and administrative changes in funding for charter districts, changes in level of school district or charter district participation in the Guarantee Program, or a combination of such circumstances.

Capacity Limits for the Guarantee Program

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

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

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

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

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

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

As of January 31, 2025, the estimated State Capacity Limit is \$169,961,518,160, which is lower than the IRS Limit, making the State Capacity Limit the current Capacity Limit for the Fund.

Since July 1991, when the SBOE amended the Guarantee Program Rules to broaden the range of bonds that are eligible for guarantee under the Guarantee Program to encompass most Texas school district bonds, the principal amount of bonds guaranteed under the Guarantee Program has increased sharply. In addition, in recent years a number of factors have caused an increase in the amount of bonds issued by school districts in the State. See the table “Permanent School Fund Guaranteed Bonds” below. Effective March 1, 2023, the Act provides that the SBOE may establish a percentage of the Capacity Limit to be reserved from use in guaranteeing bonds (the “Capacity Reserve”). The SDBGP Rules provide for a maximum Capacity Reserve for the overall Guarantee Program of 5% and provide that the amount of the Capacity Reserve may be increased or decreased by a majority vote of the SBOE based on changes in the cost value, asset allocation, and risk in the portfolio, or may be increased or decreased by the Education Commissioner as necessary to prudently manage fund capacity and preserve the AAA credit rating of the Guarantee Program (subject to ratification or rejection by the SBOE at the next meeting for which an item can be posted). The CDBGP Rules provide for an additional reserve of CDBGP Capacity determined by calculating an equal percentage as established by the SBOE for the Capacity Reserve, applied to the CDBGP Capacity. Effective March 1, 2023, the Capacity Reserve is 0.25%. The Capacity Reserve is noted in the monthly updates with respect to the capacity of the Guarantee Program on the PSF Corporation’s web site at <https://texaspsf.org/monthly-disclosures/>, which are also filed with the MSRB.

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

No representation is made as to how the capacity will remain available, and the capacity of the Guarantee Program is subject to change due to a number of factors, including changes in bond issuance volume throughout the State and some bonds receiving guarantee approvals may not close. If the amount of guaranteed bonds approaches the State Capacity Limit, the SBOE or Education Commissioner may increase the State Capacity Limit multiplier as discussed above.

2017 Legislative Changes to the Charter District Bond Guarantee Program

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

The percentage of the charter district scholastic population to the overall public school scholastic population has grown from 3.53% in September 2012 to 7.86% in February 2025. TEA is unable to predict how the ratio of charter district students to the total State scholastic population will change over time.

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

Since the initial authorization of the Charter District Bond Guarantee Program, the Act has established a bond guarantee reserve fund in the State treasury (the “Charter District Reserve Fund”). Formerly, the Act provided that each charter district that has a bond guaranteed must annually remit to the Education Commissioner, for deposit in the Charter District Reserve Fund, an amount equal to 10% of the savings to the charter district that is a result of the lower interest rate on its bonds due to the guarantee by the PSF. SB 1480 modified the Act insofar as it pertains to the Charter District Reserve Fund. Effective September 1, 2017, the Act provides that a charter district that has a bond guaranteed must remit to the Education Commissioner, for deposit in the Charter District Reserve Fund, an amount equal to 20% of the savings to the charter district that is a result of the lower interest rate on the bond due to the guarantee by the PSF. The amount due shall be paid on receipt by the charter district of the bond proceeds. However, the deposit requirement will not apply if the balance of the Charter District Reserve Fund is at least equal to 3.00% of the total amount of outstanding guaranteed bonds issued by charter districts. At January 31, 2025, the Charter District Reserve Fund contained \$120,355,020, which represented approximately 2.44% of the guaranteed charter district bonds. The Reserve Fund is held and invested as a non-commingled fund under the administration of the PSF Corporation staff.

Charter District Risk Factors

Open-enrollment charter schools in the State may not charge tuition and, unlike school districts, charter districts have no taxing power. Funding for charter district operations is largely from amounts appropriated by the Legislature. Additionally, the amount of State payments

a charter district receives is based on a variety of factors, including the enrollment at the schools operated by a charter district, and may be affected by the State's economic performance and other budgetary considerations and various political considerations.

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

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

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

Ratings of Bonds Guaranteed Under the Guarantee Program

Moody's Investors Service, Inc., S&P Global Ratings, and Fitch Ratings, Inc. rate bonds guaranteed by the PSF "Aaa," "AAA" and "AAA," respectively. Not all districts apply for multiple ratings on their bonds, however. See the applicable rating section within the offering document to which this is attached for information regarding a district's underlying rating and the enhanced rating applied to a given series of bonds.

Valuation of the PSF and Guaranteed Bonds

Permanent School Fund Valuations

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

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

⁽²⁾ At August 31, 2024, mineral assets, sovereign lands, other lands, and discretionary internal investments, had book values of approximately \$13.4 million, \$0.8 million, \$37.2 million, and \$318.9 million, respectively, and market values of approximately \$4,540.6 million, \$277.4 million, \$153.1 million, and \$457.0 million, respectively.

