

OFFICIAL STATEMENT
Dated: August 3, 2026

NEW ISSUE: BOOK-ENTRY-ONLY

In the opinion of McCall, Parkhurst & Horton, L.L.P., 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.

\$53,570,000
PONDER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
(A political subdivision of the State of Texas located in Denton County, Texas)
Unlimited Tax School Building Bonds, Series 2026

Dated Date: August 15, 2026

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

The Ponder Independent School District Unlimited Tax School Building Bonds, Series 2026 (the "Bonds") are being issued pursuant to the Constitution and general laws of the State of Texas, particularly Sections 45.001 and 45.003(b)(1), Texas Education Code, as amended, Chapter 1371, Texas Government Code, as amended ("Chapter 1371"), an election held in the Ponder Independent School District (the "District") on May 2, 2026 and the order adopted by the Board of Trustees of the District (the "Board") on June 29, 2026 (the "Bond Order"). As permitted by Chapter 1371, the Board, in the Bond Order, delegated the authority to certain District officials (the "Pricing Officer") to execute a pricing certificate (the "Pricing Certificate") establishing the pricing terms for the Bonds (the Pricing Certificate, together with the Bond Order, are collectively referred to herein as the "Order"). The Pricing Certificate was executed by the Pricing Officer of the District on August 3, 2026, which completed the sale of the Bonds. The Bonds are payable as to principal and interest from the proceeds of an ad valorem tax levied annually, without legal limit as to rate or amount, against all taxable property located within the District. The District has received conditional approval from the Texas Education Agency for the Bonds to be guaranteed under the State of Texas Permanent School Fund Guarantee Program (hereinafter defined), which guarantee will automatically become effective when the Attorney General of Texas approves the Bonds. (See "THE BONDS – Permanent School Fund Guarantee" and "APPENDIX E - THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE PROGRAM").

Interest on the Bonds will accrue from the Dated Date shown above and will be payable semiannually on February 15, 2027 and each August 15 and February 15 thereafter until stated maturity or prior redemption. The Bonds will be issued in fully registered form in principal denominations of \$5,000 or any integral multiple thereof. Principal of the Bonds will be payable by the Paying Agent/Registrar, which initially is BOKF, NA, Dallas, Texas (the "Paying Agent/Registrar"), upon presentation and surrender of the Bonds for payment. Interest on the Bonds is payable by check dated as of the interest payment date and mailed by the Paying Agent/Registrar to the registered owners as shown on the records of the Paying Agent/Registrar on the Record Date, as defined herein.

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

Proceeds from the sale of the Bonds will be used for the purpose of (i) improving school facilities including any necessary removal of existing facilities and the purchase of the sites for school facilities, (ii) purchasing technology for school facilities including hardware and software, and (iii) paying the costs of issuing the Bonds. (See "THE BONDS - Authorization and Purpose").

The Bonds maturing on and after February 15, 2037 are subject to redemption at the option of the District in whole or in part on August 15, 2036 or any date thereafter, at a price equal to the principal amount thereof, plus accrued interest to the date of redemption. In addition, the Term Bonds (hereafter defined) are subject to mandatory sinking fund redemption as described herein. (See "THE BONDS - Optional Redemption" and "THE BONDS – Mandatory Sinking Fund Redemption").

MATURITY SCHEDULE
(On Inside Cover)

The Bonds are offered for delivery when, as and if issued, and received by the initial purchasers (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., Dallas, Texas, Bond Counsel. Certain legal matters will be passed upon for the Underwriters by their counsel, Orrick, Herrington & Sutcliffe LLP, Austin, Texas. The Bonds are expected to be available for initial delivery through the facilities of DTC on or about September 2, 2026 (the "Date of Delivery").

PIPER SANDLER & CO.

MESIROW FINANCIAL, INC.

RAYMOND JAMES

\$53,570,000
PONDER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
(A political subdivision of the State of Texas located in Denton County, Texas)
UNLIMITED TAX SCHOOL BUILDING BONDS, SERIES 2026

MATURITY SCHEDULE
Base CUSIP No.: 732402⁽¹⁾

\$15,760,000 Serial Bonds

Maturity Date 2/15	Principal Amount	Interest Rate	Initial Yield	CUSIP No. Suffix⁽¹⁾
2027	\$695,000	5.00%	2.72%	JR4
2028	490,000	5.00	2.84	JS2
2029	510,000	5.00	2.91	JT0
2030	535,000	5.00	3.03	JU7
2031	565,000	5.00	3.14	JV5
2032	595,000	5.00	3.21	JW3
2033	625,000	5.00	3.35	JX1
2034	655,000	5.00	3.46	JY9
2035	690,000	5.00	3.57	JZ6
2036	725,000	5.00	3.66	KA9
2037	765,000	5.00	3.77 ⁽²⁾	KB7
2038	805,000	5.00	3.86 ⁽²⁾	KC5
2039	845,000	5.00	3.93 ⁽²⁾	KD3
2040	890,000	5.00	4.05 ⁽²⁾	KE1
2041	935,000	5.00	4.11 ⁽²⁾	KF8
2042	980,000	5.00	4.15 ⁽²⁾	KG6
2043	1,030,000	5.00	4.21 ⁽²⁾	KH4
2044	1,085,000	5.00	4.29 ⁽²⁾	KJ0
2045	1,140,000	5.00	4.36 ⁽²⁾	KK7
2046	1,200,000	5.00	4.45 ⁽²⁾	KL5

(Interest to accrue from the Dated Date)

\$37,810,000 Term Bonds

\$9,690,000	5.00%	Term Bond due February 15, 2051 – Price \$102.520 (yield 4.68%) CUSIP Suffix No. KM3 ^{(1) (2)}
\$28,120,000	5.25%	Term Bond due February 15, 2056 – Price \$103.926 (yield 4.75%) CUSIP Suffix No. KN1 ^{(1) (2)}

(Interest to accrue from the Dated Date)

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⁽²⁾ Yield calculated based on the assumption that the Bonds denoted and sold at a premium will be redeemed on August 15, 2036, the first optional call date for such Bonds, at a redemption price of par, plus accrued interest to the redemption date.

PONDER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

<u>Name</u>	<u>Year Initially Elected</u>	<u>Current Term Expires</u>	<u>Occupation</u>
Bruce Laney, President	2021	2027	Aviation Consulting
Craig Brown, Vice President	2020	2029	Lawyer
Vangee Deussen, Secretary	2023	2029	Education - Administration
Chance Allen, Trustee	2020	2027	Banking
Katie Burke, Trustee	2026	2029	Customer Success - Corporation
Sara Holloway, Trustee	2022	2028	HR Payroll
Alicia Lujan, Trustee	2025	2028	Unit Manager - Corporation

APPOINTED OFFICIALS

<u>Name</u>	<u>Position</u>	<u>Length of Education Service</u>	<u>Length of Service with District</u>
Dr. James Hill	Superintendent	31 Years	3 Years
Dr. Patricia Dawson	Chief of Elementary Schools	32 Years	3 Years
Tara Allred	Chief of Secondary Schools	21 Years	10 Years
Suzette Henderson	Chief Financial Officer	32 Years	6 Years

CONSULTANTS AND ADVISORS

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

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USE OF INFORMATION IN OFFICIAL STATEMENT

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

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

The information set forth herein has been obtained from the District and other sources believed to be reliable, but such information is not guaranteed as to accuracy or completeness and is not to be construed as the promise or guarantee of the District, the Financial Advisor or the 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 (the "TEA") and the District, respectively, to provide certain information on a continuing basis.

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

The 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.

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, OR THE AFFAIRS OF THE TEA DESCRIBED UNDER "APPENDIX E - THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE PROGRAM", AS SUCH INFORMATION WAS PROVIDED BY DTC AND TEA, RESPECTIVELY.

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

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

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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 this entire Official Statement.

The District	The Ponder Independent School District (the "District") is a political subdivision of the State of Texas located in Denton County, Texas. The District is governed by a seven-member Board of Trustees (the "Board"). Policy-making and supervisory functions are the responsibility of, and are vested in, the Board. The Board delegates administrative responsibilities to the Superintendent of Schools who is the chief administrative officer of the District. Support services are supplied by consultants and advisors.
The Bonds	The Bonds are being issued in the principal amount of \$53,570,000 pursuant to the Constitution and general laws of the State of Texas, particularly Sections 45.001 and 45.003(b)(1), Texas Education Code, as amended, Chapter 1371, Texas Government Code, as amended ("Chapter 1371"), an election held in the District on May 2, 2026 and the order adopted by the Board on June 29, 2026 (the "Bond Order"). As permitted by Chapter 1371, the Board, in the Bond Order, delegated the authority to certain District officials (the "Pricing Officer") to execute a pricing certificate (the "Pricing Certificate") establishing the pricing terms of the Bonds (the Pricing Certificate, and the Bond Order, are collectively referred to herein as the "Order"). The Pricing Certificate was executed by the Pricing Officer of the District on August 3, 2026, which completed the sale of the Bonds. Proceeds from the sale of the Bonds will be used for the purpose of (i) improving school facilities including any necessary removal of existing facilities and the purchase of the sites for school facilities, (ii) purchasing technology for school facilities including hardware and software, and (iii) paying the costs of issuing the Bonds. (See "THE BONDS - Authorization and Purpose").
Paying Agent/Registrar	The initial Paying Agent/Registrar is BOKF, NA, Dallas, Texas. The District intends to use the Book-Entry-Only System of The Depository Trust Company, New York, New York. (See "BOOK-ENTRY-ONLY SYSTEM" herein).
Security	The Bonds will constitute direct and voted obligations of the District, payable as to principal and interest from ad valorem taxes levied annually against all taxable property located within the District, without legal limitation as to rate or amount. Payments of principal and interest on the Bonds will be further secured by the corpus of the Permanent School Fund of Texas. (See "THE BONDS - Security", "STATE AND LOCAL FUNDING OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS IN TEXAS", "CURRENT PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE SYSTEM" and "APPENDIX E - THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE PROGRAM").
Redemption	The Bonds maturing on and after February 15, 2037 are subject to redemption at the option of the District in whole or in part on August 15, 2036 or any date thereafter, at a price equal to the principal amount thereof, plus accrued interest to the date of redemption. In addition, the Term Bonds (hereinafter defined) are subject to mandatory sinking fund redemption as described herein. (See "THE BONDS - Optional Redemption" and "THE BONDS - Mandatory Sinking Fund Redemption").
Permanent School Fund Guarantee	The District has received conditional approval from the Texas Education Agency for the payment of the Bonds to be guaranteed under the Permanent School Fund Guarantee Program (defined herein), which guarantee will automatically become effective when the Attorney General of Texas approves the Bonds. (See "APPENDIX E - THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE PROGRAM", "THE BONDS - Permanent School Fund Guarantee" and "THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE PROGRAM.")
Rating	The Bonds are rated "AAA" by S&P Global Ratings ("S&P") based upon the guaranteed repayment thereof under the Permanent School Fund Guarantee Program of the TEA. The District's unenhanced, underlying rating, including the Bonds, is "AA-" by S&P. (See "APPENDIX E - THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE PROGRAM" and "RATING" 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.")
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., Dallas, Texas, Bond Counsel.
Delivery	When issued, anticipated to be on or about September 2, 2026.

INTRODUCTORY STATEMENT

This Official Statement (the "Official Statement"), which includes the cover page and the Appendices attached hereto, has been prepared by the Ponder Independent School District (the "District"), a political subdivision of the State of Texas (the "State") located in Denton County, Texas, in connection with the offering by the District of its Unlimited Tax School Building Bonds, Series 2026 (the "Bonds") identified on page ii hereof.

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

There follows in this Official Statement descriptions of the Bonds and the Order (as defined below) and certain other information about the District and its finances. All descriptions of documents contained herein are only summaries and are qualified in their entirety by reference to each such document. Copies of such documents may be obtained by writing the Ponder Independent School District, 400 West Bailey Street, Ponder, Texas 76259 and, during the offering period, from the Financial Advisor, SAMCO Capital Markets, Inc., 5800 Granite Parkway, Suite 210, Plano, Texas 75024, by electronic mail or upon payment of reasonable copying, mailing, and handling charges.

This Official Statement speaks only as of its date, and the information contained herein is subject to change. A copy of this Official Statement relating to the Bonds will be submitted by the Underwriters of the Bonds to the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board, and will be available through its Electronic Municipal Market Access system. See "CONTINUING DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION" for a description of the District's undertaking to provide certain information on a continuing basis.

THE BONDS

Authorization and Purpose

The Bonds are being issued in the principal amount of \$53,570,000 pursuant to the Constitution and general laws of the State, including particularly Sections 45.001 and 45.003(b)(1), as amended, Texas Education Code, Chapter 1371, Texas Government Code, as amended ("Chapter 1371"), an election held in the District on May 2, 2026 (the "Election") and the Bond Order adopted on June 29, 2026 (the "Bond Order"). As permitted by Chapter 1371, the Board, in the Bond Order, delegated the authority to certain District officials (the "Pricing Officer") to execute a pricing certificate (the "Pricing Certificate") establishing the pricing terms of the Bonds (the Pricing Certificate, and the Bond Order, are collectively referred to herein as the "Order"). The Pricing Certificate was executed by the Pricing Officer of the District on August 3, 2026, which completed the sale of the Bonds. Proceeds from the sale of the Bonds will be used for the purpose of (i) improving school facilities including any necessary removal of existing facilities and the purchase of the sites for school facilities, (ii) purchasing technology for school facilities including hardware and software, and (iii) paying the costs of issuing the Bonds.

General Description

The Bonds are dated August 15, 2026 (the "Dated Date") and interest will accrue from the Dated Date. The Bonds will mature on the dates and in the principal amounts set forth on page ii of this Official Statement. Interest on the Bonds will be computed on the basis of a 360-day year of twelve 30-day months, and is payable semiannually on February 15, 2027 and 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 or any integral multiple thereof within a maturity.

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

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

Optional Redemption

The Bonds maturing on and after February 15, 2037, are subject to redemption, at the option of the District, in whole or in part, in principal amounts of \$5,000 or integral multiples thereof, on August 15, 2036, 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.

Mandatory Sinking Fund Redemption

In addition to the optional redemption provision described above, the Bonds maturing on February 15 in each of the years 2051 and 2056 (the "Term Bonds") are subject to mandatory sinking fund redemption prior to their stated maturity, and will be redeemed by the District, at a redemption price equal to the principal amount thereof plus interest accrued thereon to the redemption date, on the dates and in the principal amounts shown in the following schedules:

Term Bonds February 15, 2051		Term Bonds February 15, 2056	
Date (2/15)	Amount	Date (2/15)	Amount
2047	\$1,260,000	2052	\$5,050,000
2048	1,330,000	2053	5,320,000
2049	1,395,000	2054	5,610,000
2050	1,465,000	2055	5,910,000
2051*	4,240,000	2056*	6,230,000

*Stated Maturity

The principal amount of Term Bonds of a stated maturity required to be redeemed on any mandatory redemption date pursuant to the operation of the mandatory sinking fund redemption provisions shall be reduced, at the option of the Issuer, by the principal amount of any Term Bonds of the same maturity which, at least forty-five (45) days prior to a mandatory redemption date (1) shall have been acquired by the Issuer at a price not exceeding the principal amount of such Term Bonds plus accrued interest to the date of purchase thereof, and delivered to the Paying Agent/Registrar for cancellation, (2) shall have been purchased and canceled by the Paying Agent/Registrar at the request of the Issuer at a price not exceeding the principal amount of such Term Bonds plus accrued interest to the date of purchase, or (3) shall have been redeemed pursuant to the optional redemption provisions and not theretofore credited against a mandatory redemption requirement.

Notice of Redemption

Not less than 30 days prior to a redemption date for the Bonds, the District shall cause a notice of redemption to be sent by United States mail, first class, postage prepaid, to each registered owner of a Bond to be redeemed, in whole or in part, at the address of the 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.

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

DTC Notices

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

Security

The Bonds are direct and voted obligations of the District and are payable as to both principal and interest from an ad valorem tax annually levied, without legal limit as to rate or amount, on all taxable property within the District. The District has received conditional approval from the Texas Education Agency for the payment of the Bonds to be guaranteed under the State of Texas Permanent School Fund Guarantee Program (hereinafter defined), which guarantee will automatically become effective when the Attorney General of Texas approves the Bonds. (See "STATE AND LOCAL FUNDING OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS IN TEXAS", "CURRENT PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE SYSTEM" and "APPENDIX E - THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE PROGRAM").

Permanent School Fund Guarantee

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

In the event the District defeases any of the Bonds, the payment of such defeased Bonds will cease to be guaranteed by the Permanent School Fund Guarantee.

Legality

The Bonds are offered when, as and if issued, subject to the approval of legality by the Attorney General of the State and the approval of certain legal matters by McCall, Parkhurst & Horton L.L.P., Dallas, Texas, Bond Counsel. (See "LEGAL MATTERS" and "APPENDIX C – FORM OF LEGAL OPINION OF BOND COUNSEL").

Payment Record

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

Amendments

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

The Order further provides that the majority of owners of the Bonds shall have the right from time to time to approve any amendment not described above to the Order if it is deemed necessary or desirable by the District; provided, however, that without the consent of 100% of the holders in principal amount of the then outstanding Bonds so affected, no amendment may be made for the purpose of: (i) making any change in the maturity of any of the outstanding Bonds; (ii) reducing the rate of interest borne by any of the outstanding Bonds; (iii) reducing the amount of the principal 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 Order for further provisions relating to the amendment thereof.

Defeasance

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

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

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

Sources and Uses of Funds

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

Sources

Par Amount of Bonds	\$ 53,570,000.00
Accrued Interest	129,804.45
Reoffering Premium	2,467,662.25
Total Sources of Funds	\$ 56,167,466.70

Uses

Deposit to Construction Fund	\$ 55,500,000.00
Costs of Issuance	249,887.28
Underwriters' Discount	287,774.97
Deposit to Interest and Sinking Fund	129,804.45
Total Uses of Funds	\$ 56,167,466.70

REGISTERED OWNERS' REMEDIES

The Order establishes specific events of default with respect to the Bonds and provides that if the District defaults in the payment of principal or interest on the Bonds when due, or defaults in the observation or performance of any other covenants, conditions, or obligations set forth in the Order, and the continuation thereof for a period of 60 days after notice of default is given by the District by any registered owner, the registered owners may seek a writ of mandamus to compel District officials to carry out their legally imposed duties with respect to the Bonds, if there is no other available remedy at law to compel performance of the Bonds or the Order covenants and the District's obligations are not uncertain or disputed. The issuance of a writ of mandamus is controlled by equitable principles and rests with the discretion of the court, but may not be arbitrarily refused. There is no acceleration of maturity of the Bonds in the event of default and, consequently, the remedy of mandamus may have to be relied upon from year to year. The Order does not provide for the appointment of a trustee to represent the interest of the bondholders upon any failure of the District to perform in accordance with the terms of the Order, or upon any other condition and accordingly all legal actions to enforce such remedies would have to be undertaken at the initiative of, and be financed by, the registered owners. The Texas Supreme Court ruled in *Tooke v. City of Mexia*, 197 S.W.3d 325 (Tex. 2006), that a waiver of sovereign immunity in a contractual dispute must be provided for by statute in "clear and unambiguous" language. Chapter 1371, which pertains to the issuance of public securities by issuers such as the District, including the Bonds, permits the District to waive sovereign immunity in the proceedings authorizing its bonds, but in connection with the issuance of the Bonds, the District has not waived sovereign immunity, as permitted by Chapter 1371. Because it is unclear whether the Texas legislature has effectively waived the District's sovereign immunity from a suit for money damages, bondholders may not be able to bring such a suit against the District for breach of the Bonds or Order covenants. Even if a judgment against the District could be obtained, it could not be enforced by direct levy and execution against the District's property. Further, the registered owners cannot themselves foreclose on property within the District or sell property within the District to enforce the tax lien on taxable property to pay the principal of and interest on the Bonds. Furthermore, the District is eligible to seek relief from its creditors under Chapter 9 of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code ("Chapter 9"). Although Chapter 9 provides for the recognition of a security interest represented by a specifically pledged source of revenues, the pledge of ad valorem taxes in support

of a general obligation of a bankrupt entity is not specifically recognized as a security interest under Chapter 9. Chapter 9 also includes an automatic stay provision that would prohibit, without Bankruptcy Court approval, the prosecution of any other legal action by creditors or bondholders of an entity which has sought protection under Chapter 9. Therefore, should the District avail itself of Chapter 9 protection from creditors, the ability to enforce would be subject to the approval of the Bankruptcy Court (which could require that the action be heard in Bankruptcy Court instead of other federal or state court); and the Bankruptcy Code provides for broad discretionary powers of a Bankruptcy Court in administering any proceeding brought before it. See "APPENDIX E - THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE PROGRAM" herein for a description of the procedures to be followed for payment of the Bonds by the Permanent School Fund in the event the District fails to make a payment on the Bonds when due. The opinion of the Bond Counsel will note that all opinions relative to the enforceability of the Order and the Bonds are qualified with respect to the customary rights of debtors relative to their creditors, by general principles of equity which permit the exercise of judicial discretion.

BOOK-ENTRY-ONLY SYSTEM

This section describes how ownership of the Bonds is to be transferred and how the principal of, premium, if any, and interest on the Bonds are to be paid to and credited by DTC while the Bonds are registered in its nominee name. The information in this section concerning DTC and the Book-Entry-Only System has been provided by DTC for use in disclosure documents such as this 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 other notices, to Direct Participants, (2) Direct Participants or others will distribute debt service payments paid to DTC or its nominee (as the registered owner of the Bonds) or redemption or other notices, to the Beneficial Owners, or that they will do so on a timely basis, or (3) DTC will serve and act in the manner described in this Official Statement. The current rules applicable to DTC are on file with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission, and the current procedures of DTC to be followed in dealing with Direct Participants are on file with DTC.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(or such other nominee as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC) are the responsibility of the District or the Paying Agent/Registrar, disbursement of such payments to Direct Participants will be the responsibility of DTC, and disbursement of such payments to the Beneficial Owners will be the responsibility of Direct and Indirect Participants.

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

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

The information in this section concerning DTC and DTC's Book-Entry-Only System has been obtained from sources that the District believes to be reliable, but none of the District, the Financial Advisor, nor the 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 Order, the District covenants to maintain and provide a Paying Agent/Registrar until the Bonds are duly paid.

Successor Paying Agent/Registrar

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

Initial Registration

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

Future Registration

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

Record Date For Interest Payment

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

Limitation on Transfer of Bonds

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

Replacement Bonds

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

THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE PROGRAM

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

STATE AND LOCAL FUNDING OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS IN TEXAS

Litigation Relating to the Texas Public School Finance System

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

On May 13, 2016, the Court issued its opinion in the most recent school finance litigation, *Morath v. The Texas Taxpayer & Student Fairness Coal.*, 490 S.W.3d 826 (Tex. 2016) (“*Morath I*”). 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.

Current Litigation Relating to the Texas Public School Finance System

On July 22, 2026, Midland Independent School District filed a suit in the 126th Judicial District Court of Travis County, Texas, styled *Midland Independent School District, et al. v. Mike Morath, Commissioner of Education, et al.* (Cause No. D-1-GN-26-006002), against Mike Morath, in his official capacity as Commissioner of Education, and the State of Texas (“*Morath II*”). *Morath II* is an original action for declaratory judgment and challenges the constitutionality of the Finance System.

