

PRELIMINARY OFFICIAL STATEMENT
Dated: August 6, 2025

NEW ISSUE: BOOK-ENTRY-ONLY

In the opinion of Bond Counsel, interest on the Bonds will be excludable from gross income for federal income tax purposes under statutes, regulations, published rulings, and court decisions existing on the date thereof, subject to the matters described under "TAX MATTERS" herein, including the alternative minimum tax on certain corporations.

The Issuer will NOT designate the Bonds as "Qualified Tax-Exempt Obligations" for financial institutions.

\$9,885,000*

DAYTON INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
(A political subdivision of the State of Texas located in Liberty and Harris Counties)
Unlimited Tax Refunding Bonds, Series 2025

Dated Date: August 15, 2025

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

The Dayton Independent School District Unlimited Tax Refunding Bonds, Series 2025 (the "Bonds") are being issued pursuant to the Constitution and general laws of the State of Texas, including Chapter 1207, Texas Government Code (the "Act"), as amended, and an order (the "Bond Order") authorizing the issuance of the Bonds adopted on July 15, 2025 by the Board of Trustees (the "Board") of the Dayton Independent School District (the "District"). As permitted by the provisions of the Act, the Board, in the Bond Order, delegated the authority to certain District officials (each, a "Pricing Officer") to execute a pricing certificate (the "Pricing Certificate") establishing the pricing terms for the Bonds (the "Pricing Certificate" and together with the Bond Order, are collectively referred to herein as the "Order"). The Bonds are payable as to principal and interest from the proceeds of an annual ad valorem tax levied, without legal limit as to rate or amount, against all taxable property located within the District. The District has received conditional approval from the Texas Education Agency for the Bonds to be guaranteed under the State of Texas Permanent School Fund Guarantee Program (hereinafter defined) which will automatically become effective when the Attorney General of Texas approves the Bonds. (See "APPENDIX E - THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE PROGRAM").

Interest on the Bonds will accrue from the Dated Date shown above and will be payable on February 15 and August 15 of each year, commencing February 15, 2026, until stated maturity or prior redemption. The Bonds will be issued in fully registered form in principal denominations of \$5,000 or any integral multiple thereof. Principal will be payable by the Paying Agent/Registrar, which initially is BOKF, NA, Dallas, Texas (the "Paying Agent/Registrar"), upon presentation and surrender of the Bonds for payment. Interest on the Bonds is payable by check dated as of the interest payment date and mailed by the Paying Agent/Registrar to the registered owners as shown on the records of the Paying Agent/Registrar on the close of business as of the last business day of the month next preceding each interest payment date.

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

Proceeds from the sale of the Bonds will be used to (i) refund a portion of the District's outstanding bonds for debt service savings and (ii) pay the costs of issuing the Bonds. (See "THE BONDS - Authorization and Purpose" and "SCHEDULE I – Schedule of Refunded Bonds").

The Bonds maturing on and after February 15, 2035 are subject to redemption at the option of the District in whole or in part in principal amounts of \$5,000 or any multiple thereof, on August 15, 2034 or any date thereafter, at a price equal to the principal amount thereof, plus accrued interest to the date of redemption. (See "THE BONDS - Optional Redemption").

MATURITY SCHEDULE
(On Inside Cover)

The Bonds are offered for delivery when, as and if issued, and received by the Underwriters identified below (the "Underwriters") subject to the approval of legality by the Attorney General of the State of Texas and the approval of certain legal matters by McCall, Parkhurst & Horton L.L.P., San Antonio, Texas, Bond Counsel. Certain legal matters will be passed upon for the Underwriters by their counsel, Winstead PC, San Antonio, Texas. The Bonds are expected to be available for initial delivery through the facilities of DTC on or about September 9, 2025.

FHN FINANCIAL CAPITAL MARKETS

PIPER SANDLER & CO.

**Preliminary, subject to change.*

\$9,885,000*
DAYTON INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
(A political subdivision of the State of Texas located in Liberty and Harris Counties)
UNLIMITED TAX REFUNDING BONDS, SERIES 2025

MATURITY SCHEDULE*
Base CUSIP No: 240091 ⁽¹⁾

Maturity				
Date	Principal	Interest	Initial	CUSIP No.
<u>(2/15)</u>	<u>Amount*</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Yield</u>	<u>Suffix</u>⁽¹⁾
2026	\$6,600,000			
2027	250,000			
2028	250,000			
2029	250,000			
2030	250,000			
2031	250,000			
2032	250,000			
2033	250,000			
2034	500,000			
2035	1,035,000			

(Interest to accrue from the Dated Date)

The Bonds maturing on and after February 15, 2035 are subject to redemption at the option of the District in whole or in part in principal amounts of \$5,000 or any multiple thereof, on August 15, 2034 or any date thereafter, at a price equal to the principal amount thereof, plus accrued interest to the date of redemption. (See "THE BONDS - Optional Redemption").

*Preliminary, subject to change.

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DAYTON INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

ELECTED OFFICIALS

<u>Name</u>	<u>Years Served</u>	<u>Current Term Expires</u>
Mr. Thomas Payne, Board President, Position 3	41	2026
Dr. Luke Chachere, Board Vice President, Position 1	24	2028
Mrs. Rachel Ansley, Board Secretary, Position 7	2	2027
Mr. Chris Shumaker, Board Member, Position 2	6	2028
Mr. Josh Day, Board Member, Position 4	8	2026
Mrs. Linda Harris, Board Member, Position 5	14	2027
Mr. C.D. Williams, Board Member, Position 6	13	2027

ADMINISTRATION

<u>Name</u>	<u>Position</u>	<u>Length of Service with District</u>
Dr. Travis Young ⁽¹⁾	Superintendent	23 Years
Tami Pierce	Deputy Superintendent	27 Years

⁽¹⁾ Selected by the Board of Trustees in 2025 to replace retiring Superintendent, Dr. Jessica Johnson.

CONSULTANTS AND ADVISORS

McCall, Parkhurst & Horton L.L.P., San Antonio, Texas	Bond Counsel
SAMCO Capital Markets, Inc., San Antonio, Texas	Financial Advisor
Weaver and Tidwell, L.L.P., Houston, Texas	Certified Public Accountants

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USE OF INFORMATION IN OFFICIAL STATEMENT

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

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

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

The Underwriters have provided the following sentence for inclusion in this Official Statement. The Underwriters have reviewed the information in the Official Statement pursuant to their respective responsibilities to investors under the federal securities laws, but the Underwriters do 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 Underwriters. This Official Statement contains, in part, estimates and matters of opinion which are not intended as statements of fact, and no representation is made as to the correctness of such estimates and opinions, or that they will be realized.

The information and expressions of opinion contained herein are subject to change without notice, and neither the delivery of this Official Statement nor any sale made hereunder shall, under any circumstances, create any implication that there has been no change in the affairs of the District or other matters described herein. See "APPENDIX E - THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE PROGRAM – PSF Continuing Disclosure Undertaking" and "CONTINUING DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION" for a description of the undertakings of the Texas Education Agency ("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 UNDERWRITERS 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 UNDERWRITERS MAKE ANY REPRESENTATION OR WARRANTY WITH RESPECT TO THE INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THIS OFFICIAL STATEMENT REGARDING THE DEPOSITORY TRUST COMPANY, NEW YORK, NEW YORK ("DTC") OR ITS BOOK-ENTRY-ONLY SYSTEM DESCRIBED UNDER "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 THE DTC AND THE TEA, RESPECTIVELY.

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

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

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SELECTED DATA FROM THE OFFICIAL STATEMENT

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

The District	The Dayton Independent School District (the “District”) is a political subdivision of the State of Texas located in Liberty and Harris Counties. The District is governed by a seven-member Board of Trustees (the “Board”). Policy-making and supervisory functions are the responsibility of, and are vested in, the Board. The Board delegates administrative responsibilities to the Superintendent of Schools who is the chief administrative officer of the District. Support services are supplied by consultants and advisors.
The Bonds	The Bonds are being issued in the principal amount of \$9,885,000 (preliminary, subject to change) pursuant to the Constitution and general laws of the State of Texas, including Chapter 1207, Texas Government Code (the “Act”), as amended, and the order (the “Bond Order”) adopted by the Board of Trustees on July 15, 2025. As permitted by the provisions of the Act, the Board, in the Bond Order, delegated the authority to certain District officials, each a “Pricing Officer” to execute a pricing certificate (the “Pricing Certificate”) establishing the pricing terms for the Bonds (the Pricing Certificate and the Bond Order, are collectively referred to herein as the “Order”). Proceeds from the sale of the Bonds will be used to (i) refund a portion of the District’s outstanding bonds for debt service savings and (ii) pay the costs of issuing the Bonds. (See “THE BONDS - Refunded Bonds” and “Schedule I – Schedule of Refunded Bonds”).
Paying Agent/Registrar	The initial Paying Agent/Registrar is BOKF, NA, Dallas, Texas. The District intends to use the Book-Entry-Only System of DTC. (See “BOOK-ENTRY-ONLY SYSTEM” herein).
Security	The Bonds will 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. Payments of principal and interest on the Bonds will be guaranteed by the corpus of the Permanent School Fund of Texas. (See “THE BONDS – Security” and “STATE AND LOCAL FUNDING OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS IN TEXAS” and “APPENDIX E - THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE PROGRAM” herein).
Optional Redemption	The Bonds maturing on and after February 15, 2035 are subject to redemption at the option of the District in whole or in part in principal amounts of \$5,000 or any multiple thereof, on August 15, 2034 or any date thereafter, at a price equal to the principal amount thereof, plus accrued interest to the date of redemption. (See “THE BONDS – Optional Redemption.”)
Permanent School Fund Guarantee	The District has received conditional approval from the Texas Education Agency for the payment of the Bonds to be guaranteed under the Permanent School Fund Guarantee Program, which guarantee will automatically become effective when the Attorney General of Texas approves the Bonds. (See “APPENDIX E - THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE PROGRAM”).
Ratings	S&P Global Ratings (“S&P”) has assigned municipal bond rating of “AAA” to the Bonds based upon the guaranteed repayment thereof under the Permanent School Fund Guarantee Program of the Texas Education Agency. The District’s underlying, unenhanced rating, including the Bonds, is “___” by S&P. (See “APPENDIX E - THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE PROGRAM” and “RATINGS” herein.)
Tax Matters	In the opinion of Bond Counsel for the District, interest on the Bonds 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 the matters described under “TAX MATTERS” herein, including the alternative minimum tax on certain corporations. (See “TAX MATTERS” and “Appendix C - Form of Legal Opinion of Bond Counsel” herein).
Payment Record	The District has never defaulted on the payment of its bonded indebtedness.
Legal Opinion	Delivery of the Bonds is subject to the approval by the Attorney General of the State of Texas and the rendering of an opinion as to legality by McCall, Parkhurst & Horton L.L.P., San Antonio, Texas, Bond Counsel.
Delivery	When issued, anticipated to be on or about September 9, 2025.

\$9,885,000*
DAYTON INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
(A political subdivision of the State of Texas located in Liberty and Harris Counties)
UNLIMITED TAX REFUNDING BONDS, SERIES 2025

INTRODUCTORY STATEMENT

This Official Statement (the "Official Statement"), which includes the cover page, Schedule I and Appendices A, B and D attached hereto, has been prepared by the Dayton Independent School District (the "District"), a political subdivision of the State of Texas (the "State") located in Liberty and Harris Counties, in connection with the offering by the District of its Unlimited Tax Refunding Bonds, Series 2025 (the "Bonds") identified on page ii hereof.

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

There follows in this Official Statement descriptions of the Bonds, the Order (as defined below) and certain other information about the District and its finances. All descriptions of documents contained herein are only summaries and are qualified in their entirety by reference to each such document. Copies of such documents may be obtained by writing the Dayton Caney Independent School District, 100 Cherry Creek Road, Dayton, Texas 77535 and, during the offering period, from the Financial Advisor, SAMCO Capital Markets, Inc., 1020 NE Loop 410, Suite 640, San Antonio, Texas 78209, by electronic mail or upon payment of reasonable copying, mailing, and handling charges.

This Official Statement speaks only as to its date, and the information contained herein is subject to change. A copy of this Final Official Statement 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.

THE BONDS

Authorization and Purpose

The Bonds are being issued in the principal amount of \$9,885,000 (preliminary, subject to change) pursuant to the Constitution and general laws of the State, including particularly Chapter 1207, Texas Government Code (the "Act"), as amended, and an order (the "Bond Order") adopted on July 15, 2025 by the Board of Trustees of the District (the "Board") which authorizes the issuance of the Bonds. As permitted by the provisions of the Act, the Board, in the Bond Order, delegated the authority to certain District officials each, a "Pricing Officer", to execute a pricing certificate (the "Pricing Certificate") establishing the pricing terms for the Bonds; (the "Pricing Certificate" and the Bond Order are collectively referred to herein as the "Order").

Refunded Bonds

The Refunded Bonds, and interest due thereon, are to be paid on the scheduled redemption date therefor from funds to be deposited with BOKF, NA, Dallas, Texas (the "Escrow Agent") pursuant to an Escrow and Trust Agreement dated as of July 15, 2025 (the "Escrow Agreement") between the District and the Escrow Agent.

The Order provides that the District will deposit certain proceeds of the sale of the Bonds, along with other lawfully available funds of the District (if any), with the Escrow Agent in the amount necessary and sufficient to accomplish the discharge and final payment of the Refunded Bonds at their scheduled date of early redemption (the "Redemption Date"). Such funds shall be held by the Escrow Agent in an escrow fund (the "Escrow Fund") irrevocably pledged to the payment of principal of and interest on the Refunded Bonds. SAMCO Capital Markets, Inc., in its capacity as financial advisor to the District, will certify as to the sufficiency of the amount initially deposited to the Escrow Fund, without regard to investment (if any), to pay the principal of and interest on the Refunded Bonds, when due, at the Redemption Date (the "Sufficiency Certificate"). Amounts on deposit in the Escrow Fund shall, until such time as needed for their intended purpose, be (i) held uninvested in cash and/or (ii) invested in a portfolio of securities authorized by Section 1207.062, Texas Government Code, which authorizes securities including direct noncallable obligations of the United States and noncallable obligations of an agency or instrumentality of the United States rated as to investment quality by a nationally recognized investment rating firm not less than "AAA" or its equivalent and guaranteed by the full faith and credit of the United States of America (the "Federal Securities") maturing in time to make such payments.

Prior to or simultaneously with the issuance of the Bonds, the District will give irrevocable instructions to provide notice, if any, to the owners of the Refunded Bonds that the Refunded Bonds will be redeemed prior to stated maturity on which date money will be made available to redeem the Refunded Bonds from money held under the Escrow Agreement.

By the deposit of Bond proceeds and cash, if any, with the Escrow Agent pursuant to the Escrow Agreement, and the investment thereof as described above, if such funds are invested, the District will have effectuated the defeasance of the Refunded Bonds pursuant to the terms of the District order authorizing their issuance. It is the opinion of Bond Counsel that, as a result of such defeasance and in reliance upon the Sufficiency Certificate, the Refunded Bonds will no longer be payable from the pledge of the District's unlimited ad valorem tax levied upon all property within the District made under the order of the District authorizing the issuance of the Refunded Bonds, but will be payable solely from the amounts on deposit in the Escrow Fund and held for such purpose by the Escrow Agent, and that the Refunded Bonds will be defeased and are not to be included in or considered to be indebtedness of the District for the purpose of a limitation of indebtedness or for any other purpose.

Upon defeasance of the Refunded Bonds, the payment of the Refunded Bonds will no longer be guaranteed by the Permanent School Fund of Texas.

General Description

The Bonds will be dated August 15, 2025 (the "Dated Date") and will bear interest from the Dated Date. The Bonds will mature on the dates and in the principal amounts set forth on page ii of this Official Statement. Interest on the Bonds is payable initially on February 15, 2026, and on each August 15 and February 15 thereafter until stated maturity or prior redemption.

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

**Preliminary, subject to change.*

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

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

Optional Redemption

The Bonds maturing on and after February 15, 2035 are subject to redemption at the option of the District in whole or in part in principal amounts of \$5,000 or any multiple thereof, on August 15, 2034 or any date thereafter, at a price equal to the principal amount thereof, plus accrued interest to the date of redemption. If less than all of the Bonds are to be redeemed, the District shall determine the amounts and maturities thereof to be redeemed and shall direct the Paying Agent/Registrar to select by lot the Bonds, or portions thereof, to be redeemed.

Notice of Redemption and DTC Notices

Not less than 30 days prior to a redemption date for the Bonds, the District shall cause a notice of redemption to be sent by United States mail, first class, postage prepaid, to each registered owner of a Bond to be redeemed, in whole or in part, at the address of the registered owner appearing on the registration books of the Paying Agent/Registrar at the close of business on the business day next preceding the date of mailing such notice. ANY NOTICE OF REDEMPTION SO MAILED SHALL BE CONCLUSIVELY PRESUMED TO HAVE BEEN DULY GIVEN IRRESPECTIVE OF WHETHER RECEIVED BY THE BONDHOLDER, AND, SUBJECT TO PROVISION FOR PAYMENT OF THE REDEMPTION PRICE HAVING BEEN MADE AND THE SATISFACTION OF ANY OTHER CONDITION SPECIFIED IN THE NOTICE, INTEREST ON THE REDEEMED BONDS SHALL CEASE TO ACCRUE FROM AND AFTER SUCH REDEMPTION DATE NOTWITHSTANDING THAT A BOND HAS NOT BEEN PRESENTED FOR PAYMENT.

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 that 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 thereon, 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 that 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.

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

With respect to any optional redemption of the Bonds, unless certain prerequisites to such redemption required by the Order have been met and money sufficient to pay the principal of and premium, if any, and interest on the Bonds to be redeemed will have been received by the Paying Agent/Registrar prior to the giving of such notice of redemption, such notice will state that said redemption may, at the option of the District, be conditional upon the satisfaction of such prerequisites and receipt of such money by the Paying Agent/Registrar on or prior to the date fixed for such redemption or upon any prerequisite set forth in such notice of redemption. If a conditional notice of redemption is given and such prerequisites to the redemption are not fulfilled, such notice will be of no force and effect, the District will not redeem such Bonds, and the Paying Agent/Registrar will give notice in the manner in which the notice of redemption was given, to the effect that the Bonds have not been redeemed.

Security

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. The District has received conditional approval from the Texas Education Agency for the payment of the Bonds to be guaranteed under the State of Texas Permanent School Fund Guarantee Program (hereinafter defined), which will automatically become effective when the Attorney General of Texas approves the Bonds. (See "AD VALOREM TAX PROCEDURES", "STATE AND LOCAL FUNDING OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS IN TEXAS" and "APPENDIX E - THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE PROGRAM" herein).

Permanent School Fund Guarantee

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

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

Legality

The Bonds are offered when, as and if issued, subject to the approval of legality by the Attorney General of the State and McCall, Parkhurst & Horton L.L.P., San Antonio, Texas, Bond Counsel. (See "LEGAL MATTERS" and "Appendix C - Form of Legal Opinion of Bond Counsel").

Payment Record

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

Amendments

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

The Bond Order further provides that the holders of the Bonds aggregating in principal amount 51% of the outstanding Bonds shall have the right from time to time to approve any amendment not described above to the Bond Order if it is deemed necessary or desirable by the District; provided, however, that without the consent of 100% of the holders of the then outstanding Bonds so affected, no amendment may be made for the purpose of: (i) making any change in the maturity of any of the outstanding Bonds; (ii) reducing the rate of interest borne by any of the outstanding Bonds; (iii) reducing the amount of the principal of or redemption premium, if any, payable on any outstanding Bonds; (iv) modifying the terms of payment of principal or interest on outstanding Bonds or imposing any condition with respect to such payment; or (v) changing the minimum percentage of the principal amount of the Bonds necessary for consent to such amendment. Reference is made to the Bond Order for further provisions relating to the amendment thereof.

Defeasance

The Bond Order provides for the defeasance of the Bonds when payment of the principal amount of the Bonds plus interest accrued on the Bonds to their due date (whether such due date be by reason of stated maturity, redemption or otherwise) is provided by irrevocably depositing with a paying agent, or other authorized escrow agent, in trust (1) money in an amount sufficient to make such payment and/or (2) Defeasance Securities, that will mature as to principal and interest in such amounts and at such times to insure the availability, without reinvestment, of sufficient money to make such payment, and all necessary and proper fees, compensation and expenses of the paying agent for the Bonds, and thereafter the District will have no further responsibility with respect to amounts available to such paying agent (or other financial institution permitted by applicable law) for the payment of such defeased bonds, including any insufficiency therein caused by the failure of such paying agent (or other financial institution permitted by applicable law) to receive payment when due on the Defeasance Securities. The District has additionally reserved the right, subject to satisfying the requirements of (1) and (2) above, to substitute other Defeasance Securities originally deposited, to reinvest the uninvested moneys on deposit for such defeasance and to withdraw for the benefit of the District moneys in excess of the amount required for such defeasance. The Bond Order provides that "Defeasance Securities" means any securities and obligations now or hereafter authorized by State law that are eligible to discharge obligations such as the Bonds. The Pricing Officer may restrict such eligible Defeasance Securities as deemed appropriate in connection with the sale of the Bonds. Current State law permits defeasance with the following types of securities: (a) direct, noncallable obligations of the United States of America, including obligations that are unconditionally guaranteed by the United States of America, (b) noncallable obligations of an agency or instrumentality of the United States of America, including obligations that are unconditionally guaranteed or insured by the agency or instrumentality and that, on the date the governing body of the District authorizes the defeasance, are rated as to investment quality by a nationally recognized investment rating firm not less than AAA or its equivalent, (c) noncallable obligations of a state or an agency or a county, municipality, or other political subdivision of a state that on the date the governing body of the District adopts or approves the proceedings authorizing the financial arrangements have been refunded and are rated as to investment quality by a nationally recognized investment rating firm not less than AAA or its equivalent and (d) any additional securities and obligations hereafter authorized by Texas law as eligible for use to accomplish the discharge of obligations such as the Bonds. There is no assurance that the current law will not be changed in a manner which would permit investments other than those described above to be made with amounts deposited to defease the Bonds. Because the Bond 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.

Sources and Uses of Funds

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

Sources:

Par Amount of Bonds	\$ _____
[Net] Reoffering Premium	_____
Accrued Interest	_____
Total Sources of Funds	\$ _____

Uses:

Deposit to Escrow Fund	\$ _____
Costs of Issuance	_____
Deposit to Interest and Sinking Fund	_____
Underwriters' Discount	_____
Total Uses of Funds	\$ _____

REGISTERED OWNERS' REMEDIES

The Bond 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 Bond 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 Bond 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 Bond 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 Bond 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. As a result, bondholders may not be able to bring such a suit against the District for breach of the Bonds or Bond 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 Bond Order and the Bonds are qualified with respect to the customary rights of debtors relative to their creditors, by general principles of equity which permit the exercise of judicial discretion.

BOOK-ENTRY-ONLY SYSTEM

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

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

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

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

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

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

Use of Certain Terms in Other Sections of this Official Statement

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

REGISTRATION, TRANSFER AND EXCHANGE

Paying Agent/Registrar

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

Successor Paying Agent/Registrar

Provision is made in the Bond 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, trust company, financial institution or other entity duly qualified and legally authorized to serve and perform the duties of the Paying Agent/Registrar for the Bonds. Upon any change in the Paying Agent/Registrar for the Bonds, the District has agreed to promptly cause a written notice thereof to be sent to each registered owner of the Bonds by United States mail, first class, postage prepaid, which notice shall also give the address of the new Paying Agent/Registrar.

Initial Registration

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

Future Registration

In the event the Book-Entry-Only System is discontinued, the Bonds will be printed and delivered to the beneficial owners thereof and thereafter 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 mail, first class postage prepaid to the new registered owner. 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 for determining the party to whom the interest payable on a Bond on any interest payment date means the close of business on the last 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.

Replacement Bonds

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

THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE PROGRAM

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

STATE AND LOCAL FUNDING OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS IN TEXAS

Litigation Relating to the Texas Public School Finance System

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

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

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

Possible Effects of Changes in Law on District Bonds

The Court's decision in *Morath* upheld the constitutionality of the Finance System but noted that the Finance System was "undeniably imperfect". While not compelled by the *Morath* decision to reform the Finance System, the Legislature could enact future changes to the Finance System. Any such changes could benefit or be a detriment to the District. If the Legislature enacts future changes to, or fails adequately to fund the Finance System, or if changes in circumstances otherwise provide grounds for a challenge, the Finance System could be challenged again in the future. In its 1995 opinion in *Edgewood Independent School District v. Meno*, 917 S.W.2d 717 (Tex. 1995), the Court stated that any future determination of unconstitutionality "would not, however, affect the district's authority to levy the taxes necessary to retire previously issued bonds, but would instead require the Legislature to cure the system's unconstitutionality in a way that is consistent with the Contract Clauses of the U.S. and Texas Constitutions" (collectively, the "Contract Clauses"), which prohibit the enactment of laws that impair prior obligations of contracts.

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

CURRENT PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE SYSTEM

Overview

The following language constitutes only a summary of the Finance System. The information contained under the captions "CURRENT PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE SYSTEM" and "TAX RATE LIMITATIONS" is subject to change, and only reflects the District's understanding based on information available to the District as of the date of this Official Statement. Certain of the information provided below is contingent on voter approval of constitutional amendments that will be submitted to the voters at an election to be held on November 4, 2025. See "– 2025 Legislative Session," below. 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 school district 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 are prohibited from levying an M&O tax at a rate intended to create 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, on a per-student basis, 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 “89th Regular Session”). 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 Governor has called a special session which began on July 21, 2025. The initial agenda, which may be supplemented at any time, for the special session includes the following items: (i) flood warning systems, (ii) flood emergency communications, (iii) relief funding for hill country floods, (iv) natural disaster preparation and recovery, (v) eliminating the STAAR test, (vi) cutting property taxes, (vii) protecting children from THC, (viii) regulating hemp-derived products, (ix) protecting unborn children, (x) banning taxpayer-funded lobbying, (xi) protecting human trafficking victims, (xii) police personnel records, (xiii) protecting women’s spaces, (xiv) attorney general election powers, (xv) redistricting, (xvi) title theft and deed fraud, (xvii) water project incentives, and (xviii) the state judicial department. The Governor has also identified several bills that were vetoed or filed without signature that will be placed on the upcoming special session agenda for further consideration. Additional special sessions may be called by the Governor.