Permanent School Fund Guaranteed Bonds

At 8/31	Principal Amount ⁽¹⁾
2020	\$90,336,680,245
2021	95,259,161,922
2022	103,239,495,929
2023	115,730,826,682
2024	125,815,981,603 ⁽²⁾

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

⁽²⁾ At August 31, 2024 (the most recent date for which such data is available), the TEA expected that the principal and interest to be paid by school districts and charter districts over the remaining life of the bonds guaranteed by the Guarantee Program was \$196,294,405,488, of which \$70,478,423,885 represents interest to be paid. As shown in the table above, at August 31, 2024, there were \$125,815,981,603 in principal amount of bonds guaranteed under the Guarantee Program. Using the State Capacity Limit of \$169,961,518,160 (the State Capacity Limit is currently the Capacity Limit), net of the Capacity Reserve, as of January 31, 2025, 7.69% of the Guarantee Program's capacity was available to the Charter District Bond Guarantee Program. As of January 31, 2025, the amount of outstanding bond guarantees represented 76.33% of the Capacity Limit (which is currently the State Capacity Limit). January 31, 2025 values are based on unaudited data, which is subject to adjustment.

Permanent School Fund Guaranteed Bonds by Category⁽¹⁾

Fiscal Year Ended <u>8/31</u>	<u>School District Bonds</u>		<u>Charter District Bonds</u>		<u>Totals</u>	
	No. of <u>Issues</u>	Principal <u>Amount (\$)</u>	No. of <u>Issues</u>	Principal <u>Amount (\$)</u>	No. of <u>Issues</u>	Principal <u>Amount (\$)</u>
2020	3,296	87,800,478,245	64	2,536,202,000	3,360	90,336,680,245
2021	3,346	91,951,175,922	83	3,307,986,000	3,429	95,259,161,922
2022	3,348	99,528,099,929	94	3,711,396,000	3,442	103,239,495,929
2023	3,339	111,647,914,682	102	4,082,912,000	3,441	115,730,826,682
2024 ⁽²⁾	3,330	121,046,871,603	103	4,769,110,000	3,433	125,815,981,603

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

⁽²⁾ At January 31, 2025 (based on unaudited data, which is subject to adjustment), there were \$129,723,799,121 in principal amount of bonds guaranteed under the Guarantee Program, representing 3,437 school district issues, aggregating \$124,794,149,121 in principal amount and 109 charter district issues, aggregating \$4,929,650,000 in principal amount. At January 31, 2025 the projected guarantee capacity available was \$39,780,221,830 (based on unaudited data, which is subject to adjustment).

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

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

At the end of fiscal year 2024, the PSF(CORP) net position was \$57.3 billion. During the year, the PSF(CORP) continued implementing the long-term strategic asset allocation, diversifying the investment mix to strengthen the Fund. The asset allocation is projected to increase returns over the long run while reducing risk and portfolio return volatility. The PSF(CORP) is invested in global markets and liquid and illiquid assets experience volatility commensurate with the related indices. The PSF(CORP) is broadly diversified and benefits from the cost structure of its investment program. Changes continue to be researched, crafted, and implemented to make the cost structure more effective and efficient. The PSF(CORP) annual rates of return for the one-year, five-year, and ten-year periods ending August 31, 2024, net of fees, were 10.12%, 7.31%, and 6.32%, respectively (total return takes into consideration the change in the market value of the Fund during the year as well as the interest and dividend income generated by the Fund's investments). See "Comparative Investment Schedule - PSF(CORP)" for the PSF(CORP) holdings as of August 31, 2024.

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

PSF Returns Fiscal Year Ended 8-31-2024¹

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

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

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

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

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

Other Events and Disclosures

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

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

As of August 31, 2024, certain lawsuits were pending against the State and/or the GLO, which challenge the Fund's title to certain real property and/or past or future mineral income from that property, and other litigation arising in the normal course of the investment activities of the PSF. Reference is made to the Annual Report, when filed, for a description of such lawsuits that are pending, which may represent contingent liabilities of the Fund.

PSF Continuing Disclosure Undertaking

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

Through the codification of the TEA Undertaking and its commitment to guarantee bonds, the TEA has made the following agreement for the benefit of the issuers, holders, and beneficial owners of guaranteed bonds. The TEA (or its successor with respect to the management of the Guarantee Program) is required to observe the agreement for so long as it remains an "obligated person," within the meaning of Rule 15c2-12, with respect to guaranteed bonds. Nothing in the TEA Undertaking obligates the TEA to make any filings or disclosures with respect to guaranteed bonds, as the obligations of the TEA under the TEA Undertaking pertain solely to the Guarantee Program. The issuer or an "obligated person" of the guaranteed bonds has assumed the applicable obligation under Rule 15c2-12 to make all disclosures and filings relating directly to guaranteed bonds, and the TEA takes no responsibility with respect to such undertakings. Under the TEA Undertaking, the TEA is obligated to provide annually certain updated financial information and operating data, and timely notice of specified material events, to the MSRB.