The District is not a party to this litigation, and at this time, the District is reviewing the same. The District can make no representations or predictions concerning the outcome of this litigation or the effect, if any, that this litigation may have on the Finance System, or on the District’s financial condition, revenues, or operations. See “CURRENT PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE SYSTEM” and “TAX RATE LIMITATIONS” herein.

Possible Effects of Changes in Law on District Bonds

The Court’s decision in *Morath I* upheld the constitutionality of the Finance System but noted that the Finance System was “undeniably imperfect”. While not compelled by the *Morath I* 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 *Morath II*, or 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. Voter approval of a constitutional amendment submitted to the voters at an election held on November 4, 2025 are noted below. 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 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 rate for the purpose of creating a surplus in M&O tax revenues to pay the district’s debt service. Current law also requires school districts to demonstrate their ability to pay debt service on outstanding bonded indebtedness through the levy of an I&S tax at a rate not to exceed \$0.50 per \$100 of taxable value at the time bonds are issued. Once bonds are issued, however, school districts generally may levy an I&S tax sufficient to pay debt service on such bonds unlimited as to rate or amount (see “TAX RATE LIMITATIONS – I&S Tax Rate Limitations” herein). Because property values vary widely among school districts, the amount of local funding generated by school districts with the same I&S tax rate and M&O tax rate is also

subject to wide variation; however, the public school finance funding formulas are designed to generally equalize, 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 of Texas (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 (any such special sessions, together with the 89th Regular Session, are collectively referred to herein as the "2025 Legislative Sessions"). The Governor called a first special session, which began on July 21, 2025 and ended on August 15, 2025. The Governor called a second special session, which began on August 15, 2025 and ended on September 4, 2025.

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. Pursuant to a Statewide election held on November 4, 2025, and legislation passed by both houses of the Legislature there is an increase: (1) in 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 \$2,500 to \$125,000. Additionally, both houses of the Legislature passed and the Governor signed legislation that would authorize roughly \$8.5 billion in funding for public schools and would provide districts with a \$55 per-student increase to their base funding, as well as provide districts with additional funding for teacher and staff salaries, educator preparation, special education, safety requirements and early childhood learning. Finally, legislation passed by the Legislature and signed into law by the Governor will create an education savings account program (commonly referred to as vouchers) for students that attend private schools or home school. Such program could impact attendance in the District by incentivizing students to homeschool or attend private schools, which could negatively affect the District's attendance based funding.

The District is still in the process of reviewing legislation passed during the 2025 Legislative Sessions. 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. Formulas for the State Compression Percentage and Maximum Compressed Tax Rate (each as described below) are designed to compress M&O tax rates in response to year-over-year increases in property values across the State and within a school district, respectively. The discussion in this subcaption "Local Funding For School Districts" is generally intended to describe funding provisions applicable to all school districts; however, there are distinctions in the funding formulas for school districts that generate local M&O tax revenues in excess of the school districts' funding entitlements, as further discussed under the subcaption "CURRENT PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE SYSTEM – Local Revenue Level In Excess of Entitlement" herein.

State Compression Percentage

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

Maximum Compressed Tax Rate

The Maximum Compressed Tax Rate (the "MCR") is the tax rate per \$100 of valuation of taxable property at which a school district must levy its Tier One Tax Rate to receive the full amount of the Tier One funding to which the school district is entitled. The MCR is equal to the lesser of two alternative calculations: (1) the school district's 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. For the 2025-2026 school year, the Legislature reduced the maximum MCR, establishing \$0.6322 as the maximum rate and \$0.5689 as the floor.

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. Pursuant to voter approval at a Statewide election held on November 4, 2025, the residential homestead exemption under Section 1-b(c), Article VIII, Texas Constitution increases (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. These changes take effect for the tax year beginning January 1, 2025.

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 for each State-mandated day of instruction divided by the number of State-mandated days of instruction, defined herein as "ADA"). The Basic Allotment is revised downward if a school district's Tier One Tax Rate is less than the State-determined threshold. The Basic Allotment is supplemented by additional State funds, allotted based upon the unique school district characteristics and demographics of students in ADA, to make up most of a school district's Tier One entitlement under the Foundation School Program.

The Basic Allotment for school districts with a Tier One Tax Rate equal to the school district's MCR, is \$6,160 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 Texas' goal of increasing the number of students who attain a post-secondary education or workforce credential, and (iv) a teacher incentive allotment to increase teacher compensation retention in disadvantaged or rural school districts. A school district's total Tier One funding, divided by 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 are 0.48 for districts in the top 40% of school districts for growth, 0.33 for districts in the middle 30% of school districts for growth and 0.18 for districts in the bottom 30% of school districts for growth. The fast growth allotment was limited to \$320 million for the 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 of \$49.72 per student in WADA for each Copper Penny levied.

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

The Foundation School Program also includes facilities funding components consisting of the IFA and the EDA, subject to legislative appropriation each State fiscal biennium. To the extent funded for a biennium, these programs assist school districts in funding facilities by, generally, equalizing a school district's I&S tax effort. The IFA guarantees each awarded school district a specified amount per student (the "IFA Yield") in State and local funds for each cent of I&S tax levied to pay the principal of and interest on eligible bonds issued to construct, acquire, renovate or improve instructional facilities. The IFA Yield has been \$35 since this program first began in 1997. New awards of IFA are only available if appropriated funds are allocated for such purpose by the State Legislature. To receive an IFA award, in years where new IFA awards are available, a school district must apply to the Commissioner in accordance with rules adopted by the TEA before issuing the bonds to be paid with IFA State assistance. The total amount of debt service assistance over a biennium for which a school district may be awarded is limited to the lesser of (1) the actual debt service payments made by the school district in the biennium in which the bonds are issued; or (2) the greater of (a) \$100,000 or (b) \$250 multiplied by the number of students in ADA. The IFA is also available for lease-purchase agreements and refunding bonds meeting certain prescribed conditions. Once a school district receives an IFA award for bonds, it is entitled to continue receiving State assistance for such bonds without reapplying to the Commissioner. The guaranteed level of State and local funds per student percent of local tax effort applicable to the bonds may not be reduced below the level provided for the year in which the bonds were issued. For the 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 "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 2025 Legislative Sessions, the State 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's local yield per penny per student in weighted average daily attendance is less than state funding entitlement. Accordingly, the District has not been required to reduce its local revenue by one of the permitted wealth reduction options. As a district with local revenue less than 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 district required to reduce its local revenue to the permitted level.

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

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

AD VALOREM TAX PROCEDURES

The following is a summary of certain provisions of State law as it relates to ad valorem taxation and is not intended to be complete. Prospective investors are encouraged to review Title I of the Texas Tax Code, as amended (the "Property Tax Code"), for identification of property subject to ad valorem taxation, property exempt or which may be exempted from ad valorem taxation if claimed, the appraisal of property for ad valorem tax purposes, and the procedures and limitations applicable to the levy and collection of ad valorem taxes.

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 Denton County Central Appraisal District (the "Appraisal District"). Except as generally described below, the Appraisal District is required to appraise all property within the Appraisal District on the basis of 100% of its market value and is prohibited from applying any assessment ratios. In determining market value of property, the Appraisal District is required to consider the cost method of appraisal, the income method of appraisal and the market data comparison method of appraisal, and use the method the chief appraiser of the Appraisal District considers most appropriate. The Property Tax Code requires appraisal districts to reappraise all property in its jurisdiction at least once every three (3) years. A taxing unit may require annual review at its own expense, and is entitled to challenge the determination of appraised value of property within the taxing unit by petition filed with the Appraisal Review Board.

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

Through December 31, 2026, an appraisal district is prohibited from increasing the appraised value of real property during the 2026 tax year on certain non-homestead properties (the "Subjected Property") whose appraised values are not more than \$5.32 million dollars (the "maximum property value") to an amount not to exceed the lesser of: (1) the market value of the Subjected Property for the most recent tax year that the market value was determined by the appraisal office or (2) the sum of: (a) 20 percent of the appraised value of the Subjected Property for the preceding tax year; (b) the appraised value of the Subjected Property for the preceding tax year; and (c) the market value of all new improvements to the Subjected Property (collectively, the "Appraisal Cap"). 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 school district taxes imposed for general elementary and secondary public school purposes, (1) a \$140,000 exemption of the appraised value of all homesteads, (2) a \$60,000 exemption of the appraised value of the residence homesteads of persons sixty-five (65) years of age or older and the disabled, and (3) various exemptions for disabled veterans and their families, surviving spouses of members of the armed services killed in action and surviving spouses of first responders killed or fatally wounded in the line of duty.

Local Option Homestead Exemptions

The governing body of a taxing unit, including a city, county, school district, or special district, at its option may grant: (1) an exemption of up to 20% of the appraised value of all homesteads (but not less than \$5,000) and (2) an additional exemption of at least \$3,000 of the appraised value of the homesteads of persons sixty-five (65) years of age or older and the disabled. Each taxing unit decides if it will offer the local option homestead exemptions and at what percentage or dollar amount, as applicable. The exemption described in (2), above, may also be created, increased, decreased or repealed at an election called by the governing body of a taxing unit upon presentment of a petition for such creation, increase, decrease, or repeal of at least 20% of the number of qualified voters who voted in the preceding election of the taxing unit. Cities, counties, and school districts are prohibited from repealing or reducing an optional homestead exemption (described in (1) above) that was granted in tax year 2022 through December 31, 2027. See "Appendix A – Financial Information of the District – Assessed Valuation" for the reduction in taxable valuation, if any, attributable to local option homestead exemptions.

State Mandated Freeze on School District Taxes

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

Personal Property

Tangible personal property (furniture, machinery, supplies, inventories, etc.) used in the "production of income" is taxed based on the property's market value. Taxable personal property includes income-producing equipment and inventory. Intangibles such as goodwill, accounts receivable, and proprietary processes are not taxable. Tangible personal property not held or used for production of income, such as household goods, automobiles or light trucks, and boats, is exempt from ad valorem taxation unless the governing body of a taxing unit elects to tax such property. Legislation passed by the Legislature, signed by the Governor during the 89th Regular Session and approved by the voters provides a person to an exemption from taxation by a taxing unit of \$125,000 of the appraised value of tangible personal property the person owns that is held or used for the production of income and has taxable situs at the same location in the taxing unit. 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 manufactured housing inventory, or a dealer's motor vehicle, boat, or heavy equipment inventory.

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

Other Exempt Property

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

Temporary Exemption for Qualified Property Damaged by a Disaster

The Property Tax Code entitles the owner of certain qualified (i) tangible personal property used for the production of income, (ii) improvements to real property, and (iii) manufactured homes located in an area declared by the Governor to be a disaster area following a disaster and is at least 15 percent physically 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% to 100% 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. Section 11.35 of the Tax Code further provides that "damage" for purposes of such statute is limited to "physical damages." For more information on the exemption, reference is made to Section 11.35 of the Property 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.

During the regular session of the 88th Texas Legislature, House Bill 5 (codified as Chapter 403, Texas Government Code, Subchapter T. Texas Jobs, Energy, Technology and Innovation Act (“Chapter 403”)) was enacted into law. Chapter 403 is intended as a replacement of former Chapter 313, but it contains significantly different provisions than the prior program under Chapter 313. The effective date of Chapter 403 was January 1, 2024. Under Chapter 403, a school district may offer a 50% abatement on taxable value for maintenance and operations property taxes for certain eligible projects, except that projects in a federally designated economic opportunity zone receive a 75% abatement. Chapter 403 also provides a 100% abatement of maintenance and operations taxes for eligible property during a project’s construction period. Taxable valuation for purposes of the debt service taxes securing the Bonds cannot be abated under Chapter 403. Eligible projects are limited and include manufacturing, dispatchable power generation facilities, technology research/development facilities, or critical infrastructure projects. Projects must create and maintain jobs, as well as meet certain minimum investment requirements. The District does not expect that Chapter 403 will have any material adverse effect on its ability to repay the Bonds or its finances or operations more generally.

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

Tax Abatement Agreements

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

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

District and Taxpayer Remedies

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

Owners of certain property (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 \$62,883,169 for the 2026 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

A school district is authorized to levy maintenance and operation ("M&O") taxes subject to approval of a proposition submitted to district voters. The maximum M&O tax rate that may be levied by a district cannot exceed the voted maximum rate or the maximum rate described in the succeeding paragraphs. The maximum voted M&O tax rate for the District is \$1.50 per \$100 of assessed valuation as approved by the voters at an election held on November 3, 2001 under Chapter 45, Texas Education Code.

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

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

I&S Tax Rate Limitations

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

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

Public Hearing and Voter-Approval Tax Rate

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

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

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

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

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

Before adopting its annual tax rate, a public meeting must be held for the purpose of adopting a budget for the succeeding year. A notice of public meeting to discuss the school district's budget and proposed tax rate must be published in the time, format and manner prescribed in Section 44.004 of the Texas Education Code. Section 44.004(e) of the Texas Education Code provides that a person who owns taxable property in a school district is entitled to an injunction restraining the collection of taxes by the school district if the school district has not complied with such notice requirements or the language and format

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

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

THE PROPERTY TAX CODE AS APPLIED TO THE DISTRICT

The Appraisal District has the responsibility for appraising property in the District as well as other taxing units in Denton County. The Appraisal District is governed by a board of directors appointed by members of the governing bodies of various political subdivisions within Denton County, certain members of which are appointed by the governing bodies of various political subdivisions that participate in the Appraisal District and certain of which are elected by voters within Denton County.

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

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

The District does not collect an additional 15% penalty to defray attorney costs in the collection of delinquent taxes over and above the penalty automatically assessed under the Tax Code.

The District's taxes are collected by the Denton County Tax Assessor-Collector.

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

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

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

The District has not granted the Freeport Property exemption. The District has not taken action to tax Goods-in-Transit.

EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLANS AND OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

The District's employees participate in a retirement plan (the "Plan") with the State 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, 2025, the District made a contribution to TRS on a portion of their employee's salaries that exceeded the statutory minimum. The District generally does not offer any post-employment retirement benefits and has no liabilities for "Other Post Employment Retirement Benefits" as defined in GASB Statement No. 45. For a discussion of the TRS retirement plan, see "Note 9. 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 10. Defined Other Post-Employment Benefit Plans" in the audited financial statements of the District that are attached hereto as Appendix D (the "Financial Statements").

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

During the year ended June 30, 2025, employees of the District were covered by a fully-insured health insurance plan (the "Health Care Plan"). The District contributed \$325 per month per employee to the Health Care Plan. Employees, at their option, authorize payroll withholdings to pay premiums for dependents. See "Note 12. Health Care" of the Financial Statements.

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

RATING

The Bonds are rated "AAA" by S&P Global Ratings ("S&P") based upon the guaranteed repayment thereof under the Permanent School Fund Guarantee Program of the TEA. (See "APPENDIX E - THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE PROGRAM"). The District's unenhanced, underlying rating, including the Bonds, is "AA-" by S&P.

An explanation of the significance of such rating may be obtained from the respective rating company. The rating on the Bonds reflects only the view of the respective rating company at the time the ratings are given, and the District makes no representations as to the appropriateness of the ratings. There is no assurance that the ratings will continue for any given period of time, or that the ratings will not be revised downward or withdrawn entirely by S&P, if, in the judgment of such rating company, circumstances so warrant.

The above rating is not a recommendation to buy, sell or hold the Bonds, and such ratings may be subject to revision or withdrawal at any time by the rating agencies. Any downward revision or withdrawal of the ratings may have an adverse effect on the market price or marketability of the Bonds.

LEGAL MATTERS

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

Though it represents the Financial Advisor and the 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 connection with 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 the Official Statement, and such firm has not assumed any responsibility with respect thereto or undertaken independently to verify any of the information contained herein except that in its capacity as Bond Counsel, such firm has reviewed the information appearing under the captions or subcaptions "THE BONDS" (except under the subcaptions "Permanent School Fund Guarantee", "Payment Record", and "Sources and Uses of Funds," as to which no opinion will be expressed), "REGISTRATION, TRANSFER AND EXCHANGE", "STATE AND LOCAL FUNDING OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS IN TEXAS", "CURRENT PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE SYSTEM", (except under the subcaption "Possible Effects of Wealth Transfer Provisions on the District's Financial Condition," as to which no opinion will be expressed) "TAX RATE LIMITATIONS" (except for the last sentence of the second paragraph under the subcaption "I&S Tax Rate Limitations"), "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., Dallas, 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) certain information and representations of the District, including information and representations contained in the District's federal tax certificate, (b) covenants of the District contained in the Bond documents relating to certain matters, including arbitrage and the use of the proceeds of the Bonds and the property financed therewith, 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 includable in gross income 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 with proceeds of the 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.

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.

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.

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

State, Local and Foreign Taxes

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

Information Reporting and Backup Withholding

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

Future and Proposed Legislation

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

INVESTMENT POLICIES

Investments

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

Legal Investments

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

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

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

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

Under State law, the District may contract with an investment management firm registered under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 (15 U.S.C. Section 80b-1 et seq.) or with the State Securities Board to provide for the investment and management of its public funds or other funds under its control for a term of up to two years, but the District retains ultimate responsibility as

fiduciary of its assets. In order to renew or extend such a contract, the District must do so by order, ordinance or resolution. The District has not contracted with, and has no present intention of contracting with, any such investment management firm or the Texas Securities Board to provide such services.

Investment Policies

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

State law also requires that District investments must be made "with judgment and care, under prevailing circumstances, that a person of prudence, discretion, and intelligence would exercise in the management of the person's own affairs, not for speculation, but for investment, considering the probable safety of capital and the probable income to be derived". At least quarterly the investment officers of the District shall submit an investment report detailing: (1) the investment position of the District, (2) that all investment officers jointly prepared and signed the report, (3) the beginning market value, any additions and changes to market value and the ending value of each pooled fund group, (4) the book value and market value of each separately listed asset at the beginning and end of the reporting period, (5) the maturity date of each separately invested asset, (6) the account or fund or pooled fund group for which each individual investment was acquired, and (7) the compliance of the investment portfolio as it relates to: (a) adopted investment strategy statements and (b) State law. No person may invest District funds without express written authority from the Board.

Additional Provisions

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

Current Investments

As of April 30, 2026, the District had approximately \$10,988,266 (unaudited) invested in Lone Star Investment Pool and \$623,620 (unaudited) invested in LOGIC Investment Pool (both of which operate as money market equivalents) and \$7,311,916 invested at a local bank. The market value of such investments (as determined by the District by reference to published quotations, dealer bids, and comparable information) is approximately 100% of the book value. No funds of the District are invested in derivative securities; i.e., securities whose rate of return is determined by reference to some other instrument, index, or commodity.

REGISTRATION AND QUALIFICATION OF BONDS FOR SALE

No registration statement relating to the Bonds has been filed with the SEC under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, in reliance upon the exemption provided thereunder by Section 3(a)(2). The Bonds have not been approved or disapproved by the SEC, nor has the SEC passed upon the accuracy or adequacy of the 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.

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

FINANCIAL ADVISOR

SAMCO Capital Markets, Inc. (the "Financial Advisor") is employed as Financial Advisor to the District to assist in the issuance of the Bonds. In this capacity, the Financial Advisor has compiled certain data relating to the Bonds that is contained in this Official Statement. The Financial Advisor has not independently verified any of the data contained herein or conducted a detailed investigation of the affairs of the District to determine the accuracy or completeness of this Official Statement. Because of their limited participation, the Financial Advisor assumes no responsibility for the accuracy or completeness of any of the information

contained herein. The fee of the Financial Advisor for services with respect to the Bonds is contingent upon the issuance and sale of the Bonds. In the normal course of business, the Financial Advisor may from time to time sell investment securities to the District for the investment of bond proceeds or other funds of the District upon the request of the District.

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

LEGAL INVESTMENTS AND ELIGIBILITY TO SECURE PUBLIC FUNDS IN TEXAS

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

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

CONTINUING DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION

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

Annual Reports

The District will provide certain updated financial information and operating data annually to the MSRB. The information to be updated includes financial information and operating data with respect to the District of the general type included in this Official Statement in Appendix A (such information being the "Annual Operating Report"). The District will additionally provide financial statements of the District (the "Financial Statements"), that will be (i) prepared in accordance with the accounting principles described in Appendix D or such other accounting principles as the District may be required to employ from time to time pursuant to State law or regulation and shall be in substantially the form included in Appendix D and (ii) audited, if the District commissions an audit of such Financial Statements and the audit is completed within the period during which they must be provided. The District will update and provide the Annual Operating Report within six months after the end of each fiscal year and the Financial Statements within 12 months of the end of each fiscal year, in each case beginning with the fiscal year ending in and after 2026. 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 addition, the District will provide timely notice of any failure by the District to provide annual financial information in accordance with their agreement described above under "Annual Reports". The District will provide each notice described in this paragraph to the MSRB. Neither the Bonds nor the Order make any provision for a bond trustee, debt service reserves, credit enhancement (except for the Permanent School Fund guarantee), or liquidity enhancement.

For these purposes, any event described in clause (12) of the immediately preceding paragraph is considered to occur when any of the following occur: the appointment of a receiver, fiscal agent, or similar officer for the District in a proceeding under the United States Bankruptcy Code or in any other proceeding under state or federal law in which a court or governmental authority has assumed jurisdiction over substantially all of the assets or business of the District, or if such jurisdiction has been assumed

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

Limitations and Amendments

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

The District may amend its continuing disclosure agreement to adapt to changed circumstances that arise from a change in legal requirements, a change in law, or a change in the identity, nature, status, or type of operations of the District, if, but only if, (1) the agreement, as so amended, would have permitted an underwriter to purchase or sell Bonds in the initial primary offering in compliance with Rule 15c2-12, taking into account any amendments or interpretations of Rule 15c2-12 to the date of such amendment, as well as such changed circumstances, and (2) either (a) the holders of a majority in aggregate principal amount of the outstanding Bonds consent to the amendment or (b) any qualified person unaffiliated with the District (such as nationally recognized bond counsel) determines that the amendment will not materially impair the interests of the holders and beneficial owners of the Bonds. If the District amends its agreement, it has agreed to include with the financial information and operating data next provided, in accordance with its agreement described above under "Annual Reports" an explanation, in narrative form, of the reasons for the amendment and of the impact of any change in the type of information and operating data so provided.

Compliance with Prior Undertakings

The District is of the view that during the past five years it has complied in all material respects with all continuing disclosure agreements made by it in accordance with the Rule 15c2-12.

LITIGATION

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

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

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

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

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

UNDERWRITING

The 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 \$287,774.97 plus accrued interest from the Dated Date to the Date of Delivery. 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.

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

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

CONCLUDING STATEMENT

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

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

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

The Bond Order 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 was approved by the Pricing Officer of the District for distribution in accordance with the provisions of Rule 15c2-12.

/s/ Dr. James Hill

Pricing Officer

APPENDIX A

FINANCIAL INFORMATION OF THE DISTRICT

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PONDER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

Financial Information

ASSESSED VALUATION ⁽¹⁾

2026/27 Total Valuation.....		\$ 2,457,231,013
Less Exemptions & Deductions ⁽²⁾ :		
State Homestead Exemption	\$ 284,596,186	
State Over-65 Exemption	40,543,522	
Disabled Exemption	20,965,717	
Veterans Exemption	822,669	
Veterans Surviving Spouse Exemption	517,803	
Business Property Exemptions	18,195,713	
Prorations & Other Partial Exemptions	1,376,499	
Productivity Loss	533,520,054	
Homestead Cap Loss	38,760,654	
Non-Homestead (23.231) Cap Loss	68,428,630	
	\$ 1,007,727,447	
2026/27 Certified Net Taxable Valuation		\$ 1,449,503,566

(1) Source: Certified Values from the Denton Central Appraisal District as of July 22, 2026.