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. Subject to 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, (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, and (3) the exemption for tangible personal property used in the production of income from the current \$2,500 to \$125,000. Additionally, the Legislature passed legislation that authorizes roughly \$8.5 billion in funding for public schools and provides districts with a \$55 per-student increase to their base funding beginning September 1, 2025, as well as providing 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. The legislation becomes effective September 1, 2025, when the state fiscal biennium begins, though families will not receive ESA funds until the 2026-2027 school year. The amount spent for purposes of the program for the 2025-2027 biennium may not exceed \$1 billion. Beginning on September 1, 2027, the legislation requires the Legislature to re-appropriate funds for the program for each subsequent State fiscal biennium. 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.

Local Funding for School Districts

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

State Compression Percentage

The State Compression Percentage (the “SCP”) 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 SCP 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 SCP. For any year, the maximum SCP is 93%. For the State fiscal year ending in 2026, the SCP 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 current year SCP multiplied by \$1.00; or (2) a percentage determined by formula if the school district experienced a year-over-year increase in property value of at least 2.5% (if the increase in property value is less than 2.5%, then the MCR is equal to the prior year MCR). However, each year the TEA shall evaluate the MCR for each school district in the State, and for any given year, if a school district’s MCR is calculated to be less than 90% of any other school district’s MCR for the current year, then the school district’s MCR is instead equal to the 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. During the 2025 Legislative Session, the Legislature took action to reduce the MCR for the 2025-2026 school year. The MCR for the 2025-2026 school year is \$0.6322 and the floor is \$0.5689.

In calculating and making available school districts’ MCRs for the 2025-2026 school year, the TEA shall calculate and make available the rates as if the increase in the residence homestead exemption under Section 1-b(c), Article VIII, Texas Constitution, as proposed by the 89th Legislature, Regular Session, 2025, took effect. Such calculation for the 2025-2026 school year expires September 1, 2026. Subject to voter approval at a Statewide election to be held on November 4, 2025, the residential homestead exemption under Section 1-b(c), Article VIII, Texas Constitution 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. If adopted, the proposed constitutional amendment takes effect for the tax year beginning January 1, 2025.

If the increase in the residence homestead as proposed by the constitutional amendment does not take effect, beginning on September 1, 2025, and up until September 1, 2029, the Commissioner may adjust school districts’ MCRs for the 2025-2026 school year accordingly. Before making an adjustment, the Commissioner shall notify and must receive approval from the Legislative Budget Board and the office of the Governor.

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..

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.

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, other than students in average daily attendance who do not reside in the district and are enrolled in a full-time virtual program, 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 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 plus the guaranteed yield increment adjustment (the "GYIA") 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 GYIA is established by October 1 of each even-numbered year for the subsequent biennium. For the 2026-27 biennium, the GYIA is set at \$55. 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 the State's 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 and retention in disadvantaged or rural school districts. A school district's total Tier One funding, divided by the district's Basic Allotment 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 each year of the 2026-2027 state fiscal biennium.

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 Basic Allotment multiplied by 0.02084. For the 2026-2027 State fiscal biennium, school districts are guaranteed a yield on each Golden Penny levied of \$129.52 per student in WADA. Copper Pennies generate a guaranteed yield per student in WADA equal to the school district's Basic Allotment multiplied by 0.008. For the 2026-2027 State fiscal biennium, school districts are guaranteed a yield on each Copper Penny levied of \$49.72 per student in WADA.

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

The Foundation School Program also includes facilities funding components consisting of the IFA and the EDA, subject to legislative appropriation each State fiscal biennium. To the extent funded for a biennium, these programs assist school districts in funding facilities by, generally, equalizing a school district's I&S tax effort. The IFA guarantees each awarded school district a specified amount per student (the "IFA Yield") in State and local funds for each cent of I&S tax levied to pay the principal of and interest on eligible bonds issued to construct, acquire, renovate or improve instructional facilities. The IFA Yield has been \$35 since this program first began in 1997. New awards of IFA are only available if appropriated funds are allocated for such purpose by the State Legislature. To receive an IFA award, in years where new IFA awards are available, a school district must apply to the Commissioner in accordance with rules adopted by the TEA before issuing the bonds to be paid with IFA State assistance. The total amount of debt service assistance over a biennium for which a school district may be awarded is limited to the lesser of (1) the actual debt service payments made by the school district in the biennium in which the bonds are issued; or

(2) the greater of (a) \$100,000 or (b) \$250 multiplied by the number of students in ADA. The IFA is also available for lease-purchase agreements and refunding bonds meeting certain prescribed conditions. Once a school district receives an IFA award for bonds, it is entitled to continue receiving State assistance for such bonds without reapplying to the Commissioner. A school district may use additional state aid received from an IFA award only to pay the principal of and interest on the bonds for which the district received the aid. 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 2026-2027 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 2026-2027 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 2026-2027 State fiscal biennium on new bonds issued by school districts in the 2026-2027 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. See "State Funding For School Districts – Tax Rate and Funding Equity" below.

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 or a renovated portion of an instructional facility to be used for the first time to provide high-cost and undersubscribed career and technology education programs, as determined by the Commissioner. In the 89th Regular Session, the Legislature appropriated funds in the amount of \$150,000,000 for each fiscal year of the 2026-2027 State fiscal biennium for NIFA allotments.

Tax Rate and Funding Equity

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

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

Local Revenue Level in Excess of Entitlement

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

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

Options for Local Revenue Levels in Excess of Entitlement

Under Chapter 49, a school district has six options to reduce local revenues to a level that does not exceed the school district's respective entitlements: (1) a school district may consolidate by agreement with one or more school districts to form a consolidated school district; all property and debt of the consolidating school districts vest in the consolidated school district; (2) a school district may detach property from its territory for annexation by a property-poor school district; (3) a school district may purchase attendance credits from the State; (4) a school district may contract to educate nonresident students from a property-poor school district by sending money directly to one or more property-poor school districts; (5) a school district may execute an agreement to provide students of one or more other school districts with career and technology education through a program designated as an area program for career and technology education; or (6) a school district may consolidate by agreement with one or more school districts to form a consolidated taxing school district solely to levy and distribute either M&O taxes or both M&O taxes and I&S taxes. A Chapter 49 school district may also exercise any combination of these remedies. Options (3), (4) and (6) require prior approval by the Chapter 49 school district's voters. A district that enters into an agreement to exercise an option to reduce the district's local revenue level in excess of entitlement under options (3), (4), or (5) for the 2025-2026 school year and that has not previously held an election to exercise said options may request and may receive approval from the Commissioner to delay the date of the election otherwise required to be ordered before September 1. The Commissioner shall set a date by which each district that receives approval to delay an election must order the election and requires the Commissioner, not later than the 2026-2027 school year, to order detachment and annexation of district property or consolidation as necessary to reduce the district's excess local revenue to the level established by law for a district that receives approval to delay an election and subsequently fails to hold the election or does not receive voter approval at the election. A district that receives approval of a request to delay the date of an election shall pay for credit purchased in equal monthly payments as determined by the Commissioner beginning March 15, 2026, and ending August 15, 2026. Alternatively, the district may pay for credit purchased with one lump sum payment made not later than August 15, 2026, provided that the district notifies the Commissioner of the district's election to pay through a lump sum not later than March 15, 2026.

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 2025-2026 school year, the District was not designated as an "excess local revenue" school district under Chapter 49 by TEA. Accordingly, the District has not been required to exercise one of the wealth equalization options permitted under applicable State law. As a district with local revenue less than the maximum permitted level, the District may benefit in the future by agreeing to accept taxable property or funding assistance from or agreeing to consolidate with, a property-wealthy district to enable such district to reduce its wealth per student to the permitted level.

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

For a detailed discussion of State funding for school districts, 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 Liberty Central Appraisal District and the Harris Central Appraisal District (together, 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.

Unless extended by the Legislature, through December 31, 2026 an appraisal district is prohibited from increasing the appraised value of real property during the 2025 tax year on certain non-homestead properties (the "Subjected Property") whose appraised values are not more than \$5.16 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. 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.

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 each school district in the State, (1) a \$100,000 exemption of the appraised value of all homesteads, (2) a \$10,000 exemption of the appraised value of the homesteads of persons sixty-five (65) years of age or older and the disabled, and (3) various exemptions for disabled veterans and their families, surviving spouses of members of the armed services killed in action and surviving spouses of first responders killed or fatally wounded in the line of duty.

Contingent on voter approval at a Statewide election to be held on November 4, 2025, legislation passed by both houses of the Legislature during the 89th Regular Session 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.

Local Option Homestead Exemptions

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

clause (1) above that was granted in tax year 2022 through December 31, 2027. See “Appendix A – Financial Information of the District – Assessed Valuation” for the reduction in taxable valuation, if any, attributable to local option homestead exemptions.

State Mandated Freeze on School District Taxes

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

Personal Property

Tangible personal property (furniture, machinery, supplies, inventories, etc.) used in the “production of income” is taxed based on the property’s market value. Taxable personal property includes income-producing equipment and inventory. Intangibles such as goodwill, accounts receivable, and proprietary processes are not taxable. Tangible personal property not held or used for production of income, such as household goods, automobiles or light trucks, and boats, is exempt from ad valorem taxation unless the governing body of a taxing unit elects to tax such property. Subject to voter approval at a Statewide election to be held on November 4, 2025, legislation passed by the Legislature and signed by the Governor during the 89th Regular Session would provide a person to an exemption from taxation by a taxing unit of \$125,000 of the appraised value of the 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. A person who leases tangible personal property is also entitled to a tax exemption of \$125,000, 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 retail manufactured housing inventory, or a dealer’s motor vehicle, vessel and outboard motor, 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. Except in situations where the territory is declared a disaster on or after the date the taxing unit adopts a tax rate for the year in which the disaster declaration is issued, the governing body of the taxing unit is not required to take any action in order for the taxpayer to be eligible for the exemption. If a taxpayer qualifies for the exemption after the beginning of the tax year, the amount of the exemption is prorated based on the number of days left in the tax year following the day on which the Governor declares the area to be a disaster area. The Legislature amended Section 11.35 Tax Code to clarify that “damage” for the purposes of such statute is limited to “physical damage.” For more information on the exemption, reference is made to Section 11.35 of the Tax Code, 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.

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.

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. HB5 was codified as Chapter 403, Subchapter T, Texas Government Code (“Chapter 403”) and had an effective date of January 1, 2024. Under Chapter 403, a school district may offer a 50% abatement on taxable value for maintenance and operations property taxes for certain eligible projects, except that projects in a federally designated economic opportunity zone receive a 75% abatement. Chapter 403 also provides a 100% abatement of maintenance and operations taxes for eligible property during a project’s construction period. Taxable valuation for purposes of the debt service tax securing a series of bonds cannot be abated under Chapter 403. Eligible projects must involve manufacturing, dispatchable power generation facilities, technology research/development facilities, or critical infrastructure projects and projects must create and maintain jobs, as well as meet certain minimum investment requirements. The District is still in the process of reviewing Chapter 403 and cannot make any representations as to what impact, if any, Chapter 403 will have on its finances or operations.

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 (being (i) commercial real and personal property, (ii) real and personal property of utilities, (iii) industrial and manufacturing real and personal property, and (iv) multifamily residential real 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 is set at \$61,349,201 for the 2025 tax year and is adjusted annually by the State Comptroller to reflect the inflation rate.

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

Levy and Collection of Taxes

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

District’s Rights in the Event of Tax Delinquencies

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

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

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

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

TAX RATE LIMITATIONS

M&O Tax Rate Limitations

The District is authorized to levy an M&O tax rate pursuant to the approval of the voters of the District at an election held on May 21, 1960 in accordance with the provisions of Article 2784e-1, Texas Revised Civil Statutes Annotated, as amended.

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

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

I&S Tax Rate Limitations

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

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

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 I&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⁽¹⁾

The Appraisal Districts have 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 the respective Appraisal District and elected by voters within the 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 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 the Liberty County Tax Assessor.

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

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

The District does grant Chapter 313 agreements (see description below).

Other than the State-mandated exemptions of \$100,000 for general homestead and an additional \$10,000 for persons who are 65 years of age or older and who are disabled, the District does not grant a local option exemption to the market value of the residence homestead of persons 65 years of age or older or the disabled.⁽¹⁾

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

The District has one value limitation agreement, entered into with Liberty County Solar Project, LLC, under Chapter 313. Texas school districts may grant value limitation agreements that limit the taxable value of certain qualified investments for maintenance and operations tax purposes.

The existing value limitation agreement has been approved by the Texas Comptroller's office and the District's Board and was granted for the purpose of enhancing the local tax base, improving the public education system, creating high-paying jobs and advancing economic development goals of the State.

The agreement provides for a minimum capital investment totaling \$30 million within the District's boundaries during the qualifying time period (2023-2024 tax years) to create jobs. Beginning on January 1, 2025, the taxable value of the investment has a taxable value of the lesser of appraised value or \$30 million. The value limitation expires in 2034, while the District is required to maintain a presence in the District until 2039, absent early termination of the agreement.

⁽¹⁾ 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.

EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLANS AND OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

The District's employees participate in a retirement plan (the "Plan") with the State of Texas. 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 June 30, 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 4. Other Information – C. 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 4. Other Information – D. Defined Other Postemployment Benefit Plan" in the Financial Statements.

During the year ended June 30, 2024, employees of the District were covered by a fully-insured health insurance plan (the "Health Care Plan"). The District contributed \$386 per month per employee to the Health Care Plan. Employees, at their option, authorize payroll withholdings to pay premiums for dependents. See "Note 4. Other Information – A. Risk Management - Health Care Coverage" in the Financial Statements.

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

RATINGS

The Bonds are rated “AAA” by S&P Global Ratings (“S&P”) based upon the Texas Permanent School Fund Guarantee Program. (See “APPENDIX E - THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE PROGRAM” herein). The District’s underlying, unenhanced rating, for its existing debt and the Bonds, is “___” by S&P.

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

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

LEGAL MATTERS

The delivery of the Bonds is subject to the approval of the Attorney General of Texas who will deliver its opinion to the effect that the Bonds are valid and legally binding obligations of the District payable from the proceeds of an annual ad valorem tax levied, without legal limit as to rate or amount, upon all taxable property in the District, and based upon examination of such transcript of proceedings, the approving legal opinion of McCall, Parkhurst & Horton L.L.P., Bond Counsel to the District (“Bond Counsel”), to like effect. The form of Bond Counsel’s opinion is attached hereto as Appendix C. Certain legal matters will be passed upon for the Underwriters by their counsel, Winstead PC, San Antonio, Texas. The legal fee to be paid to counsel to the Underwriters for services rendered in connection with the issuance of the Bonds is contingent upon the sale of the delivery of the Bonds.

Though it represents the Financial Advisor and the Underwriters from time to time in matters unrelated to the issuance of the Bonds, Bond Counsel has been engaged by and only represents the District in the issuance of the Bonds. McCall, Parkhurst & Horton L.L.P. also advises the TEA in connection with its disclosure obligations under the federal securities laws, but such firm has not passed upon any TEA disclosures contained in this Official Statement. Except as noted below, Bond Counsel was not requested to participate, and did not take part in the preparation of this Official Statement, and such firm has not assumed any responsibility with respect thereto or undertaken independently to verify any of the information contained herein except that in its capacity as Bond Counsel, such firm has reviewed the information appearing under the captions or subcaptions “THE BONDS” (except under the subcaptions “Permanent School Fund Guarantee”, “Payment Record”, and “Sources and Uses of Funds”, as to which no opinion is expressed), “REGISTRATION, TRANSFER AND EXCHANGE”, “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 for the last two sentences of the first paragraph thereunder), “TAX MATTERS”, “LEGAL INVESTMENTS AND ELIGIBILITY TO SECURE PUBLIC FUNDS IN TEXAS”, “REGISTRATION AND QUALIFICATION OF BONDS FOR SALE” and “CONTINUING DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION” (except under the subcaption “Compliance with Prior Undertakings,” as to which no opinion will be expressed) and such firm is of the opinion that the information relating to the Bonds and the Order contained under such captions is a fair and accurate summary of the information purported to be shown and that the information and descriptions contained under such captions relating to the provisions of applicable state and federal laws are correct as to matters of law.

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

TAX MATTERS

Opinion

On the date of initial delivery of the Bonds, McCall, Parkhurst & Horton L.L.P., San Antonio, Texas, Bond Counsel to the District, will render its opinion that, in accordance with statutes, regulations, published rulings and court decisions existing on the date thereof (“Existing Law”), (1) interest on the Bonds for federal income tax purposes will be excludable from the “gross income” of the holders thereof and (2) the Bonds will not be treated as “specified private activity bonds” the interest on which would be included as an alternative minimum tax preference item under section 57(a)(5) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (the “Code”). Except as stated above, Bond Counsel will express no opinion as to any other federal, state or local tax consequences of the purchase, ownership or disposition of the Bonds. See Appendix C – Form of Legal Opinion of Bond Counsel.

In rendering its opinion, Bond Counsel will rely upon (a) the District’s federal tax certificate and the Sufficiency Certificate of SAMCO Capital Markets, Inc. relating to the refunding of the Refunded Bonds, (b) covenants of the District with respect to arbitrage, the application of the proceeds to be received from the issuance and sale of the Bonds and certain other matters, and (c) the certificate with respect to arbitrage by the Commissioner of Education regarding the allocation and investment of certain investments in the Permanent School Fund. Failure by the District to observe the aforementioned representations or covenants could cause the interest on the Bonds to become taxable retroactively to the date of issuance.

The Code and the regulations promulgated thereunder contain a number of requirements that must be satisfied subsequent to the issuance of the Bonds in order for interest on the Bonds to be, and to remain, excludable from gross income for federal income tax purposes. Failure to comply with such requirements may cause interest on the Bonds to be included in gross income retroactively to the date of issuance of the Bonds. The opinion of Bond Counsel is conditioned on compliance by the District with such requirements, and Bond Counsel has not been retained to monitor compliance with these requirements subsequent to the 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. 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 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 or refinanced with proceeds of the Bonds or the Refunded Bonds. No assurances can be given as to whether 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 Internal Revenue Service 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.

Federal Income Tax Accounting Treatment of Original Issue Discount

The initial public offering price to be paid for one or more maturities of the Bonds may be less than the maturity amount thereof or one or more periods for the payment of interest on the Bonds may not be equal to the accrual period or be in excess of one year (the "Original Issue Discount Bonds"). In such event, the difference between (i) the "stated redemption price at maturity" of each Original Issue Discount Bond, and (ii) the initial offering price to the public of such Original Issue Discount Bond would constitute original issue discount. The "stated redemption price at maturity" means the sum of all payments to be made on the Bonds less the amount of all periodic interest payments. Periodic interest payments are payments which are made during equal accrual periods (or during any unequal period if it is the initial or final period) and which are made during accrual periods which do not exceed one year.

Under Existing Law, any owner who has purchased such Original Issue Discount Bond in the initial public offering is entitled to exclude from gross income (as defined in section 61 of the Code) an amount of income with respect to such Original Issue Discount Bond equal to that portion of the amount of such original issue discount allocable to the accrual period. For a discussion of certain collateral federal tax consequences, see the discussion set forth below.

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

Under Existing Law, the original issue discount on each Original Issue Discount Bond is accrued daily to the stated maturity thereof (in amounts calculated as described below for each six-month period ending on the date before the semiannual anniversary dates of the date of the Bonds and ratably within each such six-month period) and the accrued amount is added to an initial owner's basis for such Original Issue Discount Bond for purposes of determining the amount of gain or loss recognized by such owner upon the redemption, sale or other disposition thereof. The amount to be added to basis for each accrual period is equal to (a) the sum of the issue price and the amount of original issue discount accrued in prior periods multiplied by the yield to stated maturity (determined on the basis of compounding at the close of each accrual period and properly adjusted for the length of the accrual period) less (b) the amounts payable as current interest during such accrual period on such Original Issue Discount Bond.

The federal income tax consequences of the purchase, ownership, redemption, sale or other disposition of Original Issue Discount Bonds which are not purchased in the initial offering at the initial offering price may be determined according to rules which differ from those described above. All owners of Original Issue Discount Bonds should consult their own tax advisors with respect to the determination for federal, state and local income tax purposes of the treatment of interest accrued upon redemption, sale or other disposition of such Original Issue Discount Bonds and with respect to the federal, state, local and foreign tax consequences of the purchase, ownership, redemption, sale or other disposition of such Original Issue Discount Bonds.

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, which is 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.

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.

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 Non-U.S. Holders, certifications as to foreign status and other matters may be required to be provided by partners and beneficiaries thereof.

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 "RATINGS" herein. In addition, various provisions of the Texas Finance Code provide that, subject to a prudent investor standard, the Bonds are legal investments for state banks, savings banks, trust companies with at least \$1 million of capital, and savings and loan associations. The Bonds are eligible to secure deposits of any public funds of the State, its agencies, and its political subdivisions, and are legal security for those deposits to the extent of their market value.

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

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 directly issued by a federal agency or instrumentality of the United States, the underlying security for which is guaranteed by an agency or instrumentality of the United States; (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 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 from date of issuance, will be liquidated in full at maturity, are eligible for collateral for borrowing from a Federal Reserve Bank, and, 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 from the date of issuance 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 provides the District with a prospectus required by the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 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 and is pledged to the District and deposited to the District or third party selected by the District; (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 a written 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 (including fully accrued interest) and the ending value of each pooled fund group, (4) the book value and market value of each separately listed asset at the 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 after when agreement is delivered 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 May 31, 2025, the District had approximately \$9,702,776 (unaudited) invested in Lone Star and approximately \$12,101,735 (unaudited) invested in TexStar (both an investment pool that generally has the characteristics of a money-market fund) and approximately \$629,793 (interest bearing accounts or \$4,641,400 for all accounts at FLB) (unaudited). 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 United States Securities and Exchange Commission under the United States 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 United States Securities and Exchange Commission, nor has the United States Securities and Exchange Commission passed upon the accuracy or adequacy of the Official Statement. The Bonds have not been registered or qualified under the Securities Act of Texas in reliance upon various exemptions contained therein; nor have the Bonds been registered or qualified under the securities acts of any other jurisdiction. The District assumes no responsibility for registration or qualification of the Bonds under the securities laws of any jurisdiction in which the Bonds may be sold, assigned, pledged, hypothecated or otherwise transferred. This disclaimer of responsibility for registration or qualification for sale or other disposition of the Bonds shall not be construed as an interpretation of any kind with regard to the availability of any exemption from securities registration or qualification provisions.

It is the obligation of the Underwriters 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 Underwriters' 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.

FINANCIAL ADVISOR

SAMCO Capital Markets Inc. is employed as Financial Advisor to the District to assist in the issuance of the Bonds. In this capacity, the Financial Advisor has compiled certain data relating to the Bonds that is contained in this Official Statement. The Financial Advisor has not independently verified any of the data contained herein or conducted a detailed investigation of the affairs of the District to determine the accuracy or completeness of this Official Statement. Because of its limited participation, the Financial Advisor assumes no responsibility for the accuracy or completeness of any of the information contained herein. The fee of the Financial Advisor for services with respect to the Bonds is contingent upon the issuance and sale of the Bonds. In the normal course of business, the Financial Advisor may from time to time sell investment securities to the District for the investment of bond proceeds or other funds of the District upon the request of the District.

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

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 may be 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.

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 MSRB. The information provided to the MSRB will be available to the public free of charge via the EMMA system at www.emma.msrb.org. See "APPENDIX E - THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE PROGRAM" for a description of the TEA's continuing disclosure undertaking to provide certain updated financial information and operating data annually with respect to the Permanent School Fund and the State, as the case may be, and to provide timely notice of certain specified events related to the guarantee, to the MSRB.

Annual Reports

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

The District may provide updated information in full text or may incorporate by reference certain other publicly available documents, as permitted by Rule 15c2-12.

The District's current fiscal year end is June 30. Accordingly, the Annual Operating Report must be provided by the last day of December in each year, and the Financial Statements must be provided by June 30 of each year, unless the District changes its fiscal year. If the District changes its fiscal year, it will notify the MSRB of the change.

Notice of Certain Events

The District will also provide notice of any of the following events with respect to the Bonds to the MSRB in a timely manner (but not in excess of ten business days after the occurrence of the event): (1) principal and interest payment delinquencies; (2) non-payment related defaults, if material; (3) unscheduled draws on debt service reserves reflecting financial difficulties; (4) unscheduled draws on credit enhancements reflecting financial difficulties; (5) substitution of credit or liquidity providers, or their failure to perform; (6) adverse tax opinions, the issuance by the Internal Revenue Service of proposed or final determinations of taxability, Notices of Proposed Issue (IRS Form 5701-TEB), or other material notices or determinations with respect to the tax status of the Bonds, or other material events affecting the tax status of the Bonds; (7) modifications to rights of holders of the Bonds, if material; (8) Bond calls, if material, and tender offers; (9) defeasances; (10) release, substitution, or sale of property securing repayment of the Bonds, if material; (11) rating changes; (12) bankruptcy, insolvency, receivership, or similar event of the District, which shall occur as described below; (13) the consummation of a merger, consolidation, or acquisition involving the District or the sale of all or substantially all of its assets, other than in the ordinary course of business, the entry into a definitive agreement to undertake such an action or the termination of a definitive agreement relating to any such actions, other than pursuant to its terms, if material; (14) appointment of a successor or additional trustee or the change of name of a trustee, if material; (15) incurrence of a financial obligation of the District, if material, or agreement to covenants, events of default, remedies, priority rights, or other similar terms of a financial obligation of the District, any of which affect security holders, if material; and (16) default, event of acceleration, termination event, modification of terms, or other similar events under the terms of a financial obligation of the District, any of which reflect financial difficulties. In the Order, the District adopted policies and procedures to ensure timely compliance with its continuing disclosure undertaking. 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". 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. The District will provide each notice described in this paragraph to the MSRB.