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

Annual Reports

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

The TEA and the PSF Corporation may provide updated information in full text or may incorporate by reference certain other publicly-available documents, as permitted by Rule 15c2-12. The updated information includes audited financial statements of, or relating to, the State or the PSF, when and if such audits are commissioned and available. In the event audits are not available by the filing deadline, unaudited financial statements will be provided by such deadline, and audited financial statements will be provided when available. Financial statements of the State will be prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles as applied to state governments, as such principles may be changed from time to time, or such other accounting principles as the State Auditor is required to employ from time to time pursuant to State law or regulation. The financial statements of the Fund are required to be prepared to conform to U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles as established by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board.

The Fund is composed of two primary segments: the financial assets (PSF(CORP)) managed by PSF Corporation, and the non-financial assets (PSF(SLB)) managed by the SLB. Each of these segments is reported separately und different bases of accounting.

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

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

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

Event Notices

The TEA and the PSF Corporation will also provide timely notices of certain events to the MSRB. Such notices will be provided not more than ten business days after the occurrence of the event. The TEA or the PSF Corporation will provide notice of any of the following events with respect to the Guarantee Program: (1) principal and interest payment delinquencies; (2) non-payment related defaults, if such event is material within the meaning of the federal securities laws; (3) unscheduled draws on debt service reserves reflecting financial difficulties; (4) unscheduled draws on credit enhancements reflecting financial difficulties; (5) substitution of credit or liquidity providers, or their failure to perform; (6) adverse tax opinions, the issuance by the IRS of proposed or final determinations of taxability, Notices of Proposed Issue (IRS Form 5701-TEB), or other material notices or determinations with respect to the tax status of the Guarantee Program, or other material events affecting the tax status of the Guarantee Program; (7) modifications to rights of holders of bonds guaranteed by the Guarantee Program, if such event is material within the meaning of the federal securities laws; (8) bond calls, if such event is material within the meaning of the federal securities laws, and tender offers; (9) defeasances; (10) release, substitution, or sale of property securing repayment of bonds guaranteed by the Guarantee Program, if such event is material within the meaning of the federal securities laws; (11) rating changes of the Guarantee Program; (12) bankruptcy, insolvency, receivership, or similar event of the Guarantee Program (which is considered to occur when any of the following occur: the appointment of a receiver, fiscal agent, or similar officer for the Guarantee Program in a proceeding under the United States Bankruptcy Code or in any other proceeding under state or federal law in which a court or governmental authority has assumed jurisdiction over substantially all of the assets or business of the Guarantee Program, or if such jurisdiction has been assumed by leaving the existing governing body and officials or officers in possession but subject to the supervision and orders of a court or governmental authority, or the entry of an order confirming a plan of reorganization, arrangement, or liquidation by a court or governmental authority having supervision or jurisdiction over substantially all of the assets or business of the Guarantee Program); (13) the consummation of a merger, consolidation, or acquisition involving the Guarantee Program or the sale of all or substantially all of its assets, other than in the ordinary course of business, the entry into a definitive agreement to undertake such an action or the termination of a definitive agreement relating to any such actions, other than pursuant to its terms, if such event is material within the meaning of the federal securities laws; (14) the appointment of a successor or additional trustee with respect to the Guarantee Program or the change of name of a trustee, if such event is material within the meaning of the federal securities laws; (15) the incurrence of a financial obligation of the Guarantee Program, if material, or agreement to covenants, events of default, remedies, priority rights, or other similar terms of a financial obligation of the Guarantee Program, any of which affect security holders, if material; and (16) default, event of acceleration, termination event, modification of terms, or other similar events under the terms of a financial obligation of the Guarantee Program, any of which reflect financial difficulties. (Neither the Act nor any other law, regulation or instrument pertaining to the Guarantee Program make any provision with respect to the Guarantee Program for bond calls, debt service reserves, credit enhancement, liquidity enhancement, early redemption, or the appointment of a trustee with respect to the Guarantee Program.)

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

Availability of Information

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

Limitations and Amendments

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

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

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

Compliance with Prior Undertakings

Except as stated below, during the last five years, the TEA and the PSF Corporation have not failed to substantially comply with their previous continuing disclosure agreements in accordance with Rule 15c2-12. On April 28, 2022, TEA became aware that it had not timely filed its 2021 Annual Report with EMMA due to an administrative oversight. TEA took corrective action and filed the 2021 Annual Report with EMMA on April 28, 2022, followed by a notice of late filing made with EMMA on April 29, 2022. TEA notes that the 2021 Annual Report was timely filed on the TEA website by the required filing date and that website posting has been incorporated by reference into TEA's Bond Guarantee Program disclosures that are included in school district and charter district offering documents. On March 31, 2025, the TEA and the PSF Corporation became aware that the 2022 operating data was not timely filed with EMMA due to an administrative oversight. TEA and PSF Corporation took corrective action and filed a notice of late filing with EMMA on April 4, 2025. The annual operating data was previously posted to EMMA on March 31, 2023.

SEC Exemptive Relief

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

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