(2) Excludes the values on which property taxes are frozen for persons 65 years of age or older and disabled taxpayers which totaled \$71,277,064 in 2025/26.

VOTED GENERAL OBLIGATION DEBT

Unlimited Tax Bonds Outstanding	\$ 62,740,000
Plus: The Bonds	53,570,000
Total Unlimited Tax Bonds	116,310,000
Less: Interest & Sinking Fund Balance (As of June 30, 2026) ⁽¹⁾	(7,439,067)
Net General Obligation Debt	\$ 108,870,933

Ratio of Net G.O. Debt to Net Taxable Valuation ⁽²⁾ 7.51%

2026 Population Estimate ⁽³⁾	8,445
Per Capita Net Taxable Valuation	\$171,640
Per Capita Net G.O. Debt	\$12,892

(1) Source: Ponder ISD Estimate.

(2) See "CURRENT PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE SYSTEM," "DEBT SERVICE REQUIREMENTS" and the "Audited Financial Report Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025" in this Official Statement for more information relative to the District's obligations.

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

PROPERTY TAX RATES AND COLLECTIONS

Fiscal Year	Net		% Collections ⁽⁷⁾	
	Taxable Valuation	Tax Rate	Total ⁽⁸⁾	
			Current ⁽⁸⁾	Total ⁽⁸⁾
2010/11	\$ 920,519,846 ⁽¹⁾	\$ 1.3249	99.05%	99.80%
2011/12	875,474,249 ⁽¹⁾	1.3446	99.11%	100.05%
2012/13	811,507,957 ⁽¹⁾	1.3533	98.44%	99.75%
2013/14	739,487,459 ⁽¹⁾	1.3850	97.81%	98.62%
2014/15	727,220,852 ⁽¹⁾	1.3808	98.07%	99.06%
2015/16	713,458,248 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	1.3875	98.05%	99.82%
2016/17	588,673,061 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	1.4678	98.39%	99.50%
2017/18	608,670,381 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	1.4678	97.75%	98.88%
2018/19	743,128,179 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	1.4678	99.24%	106.21%
2019/20	791,493,830 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	1.4678 ⁽⁹⁾	98.62%	99.19%
2020/21	739,223,279 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	1.4642	98.78%	99.84%
2021/22	826,540,370 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	1.4078	98.65% ⁽¹⁰⁾	100.18% ⁽¹⁰⁾
2022/23	1,060,813,834 ⁽¹⁾⁽³⁾	1.3477	98.49%	99.18%
2023/24	1,316,828,255 ⁽¹⁾⁽⁴⁾	1.2423	97.92%	99.46%
2024/25	1,209,283,026 ⁽¹⁾⁽⁴⁾	1.2423	97.84%	99.89%
2025/26	1,256,608,760 ⁽¹⁾⁽⁵⁾	1.2766	100.00% ⁽¹¹⁾	100.00% ⁽¹¹⁾
2026/27	1,449,503,566 ⁽⁵⁾⁽⁶⁾			

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

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

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

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

(5) The passage of a Texas constitutional amendment on November 4, 2025 increased the homestead exemption from \$100,000 to \$140,000.

(6) Source: Certified Values from the Denton Central Appraisal District as of July 22, 2026.

(7) Source: Ponder ISD Audited Financial Statements.

(8) Excludes penalties and interest.

(9) The decline in the District's Maintenance & Operation Tax from the 2018/19 fiscal year to the 2025/26 fiscal year is a function of House Bill 3 adopted by the Texas Legislature in June 2019. See "STATE AND LOCAL FUNDING OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS IN TEXAS" and "CURRENT PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE SYSTEM" in this Official Statement.

(10) For the ten months ending June 30, 2022. As of June 30, 2022, the District changed its fiscal year end from August 31 to June 30.

(11) Source: Ponder ISD Estimate.

TAX RATE DISTRIBUTION ⁽¹⁾

	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
Maintenance & Operations ⁽²⁾	\$0.9100	\$0.9746	\$0.7892	\$0.7892	\$0.7766
Debt Service	\$0.4978	\$0.3731	\$0.4531	\$0.4531	\$0.5000
Total Tax Rate	\$1.4078	\$1.3477	\$1.2423	\$1.2423	\$1.2766

(1) On November 8, 2022, the District voters approved a Voter Approval Tax Rate Election.

(2) The decline in the District's Maintenance & Operations Tax from the 2018/19 fiscal year to the 2025/26 fiscal year is a function of House Bill 3 adopted by the Texas Legislature in June 2019.

VALUATION AND FUNDED DEBT HISTORY

Fiscal Year	Net Taxable Valuation	Bond Debt Outstanding ⁽¹⁾	Ratio Debt to A.V. ⁽²⁾
2010/11	\$ 920,519,846	\$ 29,260,000	3.18%
2011/12	875,474,249	27,610,000	3.15%
2012/13	811,507,957	26,120,000	3.22%
2013/14	739,487,459	24,615,000	3.33%
2014/15	727,220,852	23,065,000	3.17%
2015/16	713,458,248	21,465,000	3.01%
2016/17	588,673,061	19,715,000	3.35%
2017/18	608,670,381	18,005,000	2.96%
2018/19	743,128,179	16,240,000	2.19%
2019/20	791,493,830	14,410,000	1.82%
2020/21	739,223,279	12,525,000	1.69%
2021/22	826,540,370	71,970,000	8.71%
2022/23	1,060,813,834	70,305,000	6.63%
2023/24	1,316,828,255	65,705,000	4.99%
2024/25	1,209,283,026	64,250,000	5.31%
2025/26	1,256,608,760	62,740,000	4.99%
2026/27	1,449,503,566 ⁽³⁾	114,055,000 ⁽⁴⁾	7.87%

(1) The Bonds are illustrated on the State of Texas fiscal year end of August 31st, although the District's fiscal year ends June 30th.

(2) See "CURRENT PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE SYSTEM" in this Official Statement and "DEBT SERVICE REQUIREMENTS" in this Appendix and see the "Audited Financial Report Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025" in Appendix D for more information.

(3) Source: Certified Values from the Denton Central Appraisal District as of July 22, 2026.

(4) Includes the Bonds.

ESTIMATED OVERLAPPING DEBT STATEMENT

Taxing Body	Amount	Percent Overlapping	Amount Overlapping
Denton Co	\$ 748,685,000	0.69%	\$ 5,165,927
Denton, City of	526,161,935	0.51%	2,683,426
Northlake, Town of	62,503,974	0.12%	75,005
Ponder, Town of	5,319,432	100.00%	5,319,432
Total Overlapping Debt ⁽¹⁾			\$ 13,243,789
Ponder Independent School District ⁽²⁾			108,870,933
Total Direct & Overlapping Debt ^{(1) (2)}			\$ 122,114,722
Ratio of Net Direct & Overlapping Debt to Net Taxable Valuation		8.42%	
Per Capita Direct & Overlapping Debt		\$14,460	

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

(2) Includes the Bonds.

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

PRINCIPAL TAXPAYERS ⁽¹⁾**2026/27 Top Ten Taxpayers**

Name of Taxpayer	Type of Business	Taxable Value	% of Net Valuation
BKV Barnett, LLC	Oil & Gas	\$ 82,916,387	5.72%
North Texas Contracting Inc.	Equipment	65,913,429	4.55%
Tabor 380 Development LLC	Developer	54,878,975	3.79%
Atmos Energy Mid-Tex Pipeline Co.	Pipeline	22,303,510	1.54%
D.R. Horton Texas Ltd.	Home Builder	20,745,753	1.43%
SWG Pipeline LLC	Pipeline	20,335,730	1.40%
Robson Denton Dev. LP	Developer	15,662,957	1.08%
Ponder Small Bay Industrial 101	Industrial Park	12,500,000	0.86%
Lime Rock Resources IV-A LP	Oil & Gas	10,116,296	0.70%
BKV Barnett II, LLC	Oil & Gas	9,508,795	0.66%
		<u>\$ 314,881,832</u>	<u>21.72%</u>

2025/26 Top Ten Taxpayers

Name of Taxpayer	Type of Business	Taxable Value	% of Net Valuation
BKV Barnett, LLC	Oil & Gas	\$ 86,099,330	6.85%
Atmos Energy Mid-Tex Pipeline Co.	Pipeline	21,396,610	1.70%
SWG Pipeline LLC	Pipeline	21,331,520	1.70%
Lime Rock Resources IV-A LP	Oil & Gas	11,274,152	0.90%
AGGREKO LLC	Equipment	10,212,251	0.81%
1549 Ponder LLC	Commercial Land	10,157,524	0.81%
Oncor Electric Delivery	Electric Utility	8,493,577	0.68%
BNSF Railway	Railway	8,345,000	0.66%
North Texas Contracting Inc.	Equipment	7,750,000	0.62%
High Country Commercial, LLC	Real Estate	7,550,000	0.60%
		<u>\$ 192,609,964</u>	<u>15.33%</u>

2024/25 Top Ten Taxpayers

Name of Taxpayer	Type of Business	Taxable Value	% of Net Valuation
BKV Barnett, LLC	Oil & Gas	\$ 82,219,675	6.80%
Atmos Energy Mid-Tex Pipeline Co.	Pipeline	20,831,470	1.72%
SWG Pipeline LLC	Pipeline	16,659,780	1.38%
High Country Commercial, LLC	Real Estate	13,929,332	1.15%
Lime Rock Resources IV-A LP	Oil & Gas	9,968,629	0.82%
BNSF Railway	Railway	8,689,970	0.72%
Oncor Electric Delivery	Electric Utility	8,383,552	0.69%
Energy Transfer Fuel LP	Oil & Gas	7,150,410	0.59%
Mark Hicks Investments LLC	Equipment	5,646,144	0.47%
Enterprise Texas Pipeline LP	Pipeline	5,622,400	0.46%
		<u>\$ 179,101,362</u>	<u>14.81%</u>

(1) Source: Denton Central Appraisal District.

Note: As shown in the table above, the top ten taxpayers in the District account for in excess of 21% of the District's tax base. Adverse developments in economic conditions, especially in a particular industry in which any one of these large taxpayers participates, could adversely impact these businesses and, consequently, the tax values in the District, resulting in less local tax revenue. If any major taxpayer, or a combination of top taxpayers, were to default in the payment of taxes, the ability of the District to make timely payment of debt service on the Bonds may be dependent on its ability to enforce and liquidate its tax lien, which is a time consuming process that may only occur annually. See "REGISTERED OWNERS' REMEDIES" and "AD VALOREM TAX PROCEDURES – District's Rights in the Event of Tax Delinquencies" in this Official Statement.

CLASSIFICATION OF ASSESSED VALUATION BY USE CATEGORY

<u>Category</u>	<u>2026/27</u> ⁽¹⁾	<u>% of</u> <u>Total</u>	<u>2025/26</u> ⁽²⁾	<u>% of</u> <u>Total</u>	<u>2024/25</u> ⁽²⁾	<u>% of</u> <u>Total</u>
Real, Residential, Single-Family	\$ 984,537,320	40.07%	\$ 967,103,557	43.32%	\$ 874,459,605	43.14%
Real, Residential, Multi-Family	7,196,577	0.29%	3,140,332	0.14%	3,173,418	0.16%
Real, Vacant Lots/Tracts	91,411,034	3.72%	30,793,895	1.38%	28,358,622	1.40%
Real, Qualified Land & Improvements	542,740,744	22.09%	524,231,493	23.48%	519,996,903	25.65%
Real, Non-Qualified Land & Improvements	217,387,311	8.85%	223,619,325	10.02%	210,362,095	10.38%
Real, Commercial & Industrial	165,777,608	6.75%	144,502,882	6.47%	115,651,243	5.71%
Oil & Gas	201,629,983	8.21%	179,850,665	8.06%	142,028,894	7.01%
Utilities	80,742,540	3.29%	79,524,525	3.56%	77,432,375	3.82%
Tangible Personal, Commercial	110,466,667	4.50%	45,404,371	2.03%	30,533,682	1.51%
Tangible Personal, Industrial	13,393,976	0.55%	13,943,281	0.62%	7,868,883	0.39%
Tangible Personal, Mobile Homes & Other	7,775,586	0.32%	8,755,020	0.39%	7,362,799	0.36%
Tangible Personal, Residential Inventory	33,528,722	1.36%	10,983,684	0.49%	9,446,443	0.47%
Tangible Personal, Special Inventory	<u>642,945</u>	<u>0.03%</u>	<u>602,267</u>	<u>0.03%</u>	<u>438,979</u>	<u>0.02%</u>
Total Appraised Value	\$ 2,457,231,013	100.00%	\$ 2,232,455,297	100.00%	\$ 2,027,113,941	100.00%
Less:						
Homestead Cap Adjustment	\$ 38,760,654		\$ 84,149,317		\$ 85,516,306	
Non-Homestead (23.231) Cap Adjustment	68,428,630		47,863,994		16,887,309	
Productivity Loss	533,520,054		515,179,076		508,747,203	
Exemptions	<u>367,018,109</u> ⁽³⁾		<u>328,654,150</u> ⁽³⁾		<u>206,680,097</u> ⁽⁴⁾	
Total Exemptions/Deductions ⁽⁷⁾	<u>\$ 1,007,727,447</u>		<u>\$ 975,846,537</u>		<u>\$ 817,830,915</u>	
Net Taxable Assessed Valuation	\$ 1,449,503,566		\$ 1,256,608,760		\$ 1,209,283,026	

<u>Category</u>	<u>2023/24</u> ⁽²⁾	<u>% of</u> <u>Total</u>	<u>2022/23</u> ⁽²⁾	<u>% of</u> <u>Total</u>	<u>2021/22</u> ⁽²⁾	<u>% of</u> <u>Total</u>
Real, Residential, Single-Family	\$ 813,732,834	38.34%	\$ 606,195,209	37.24%	\$ 467,199,266	42.45%
Real, Residential, Multi-Family	3,409,512	0.16%	2,903,353	0.18%	2,890,588	0.26%
Real, Vacant Lots/Tracts	23,393,883	1.10%	15,881,510	0.98%	11,504,921	1.05%
Real, Qualified Land & Improvements	505,088,491	23.80%	434,669,286	26.70%	215,181,249	19.55%
Real, Non-Qualified Land & Improvements	217,743,088	10.26%	160,085,830	9.83%	120,015,689	10.90%
Real, Commercial & Industrial	75,613,432	3.56%	57,957,028	3.56%	47,175,854	4.29%
Oil & Gas	349,142,683	16.45%	226,364,099	13.90%	119,174,733	10.83%
Utilities	79,413,910	3.74%	72,868,843	4.48%	75,149,004	6.83%
Tangible Personal, Commercial	27,267,577	1.28%	25,917,310	1.59%	23,088,471	2.10%
Tangible Personal, Industrial	7,959,467	0.37%	7,415,062	0.46%	9,643,382	0.88%
Tangible Personal, Mobile Homes & Other	5,559,407	0.26%	4,409,187	0.27%	3,900,677	0.35%
Tangible Personal, Residential Inventory	13,776,019	0.65%	12,852,776	0.79%	5,215,187	0.47%
Tangible Personal, Special Inventory	<u>460,265</u>	<u>0.02%</u>	<u>436,787</u>	<u>0.03%</u>	<u>521,644</u>	<u>0.05%</u>
Total Appraised Value	\$ 2,122,560,568	100.00%	\$ 1,627,956,280	100.00%	\$ 1,100,660,665	100.00%
Less:						
Homestead Cap Adjustment	\$ 128,279,463		\$ 62,213,496		\$ 13,184,478	
Non-Homestead (23.231) Cap Adjustment	-		-		-	
Productivity Loss	497,918,283		427,382,081		208,378,411	
Exemptions	<u>179,534,567</u> ⁽⁴⁾		<u>77,546,869</u> ⁽⁵⁾		<u>52,557,406</u> ⁽⁶⁾	
Total Exemptions/Deductions ⁽⁷⁾	<u>\$ 805,732,313</u>		<u>\$ 567,142,446</u>		<u>\$ 274,120,295</u>	
Net Taxable Assessed Valuation	\$ 1,316,828,255		\$ 1,060,813,834		\$ 826,540,370	

(1) Source: Certified Values from the Denton Central Appraisal District as of July 22, 2026.

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

(3) The passage of a Texas constitutional amendment on November 4, 2025 increased the homestead exemption from \$100,000 to \$140,000.

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

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

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

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

PRINCIPAL REPAYMENT SCHEDULE ⁽¹⁾

Fiscal Year Ending 8/31	Outstanding Bonds	Plus: The Bonds	Total	Bonds Unpaid At Year End	Percent of Principal Retired
2027	\$ 1,560,000.00	\$ 695,000.00	\$ 2,255,000.00	\$ 114,055,000.00	1.94%
2028	1,640,000.00	490,000.00	2,130,000.00	111,925,000.00	3.77%
2029	1,725,000.00	510,000.00	2,235,000.00	109,690,000.00	5.69%
2030	1,815,000.00	535,000.00	2,350,000.00	107,340,000.00	7.71%
2031	1,905,000.00	565,000.00	2,470,000.00	104,870,000.00	9.84%
2032	1,995,000.00	595,000.00	2,590,000.00	102,280,000.00	12.06%
2033	2,075,000.00	625,000.00	2,700,000.00	99,580,000.00	14.38%
2034	2,160,000.00	655,000.00	2,815,000.00	96,765,000.00	16.80%
2035	2,250,000.00	690,000.00	2,940,000.00	93,825,000.00	19.33%
2036	2,340,000.00	725,000.00	3,065,000.00	90,760,000.00	21.97%
2037	2,435,000.00	765,000.00	3,200,000.00	87,560,000.00	24.72%
2038	2,535,000.00	805,000.00	3,340,000.00	84,220,000.00	27.59%
2039	2,640,000.00	845,000.00	3,485,000.00	80,735,000.00	30.59%
2040	2,745,000.00	890,000.00	3,635,000.00	77,100,000.00	33.71%
2041	2,855,000.00	935,000.00	3,790,000.00	73,310,000.00	36.97%
2042	2,950,000.00	980,000.00	3,930,000.00	69,380,000.00	40.35%
2043	3,015,000.00	1,030,000.00	4,045,000.00	65,335,000.00	43.83%
2044	3,085,000.00	1,085,000.00	4,170,000.00	61,165,000.00	47.41%
2045	3,155,000.00	1,140,000.00	4,295,000.00	56,870,000.00	51.10%
2046	3,225,000.00	1,200,000.00	4,425,000.00	52,445,000.00	54.91%
2047	3,305,000.00	1,260,000.00	4,565,000.00	47,880,000.00	58.83%
2048	3,415,000.00	1,330,000.00	4,745,000.00	43,135,000.00	62.91%
2049	3,555,000.00	1,395,000.00	4,950,000.00	38,185,000.00	67.17%
2050	3,700,000.00	1,465,000.00	5,165,000.00	33,020,000.00	71.61%
2051	660,000.00	4,240,000.00	4,900,000.00	28,120,000.00	75.82%
2052	-	5,050,000.00	5,050,000.00	23,070,000.00	80.17%
2053	-	5,320,000.00	5,320,000.00	17,750,000.00	84.74%
2054	-	5,610,000.00	5,610,000.00	12,140,000.00	89.56%
2055	-	5,910,000.00	5,910,000.00	6,230,000.00	94.64%
2056	-	6,230,000.00	6,230,000.00	-	100.00%
Total	<u>\$ 62,740,000.00</u>	<u>\$ 53,570,000.00</u>	<u>\$ 116,310,000.00</u>		

(1) The Bonds are illustrated on the State of Texas fiscal year end of August 31st, although the District's fiscal year ends June 30th.

DEBT SERVICE REQUIREMENTS ⁽¹⁾

Fiscal Year Ending 8/31	Outstanding Debt Service	Plus: The Bonds ⁽²⁾			Combined Total ^{(2) (3)}
		Principal	Interest	Total	
2027	\$ 3,800,600.00	\$ 695,000.00	\$ 2,731,425.00	\$ 3,426,425.00	\$ 7,227,025.00
2028	3,802,925.00	490,000.00	2,701,800.00	3,191,800.00	6,994,725.00
2029	3,803,800.00	510,000.00	2,676,800.00	3,186,800.00	6,990,600.00
2030	3,805,300.00	535,000.00	2,650,675.00	3,185,675.00	6,990,975.00
2031	3,802,300.00	565,000.00	2,623,175.00	3,188,175.00	6,990,475.00
2032	3,804,775.00	595,000.00	2,594,175.00	3,189,175.00	6,993,950.00
2033	3,803,375.00	625,000.00	2,563,675.00	3,188,675.00	6,992,050.00
2034	3,803,675.00	655,000.00	2,531,675.00	3,186,675.00	6,990,350.00
2035	3,805,475.00	690,000.00	2,498,050.00	3,188,050.00	6,993,525.00
2036	3,803,675.00	725,000.00	2,462,675.00	3,187,675.00	6,991,350.00
2037	3,803,175.00	765,000.00	2,425,425.00	3,190,425.00	6,993,600.00
2038	3,803,775.00	805,000.00	2,386,175.00	3,191,175.00	6,994,950.00
2039	3,805,275.00	845,000.00	2,344,925.00	3,189,925.00	6,995,200.00
2040	3,802,575.00	890,000.00	2,301,550.00	3,191,550.00	6,994,125.00
2041	3,800,575.00	935,000.00	2,255,925.00	3,190,925.00	6,991,500.00
2042	3,805,287.50	980,000.00	2,208,050.00	3,188,050.00	6,993,337.50
2043	3,803,181.25	1,030,000.00	2,157,800.00	3,187,800.00	6,990,981.25
2044	3,804,556.25	1,085,000.00	2,104,925.00	3,189,925.00	6,994,481.25
2045	3,804,356.25	1,140,000.00	2,049,300.00	3,189,300.00	6,993,656.25
2046	3,802,581.25	1,200,000.00	1,990,800.00	3,190,800.00	6,993,381.25
2047	3,802,250.00	1,260,000.00	1,929,300.00	3,189,300.00	6,991,550.00
2048	3,799,900.00	1,330,000.00	1,864,550.00	3,194,550.00	6,994,450.00
2049	3,800,500.00	1,395,000.00	1,796,425.00	3,191,425.00	6,991,925.00
2050	3,800,400.00	1,465,000.00	1,724,925.00	3,189,925.00	6,990,325.00
2051	673,200.00	4,240,000.00	1,582,300.00	5,822,300.00	6,495,500.00
2052	-	5,050,000.00	1,343,737.50	6,393,737.50	6,393,737.50
2053	-	5,320,000.00	1,071,525.00	6,391,525.00	6,391,525.00
2054	-	5,610,000.00	784,612.50	6,394,612.50	6,394,612.50
2055	-	5,910,000.00	482,212.50	6,392,212.50	6,392,212.50
2056	-	6,230,000.00	163,537.50	6,393,537.50	6,393,537.50
	<u>\$ 91,947,487.50</u>	<u>\$ 53,570,000.00</u>	<u>\$ 61,002,125.00</u>	<u>\$ 114,572,125.00</u>	<u>\$ 206,519,612.50</u>

(1) Debt service for the Bonds is illustrated on the State of Texas fiscal year end of August 31st, although the District's fiscal year ends on June 30th.