For these purposes, (a) any event described in clause (12) of the immediately preceding paragraph is considered to occur when any of the following occur: the appointment of a receiver, fiscal agent, or similar officer for the District in a proceeding under the United States Bankruptcy Code or in any other proceeding under state or federal law in which a court or governmental authority has assumed jurisdiction over substantially all of the assets or business of the District, or if such jurisdiction has been assumed by leaving the existing governing body and officials or officers in possession but subject to the supervision and orders of a court or governmental authority, or the entry of an order

confirming a plan of reorganization, arrangement, or liquidation by a court or governmental authority having supervision or jurisdiction over substantially all of the assets or business of the District. For the purposes of the above described event notices (15) and (16), the term “financial obligation” means a (i) debt obligation, (ii) derivative instrument entered into in connection with, or pledged as security or a source of payment for, an existing or planned debt obligation, or (iii) a guarantee of (i) or (ii); provided however, that a “financial obligation” shall not include municipal securities as to which a final official statement (as defined in Rule 15c2-12) has been provided to the MSRB consistent with Rule 15c2-12.

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 filed 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 at www.emma.msrb.org.

Limitations and Amendments

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

The District may amend its continuing disclosure agreement to adapt to changed circumstances that arise from a change in legal requirements, a change in law, or a change in the identity, nature, status, or type of operations of the District, if (i) the agreement, as amended, would have permitted an underwriter to purchase or sell Bonds in the offering described herein in compliance with Rule 15c2-12, taking into account any amendments or interpretations of Rule 15c2-12 to the date of such amendment, as well as such changed circumstances, and (ii) either (a) the holders of a majority in aggregate principal amount of the outstanding Bonds consent to the amendment or (b) any qualified person unaffiliated with the District (such as nationally recognized bond counsel) determines that the amendment will not materially impair the interests of the registered 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 provisions 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 in the primary offering of the Bonds. If the District so amends the agreement, it has agreed to include with the next financial information and operating data provided in accordance with its agreement described above under “Annual Reports” an explanation, in narrative form, of the reasons for the amendment and of the impact of any change in the type of financial 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 Rule 15c2-12.

WEATHER EVENTS

The District is located near the Texas Gulf Coast. Land located in this area is susceptible to high winds, heavy rain and flooding caused by hurricanes, tropical storms, and other tropical disturbances. The District’s area previously experienced multiple storms and future adverse weather events could result in damages to District facilities or damages to residential and commercial properties in the District that comprise the District’s ad valorem tax base. If a weather event significantly damaged all or part of the properties comprising the tax base within the District, the assessed value of property within the District could be substantially reduced, which could result in a decrease in tax revenues and/or necessitate an increase the District’s tax rate. There can be no assurance that a casualty loss to taxable property within the District will be covered by insurance (or that property owners will even carry flood or other casualty insurance), that any insurance company will fulfill its obligation to provide insurance proceeds, or that insurance proceeds will be used to rebuild or repair any damaged improvements within the District’s boundaries or be sufficient for such purposes. Even if insurance proceeds are available and improvements are rebuilt, there could be a lengthy period in which assessed values within the District could be adversely affected.

LITIGATION

In the opinion of District officials, 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 or operations of the District.

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

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

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

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

UNDERWRITING

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

The Underwriters have provided the following sentence for inclusion in this Official Statement. The Underwriters have reviewed the information in this Official Statement pursuant to their respective responsibilities to investors under the federal securities laws, but the Underwriters do not guarantee the accuracy or completeness of such information.

Piper Sandler & Co., one of the Underwriters of the Bonds, has entered into a distribution agreement ("Distribution Agreement") with Charles Schwab & Co., Inc. ("CS&Co") for the retail distribution of certain securities offerings including the Bonds, at the original issue prices. Pursuant to the Distribution Agreement, CS&Co. will purchase Bonds from Piper Sandler & Co. at the original issue price less a negotiated portion of the selling concession applicable to any Bonds that CS&Co. sells.

CONCLUDING STATEMENT

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

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

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

The Bond Order authorized the Pricing Officer to approve the form and content of this Official Statement and any addenda, supplement or amendment thereto and authorized its further use in the re-offering of the Bonds by the Underwriters. This Official Statement will be approved by the Pricing Officer of the District for distribution in accordance with the provisions of the Rule.

DAYTON INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

/s/ _____
Pricing Officer
Dayton Independent School District

SCHEDULE I
SCHEDULE OF REFUNDED BONDS

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SCHEDULE I

Schedule of Refunded Obligations *

Dayton Independent School District Unlimited School Building Bonds, Series 2015

<u>Maturity Date</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest Rate</u>	<u>Redemption Date</u>
2/15/2034	\$ 1,895,000	5.000%	10/1/2025
2/15/2035	<u>3,110,000</u>	5.000%	10/1/2025
	\$ 5,005,000		
2/15/2045 **	<u>\$ 4,995,000</u>	4.000%	10/1/2025
	<u><u>\$ 10,000,000</u></u>		

* Preliminary, subject to change.

** Denotes Term Bond; amount currently outstanding after certain defeasance transactions.

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APPENDIX A

FINANCIAL INFORMATION OF THE DISTRICT

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FINANCIAL INFORMATION OF THE ISSUER

ASSESSED VALUATION

TABLE 1

2024 Actual Certified Market Value of Taxable Property (100% of Market Value).....	\$ 5,359,389,847	
Less Exemptions:		
Residential Homestead.....	\$ 624,244,068	(1)
10% Residential Cap.....	111,367,704	(1)
Over 65/Disabled Person.....	41,609,785	
Productivity Loss.....	924,715,207	
Disabled/Deceased Veterans.....	30,511,104	
Pollution Control.....	14,241,229	
TOTAL EXEMPTIONS	<u>1,746,689,097</u>	
2024 Assessed Value of Taxable Property.....	<u>\$ 3,612,700,750</u>	*
 2025 Preliminary Assessed Value of Taxable Property	 <u>\$ 3,654,599,460</u>	

* Excludes Freeze Taxable Value of \$259,397,029.

Source: Liberty and Harris County Appraisal Districts.

(1) 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.

GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDED DEBT

(as of August 1, 2025)

Unlimited Tax Debt Outstanding:

Unlimited Tax School Building Bonds, Series 2014.....	\$ 8,900,000	
Unlimited Tax School Building Bonds, Series 2015.....	33,335,000	*(1)
Unlimited Tax Refunding Bonds, Series 2025 (the "Bonds").....	9,885,000	*
Total Unlimited Tax Debt Outstanding	<u>\$ 52,120,000</u>	*(1)

2024 Net Assessed Valuation	\$ 3,612,700,750
Ratio of Total Gross General Obligation Debt Principal to Certified Net Taxable Assessed Valuation	1.44% *

District Population: Estimated 2025 -34,905
Per Capita Certified Net Taxable Assessed Valuation - \$103,500.95
Per Capita Gross General Obligation Debt Principal - \$1,493.20

(1) Excludes the Refunded Bonds. *Preliminary, subject to change.

LEASES-POSTAGE MACHINE AND COPIER MACHINES

TABLE 2

The District is a lessee under lease agreements for copier and postage machines. The District's lease liability for these leases at inception of their measurement was \$566,822 and this liability was recorded as an addition to long-term debt during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024, the remaining balance of the lease liability was \$215,916. The District is invoiced each quarter for monthly payments dependent on the number and types of machines currently in use by the District. The District calculated its lease liability using an implicit interest rate of 3%. The net value of the right-to-use asset as of the end of the current fiscal year was \$206,576, net of accumulated amortization of \$360,246.

The future principal and interest lease payments as of June 30, 2024 were as follows:

Year Ending <u>June 30,</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total Requirements</u>
2025	\$ 123,209	\$ 4,789	\$ 127,998
2026	<u>92,707</u>	<u>1,163</u>	<u>93,870</u>
 Total governmental activities	 <u>\$ 215,916</u>	 <u>\$ 5,952</u>	 <u>\$ 221,868</u>

Source: The Issuer's Annual Financial Report for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2024.

GENERAL OBLIGATION DEBT SERVICE REQUIREMENTS

Fiscal Year Ending (6/30)	Current Total		The Bonds*			Total Net Debt Service*
	Outstanding Debt ⁽¹⁾	Less: Refunded Debt Service*	Principal	Interest ⁽²⁾	Total*	
2025	\$ 5,018,048	-	-	-	-	\$ 5,018,048
2026	4,777,198	\$ 225,025	\$ 6,600,000	\$ 247,125	\$ 6,847,125	11,399,298
2027	4,750,198	450,050	250,000	164,250	414,250	4,714,398
2028	4,854,498	450,050	250,000	151,750	401,750	4,806,198
2029	4,883,142	450,050	250,000	139,250	389,250	4,822,342
2030	4,914,101	450,050	250,000	126,750	376,750	4,840,801
2031	4,914,938	450,050	250,000	114,250	364,250	4,829,138
2032	4,875,193	450,050	250,000	101,750	351,750	4,776,893
2033	4,116,445	450,050	250,000	89,250	339,250	4,005,645
2034	4,159,050	2,345,050	500,000	76,750	576,750	2,390,750
2035	4,124,900	3,465,300	1,035,000	51,750	1,086,750	1,746,350
2036	3,899,400	199,800	-	-	-	3,699,600
2037	3,902,800	199,800	-	-	-	3,703,000
2038	3,906,200	199,800	-	-	-	3,706,400
2039	3,904,400	199,800	-	-	-	3,704,600
2040	3,907,400	199,800	-	-	-	3,707,600
2041	3,909,800	3,909,800	-	-	-	-
2042	1,336,400	1,336,400	-	-	-	-
Total	<u>\$ 76,154,111</u>	<u>\$ 15,430,925</u>	<u>\$ 9,885,000</u>	<u>\$ 1,262,875</u>	<u>\$ 11,147,875</u>	<u>\$ 71,871,061</u>

* Preliminary, subject to change.

⁽¹⁾ Excludes all limited tax debt obligations.

⁽²⁾ Interest calculated at an assumed rate for purposes of illustration only.

TAX ADEQUACY

2024 Assessed Value of Taxable Property.....	\$ 3,612,700,750
Maximum Annual Debt Service Requirements (Fiscal Year Ending 9-30-26)	11,399,298.00 *
Anticipated required I&S Fund Tax Rate at 98% Collections to produce Maximum Debt Service requirements	\$ 0.32197 *

* Includes the Bonds. Preliminary, subject to change.

Note: Above computations are exclusive of, state aid, investment earnings, delinquent tax collections and penalties and interest on delinquent tax collections.

INTEREST AND SINKING FUND MANAGEMENT INDEX

Interest and Sinking Fund Balance, Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2024 (audited)	\$ 3,727,379
2024 Interest and Sinking Fund Tax Levy at 95% Collections Produce ⁽¹⁾	<u>10,296,197</u>
Total Available for General Obligation Debt	\$ 14,023,576
Less: General Obligation Debt Service Requirements, Fiscal Year Ending 6/30/25	5,018,048
Less: I&S Funds for Partial Cash Defeasance of Series 2015	<u>5,300,000</u>
Estimated Surplus at Fiscal Year Ending 6/30/25 ⁽¹⁾	<u>\$ 3,705,528</u>

⁽¹⁾ Does not include delinquent tax collections, penalties and interest on delinquent tax collections or investment earnings.

GENERAL OBLIGATION PRINCIPAL REPAYMENT SCHEDULE

(As of July 1, 2025)

Fiscal Year Ending 6/30	Principal Repayment Schedule				Principal Unpaid at End of Year	Percent of Principal Retired (%)
	Currently Outstanding ⁽¹⁾	Less: Refunded Bonds*	The Bonds*	Total*		
2026	2,720,000	-	\$ 6,600,000	\$ 9,320,000	42,800,000	18%
2027	2,805,000	-	250,000	3,055,000	39,745,000	24%
2028	3,010,000	-	250,000	3,260,000	36,485,000	30%
2029	3,130,000	-	250,000	3,380,000	33,105,000	36%
2030	3,260,000	-	250,000	3,510,000	29,595,000	43%
2031	3,385,000	-	250,000	3,635,000	25,960,000	50%
2032	3,475,000	-	250,000	3,725,000	22,235,000	57%
2033	2,850,000	-	250,000	3,100,000	19,135,000	63%
2034	3,005,000	\$ 1,895,000	500,000	1,610,000	17,525,000	66%
2035	3,110,000	3,110,000	1,035,000	1,035,000	16,490,000	68%
2036	3,040,000	-	-	3,040,000	13,450,000	74%
2037	3,165,000	-	-	3,165,000	10,285,000	80%
2038	3,295,000	-	-	3,295,000	6,990,000	87%
2039	3,425,000	-	-	3,425,000	3,565,000	93%
2040	3,565,000	-	-	3,565,000	-	100%
2041	3,710,000	3,710,000	-	-	-	-
2042	1,285,000	1,285,000	-	-	-	-
Total	\$ 52,235,000	\$ 10,000,000	\$ 9,885,000	\$ 52,120,000		

⁽¹⁾ Excludes all limited tax debt obligations.

*Preliminary; subject to change.

CLASSIFICATION OF ASSESSED VALUATION

TABLE 3

	2024	% of Total	2023		2022	
Real, Residential, Single-Family	\$ 2,261,017,625	42.19%	\$ 2,033,067,118	42.94%	\$ 1,752,771,217	39.86%
Real, Residential, Multi-Family	42,595,525	0.79%	39,635,294	0.84%	37,633,026	0.86%
Real, Vacant Lots/Tracts	234,639,206	4.38%	201,446,785	4.25%	182,499,133	4.15%
Real, Acreage (Land Only)	954,127,627	17.80%	826,127,499	17.45%	799,502,328	18.18%
Real, Farm and Ranch Improvements	303,573,964	5.66%	258,417,775	5.46%	231,904,928	5.27%
Real, Commercial and Industrial	475,119,159	8.87%	425,961,033	9.00%	398,811,812	9.07%
Real & Tangible, Oil and Gas	4,685,007	0.09%	3,814,520	0.08%	3,411,488	0.08%
Tangible Personal, Comm & Indust	554,360,397	10.34%	474,752,097	10.03%	555,095,968	12.62%
Utilities	327,156,201	6.10%	295,369,651	6.24%	285,640,150	6.50%
Real Property, Mobile Homes	178,908,592	3.34%	164,582,614	3.48%	144,793,369	3.29%
Real Property, Inventory	22,226,224	0.41%	11,197,184	0.24%	4,675,944	0.11%
Special Inventory	980,320	0.02%	715,020	0.02%	895,050	0.02%
Total Appraised Value	\$ 5,359,389,847	100.00%	\$ 4,735,086,590	100.00%	\$ 4,397,634,413	100.00%
Less:						
Residential Homestead ⁽¹⁾	\$ 624,244,068		\$ 580,425,348		\$ 236,660,044	
10% Residential Cap ⁽¹⁾	111,367,704		123,448,151		132,274,031	
Over 65/Disabled Person	41,609,785		38,027,858		22,045,256	
Productivity Loss	924,715,207		793,550,209		767,142,623	
Disabled/Deceased Veterans	30,511,104		25,088,770		48,945,967	
Pollution Control	14,241,229		6,333,603		6,483,790	
Net Taxable Assessed Valuation	\$ 3,612,700,750		\$ 3,168,212,651		\$ 3,184,082,702	

Source: Liberty and Harris County Appraisal Districts.

⁽¹⁾ See "CURRENT PUBLIC SHOOOL 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.

TAX DATA

TABLE 4

Tax Year	Net Taxable Assessed Valuation	Tax Rate	Tax Levy	% of Collections Current	% of Collections Total	Year Ended
2015	\$ 1,731,548,694	1.431700	\$ 24,790,583	92.61%	96.96%	6/30/2016
2016	1,664,565,207	1.421700	23,665,124	94.64%	97.48%	6/30/2017
2017	1,845,724,817	1.390000	25,655,575	93.06%	98.37%	6/30/2018
2018	1,955,959,026	1.370000	26,796,639	93.42%	99.22%	6/30/2019
2019	2,125,911,966	1.270000	26,999,082	93.88%	99.41%	6/30/2020
2020	2,333,266,210	1.199600	27,989,861	93.58%	99.44%	6/30/2021
2021	2,642,059,723	1.172000	30,964,940	93.45%	98.12%	6/30/2022
2022	3,184,082,702	1.154600	36,763,419	93.69%	98.81%	6/30/2023
2023	3,168,212,651	0.992600	31,447,679	92.76%	98.62%	6/30/2024
2024	3,612,700,750	0.966900	34,931,204	94.90%	100.65%	6/30/2025

TAX RATE DISTRIBUTION

TABLE 5

	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
General Fund	\$ 0.6669	\$ 0.6926	\$ 0.8546	\$ 0.8720	\$ 0.9196
I & S Fund	0.3000	0.3000	0.3000	0.3000	0.2800
Total Tax Rate	<u>\$ 0.9669</u>	<u>\$ 0.9926</u>	<u>\$ 1.1546</u>	<u>\$ 1.1720</u>	<u>\$ 1.1996</u>

Source: Texas Municipal Report published by the Municipal Advisory Council of Texas, the Liberty and Harris County Appraisal Districts, the Issuer's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018, and information supplied by the Issuer.

TAXABLE ASSESSED VALUATION FOR TAX YEARS 2015-2024

TABLE 6

Tax Year	Net Taxable Assessed Valuation	Change From Preceding Year Amount (\$)	Percent
2015	\$ 1,731,548,694	-	-
2016	1,664,565,207	(66,983,487)	-3.87%
2017	1,845,724,817	181,159,610	10.88%
2018	1,955,959,026	110,234,209	5.97%
2019	2,125,911,966	169,952,940	8.69%
2020	2,333,266,210	207,354,244	9.75%
2021	2,642,059,723	308,793,513	13.23%
2022	3,184,082,702	542,022,979	20.52%
2023	3,168,212,651 ⁽¹⁾	(15,870,051)	-0.50%
2024	3,612,700,750	444,488,099	14.03%

Source: Liberty and Harris County Appraisal Districts.

⁽¹⁾ The decline in Net Taxable Assessed Valuation is due to legislative action to raise the homestead exemption from \$40,000 to \$100,000.

Name	Type of Business/Property	% of Total 2024	
		2024 Net Taxable Assessed Valuation	Assessed Valuation
Kinder Morgan Texas Pipeline	Oil and Gas	\$ 51,180,730	1.42%
Global Tubing	Oil and Gas	46,798,950	1.30%
Exxon Chemical Americas	Oil and Gas	46,278,010	1.28%
Total Petrochemicals USA	Oil and Gas	45,240,950	1.25%
Oxy Vinyls LPS	Chemical Plant	44,509,520	1.23%
Rail Logix Dayton LLC	Railroad	42,920,610	1.19%
Entergy Texas Inc.	Utility	33,961,140	0.94%
Braskem America Inc	Chemical Plant	32,007,810	0.89%
Poly-America Inc	Chemical Plant	27,439,450	0.76%
TRT LeaseCo LLC	Railroad	26,164,700	0.72%
		<u>\$ 396,501.870</u>	<u>10.98%</u> ⁽¹⁾

Source: Liberty and Harris County Appraisal Districts.

⁽¹⁾ As shown in the tables above, seven out of the top ten taxpayers of the District's tax base are in the oil, natural gas, chemical and energy industries and account for approximately 11% percent of the District's tax base. Adverse developments in economic conditions, especially in the oil, natural gas, chemical and energy industries, could adversely impact the businesses that own oil and/or natural gas properties in the District and the tax values in the District, resulting in less local tax revenue. The valuation of utilities within the State, as determined by respective appraisal districts, have been subject to litigation related to the taxable value of such property; private power generation facilities are also subject to transfer and sole ownership by another entity, including to local governments whose property is exempt from ad valorem taxation. If any major taxpayer were to default in the payment of taxes, the ability of the District to make timely payment of debt service on the Bonds will be dependent on its ability to enforce and liquidate its tax lien, which is a time-consuming process, or, perhaps, to sell tax anticipation notes until such amounts could be collected, if ever. See "REGISTERED OWNERS' REMEDIES" and "AD VALOREM TAX PROCEDURES - District's Rights in the Event of Tax Delinquencies" in this Official Statement.

OVERLAPPING DEBT INFORMATION

(as of August 1, 2025)

Taxing Body	Gross Debt		Amount	
	(As of 8/1/25)	% Overlapping	Overlapping	
Dayton, City of	\$ 45,440,000	99.80%	\$ 45,349,120	
Harris County	2,424,019,039	**	-	
Harris County Dept of Education	28,960,000	**	-	
Harris County Flood Control District	968,445,000	**	-	
Harris County Hospital District	867,820,000	**	-	
Harriss County Toll Road	-	-	-	
Liberty County	23,255,000	31.54%	7,334,627	
Liberty, City of	17,040,000	0.11%	18,744	
Mont Belview, City of	124,095,000	0.05%	62,048	
Port of Houston Authority	406,509,397	**	-	
River Ranch Improvement District	8,500,000	81.76%	6,949,600	
Total Gross Overlapping Debt			<u>59,714,139</u>	
Dayton ISD			\$ 52,120,000	*
Total Direct and Overlapping Debt			111,834,139	*
Ratio of Gross Direct Debt and Overlapping Debt			3.10%	*
Per Capita Gross Direct Debt and Overlapping Debt			\$ 3,204	*

Source: Texas Municipal Reports published by the Municipal Advisory Council of Texas.

*Includes the Bonds, excludes the Refunded Bonds. Preliminary subject to change.

**Less than 0.01%

ASSESSED VALUATION AND TAX RATE OF OVERLAPPING ISSUERS

Governmental Subdivision	2024 Assessed Valuation	2024 Tax Rate
Dayton, City of	\$ 1,455,087,469	0.6486
Harris County	661,276,330,491	0.3850
Harris County Department of Education	665,603,203,278	0.0050
Harris County Flood Control District	647,701,068,713	0.0049
Harris County Hospital District	652,006,524,098	0.1640
Harris County Toll Road	661,276,330,491	-
Liberty County	13,184,439,637	0.3818
Liberty, City of	917,003,382	0.6204
Mont Belview, City of	5,879,965,538	0.4710
Port of Houston Authority	647,935,487,000	0.0060
River Ranch Improvement District	74,948,196	0.5000

Source: Texas Municipal Reports published by the Municipal Advisory Council of Texas.

AUTHORIZED BUT UNISSUED GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS OF DIRECT DEBT AND OVERLAPPING ISSUERS

Issuer	Date of Authorization	Amount (\$) Authorized	Amount Issued to Date	Amount (\$) Unissued
Dayton, City of	None	-	-	-
Harris County	11/8/2022	\$ 1,200,000,000	\$ -	\$ 1,200,000,000
	11/3/2015	784,000,000	451,359,000	332,641,000
	11/6/2007	685,000,000	609,820,000	75,180,000
	11/2/1999	119,000,000	86,000,000	33,000,000
		<u>\$ 2,788,000,000</u>	<u>\$ 1,147,179,000</u>	<u>\$ 1,640,821,000</u>
Harris County Department of Education	None	-	-	-
Harris County Flood Control District	8/25/2018	2,500,000,000	1,008,225,000	1,491,775,000
Harris County Hospital District	11/7/2023	2,500,000,000	840,000,000	1,660,000,000
Harris County Toll Road	9/13/1983	900,000,000	884,852,000	15,148,000
Liberty County	None	-	-	-
Liberty, City of	None	-	-	-
Mont Belview, City of	5/12/1993	500,000	-	500,000
	1/21/1995	3,000,000	2,990,000	10,000
	11/8/2005	10,250,000	9,210,000	1,040,000
	5/11/2013	2,000,000	-	2,000,000
River Ranch Improvement District	11/6/2018	972,000,000	8,500,000	963,500,000

Source: Texas Municipal Reports published by the Municipal Advisory Council of Texas.

GENERAL FUND COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES

TABLE 8

The following statements set forth in condensed form reflect the historical operations of the Issuer. Such summary has been prepared for inclusion herein based upon information obtained from the Issuer's audited financial statements and records. Reference is made to such statements for further and complete information.

	Fiscal Year Ended				
	6/30/2024	6/30/2023	6/30/2022	6/30/2021	6/30/2020
Fund Balance - Beginning of Year	\$ 19,146,776	\$ 19,695,527	\$ 19,615,155	\$ 20,426,369	\$ 17,954,860
Revenues:					
Local and Intermediate Sources	22,284,105	27,753,925	23,480,826	21,937,016	21,332,604
State Sources	35,610,938	27,607,080	29,801,582	28,186,145	28,360,995
Federal Sources & Other	1,463,086	1,981,442	1,123,708	1,139,786	1,165,412
Total Revenues	\$ 59,358,129	\$ 57,342,447	\$ 54,406,116	\$ 51,262,947	\$ 50,859,011
Expenditures:					
Instruction	\$ 30,610,895	\$ 29,913,213	\$ 28,860,091	\$ 27,591,791	\$ 26,547,231
Instructional Resources & Media Services	608,605	612,770	613,733	549,150	548,448
Curriculum & Instructional Staff Development	2,322,670	2,520,823	2,484,785	2,261,797	1,835,940
Instructional Leadership	998,790	1,017,208	1,016,209	1,055,646	1,031,828
School Leadership	3,078,079	3,030,889	2,924,477	2,939,576	2,617,808
Guidance, Counseling & Evaluation Services	2,033,307	1,986,040	1,944,147	1,764,455	1,404,171
Social Work Services	161,522	227,051	191,307	213,957	174,810
Health Services	515,022	585,371	541,937	498,484	462,122
Student (Pupil) Transportation	4,086,098	3,455,660	3,580,635	3,176,054	2,948,520
Cocurricular/Extracurricular Activities	2,795,912	2,381,989	2,058,795	1,827,902	1,895,459
General Administration	1,953,258	1,995,864	1,931,003	1,994,641	1,790,510
Plant Maintenance and Operations	7,260,065	7,055,644	6,035,700	6,083,399	4,945,996
Security and Monitoring Services	716,842	575,360	567,422	563,656	540,572
Data Processing Services	883,906	776,549	720,341	750,414	719,261
Community Services	46,942	41,545	49,933	52,145	56,293
Debt Service – Principal on long-term debt	138,958	132,958	133,368	-	-
Debt Service – Interest on long term debt	-	-	-	-	-
Debt Service – Bond Issuance Cost and Fees	-	-	-	-	-
Facilities Acquisition and Construction	632,616	802,491	-	80,896	138,568
Payments to Shared Service Arrangements	23,054	11,806	8,758	8,723	9,613
Other Intergovernmental Charges	874,052	767,967	663,103	661,475	720,352
Total Expenditures	\$ 59,740,593	\$ 57,891,198	\$ 54,325,744	\$ 52,074,161	\$ 48,387,502
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	\$ (382,464)	\$ (548,751)	\$ 80,372	\$ (811,214)	\$ 2,471,509
Other Financing Sources and (Uses):					
Transfers In	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Capital related Debt Issued (Regular Bonds)	-	-	-	-	-
Sale of Real and Personal Property	-	-	-	-	-
Other Resources	-	-	-	-	-
Total Other Financing Sources and (Uses)			\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Net Change in Fund Balance	\$ (382,464)	\$ (548,751)	\$ 80,372	\$ (811,214)	\$ 2,471,509
Fund Balance - End of Year ^{(1) (2) (3)}	\$ 18,764,312	\$ 19,146,776	\$ 19,695,527	\$ 19,615,155	\$ 20,426,369

Source: The Issuer's Annual Financial Reports.

⁽¹⁾ The District anticipates a general fund balance (unaudited) for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2025 to be \$17,900,000 due to the district's technology and \$300,000 for a roadway improvement.

⁽²⁾ The draw down is attributable to the unscheduled purchase of buses for \$600,000 (due to availability); \$600,000 to upgrade the District's technology and \$300,000 for a roadway improvement.

⁽³⁾ The District adopted a deficit budget of \$3,597,341 for fiscal year 2025-26. This assumes that the District is 100% fully staffed during the entire year, which is the most conservative budgeting protocol to follow. As the year progresses, the budget will be amended to reflect the actual results. The District expects final results will be closer to a break-even year.

Information regarding the District's Pension Plan can be found within the District's 2024 Annual Financial Report under Note 4. Other Information - C. Defined Benefit Pension Plan.

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APPENDIX B

**GENERAL INFORMATION REGARDING THE DISTRICT
AND ITS ECONOMY**

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DAYTON INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

General Information

The Dayton Independent School District (the “District”) is located 34 miles northeast of the City of Houston, Texas in Liberty and Harris Counties, Texas. The economy is based on mineral production, agriculture, and lumbering. Since the industries of the Baytown area and the industries along the Houston Ship Channel are within easy driving range, many of the residents of the District commute to industrial jobs. The City of Dayton, Texas is the principal retail center of the District, located on U.S. Highway 90.

Student Population

Currently, the District is operating the following school facilities:

1	Pre-K
3	Elementary Schools
1	Middle School
1	High School

<u>School</u>	<u>Current Enrollment</u>	<u>Teachers</u>
Kimmie M. Brown Elementary	805	54
Dr. E.R. Richter Elementary	899	56
Stephen F. Austin Elementary	798	51
Colbert Elementary (Pre-K)	269	15
Widow Wilson Junior High School	1303	83
Dayton High School	1609	98
Total	5683	357

HISTORICAL ENROLLMENT

<u>Year</u>	<u>Student Population</u>
2015-16	5,308
2016-17	5,400
2017-18	5,385
2018-19	5,406
2019-20	5,564
2020-21	5,480
2021-22	5,619
2022-23	5,776
2023-24	5,787
2024-25	5,683

<u>Grade</u>	<u>2015-16</u>	<u>2016-17</u>	<u>2017-18</u>	<u>2018-19</u>	<u>2019-20</u>	<u>2020-21</u>	<u>2021-22</u>	<u>2022-23</u>	<u>2023-24</u>	<u>2024-25</u>
EC	12	19	18	32	29	32	34	32	28	22
P-K	204	203	200	189	226	176	200	232	224	247
K	344	376	384	389	377	383	383	376	363	402
1	442	384	401	390	422	400	400	416	413	387
2	415	442	389	405	411	415	401	430	416	408
3	397	427	442	382	408	395	398	416	453	408
4	391	407	422	453	413	409	411	408	433	467
5	417	380	406	419	466	421	427	433	428	430
6	387	426	391	440	454	447	439	454	437	433
7	402	398	427	397	450	444	478	464	462	429
8	403	399	392	421	390	447	459	478	471	441
9	417	395	408	395	428	392	462	485	474	444
10	409	415	396	377	386	416	391	447	471	450
11	368	366	363	367	358	368	378	347	371	365
12	300	363	346	350	346	335	358	358	343	350
Totals	5,308	5,400	5,385	5,406	5,564	5,480	5,619	5,776	5,787	5,683

CITY OF DAYTON, TEXAS

The City of Dayton is located in southwest Liberty County, Texas where State Highway 146 meets U.S. Highway 90. In the early 1800's, Dayton was first known as West Liberty, then Daystown, after I.C. Day who settled from Tennessee in the 1830's. In the 1870's, when the town became a station on the Texas & New Orleans Railroad, the name was shortened to Dayton. Now one of the three major cities in Liberty County, Dayton is becoming one of the fastest growing areas in the county. The birthplace of Governor Price Daniels is still very much intact at 305 Church Street in Dayton.

The City of Dayton is located at the key intersection of four important highways. A 25-minute drive southeast of four-lane U.S. 90 brings you to Houston's Loop 8, with rapid access to the entire Houston Metroplex. West on U.S. 90, Beaumont is 45 minutes away. Bush Intercontinental Airport is located twenty-six miles and Houston Hobby airport is located forty-five miles from the City of Dayton. The City is served by three freight carriers. Access to an extensive rail transportation system is provided by Union Pacific, Burlington Northern/Santa Fe and CMC Railroad.

The City of Dayton has twelve full-time police officers. According to the "Texas Crime Report" published by the Department of Public Safety, Dayton ranks in the top ten safe places to live among towns its size in all of Texas. The Fire Department is well-equipped to handle emergencies with thirty-one volunteers, four fire trucks (pumpers), one auxiliary vehicle and one rescue vehicle.

The City has three public parks, one public swimming pool, six baseball fields, three banks and one public library.

The area offers water sports in the Trinity River, is well-known for bird watching activities, has a number of golf courses close by, hosts local and professional rodeos, and sponsors festivals like the Dayton Ole Tyme Days.

LIBERTY COUNTY, TEXAS

Liberty County, Texas (the "County") produces diversified crops including rice, sorghum, soybeans, corn, grains, fruits and vegetables. Beef cattle, sheep, poultry, hogs, and goats are raised, and honey is produced commercially. Natural resources include timber, oil, natural gas, lignite, sulfur, iron ore, lime, salt, brick clay, and glass sand. Manufacturing facilities include chemicals and machinery.

The Liberty-Dayton area offers a relaxed quality of life in a small-town setting, coupled with easy access to the major business and entertainment districts of Beaumont to the east and Houston to the west. Just north of the Liberty-Dayton area, visitors can explore the towering forests and abundant wildlife of the Big Thicket, and to our south, enjoy the beaches and waterways of the Gulf of Mexico.

Liberty County is a southeast Texas county. The economy is based on lumbering, chemical production, manufacturing and agriculture. The Texas Almanac designates rice and soybeans as the principal sources of agricultural income.

Labor Force Statistics ⁽¹⁾

	<u>2025 ⁽²⁾</u>	<u>2024 ⁽³⁾</u>	<u>2023 ⁽³⁾</u>	<u>2022 ⁽³⁾</u>
Civilian Labor Force	43,287	46,682	41,627	38,899
Total Employed	40,998	40,416	39,442	36,708
Total Unemployed	2,289	2,266	2,185	2,191
% Unemployment	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.6
Texas Unemployment	4.0	4.1	4.0	3.9

(1) Source: Texas Workforce Commission.

(2) As of June, 2025.

(3) Average Annual Statistics.

HARRIS COUNTY, TEXAS

A small portion of the District extends into Harris County, Texas. Harris County is located in the Gulf Coast region of Texas approximately 50 miles from the Gulf of Mexico and covers over 1,700 square miles with over 4.73 million residents. The County, the nation's third most populous, gained over 277,857 residents from the 2020 census to 2024. The City of Houston, Texas is the county seat.

Harris County is a political subdivision of the State of Texas and the Commissioners Court is the governing body of the County. It is composed of the County Judge elected from the County at large, and four Commissioners, each elected from a separate precinct, all elected for four-year terms. The County Judge is the presiding officer of the Commissioners Court.

The County and its component units, solely or in cooperation with other local governmental entities, provide a full range of services as allowed by the Texas Constitution and Statutes including construction and maintenance of roads and bridges, health and housing services, social services, judicial and law enforcement, juvenile and adult justice programs, economic development, a library system, parks, recreation and cultural enrichment, flood control, a sports and entertainment complex and general administration.

Houston, Texas (the "City") is the fourth largest metropolitan area in the United States.

Educational opportunities play a key role in Harris County's quality of life. The County has a number of acclaimed school districts and outstanding colleges and universities: Rice University, Texas Southern University, University of Houston, University of St. Thomas and Houston Baptist University. Houston's three medical schools are the University of Texas Medical School, Baylor College of Medicine, and the Houston Campus of Texas A&M Health Science Center College of Medicine.

Labor Force Statistics ⁽¹⁾

	<u>2025 ⁽²⁾</u>	<u>2024 ⁽³⁾</u>	<u>2023 ⁽³⁾</u>	<u>2022 ⁽³⁾</u>
Civilian Labor Force	2,537,823	2,497,420	2,432,184	2,360,859
Total Employed	2,427,371	2,386,885	2,327,972	2,260,680
Total Unemployed	110,452	110,535	104,212	100,179
% Unemployment	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.2
Texas Unemployment	4.0	4.1	4.0	3.9

(1) Source: Texas Workforce Commission.

(2) As of June, 2025.

(3) Average Annual Statistics.

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APPENDIX C

FORM OF LEGAL OPINION OF BOND COUNSEL

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September 9, 2025

**DAYTON INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
UNLIMITED TAX REFUNDING BONDS, SERIES 2025
DATED AS OF AUGUST 15, 2025
IN THE AGGREGATE PRINCIPAL AMOUNT OF \$ _____**

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

WE HAVE EXAMINED the applicable and pertinent provisions of the Constitution and general laws of the State of Texas and a transcript of certified proceedings of the District, and other pertinent instruments authorizing and relating to the issuance of the Bonds including (i) the order authorizing the issuance of the Bonds (the *Order*), (ii) the Escrow and Trust Agreement, dated as of July 15, 2025, between the District and BOKF, NA, Dallas, Texas, as Escrow Agent (the *Escrow Agreement*), (iii) the sufficiency certificate, with respect to the adequacy of certain cash proceeds to accomplish the refunding purposes of the Bonds (the *Sufficiency Certificate*), (iv) the executed Initial Bond (as defined in the Order), numbered T-1 and (v) the District's Federal Tax Certificate of even date herewith.

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

IT IS FURTHER OUR OPINION that the Escrow Agreement has been duly authorized, executed and delivered by the District and constitutes a binding and enforceable agreement in accordance with its terms and that the "Refunded Obligations" (as defined in the Order) being refunded by the Bonds are outstanding under the order authorizing their issuance only for the purpose of receiving the funds provided by, and are secured solely by and payable solely from, the Escrow Agreement and the cash and investments, including the income therefrom, held by the Escrow Agent pursuant to the Escrow Agreement. In rendering this opinion, we have relied upon the Sufficiency Certificate concerning the sufficiency of the cash and investments deposited pursuant to the Escrow Agreement for the purpose of paying the principal of, redemption premium, if any, and interest on the Refunded Obligations.



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

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

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

Respectfully,

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APPENDIX D

**AUDITED FINANCIAL REPORT
FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024**

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Dayton Independent School District

Annual Financial Report

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2024

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Dayton Independent School District
Annual Financial Report
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2024
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Dayton Independent School District
Annual Financial Report
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2024
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Certificate of the Board

Dayton Independent School District

Name of School District

Liberty

County

146-902

Co.-Dist Number

We, the undersigned, certify that the attached annual financial reports of the above named school district were reviewed and _____ approved _____ disapproved for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024 at a meeting of the Board of Trustees of such school district on the 19th day of November, 2024.

Signature of Board Secretary

Signature of Board President

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

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Financial Section

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Independent Auditor's Report

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

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinions

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Dayton Independent School District (the District), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2024, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the District, as of June 30, 2024, and the respective changes in financial position 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 (GAAS) and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of the District and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

The District's 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 the District's ability to continue as a going concern for twelve months beyond the financial statement date, including any currently known information that may raise substantial doubt shortly thereafter.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinions. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with GAAS 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 GAAS and *Government Auditing Standards*, we:

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

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

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the Management's Discussion and Analysis and the Required Supplementary Information, as listed in the table of contents, be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information 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 the District's basic financial statements. The Supplementary Information, as listed in the table of contents, and Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards, as required by Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations, Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance) are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The Supplementary Information and Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards are the responsibility of management and were derived from and relate directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. Such 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 Supplementary Information and 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 Included in the Annual Report

Management is responsible for the other information included in the annual report. The other information comprises Schedule of Required Responses to Selected School FIRST Indicators, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinions on the 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 financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and consider whether a material inconsistency exists between the other information and the 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 November 12, 2024 on our consideration of the District's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the District's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Weaver and Tidwell, L.L.P.

WEAVER AND TIDWELL, L.L.P.

Houston, Texas
November 12, 2024

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Management's Discussion and Analysis

As management of the Dayton Independent School District (District), we offer readers of the District's financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the District for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024.

Financial Highlights

The assets and deferred outflows of resources of the District exceeded its liabilities and deferred inflows of resources at the close of the most recent fiscal year by \$15,292,453 (*net position*). Of this amount, \$10,240,811 (*unrestricted net position*) is in a deficit due to the recognition of liabilities related to pension and other postemployment benefits (OPEB).

- The District's total net position increased by \$4,129,797.
- As of the close of the current fiscal year, the District's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$25,593,461, a decrease of \$1,572,342.
- At the end of the current fiscal year, unassigned fund balance for the general fund was \$9,495,591, or 16% of total general fund expenditures.
- The District's net bonded debt decreased by \$7,880,114 during the current fiscal year.

Overview of the Financial Statements

This discussion and analysis is 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 required supplementary information and supplementary information in addition to the basic financial statements themselves.

Government-wide Financial Statements. The *government-wide financial statements* are designed to provide readers with a broad overview of the District's finances, in a manner similar to a private-sector business.

The *Statement of Net Position* presents information on all of the District's assets, liabilities, and deferred inflows/outflows of resources, with the difference reported as *net position*. Over time, increases or decreases in net position may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the District is changing.

The *Statement of Activities* presents information showing how the District's net position changed during the most recent fiscal year. All changes in net position are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, *regardless of the timing of related cash flows*. Thus, revenues and expenses are reported in this statement for some transactions that will only result in cash flows in future fiscal periods (e.g., uncollected taxes).

The government-wide financial statements of the District are principally supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues (*governmental activities*). The governmental activities of the District include Instruction, Instructional Resources and Media Services, Curriculum and Instructional Staff Development, Instructional Leadership, School Leadership, Guidance, Counseling, and Evaluation Services, Health Services, Student Transportation, Food Services, Extracurricular Activities, General Administration, Plant Maintenance and Operations, Security and Monitoring Services, Data Processing Services, Community Services, Interest on Long-term Debt, Issuance Costs and Fees, Facilities Repair and Maintenance, Payments Related to Shared Services Arrangements, and Other Intergovernmental Charges.

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 District, like other state and local governments, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. All of the funds of the District can be divided into two categories: governmental 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 District'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 District'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 maintained twenty-two individual governmental funds during the year. 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 national school breakfast and lunch program special revenue fund, which are considered to be major funds. Data from the other twenty-one governmental funds are combined into a single, aggregated presentation titled *total nonmajor funds*.

The District adopts an annual revenue and appropriations budget for its general fund, debt service fund and national school breakfast and lunch program special revenue fund. All other governmental funds adopt project length budgets. Subsequent to adoption, amendments approved by the governing body are reflected in a revised budget column. A budgetary comparison statement has been provided for the general fund, debt service fund, and national school breakfast and lunch program special revenue fund to demonstrate compliance with its budget.

The basic governmental fund financial statements can be found as noted in the table of contents of this report.

Fiduciary Funds. Fiduciary funds are used to account for resources held for the benefit of students. Fiduciary funds are *not* reflected in the government-wide financial statement because the resources of those funds are *not* available to support the District's own programs.

The basic fiduciary fund financial statements can be found as noted in the table of contents of this report.

Notes to the Financial Statements. The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements. The notes to the financial statements can be found as noted in the table of contents of this report.

Other Information. In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report also presents required supplementary information and supplementary information, which includes schedules required by the Texas Education Agency. Such supplementary information can be found as noted in the table of contents of this report.

Government-wide Financial Analysis

As noted earlier, net position may serve, over time, as a useful indicator of a District's financial position. In the case of the District, assets and deferred outflows of resources exceeded liabilities and deferred inflows of resources by \$15,292,453 at the close of the most recent fiscal year.

Dayton Independent School District's Net Position

	Governmental Activities					
	2024		2023		Increase (Decrease)	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
Current and other assets	\$ 38,940,787	32	\$ 39,518,962	32	\$ (578,175)	(1)
Capital assets	81,633,159	68	84,099,795	68	(2,466,636)	(3)
Total assets	120,573,946	100	123,618,757	100	(3,044,811)	
Total deferred outflows of resources	12,463,656	100	13,128,403	100	(664,747)	(5)
Other liabilities	10,481,984	10	9,758,088	9	723,896	7
Noncurrent liabilities	92,620,429	90	98,619,934	91	(5,999,505)	(6)
Total liabilities	103,102,413	100	108,378,022	100	(5,275,609)	
Total deferred inflows of resources	14,642,736	100	17,206,482	100	(2,563,746)	(15)
Net position:						
Net investment in capital assets	18,679,330	122	13,937,772	125	4,741,558	34
Restricted	6,853,934	45	7,747,570	69	(893,636)	(12)
Unrestricted	(10,240,811)	(67)	(10,522,686)	(94)	281,875	(3)
Total net position	\$ 15,292,453	100	\$ 11,162,656	100	\$ 4,129,797	

Net Investment in Capital Assets (\$18,679,330) reflects the District's investment in capital assets (e.g., land and improvements, buildings and improvements, and furniture and equipment); less any related debt used to acquire those assets that is still outstanding. 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 is 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.

Restricted Net Position (\$6,853,934) is restricted for debt service and grants. The remaining balance of *unrestricted net position* (\$10,240,811) is in a deficit due to the recognition of liabilities, and deferred inflows/outflows of resources, related to pension and OPEB in a net amount of \$32,101,192.

Governmental Activities. Governmental activities increased the District's net position by \$4,129,797 from current operations. Key elements of this change are as follows:

Dayton Independent School District's Changes in Net Position

	Governmental Activities					
	2024		2023		Increase (Decrease)	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
Revenue						
Program revenues:						
Charges for services	\$ 1,085,638	2	1,292,427	2	\$ (206,789)	(16)
Operating grants and contributions	12,940,918	16	12,602,563	16	338,355	3
General revenues:						
Property taxes, levied for general purposes	20,978,381	27	26,547,995	35	(5,569,614)	(21)
Property taxes, levied for debt service	9,039,979	11	9,300,071	12	(260,092)	(3)
Grants and contributions not restricted to specific programs	33,621,133	43	26,378,290	34	7,242,843	27
Investment earnings	1,047,633	1	629,361	1	418,272	66
Miscellaneous	175,583	-	179,655	-	(4,072)	(2)
Total revenues	78,889,265	100	76,930,362	100	1,958,903	
Expenses						
Instruction	36,948,277	49	35,702,969	49	1,245,308	3
Instructional resources and media services	653,595	1	691,917	1	(38,322)	(6)
Curriculum and instructional staff development	2,762,096	4	2,989,466	4	(227,370)	(8)
Instructional leadership	1,000,039	1	994,702	1	5,337	1
School leadership	3,397,495	5	3,256,126	5	141,369	4
Guidance, counseling, and evaluation services	3,257,185	4	3,046,520	4	210,665	7
Social work services	256,596	-	306,374	-	(49,778)	(16)
Health services	648,351	1	638,135	1	10,216	2
Student transportation	4,091,961	6	4,102,596	6	(10,635)	-
Food services	3,658,842	5	3,493,879	5	164,963	5
Extracurricular activities	2,778,975	4	2,662,430	4	116,545	4
General administration	1,959,063	3	1,977,840	3	(18,777)	(1)
Plant maintenance and operations	7,793,698	10	7,251,061	9	542,637	7
Security and monitoring services	972,007	1	641,103	1	330,904	52
Data processing services	1,006,629	1	813,137	1	193,492	24
Community services	88,684	-	62,885	1	25,799	41
Interest on long-term debt	2,467,388	4	2,769,940	4	(302,552)	(11)
Issuance costs and fees	28,166	-	22,939	-	5,227	23
Facilities repair and maintenance	41,365	-	20,723	-	20,642	100
Payment related to shared services arrangements	66,954	-	99,206	-	(32,252)	(33)
Other intergovernmental charges	882,102	1	779,868	1	102,234	13
Total expenses	74,759,468	100	72,323,816	100	2,435,652	
Change in net position	4,129,797		4,606,546		(476,749)	
Net position - beginning	11,162,656		6,556,110		4,606,546	
Net position - ending	\$ 15,292,453		\$11,162,656		\$ 4,129,797	

Revenues are generated primarily from two sources. Grants and contributions (program and general revenues totaling \$46,562,051) represent 59% of total revenues and property taxes (\$30,018,360) represent 38% of total revenues. The remaining 3% is generated from charges for services, investment earnings, and miscellaneous revenues. The most significant change in revenues was an increase in State School Foundation and Per Capital Program funding.

The primary functional expense of the District is Instruction (\$36,948,277) which represents 49% of total expenses. The remaining functional categories of expenses are individually 10% or less of total expenses.

Financial Analysis of the Government's Funds

As noted earlier, the District uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements.

Governmental Funds. The focus of the District's *governmental funds* is to provide information on near-term inflows, outflows, and balances of *spendable* resources. Such information is useful in assessing the District's financing requirements. In particular, *unassigned fund balance* may serve as a useful measure of a District's net resources available for spending at the end of the fiscal year.

As of the end of the current fiscal year, the District's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$25,593,461, a decrease of \$1,572,342.

The general fund is the chief operating fund of the District. At the end of the current fiscal year, unassigned fund balance of the general fund was \$9,495,591 while total fund balance reached \$18,764,312. As a measure of the general fund's liquidity, it may be useful to compare both unassigned fund balance and total fund balance to total fund expenditures. Unassigned fund balance represents 16% of total general fund expenditures, while total fund balance represents 31% of that same amount. The fund balance of the District's general fund decreased by \$382,464 during the current fiscal year primarily due to a decrease in M&O property tax rates and an increase in budgeted expenditures.

The national school breakfast and lunch program fund has a total fund balance of \$3,019,190 all of which is restricted for the District's grant-funded child nutrition program. The net decrease in fund balance during the current year was \$576,653 due to an increase in capital expenditures during the fiscal year.

The debt service fund has a total fund balance of \$3,727,379 all of which is restricted for the payment of debt service. The net decrease in fund balance during the current year in the debt service fund was \$607,933 due to a decrease in property tax certified values resulting in decreased property tax revenues.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

The District amended the budget several times throughout the year. There were significant variations between original and final budget. There was a decrease to budgeted local and intermediate sources revenue of \$5,993,922, an increase to budgeted state program revenues of \$6,221,425, and an increase to budgeted federal program revenues of \$113,775. Additionally, there was an increase to budgeted total expenditures of \$2,617,136.

There were significant variations between the final budget and actual results. There was \$78,027 more in local and intermediate sources revenue than budgeted and \$2,087,168 more in state program revenues than budgeted. Total expenditures were \$4,102,787 less than budgeted.

Capital Assets and Long-term Liabilities

Capital Assets. The District's investment in capital assets for its governmental type activities as of June 30, 2024, amounts to \$81,633,159 (net of accumulated depreciation). This investment in capital assets includes land and improvements, construction in progress, buildings and improvements, furniture and equipment, and right-to-use leased equipment.

Major capital asset additions during the current fiscal year included the following:

- \$591,468 – New Field Turf at the Stadium

Dayton Independent School District's Capital Assets
(net of depreciation/amortization)

	Governmental Activities					
	2024		2023		Increase (Decrease)	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
Land and improvements	\$ 2,917,837	4	\$ 2,917,837	3	\$ -	-
Construction in progress	48,052	-	2,256,032	3	(2,207,980)	(98)
Buildings and improvements	70,848,360	87	73,384,261	88	(2,535,901)	(3)
Furniture and equipment	7,612,334	9	5,215,007	6	2,397,327	46
Right-to-use leased equipment	206,576	-	326,658	-	(120,082)	(37)
Totals	\$ 81,633,159	100	\$ 84,099,795	100	\$ (2,466,636)	

Additional information on the District's capital assets can be found in the notes to the financial statements as noted in the table of contents of this report.