(2) Includes accrued interest in the amount of \$129,804.45.

(3) Based on it's wealth per student, the District does not expect to receive state financial assistance for the payment of debt service for the fiscal year 2026/27. The amount of state financial assistance for debt service, if any, may differ substantially each year depending on a variety of factors, including the amount, if any, appropriated for that purpose by the state legislature and a school district's wealth per student. See "CURRENT PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE SYSTEM" in this Official Statement.

TAX ADEQUACY WITH RESPECT TO THE DISTRICT'S BONDS

Projected Maximum Debt Service Requirement ⁽¹⁾	\$ 7,227,025.00
Projected State Financial Assistance for Hold Harmless of Increased Homestead Exemption ⁽²⁾	355,000.00
Projected Net Debt Service Requirement	<u>\$ 6,872,025.00</u>
 \$0.48377 Tax Rate @ 98% Collections Produces	 \$ 6,872,025.00
 2026/27 Certified Net Taxable Valuation ⁽³⁾	 \$ 1,449,503,566

(1) Includes the Bonds.

(2) The amount of state financial assistance for debt service, if any, may differ substantially each year depending on a variety of factors, including the amount, if any, appropriated for that purpose by the state legislature and a school district's wealth per student. The District will not receive any Instructional Facilities Allotment nor Existing Debt Allotment state aid in 2026/27, but will receive additional state aid for the increase in the homestead exemption which took effect in 2015/16, 2022/23, 2023/24 and 2025/26.

(3) Source: Certified Values from the Denton Central Appraisal District as of July 22, 2026.

AUTHORIZED BUT UNISSUED BONDS

Following the issuance of the Bonds, the District will have \$239,140,000 (\$235,640,000 in Proposition A and \$3,500,000 in Proposition C) authorized but unissued ad valorem tax bonds from the May 2, 2026 election. The District may incur other financial obligations payable from its collection of taxes and other sources of revenue, including public property finance contractual obligations, delinquent tax notes, and leases for various purposes payable from State appropriations and surplus maintenance taxes.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF GENERAL FUND REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES ⁽¹⁾

	Fiscal Year Ending June 30				
	2021	2022 ⁽²⁾	2023	2024	2025
Beginning Fund Balance	\$ 12,213,953	\$ 11,068,240	\$ 11,941,452	\$ 13,015,534	\$ 13,681,615
Revenues:					
Local and Intermediate Sources	\$ 8,046,194	\$ 7,793,854	\$ 10,724,260	\$ 10,654,682	\$ 9,523,435
State Sources	7,564,514	7,600,489	7,719,777	8,994,340	11,140,865
Federal Sources & Other	88,618	89,780	125,638	53,560	-
Total Revenues	\$ 15,699,326	\$ 15,484,123	\$ 18,569,675	\$ 19,702,582	\$ 20,664,300
Expenditures:					
Instruction	\$ 7,971,246	\$ 7,243,737	\$ 8,656,617	\$ 9,625,060	\$ 10,713,575
Instructional Resources & Media Services	153,189	143,757	191,278	212,349	240,177
Curriculum & Instructional Staff Development	154,739	88,986	70,617	201,821	391,335
Instructional Leadership	-	-	-	123,542	197,690
School Leadership	931,292	808,027	955,220	971,707	1,007,271
Guidance, Counseling & Evaluation Services	242,053	237,393	287,426	409,331	423,404
Health Services	63,462	60,222	71,938	135,123	224,579
Student (Pupil) Transportation	537,980	700,340	1,406,970	750,989	779,409
Food Services	-	-	31,054	19,719	9,846
Cocurricular/Extracurricular Activities	626,824	833,096	1,085,647	1,094,806	988,388
General Administration	750,153	714,226	939,402	1,084,514	976,500
Plant Maintenance and Operations	2,603,741	2,364,233	2,378,964	2,623,265	7,216,502
Security and Monitoring Services	32,628	115,730	147,243	131,622	132,447
Data Processing Services	175,765	608,622	613,549	657,292	429,832
Facilities Acquisition and Construction	1,923,341	119,759	-	-	-
Contracted Instr. Services Between Public Schools	-	-	-	109,626	-
Payments to Shared Service Arrangements	560,322	528,069	586,147	765,232	1,038,249
Other Intergovernmental Charges	63,074	52,905	73,521	120,503	100,888
Total Expenditures	\$ 16,789,809	\$ 14,619,102	\$ 17,495,593	\$ 19,036,501	\$ 24,870,092
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues					
over Expenditures	\$ (1,090,483)	\$ 865,021	\$ 1,074,082	\$ 666,081	\$ (4,205,792)
Other Resources and (Uses):					
Sale of Real and Personal Property	\$ -	\$ 8,669	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Transfers Out (Use)	(55,230)	(478)	-	-	-
Total Other Resources (Uses)	\$ (55,230)	\$ 8,191	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Excess (Deficiency) of					
Revenues and Other Sources					
over Expenditures and Other Uses	\$ (1,145,713)	\$ 873,212	\$ 1,074,082	\$ 666,081	\$ (4,205,792)
Ending Fund Balance ⁽³⁾	\$ 11,068,240	\$ 11,941,452	\$ 13,015,534	\$ 13,681,615	\$ 9,475,823

(1) See "MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS - Economic Factors and Next Year's Budget and Rates" in Appendix D hereto for a discussion of the 2025/26 budget and "CURRENT PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE SYSTEM - Possible Effects of Wealth Transfer Provisions on the District's Financial Condition" in this Official Statement.

(2) For the ten months ending June 30, 2022. As of June 30, 2022, the District changed its fiscal year end from August 31 to June 30.

(3) The District's estimated, unaudited general fund balance as of fiscal year end June 30, 2026 will be approximately \$8,411,894.

CHANGE IN NET ASSETS ⁽¹⁾

	Fiscal Year Ending June 30				
	2021	2022 ⁽²⁾	2023	2024	2025
Revenues:					
Program Revenues:					
Charges for Services	\$ 929,813	\$ 693,264	\$ 651,266	\$ 655,722	\$ 826,323
Operating Grants and Contributions	3,204,309	3,645,261	3,481,748	3,712,424	3,612,189
Capital Grants and Contributions	-	-	473,995	-	-
General Revenues:					
Property Taxes Levied for General Purposes	7,018,253	7,274,483	10,099,591	9,572,221	8,739,115
Property Taxes Levied for Debt Service	3,610,507	3,974,165	3,858,494	5,495,659	5,017,350
State Aid - Formula Grants	6,717,423	6,852,417	6,266,638	8,069,784	9,839,288
Investment Earnings	61,236	217,303	2,096,734	1,843,803	989,743
Miscellaneous	91,498	22,381	5,816	5,899	222,175
Transfers In (Out)	-	656	2,094	-	-
Total Revenue	\$ 21,633,039	\$ 22,679,930	\$ 26,936,376	\$ 29,355,512	\$ 29,246,183
Expenses:					
Instruction	\$ 9,529,626	\$ 8,586,509	\$ 10,222,422	\$ 10,846,732	\$ 13,035,227
Instruction Resources & Media Services	193,417	182,657	237,884	266,803	298,034
Curriculum & Staff Development	160,948	180,568	196,923	223,748	472,222
Instructional Leadership	-	-	-	131,594	237,799
School Leadership	976,047	842,766	998,794	1,040,634	1,169,926
Guidance, Counseling & Evaluation Services	326,866	340,503	428,875	446,916	503,909
Health Services	70,473	109,644	133,838	147,601	264,963
Student Transportation	620,358	594,707	790,121	883,322	866,768
Food Service	903,402	954,302	1,129,827	974,559	1,043,454
Cocurricular/Extracurricular Activities	1,119,196	1,321,618	1,757,524	1,822,743	1,426,161
General Administration	792,626	736,417	974,637	1,161,428	1,138,840
Plant Maintenance & Operations	2,922,186	2,534,435	2,479,183	2,269,379	4,297,837
Security and Monitoring Services	37,277	115,932	153,766	138,812	733,555
Data Processing Services	247,341	758,079	653,936	499,844	509,598
Community Services	591	493	591	591	-
Debt Service - Interest on Long-term Debt	318,067	1,185,597	1,779,219	1,711,685	1,853,595
Debt Service - Bond Issuance Cost and Fees	60,098	944,288	1,229	1,500	1,833
Contracted Instructional Services between Schools	-	-	-	109,626	-
Payments to Fiscal Agent/Member Districts of SSA	560,322	528,069	586,147	765,232	1,038,249
Other Intergovernmental Charges	63,074	52,905	73,521	120,503	100,888
Total Expenditures	\$ 18,901,915	\$ 19,969,489	\$ 22,598,437	\$ 23,563,252	\$ 28,992,858
Change in Net Assets	\$ 2,731,124	\$ 2,710,441	\$ 4,337,939	\$ 5,792,260	\$ 253,325
Beginning Net Assets	\$ 24,190,857	\$ 26,921,981	\$ 29,632,422	\$ 33,970,361	\$ 39,762,621
Prior Period Adjustment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (1,529,377) ⁽³⁾
Ending Net Assets	\$ 26,921,981	\$ 29,632,422	\$ 33,970,361	\$ 39,762,621	\$ 38,486,569

(1) The foregoing information represents government-wide financial information provided in accordance with GASB 34.

(2) For the ten months ending June 30, 2022. As of June 30, 2022, the District changed its fiscal year end from August 31 to June 30.

(3) The prior period adjustment in 2025 was due to the implementation of GASB Statement No. 101 for Compensated Absences.

APPENDIX B

GENERAL INFORMATION REGARDING THE DISTRICT AND ITS ECONOMY

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PONDER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

General and Economic Information

Ponder Independent School District (the "District") is an agricultural area which includes the Town of Ponder. The Town of Ponder is located on FM 156, north of Fort Worth and West of Denton. A cotton gin and a grain elevator serve local farmers. The current estimated population of the District is approximately 8,445.

Denton County (the "County") is located in north central Texas, was created in 1846 from Fannin County and is now part of the Dallas-Fort Worth Metroplex. Alliance Airport, an industrial airport located in the county, has continued to expand. The Texas Motor Speedway, a major NASCAR race track, has a positive impact on employment and recreational spending for the area. The county seat is Denton.

Source: Texas Municipal Reports for Ponder ISD and Denton County

Enrollment Statistics

<u>Year Ending 8/31</u>	<u>Enrollment</u>
2016	1,281
2017	1,330
2018	1,414
2019	1,489
2020	1,553
2021	1,558
2022	1,593
2023	1,622
2024	1,683
2025	1,725
Current	1,706

District Staff

Teachers	143
Teachers' Aides & Secretaries	49
Auxiliary Personnel	12
Administrators	13
Other	8
Total	225

Facilities

<u>Campus</u>	<u>Grades</u>	<u>Current Enrollment</u>	<u>Capacity</u>	<u>Year Built</u>	<u>Year of Addition/ Renovation</u>
Elementary School	PK - 5	736	665	2004	NA
Junior High School	6 - 8	430	350	1986	1999
High School	9 - 12	540	475	1999	NA

Principal Employers within the District

<u>Name of Company</u>	<u>Type of Business</u>	<u>Number of Employees</u>
Ponder ISD	Education	225

Unemployment Rates

	<u>June 2024</u>	<u>June 2025</u>	<u>June 2026</u>
Denton County	4.1%	3.8%	4.4%
State of Texas	4.5%	4.2%	4.9%

Source: Texas Workforce Commission

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APPENDIX C

FORM OF LEGAL OPINION OF BOND COUNSEL

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Proposed Form of Opinion of Bond Counsel

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

**PONDER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
UNLIMITED TAX SCHOOL BUILDING BONDS, SERIES 2026**

IN THE AGGREGATE PRINCIPAL AMOUNT OF \$53,570,000

AS BOND COUNSEL for the Ponder Independent School District (the "*Issuer*"), the issuer 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, at the rates and payable on the dates as stated in the text of the Bonds, maturing, unless redeemed prior to maturity in accordance with the terms 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 laws of the State of Texas, and a transcript of certified proceedings of the Issuer, and other pertinent instruments authorizing and relating to the issuance of the Bonds, including executed Bond Numbered T-1.

BASED ON SAID EXAMINATION, IT IS OUR OPINION that the Bonds have been authorized and issued and the Bonds delivered concurrently with this opinion have been duly delivered and that, assuming due authentication, Bonds issued in exchange therefore will have been duly delivered, in accordance with law, and that the Bonds, except as may be limited by laws applicable to the Issuer relating to bankruptcy, reorganization and other similar matters affecting creditors' rights generally, and by general principles of equity and sovereign immunity of political subdivisions which permit the exercise of judicial discretion, constitute valid and legally binding obligations of the Issuer, and ad valorem taxes sufficient to provide for the payment of the interest on and principal of the Bonds have been levied and pledged for such purpose, without limit as to rate or amount.

IT IS FURTHER OUR OPINION, except as discussed below, that the interest on the Bonds is excludable from the gross income of the owners for federal income tax purposes under the statutes, regulations, published rulings, and court decisions existing on the date of this opinion. We are further of the opinion that the Bonds are not "specified private activity bonds" and that, accordingly, interest on the Bonds will not be included as an individual or corporate alternative minimum tax preference item under section 57(a)(5) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (the "Code"). 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.



IN EXPRESSING THE AFOREMENTIONED OPINIONS, we have relied on and assume continuing compliance with, certain representations contained in the federal tax certificate of the Issuer and covenants set forth in the order adopted by the Issuer to authorize the issuance of the Bonds, relating to, among other matters, the use of the project being financed 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 Issuer 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. We express no opinion as to any insurance policies issued with respect to the payments due for the principal of and interest on the Bonds, nor as to any such insurance policies issued in the future.

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 Issuer as the taxpayer. We observe that the Issuer 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 Issuer, and, in that capacity, we have been engaged by the Issuer for the sole purpose of rendering our opinions with respect to the legality and validity of the Bonds under the Constitution and 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 Issuer, 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 Issuer as to the current outstanding indebtedness of and assessed valuation of taxable property within the Issuer. Our role in connection with the Issuer's Official Statement prepared for use in connection with the sale of the Bonds has been limited as described therein.

Respectfully,

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APPENDIX D

**AUDITED FINANCIAL REPORT
FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025**

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PONDER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

HankinsEastup

Deaton Tomp Scay & Scarborough LLP A Texas L.L.C.

PONDER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

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CERTIFICATE OF BOARD

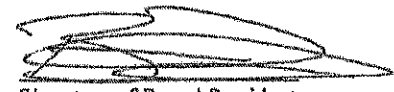
Ponder Independent School District
Name of School District

Denton
County

061-906
Co. - Dist. Number

We, the undersigned, certify that the attached annual financial reports of the above-named school district were reviewed and (check one) ☒ approved _____ disapproved for the year ended June 30, 2025, at a meeting of the Board of Trustees of such school district on the 14th day of January, 2026.


Signature of Board Secretary


Signature of Board President

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HankinsEastup

Deaton Tom Scay & Scarborough / A Texas LLC

Independent Auditor's Report

Ponder Independent School District
Ponder, Texas

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Ponder Independent School District as of and for the year ended June 30, 2025 and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise Ponder Independent School District's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, each major fund and the aggregate remaining fund information of Ponder Independent School District as of June 30, 2025, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinions

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

Emphasis of a Matter – Change in Accounting Principle Pertaining to Compensated Absences

As discussed in Note 21 to the financial statements, the District has changed its accounting for compensated absences, which was required by Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 101, which became effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2023. Our opinions are not modified with respect to this matter.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

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

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

Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis on pages 9 through 14 and the Teacher Retirement System schedules on pages 58 through 66 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.

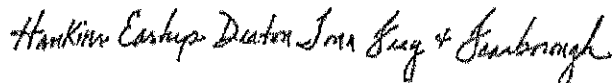
Supplementary Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise Ponder Independent School District's basic financial statements. The combining and individual nonmajor fund financial statements, the required TEA schedules listed in the table of contents, and the schedule of expenditures of federal awards, as required by Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards, are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information

is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the combining and individual nonmajor fund financial statements, the required TEA schedules, and the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards are fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Other Reporting Required by *Government Auditing Standards*

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated September 5, 2025, on our consideration of Ponder Independent School District's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of the compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of Ponder Independent School District's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering Ponder Independent School District's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.



Hankins, Eastup, Deaton, Tonn, Seay & Scarborough, LLC
Denton, Texas
September 5, 2025

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**PONDER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025
(UNAUDITED)**

As management of Valley View Independent School District (the "District"), we offer readers of the District's financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the District for the year ended June 30, 2025. Please read this narrative in conjunction with the independent auditor's report and the District's basic financial statements, which follows this discussion and analysis.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

- The District's assets and deferred outflows of resources exceed its liabilities and deferred inflows of resources at the end of the fiscal year by \$38,486,569; this is the District's net position.
- During the year, the District's net position increased by \$253,325. In addition, there was a prior period adjustment due to an industry-wide accounting change that decreased beginning net position by \$1,529,377. The District's expenses totaled \$28,992,858 during the fiscal year.
- The District's governmental funds have total fund balances of \$15,737,597, of which \$5,475,825 is unassigned and available for general use.
- The District's general fund reports an ending fund balance of \$9,475,825. Last year, the general fund had an ending fund balance of \$13,681,615.
- The general fund's unassigned fund balance is 22.0% of current year general fund expenditures.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The District's basic financial statements have three components: 1) *government-wide* financial statements, 2) *fund* financial statements, and 3) *notes* to the financial statements.

The *government-wide* financial statements include a Statement of Net Position and a Statement of Activities. These financial statements provide information about the activities of the District *as a whole* and provide a more comprehensive view of the District's financial position and results of operations than the District's fund financial statements. The government-wide financial statements report financial information that is similar to the financial statements of a business enterprise.

The *fund* financial statements report financial information for the District's fund types (governmental, proprietary, and fiduciary)—for both *major* funds individually and *nonmajor* funds collectively. For *governmental* activities, fund financial statements report the flow of measurable and available funds during the year and fund balances at the end of the year. For *proprietary* activities, fund financial statements report whether sales revenue covers the cost of providing goods or services to customers. *Fiduciary* fund financial statements provide financial information about funds held entities other than the District. Fiduciary fund financial statements are not included in the District's government-wide financial statements. The combining statements for nonmajor funds, which are included as supplementary information, contain financial information about each of the District's nonmajor funds.

The *notes* to the basic financial statements provide narrative explanations and additional information to better understand amounts in the government-wide financial statements and the fund financial statements.

GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

The following government-wide analysis presents both current year and prior year condensed financial information. This government-wide analysis focuses on the components of the District's net position (Table I) and changes to the District's net position (Table II) of its governmental activities. The District's business type activities, which are concession operations, are immaterial to District's financial activities and are excluded from this analysis.

TABLE I
The District's Net Position

	Governmental Activities		Increase (Decrease)
	2024	2025	
Current and other assets	\$ 30,353,339	\$ 17,676,250	\$ (12,677,089)
Capital and non-current assets	99,012,606	104,444,497	5,431,891
Total assets	129,365,945	122,120,747	(7,245,198)
Deferred outflows of resources	4,419,101	2,912,997	(1,506,104)
Total assets and deferred outflows of resources	133,785,046	125,033,744	(8,751,302)
Long-term liabilities	84,300,934	80,915,969	(3,384,965)
Other liabilities	5,087,642	2,320,677	(2,766,965)
Total liabilities	89,388,576	83,236,646	(6,151,930)
Deferred inflows of resources	4,633,849	3,310,529	(1,323,320)
Total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources	94,022,425	86,547,175	(7,475,250)
Net Position:			
Net investments in capital assets	28,199,842	33,493,647	5,293,805
Restricted	5,712,560	3,768,277	(1,944,283)
Unrestricted	5,850,219	1,224,654	(4,625,565)
Total Net Position	\$ 39,762,621	\$ 38,486,578	\$ (1,276,043)

The decrease in current assets is due primarily to a decrease of cash balances in the capital projects fund during the fiscal year.

The increase in capital assets is due primarily to capital expenditures in the capital projects fund.

The decrease in deferred outflows of resources is due primarily to the amortization of prior years' deferred charges pertaining to Teacher Retirement System (TRS) pension and OPEB plans.

The decrease in long-term liabilities is due primarily to the repayment of bonded indebtedness during the fiscal year.

The decrease in other liabilities is due primarily to a decrease in accounts payable at the end of the fiscal year.

The decrease in deferred inflows of resources is due primarily to the amortization of prior years' deferred gains pertaining to Teacher Retirement System (TRS) pension and OPEB plans.

The decrease in net position is a byproduct of all the above changes.

TABLE II
Changes to the District's Net Position

	Governmental Activities		
	Year Ended	Year Ended	Increase
	June 30, 2024	June 30, 2025	
Revenues:			
Program Revenues:			
Charges for services	\$ 655,722	\$ 826,323	\$ 170,601
Operating grants and contributions	3,712,424	3,253,897	(458,527)
General Revenues:			
Maintenance and operations taxes	9,572,221	8,739,115	(833,106)
Debt service taxes	5,495,659	5,017,350	(478,309)
State aid	8,069,784	9,839,288	1,769,504
Investment earnings	1,843,803	989,743	(854,060)
Miscellaneous	5,899	94,168	88,269
Total Revenue	<u>29,355,512</u>	<u>28,759,884</u>	<u>(595,628)</u>
Expenses:			
Instruction, curriculum and media services	11,337,283	13,805,483	2,468,200
Instructional and school leadership	1,172,228	1,407,725	235,497
Student support services	1,477,839	1,635,640	157,801
Child nutrition	974,559	1,043,454	68,895
Cocurricular activities	1,822,743	1,426,161	(396,582)
General administration	1,161,428	1,138,840	(22,588)
Plant maintenance, security and data processing	2,908,035	5,540,990	2,632,955
Community services	591	-	(591)
Debt services	1,713,185	1,855,428	142,243
Intergovernmental charges	995,361	1,139,137	143,776
Total Expenses	<u>23,563,252</u>	<u>28,992,858</u>	<u>5,429,606</u>
Increase (decrease) in Net Position	5,792,260	253,325	(5,538,935)
Net Position - beginning of period	33,970,361	39,762,621	5,792,260
Prior period adjustment	-	(1,529,377)	-
Net Position - end of period	<u>\$ 39,762,621</u>	<u>\$ 38,486,569</u>	<u>\$ 253,325</u>

The increase in program revenues is due primarily to an increase in state on-behalf contributions to TRS pension and OPEB plans.

The decrease in total revenues is due primarily to an increase in state aid offset by decreases in property taxes and investment earnings.

The increase in total expenses is due primarily to increases in instructional costs and facilities maintenance.

The decrease in net position is the result of an increase in total expenses and a decrease in total revenues.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE DISTRICT'S FUNDS

Governmental Funds

The general fund balance decreased from \$13,681,615 at the beginning of the year to \$9,475,825 at the end of the current year. Total revenues increased from \$19,702,582 in the prior year to \$20,664,300 in the current year. Total expenditures increased from \$19,036,501 in the prior year to \$24,870,090 in the current year.

The debt service fund balance decreased from \$5,456,625 at the beginning of the year to \$4,603,106 at the end of the current year. Total revenues decreased from \$6,056,404 in the prior year to \$5,521,970 in the current year. Total expenditures increased from \$3,778,075 in the prior year to \$6,375,489 in the current year.