Long-Term Liabilities. At year-end, the District had the following long-term liabilities:

Dayton Independent School District's Outstanding Debt

	Governmental Activities					
	2024		2023		Increase (Decrease)	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
General obligation bonds (net)	\$ 61,900,525	67	\$ 69,780,639	71	\$ (7,880,114)	(11)
Compensated absences	581,876	1	672,023	1	(90,147)	(13)
Leases	215,916	-	336,406	-	(120,490)	(36)
Net pension liability	21,217,868	23	18,280,910	18	2,936,958	16
Net OPEB liability	8,704,244	9	9,549,956	10	(845,712)	(9)
Totals	\$ 92,620,429	100	\$ 98,619,934	100	\$ (5,999,505)	

The District's net bonded debt decreased by \$7,880,114 (11%) during the current fiscal year. This is due to scheduled debt payments and a cash defeasance of debt. The District's general obligation debt is backed by the full faith and credit of the District and is further guaranteed by the Texas Permanent School Fund Bond Guarantee Program. State statutes do not limit the tax rate or amount for the support of school districts' bonded indebtedness. However, approval of the Attorney General of the State of Texas is required prior to the sale of bonds.

Additional information on the District's long-term debt, net pension liability and OPEB liability can be found in the notes to the financial statements as indicated in the table of contents of this report.

Economic Factors and Next Year's Budgets and Rates

- Student enrollment for 2024-2025 is projected to be similar to the prior year.
- District staff totals 802 employees, which includes 392 teachers and 187 teachers' aides and secretaries.
- The District maintains 7 campuses for instruction.
- Property values of the District are projected to increase 12%.
- A maintenance and operations tax rate of \$0.6669 and a debt service tax rate of \$0.30, a total of \$0.9669 were adopted for 2024-2025.

All of these factors were considered in preparing the District's budget for the 2024-2025 fiscal year.

During the current fiscal year, unassigned fund balance in the general fund decreased to \$9,495,591. The District plans to utilize unassigned fund balance to fund current period expenditures prior to collecting the current year tax levy.

Requests for Information

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the District's finances for all those with an interest in the District's finances. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional financial information should be addressed to the Associate Superintendent of Business Services, Dayton Independent School District, 100 Cherry Creek Road, Dayton, Texas 77535.

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Basic Financial Statements

Dayton Independent School District

Statement of Net Position

June 30, 2024

Exhibit A-1

Data Control Codes		Primary Government Governmental Activities
ASSETS		
1110	Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 2,674,691
1120	Current investments	19,128,597
1220	Property taxes receivable	7,711,956
1230	Allowance for uncollectible taxes	(3,462,652)
1240	Due from other governments	12,254,865
1250	Accrued interest	5,884
1290	Other receivables	231,475
1410	Prepaid items	778
1910	Long-term investments	395,193
	Capital assets:	
1510	Land and improvements	2,917,837
1520	Buildings and improvements (net)	70,848,360
1530	Furniture and equipment (net)	7,612,334
1550	Right-to-use leased equipment (net)	206,576
1580	Construction in progress	48,052
1000	Total assets	120,573,946
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
1705	Deferred outflows - pension	8,735,025
1706	Deferred outflows - OPEB	3,728,631
1700	Total deferred outflows of resources	12,463,656
LIABILITIES		
2110	Accounts payable	2,438,220
2140	Interest payable	886,634
2150	Payroll deductions and withholdings	466,623
2160	Accrued wages payable	6,270,298
2300	Unearned revenue	420,209
	Noncurrent liabilities:	
2501	Due within one year	2,768,209
2502	Due in more than one year	59,930,108
2540	Net pension liability	21,217,868
2545	Net OPEB liability	8,704,244
2000	Total liabilities	103,102,413
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
2605	Deferred inflows - pension	1,202,333
2606	Deferred inflows - OPEB	13,440,403
2600	Total deferred inflows of resources	14,642,736
NET POSITION		
3200	Net investment in capital assets	18,679,330
3820	Restricted for grants	3,072,759
3850	Restricted for debt service	3,781,175
3900	Unrestricted	(10,240,811)
3000	TOTAL NET POSITION	\$ 15,292,453

The Notes to the Financial Statements are an integral part of this statement.

Dayton Independent School District
Statement of Activities
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2024

Exhibit B-1

Data Control Codes	Functions/Programs	1	3	4	Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position
		Expenses	Program Revenues		Governmental Activities
			Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	
	PRIMARY GOVERNMENT				
	Governmental activities:				
0011	Instruction	\$ 36,948,277	\$ 157,973	\$ 5,463,012	\$ (31,327,292)
0012	Instructional resources and media services	653,595	-	20,953	(632,642)
0013	Curriculum and instructional staff development	2,762,096	-	419,836	(2,342,260)
0021	Instructional leadership	1,000,039	-	40,941	(959,098)
0023	School leadership	3,397,495	-	156,189	(3,241,306)
0031	Guidance, counseling, and evaluation services	3,257,185	-	1,216,819	(2,040,366)
0032	Social work services	256,596	-	97,079	(159,517)
0033	Health services	648,351	-	122,923	(525,428)
0034	Student transportation	4,091,961	-	138,528	(3,953,433)
0035	Food services	3,658,842	659,342	3,552,031	552,531
0036	Extracurricular activities	2,778,975	252,874	67,719	(2,458,382)
0041	General administration	1,959,063	-	61,035	(1,898,028)
0051	Plant maintenance and operations	7,793,698	15,449	345,436	(7,432,813)
0052	Security and monitoring services	972,007	-	261,289	(710,718)
0053	Data processing services	1,006,629	-	24,329	(982,300)
0061	Community services	88,684	-	38,895	(49,789)
0072	Interest on long-term debt	2,467,388	-	764,277	(1,703,111)
0073	Issuance costs and fees	28,166	-	-	(28,166)
0081	Facilities repair and maintenance	41,365	-	105,727	64,362
0093	Payments related to shared services arrangements	66,954	-	43,900	(23,054)
0099	Other intergovernmental charges	882,102	-	-	(882,102)
TG	Total governmental activities	74,759,468	1,085,638	12,940,918	(60,732,912)
TP	TOTAL PRIMARY GOVERNMENT	<u>\$ 74,759,468</u>	<u>\$ 1,085,638</u>	<u>\$ 12,940,918</u>	(60,732,912)
	General revenues:				
MT	Property taxes, levied for general purposes				20,978,381
DT	Property taxes, levied for debt service				9,039,979
GC	Grants and contributions not restricted to specific programs				33,621,133
IE	Investment earnings				1,047,633
MI	Miscellaneous				175,583
TR	Total general revenues				64,862,709
CN	Change in net position				4,129,797
NB	Net position - beginning				11,162,656
NE	NET POSITION - ENDING				<u>\$ 15,292,453</u>

The Notes to the Financial Statements are an integral part of this statement.

Dayton Independent School District

Balance Sheet – Governmental Funds

June 30, 2024

Data Control Codes		199	240
			National School Breakfast/ Lunch Program
		General Fund	
ASSETS			
1110	Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,622,275	\$ 699,535
1120	Current investments	12,280,424	3,570,150
1220	Property taxes receivable	5,887,278	-
1230	Allowance for uncollectible taxes	(2,720,461)	-
1240	Due from other governments	10,025,041	10,928
1250	Accrued interest	5,884	-
1260	Due from other funds	1,520,893	-
1290	Other receivables	223,039	1,321
1410	Prepaid items	778	-
1910	Long-term investments	395,193	-
1000	Total assets	29,240,344	4,281,934
1000a	TOTAL ASSETS AND DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	\$ 29,240,344	\$ 4,281,934
LIABILITIES			
2110	Accounts payable	\$ 1,277,118	\$ 1,097,111
2150	Payroll deductions and withholdings	466,623	-
2160	Accrued wages payable	5,634,298	14,747
2170	Due to other funds	-	106,879
2300	Unearned revenue	286,447	44,007
2000	Total liabilities	7,664,486	1,262,744
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
2600	Unavailable revenue - property taxes	2,811,546	-
	Total deferred inflows of resources	2,811,546	-
FUND BALANCES			
3430	Nonspendable - prepaid items	778	-
3450	Restricted - grant funds	-	3,019,190
3480	Restricted - debt service	-	-
3510	Committed - construction	8,600,000	-
3545	Committed - other	-	-
3590	Assigned - other	667,943	-
3600	Unassigned	9,495,591	-
3000	Total fund balances	18,764,312	3,019,190
4000	TOTAL LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES, AND FUND BALANCES	\$ 29,240,344	\$ 4,281,934

The Notes to the Financial Statements are an integral part of this statement.

599		98	
Debt Service Fund	Total Nonmajor Funds	Total Governmental Funds	
\$ 198,169	\$ 154,712	\$ 2,674,691	
3,262,880	15,143	19,128,597	
1,824,678	-	7,711,956	
(742,191)	-	(3,462,652)	
125,957	2,092,939	12,254,865	
-	-	5,884	
-	-	1,520,893	
-	7,115	231,475	
-	-	778	
-	-	395,193	
4,669,493	2,269,909	40,461,680	
<u>\$ 4,669,493</u>	<u>\$ 2,269,909</u>	<u>\$ 40,461,680</u>	
\$ 963	\$ 63,028	\$ 2,438,220	
-	-	466,623	
-	621,253	6,270,298	
-	1,414,014	1,520,893	
721	89,034	420,209	
1,684	2,187,329	11,116,243	
940,430	-	3,751,976	
940,430	-	3,751,976	
-	-	778	
-	53,569	3,072,759	
3,727,379	-	3,727,379	
-	-	8,600,000	
-	29,011	29,011	
-	-	667,943	
-	-	9,495,591	
3,727,379	82,580	25,593,461	
<u>\$ 4,669,493</u>	<u>\$ 2,269,909</u>	<u>\$ 40,461,680</u>	

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Dayton Independent School District**Exhibit C-1R**

Reconciliation of the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet
to the Statement of Net Position
June 30, 2024

TOTAL FUND BALANCES - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS (EXHIBIT C-1)

\$ 25,593,461

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because:

Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as assets in governmental funds. The governmental capital assets at year-end consist of:

Governmental capital assets costs	\$ 167,404,385	
Accumulated depreciation/amortization of governmental capital assets	(85,771,226)	81,633,159

Property taxes receivable which will be collected subsequent to year-end but are not available soon enough to pay the current period's expenditures are deferred in the funds. 3,751,976

Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable, leases, compensated absences, and net pension and OPEB liabilities, are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported as liabilities in the funds. Liabilities at year-end related to such items consist of:

Bonds payable, at original par	\$ (60,120,000)	
Premiums on bonds payable	(1,780,525)	
Accrued interest on the bonds	(886,634)	
Leases	(215,916)	
Compensated absences	(581,876)	
Net pension liability	(21,217,868)	
Net OPEB liability	(8,704,244)	(93,507,063)

Deferred outflows of resources for pension represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period(s) and will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditures) until then. 8,735,025

Deferred inflows for pension represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period(s) and will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. (1,202,333)

Deferred outflows of resources for OPEB represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period(s) and will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditures) until then. 3,728,631

Deferred inflows for OPEB represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period(s) and will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. (13,440,403)

TOTAL NET POSITION - GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES (EXHIBIT A-1)

\$ 15,292,453

Dayton Independent School District
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes
in Fund Balances – Governmental Funds
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2024

		199	240
Data Control Codes			National School Breakfast/ Lunch Program
		General Fund	
REVENUES			
5700	Local and intermediate sources	\$ 22,284,105	\$ 791,622
5800	State program revenues	35,610,938	17,090
5900	Federal program revenues	1,463,086	3,514,390
5020	Total revenues	59,358,129	4,323,102
EXPENDITURES			
Current:			
0011	Instruction	30,610,895	-
0012	Instructional resources and media services	608,605	-
0013	Curriculum and instructional staff development	2,322,670	-
0021	Instructional leadership	998,790	-
0023	School leadership	3,078,079	-
0031	Guidance, counseling, and evaluation services	2,033,307	-
0032	Social work services	161,522	-
0033	Health services	515,022	-
0034	Student transportation	4,086,098	-
0035	Food services	-	4,899,755
0036	Extracurricular activities	2,795,912	-
0041	General administration	1,953,258	-
0051	Plant maintenance and operations	7,260,065	-
0052	Security and monitoring services	716,842	-
0053	Data processing services	883,906	-
0061	Community services	46,942	-
Debt service:			
0071	Principal on long-term debt	138,958	-
0072	Interest on long-term debt	-	-
0073	Issuance costs and fees	-	-
Capital outlay:			
0081	Facilities acquisition and construction	632,616	-
Intergovernmental:			
0093	Payments related to shared services arrangements	23,054	-
0099	Other intergovernmental charges	874,052	-
6030	Total expenditures	59,740,593	4,899,755
1100	Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	(382,464)	(576,653)
1200	Net change in fund balances	(382,464)	(576,653)
0100	Fund balances - beginning	19,146,776	3,595,843
3000	FUND BALANCES - ENDING	\$ 18,764,312	\$ 3,019,190

The Notes to the Financial Statements are an integral part of this statement.

599		98	
Debt Service Fund	Total Nonmajor Funds	Total Governmental Funds	
\$ 9,147,629	\$ 2,758	\$ 32,226,114	
764,277	467,802	36,860,107	
-	5,366,662	10,344,138	
9,911,906	5,837,222	79,430,359	
-	3,487,103	34,097,998	
-	2,903	611,508	
-	307,612	2,630,282	
-	1,913	1,000,703	
-	35,728	3,113,807	
-	1,044,429	3,077,736	
-	82,280	243,802	
-	95,980	611,002	
-	50,425	4,136,523	
-	2,593	4,902,348	
-	7,863	2,803,775	
-	4,140	1,957,398	
-	259,324	7,519,389	
-	257,533	974,375	
-	8,274	892,180	
-	36,737	83,679	
7,745,000	-	7,883,958	
2,746,673	-	2,746,673	
28,166	-	28,166	
-	105,727	738,343	
-	43,900	66,954	
-	8,050	882,102	
10,519,839	5,842,514	81,002,701	
(607,933)	(5,292)	(1,572,342)	
(607,933)	(5,292)	(1,572,342)	
4,335,312	87,872	27,165,803	
\$ 3,727,379	\$ 82,580	\$ 25,593,461	

Dayton Independent School District

Exhibit C-3

Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2024

TOTAL NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS (EXHIBIT C-2) \$ (1,572,342)

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:

Capital outlays are reported in governmental funds as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is capitalized and allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense.

Capital assets increased	\$ 3,767,316	
Depreciation/amortization expense	(6,233,952)	(2,466,636)

Because some property taxes will not be collected for several months after the District's fiscal year end, they are not considered "available" revenues and are deferred in the governmental funds. Deferred tax revenues increased (decreased) by this amount this year. 102,600

Issuance of bonds provides current financial resources to governmental funds, but issuing debt increases long-term liabilities in the statement of net position. Repayment of bond principal are expenditures in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the statement of net position.

Principal paid on bonds		7,745,000
-------------------------	--	-----------

Interest on long-term debt in the statement of activities differs from the amount reported in the governmental funds because interest is recognized as an expenditure in the funds when it is due, and thus requires the use of current financial resources. In the statement of activities, however, interest expense is recognized as the interest accrues, regardless of when it is due, and includes amortization of related long-term debt accounts. The change reported in the statement of activities consists of the following:

Accrued interest on current interest bonds payable (increased) decreased	\$ 167,671	
Amortization of bond premiums	135,114	
Amortization of deferred charge on refunding	(5,032)	297,753

Repayment of lease liability is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the statement of net position. 120,490

The (increase) decrease in compensated absences is reported in the statement of activities but does not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, is not reported as expenditures in the governmental funds. 90,147

The net change in net pension liability, deferred outflows, and deferred inflows is reported in the statement of activities but does not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, is not reported as expenditures in the governmental funds. The net change consists of the following:

Deferred outflows increased (decreased)	\$ 33,160	
Deferred inflows (increased) decreased	783,550	
Net pension liability (increased) decreased	(2,936,958)	(2,120,248)

The net change in net OPEB liability, deferred outflows, and deferred inflows is reported in the statement of activities but does not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, is not reported as expenditures in the governmental funds. The net change consists of the following:

Deferred outflows increased (decreased)	\$ (692,875)	
Deferred inflows (increased) decreased	1,780,196	
Net OPEB liability (increased) decreased	845,712	1,933,033

CHANGE IN NET POSITION - GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES (EXHIBIT B-1) \$ 4,129,797

The Notes to the Financial Statements are an integral part of this statement.

Dayton Independent School District

Statement of Fiduciary Net Position

Fiduciary Fund

June 30, 2024

Exhibit E-1**865
Custodial
Fund****Student Activity****ASSETS**

Cash and cash equivalents

\$ 383,592

Current investments

55,393

Total assets

438,985

LIABILITIES

Accounts payable

36,905

Total liabilities

36,905

NET POSITION

Restricted for:

Student activities

402,080

TOTAL NET POSITION

\$ 402,080

The Notes to the Financial Statements are an integral part of this statement.

Dayton Independent School District
Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position
Fiduciary Fund
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2024

Exhibit E-2

	865 Custodial Fund
	Student Activity
ADDITIONS	
Student activities	\$ 706,159
Total additions	706,159
DEDUCTIONS	
Student activities	728,827
Total deductions	728,827
Net change in fiduciary net position	(22,668)
Net position - beginning	424,748
NET POSITION - ENDING	\$ 402,080

The Notes to the Financial Statements are an integral part of this statement.

Dayton Independent School District

Notes to the Financial Statements

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

A. Reporting Entity

The Dayton Independent School District (the District) is governed by a seven-member board of trustees (the Board), which has governance responsibilities over all activities related to public, elementary and secondary, education within the District. Members of the Board are elected by the public; have authority to make decisions; appoint management and significantly influence operations; and have primary accountability for fiscal matters. The District is not included in any other governmental reporting entity and there are no component units included within the District's reporting entity.

B. Description of Government-wide Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the statement of net position and the statement of activities) report information on all of the nonfiduciary activities of the primary government (the District). All fiduciary activities are reported only in the fund financial statements. *Governmental activities* normally are supported by taxes, intergovernmental revenues, and other nonexchange transactions.

C. Basis of Presentation – Government-wide Financial Statements

While separate government-wide and fund financial statements are presented, they are interrelated. The governmental activities column incorporates data from governmental funds. Separate financial statements are provided for governmental funds and fiduciary funds, even though the latter are excluded from the government-wide financial statements.

As a general rule, the effect of interfund activity has been eliminated from the government-wide financial statements.

D. Basis of Presentation – Fund Financial Statements

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

The District reports the following major governmental funds:

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

The *debt service fund* is used to account for the accumulation of resources that are restricted, committed, or assigned for the payment of principal and interest on long-term obligations of governmental funds.

The *national school breakfast and lunch program fund* is used to account for programs using federal reimbursement revenues originating from the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA).

Additionally, the District reports the following governmental fund types:

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

Dayton Independent School District

Notes to the Financial Statements

The District's fiduciary fund consists of the following:

The *custodial fund* accounts for assets held by the District for student organizations. Contributions, student fees and fundraisers benefit the related organizations.

During the course of operations, the District has activity between funds for various purposes. Any residual balances outstanding at year end are reported as due from/to other funds and advances to/from other funds. While these balances are reported in fund financial statements, certain eliminations are made in the preparation of the government-wide financial statements. Balances between the funds included in governmental activities (i.e., the governmental funds) are eliminated.

Further, certain activity occurs during the year involving transfers of resources between funds. In fund financial statements these amounts are reported at gross amounts as transfers in/out. While reported in fund financial statements, certain eliminations are made in the preparation of the government-wide financial statements. Transfers between the funds are eliminated in governmental activities.

E. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

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

Governmental Fund Financial Statements: Governmental funds are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. With this measurement focus, only current assets, current liabilities and fund balances are included on the balance sheet. Operating statements of these funds present net increases and decreases in current assets (i.e., revenues and other financing sources and expenditures and other financing uses). The modified accrual basis of accounting recognizes revenues in the accounting period in which they become both measurable and available, and it recognizes expenditures in the accounting period in which the fund liability is incurred, if measurable, except for unmatured interest and principal on long-term debt, which is recognized when due. The expenditures related to certain compensated absences and claims and judgments are recognized when the obligations are expected to be liquidated with expendable available financial resources. The District considers all revenues available if they are collectible within 150 days after year end, with the exception of property taxes for which the period of availability is 60 days.

Revenues from local sources consist primarily of property taxes. Property tax revenues and revenues received from the State are recognized under the susceptible-to-accrual concept. Miscellaneous revenues are recorded as revenue when received in cash because they are generally not measurable until actually received. Investment earnings are recorded as earned, since they are both measurable and available. Grant funds are considered to be earned to the extent of expenditures made under the provisions of the grant. Accordingly, when such funds are received, they are recorded as unearned revenues until related and authorized expenditures have been made. If balances have not been expended by the end of the project period, grantors may require the District to refund all or part of the unused amount.

Dayton Independent School District

Notes to the Financial Statements

F. Assets, Liabilities, Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources, and Net Position/Fund Balance

1. Cash and Cash Equivalents

The District's cash and cash equivalents are considered to be cash on hand and bank demand or time deposits with original maturities of three months or less from the date of acquisition.

2. Investments

Investments for the District, except for certain investment pools, commercial paper, and certificates of deposit, are reported at fair value. The investment pools operate in accordance with appropriate state laws and regulations and are reported at amortized cost or net asset value. The non-negotiable certificates of deposit are reported at cost. Negotiable certificates of deposit and commercial paper are measured at amortized cost if the maturity date at time of purchase is less than one year.

3. Prepaid Items

Certain payments to vendors reflect costs applicable to future accounting periods and are recorded as prepaid items in both the government-wide and fund financial statements. The cost of prepaid items is recorded as expenditures/expenses when consumed rather than when purchased.

4. Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include land and improvements, construction in progress, buildings and improvements, furniture and equipment, and right-to-use leased equipment are reported in the applicable governmental activities column in the government-wide financial statements. The District's infrastructure includes parking lots and sidewalks associated with various buildings. The cost of the infrastructure was initially capitalized with the building cost and is being depreciated over the same useful life as the building. Capital assets are defined by the District as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than \$5,000, and an estimated useful life in excess of one year.

As the District constructs or acquires additional capital assets each period, including infrastructure assets, they are capitalized and reported at historical cost. The reported value excludes normal maintenance and repairs which are essentially amounts spent in relation to capital assets that do not increase the capacity or efficiency of the item or increase its estimated useful life. Donated capital assets are recorded at their estimated acquisition value at the date of donation.

Land and improvements and construction in progress are not depreciated. The buildings and improvements and furniture and equipment of the District are depreciated using the straight line method over the following estimated useful lives:

<u>Capital Asset Classes</u>	<u>Lives</u>
Buildings	30
Buildings and improvements	20-30
Vehicles and other equipment	5-10

5. Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

Deferred outflows of resources represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period(s) and will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditures) until then. Deferred inflows of resources represents an acquisition of net position/fund balance that applies to a future period(s) and will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time.

Dayton Independent School District

Notes to the Financial Statements

Deferred outflows/inflows of resources are amortized as follows:

- Deferred outflows/inflows from pension and OPEB activities are amortized over the weighted average remaining service life of all participants in the respective qualified pension plan and OPEB plan, except for projected and actual earnings differences on investments which are amortized on a closed basis over a 5-year period.
- District contributions to the pension and OPEB plans after the measurement date of each plan are recognized in the subsequent fiscal year.
- Deferred charge/gain on refunding is amortized over the shorter of the life of the refunded or refunding debt.
- Property taxes are recognized in the period the amount becomes available.

6. Compensated Absences

It is the District's policy to permit employees with a minimum of ten years of service with the District to accumulate earned but unused sick pay benefits. A liability is calculated for unpaid accumulated sick leave since the District has a policy to pay such amounts when employees separate from service with the District through retirement. The liability is accrued when incurred in the government-wide and fiduciary fund financial statements. A liability for these amounts is reported in governmental funds only if they have matured, for example, as a result of employee resignations and retirements.

7. Net Position Flow Assumption

Sometimes the District will fund outlays for a particular purpose from both restricted (e.g., restricted bond or grant proceeds) and unrestricted resources. In order to calculate the amounts to report as restricted net position and unrestricted net position in the government-wide financial statements, a flow assumption must be made about the order in which the resources are considered to be applied.

It is the District's policy to consider restricted net position to have been depleted before unrestricted net position is applied.

8. Fund Balance Flow Assumptions

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

9. Fund Balance Policies

Fund balance of governmental funds is reported in various categories based on the nature of any limitations requiring the use of resources for specific purposes. The District itself can establish limitations on the use of resources through either a commitment (committed fund balance) or an assignment (assigned fund balance).

The committed fund balance classification includes amounts that can be used only for the specific purposes determined by a formal action of the District's highest level of decision-making authority. The board of trustees (the Board) is the highest level of decision-making authority for the District that can, by board action or adoption of a resolution prior to the end of the fiscal year, commit fund balance. Once adopted, the limitation imposed by the board action or resolution remains in place until a similar action is taken (the board action or adoption of another resolution) to remove or revise the limitation.