The capital projects fund balance decreased from \$5,920,378 at the beginning of the year to \$1,143,147 at the end of the current year. Total revenues decreased from \$812,079 in the prior year to \$221,944 in the current year. Total expenditures decreased from \$14,989,168 in the prior year to \$4,999,175 in the current year.

The fund balances of the District's other nonmajor funds increased from \$485,083 at the beginning of the year to \$515,519 at the end of the current year. Total revenues increased from \$2,101,336 in the prior year to \$2,382,136 in the current year. Total expenditures increased from \$2,075,475 in the prior year to \$2,351,700 in the current year.

Fiduciary Funds

Custodial fund net position decreased from \$39,027 at the beginning of the year to \$35,506 at the end of the current year.

BUDGETARY ANALYSIS

General Fund. The District's general fund had an unfavorable revenue variance of \$73,465 and a favorable expenditure variance of \$3,181,575 for an overall favorable budget variance of \$3,108,110.

Debt Service Fund. The debt service fund had a favorable revenue variance of \$150,156 for the current year.

Food Service Fund (Child Nutrition Program). The food service had an unfavorable revenue variance of \$210 and a favorable expenditure variance of \$174,413 for an overall favorable budget variance of \$174,203.

CAPITAL ASSETS AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

Capital Assets

During the year, the District invested \$93,808,442 in capital asset additions and depreciated capital assets by \$1,141,595 as follows:

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Deletions/ Transfers	Ending Balance
Governmental Activities:				
Land	\$ 2,168,802	-	-	\$ 2,168,802
Construction in progress	75,654,464	8,994,401	(84,648,865)	-
Capital assets not being depreciated	77,823,266	8,994,401	(84,648,865)	2,168,802
Buildings and improvements	41,523,875	84,648,865	-	126,172,740
Furniture and equipment	5,463,271	165,176	(256,815)	5,371,632
Capital assets being depreciated	46,987,146	84,814,041	(256,815)	131,544,372
Less:				
Accumulated depreciation - buildings	(22,093,043)	(3,442,807)	-	(25,535,850)
Accumulated depreciation - furniture and equipment	(3,704,763)	(284,879)	256,815	(3,732,827)
Accumulated depreciation	(25,797,806)	(3,727,686)	256,815	(29,268,677)
Total capital assets, net	\$ 99,012,606	\$ 90,080,756	\$ (84,648,865)	\$ 104,444,497

Depreciation expense was charged to the following functions:

Instruction	\$ 1,602,905
Instructional resources and media services	37,277
Curriculum and instructional staff development	74,554
Instructional leadership	37,277
School leadership	149,107
Guidance, counseling, and evaluation services	74,554
Health services	37,277
Student (pupil) transportation	111,831
Food services	149,107
Cocurricular/extracurricular activities	186,384
General administration	149,107
Facilities maintenance and operations	969,198
Security and monitoring services	74,554
Data processing services	74,554
	<u>\$ 3,727,686</u>

Long-term Debt

Long-term debt includes bonds and compensated absences. All long-term debt represents transactions in the District's governmental activities.

The following is a summary of changes to the District's Long-term Debt during the current year:

	Original Issue	Interest Rate	Beginning Balance	Additions	Retired/ Refunded	Ending Balance	Due Within One Year
Bonded Indebtedness:							
2017 Refunding	\$ 8,205,000	2.0% to 4.0%	\$ 3,575,000	\$ -	\$ 855,000	\$ 2,720,000	\$ 875,000
2021 Building	52,580,000	2.25% to 5.0%	50,870,000	-	580,000	50,290,000	595,000
2021 Building (variable rate)	14,985,000	4.0% to 7.0%	14,985,000	-	2,870,000	12,115,000	
Premium on Debt Issuance			7,380,676	-	358,631	7,022,045	-
Compensated Absences			1,627,515	80,493	-	1,708,008	-
Total			\$ 78,438,191	\$ 80,493	\$ 4,663,631	\$ 73,855,053	\$ 1,470,000

Note: The addition to compensated absences is presented as a net change.

NEXT YEAR'S BUDGETS AND TAX RATES

On June 30, 2025, the District's board of trustees voted to approve the 2025-26 operating budgets for its general fund, debt service fund, and food service fund. Budgeted expenditures for the 2025-26 fiscal year are as follows:

General fund (not including food service)	\$ 26,023,634
Debt service fund	3,791,313
Food service	903,279
Total	<u>\$ 30,718,226</u>

The tax rate to support the 2025-26 operating budgets is \$0.7766 per \$100 in taxable property valuation for maintenance and operations and \$0.5000 per \$100 in taxable property valuation for debt service.

CONTACTING THE DISTRICT

This Annual Financial Report is prepared to provide citizens, taxpayers, customers, investors, and creditors an overview of the District's finances and to demonstrate fiscal accountability for the funds the District receives to accomplish its educational mission. If you have questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact the District's business office at (940) 479-8200.

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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PONDER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
JUNE 30, 2025

EXHIBIT A-1

Data Control Codes	Primary Government Governmental Activities
ASSETS	
1110 Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 13,356,641
1220 Property Taxes - Delinquent	612,267
1230 Allowance for Uncollectible Taxes	(119,439)
1240 Due from Other Governments	3,826,781
Capital Assets:	
1510 Land	2,168,802
1520 Buildings, Net	100,636,890
1530 Furniture and Equipment, Net	1,638,805
1000 Total Assets	122,120,747
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	
1701 Deferred Charge for Refunding	53,048
1705 Deferred Outflow Related to TRS Pension	1,193,517
1706 Deferred Outflow Related to TRS OPEB	1,666,432
1700 Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	2,912,997
LIABILITIES	
2110 Accounts Payable	70,253
2140 Interest Payable	874,852
2160 Accrued Wages Payable	1,251,900
2200 Accrued Expenses	109,765
2300 Unearned Revenue	13,907
Nonecurrent Liabilities:	
2501 Due Within One Year: Loans, Note, Leases, etc.	1,470,000
Due in More than One Year:	
2502 Bonds, Notes, Loans, Leases, etc.	72,385,053
2540 Net Pension Liability (District's Share)	4,121,353
2545 Net OPEB Liability (District's Share)	2,939,563
2000 Total Liabilities	83,236,646
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	
2605 Deferred Inflow Related to TRS Pension	366,470
2606 Deferred Inflow Related to TRS OPEB	2,944,059
2600 Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	3,310,529
NET POSITION	
3200 Net Investment in Capital Assets	33,493,647
Restricted:	
3820 Restricted for Federal and State Programs	219,771
3850 Restricted for Debt Service	3,548,506
3900 Unrestricted	1,224,645
3000 Total Net Position	\$ 38,486,569

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

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PONDER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

Data Control Codes	1	Program Revenues		Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position
		3	4	
		Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	
	Expenses			Primary Gov. Governmental Activities
Primary Government:				
GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES:				
11 Instruction	\$ 13,035,227	\$ 29,825	\$ 1,226,354	\$ (11,779,048)
12 Instructional Resources and Media Services	298,034	-	17,496	(280,538)
13 Curriculum and Instructional Staff Development	472,222	-	34,991	(437,231)
21 Instructional Leadership	237,799	-	17,496	(220,303)
23 School Leadership	1,169,926	-	69,982	(1,099,944)
31 Guidance, Counseling, and Evaluation Services	503,909	-	34,991	(468,918)
33 Health Services	264,963	-	17,496	(247,467)
34 Student (Pupil) Transportation	866,768	-	52,487	(814,281)
35 Food Services	1,043,454	375,901	581,209	(86,344)
36 Extracurricular Activities	1,426,161	401,950	87,478	(936,733)
41 General Administration	1,138,840	-	69,982	(1,068,858)
51 Facilities Maintenance and Operations	4,297,837	18,647	454,884	(3,824,306)
52 Security and Monitoring Services	733,555	-	554,059	(179,496)
53 Data Processing Services	509,598	-	34,991	(474,607)
72 Debt Service - Interest on Long-Term Debt	1,853,595	-	358,293	(1,495,302)
73 Debt Service - Bond Issuance Cost and Fees	1,833	-	-	(1,833)
93 Payments Related to Shared Services Arrangements	1,038,249	-	-	(1,038,249)
99 Other Intergovernmental Charges	100,888	-	-	(100,888)
[TP] TOTAL PRIMARY GOVERNMENT:	\$ 28,992,858	\$ 826,323	\$ 3,612,189	(24,554,346)
General Revenues:				
Taxes:				
MT Property Taxes, Levied for General Purposes				8,739,115
DT Property Taxes, Levied for Debt Service				5,017,350
SF State Aid - Formula Grants				9,839,288
IE Investment Earnings				989,743
MI Miscellaneous Local and Intermediate Revenue				222,175
TR Total General Revenues				24,807,671
CN Change in Net Position				253,325
NB Net Position - Beginning as Previously Reported				39,762,621
PA Prior Period Adjustment				(1,529,377)
Net Position - Beginning as Restated and Adjusted				38,233,244
NE Net Position - Ending				\$ 38,486,569

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

PONDER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
BALANCE SHEET
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
JUNE 30, 2025

Data Control Codes	10 General Fund	50 Debt Service Fund	60 Capital Projects
ASSETS			
1110 Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 7,030,186	\$ 4,603,106	\$ 1,143,147
1220 Property Taxes - Delinquent	405,575	206,692	-
1230 Allowance for Uncollectible Taxes	(80,885)	(38,554)	-
1240 Due from Other Governments	3,826,746	-	-
1000 Total Assets	<u>\$ 11,181,622</u>	<u>\$ 4,771,244</u>	<u>\$ 1,143,147</u>
LIABILITIES			
2110 Accounts Payable	\$ 69,504	\$ -	\$ -
2160 Accrued Wages Payable	1,209,127	-	-
2200 Accrued Expenditures	102,476	-	-
2300 Unearned Revenue	-	-	-
2000 Total Liabilities	<u>1,381,107</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
2601 Unavailable Revenue - Property Taxes	324,690	168,138	-
2600 Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	<u>324,690</u>	<u>168,138</u>	<u>-</u>
FUND BALANCES			
Restricted Fund Balance:			
3450 Federal or State Funds Grant Restriction	-	-	-
3470 Capital Acquisition and Contractual Obligation	-	-	1,143,147
3480 Retirement of Long-Term Debt	-	4,603,106	-
Committed Fund Balance:			
3545 Other Committed Fund Balance	-	-	-
Assigned Fund Balance:			
3590 Other Assigned Fund Balance	4,000,000	-	-
3600 Unassigned Fund Balance	5,475,825	-	-
3000 Total Fund Balances	<u>9,475,825</u>	<u>4,603,106</u>	<u>1,143,147</u>
4000 Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows & Fund Balances	<u>\$ 11,181,622</u>	<u>\$ 4,771,244</u>	<u>\$ 1,143,147</u>

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

EXHIBIT C-1

Other Funds		Total Governmental Funds	
\$	580,202	\$	13,356,641
	-		612,267
	-		(119,439)
	35		3,826,781
<u>\$</u>	<u>580,237</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>17,676,250</u>
\$	749	\$	70,253
	42,773		1,251,900
	7,289		109,765
	13,907		13,907
	<u>64,718</u>		<u>1,445,825</u>
	-		492,828
	-		<u>492,828</u>
	219,771		219,771
	-		1,143,147
	-		4,603,106
	<u>295,748</u>		<u>295,748</u>
	-		4,000,000
	-		<u>5,475,825</u>
	<u>515,519</u>		<u>15,737,597</u>
<u>\$</u>	<u>580,237</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>17,676,250</u>

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PONDER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
RECONCILIATION OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS BALANCE SHEET TO THE
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
JUNE 30, 2025

EXHIBIT C-2

Total Fund Balances - Governmental Funds	\$ 15,737,597
1 Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the fund financial statements.	133,713,174
2 Accumulated depreciation has not been included in the fund financial statements.	(29,268,677)
3 Bonds payable have not been included in the fund financial statements.	(65,125,000)
4 Bond premiums and discounts are not recognized in the fund financial statements.	(7,022,045)
5 Compensated absences have not been included in the fund financial statements.	(1,708,008)
6 Interest is accrued on outstanding debt in the government-wide financial statements, whereas in the fund financial statements interest expenditures are reported when due.	(874,852)
7 Included in the items related to debt is the recognition of the District's proportionate share of the net pension liability required by GASB 68 in the amount of \$4,121,353, a Deferred Resource Inflow related to TRS in the amount of \$366,470, and a Deferred Resource Outflow related to TRS in the amount of \$1,193,517. This amounted to a decrease in Net Position in the amount of \$3,294,306.	(3,294,306)
8 Included in the items related to debt is the recognition of the District's proportionate share of the net Other Post-Employment Benefit (OPEB) liability required by GASB 75 in the amount of \$2,939,563, a Deferred Resource Inflow related to TRS OPEB in the amount of \$2,944,059, and a Deferred Resource Outflow related to TRS OPEB in the amount of \$1,666,432. This amounted to a net decrease in Net Position in the amount of \$4,217,190.	(4,217,190)
9 Property tax revenue reported as unavailable revenue in the fund financial statements was recognized in the government-wide financial statements.	492,828
10 Deferred charge on bond refundings has not been recorded in the fund financial statements.	53,048
29 Net Position of Governmental Activities	\$ 38,486,569

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

PONDER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

Data Control Codes	10 General Fund	50 Debt Service Fund	60 Capital Projects
REVENUES:			
5700 Total Local and Intermediate Sources	\$ 9,523,435	\$ 5,159,729	\$ 221,944
5800 State Program Revenues	11,140,865	362,241	-
5900 Federal Program Revenues	-	-	-
5020 Total Revenues	20,664,300	5,521,970	221,944
EXPENDITURES:			
Current:			
0011 Instruction	10,713,575	-	-
0012 Instructional Resources and Media Services	240,177	-	-
0013 Curriculum and Instructional Staff Development	391,335	-	-
0021 Instructional Leadership	197,690	-	-
0023 School Leadership	1,007,271	-	-
0031 Guidance, Counseling, and Evaluation Services	423,404	-	-
0033 Health Services	224,579	-	-
0034 Student (Pupil) Transportation	779,409	-	-
0035 Food Services	9,846	-	-
0036 Extracurricular Activities	988,388	-	-
0041 General Administration	976,500	-	-
0051 Facilities Maintenance and Operations	7,216,502	-	-
0052 Security and Monitoring Services	132,447	-	-
0053 Data Processing Services	429,832	-	-
Debt Service:			
0071 Principal on Long-Term Liabilities	-	4,305,000	-
0072 Interest on Long-Term Liabilities	-	2,068,656	-
0073 Bond Issuance Cost and Fees	-	1,833	-
Capital Outlay:			
0081 Facilities Acquisition and Construction	-	-	4,999,175
Intergovernmental:			
0093 Payments to Fiscal Agent/Member Districts of SSA	1,038,249	-	-
0099 Other Intergovernmental Charges	100,888	-	-
6030 Total Expenditures	24,870,092	6,375,489	4,999,175
1200 Net Change in Fund Balances	(4,205,792)	(833,519)	(4,777,231)
0100 Fund Balance - July 1 (Beginning)	13,681,615	5,456,625	5,920,378
3000 Fund Balance - June 30 (Ending)	\$ 9,475,823	\$ 4,603,106	\$ 1,143,147

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

EXHIBIT C-3

		Total	
Other		Governmental	
Funds		Funds	
\$	874,530	\$	15,779,638
	659,488		12,162,594
	848,118		848,118
	2,382,136		28,790,350
	599,860		11,313,435
	17,137		257,314
	703		392,038
	-		197,690
	-		1,007,271
	-		423,404
	-		224,579
	-		779,409
	934,460		944,306
	269,755		1,258,143
	-		976,500
	10,717		7,227,219
	519,068		651,515
	-		429,832
	-		4,305,000
	-		2,068,656
	-		1,833
	-		4,999,175
	-		1,038,249
	-		100,888
	2,351,700		38,596,456
	30,436		(9,806,106)
	485,083		25,543,701
\$	515,519	\$	15,737,595

PONDER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
RECONCILIATION OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES,
AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

EXHIBIT C-4

Total Net Change in Fund Balances - Governmental Funds	\$ (9,806,106)
Current year capital asset additions are expenditures in the fund financial statements, but they are shown as increases in capital assets in the government-wide financial statements. The net effect of reclassifying the current year capital asset additions is to increase net position.	9,159,577
Depreciation is not recognized as an expense in governmental funds since it does not require the use of current financial resources. The net effect of the current year's depreciation is to decrease net position in the government-wide financial statements.	(3,727,686)
Current year long-term debt principal payments on contractual obligations are expenditures in the governmental fund financial statements, but are shown as reductions in long-term debt in the government-wide financial statements.	4,305,000
The increase in accrued compensated absences is not included in the fund-level financial statements.	(80,493)
Interest is accrued on outstanding debt in the government-wide financial statements, whereas in the fund financial statements interest expenditures are reported when due.	(119,086)
Revenues from property taxes are considered unavailable in the fund financial statements until they are considered available to finance current expenditures, but such revenues are recognized when assessed, net of an allowance for uncollectable amounts, in the government-wide financial statements.	15,068
Current year amortization of the premium/discount on bonds payable is not recorded in the fund financial statements, but is shown as a reduction in long-term debt in the government-wide financial statements.	358,631
The implementation of GASB 68 required that certain expenditures be de-expended and recorded as deferred resource outflows. These contributions made after the measurement date of 8/31/2024 caused the change in the ending net position to increase in the amount of \$439,210. These contributions were replaced with the District's pension expense for the year of \$639,054, which caused a decrease in the change in net position. The impact of all of these is to increase the change in net position by \$199,844.	(199,844)
The implementation of GASB 75 required that certain expenditures be de-expended and recorded as deferred resource outflows. TRS OPEB contributions made after the measurement date of 8/31/2024 but during the current fiscal year caused the ending net position to increase in the amount of \$91,793. These contributions were replaced with the District's OPEB expense for the year of \$(280,955) which caused an increase in net position. The impact of both of these is to increase net position by \$372,748.	372,748
Current year amortization of deferred loss on bond refunding is not recorded in the fund financial statements, but is shown as a reduction of the deferred loss in the government-wide financial statements.	(24,484)
Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities	\$ 253,325

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

PONDER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE
BUDGET AND ACTUAL - GENERAL FUND
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

Data Control Codes	Budgeted Amounts		Actual Amounts (GAAP BASIS)	Variance With Final Budget Positive or (Negative)	
	Original	Final			
REVENUES:					
5700	Total Local and Intermediate Sources	\$ 11,119,466	\$ 9,627,540	\$ 9,523,435	\$ (104,105)
5800	State Program Revenues	8,524,712	11,055,225	11,140,865	85,640
5900	Federal Program Revenues	55,000	55,000	-	(55,000)
5020	Total Revenues	19,699,178	20,737,765	20,664,300	(73,465)
EXPENDITURES:					
Current:					
0011	Instruction	11,233,885	11,238,778	10,713,575	525,203
0012	Instructional Resources and Media Services	243,613	243,613	240,177	3,436
0013	Curriculum and Instructional Staff Development	379,816	394,316	391,335	2,981
0021	Instructional Leadership	198,852	201,852	197,690	4,162
0023	School Leadership	1,105,026	1,105,026	1,007,271	97,755
0031	Guidance, Counseling, and Evaluation Services	430,485	431,182	423,404	7,778
0033	Health Services	202,727	232,727	224,579	8,148
0034	Student (Pupil) Transportation	913,434	948,334	779,409	168,925
0035	Food Services	10,704	13,704	9,846	3,858
0036	Extracurricular Activities	1,043,796	1,065,706	988,388	77,318
0041	General Administration	1,105,544	1,107,244	976,500	130,744
0051	Facilities Maintenance and Operations	4,142,800	9,105,382	7,216,502	1,888,880
0052	Security and Monitoring Services	183,971	183,971	132,447	51,524
0053	Data Processing Services	496,828	451,828	429,832	21,996
Capital Outlay:					
0081	Facilities Acquisition and Construction	14,502	14,502	-	14,502
Intergovernmental:					
0093	Payments to Fiscal Agent/Member Districts of SSA	1,120,500	1,170,500	1,038,249	132,251
0095	Payments to Juvenile Justice Alternative Ed. Prg.	28,000	28,000	-	28,000
0099	Other Intergovernmental Charges	75,000	115,000	100,888	14,112
6030	Total Expenditures	22,929,483	28,051,665	24,870,092	3,181,573
1200	Net Change in Fund Balances	(3,230,305)	(7,313,900)	(4,205,792)	3,108,108
0100	Fund Balance - July 1 (Beginning)	13,681,615	13,681,615	13,681,615	-
3000	Fund Balance - June 30 (Ending)	\$ 10,451,310	\$ 6,367,715	\$ 9,475,823	\$ 3,108,108

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

PONDER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION
FIDUCIARY FUNDS
JUNE 30, 2025

	Custodial Fund
ASSETS	
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 35,560
Total Assets	<u>35,560</u>
NET POSITION	
Unrestricted Net Position	<u>35,560</u>
Total Net Position	<u><u>\$ 35,560</u></u>

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

PONDER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET POSITION
FIDUCIARY FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

	Custodial Fund
ADDITIONS:	
Contributions to Student Groups	\$ 36,359
Total Additions	<u>36,359</u>
DEDUCTIONS:	
Supplies and Materials	40,126
Total Deductions	<u>40,126</u>
Change in Fiduciary Net Position	(3,767)
Total Net Position - July 1 (Beginning)	<u>39,027</u>
Total Net Position - June 30 (Ending)	<u><u>\$ 35,260</u></u>

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

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**PONDER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025**

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

A. REPORTING ENTITY

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

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

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

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

B. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The government-wide financial statements (the statement of net position and the statement of changes in net position) report information on all of the nonfiduciary activities of the District. The effect of interfund activity has been removed from these statements. Governmental activities, which normally are supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues, are reported separately from business-type activities, which rely to a significant extent on fees and charges for support. The District had no business-type activities during the year ended June 30, 2025.

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

**PONDER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025**

Fund Financial Statements:

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

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

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

Additionally, the District reports the following fund types:

1. **Special Revenue Funds** - These funds are established to account for federally financed or expenditures legally restricted for specified purposes. In many special revenue funds, any unused balances are returned to the grantor at the close of specified project periods. For funds in this fund type, project accounting is employed to maintain integrity for the various sources of funds.
2. **Fiduciary Funds** - The District reports Custodial Funds as Fiduciary Funds. Custodial Funds are custodial in nature and account for activities of student and employee groups. Custodial Funds use the accrual basis of accounting to recognize assets and liabilities. The Custodial Funds exist with the explicit approval of, and are subject to revocation by, the Board.

C. MEASUREMENT FOCUS/BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

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

The government-wide statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. The economic resources measurement focus means all assets and liabilities (whether current or non-current) are included on the statement of net position and the operating statements present increases (revenues) and decreases (expenses) in net total position.

PONDER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

Under the accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recognized when earned and expenses are recognized at the time the liability is incurred.

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

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

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

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

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

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

In accordance with the Texas Education Agency's Financial Accountability Resource Guide (FASRG), the District has adopted and installed an accounting system which exceeds the minimum requirements prescribed by the State Board of Education and approved by the State Auditor. Specifically, the District's accounting system uses codes and the code structure presented in the Accounting Code Section of the FASRG.