Dayton Independent School District

Notes to the Financial Statements

Amounts in the assigned fund balance classification are intended to be used by the District for specific purposes but do not meet the criteria to be classified as committed. The Board has, by policy, authorized the Superintendent and the Associate Superintendent of Business Services to assign fund balance. Assigned fund balance can be established through adoption or amendment of the budget for a specific purpose (such as purchase of fixed assets, construction, or other purposes). Unlike commitments, assignments generally exist temporarily. In other words, an additional action does not normally have to be taken for the removal of an assignment. Conversely, as discussed above, an additional action is essential to either remove or revise a commitment.

10. Pension

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

11. Other Postemployment Benefits

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 postemployment benefits, OPEB expense, and information about assets, liabilities and additions to/deductions from TRS-Care's fiduciary net position. Benefit payments are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. There are no investments as this is a pay-as-you-go plan and all cash is held in a cash account.

12. Leases

The District is a lessee for noncancellable leases of property and equipment. The District recognizes a lease liability, reported with long-term debt, and a right-to-use lease asset (lease asset), reported with other capital assets, in the government-wide financial statements. The District recognizes lease liabilities with an initial, individual value of \$5,000 or more.

At the commencement of a lease, the District initially measures the lease liability at the present value of payments expected to be made during the lease term. Subsequently, the lease liability is reduced by the principal portion of lease payments made. The lease asset is initially measured as the initial amount of the lease liability, adjusted for lease payments made at or before the lease commencement date, plus certain initial direct costs. Subsequently, the lease asset is amortized on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term or its useful life.

Key estimates and judgments related to leases include how the District determines (1) the discount rate it uses to discount the expected lease payments to present value, (2) lease term, and (3) lease payments.

- The District uses the interest rate charged by the lessor as the discount rate. When the interest rate charged by the lessor is not provided, the District generally uses its estimated incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate for leases.
- The lease term includes the noncancellable period of the lease.
- Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability are composed of fixed payments, variable payments fixed in substance or that depend on an index or a rate, purchase option price that the District is reasonably certain to exercise, lease incentives receivable from the lessor, and any other payments that are reasonably certain of being required based on an assessment of all relevant factors.

Dayton Independent School District

Notes to the Financial Statements

The District monitors changes in circumstances that would require a remeasurement of its leases and will remeasure the lease asset and liability if certain changes occur that are expected to significantly affect the amount of the lease liability.

G. Revenues and Expenditures/Expenses

1. Program Revenues

Amounts reported as *program revenues* include 1) charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods, services, or privileges provided by a given function or segment and 2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function or segment. All taxes, including those dedicated for specific purposes, and other internally dedicated resources are reported as general revenues rather than as program revenues.

2. Property Taxes

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

The District's current year tax rate was \$0.6926 for maintenance and operations, and \$0.30 for debt service, for a total rate of \$0.9926 per \$100 valuation. Total net assessed value for the current year was \$3,106,791,349.

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

H. Use of Estimates

The presentation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenditures during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

I. Data Control Codes

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

Dayton Independent School District

Notes to the Financial Statements

J. Implementation of New Accounting Standards

GASB Statement No. 99, *Omnibus 2022* (GASB 99), enhances comparability in accounting and financial reporting and improves consistency of authoritative literature by addressing 1) practice issues that have been identified during implementation and application of certain GASB statements and 2) accounting and financial reporting for financial guarantees. The requirements related to extension of the use of LIBOR, accounting for SNAP distributions, disclosures of nonmonetary transactions, pledges of future revenues by pledging governments, clarification of certain provisions in Statement 34, as amended, and terminology updates related to Statement 53 and Statement 63 are effective upon issuance. The requirements related to leases were implemented in the District's fiscal year 2022 financial statements in conjunction with GASB 87. The requirements related to PPPs and SBITAs are effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2022, and all reporting periods thereafter. These requirements for GASB 99 were implemented in the District's fiscal year 2023 financial statements in conjunction with GASB 94 and GASB 96. The requirements related to financial guarantees and the classification and reporting of derivative instruments within the scope of Statement 53 are effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2023, and all reporting periods thereafter. These requirements for GASB 99 were implemented in the District's fiscal year 2024 financial statements with no impact to amounts previously reported.

GASB Statement No. 100, *Accounting Changes and Error Corrections* (GASB 100), enhances accounting and financial reporting requirements for accounting changes and error corrections to provide more understandable, reliable, relevant, consistent, and comparable information for making decisions or assessing accountability. This statement 1) defines accounting changes and corrections of errors; 2) prescribes the accounting and financial reporting for each type of accounting change and error corrections; and 3) clarifies required note disclosures. The requirements of this statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2023, with earlier application encouraged. GASB 100 was implemented in the District's fiscal year 2024 financial statements with no impact to amounts previously reported.

K. Recent Accounting Pronouncements

GASB Statement No. 101, *Compensated Absences* (GASB 101), improves the information needs of financial statements users by updating the recognition and measurement guidance for compensated absences under a unified model and amending certain previously required disclosures. The requirements of this statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2023, with earlier application encouraged. GASB 101 will be implemented in the District's fiscal year 2025 financial statements and the impact has not yet been determined.

GASB Statement No. 102, *Certain Risk Disclosures* (GASB 102), improves financial reporting by providing users of financial statements with essential information regarding certain concentrations of constraints and related events that have occurred or have begun to occur that make a government vulnerable to a substantial impact. The requirements of this statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2024, with earlier application encouraged. GASB 102 will be implemented in the District's fiscal year 2025 financial statements and the impact has not yet been determined.

GASB Statement No. 103, *Financial Reporting Model Improvements* (GASB 103), improves key components of the financial reporting model to enhance its effectiveness in providing information that is essential for decision making and assessing a government's accountability. This statement also addresses certain application issues. The requirements of this statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2025, with earlier application encouraged. GASB 103 will be implemented in the District's fiscal year 2026 financial statements and the impact has not yet been determined.

Dayton Independent School District

Notes to the Financial Statements

Note 2. Stewardship, Compliance, and Accountability

A. Budgetary Information

Annual budgets are adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles for the general fund, National School Breakfast and Lunch Program special revenue fund and debt service fund. All other governmental funds adopt project length budgets. All annual appropriations lapse at fiscal year-end. The following procedures are followed in establishing the budgetary data reflected in the financial statements.

1. Prior to the end of its fiscal period, the District prepares a budget for the next succeeding fiscal period. The operating budget includes proposed expenditures and the means of financing them.
2. A meeting of the Board is then called for the purpose of adopting the proposed budget. At least ten days public notice of the meeting must be given.
3. Prior to the beginning of the succeeding fiscal year, the budget is legally enacted through passage of a resolution by the Board. Once a budget is approved, it can only be amended at the function and fund level by approval of a majority of the members of the Board. Amendments are presented to the Board at its regular meetings. Each amendment must have Board approval. As required by law, such amendments are made before the fact, are reflected in the official minutes of the Board, and are not made after fiscal year end. Because the District has a policy of careful budgetary control, several amendments were necessary during the year, with such amendments being reflected in the final budget amounts in the applicable budgetary comparison schedule.
4. Each budget is controlled by the budget coordinator at the revenue and expenditure function level. Budgeted amounts are as amended by the Board. All budget appropriations lapse at year end.

The appropriated budget is prepared by fund, function, and campus/department. The District's campus/department heads may make transfers of appropriations within a campus/department. Transfers of appropriations between campus/departments require the approval of the District's management. Transfers of appropriations between functions require the approval of the Board. The legal level of budgetary control (i.e., the level at which expenditures may not legally exceed appropriations) is the function level. During the year the District's general fund budget was amended to increase budgeted revenues by \$341,278 and increase budgeted expenditures by \$2,617,136.

B. Encumbrances

Encumbrances for goods or purchased services are documented by purchase orders or contracts. Under Texas law, appropriations lapse at year end, and encumbrances outstanding at that time are to be either canceled or appropriately provided for in the subsequent year's budget.

Encumbrances included in governmental fund balances are as follows:

	Encumbrances Included in: Assigned Fund Balance	Encumbrances Included in: Restricted Fund Balance
General fund	\$ 667,943	\$ -
National School Breakfast/Lunch Program	-	650,367
Total Encumbrances	\$ 667,943	\$ 650,367

Dayton Independent School District

Notes to the Financial Statements

Note 3. Detailed Notes on All Funds

A. Deposits and Investments

Cash Deposits

The District's funds are required to be deposited and invested under the terms of a depository contract pursuant to the Texas School Depository Act. The depository bank pledges securities which comply with state law and these securities are held for safekeeping and trust with the District's and the depository banks' agent bank. The pledged securities shall be 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.

Investments

The District's investment policy is in accordance with the Public Funds Investment Act, the Public Funds Collateral Act, and federal and state laws. State law and District policy limits credit risk by allowing investing in 1) Obligations of the United States or its agencies which are backed by the full faith and credit of the United States, obligations of the State of Texas or its agencies, counties, cities and other political subdivisions of any state rated as to investment quality by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization (NRSRO) not less than A or its equivalent; 2) Certificates of deposit issued by a broker or depository located in Texas which is insured by the FDIC or purchased through a broker who has an office located in Texas; 3) Fully collateralized repurchase agreements secured by obligations of the United States or its agencies not to exceed 90 days to maturity from the date of purchase; 4) Securities lending program as permitted by Government Code 2256.0115; 5) Bankers acceptances with a stated maturity of 270 days or fewer which are eligible for collateral for borrowing from a Federal Reserve Bank; 6) Commercial paper if it has a stated maturity of 270 days or fewer from the date of its issuance and is rated not less than A-1 or P-1 or an equivalent rating by at least two nationally recognized credit rating agencies or one nationally recognized agency and is fully secured by an irrevocable letter of credit issued by a bank organized and existing under the laws of the United States or any state; 7) No-load money market mutual funds which shall be registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission and have a dollar-weighted average stated maturity of 90 days or fewer; 8) No-load mutual funds which shall be registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission, have an average weighted maturity of less than two years, include investments that comply with the Public Funds Investment Act and are continuously rated not less than AAA by at least one NRSRO; 9) A guaranteed investment contract (for bond proceeds only) which meets the criteria and eligibility requirements established by the Public Funds Investment Act; 10) Public funds investment pools which meet the requirements of the Public Funds Investment Act.

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

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

Dayton Independent School District

Notes to the Financial Statements

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

The District's investment measurements and balances, weighted average maturity, and credit risks of such investments are as follows (including the investments in the custodial funds):

	June 30, 2024	Percent of Total Investments	Weighted Average Maturity (Days)	Credit Risk
Investments measured at amortized cost/cost:				
Investment pools:				
TexSTAR	\$ 11,968,462	61%	34	AAAm *
Lone Star	6,346,942	32%	34	AAAm *
Certificates of deposit	1,263,779	6%	351	***
Total value	\$ 19,579,183	100%		
Portfolio weighted average maturity			54	

* Standard & Poor's rating

*** Certificates of deposit are FDIC insured or collateralized and are not rated

Investments measured at amortized cost and cost are exempt from classification within the fair value hierarchy.

Investment Pools

TexSTAR and Lone Star are duly chartered by the State of Texas Interlocal Cooperation Act. TexSTAR is administered by Hilltop Securities, Inc. and J.P. Morgan Investment Management, Inc. (JPMIM), and managed by JPMIM, who provides custody and investment management. Lone Star is administered by First Public, LLC, a subsidiary of the Texas Association of School Boards, and managed by Standish Mellon Asset Management and American Beacon Advisors. State Street Bank and Trust Company is the custodial bank. The investment pools have a redemption notice period of one day and no maximum transaction amounts. The investment pools' authorities may only impose restrictions on redemptions in the event of a general suspension of trading on major securities market, general banking moratorium or national or state emergency that affects the pools' liquidity.

The primary objectives of TexSTAR are, in order of priority, preservation and protection of principal, maintenance of sufficient liquidity to meet Participants' needs, and yield. The portfolio will maintain a dollar-weighted average maturity that does not exceed 60 days and seeks to maintain a net asset value of \$1.00 per share. TexSTAR may invest in securities including: obligations of the United States or its agencies and instrumentalities, including the Federal Home Loan Banks; other obligations which are unconditionally guaranteed or insured by the U.S.; fully collateralized repurchase agreements with a defined termination date and unconditionally guaranteed or insured by the U.S. or its agencies and instrumentalities; and SEC-registered no-load money-market fund which meet the requirements of the Public Funds Investment Act.

Dayton Independent School District

Notes to the Financial Statements

The objective of the Lone Star Government Overnight Fund is to provide safety of principal, daily liquidity, and the highest possible rate of return. The fund seeks to maintain a net asset value of one dollar, and its dollar-weighted average maturity is 60 days or fewer. The fund may invest in obligations of the U.S. or its agencies and instrumentalities; other obligations guaranteed or insured by the U.S. or its agencies and instrumentalities; fully collateralized repurchase agreements having a defined termination date and secured by obligations of the U.S. or its agencies and instrumentalities; reverse repurchase agreements authorized under the Public Funds Investment Act; and SEC-regulated no-load money market mutual funds that investment exclusively in authorized Government Overnight Fund Investments.

Credit Risk

At year end, the District's investments were rated as noted in the preceding table. All credit ratings met acceptable levels required by legal guidelines prescribed by both the PFIA and the District's investment policy.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in interest rates may adversely affect the value of the investments. The District monitors interest rate risk utilizing weighted average maturity analysis. In accordance with its investment policy, the District reduces its exposure to declines in fair values by limiting the maturity of any individual investment from the time of purchase not to exceed three years and any internally created pool of investments not to exceed a dollar weighted maturity of 180 days.

Concentration of Credit Risk

The District's investment policy dictates that no individual investment transaction shall be undertaken that jeopardizes the total capital position of the overall portfolio.

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 June 30, 2024, District's bank balance was not exposed to custodial credit risk because it was insured and collateralized with securities held by the District's agent and in the District's name.

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. The District's policy requires investments to be in the District's name or held by the District's agent in the District's name. The District is not exposed to custodial risk due to the investments are insured or registered and are held by the District or its agent in the District's name.

B. Receivables

Tax revenues of the general and debt service fund are reported net of uncollectible amounts. Total change in uncollectible amounts related to revenues of the current period (increased) decreased revenues as follows:

Change in uncollectibles related to general fund property taxes	\$	(99,685)
Change in uncollectibles related to debt service property taxes		<u>22,754</u>
Total change in uncollectibles of the current fiscal year	\$	<u>(76,931)</u>

Approximately 72% of the outstanding balance of property taxes receivable is not anticipated to be collected within the next year.

Dayton Independent School District

Notes to the Financial Statements

C. 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 other governments as of June 30, 2024, are summarized below. All grants shown below are reported on the financial statements as Due from Other Governments.

Fund	State Entitlements	State or Federal Grants	Other Governmental Entities	Total
General	\$ 10,021,557	\$ -	\$ 3,484	\$ 10,025,041
Debt service fund	125,957	-	-	125,957
National School Breakfast/Lunch Program	-	10,928	-	10,928
Nonmajor	-	2,092,939	-	2,092,939
Totals	\$ 10,147,514	\$ 2,103,867	\$ 3,484	\$ 12,254,865

D. Interfund Receivables, Payables, and Transfers

Receivables/Payables

The composition of interfund receivable/payable balances as of June 30, 2024, is as follows:

Interfund Receivables	Interfund Payables	Amount
General fund	Other governmental funds - nonmajor	\$ 1,414,014
General Fund	National School Breakfast/Lunch Program fund	106,879

Interfund balances consist of short-term lending/borrowing arrangements that generally result from payroll and other regularly occurring charges that are primarily paid by the general fund and then charged back to the appropriate other fund. Additionally, some lending/borrowing may occur between two or more nonmajor governmental funds.

Transfers

Interfund transfers are defined as "flows of assets without equivalent flow of assets in return and without a requirement for repayment." Transfers are the use of funds collected in one fund and are transferred to finance various programs accounted for in other funds. There were no interfund transfers for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024.

Dayton Independent School District

Notes to the Financial Statements

E. Capital Assets

Capital asset activity for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024 was as follows:

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Reductions	Transfers & Adjustments	Ending Balance
Governmental activities:					
Capital assets, not being depreciated:					
Land and improvements	\$ 2,917,837	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,917,837
Construction in progress	2,256,032	48,052	-	(2,256,032)	48,052
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	5,173,869	48,052	-	(2,256,032)	2,965,889
Capital assets, being depreciated:					
Buildings and improvements	140,971,520	696,978	-	1,796,188	143,464,686
Furniture and equipment	16,924,858	3,022,286	-	459,844	20,406,988
Right-to-use leased equipment	566,822	-	-	-	566,822
Total capital assets, being depreciated	158,463,200	3,719,264	-	2,256,032	164,438,496
Less accumulated depreciation/amortization for:					
Buildings and improvements	(67,587,259)	(5,029,067)	-	-	(72,616,326)
Furniture and equipment	(11,709,851)	(1,084,803)	-	-	(12,794,654)
Right-to-use leased equipment	(240,164)	(120,082)	-	-	(360,246)
Total accumulated depreciation/amortization	(79,537,274)	(6,233,952)	-	-	(85,771,226)
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net	78,925,926	(2,514,688)	-	2,256,032	78,667,270
Governmental activities capital assets, net	\$ 84,099,795	\$ (2,466,636)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 81,633,159

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

Governmental activities:	
11 Instruction	\$ 3,556,483
12 Instructional resources and media services	51,457
13 Curriculum and instructional staff development	164,682
21 Instructional leadership	20,042
23 School leadership	349,418
31 Guidance, counseling, and evaluation services	160,912
32 Social work services	11,398
33 Health services	43,963
34 Student transportation	577,277
35 Food services	142,812
36 Extracurricular activities	530,743
41 General administration	42,096
51 Plant maintenance and operations	389,395
52 Security and monitoring services	47,694
53 Data processing services	139,995
61 Community services	5,585
Total depreciation/amortization expense-governmental activities	\$ 6,233,952

Dayton Independent School District

Notes to the Financial Statements

Construction Commitments

The District has active construction projects as of June 30, 2024. The projects include the construction and equipment of school facilities. At year end, the District's commitments with contractors are as follows:

Project	Remaining Commitment
Nottingham PA System	\$ 56,021
Total	\$ 56,021

F. Long-term Liabilities

The District's long-term liabilities consist of bond indebtedness, compensated absences, right-to-use lease liabilities, net pension liability and net OPEB liability. The current requirements for general obligation bonds principal and interest expenditures are accounted for in the debt service fund. Other long-term liabilities are generally liquidated with resources of the general fund. The District has no local policies regarding debt limitation or debt margin, but must comply with state requirements.

Changes in Long-term Liabilities

Long-term liability activity for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024, was as follows:

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance	Due Within One Year
Governmental activities:					
Bonds payable:					
General obligation bonds	\$ 67,865,000	\$ -	\$ (7,745,000)	\$ 60,120,000	\$ 2,645,000
Issuance premiums (CIB's)	1,915,639	-	(135,114)	1,780,525	-
Total bonds payable, net	69,780,639	-	(7,880,114)	61,900,525	2,645,000
Compensated absences	672,023	183,378	(273,525)	581,876	-
Leases	336,406	-	(120,490)	215,916	123,209
Net pension liability	18,280,910	4,524,734	(1,587,776)	21,217,868	-
Net OPEB liability	9,549,956	570,068	(1,415,780)	8,704,244	-
Governmental activities long-term liabilities	\$ 98,619,934	\$ 5,278,180	\$ (11,277,685)	\$ 92,620,429	\$ 2,768,209

General Obligation Bonds

The District issues general obligation bonds to provide funds for the construction and equipment of school buildings (BLDG) and to refund general obligation bonds (REF). General obligation bonds are direct obligations and pledge the full faith and credit of the District. The following is a summary of changes in the general obligation bonds for the fiscal year.

Series	Interest Rate	Original Issue	Maturity Date	Beginning Balance	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance
Unlimited Tax School Building Bonds, Series 2014	2.40-4.00%	\$ 9,900,000	2034	\$ 9,900,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 9,900,000
Unlimited Tax School Building Bonds, Series 2015	2.00-5.00%	75,435,000	2043	56,905,000	-	(6,685,000)	50,220,000
Unlimited Tax Refunding Bonds, Series 2019	3.00%	4,110,000	2024	1,060,000	-	(1,060,000)	-
Total general obligation bonds				\$ 67,865,000	\$ -	\$ (7,745,000)	\$ 60,120,000

Dayton Independent School District

Notes to the Financial Statements

Annual debt service requirements to maturity for general obligation bonds are as follows:

Year Ending June 30,	Principal	Interest	Total Requirements
2025	\$ 2,645,000	\$ 2,373,049	\$ 5,018,049
2026	2,720,000	2,266,799	4,986,799
2027	2,805,000	2,154,799	4,959,799
2028	3,010,000	2,054,099	5,064,099
2029	3,130,000	1,962,743	5,092,743
2030 - 2034	15,975,000	8,052,732	24,027,732
2035 - 2039	16,035,000	4,750,705	20,785,705
2040 - 2043	13,800,000	1,328,804	15,128,804
Totals	\$ 60,120,000	\$ 24,943,730	\$ 85,063,730

As of June 30, 2024, the District did not have any authorized but unissued bonds.

In May 2024, the District expended \$5,203,775 to complete a cash defeasance of \$5,120,000 in principal of Series 2015 bonds with original maturities of February 15, 2043 through February 15, 2044 and a 4% coupon. The cash defeasance resulted in a present value of debt service savings of \$3,957,825 through the original maturity of the defeased Series 2015 bonds.

The total amount of defeased bonds outstanding as of June 30, 2024, including current and prior year defeasances, is \$8,600,000.

Leases – Postage Machine and Copier Machines

The District is a lessee under lease arrangements for copiers and postage machines. The District's lease liability for these leases at inception of their measurement was \$566,822 and this liability was recorded as an addition to long-term debt during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022. As of June 30, 2024, the remaining balance of the lease liability was \$215,916. The District is invoiced each quarter for monthly payments dependent on the number and types of machines currently in use by the District. The District calculated its lease liability using an implicit interest rate of 3%. The net value of the right-to-use asset as of the end of the current fiscal year was \$206,576, net of accumulated amortization of \$360,246.

The future principal and interest lease payments as of June 30, 2024 were as follows:

Year Ending June 30,	Principal	Interest	Total Requirements
2025	\$ 123,209	\$ 4,789	\$ 127,998
2026	92,707	1,163	93,870
Total governmental activities	\$ 215,916	\$ 5,952	\$ 221,868

Dayton Independent School District

Notes to the Financial Statements

G. Fund Balance

Committed fund balance includes the following:

General fund:	
Construction	\$ 8,600,000
Other governmental funds:	29,011
Total committed fund balance	\$ 8,629,011

H. Revenues from Local and Intermediate Sources

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

	General	Debt Service	National School Breakfast/Lunch Program	Nonmajor Funds	Totals
Property taxes	\$ 20,999,060	\$ 8,916,700	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 29,915,760
Investment income	683,166	230,929	132,280	1,258	1,047,633
Food sales	-	-	659,239	-	659,239
Extracurricular activities	252,874	-	-	-	252,874
Other	349,005	-	103	1,500	350,608
Totals	\$ 22,284,105	\$ 9,147,629	\$ 791,622	\$ 2,758	\$ 32,226,114

Note 4. Other Information

A. Risk Management

Property/Liability

The District is exposed to various risks of loss related to property/liability losses. The District participates in the Texas Association of School Boards (TASB) Risk Management Fund for general and professional liability, fleet and automobile and crime coverage. The Fund was created to formulate, develop and administer a program of modified self-funding for the Fund's membership, obtain competitive costs for coverages, and develop a comprehensive loss control program. The District pays an annual premium to the Fund for its liability coverage and transfers the risk of loss to the Fund. The District's agreement with the Fund provides that the Fund will be self-sustaining through member premiums and may provide, through commercial companies, reinsurance contracts. In the event that the Fund was to discontinue operations, the member districts would be responsible for any eligible claims not funded by the Fund. In addition, 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.

The District's property insurance is provided through a commercial insurance carrier.

Health Insurance

During the year ended June 30, 2024, employees of the District were covered by TRS Active-Care ("the Plan") a statewide health coverage program of Texas public education employees, implemented by the Teacher Retirement System of Texas (TRS). The District paid premiums of \$386 per month, per employee to the Plan. Employees, at their option, authorized payroll withholdings to pay premiums for dependents. All premiums were paid to the TRS. The legislature created the Plan for public school employee group health coverage in 2002-03, requiring all Districts with fewer than 500 employees to participate in the Plan.

Dayton Independent School District

Notes to the Financial Statements

Workers' Compensation

The District also provided unemployment compensation coverage to its employees through commercial insurance.

B. Litigation and Contingencies

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

The District participates in a number of federal and state financial assistance programs. Although the District's grant programs have been audited in accordance with the provisions of the Single Audit Act through June 30, 2024, these programs are subject to financial and compliance audits by the grantor agencies. The District is also subject to audit by the TEA of the attendance data upon which payments from the agency are based. These audits could result in questioned costs or refunds to be paid back to the granting agencies.

C. Defined Benefit Pension Plan

Plan Description

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

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

Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position

Detailed information about the TRS'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 http://www.trs.texas.gov/Pages/about_archive_acfr.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% (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 where the three highest annual salaries are used. The normal service retirement is at age 65 with 5 years of credited service or when the sum of the member's age and years of credited service equals 80 or more years. Early retirement is at age 55 with 5 years of service credit or earlier than 55 with 30 years of service credit. There are additional provisions for early retirement if the sum of the member's age and years of service credit total at least 80, but the member is less than age 60 or 62 depending on date of employment, or if the member was grandfathered in under a previous rule. There are no automatic postemployment benefit changes, including automatic cost of living adjustments (COLAs). Ad hoc postemployment benefit changes, including ad hoc COLAs can be granted by the Texas Legislature as previously noted in the Plan Description above.

Dayton Independent School District

Notes to the Financial Statements

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.