**PONDER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025**

D. BUDGETARY CONTROL

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

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

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

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

	June 30, 2025
	<u>Fund Balance</u>
Appropriated Budget Funds - Food Service Special Revenue Fund	\$ 219,771
Nonappropriated Budget Funds	<u>295,748</u>
All Special Revenue Funds	<u>515,519</u>

E. ENCUMBRANCE ACCOUNTING

The District employs encumbrance accounting, whereby encumbrances for goods or purchased services are documented by purchase orders and contracts. An encumbrance represents a commitment of Board appropriation related to unperformed contracts for goods and services. The issuance of a purchase order or the signing of a contract creates an encumbrance but does not represent an expenditure for the period, only a commitment to expend financial resources. Appropriations lapse on June 30 of each fiscal year, and encumbrances outstanding at that time are either canceled or appropriately provided for in the subsequent year's budget.

F. PREPAID ITEMS

Prepaid balances are for payments made by the District in the current year to provide services occurring in the subsequent fiscal year, and prepaid items are shown as non-spendable fund balance to signify that they are not available for other subsequent expenditures. Prepaid balances are reported using the consumption method, in which the prepaid item is recorded as an asset when paid and is charged to expenditure or expense each fiscal year in an amount equal to the related benefits received that year.

PONDER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

G. INTERFUND RECEIVABLES AND PAYABLES

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

H. CAPITAL ASSETS

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

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

Buildings	28-39 Years
Furniture and Equipment	5-12 Years

I. COMPENSATED ABSENCES

A liability for compensated absences that employees have earned and carry-forward to future fiscal years has been accrued in the government-wide financial statements in accordance with GASB Statement No. 101, "Compensated Absences," which was effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2023. The measurement of the liability includes salary-related payments that are directly and incrementally associated with the leave (e.g., employer Social Security and Medicare payroll taxes).

J. CASH EQUIVALENTS

Investments are considered to be cash equivalents if they are highly liquid with maturity three months or less.

K. NET POSITION

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

**PONDER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025**

L. LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

In the government-wide financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the governmental activities statement of net position. Bond premiums and discounts are deferred and amortized over the life of the bonds using the effective interest method. Bonds payable are reported net of the applicable bond premium or discount. Bond issuance costs are reported as an expenditure in the year incurred.

In the fund financial statements, governmental fund types recognize bond premiums and discounts, as well as bond issuance costs, during the current period. The face amount of debt issued is reported as other financing sources. Premiums received on debt issuances are reported as other financing sources while discounts on debt issuances are reported as other financing uses. Issuance costs, whether or not withheld from the actual debt proceeds received, are reported as debt service expenditures.

M. DEFERRED OUTFLOWS/INFLOWS OF RESOURCES

A deferred outflow of resources is a consumption of a government's net assets by the government that is applicable to a future reporting period. The District has three items that qualify for reporting in this category:

Deferred outflows of resources for refunding - Reported in the government-wide statement of net position, the deferred charge on bond refundings results from the difference in the carrying value of refunded debt and its reacquisition price. This amount is deferred and amortized over the shorter of the life of the refunded or refunding debt. The amount of deferred outflows reported in governmental activities for deferred charges on bond refundings as of June 30, 2025, was \$53,048.

Deferred outflows of resources for pension - Reported in the government-wide statement of net position, this deferred outflow results from pension plan contributions made after the measurement date of the net pension liability and the results of differences between expected and actual actuarial experiences. The deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from District contributions after the measurement date is recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the next fiscal year. Other pension-related deferred outflows are amortized over the expected remaining service lives of employees (active and inactive employees) provided pension benefits, which is currently 5.6451 years. The amount of deferred outflows reported in the statement of net position for deferred pension expense as of June 30, 2025, was \$1,193,517.

Deferred outflows of resources for OPEB - Reported in the government-wide statement of net position, this deferred outflow results from OPEB plan contributions made after the measurement date of the net OPEB liability and the results of differences between expected and actual investment earnings and changes in proportionate share. The deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB resulting from District contributions after the measurement date is recognized as a reduction of net OPEB liability in the next fiscal year. Other OPEB-related deferred outflows are amortized over the expected remaining service lives of employees (active and inactive employees) that are provided OPEB benefits, which is currently 9.4212 years. The amount of deferred outflows reported in the statement of net position for deferred OPEB expense as of June 30, 2025, was \$1,666,432.

A deferred inflow of resources is an acquisition of a government's net assets by the government that is applicable to a future reporting period. The District has three items that qualify for reporting in this category:

Deferred inflows of resources for unavailable revenues - Reported only in the governmental funds balance sheet, unavailable revenues from property taxes arise under the modified accrual basis of accounting. These amounts are deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period that the amounts become available. The District reports property taxes that are unavailable as deferred

PONDER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

inflows of resources in the fund financial statements. The amount of deferred inflows of resources reported in governmental funds as of June 30, 2025, was \$492,828.

Deferred inflows of resources for pension - Reported in the government-wide statement of net position, these deferred inflows result primarily from differences between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments. These amounts are amortized over a closed five-year period. In fiscal year 2025, the District reported deferred inflows of resources for pensions in the statement of net position in the amount of \$366,470.

Deferred inflows of resources for OPEB - Reported in the government-wide statement of net position, these deferred inflows result primarily from differences between expected and actual experience and changes in assumptions. These amounts are amortized over the average expected remaining service life (AERSL) of members, which is currently 9.4212 years. In fiscal year 2025, the District reported deferred inflows of resources for OPEB in the statement of net position in the amount of \$2,944,059.

N. RISK MANAGEMENT

The District is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts theft of, damage to and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. During fiscal 2025, the District purchased commercial insurance to cover general liabilities. There were no significant reductions in coverage in the past fiscal year, and there were no settlements exceeding insurance coverage for each of the past three fiscal years.

O. ESTIMATES

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

P. FINANCIAL REPORTING MODEL

The District follows the financial reporting model for state and local governments that includes the addition of management's discussion and analysis, government-wide financial statements, required supplementary information and the elimination of the effects of internal service activities to the already required fund financial statements and notes.

The GASB determined that fund accounting has and will continue to be essential in helping governments to achieve *fiscal accountability* and should, therefore, be retained. The GASB also determined that government-wide financial statements are needed to allow users of financial reports to assess a government's *operational accountability*. The GASB model integrates fund-based financial reporting and government-wide financial reporting as complementary components of a single comprehensive financial reporting model.

As a result, the financial statements include government-wide financial statements prepared on an accrual basis of accounting and fund financial statements which present information for individual major funds rather than by fund type. Non-major funds are presented in total in one column. The government-wide financial statements split the District programs between governmental and business-type activities.

Q. DATA CONTROL CODES

The Data Control Codes refer to the account code structure prescribed by the Texas Education Agency (the "Agency") in their Resource Guide. The Agency requires school districts to display these codes in the financial statements filed with the Agency in order to insure accuracy in building a Statewide data base for policy development and funding plans.

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NOTE 2. FUND BALANCE AND NET POSITION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Nonspendable: This classification includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are either (a) not in spendable form or (b) are legally or contractually required to be maintained intact. The District has classified prepaid items as being non-spendable as these items are not expected to be converted to cash.
- Restricted: This classification includes amounts for which constraints have been placed on the use of the resources either (a) externally imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments, or (b) imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation. Debt service resources are to be used for future servicing of the District's bonded debt and are restricted through debt covenants. Food service resources are being restricted because their use is restricted pursuant to the mandates of the National School Lunch and Breakfast Program.
- Committed: This classification includes amounts that can be used only for specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by formal action of the District's Board of Trustees. The Board of Trustees establishes (and modifies or rescinds) fund balance commitments by passage of a resolution. This can also be done through adoption and amendment of the budget. These amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless the Board removes or changes the specified use by taking the same type of action that was employed when the funds were initially committed. This classification also includes contractual obligations to the extent that existing resources have been specifically committed for use in satisfying those contractual requirements.
- Assigned: This classification includes amounts that are constrained by the District's intent to be used for a specific purpose but are neither restricted nor committed. This intent can be expressed by the Board of Trustees or through the Board of Trustees delegating this responsibility to other individuals in the District. This classification also includes the remaining positive fund balance for all governmental funds except for the General Fund.

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- Unassigned: This classification includes all amounts not included in other spendable classifications, including the residual fund balance for the General Fund.

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

The details of the fund balances are included in the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet (page 16) and are described below:

General Fund

The General Fund has unassigned fund balance of \$5,475,825 at June 30, 2025. An additional \$4,000,000 is assigned for future construction needs.

Other Major Funds

The Debt Service Fund has restricted funds of \$4,603,106 at June 30, 2025, consisting primarily of property tax collections that are restricted for debt service payments on bonded debt. The Capital Projects Fund has \$1,143,147 of unspent bond proceeds that are restricted for construction.

Other Funds

The fund balance of \$235,036 in the Campus Activity Fund, \$53,860 in the Scholarship Fund, \$1,518 in the PEF Grants Fund, and \$5,334 in the Pride Design Fund (special revenue funds) is shown as committed. The fund balance of \$219,771 in the food service program is shown as restricted for that purpose.

NOTE 3. DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

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

1. Cash Deposits:

At June 30, 2025, the carrying amount of the District's deposits in checking accounts and interest-bearing savings accounts was \$6,440,058 and the bank balance was \$7,350,810. The District's cash deposits at June 30, 2025, were entirely covered by FDIC insurance or by pledged collateral held by the District's agent bank in the District's name.

2. Investments:

The Public Funds Investment Act (Government Code Chapter 2256) contains specific provisions in the areas of investment practices, management reports and establishment of appropriate policies. Among other things, it requires the District to adopt, implement, and publicize an investment policy. That policy must address the following areas: (1) safety of principal and liquidity, (2) portfolio diversification, (3) allowable investments, (4) acceptable risk levels, (5) expected rates of return, (6) maximum allowable stated maturity of portfolio investments, (7) maximum average dollar-weighted maturity allowed based on the stated maturity date for the portfolio, (8) investment staff quality and capabilities, (9) and bid solicitation preferences for certificates of deposit. Statutes authorize the

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District to invest in (1) obligations of the U.S. Treasury, certain U.S. agencies, and the State of Texas; (2) certificates of deposit, (3) certain municipal securities, (4) money market savings accounts, (5) repurchase agreements, (6) bankers acceptances, (7) mutual funds, (8) investment pools, (9) guaranteed investment contracts, (10) and common trust funds. The Act also requires the District to have independent auditors perform test procedures related to investment practices as provided by the Act. The District is in substantial compliance with the requirements of the Public Funds Investment Act and local policies.

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

- a. **Custodial Credit Risk – Deposits:** In the case of deposits, this is the risk that, in the event of a bank failure, the District's deposits may not be returned to it. As of June 30, 2025, the District's bank balances totaled \$7,350,810. This entire amount was either collateralized with securities or a letter of credit held by the District's financial institution's agent in the District's name or covered by FDIC insurance. Thus, the District's deposits are not exposed to custodial credit risk at June 30, 2025.
- b. **Custodial Credit Risk - Investments:** For an investment, this is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty, the District will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. At June 30, 2025, the District held investments in two public funds investment pools (Lone Star and Logic). Investments in external investment pools are considered unclassified as to custodial credit risk because they are not evidenced by securities that exist in physical or book entry form.
- c. **Credit Risk:** This is the risk that an issuer or other counterparty to an investment will be unable to fulfill its obligations. The rating of securities by nationally recognized rating agencies is designed to give an indication of credit risk. The credit quality rating for both Lone Star and Logic at year-end was from AAAs/1 to AAAs (Standard & Poor's).
- d. **Interest Rate Risk:** This is the risk that changes in interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. The District manages its exposure to declines in fair values by limiting the weighted average maturity of its investment portfolio to less than one year from the time of purchase. The weighted average maturity for both Lone Star and Logic is less than 60 days.
- e. **Foreign Currency Risk:** This is the risk that exchange rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. At June 30, 2025, the District was not exposed to foreign currency risk.
- f. **Concentration of Credit Risk:** This is the risk of loss attributed to the magnitude of the District's investment in a single issuer (i.e., lack of diversification). Concentration risk is defined as positions of 5 percent or more in the securities of a single issuer. Investment pools are excluded from the 5 percent disclosure requirement.

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

The District's investments in Pools are reported at an amount determined by the fair value per share of the pool's underlying portfolio, unless the pool is 2a7-like, in which case they are reported at share value. A 2a7-like pool is one which is not registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") as an investment

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company, but nevertheless has a policy that it will, and does, operate in a manner consistent with the SEC's Rule 2a7 of the Investment Company Act of 1940.

The District's investments at June 30, 2025, are shown below:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Carrying Amount</u>	<u>Market Value</u>
Lone Star	\$5,809,297	\$5,809,297
Logic	<u>1,142,845</u>	<u>1,142,845</u>
Total	\$6,952,142	\$6,952,142

Fair Value Measurements

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

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

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

NOTE 4. CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital asset activity for the year ended June 30, 2025, was as follows:

	<u>Beginning Balance</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Deletions/ Transfers</u>	<u>Ending Balance</u>
Governmental Activities:				
Land	\$ 2,168,802	-	-	\$ 2,168,802
Construction in progress	<u>75,654,464</u>	<u>8,994,401</u>	<u>(84,648,865)</u>	<u>-</u>
Capital assets not being depreciated	77,823,266	8,994,401	(84,648,865)	2,168,802
Buildings and improvements	41,523,875	84,648,865	-	126,172,740
Furniture and equipment	<u>5,463,271</u>	<u>165,176</u>	<u>(256,815)</u>	<u>5,371,632</u>
Capital assets being depreciated	46,987,146	84,814,041	(256,815)	131,544,372
Less:				
Accumulated depreciation - buildings	(22,093,043)	(3,442,807)	-	(25,535,850)
Accumulated depreciation - furniture and equipment	<u>(3,704,763)</u>	<u>(284,879)</u>	<u>256,815</u>	<u>(3,732,827)</u>
Accumulated depreciation	<u>(25,797,806)</u>	<u>(3,727,686)</u>	<u>256,815</u>	<u>(29,268,677)</u>
Total capital assets, net	<u>\$ 99,012,606</u>	<u>\$ 90,080,756</u>	<u>\$ (84,648,865)</u>	<u>\$ 104,444,497</u>

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Depreciation expense was charged to the following functions:

Instruction	\$ 1,602,905
Instructional resources and media services	37,277
Curriculum and instructional staff development	74,554
Instructional leadership	37,277
School leadership	149,107
Guidance, counseling, and evaluation services	74,554
Health services	37,277
Student (pupil) transportation	111,831
Food services	149,107
Cocurricular/extracurricular activities	186,384
General administration	149,107
Facilities maintenance and operations	969,198
Security and monitoring services	74,554
Data processing services	74,554
	<u>\$ 3,727,686</u>

NOTE 5. LONG-TERM DEBT

Long-term debt consists of par bonds and compensated absences. All long-term debt represents transactions in the District's governmental activities.

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

A summary of long-term debt for the year ended June 30, 2025, is as follows:

	Original Issue	Interest Rate	Beginning Balance	Additions	Retired/ Refunded	Ending Balance	Due Within One Year
Bonded Indebtedness:							
2017 Refunding	\$ 8,205,000	2.0% to 4.0%	\$ 3,575,000	\$ -	\$ 855,000	\$ 2,720,000	\$ 875,000
2021 Building	52,580,000	2.25% to 5.0%	50,870,000	-	580,000	50,290,000	595,000
2021 Building (variable rate)	14,985,000	4.0% to 7.0%	14,985,000	-	2,870,000	12,115,000	
Premium on Debt Issuance			7,380,676	-	358,631	7,022,045	-
Compensated Absences			1,627,515	80,493	-	1,708,008	-
Total			<u>\$ 78,438,191</u>	<u>\$ 80,493</u>	<u>\$ 4,663,631</u>	<u>\$ 73,855,053</u>	<u>\$ 1,470,000</u>

Note: The addition to compensated absences is presented as a net change.

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

There are a number of limitations and restrictions contained in the various general obligation bonds indentures. The District is in compliance with all significant limitations and restrictions at June 30, 2025.

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NOTE 6. DEBT SERVICE REQUIREMENTS - BONDS

Presented below is a summary of general obligation bond requirements to maturity:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>
2026	\$ 1,470,000	\$ 2,319,813	\$ 3,789,813
2027	1,545,000	2,266,644	3,811,644
2028	2,570,000	2,214,388	4,784,388
2029	1,725,000	2,121,926	3,846,926
2030	1,815,000	2,035,676	3,850,676
2031-2035	10,385,000	8,851,830	19,236,830
2036-2040	12,695,000	6,577,380	19,272,380
2041-2045	15,060,000	4,152,364	19,212,364
2046-2050	17,200,000	2,099,362	19,299,362
2051-2052	660,000	26,400	686,400
	<u>\$ 65,125,000</u>	<u>\$ 32,665,783</u>	<u>\$ 97,790,783</u>

NOTE 7. DEFEASED BONDS OUTSTANDING

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

Accordingly, the trust account assets and liabilities for the defeased bonds are not included in the District's financial statements. Although defeased, the refunded debt from those earlier issues will not be actually retired until the call dates have come due or until maturity if they are not callable issues.

NOTE 8. PROPERTY TAXES

Property taxes are considered available when collected within the current period or expected to be collected soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current period. The District levies its taxes on October 1 on the assessed (appraised) value listed as of the prior January 1 for all real and business personal property located in the District in conformity with Subtitle E, Texas Property Tax Code. Taxes are due upon receipt of the tax bill and are past due and subject to interest if not paid by February 1 of the year following the October 1 levy date. The assessed value of the property tax roll upon which the levy for the 2024-25 fiscal year was based was \$1,186,863,837. Taxes are delinquent if not paid by June 30. Delinquent taxes are subject to both penalty and interest charges plus 15% delinquent collection fees for attorney costs.

The tax rates assessed for the year ended June 30, 2025, to finance General Fund operations and the payment of principal and interest on general obligation long-term debt were \$0.7892 and \$0.4531 per \$100 valuation, respectively, for a total of \$1.2423 per \$100 valuation.

Current tax collections for the year ended June 30, 2025, were 97.84% of the year-end adjusted tax levy. Delinquent taxes are prorated between maintenance and debt service based on rates adopted for the year of the levy. Allowances for uncollectible taxes within the General and Debt Service Funds are based on historical experience in collecting taxes. Uncollectible personal property taxes are periodically reviewed and written off, but the District is prohibited from writing off real property taxes without specific statutory authority from the Texas Legislature. As of June 30, 2025, property taxes receivable, net of estimated uncollectible taxes, totaled \$324,690 and \$168,138 for the General and Debt Service Funds, respectively.

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

NOTE 9. DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN

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

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

Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position. Detailed information about the Teacher Retirement System's fiduciary net position is available in a separately issued Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (ACFR) that includes financial statements and required supplementary information. That report may be obtained on the Internet at <https://trs.texas.gov/pages/aboutpublications.aspx>, by writing to TRS at 1000 Red River Street, Austin, TX, 78701-2698, or by calling (512) 542-6592.

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

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

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

Employee contribution rates are set in state statute, Texas Government Code 825.402. The TRS Pension Reform Bill (Senate Bill 12) of the 86th Texas Legislature amended Texas Government Code 825.402 for member contributions and increased employee and employer contribution rates for fiscal years 2019 thru 2025.

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Contribution Rates

Member	8.25%
Non-Employer Contributing Entity (State)	8.25%
Employers	8.25%
Ponder ISD FY 2025 Employer Contributions	\$ 439,210
Ponder ISD FY 2025 Member Contributions	969,179
Ponder ISD FY 2025 NECE On-Behalf Contributions	707,192

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

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

- On the portion of the member's salary that exceeds the statutory minimum for members entitled to the statutory minimum under Section 21.402 of the Texas Education Code.
- During a new member's first 90 days of employment.
- When any part or all of an employee's salary is paid by federal funding source or a privately sponsored source, from non-educational and general, or local funds.

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

- All public schools must contribute 2.0 percent of the member's salary beginning in fiscal year 2025.
- When employing a retiree of the Teacher Retirement System the employer shall pay both the member contribution and the state contribution as an employment after retirement surcharge.

Actuarial Assumptions. The total pension liability in the August 31, 2024, actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions:

Valuation Date	August 31, 2023 rolled forward to August 31, 2024
Actuarial Cost Method	Individual Entry Age Normal
Asset Valuation Method	Fair Value
Single Discount Rate	7.00%
Long-term expected Investment Rate of Return	7.00%
Municipal Bond Rate as of August 2023	4.13%
Inflation	2.30%
Salary Increases Including Inflation	2.95% to 8.95%
Benefit Changes During the Year	None
Ad hoc Post Employment Benefit Changes	None

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The actuarial methods and assumptions are used in the determination of the total pension liability are the same assumptions used in the actuarial valuation as of August 31, 2023. For a full description of these assumptions please see the actuarial valuation report dated November 22, 2023.

Discount Rate. A single discount rate of 7.00 percent was used to measure the total pension liability. The single discount rate was based on the expected rate of return on plan investments of 7.00 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine this single discount rate assumed that contributions from active members, employers and the non-employer contributing entity will be made at the rates set by the legislature during the 2019 session. It is assumed that future employer and state contributions will be 9.54 percent of payroll in fiscal year 2025 and thereafter. This includes all employer and state contributions for active and rehired retirees.

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

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

The long-term rate of return on pension plan investments is 7.00%. The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a building-block method in which best-estimates ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of pension plan investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation. Best estimates of geometric real rates of return for each major asset class included in the Systems target asset allocation as of August 31, 2024, (see page 56 of the 2024 TRS ACFR) are summarized below:

Asset Class	Target Allocation ¹	Long-Term Expected Arithmetic Real Rate of Return ²	Expected Contribution To Long-Term Portfolio Returns
Global Equity			
U.S.	18.00%	4.40%	1.00%
Non-U.S. Developed	13.00%	4.20%	0.80%
Emerging Markets	9.00%	5.20%	0.70%
Private Equity	14.00%	6.70%	1.20%
Stable Value			
Government Bonds	16.00%	1.90%	0.40%
Absolute Return ⁴	0.00%	4.00%	0.00%
Stable Value Hedge Funds	5.00%	3.00%	0.20%
Real Return			
Real Estate	15.00%	6.60%	1.20%
Energy, Natural Resources	6.00%	5.60%	0.40%
Commodities	0.00%	4.00%	0.00%
Risk Parity			
Risk Parity	8.00%	4.00%	0.40%
Leverage			
Cash	2.00%	1.00%	0.00%
Asset Allocation Leverage	-6.00%	1.30%	-0.10%
Inflation Expectation	- %		2.40%
Volatility Drag ³	- %		-0.70%
Total	<u>100.00%</u>		<u>7.90%</u>

¹ Target allocations are based on the FY2024 policy model.

² Capital Market Assumptions come from 2024 SSA Study CMA Survey (as of 12/31/23).

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

⁴ Absolute Return includes credit sensitive investments.

**PONDER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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Discount Rate Sensitivity Analysis. The following schedule shows the impact on the net pension liability if the discount rate used was 1 percentage point lower than and 1 percentage point higher than the discount rate that was used (7.00%) in measuring the net pension liability:

	1% Decrease in Discount Rate 6.00%	Discount Rate 7.00%	1% Increase in Discount Rate 8.00%
Ponder ISD's proportionate share of the net pension liability:	\$6,582,845	\$4,121,353	\$2,081,832

Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions. At June 30, 2024, Ponder Independent School District reported a liability of \$5,099,852 for its proportionate share of the TRS's net pension liability. This liability reflects a reduction for State pension support provided to Ponder Independent School District. The amount recognized by Ponder Independent School District as its proportionate share of the net pension liability, the related State support, and the total portion of the net pension liability that was associated with Ponder Independent School District were as follows:

District's Proportionate share of the collective net pension liability	\$ 4,121,353
State's proportionate share that is associated with the District	<u>7,574,649</u>
Total	<u>\$11,696,002</u>

The net pension liability was measured as of August 31, 2023, and rolled forward to August 31, 2024, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The employer's proportion of the net pension liability was based on the employer's contributions to the pension plan relative to the contributions of all employers to the plan for the period September 1, 2023 through August 31, 2024.

At August 31, 2024, the employer's proportion of the collective net pension liability was 0.0067470058%, a decrease of 9.12% from its proportionate share of 0.0074244078% at August 31, 2023.

Changes in Assumptions and Benefits Since the Prior Actuarial Valuation.

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

The 2023 Texas Legislature passed Senate Bill 10 (SB 10), which provided a stipend payment to certain retirees and variable ad hoc cost-of-living adjustments (COLA) to certain retirees in early fiscal year 2024. Due to its timing, the legislation and payments were not reflected in the August 31, 2023 actuarial valuation. Under the roll forward method, an adjustment was made to reflect the legislation in the rolled forward liabilities for the current measurement year, August 31, 2024. SB 10 and House Joint Resolution 2 (HJR 2) of the 88th Regular Legislative Session appropriated payments of \$1.645 billion for one-time stipends and \$3.355 billion for COLAs. This appropriation is treated as a supplemental contribution and included in other additions. Since the Legislature appropriated funds for this one-time stipend and COLA, there was no impact on the Net Pension Liability of TRS.

The amount of pension expense recognized by the District in the reporting period was \$639,054.

For the year ended June 30, 2025, Ponder Independent School District recognized pension expense of \$905,297 and revenue of \$905,297 for support by the State.

At June 30, 2025, Ponder Independent School District reported its proportionate share of the TRS's deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources (The amounts shown below will be the cumulative layers from the current and prior years combined.):

PONDER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual economic experience	\$ 227,163	\$ 32,178
Changes in actuarial assumptions	212,794	28,528
Difference between projected and actual investment earnings	23,053	-
Changes in proportion and difference between the employer's contributions and the proportionate share of contributions	349,452	305,764
Contributions paid to TRS subsequent to the measurement date	379,055	-
Total	\$ 1,193,517	\$ 366,470

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

Year ended June 30:	Pension Expense Amount	Balance of Deferred Deferred Outflows (Deferred Inflows)
2026	\$ 84,985	\$ 363,007
2027	504,727	(141,720)
2028	55,233	(196,953)
2029	(107,451)	(26,502)
2030	(26,502)	-
Thereafter	-	-

NOTE 10. DEFINED OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT PLANS

Plan Description. The District participates in the Texas Public School Retired Employees Group Insurance Program (TRS-Care). It is a multiple-employer, cost-sharing defined Other Post-Employment Benefit (OPEB) plan with a special funding situation. The TRS-Care program was established in 1986 by the Texas Legislature.

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

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

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

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

PONDER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

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

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

**or surviving spouse*

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

Texas Insurance Code, section 1575.202 establishes the state's contribution rate which is 1.25% of the employee's salary. Section 1575.203 establishes the active employee's rate which is .65% of salary. Section 1575.204 establishes an employer contribution rate of not less than 0.25 percent or not more than 0.75 percent of the salary of each active employee of the public school. The actual employer contribution rate is prescribed by the Legislature in the General Appropriations Act, which is 0.75 percent of each active employee's pay for fiscal year 2023. The following table shows contributions to the TRS-Care plan by type of contributor.

<u>Contribution Rates</u>	
Active Employee	0.65%
Non-Employer Contributing Entity (State)	1.25%
Employers	0.75%
Federal/private Funding remitted by Employers	1.25%
Ponder ISD FY 2025 Employer Contributions	\$ 91,792
Ponder ISD FY 2025 Member Contributions	76,360
Ponder ISD FY 2025 NECE On-Behalf Contributions	220,046

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

Actuarial Assumptions. The actuarial valuation was performed as of August 31, 2023. Update procedures were used to roll forward the Total OPEB Liability to August 31, 2024.

The actuarial valuation of the OPEB plan offered through TRS-Care is similar to the actuarial valuation performed for the pension plan, except that the OPEB valuation is more complex. The demographic assumptions were updated based on the experience study performed for TRS for the period ending August 31, 2024.

PONDER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

The following assumptions and other inputs used for members of TRS-Care are based on an established pattern of practice and are identical to the assumptions used in the August 31, 2023 TRS pension actuarial valuation that was rolled forward to August 31, 2024:

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

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

Additional Actuarial Methods and Assumptions:

Valuation Date	August 31, 2023 rolled forward to August 31, 2024
Actuarial Cost Method	Individual Entry Age Normal
Inflation	2.30%
Single Discount Rate	4.13%
Aging Factors	Based on specific plan experience
Expenses	Third-party administrative expenses related to the delivery of health care benefits are included in the age-adjusted claim costs
Projected Salary Increases	2.95% to 3.95%, including inflation
Election Rates	Normal Retirement: 62% participation prior to age 65 and 25% participation after age 65
Ad hoc post-employment benefit changes	None

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

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

Discount Rate Sensitivity Analysis. The following schedule shows the impact of the Net OPEB Liability if the discount rate used was 1% less than and 1% greater than the discount rate that was used (3.87%) in measuring the Net OPEB Liability.

**PONDER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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	1% Decrease in Discount Rate 2.87%	Current Single Discount Rate 3.87%	1% Increase in Discount Rate 4.87%
Ponder ISD's proportionate share of the net pension liability:	\$3,429,339	\$2,939,563	\$2,492,913

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

	1% Decrease in Discount Rate	Current Single Healthcare Trend Rate	1% Increase in Discount Rate
Ponder ISD's proportionate share of the net pension liability:	\$2,393,838	\$2,939,563	\$3,650,698

OPEB Liabilities, OPEB Expenses, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEBs. At June 30, 2025, the District reported a liability of \$2,939,563 for its proportionate share of the TRS's Net OPEB Liability. This liability reflects a reduction for State OPEB support provided to the District.

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

District's Proportionate share of the collective Net OPEB Liability	\$ 2,939,563
State's proportionate share that is associated with the District	<u>\$ 3,683,233</u>
Total	<u>\$ 6,622,796</u>

The Net OPEB Liability was measured as of August 31, 2023 and rolled forward to August 31, 2024 and the Total OPEB Liability used to calculate the Net OPEB Liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The employer's proportion of the Net OPEB Liability was based on the employer's contributions to the OPEB plan relative to the contributions of all employers to the plan for the period September 1, 2023 thru August 31, 2024.

At August 31, 2024 the employer's proportion of the collective Net OPEB Liability was 0.0096850577%, a decrease of 6.46% compared to the August 31, 2023 proportionate share of 0.0103543072%.

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

- The discount rate changed from 4.13 percent as of August 31, 2023 to 3.87 percent as of August 31, 2024, accompanied by revised demographic and economic assumptions based on the TRS experience study.

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

The amount of OPEB expense recognized by the District in the reporting period was \$(280,955).

For the year ended June 30, 2025, the District recognized OPEB expense of \$478,752 and revenue of \$478,752 for support provided by the State.

At June 30, 2025, the District reported its proportionate share of the TRS's deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to other post-employment benefits related to OPEB from the following sources (the amounts shown below will be the cumulative layers for the current and prior years combined.):

**PONDER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025**

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual economic experience	\$ 563,416	\$ 1,467,002
Changes in actuarial assumptions	376,229	959,146
Difference between projected and actual investment earnings	-	8,232
Changes in proportion and difference between the employer's contributions and the proportionate share of contributions	648,665	509,679
Contributions paid to TRS subsequent to the measurement date	78,122	-
Total	\$ 1,666,432	\$ 2,944,059

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

Year ended June 30:	Pension Expense Amount	Balance of Deferred Deferred Outflows (Deferred Inflows)
2026	\$ (357,469)	\$ (998,280)
2027	(224,332)	(773,948)
2028	(294,007)	(479,941)
2029	(237,379)	(242,565)
2030	(126,878)	(115,687)
Thereafter	(115,687)	-

NOTE 11. MEDICARE PART D

The Medicare Prescription Drug, Improvement, and Modernization Act of 2003, which was effective January 1, 2006, established prescription drug coverage for Medicare beneficiaries known as Medicare Part D. One of the provisions of Medicare D allows for the Texas Public School Retired Employee Group Insurance Program (TRS-Care) to receive retiree drug subsidy payments from the federal government to offset certain prescription drug expenditures for eligible TRS-Care participants. The Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act provides subsidies from the Federal government for early retirees, as defined, covered by TRS-Care. These on-behalf payments are recognized as equal revenues and expenditures/expenses by the District. For the year ended June 30, 2025, the contribution made on behalf of the District was \$76,886.

NOTE 12. HEALTH CARE

During the year ended June 30, 2025, employees of Ponder Independent School District were covered by the TRS-Active Care health insurance plan (the Plan). The District contributed \$325 per month per employee to the Plan and employees, at their option, authorized payroll withholdings to pay any additional contribution and contributions for dependents. The Plan was authorized by Section 21.922, Texas Education Code and was documented by contractual agreement.

PONDER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

NOTE 13. DISAGGREGATION OF RECEIVABLES AND PAYABLES

Receivables at June 30, 2025, were as follows:

	Property Taxes	Other Governments	Other	Total Receivables
Governmental Activities:				
General Fund	\$ 405,575	\$ 3,826,746	\$ -	\$ 4,232,321
Debt Service Fund	206,692	-	-	206,692
Special Revenue Fund	-	35	-	35
Total-Governmental Activities	<u>\$ 612,267</u>	<u>\$ 3,826,781</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 4,439,048</u>
Amounts not scheduled for collection during the subsequent year	<u>\$ 119,439</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 119,439</u>

Payables at June 30, 2025, were as follows:

	Accounts Payable	Accrued Wages Payable	Due to Other Governments	Other	Total Payables
Governmental Activities:					
General Fund	\$ 69,504	\$ 1,209,127	\$ -	\$ 102,476	\$ 1,381,107
Special Revenue Funds	749	42,773	-	7,289	50,811
Capital Projects	-	-	-	-	-
Total-Governmental Activities	<u>\$ 70,253</u>	<u>\$ 1,251,900</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 109,765</u>	<u>\$ 1,431,918</u>
Amounts not scheduled for payment during the subsequent year	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

NOTE 14. DUE FROM OTHER GOVERNMENTS

The District participates in a variety of federal and state programs from which it receives grants to partially or fully finance certain activities. In addition, the District receives entitlements from the State through the School Foundation and Per Capita Programs. Amounts due from federal and state governments as of June 30, 2025, are summarized below. All federal grants shown below are passed through the TEA and are reported on the financial statements as Due from Other Governments.

Fund	Local	State Grants	Federal Grants	Total
General Fund	\$ -	\$ 3,826,746	\$ -	\$ 3,826,746
Debt Service Fund	-	-	-	-
Special Revenue Fund	-	-	35	35
Total	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 3,826,746</u>	<u>\$ 35</u>	<u>\$ 3,826,781</u>

PONDER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

NOTE 15. LITIGATION AND CONTINGENCIES

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

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

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

NOTE 16. REVENUES FROM LOCAL AND INTERMEDIATE SOURCES

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

	General Fund	Special Revenue Funds	Debt Service Fund	Capital Projects Fund	Total
Property Taxes	\$ 8,661,964	\$ -	\$ 4,976,684	\$ -	\$ 13,638,648
Food Sales	-	375,901	-	-	375,901
Investment Income	618,447	12,434	136,918	221,944	989,743
Penalties, interest and other tax related income	56,626	-	46,127	-	102,753
Co-curricular student activities	70,548	331,402	-	-	401,950
Tuition and fees	29,825	-	-	-	29,825
Rent	18,647	-	-	-	18,647
Gifts and bequests	12,178	87,011	-	-	99,189
Other	55,200	67,782	-	-	122,982
Total	<u>\$ 9,523,435</u>	<u>\$ 874,530</u>	<u>\$ 5,159,729</u>	<u>\$ 221,944</u>	<u>\$ 15,779,638</u>

**PONDER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025**

NOTE 17. SELF-INSURED WORKERS' COMPENSATION

The District participates in the Texas Educational Insurance Association Workers Compensation Self-Insurance Joint Fund. The District is partially self-funded with a loss fund for the 24-25 fiscal year. Additionally, the District incurs fixed costs for their share of claims administration, loss control, record keeping, and cost of excess insurance.

Claims Administrative Services, Inc provides claims administration. The fixed cost charge is based on total payroll paid by the District. Increases or decreases in the fixed costs will adjust subsequent year charges.

The accrued liability for workers compensation self-insurance of \$25,616 includes unpaid claims. This liability is based on the requirements of GASB Statement No. 10, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Risk Financing and Related Insurance Issues," which require that a liability for claims be reported if information indicates that it is probable that a liability has been incurred and the amount of loss can be reasonably estimated. The liability recorded is an undiscounted actuarial calculation.

Changes in workers compensation claims liability amounts in fiscal periods 2023 and 2024 are represented below:

Fiscal Period	Beginning Claims Liability	Claim and Changes in Estimates	Claims Payments	Ending Claims Liability
2024	\$ 72,448	\$ (34,208)	\$ 2,731	\$ 35,509
2025	35,509	(8,086)	1,807	25,616

NOTE 18. JOINT VENTURE-SHARED SERVICE ARRANGEMENTS

The District participates in a shared services arrangement for juvenile justice alternative education services with ten other school districts. Although the District contributes to the shared services arrangement based on its participation, the District does not account for revenues or expenditures in this program and does not disclose them in these financial statements. The District neither has a joint ownership interest in fixed assets purchased by the fiscal agent, nor does the District have a net equity interest in the fiscal agent. The fiscal agent is neither accumulating significant resources nor fiscal exigencies that would give rise to a future additional benefit or burden to Ponder ISD. The fiscal agent manager is responsible for all financial activities of the shared services arrangement. During the year ended June 30, 2025, the District had no students in the program and made no payment to the joint venture.

The District participates in a shared services arrangement for Special Education with five other school districts. Although a portion of the activity of the shared services arrangement is attributable to the District's participation, the District does not account for revenues or expenditures in this program and does not disclose them in these financial statements. The District neither has a joint ownership interest in fixed assets purchased by the fiscal agent, Sanger ISD, nor does the District have a net equity interest in the fiscal agent. The fiscal agent is neither accumulating significant financial resources nor fiscal exigencies that would give rise to a future additional benefit or burden to Ponder ISD. The fiscal agent manager is responsible for all financial activities of the shared services arrangement. During the year ended June 30, 2025, the District contributed \$1,038,249 to the fiscal agent as its share of the costs of the joint venture.

NOTE 19. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Management has reviewed events subsequent to June 30, 2025, through September 5, 2025, which is the date the financial statements were available to be issued. No subsequent events were identified that were required to be recorded or disclosed in the financial statements.

PONDER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

NOTE 20. TAX ABATEMENTS

In accordance with GASB Statement No. 77, the District did not have any outstanding tax abatements for the year ended June 30, 2025.

NOTE 21. CHANGE IN ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLE – COMPENSATED ABSENCES

In June 2022, GASB issued new accounting pronouncement, GASB Statement No. 101, "Compensated Absences," which was effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2023. In compliance with this new accounting pronouncement, a liability has been recognized in the District's statements of net position for carry-forward compensated absences more likely than not (a likelihood of more than 50%) to be used by or paid to employees in future periods. The measurement of the liability includes salary-related payments that are directly and incrementally associated with the leave. Texas state law provides a state minimum personal leave program consisting of five days per year personal leave with no limit on accumulation and transferability among Texas school districts; school districts can provide additional personal leave beyond this minimum. The liability for compensated absences in governmental fund financial statements is the amount, if material, that is to be liquidated with expendable available financial resources. This new accounting pronouncement does not apply to holiday leave or projected effects on defined benefit postemployment liabilities. Under previous accounting rules, a liability for compensated absences would have been recorded only if accumulated benefits were to be paid upon employee termination or retirement.

The implementation of this new accounting standard resulted in restating beginning net position in the District's governmental activities as follows:

<i>Governmental Activities</i>	
Net Position as of 6/30/24 as previously reported	\$ 39,762,621
Prior period adjustment - change in accounting principle to record a liability for compensated absences	<u>(1,529,377)</u>
Net position as of 6/30/24 as restated	<u><u>38,233,244</u></u>

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

PONDER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
SCHEDULE OF THE DISTRICT'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY
TEACHER RETIREMENT SYSTEM OF TEXAS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

	FY 2025 Plan Year 2024	FY 2024 Plan Year 2023	FY 2023 Plan Year 2022
District's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability (Asset)	0.00674701%	0.00742441%	0.0074633%
District's Proportionate Share of Net Pension Liability (Asset)	\$ 4,121,353	\$ 5,099,852	\$ 4,430,780
State's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset) Associated with the District	7,574,649	8,422,461	7,560,512
Total	<u>\$ 11,696,002</u>	<u>\$ 13,522,313</u>	<u>\$ 11,991,292</u>
District's Covered Payroll	\$ 11,438,511	\$ 10,893,596	\$ 10,424,243
District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset) as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	36.20%	46.80%	42.50%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	77.50%	73.15%	75.62%

Note: GASB Codification, Vol. 2, P20.183 requires that the information on this schedule be data from the period corresponding with the periods covered as of the measurement dates of August 31, 2024 for year 2025, August 31, 2023 for year 2024, August 31, 2022 for year 2023, August 31, 2021 for year 2022, August 31, 2020 for year 2021, August 31, 2019 for year 2020, August 31, 2018 for year 2019, August 31, 2017 for year 2018, August 31, 2016 for year 2017, and August 31, 2015 for year 2016.

FY 2022 Plan Year 2021	FY 2021 Plan Year 2020	FY 2020 Plan Year 2019	FY 2019 Plan Year 2018	FY 2018 Plan Year 2017	FY 2017 Plan Year 2016	FY 2016 Plan Year 2015
0.0062157%	0.0057318%	0.00563112%	0.00579524%	0.005814061%	0.005981708%	0.0064515%
\$ 1,582,929	\$ 3,069,840	\$ 2,927,232	\$ 3,189,841	\$ 1,859,024	\$ 2,260,398	\$ 2,280,519
3,538,246	7,403,511	6,630,885	7,132,123	4,271,338	5,226,230	5,095,400
\$ 5,121,175	\$ 10,473,351	\$ 9,558,117	\$ 10,321,964	\$ 6,130,362	\$ 7,486,628	\$ 7,375,919
\$ 9,681,459	\$ 9,207,818	\$ 8,486,322	\$ 8,258,831	\$ 8,105,147	\$ 8,049,426	\$ 7,869,343
16.35%	33.34%	34.49%	38.62%	22.94%	28.08%	28.98%
88.79%	75.54%	75.24%	73.74%	82.17%	78.00%	78.43%

PONDER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
SCHEDULE OF DISTRICT'S CONTRIBUTIONS FOR PENSIONS
TEACHER RETIREMENT SYSTEM OF TEXAS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

	2025	2024	2023
Contractually Required Contribution	\$ 439,210	\$ 374,572	\$ 379,620
Contribution in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	(439,210)	(374,572)	(379,620)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
District's Covered Payroll	\$ 11,747,620	\$ 11,187,979	\$ 10,892,242
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	3.23%	3.35%	3.49%

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

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
\$	295,866	\$ 265,047	\$ 236,356	\$ 197,095	\$ 195,101	\$ 190,551	181,917
	(295,866)	(265,047)	(236,356)	(197,095)	(195,101)	(190,551)	(181,917)
\$	-	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	-
\$	8,716,839	\$ 9,681,459	\$ 9,207,818	\$ 8,486,322	\$ 8,258,831	\$ 8,105,147	8,049,426
	3.39%	2.74%	2.57%	2.32%	2.36%	2.35%	2.26%

PONDER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
SCHEDULE OF THE DISTRICT'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET OPEB LIABILITY
TEACHER RETIREMENT SYSTEM OF TEXAS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

	FY 2025 Plan Year 2024	FY 2024 Plan Year 2023	FY 2023 Plan Year 2022
District's Proportion of the Net Liability (Asset) for Other Postemployment Benefits	0.009685%	0.010354%	0.010834722%
District's Proportionate Share of Net OPEB Liability (Asset)	\$ 2,939,563	\$ 2,292,268	\$ 2,594,267
State's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset) Associated with the District	3,683,233	2,765,974	3,164,598
Total	<u>\$ 6,622,796</u>	<u>\$ 5,058,242</u>	<u>\$ 5,758,865</u>
District's Covered Payroll	\$ 11,438,511	\$ 10,893,596	\$ 10,424,243
District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset) as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	25.70%	21.04%	24.89%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total OPEB Liability	13.70%	14.94%	11.52%

Note: GASB Codification, Vol. 2, P50.238 states that the information on this schedule should be determined as of the measurement date. For example, the amounts for FY 2025 are for the measurement date of August 31, 2024, etc.

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

FY 2022 Plan Year 2021	FY 2021 Plan Year 2020	FY 2020 Plan Year 2019	FY 2019 Plan Year 2018	FY 2018 Plan Year 2017
0.009760157%	0.009409529%	0.009301231%	0.00927395%	0.008841681%
\$ 3,764,929	\$ 3,576,987	\$ 4,398,665	\$ 4,630,568	\$ 3,844,916
5,044,166	4,806,613	5,844,844	7,343,910	6,626,853
<u>\$ 8,809,095</u>	<u>\$ 8,383,600</u>	<u>\$ 10,243,509</u>	<u>\$ 11,974,478</u>	<u>\$ 10,471,769</u>
\$ 9,681,459	\$ 9,207,818	\$ 8,486,322	\$ 8,258,831	\$ 8,105,147
38.89%	38.85%	51.83%	56.07%	47.44%
6.18%	4.99%	2.66%	1.57%	0.91%

PONDER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
SCHEDULE OF DISTRICT'S CONTRIBUTIONS FOR OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB)
TEACHER RETIREMENT SYSTEM OF TEXAS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

	2025	2024	2023
Contractually Required Contribution	\$ 91,792	\$ 87,906	\$ 90,178
Contribution in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	(91,792)	(87,906)	(90,178)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
District's Covered Payroll	\$ 11,747,620	\$ 11,187,979	\$ 10,892,242
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	0.78%	0.79%	0.83%

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

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

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
\$	75,038	\$ 76,247	\$ 71,508	\$ 65,948	\$ 63,779
	(75,038)	(76,247)	(71,508)	(65,948)	(63,779)
\$	-	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
\$	8,716,839	\$ 9,681,459	\$ 9,207,818	\$ 8,486,322	\$ 8,258,831
	0.86%	0.79%	0.78%	0.78%	0.77%

PONDER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
FOR THE YEAR JUNE 30, 2025

PENSION LIABILITY:

Changes of benefit terms:

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

Changes of assumptions:

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

OPEB LIABILITY:

Changes of benefit terms:

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

Changes of assumptions:

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

- The discount rate changed from 4.13 percent as of August 31, 2023, to 3.87 percent as of August 31, 2024.
-
- Since the plan is a pay-as-you-go plan, the single discount rate is equal to the prevailing municipal bond rate.