Contributions

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

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

Rates for such plan fiscal years are as follows:

	Contribution Rates	
	2024	2023
Member	8.25%	8.00%
Non-employer contributing entity (State)	8.25%	8.00%
Employers (District)	8.25%	8.00%

The contribution amounts for the District's fiscal year 2024 are as follows:

District contributions	\$ 1,671,466
Member contributions	3,368,216
NECE on-behalf contributions (State)	2,272,585

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

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

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

Dayton Independent School District

Notes to the Financial Statements

In addition to the employer contributions listed above, there are two 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.
- Public education employer contribution - all public schools, charter schools and regional education service centers must contribute 1.8% of the member's salary beginning in fiscal year 2023, gradually increasing to 2.0% in fiscal year 2025.

Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pension

On June 30, 2024, the District reported a liability of \$21,217,868 for its proportionate share of the TRS's net pension liability. This liability reflects a reduction for State pension support provided to the District. The amount recognized by the District as its proportionate share of the net pension liability, the related State support, and the total portion of the net pension liability that was associated with the District are as follows:

District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 21,217,868
State's proportionate share of the net pension liability associated with the District	<u>28,732,211</u>
Total	<u>\$ 49,950,079</u>

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

At the measurement date of August 31, 2023, the District's proportion of the collective net pension liability was 0.0308892% which was an increase of 0.0000963% from its proportion measured as of August 31, 2022.

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024, the District recognized pension expense of \$8,130,061 and revenue of \$4,338,315 for support provided by the State.

On June 30, 2024, the District reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 756,000	\$ 256,925
Changes of assumptions	2,006,795	491,108
Difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	3,087,715	-
Changes in proportion and differences between District's contributions and the proportionate share of contributions	1,471,682	454,300
District contributions paid subsequent to the measurement date	1,412,833	-
Totals	<u>\$ 8,735,025</u>	<u>\$ 1,202,333</u>

Dayton Independent School District

Notes to the Financial Statements

\$1,412,833 reported as deferred outflows of resources resulting from District contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ended June 30, 2025. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Year Ending June 30,	
2025	\$ 1,221,922
2026	869,732
2027	2,910,337
2028	1,034,165
2029	83,703
Total	\$ 6,119,859

Actuarial Methods and Assumptions

The actuarial valuation of the total pension liability was performed as of August 31, 2022. Update procedures were used to roll forward the total pension liability to August 31, 2023 and was determined using the following actuarial methods and assumptions:

Actuarial cost method	Individual Entry Age Normal
Asset valuation method	Fair value
Single discount rate	7.00%
Long-term expected rate of return	7.00%
Municipal bond rate as of August 2023	4.13%. Source for the rate is the Fixed Income Market Data/Yield Curve/Data Municipal bonds with 20 years to maturity that include only federally tax-exempt municipal bonds as reported in Fidelity Index's "20-Year Municipal GOAA Index"
Last year ending August 31 in projection period (100 years)	2122
Inflation	2.30%
Salary increases	2.95% to 8.95% including inflation
Ad hoc postemployment benefit changes	None
Active mortality rates	The post-retirement mortality rates for healthy lives were based on the 2021 TRS of Texas Healthy Pensioners Mortality Tables, with full generational projection using the ultimate improvement rates from the most recently published projection scale ("U-MP"). The active mortality rates were based on the published PUB (2010) Mortality Tables for Teachers, below median, also with full generational mortality.

Dayton Independent School District

Notes to the Financial Statements

The actuarial methods and assumptions were primarily based on a study of actual experience for the four-year period ending August 31, 2021 and were adopted in July 2022.

Discount Rate and Long-term Expected Rate of Return

A single discount rate of 7.00% was used to measure the total pension liability. The single discount rate was based on the expected rate of return on pension plan investments of 7.00%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the single discount rate assumed that contributions from active members and those of the contributing employers and the non-employer contributing entity will be made at the rates set by the legislature in 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 of payroll in fiscal year 2025 and thereafter. This includes all employer and state contributions for active and rehired retirees.

Based on these assumptions, the pension plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected 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 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 TRS's target asset allocation as of August 31, 2023 are summarized below:

Asset Class	Target Allocation**	Long-term Expected Geometric Real Rate of Return***	Expected Contribution to Long-term Portfolio Returns
Global equity:			
U.S.	18.0%	4.0%	1.0%
Non-U.S. developed	13.0%	4.5%	0.9%
Emerging markets	9.0%	4.8%	0.7%
Private equity	14.0%	7.0%	1.5%
Stable value:			
Government bonds	16.0%	2.5%	0.5%
Absolute return*	-	3.6%	-
Stable value hedge funds	5.0%	4.1%	0.2%
Real return:			
Real estate	15.0%	4.9%	1.1%
Energy, natural resources and infrastructure	6.0%	4.8%	0.4%
Commodities	-	4.4%	-
Risk parity:			
Risk parity	8.0%	4.5%	0.4%
Asset allocation leverage:			
Cash	2.0%	3.7%	-
Asset allocation leverage cash	-6.0%	4.4%	-0.1%
Inflation expectation			2.3%
Volatility drag****			-0.9%
Total	100.0%		8.0%

* Absolute return includes credit sensitive investments.

** Target allocations are based on the FY 2023 policy model.

*** Capital market assumptions come from Aon Hewitt (as of 6/30/2023).

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

Dayton Independent School District

Notes to the Financial Statements

Discount Rate Sensitivity Analysis

The following table presents the District's proportionate share of the TRS net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 7.00%, as well as what the District's proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if it was calculated using a discount rate that is 1% lower or 1% higher than the current rate:

	1% Decrease (6.00%)	Current Discount Rate (7.00%)	1% Increase (8.00%)
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 31,721,888	\$ 21,217,868	\$ 12,483,770

Change of Assumptions Since the Prior Measurement Date

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

Change of Benefit Terms Since the Prior Measurement Date

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 election which was paid January 2024.

D. Defined Other Postemployment Benefit Plan

Plan Description

The District participates in the Texas Public School Retired Employees Group Insurance Program (TRS-Care). It is a multiple-employer, cost-sharing defined Other Postemployment Benefit (OPEB) plan that has a special funding situation. TRS-Care was established in 1986 by the Texas Legislature and is administered through a trust by the Teacher Retirement System of Texas (TRS) Board of Trustees in accordance with the Texas Insurance Code, Chapter 1575. The Board may adopt rules, plans, procedures and orders reasonably necessary to administer the program, including minimum benefits and financing standards.

OPEB Plan Fiduciary Net Position

Detailed information about the TRS-Care's fiduciary net position is available in 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/about_archive_acfr.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 cost of living adjustments (COLAs). The Board of Trustees of TRS 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.

Dayton Independent School District

Notes to the Financial Statements

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

TRS-Care Monthly Premium Rates

	Medicare	Non-medicare
Retiree or surviving spouse	\$ 135	\$ 200
Retiree and spouse	529	689
Retiree or surviving spouse and children	468	408
Retiree and family	1,020	999

Contributions

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

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

Rates for such plan fiscal years are as follows:

	Contribution Rates	
	2024	2023
Active employee	0.65%	0.65%
Non-employer contribution entity (State)	1.25%	1.25%
Employers (District)	0.75%	0.75%
Federal/private funding*	1.25%	1.25%

* Contributions paid from federal funds and private grants are remitted by the employer (District) and paid at the State rate.

The contribution amounts for the District's fiscal year 2024 are as follows:

District contributions	\$ 343,353
Member contributions	266,360
NECE on-behalf contributions (State)	476,883

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 TRS-Care a monthly surcharge of \$535 per retiree.

The State of Texas also contributed \$232,722, \$208,284, and \$124,603 in 2024, 2023, and 2022, respectively, for on-behalf payments for Medicare Part D.

TRS-Care received a supplemental appropriation from the State of Texas as the Non-Employer Contributing Entity in the amount of \$21 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.

Dayton Independent School District

Notes to the Financial Statements

OPEB Liabilities, OPEB Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB

On June 30, 2024, the District reported a liability of \$8,704,244 for its proportionate share of the TRS's net OPEB liability. This liability reflects a reduction for State OPEB support provided by the District. The amount recognized by the District as its proportionate share of the net OPEB liability, the related State support, and the total portion of the net OPEB liability that was associated with the District are as follows:

District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$ 8,704,244
State's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability associated with the District	<u>10,503,008</u>
Total	<u><u>\$ 19,207,252</u></u>

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

At the measurement date of August 31, 2023, the employer's proportion of the collective net OPEB liability was 0.0393176% which was a decrease of 0.000567% from its proportion measured as of August 31, 2022.

GASB 75 requires the District to record OPEB expense for the amount of the State's proportionate share of collective OPEB expense that is associated with the District, and record revenue in the same amount for the support provided by the State. For the measurement period ended August 31, 2023, the State's proportionate share of the collective OPEB expense was a negative expense of \$2,587,960,582 and the portion of that amount that is associated with the District is a negative expense of \$2,245,321. This amount is recorded as a negative revenue and negative expense for the year ended June 30, 2024.

For the year ended June 30, 2024, the District recognized total negative OPEB expense of \$3,835,001, which includes both the District's proportionate share of collective OPEB expense and the portion of the State's proportionate share of collective OPEB expense that is associated with the District, as described above.

On June 30, 2024, the District reported its proportionate share of the TRS' deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to other postemployment benefits from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 393,801	\$ 7,322,972
Changes of assumptions	1,188,066	5,329,839
Difference between projected and actual earnings on OPEB plan investments	3,761	-
Changes in proportion and difference between District's contributions and the proportionate share of contributions	1,856,329	787,592
District contributions paid subsequent to the measurement date	286,674	-
Totals	<u><u>\$ 3,728,631</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 13,440,403</u></u>

Dayton Independent School District

Notes to the Financial Statements

\$286,674 reported as deferred outflows of resources resulting from District contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB liability in the year ended June 30, 2025. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

Year Ending June 30,	
2025	\$ (2,312,877)
2026	(1,913,657)
2027	(1,373,173)
2028	(1,466,199)
2029	(1,245,067)
Thereafter	(1,687,473)
Total	\$ (9,998,446)

Actuarial Methods and Assumptions

The actuarial valuation of the total OPEB liability 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 following assumptions used for the valuation of the TRS-Care OPEB liability are identical to the assumptions employed in the August 31, 2022 TRS pension actuarial valuation that was rolled forward to August 31, 2023:

<u>Demographic Assumptions</u>	<u>Economic Assumptions</u>
Rates of mortality	General inflation
Rates of retirement	Wage inflation
Rates of termination	
Rates of disability	

See Note 4.C for detail on these assumptions. The demographic assumptions were developed in the experience study performed for TRS for the period ending August 31, 2021.

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 mortality projection scale MP-2021.

The initial medical trend rates were 7.75% for Medicare retirees and 7.00% for non-Medicare retirees. There was an initial prescription drug trend rate of 7.75% for all retirees. The initial trend rates decrease to an ultimate trend rate of 4.25% over a period of 12 years.

Dayton Independent School District

Notes to the Financial Statements

The following methods and additional assumptions were used in the TRS-Care OPEB valuation:

Actuarial cost method	Individual entry age normal
Single discount rate	4.13%
Aging factors	Based on plan specific experience
Election rates	Normal retirement: 62% participation prior to age 65 and 25% after age 65. Pre-65 retirees: 30% of pre-65 retirees are assumed to discontinue coverage at age 65.
Expenses	Third-party administrative expenses related to the delivery of health care benefits are included in the age-adjusted claims costs.
Ad hoc postemployment benefit changes	None

Discount Rate

A single discount rate of 4.13% was used to measure the total OPEB liability at August 31, 2023. This was an increase of 0.22% in the discount rate since the August 31, 2022 measurement date. The plan is essentially a “pay-as-you-go” plan, and based on the assumption that contributions are made at the statutorily required rates, the OPEB plan’s fiduciary net position was projected to not be able to make all future benefit payments to current plan members and therefore, the single discount rate is equal to the prevailing municipal bond rate. The source for the rate is the Fixed Income Market Data / Yield Curve / Data Municipal Bonds with 20 years to maturity that include only federally tax-exempt municipal bonds as reported in Fidelity Index’s “20-Year Municipal GO AA Index” as of August 31, 2023.

Sensitivity Analysis of Rates

Discount Rate

The following table presents the District’s proportionate share of the TRS-Care net OPEB liability, as well as what the District’s proportionate share of the net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that was 1% less than and 1% greater than the discount rate that was used (4.13%) in measuring the net OPEB liability.

	1% Decrease (3.13%)	Current Discount Rate (4.13%)	1% Increase (5.13%)
District’s proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$ 10,251,787	\$ 8,704,244	\$ 7,441,412

Dayton Independent School District

Notes to the Financial Statements

Healthcare Cost Trend Rates

The following table presents the District's proportionate share of net OPEB liability using the assumed healthcare cost trend rate, as well as what the net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a trend rate that is 1% lower or 1% higher than the assumed health-care cost trend rate:

	<u>1% Decrease</u>	<u>Current Healthcare Cost Trend Rate</u>	<u>1% Increase</u>
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$ 7,167,509	\$ 8,704,244	\$ 10,681,258

Change of Assumptions Since the Prior Measurement Date

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

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

Change of Benefit Terms Since the Prior Measurement Date

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

E. Defined Contribution Retirement Plans

The District offers its employees voluntary deferred compensation plans created in accordance with Internal Revenue Code Sections 403(b) and 457. The plans, which are administered by third-party administrators, permit employees to defer a portion of their salary until future years. The deferred compensation funds are not available until termination, retirement, death or unforeseeable emergency. However, the plans offer loans to participant employees. The plan assets are not subject to the District's general creditors and are not included in these financial statements.

F. Shared Services Arrangements

The District participates in a cooperative program for special education serving deaf and hard of hearing students, which includes five school districts. The Humble Independent School District is the fiscal agent and program administrator and is responsible for reporting all financial activities of the Humble Regional Day School Program for the Deaf. The member districts provide funds to the fiscal agent, with these expenditures being recorded in function 93 in the general or special revenue funds, as applicable.

The District also participates in a shared services arrangement for Orientation and Mobility Services, with the Deer Park ISD as fiscal agent, and a Gulf Coast Pipeline Project shared services arrangement, with Sheldon ISD as fiscal agent.

The District does not account for revenues or expenditures of those entities, and does not disclose them in these financial statements. The District does not have a net equity interest in the fiscal agent. The fiscal agent is neither accumulating significant financial resources nor fiscal requirements that would give rise to a future additional benefit or burden to Dayton Independent School District. The fiscal agent manager is responsible for all financial activities of the shared services arrangement.

Dayton Independent School District

Notes to the Financial Statements

G. Nonmonetary Transaction

During 2024, the District received textbooks purchased by the State of Texas for the benefit of the District for a purchase price of \$105,407. The District receives the textbooks as part of state funding for textbook allotment. The textbooks have been recorded in the amount of \$105,407 in a special revenue fund as both state revenues and expenditures, which represents the amount of consideration given by the State of Texas.

H. Subsequent Events

On September 25, 2024, the District sold a tract of land for \$46,000.

Required Supplementary Information

Dayton Independent School District
Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes
in Fund Balance - Budget and Actual
General Fund
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2024

Exhibit G-1

Data Control Codes		Budgeted Amounts			Variance with Final Budget
					Positive
		Original	Final	Actual	(Negative)
REVENUES					
5700	Local and intermediate sources	\$ 28,200,000	\$ 22,206,078	\$ 22,284,105	\$ 78,027
5800	State program revenues	27,302,345	33,523,770	35,610,938	2,087,168
5900	Federal program revenues	1,316,482	1,430,257	1,463,086	32,829
5020	Total revenues	56,818,827	57,160,105	59,358,129	2,198,024
EXPENDITURES					
Current:					
0011	Instruction	32,007,171	32,452,967	30,610,895	1,842,072
0012	Instructional resources and media services	648,730	683,242	608,605	74,637
0013	Curriculum and instructional staff development	2,474,527	2,372,564	2,322,670	49,894
0021	Instructional leadership	1,065,295	1,117,189	998,790	118,399
0023	School leadership	3,112,644	3,161,679	3,078,079	83,600
0031	Guidance, counseling, and evaluation services	2,106,346	2,065,217	2,033,307	31,910
0032	Social work services	139,567	175,791	161,522	14,269
0033	Health services	556,162	566,162	515,022	51,140
0034	Student transportation	4,153,475	4,490,975	4,086,098	404,877
0036	Extracurricular activities	2,219,047	2,917,341	2,795,912	121,429
0041	General administration	2,260,273	2,273,802	1,953,258	320,544
0051	Plant maintenance and operations	7,922,046	8,149,663	7,260,065	889,598
0052	Security and monitoring services	633,865	740,715	716,842	23,873
0053	Data processing services	838,646	890,811	883,906	6,905
0061	Community services	48,684	53,684	46,942	6,742
Debt service:					
0071	Principal on long-term debt	140,785	150,785	138,958	11,827
Capital outlay:					
0081	Facilities acquisition and construction	-	660,000	632,616	27,384
Intergovernmental:					
0093	Payments related to shared services arrangements	15,973	27,785	23,054	4,731
0099	Other intergovernmental charges	883,008	893,008	874,052	18,956
6030	Total expenditures	61,226,244	63,843,380	59,740,593	4,102,787
1100	Excess (deficiency) of revenues				
1100	over (under) expenditures	(4,407,417)	(6,683,275)	(382,464)	6,300,811
1200	Net change in fund balance	(4,407,417)	(6,683,275)	(382,464)	6,300,811
0100	Fund balance - beginning	19,146,776	19,146,776	19,146,776	-
3000	FUND BALANCE - ENDING	\$ 14,739,359	\$ 12,463,501	\$ 18,764,312	\$ 6,300,811

The Notes to the Required Supplementary Information are an integral part of this schedule.

Dayton Independent School District

Exhibit G-2

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes
in Fund Balance – Budget and Actual
National School Breakfast and Lunch Program
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2024

Data Control Codes		Budgeted Amounts			Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
		Original	Final	Actual	
REVENUES					
5700	Local and intermediate sources	\$ 862,304	\$ 862,304	\$ 791,622	\$ (70,682)
5800	State program revenues	15,843	15,843	17,090	1,247
5900	Federal program revenues	3,070,831	3,070,831	3,514,390	443,559
5020	Total revenues	3,948,978	3,948,978	4,323,102	374,124
EXPENDITURES					
Current:					
0035	Food services	6,754,774	6,754,774	4,899,755	1,855,019
6030	Total expenditures	6,754,774	6,754,774	4,899,755	1,855,019
1100	Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	(2,805,796)	(2,805,796)	(576,653)	2,229,143
1200	Net change in fund balance	(2,805,796)	(2,805,796)	(576,653)	2,229,143
0100	Fund balance - beginning	3,595,843	3,595,843	3,595,843	-
3000	FUND BALANCE - ENDING	\$ 790,047	\$ 790,047	\$ 3,019,190	\$ 2,229,143

The Notes to the Required Supplementary Information are an integral part of this schedule.

Dayton Independent School District**Exhibit G-3**

Schedule of the District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension
 Liability of a Cost-Sharing Multiple-Employer Pension Plan
 Teacher Retirement System of Texas
 For the Last Ten Fiscal Years*

Year	District's Proportion of Net Pension Liability	District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	State's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability Associated with the District	Total	District's Covered Payroll	District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability
2024	0.0308892%	\$ 21,217,868	\$ 28,732,211	\$ 49,950,079	\$ 40,639,899	52.21%	73.15%
2023	0.0307928%	18,280,910	26,468,429	44,749,339	39,403,890	46.39%	75.62%
2022	0.0258798%	6,590,657	11,915,847	18,506,504	35,324,218	18.66%	88.79%
2021	0.0257259%	13,778,246	25,300,858	39,079,104	34,636,835	39.78%	75.54%
2020	0.0280860%	14,599,983	23,355,974	37,955,957	32,594,651	44.79%	75.24%
2019	0.0279917%	15,407,318	25,092,225	40,499,543	31,411,573	49.05%	73.74%
2018	0.0302780%	9,681,262	15,684,734	25,365,996	32,546,033	29.75%	82.17%
2017	0.0284010%	10,732,426	17,815,009	28,547,435	29,693,323	36.14%	78.00%
2016	0.0288980%	10,214,882	16,647,370	26,862,252	28,026,103	36.45%	78.43%
2015	0.0188300%	5,029,620	14,231,759	19,261,379	26,579,234	18.92%	83.25%

* The amounts presented for the fiscal years were determined as of the Plan's fiscal year end, August 31 of the prior year.

Dayton Independent School District**Exhibit G-4**

Schedule of the District's Contributions to the
Teacher Retirement System of Texas Pension Plan
For the Last Ten Fiscal Years*

Year	Contractually Required Contributions	Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contributions	Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	District's Covered Payroll	Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll
2024	\$ 1,671,466	\$ (1,671,466)	\$ -	\$ 41,031,731	4.07%
2023	1,574,851	(1,574,851)	-	40,545,010	3.88%
2022	1,364,040	(1,364,040)	-	38,716,262	3.52%
2021	1,085,972	(1,085,972)	-	35,092,491	3.09%
2020	1,028,789	(1,028,789)	-	34,335,624	3.00%
2019	975,549	(975,549)	-	32,340,935	3.02%
2018	943,490	(943,490)	-	31,572,125	2.99%
2017	983,262	(983,262)	-	32,179,182	3.06%
2016	895,073	(895,073)	-	29,370,071	3.05%
2015	790,151	(790,151)	-	27,758,801	2.85%

* The amounts presented for the fiscal years were determined as of the District's fiscal year end.

Dayton Independent School District**Exhibit G-5**

Schedule of the District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB
 Liability of a Cost-Sharing Multiple-Employer OPEB Plan
 Teacher Retirement System of Texas
 For the Last Seven Fiscal Years*

Year	District's Proportion of Net OPEB Liability	District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability	State's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability Associated with the District	Total	District's Covered Payroll	District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total OPEB Liability
2024	0.0393176%	\$ 8,704,244	\$ 10,503,008	\$ 19,207,252	\$ 40,639,899	21.42%	14.94%
2023	0.0398845%	9,549,956	11,649,446	21,199,402	39,403,890	24.24%	11.52%
2022	0.0361082%	13,928,544	18,661,145	32,589,689	35,324,218	39.43%	6.18%
2021	0.0366636%	13,937,491	18,728,647	32,666,138	34,636,835	40.24%	4.99%
2020	0.0367788%	17,393,163	23,111,628	40,504,791	32,594,651	53.36%	2.66%
2019	0.0364215%	18,185,567	27,315,287	45,500,854	31,411,573	57.89%	1.57%
2018	0.0375602%	16,333,530	25,708,816	42,042,346	32,546,033	50.19%	0.91%

* The amounts presented for the fiscal years were determined as of the Plan's fiscal year end, August 31 of the prior year.
 Ten years of data is not available.

Dayton Independent School District**Exhibit G-6**

Schedule of the District's Contributions to the
Teacher Retirement System of Texas OPEB Plan
For the Last Seven Fiscal Years*

Year	Contractually Required Contributions	Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contributions	Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	District's Covered Payroll	Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll
2024	\$ 343,353	\$ (343,353)	\$ -	\$ 41,031,731	0.84%
2023	341,003	(341,003)	-	40,545,010	0.84%
2022	316,463	(316,463)	-	38,716,262	0.82%
2021	279,479	(279,479)	-	35,092,491	0.80%
2020	276,267	(276,267)	-	34,335,624	0.80%
2019	258,266	(258,266)	-	32,340,935	0.80%
2018	241,243	(241,243)	-	31,572,125	0.76%

* The amounts presented for the fiscal years were determined as of the District's fiscal year end.
Ten years of data is not available.

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Dayton Independent School District

Notes to the Required Supplementary Information
June 30, 2024

Note 1. Budget

A. Budgetary Information

Each school district in Texas is required by law to prepare annually a budget of anticipated revenues and expenditures for the general fund, debt service fund, and the National School Breakfast and Lunch Program special revenue fund. The Texas Education Code requires the budget to be prepared not later than June 19 and adopted by June 30 of each year. The budgets are prepared on a basis of accounting that is used for reporting in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

The following procedures are followed in establishing the budgetary data reflected in the fund financial schedules:

1. Prior to June 19 of the preceding fiscal year, the District prepares a budget for the next succeeding fiscal year beginning July 1. The operating budget includes proposed expenditures and the means of financing them.
2. A meeting of the Board is then called for the purpose of adopting the proposed budget after ten days' public notice of the meeting has been given.
3. Prior to July 1, the budget is formally approved and adopted by the Board.

The appropriated budget is prepared by fund and function. The District's campus/department heads may make transfers of appropriations within a campus or department. Transfers of appropriations between campuses or departments require the approval of the District's management. Increasing any one of the functional spending categories, or revenues object accounts and other resources require the approval of the Board. The legal level of budgetary control (i.e., the level at which expenditures may not legally exceed appropriations) is the function level within a fund. All annual appropriations lapse at fiscal year end.

Note 2. Net Pension Liability and Net OPEB Liability

The following factors significantly affect trends in the amounts reported for the District's proportionate share of the net pension liability and net OPEB liability:

Changes in Actuarial Assumptions and Inputs

Measurement Date August 31,	Net Pension Liability		Net OPEB Liability
	Discount Rate	Long-term Expected Rate of Return	Discount Rate
2023	7.000%	7.000%	4.130%
2022	7.000%	7.000%	3.910%
2021	7.250%	7.250%	1.950%
2020	7.250%	7.250%	2.330%
2019	7.250%	7.250%	2.630%
2018	6.907%	7.250%	3.690%
2017	8.000%	8.000%	3.420%
2016	8.000%	8.000%	
2015	8.000%	8.000%	
2014	8.000%	8.000%	

Dayton Independent School District

Notes to the Required Supplementary Information

June 30, 2024

Changes in Demographic and Economic Assumptions

For measurement date August 31, 2018 – Net Pension Liability and Net OPEB Liability:

- Demographic assumptions including post-retirement mortality, termination rates, and rates of retirement and economic assumptions, including rates of salary increase for individual participants were updated based on the experience study performed for TRS for the period ending August 31, 2017.

Changes in Benefit Terms

For measurement date August 31, 2023 – 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 election which was paid January 2024.

For measurement date August 31, 2018 - Net OPEB Liability:

- Changes of benefit terms were made effective September 1, 2017 by the 85th Texas Legislature.

Other Changes

For measurement date August 31, 2022 – Net OPEB Liability:

- The participation rate for pre-65 retirees was lowered from 65% to 62%. The participation rate for post-65 retirees was lowered from 40% to 25%.

For measurement date August 31, 2020 – Net OPEB Liability:

- The participation rate for post-65 retirees was lowered from 50% to 40%.
- The ultimate health care trend rate assumption decreased to reflect the repeal of the excise (Cadillac) tax on high-cost employer health plans.

For measurement date August 31, 2019 – Net Pension Liability:

- With the enactment of SB3 by the 2019 Texas Legislature, an assumption was made about how this would impact future salaries. It is assumed that eligible active members will each receive a \$2,700 increase in fiscal year 2020. This is in addition to the salary increase expected based on the actuarial assumptions.

For measurement date August 31, 2019 – Net OPEB Liability:

- The participation rate for pre-65 retirees was lowered from 70% to 65%. The participation rate for post-65 retirees was lowered from 75% to 50%. 25% of pre-65 retirees are assumed to discontinue their coverage at age 65.
- The trend rates were reset to better reflect the plan's anticipated experience.
- The percentage of retirees who are assumed to have two-person coverage was lowered from 20% to 15%. In addition, the participation assumption for the surviving spouses of employees that die while actively employed was lowered from 20% to 10%.

Dayton Independent School District

Notes to the Required Supplementary Information

June 30, 2024

For measurement date August 31, 2018 – Net OPEB Liability:

- Adjustments were made for retirees that were known to have discontinued their health care coverage in fiscal year 2018.
- The health care trend rate assumption was updated to reflect the anticipated return of the Health Insurer Fee (HIF) in 2020.

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Supplementary Information

Dayton Independent School District

Combining Balance Sheet

Nonmajor Governmental Funds - Special Revenue Funds

June 30, 2024

		211	224	225	242
Data Control Codes		ESEA Title I Improving Basic Programs	IDEA-B Formula	IDEA-B Preschool	Summer Feeding Program
	ASSETS				
1110	Cash and cash equivalents	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 57,537
1120	Current investments	-	-	-	-
1240	Due from other governments	440,831	423,741	4,045	-
1290	Other receivables	1,647	1,704	-	-
1000	TOTAL ASSETS	<u>\$ 442,478</u>	<u>\$ 425,445</u>	<u>\$ 4,045</u>	<u>\$ 57,537</u>
	LIABILITIES				
2110	Accounts payable	\$ 8,545	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
2160	Accrued wages payable	132,593	123,334	-	52
2170	Due to other funds	301,340	302,111	4,045	-
2300	Unearned revenue	-	-	-	3,916
2000	Total liabilities	442,478	425,445	4,045	3,968
	FUND BALANCES				
3450	Restricted - grant funds	-	-	-	53,569
3545	Committed - other	-	-	-	-
3000	Total fund balances	-	-	-	53,569
4000	TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES	<u>\$ 442,478</u>	<u>\$ 425,445</u>	<u>\$ 4,045</u>	<u>\$ 57,537</u>

244	255	263	279	281	282	284
Career and Technical Basic Grant	ESEA Title II, Part A, Teacher & Principal Training & Recruiting	Title III, Part A, English Language Acquisition and Enhancement	Texas COVID Learning Acceleration Supports (TCLAS) - State ESSER III Funds	Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief Fund II (ESSER II) of the Coronavirus Response and Relief Supplemental Appropriations (CRRSA) Act	ESSER III of the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021	IDEA—Part B, Formula—American Rescue Plan (ARP) Act
\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19,266	82,814	28,311	88,616	-	916,941	-
-	285	128	-	-	3,201	-
<u>\$ 19,266</u>	<u>\$ 83,099</u>	<u>\$ 28,439</u>	<u>\$ 88,616</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 920,142</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
\$ -	\$ 330	\$ 5,600	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
-	26,093	6,410	68,261	-	251,994	-
19,266	56,676	16,429	20,355	-	668,148	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19,266	83,099	28,439	88,616	-	920,142	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>\$ 19,266</u>	<u>\$ 83,099</u>	<u>\$ 28,439</u>	<u>\$ 88,616</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 920,142</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

June 30, 2024

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Advanced Placement Incentives	State Textbook Fund	Other State Funded Special Revenue Funds	Liberty Co. Workforce Academy	Scholarship Fund	Total Nonmajor Funds (See Exhibit C-1)
\$ 121	\$ 84,997	\$ -	\$ 118	\$ 11,939	\$ 154,712
-	-	-	-	15,143	15,143
-	-	49,562	2,312	-	2,092,939
-	-	-	-	-	7,115
<u>\$ 121</u>	<u>\$ 84,997</u>	<u>\$ 49,562</u>	<u>\$ 2,430</u>	<u>\$ 27,082</u>	<u>\$ 2,269,909</u>
\$ -	\$ -	\$ 48,052	\$ -	\$ 501	\$ 63,028
-	-	-	-	-	621,253
-	-	1,510	-	-	1,414,014
121	84,997	-	-	-	89,034
121	84,997	49,562	-	501	2,187,329
-	-	-	-	-	53,569
-	-	-	2,430	26,581	29,011
-	-	-	2,430	26,581	82,580
<u>\$ 121</u>	<u>\$ 84,997</u>	<u>\$ 49,562</u>	<u>\$ 2,430</u>	<u>\$ 27,082</u>	<u>\$ 2,269,909</u>

Dayton Independent School District

Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures,
and Changes in Fund Balances
Nonmajor Governmental Funds - Special Revenue Funds
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2024

		211	224	225	242
Data Control Codes		ESEA Title I Improving Basic Programs	IDEA-B Formula	IDEA-B Preschool	Summer Feeding Program
REVENUES					
5700	Local and intermediate sources	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
5800	State program revenues	-	-	-	-
5900	Federal program revenues	1,358,751	1,023,781	19,273	-
5020	Total revenues	1,358,751	1,023,781	19,273	-
EXPENDITURES					
Current:					
0011	Instruction	1,222,640	535,272	19,273	-
0012	Instructional resources and media services	-	-	-	-
0013	Curriculum and instructional staff development	17,094	-	-	-
0021	Instructional leadership	-	-	-	-
0023	School leadership	-	-	-	-
0031	Guidance, counseling, and evaluation services	-	428,437	-	-
0032	Social work services	82,280	-	-	-
0033	Health services	-	-	-	-
0034	Student transportation	-	16,172	-	-
0035	Food services	-	-	-	-
0036	Extracurricular activities	-	-	-	-
0041	General administration	-	-	-	-
0051	Plant maintenance and operations	-	-	-	-
0052	Security and monitoring services	-	-	-	-
0053	Data processing services	-	-	-	-
0061	Community services	36,737	-	-	-
Capital outlay:					
0081	Facilities acquisition and construction	-	-	-	-
Intergovernmental:					
0093	Payments related to shared services arrangements	-	43,900	-	-
0099	Other intergovernmental charges	-	-	-	-
6030	Total expenditures	1,358,751	1,023,781	19,273	-
1100	Excess (deficiency) of revenues	-	-	-	-
1100	over (under) expenditures	-	-	-	-
1200	Net change in fund balances	-	-	-	-
0100	Fund balances - beginning	-	-	-	53,569
3000	FUND BALANCES - ENDING	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 53,569

244	255	263	279	281	282	284
Career and Technical Basic Grant	ESEA Title II, Part A, Teacher & Principal Training & Recruiting	Title III, Part A, English Language Acquisition and Enhancement	Texas COVID Learning Acceleration Supports (TCLAS) - State ESSER III Funds	Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief Fund II (ESSER II) of the Coronavirus Response and Relief Supplemental Appropriations (CRRSA) Act	ESSER III of the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021	IDEA—Part B, Formula—American Rescue Plan (ARP) Act
\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
131,945	227,117	119,928	93,822	334,283	1,896,180	52,173
131,945	227,117	119,928	93,822	334,283	1,896,180	52,173
120,333	-	78,981	93,822	-	1,171,866	21,387
-	-	-	-	-	2,903	-
11,150	191,383	39,843	-	-	46,227	-
462	347	1,104	-	-	-	-
-	33,479	-	-	-	2,249	-
-	1,908	-	-	-	580,904	30,786
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	34,253	-
-	-	-	-	-	2,593	-
-	-	-	-	-	7,863	-
-	-	-	-	-	4,140	-
-	-	-	-	228,556	30,768	-
-	-	-	-	-	4,140	-
-	-	-	-	-	8,274	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	105,727	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
131,945	227,117	119,928	93,822	334,283	1,896,180	52,173
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

Dayton Independent School District

Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures,
and Changes in Fund Balances

Nonmajor Governmental Funds - Special Revenue Funds - Continued

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2024

		287	288	289
Data Control Codes		ELC Reopening School and Public Health Nurse Grant	Title IV, Part A SSAEP	Summer School LEP
	REVENUES			
5700	Local and intermediate sources	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
5800	State program revenues	-	-	-
5900	Federal program revenues	64,863	44,546	-
5020	Total revenues	64,863	44,546	-
	EXPENDITURES			
	Current:			
0011	Instruction	-	1,036	-
0012	Instructional resources and media services	-	-	-
0013	Curriculum and instructional staff development	-	-	-
0021	Instructional leadership	-	-	-
0023	School leadership	-	-	-
0031	Guidance, counseling, and evaluation services	-	2,394	-
0032	Social work services	-	-	-
0033	Health services	64,863	31,117	-
0034	Student transportation	-	-	-
0035	Food services	-	-	-
0036	Extracurricular activities	-	-	-
0041	General administration	-	-	-
0051	Plant maintenance and operations	-	-	-
0052	Security and monitoring services	-	9,999	-
0053	Data processing services	-	-	-
0061	Community services	-	-	-
	Capital outlay:			
0081	Facilities acquisition and construction	-	-	-
	Intergovernmental:			
0093	Payments related to shared services arrangements	-	-	-
0099	Other intergovernmental charges	-	-	-
6030	Total expenditures	64,863	44,546	-
1100	Excess (deficiency) of revenues	-	-	-
1100	over (under) expenditures	-	-	-
1200	Net change in fund balances	-	-	-
0100	Fund balances - beginning	-	-	-
3000	FUND BALANCES - ENDING	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

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Advanced Placement Incentives	State Textbook Fund	Other State Funded Special Revenue Funds	Liberty Co. Workforce Academy	Scholarship Fund	Total Nonmajor Funds (See Exhibit C-2)
\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,758	\$ 2,758
1,915	222,493	243,394	-	-	467,802
-	-	-	-	-	5,366,662
1,915	222,493	243,394	-	2,758	5,837,222
-	222,493	-	-	-	3,487,103
-	-	-	-	-	2,903
1,915	-	-	-	-	307,612
-	-	-	-	-	1,913
-	-	-	-	-	35,728
-	-	-	-	-	1,044,429
-	-	-	-	-	82,280
-	-	-	-	-	95,980
-	-	-	-	-	50,425
-	-	-	-	-	2,593
-	-	-	-	-	7,863
-	-	-	-	-	4,140
-	-	-	-	-	259,324
-	-	243,394	-	-	257,533
-	-	-	-	-	8,274
-	-	-	-	-	36,737
-	-	-	-	-	105,727
-	-	-	-	-	43,900
-	-	-	-	8,050	8,050
1,915	222,493	243,394	-	8,050	5,842,514
-	-	-	-	(5,292)	(5,292)
-	-	-	-	(5,292)	(5,292)
-	-	-	2,430	31,873	87,872
\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,430	\$ 26,581	\$ 82,580

Dayton Independent School District
Schedule of Delinquent Taxes Receivable
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2024

Year Ended June 30,	1		2		3	
	Tax Rates				Assessed/ Appraised Value For School Tax Purposes	
	Maintenance		Debt Service			
2015 and prior years	\$	Various	\$	Various	\$	Various
2016		1.0400		0.3917		1,625,659,188
2017		1.0400		0.3817		1,603,392,840
2018		1.0400		0.3500		1,763,845,827
2019		1.0400		0.3300		1,880,525,474
2020		0.9700		0.3000		2,054,255,118
2021		0.9196		0.2800		2,239,587,029
2022		0.8720		0.3000		2,542,462,628
2023		0.8546		0.3000		2,892,938,312
2024 (School year under audit)		0.6926		0.3000		3,106,791,349

1000 TOTALS

8000 - Taxes refunded under section 26.1115, tax code, for owners who received an exemption as provided by section 11.42(f), tax code

Exhibit J-1

10	20	31	32	40	50	99
Beginning Balance 7/1/2023	Current Year's Total Levy	Maintenance Collections	Debt Service Collections	Entire Year's Adjustments	Ending Balance 6/30/2024	Total Taxes Refunded Under Section 26.1115(c)
\$ 2,349,279	\$ -	\$ 50,246	\$ 6,474	\$ (380,602)	\$ 1,911,957	
293,848	-	11,824	4,453	(32)	277,539	
310,125	-	13,475	4,946	(179)	291,525	
341,292	-	16,686	5,615	(5,016)	313,975	
410,843	-	30,615	9,715	(1,113)	369,400	
378,945	-	57,769	17,867	(3,864)	299,445	
501,730	-	127,969	38,964	54,732	389,529	
897,364	-	236,576	81,391	27,862	607,259	
2,189,360	-	749,932	263,257	(59,573)	1,116,598	
-	29,495,729	19,091,506	8,269,494	-	2,134,729	
<u>\$ 7,672,786</u>	<u>\$ 29,495,729</u>	<u>\$ 20,386,598</u>	<u>\$ 8,702,176</u>	<u>\$ (367,785)</u>	<u>\$ 7,711,956</u>	

\$ 24,520

Dayton Independent School District

Exhibit J-2

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes
in Fund Balance – Budget and Actual
Debt Service Fund
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2024

Data Control Codes		Budgeted Amounts			Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
		Original	Final	Actual	
REVENUES					
5700	Local and intermediate sources	\$ 10,386,637	\$ 10,386,637	\$ 9,147,629	\$ (1,239,008)
5800	State program revenues	-	-	764,277	764,277
5020	Total revenues	10,386,637	10,386,637	9,911,906	(474,731)
EXPENDITURES					
Debt service:					
0071	Principal on long-term debt	7,990,000	7,966,834	7,745,000	221,834
0072	Interest on long-term debt	2,930,798	2,930,798	2,746,673	184,125
0073	Issuance costs and fees	5,000	28,166	28,166	-
6030	Total expenditures	10,925,798	10,925,798	10,519,839	405,959
1100	Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	(539,161)	(539,161)	(607,933)	(68,772)
1200	Net change in fund balance	(539,161)	(539,161)	(607,933)	(68,772)
0100	Fund balance - beginning	4,335,312	4,335,312	4,335,312	-
3000	FUND BALANCE - ENDING	\$ 3,796,151	\$ 3,796,151	\$ 3,727,379	\$ (68,772)

Dayton Independent School District
 Use of Funds Report – Select State Allotment
 June 30, 2024

Exhibit J-4

Data Codes		Responses
Section A: Compensatory Education Programs		
AP1	Did your LEA expend any state compensatory education program state allotment funds during the District's fiscal year?	Yes
AP2	Does the LEA have written policies and procedures for its state compensatory education program?	Yes
AP3	List the total state allotment funds received for state compensatory education programs during the District's fiscal year.	\$ 5,899,860
AP4	List the actual direct program expenditures for state compensatory education programs during the LEA's fiscal year. (PICs 24, 26, 28, 29, 30)	\$ 2,955,542
Section B: Bilingual Education Programs		
AP5	Did your LEA expend any bilingual education program state allotment funds during the LEA's fiscal year?	Yes
AP6	Does the LEA have written policies and procedures for its bilingual education program?	Yes
AP7	List the total state allotment funds received for bilingual education programs during the LEA's fiscal year.	\$ 685,072
AP8	List the actual direct program expenditures for bilingual education programs during the LEA's fiscal year. (PICs 25)	\$ 462,112

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Overall Compliance, Internal Control Section and Federal Awards

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**Independent Auditor's Report on Internal Control over Financial
Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Based on an
Audit of Financial Statements Performed in Accordance
with Government Auditing Standards**

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

We have audited, 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, the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Dayton Independent School District (the District) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2024, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise Dayton Independent School District's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated November 12, 2024.

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) as a basis for designing 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 entity's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected on a timely basis. A *significant deficiency* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

Our consideration of internal control over financial reporting 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 or significant deficiencies 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 financial statements. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit and, accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

The Board of Trustees of
Dayton Independent School District

Purpose of this Report

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

Weaver and Tidwell, L.L.P.

WEAVER AND TIDWELL, L.L.P.

Houston, Texas
November 12, 2024

**Independent Auditor's Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal
Program and Report on Internal Control over Compliance
Required by the Uniform Guidance**

To the Board of Trustees of
Dayton Independent School District

Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program

Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

We have audited Dayton Independent School District's (the District) compliance with the types of compliance requirements identified as subject to audit in the OMB *Compliance Supplement* that could have a direct and material effect on each of the District's major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2024. The District's major federal programs are identified in the summary of auditor's results section of the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs.

In our opinion, the District complied, in all material respects, with the compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on each of its major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 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 (GAAS); the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States (*Government Auditing Standards*); 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 the District and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion on compliance for each major federal program. Our audit does not provide a legal determination of the District's compliance with the compliance requirements referred to above.

Responsibilities of Management for Compliance

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance

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

In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS, *Government Auditing Standards*, and the Uniform Guidance, we:

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

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

Report on Internal Control Over Compliance

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

The Board of Trustees of
Dayton Independent School District

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.

Weaver and Tidwell, L.L.P.

WEAVER AND TIDWELL, L.L.P.

Houston, Texas
November 12, 2024

Dayton Independent School District
Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2024

Section 1. Summary of Auditor's Results

Financial Statements

- | | |
|--|---------------|
| 1. Type of auditor's report issued | Unmodified |
| 2. Internal control over financial reporting: | |
| a. Material weakness(es) identified? | No |
| b. Significant deficiency(ies) identified that are not considered to be material weaknesses? | None reported |
| 3. Noncompliance material to financial statements noted? | No |

Federal Awards

- | | |
|---|-------------------------|
| 4. Internal control over major programs: | |
| a. Material weakness(es) identified? | No |
| b. Significant deficiency(ies) identified that are not considered to be material weaknesses? | None reported |
| 5. Type of auditor's report issued on compliance with major programs | Unmodified |
| 6. Any audit findings disclosed that are required to be reported in accordance with 2 CFR 200.516(a)? | No |
| 7. Identification of major programs | Child Nutrition Cluster |
| 8. Dollar Threshold used to distinguish between Type A and Type B federal programs | \$750,000 |
| 9. Auditee qualified as a low-risk auditee? | Yes |

Section 2. Financial Statement Findings

None reported

Section 3. Federal Award Findings and Questioned Costs

None reported

Dayton Independent School District
Summary Schedule of Prior Audit Findings
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2024

Prior Year Findings

None reported

Dayton Independent School District

Exhibit K-1

Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards - Continued For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2024

(1) Federal Grantor/ Pass-Through Grantor/ Program Title	(2) Federal Assistance Listing Number	(2A) Pass-Through Entity Identifying Number	(3) Federal Expenditures
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE			
Child Nutrition Cluster:			
Passed Through State Department of Education:			
School Breakfast Program	10.553	71402301	\$ 156,079
School Breakfast Program	10.553	71402401	577,252
Total	10.553		\$ 733,331
National School Lunch Program	10.555	71302301	498,008
National School Lunch Program	10.555	71302401	1,863,022
Passed Through State Department of Agriculture:			
National School Lunch Program - Non-Cash Assistance	10.555	806780706	230,675
COVID-19 - Supply Chain Assistance Program	10.555	806780706	293,230
Total	10.555		2,884,935
Total Child Nutrition Cluster			3,618,266
Passed through Texas Department of Agriculture:			
COVID-19 - Commodity Storage and Delivery	10.560	806780706	16,343
TOTAL U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE			3,634,609
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE			
Direct Programs:			
Marine Corps Junior ROTC	12.000	TX310007	81,276
TOTAL U.S. DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE			81,276
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION			
Passed Through State Department of Education:			
ESEA, Title I, Part A - Improving Basic Programs	84.010A	23610101146902	176,237
ESEA, Title I, Part A - Improving Basic Programs	84.010A	24610101146902	1,168,874
ESEA, Title I, 1003 School Improvement	84.010A	23610141146902	8,220
ESEA, Title I, 1003 School Improvement	84.010A	24610141146902	50,420
Total	84.010A		1,403,751
Special Education Cluster (IDEA):			
Passed Through State Department of Education:			
IDEA - Part B, Formula	84.027A	236600011469026600	302
IDEA - Part B, Formula	84.027A	246600011469026600	1,023,479
COVID-19 - IDEA - Part B, Formula-ARP	84.027X	225350021469025350	52,173
Total	84.027A		1,075,954
IDEA - Part B, Preschool	84.173A	246610011469026610	19,273
Total Special Education Cluster (IDEA)			1,095,227

The Notes to the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards are an integral part of this schedule.

Dayton Independent School District

Exhibit K-1

Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards - Continued For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2024

(1) Federal Grantor/ Pass-Through Grantor/ Program Title	(2) Federal Assistance Listing Number	(2A) Pass-Through Entity Identifying Number	(3) Federal Expenditures
Career and Technical - Basic Grant	84.048A	23420006146902	\$ 24,089
Career and Technical - Basic Grant	84.048A	24420006146902	29,631
2021-2022 Perkins Reserve	84.048A	V048A200043	78,918
Total	84.048A		\$ 132,638
Title III, Part A - English Language Acquisition	84.365A	23671001146902	25,048
Title III, Part A - English Language Acquisition	84.365A	24671001146902	96,040
Total	84.365A		121,088
ESEA, Title II, Part A, Supporting Effective Instruction	84.367A	23694501146902	38,603
ESEA, Title II, Part A, Supporting Effective Instruction	84.367A	24694501146902	191,914
Total	84.367A		230,517
Title IV, Part A, Subpart 1	84.424A	23680101146902	499
Title IV, Part A, Subpart 1	84.424A	24680101146902	45,707
Total	84.424A		46,206
COVID-19 - TCLAS - ESSER III	84.425U	21528042146902	93,822
COVID-19 - ARP ESSER III	84.425U	21528001146902	2,200,024
COVID-19 - CRRSA ESSER II	84.425D	21521001146902	334,283
Total	84.425		2,628,129
TOTAL U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION			5,657,556
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES			
Passed Through Education Service Center, Region 4:			
COVID-19 - Public Health Nurse Grant	93.354	HHS001101500001	64,863
TOTAL DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES			64,863
TOTAL EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS			\$ 9,438,304

The Notes to the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards are an integral part of this schedule.

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Dayton Independent School District
Notes to Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The accompanying schedule of expenditures of federal awards includes the federal grant activity of Dayton Independent School District and is presented on the modified accrual basis of accounting. The information in this schedule is presented in accordance with the requirements of Single Audit Act Amendments of 1996 and Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance). Therefore, some amounts presented in this schedule may differ from amounts presented in, or used in the preparation of the basic financial statements. Non-cash awards are recorded at their estimated market value at the time of donation.

Note 2. De Minimis Cost Rate

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

Note 3. Reconciliation to Basic Financial Statements

Presented below is a reconciliation of federal revenues:

Total expenditures of federal awards per Exhibit K-1	\$ 9,438,304
Additional federal revenues reported in governmental funds:	
SHARS	504,379
E-Rate	401,455
	<hr/>
Total federal revenues per Exhibit C-2	<u><u>\$ 10,344,138</u></u>

Dayton Independent School District
Schedule of Required Responses to Selected
School FIRST Indicators (Unaudited)
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2024

Exhibit L-1

Data Codes		Responses
SF1	Was there an unmodified opinion in the Annual Financial Report on the financial statements as a whole?	Yes
SF2	Were there any disclosures in the Annual Financial Report and/or other sources of information concerning nonpayment of any terms of any debt agreement?	No
SF3	Did the school district make timely payments to the Teacher Retirement System (TRS), Texas Workforce Commission (TWC), Internal Revenue Service (IRS), and other government agencies? (If the school district was issued a warrant hold and the warrant hold was not cleared within 30 days from the date the warrant hold was issued, the school district is considered to not have made timely payments.)	Yes
SF4	Was the school district issued a warrant hold? Even if the issue surrounding the initial warrant hold was resolved and cleared within 30 days, the school district is considered to have been issued a warrant hold.	No
SF5	Did the Annual Financial Report disclose any instances of material weaknesses in internal controls over financial reporting and compliance for local, state, or federal funds?	No
SF6	Was there any disclosure in the Annual Financial Report of material noncompliance for grants, contracts, and laws related to local, state, or federal funds?	No
SF7	Did the school district post the required financial information on its website in accordance with Government Code, Local Government Code, Texas Education Code, Texas Administrative Code and other statutes, laws and rules that were in effect at the school district's fiscal year end?	Yes
SF8	Did the school board members discuss the school district's property values at a board meeting within 120 days before the school district adopted its budget?	Yes
SF9	Total accumulated accretion on CABs included in government-wide financial statements at fiscal year-end	\$ -

APPENDIX E

THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE PROGRAM

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THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE PROGRAM

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

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

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⁾

Formal School Fund - Guaranteed Bonds - by Category						
	<u>School District Bonds</u>		<u>Charter District Bonds</u>		<u>Totals</u>	
Fiscal Year Ended <u>8/31</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 under 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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