COMBINING SCHEDULES

PONDER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
COMBINING BALANCE SHEET
NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
JUNE 30, 2025

Data Control Codes		211 ESEA I, A Improving Basic Program	240 National Breakfast and Lunch Program	244 Career and Technical - Basic Grant	255 ESEA II, A Training and Recruiting
ASSETS					
1110	Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 32,767	\$ 232,008	\$ -	\$ 6,629
1240	Due from Other Governments	-	-	-	-
1000	Total Assets	<u>\$ 32,767</u>	<u>\$ 232,008</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 6,629</u>
LIABILITIES					
2110	Accounts Payable	\$ -	\$ 749	\$ -	\$ -
2160	Accrued Wages Payable	25,192	9,455	-	3,094
2200	Accrued Expenditures	3,583	2,033	-	375
2300	Unearned Revenue	3,992	-	-	3,160
2000	Total Liabilities	<u>32,767</u>	<u>12,237</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>6,629</u>
FUND BALANCES					
Restricted Fund Balance:					
3450	Federal or State Funds Grant Restriction	-	219,771	-	-
Committed Fund Balance:					
3545	Other Committed Fund Balance	-	-	-	-
3000	Total Fund Balances	<u>-</u>	<u>219,771</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
4000	Total Liabilities and Fund Balances	<u>\$ 32,767</u>	<u>\$ 232,008</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 6,629</u>

EXHIBIT H-1 (Cont'd)

263 Title III, A English Lang. Acquisition	288 Summer School LEP	289 Other Federal Special Revenue Funds	397 Advanced Placement Incentives	410 State Instructional Materials	429 Other State Special Revenue Funds	461 Campus Activity Funds	480 Scholarship Fund
\$ 4,769 35	\$ 5,880 -	\$ 1,526 -	\$ 19 -	\$ - -	\$ - -	\$ 235,036 -	\$ 53,860 -
<u>\$ 4,804</u>	<u>\$ 5,880</u>	<u>\$ 1,526</u>	<u>\$ 19</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 235,036</u>	<u>\$ 53,860</u>
\$ - 3,546 1,258 -	\$ - - - 5,880	\$ - 1,486 40 -	\$ - - - 19	\$ - - - -	\$ - - - -	\$ - - - -	\$ - - - -
<u>4,804</u>	<u>5,880</u>	<u>1,526</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	235,036	53,860
-	-	-	-	-	-	235,036	53,860
<u>\$ 4,804</u>	<u>\$ 5,880</u>	<u>\$ 1,526</u>	<u>\$ 19</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 235,036</u>	<u>\$ 53,860</u>

PONDER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
COMBINING BALANCE SHEET
NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
JUNE 30, 2025

Data Control Codes		485 PEF Grants	496 ESD/498 Pride Design	Total Nonmajor Governmental Funds
ASSETS				
1110	Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 2,374	\$ 5,334	\$ 580,202
1240	Due from Other Governments	-	-	35
1000	Total Assets	<u>\$ 2,374</u>	<u>\$ 5,334</u>	<u>\$ 580,237</u>
LIABILITIES				
2110	Accounts Payable	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 749
2160	Accrued Wages Payable	-	-	42,773
2200	Accrued Expenditures	-	-	7,289
2300	Unearned Revenue	856	-	13,907
2000	Total Liabilities	<u>856</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>64,718</u>
FUND BALANCES				
Restricted Fund Balance:				
3450	Federal or State Funds Grant Restriction	-	-	219,771
Committed Fund Balance:				
3545	Other Committed Fund Balance	1,518	5,334	295,748
3000	Total Fund Balances	<u>1,518</u>	<u>5,334</u>	<u>515,519</u>
4000	Total Liabilities and Fund Balances	<u>\$ 2,374</u>	<u>\$ 5,334</u>	<u>\$ 580,237</u>

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PONDER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN
FUND BALANCES - NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

Data Control Codes	211 ESEA I, A Improving Basic Program	240 National Breakfast and Lunch Program	244 Career and Technical - Basic Grant	255 ESEA II, A Training and Recruiting
REVENUES:				
5700 Total Local and Intermediate Sources	\$ -	\$ 383,805	\$ -	\$ -
5800 State Program Revenues	-	3,264	-	-
5900 Federal Program Revenues	243,168	511,227	15,800	36,739
5020 Total Revenues	243,168	898,296	15,800	36,739
EXPENDITURES:				
Current:				
0011 Instruction	243,168	-	15,800	36,739
0012 Instructional Resources and Media Services	-	-	-	-
0013 Curriculum and Instructional Staff Development	-	-	-	-
0035 Food Services	-	934,460	-	-
0036 Extracurricular Activities	-	-	-	-
0051 Facilities Maintenance and Operations	-	-	-	-
0052 Security and Monitoring Services	-	-	-	-
6030 Total Expenditures	243,168	934,460	15,800	36,739
1200 Net Change in Fund Balance	-	(36,164)	-	-
0100 Fund Balance - July 1 (Beginning)	-	255,935	-	-
3000 Fund Balance - June 30 (Ending)	\$ -	\$ 219,771	\$ -	\$ -

EXHIBIT H-2 (Cont'd)

263 Title III, A English Lang. Acquisition	288 Summer School LEP	289 Other Federal Special Revenue Funds	397 Advanced Placement Incentives	410 State Instructional Materials	429 Other State Special Revenue Funds	461 Campus Activity Funds	480 Scholarship Fund
\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 374,613	\$ 49,897
-	-	-	-	137,156	519,068	-	-
27,290	-	13,894	-	-	-	-	-
27,290	-	13,894	-	137,156	519,068	374,613	49,897
27,290	-	13,894	-	137,156	-	6,184	51,007
-	-	-	-	-	-	17,137	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	265,255	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	519,068	-	-
27,290	-	13,894	-	137,156	519,068	288,576	51,007
-	-	-	-	-	-	86,037	(1,110)
-	-	-	-	-	-	148,999	54,970
\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 235,036	\$ 53,860

PONDER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
 COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN
 FUND BALANCES - NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

Data Control Codes		485	496	Total
		PEF Grants	ESD/498 Pride Design	Nonmajor Governmental Funds
REVENUES:				
5700	Total Local and Intermediate Sources	\$ 18,506	\$ 47,709	\$ 874,530
5800	State Program Revenues	-	-	659,488
5900	Federal Program Revenues	-	-	848,118
5020	Total Revenues	18,506	47,709	2,382,136
EXPENDITURES:				
Current:				
0011	Instruction	11,785	56,837	599,860
0012	Instructional Resources and Media Services	-	-	17,137
0013	Curriculum and Instructional Staff Development	703	-	703
0035	Food Services	-	-	934,460
0036	Extracurricular Activities	4,500	-	269,755
0051	Facilities Maintenance and Operations	-	10,717	10,717
0052	Security and Monitoring Services	-	-	519,068
6030	Total Expenditures	16,988	67,554	2,351,700
1200	Net Change in Fund Balance	1,518	(19,845)	30,436
0100	Fund Balance - July 1 (Beginning)	-	25,179	485,083
3000	Fund Balance - June 30 (Ending)	\$ 1,518	\$ 5,334	\$ 515,519

REQUIRED T.E.A. SCHEDULES

PONDER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
SCHEDULE OF DELINQUENT TAXES RECEIVABLE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

Last 10 Years Ended	(1)	(2)	(3)
	Tax Rates		Assessed/Appraised Value for School Tax Purposes
	Maintenance	Debt Service	
2016 and prior years	Various	Various	\$ 706,877,799
2017	1.040000	0.427840	615,273,122
2018	1.040000	0.427790	639,197,092
2019	1.040000	0.427790	725,805,531
2020	0.970000	0.497780	770,232,256
2021	0.966400	0.497780	721,576,446
2022	0.910000	0.497780	798,818,921
2023	0.974600	0.373100	1,027,819,248
2024	0.789200	0.453100	1,289,897,133
2025 (School year under audit)	0.789200	0.453100	1,186,863,837
1000 TOTALS			
8000 Total Taxes Refunded Under Section 26.1115, Tax Code			

EXHIBIT J-1

(10) Beginning Balance 7/1/2024	(20) Current Year's Total Levy	(31) Maintenance Collections	(32) Debt Service Collections	(40) Entire Year's Adjustments	(50) Ending Balance 6/30/2025	(99) Taxes Refunded Under Section 26.1115c
\$ 162,381	\$	\$ 350	\$ 144	\$ (16,341)	\$ 145,546	
4,785		402	165		4,218	
9,017		402	165		8,450	
9,448		394	173		8,881	
12,521		1,467	755	(30)	10,269	
12,742		616	317	(2,923)	8,886	
23,841		(1,129)	(618)	(8,435)	17,153	
44,175		(20,717)	(7,931)	(29,111)	43,712	
318,290		66,544	38,205	(147,098)	66,443	
	14,158,942	8,613,635	4,945,309	(301,289)	298,709	
<u>\$ 597,200</u>	<u>\$ 14,158,942</u>	<u>\$ 8,661,964</u>	<u>\$ 4,976,684</u>	<u>\$ (505,227)</u>	<u>\$ 612,267</u>	
						<u>\$ 11,032</u>

PONDER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE - CHILD NUTRITION PROGRAM
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

Data Control Codes	Budgeted Amounts		Actual Amounts (GAAP BASIS)	Variance With Final Budget Positive or (Negative)
	Original	Final		
REVENUES:				
5700 Total Local and Intermediate Sources	\$ 375,501	\$ 375,501	\$ 383,805	\$ 8,304
5800 State Program Revenues	5,000	5,000	3,264	(1,736)
5900 Federal Program Revenues	518,005	518,005	511,227	(6,778)
5020 Total Revenues	898,506	898,506	898,296	(210)
EXPENDITURES:				
Current:				
0035 Food Services	1,050,273	1,108,873	934,460	174,413
6030 Total Expenditures	1,050,273	1,108,873	934,460	174,413
1200 Net Change in Fund Balances	(151,767)	(210,367)	(36,164)	174,203
0100 Fund Balance - July 1 (Beginning)	255,935	255,935	255,935	-
3000 Fund Balance - June 30 (Ending)	\$ 104,168	\$ 45,568	\$ 219,771	\$ 174,203

PONDER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE - DEBT SERVICE FUND
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

Data Control Codes	Budgeted Amounts		Actual Amounts (GAAP BASIS)	Variance With Final Budget Positive or (Negative)
	Original	Final		
REVENUES:				
5700 Total Local and Intermediate Sources	\$ 6,146,826	\$ 5,267,574	\$ 5,159,729	\$ (107,845)
5800 State Program Revenues	-	104,240	362,241	258,001
5020 Total Revenues	6,146,826	5,371,814	5,521,970	150,156
EXPENDITURES:				
Debt Service:				
0071 Principal on Long-Term Liabilities	1,435,000	4,215,642	4,305,000	(89,358)
0072 Interest on Long-Term Liabilities	2,171,131	2,188,656	2,068,656	120,000
0073 Bond Issuance Cost and Fees	-	1,833	1,833	-
6030 Total Expenditures	3,606,131	6,406,131	6,375,489	30,642
1200 Net Change in Fund Balances	2,540,695	(1,034,317)	(853,519)	180,798
0100 Fund Balance - July 1 (Beginning)	5,456,625	5,456,625	5,456,625	-
3000 Fund Balance - June 30 (Ending)	\$ 7,997,320	\$ 4,422,308	\$ 4,603,106	\$ 180,798

PONDER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
 USE OF FUNDS REPORT - SELECT STATE ALLOTMENT PROGRAMS
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

Section A: Compensatory Education Programs

AP1	Did your district expend any state compensatory education program state allotment funds during the district's fiscal year?	Yes
AP2	Does the district have written policies and procedures for its state compensatory education program?	Yes
AP3	Total state allotment funds received for state compensatory education programs during the district's fiscal year.	\$1,038,191
AP4	Actual direct program expenditures for state compensatory education programs during the district's fiscal year. (PICs 24,26,28,29,30)	\$1,474,780

Section B: Bilingual Education Programs

AP5	Did your district expend any bilingual education program state allotment funds during the district's fiscal year?	Yes
AP6	Does the district have written policies and procedures for its bilingual education program?	Yes
AP7	Total state allotment funds received for bilingual education programs during the district's fiscal year.	\$167,476
AP8	Actual direct program expenditures for bilingual education programs during the district's fiscal year. (PIC 25)	\$101,471

FEDERAL AWARDS SECTION

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Deaton Tonn Seay & Scarborough | A Texas LLC

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

To the Board of Trustees
Ponder Independent School District
Ponder, Texas 76258

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Ponder Independent School District, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2025, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise Ponder Independent School District's basic financial statements, and have issued our report dated September 5, 2025.

Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

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

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

Report on Compliance and Other Matters

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

Purpose of this Report

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

Hankins Eastup Deaton Tonn Seay & Scarborough

Hankins, Eastup, Deaton, Tonn, Seay & Scarborough, LLC
Denton, Texas
September 5, 2025

HankinsEastup

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Deaton Tom Seay & Scarborough / A Texas LLC

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

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

Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program

Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

We have audited Ponder Independent School District's compliance with the types of compliance requirements identified as subject to audit in the OMB *Compliance Supplement* that could have a direct and material effect on each of Ponder Independent School District's major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2025. Ponder Independent School District's major federal programs are identified in the summary of auditor's results section of the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs.

In our opinion, Ponder Independent School District complied, in all material respects, with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on each of its major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2025.

Basis for Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

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

We are required to be independent of Ponder Independent School District and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion on compliance for each major federal program. Our audit does not provide a legal determination of Ponder Independent School District's compliance with the compliance requirements referred to above.

Responsibilities of Management for Compliance

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance

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

it would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user of the report on compliance about Ponder Independent School District's compliance with the requirements of each major federal program as a whole.

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

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

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

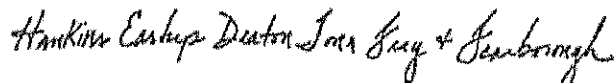
Report on Internal Control over Compliance

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

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

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

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



Hankins, Eastup, Deaton, Tonn, Seay & Scarborough, LLC
Denton, Texas
September 5, 2025

PONDER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

I. Summary of Auditor's Results

- | | | |
|----|--|------------|
| 1. | Type of auditor's report issued on the financial statements: | Unmodified |
| 2. | Internal control over financial reporting: | |
| | Material weaknesses identified: | None |
| | Significant deficiencies identified: | None |
| 3. | Noncompliance that is material to the financial statements: | None |
| 4. | Internal controls over major federal programs: | |
| | Material weaknesses identified: | None |
| | Significant deficiencies identified: | None |
| 5. | Type of auditor's report on compliance for each major federal program: | Unmodified |
| 6. | Findings that are required to be reported in accordance with 2 CFR 200.516(a): | None |
| 7. | Major programs: | |
| | Child Nutrition Cluster: | |
| | School Breakfast Program (ALN 10.553) | |
| | National School Lunch Program (ALN 10.555) | |
| 8. | Dollar threshold used to distinguish between Type A and Type B programs: | \$750,000 |
| 9. | Low risk auditee: | Yes |

II. Findings Relating to the Financial Statements

None

III. Findings and Questioned Costs for Federal Award Programs

None

PONDER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
CORRECTIVE ACTION PLAN
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

Not applicable.

PONDER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
STATUS OF PRIOR YEAR FINDINGS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

Not applicable.

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PONDER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
FEDERAL GRANTOR/ PASS-THROUGH GRANTOR/ PROGRAM or CLUSTER TITLE	Federal Assistance Listing No.	Pass-Through Entity Identifying Number	Federal Expenditures
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION			
<u>Passed Through Texas Education Agency</u>			
ESEA, Title I, Part A - Improving Basic Programs	84.010A	25-6101397110021	\$ 243,168
Career and Technical - Basic Grant	84.048	01-061906	15,800
Title III, Part A - English Language Acquisition	84.365A	25-671001061906	27,290
ESEA, Title II, Part A, Teacher Principal Training	84.367A	25-694501061906	36,739
ESEA, Title IV, Part A	84.424A	25-680101061906	13,894
Total Passed Through Texas Education Agency			336,891
TOTAL U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION			336,891
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE			
<u>Passed Through the Texas Department of Agriculture</u>			
*School Breakfast Program	10.553	71502301	88,696
*National School Lunch Program - Cash Assistance	10.555	71502301	357,272
*National School Lunch Prog. - Non-Cash Assistance	10.555	71502301	65,259
Total Assistance Listing Number 10.555			422,531
Total Child Nutrition Cluster			511,227
Total Passed Through the Texas Department of Agriculture			511,227
TOTAL U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE			511,227
TOTAL EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS			\$ 848,118
*Clustered Programs			

PONDER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES ON ACCOUNTING POLICIES FOR FEDERAL AWARDS
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

NOTE 1 – BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The accompanying Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards (SEFA) includes the federal award activity of Ponder Independent School District (the "District") for the year ended June 30, 2025. The information in the SEFA is presented in accordance with the 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). Because the SEFA presents only a selected portion of the operations of the District, it is not intended to and does not present the financial position, changes in net position, or cash flows of the District.

NOTE 2 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Expenditures reported on the SEFA are reported on the accrual basis of accounting. Such expenditures are recognized following the cost principles contained in the Uniform Guidance, wherein certain types of expenditures are not allowable or are limited to reimbursement.

The District uses fund types for financial reporting that are specified in Texas Education Agency's *Financial Accountability System Resource Guide*:

- Special revenue funds are used to account for resources restricted to specific purposes by a grantor. Federal and state financial assistance generally is accounted for in a Special Revenue Fund.

Federal grant fund expenditures include expenditures up to 90 days beyond the grant project period if expenditures are made to liquidate outstanding obligations made on or before the ending date of the grant project period in accordance with provisions in Section H, Period of Performance of Federal Funds, 3 CFR Section 200.343(b).

NOTE 3 – INDIRECT COST REIMBURSEMENT

No indirect cost reimbursements were included in federal grants during the fiscal year.

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 concluded on June 2, 2025. The Legislature meets in regular session in odd numbered years for 140 days. When the Legislature is not in session, the Governor may call one or more special sessions, at the Governor's discretion, each lasting no more than 30 days, and for which the Governor sets the agenda. The Governor called a first special session, which began on July 21, 2025, and ended on August 15, 2025. The Governor called a second special session, which began on August 15, 2025, and ended on September 4, 2025 (the regular session together with the special sessions may hereinafter be referred to as the "89th Legislative Session"). The TEA, the State Board of Education (the "SBOE"), and the Texas Permanent School Fund Corporation (the "PSF Corporation") are in the process of monitoring the implementation of legislation signed by the Governor and make no representation regarding any actions taken by the Legislature in the 89th Legislative Session that may materially impact themselves, the Guarantee Program, the Act, and Texas school finance in general.

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, 2025, 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, 2025, 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, 2025, and for a description of the financial results of the PSF for the year ended August 31, 2025, the most recent year for which audited financial information regarding the Fund is available. The 2025 Annual Report speaks only as of its date and the PSF Corporation has not obligated itself to update the 2025 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 as required by Section 13(f), 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, generally, 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 internal and external legal 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 appropriated 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>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>	<u>2025</u>
PSF(CORP) Distribution	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$2,076	\$2,156	\$2,156
PSF(SBOE) Distribution	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	215	212	247	306	347	341	432	440	430	428

1 In millions of dollars. Source: Annual Report for year ended August 31, 2025.

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 and allows for the use of derivatives and other leverage. The IPS provides that the Fund's investment objectives are as follows:

- Generate continuous distributions for the benefit of public schools in Texas;
- Maintain purchasing power, after spending, inflation, and student population growth, in order to maintain intergenerational equity with respect to distributions;
- Provide a maximum level of return consistent with prudent risk levels, while maintaining sufficient liquidity needed to support distributions and BGP obligations; and
- Strive to 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, effective January 1, 2026 (which is subject to change from time to time):

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Range ¹
Cash Equivalent	3.0%	n/a
Core Bonds	9.0%	+/- 5.0%
Non-Core Bonds (High Yield)	3.0%	+/- 5.0%
Non-Core Bonds (Bank Loans)	3.0%	+/- 5.0%
Large Cap U.S. Equity	15.0%	+/- 5.0%
Small/Mid-Cap U.S. Equity	3.0%	+/- 5.0%
Non-U.S. Developed Equity	8.0%	+/- 5.0%
Absolute Return	6.0%	+/- 5.0%
Private Debt (Liquid Substitute)	9.5%	+/- 5.0%
Private Equity (Liquid Substitute)	20.0%	+/- 10.0%
Real Estate	10.5%	+/- 5.0%
Natural Resources	4.0%	+/- 5.0%
Infrastructure	6.0%	+/- 5.0%

The table below sets forth the comparative investments of the PSF for the fiscal years ending August 31, 2024 and 2025, as set forth in the Annual Report for the 2025 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, 2025 and 2024				
ASSET CLASS	August 31, 2025	August 31, 2024	Amount of Increase (Decrease)	Percent Change
EQUITY				
Domestic Small Cap	\$3,732.4	\$ 3,651.3	\$81.1	2.2%
Domestic Large Cap	7,860.0	8,084.6	(224.6)	-2.7%
Total Domestic Equity	11,592.4	11,735.9	(143.5)	-1.2%
International Equity	5,093.7	4,131.1	962.6	23.3%
TOTAL EQUITY	16,686.1	15,867.0	819.1	5.2%
FIXED INCOME				
Domestic Fixed Income	-	-	-	-
US Treasuries	-	-	-	-
Core Bonds	5,464.4	8,151.6	(2,687.2)	-33.0%
Bank Loans	3,908.4	2,564.1	1,344.3	52.4%
High Yield Bonds	1,569.2	2,699.5	(1,130.3)	-41.9%
Emerging Market Debt	-	-	-	-
TOTAL FIXED INCOME	10,942.0	13,415.2	(2,473.2)	-18.4%
ALTERNATIVE INVESTMENTS				
Absolute Return	3,247.4	3,106.0	141.4	4.6%
Real Estate	6,300.8	6,101.0	199.8	3.3%
Private Equity	12,170.5	8,958.8	3,211.7	35.9%
Emerging Manager Program	-	-	-	-
Real Return	-	-	-	-
Private Credit	3,884.3	2,257.9	1,626.4	72.0%
Real Assets	5,525.2	4,648.1	877.1	18.9%
TOT ALT INVESTMENTS	31,128.2	25,071.8	6,056.4	24.2%
UNALLOCATED CASH	1,335.0	2,583.2	(1,248.2)	-48.3%
TOTAL PSF(CORP) INVESTMENTS	\$ 60,091.3	\$ 56,937.2	\$ 3,154.1	5.5%

Source: Annual Report for year ended August 31, 2025.

The table below sets forth the investments of the PSF(SLB) for the year ended August 31, 2025.

Investment Schedule - PSF(SLB)¹

Fair Value (in millions) August 31, 2025

	As of <u>8-31-25</u>
Investment Type	
Investments in Real Assets	
Sovereign Lands	\$ 279.84
Discretionary Internal Investments	989.22
Other Lands	153.17
Minerals ^{(2), (3)}	<u>4,872.77</u> ⁽⁶⁾
Total Investments ⁽⁴⁾	\$6,294.99
Cash in State Treasury ⁽⁵⁾	575.70
Total Investments & Cash in State Treasury	\$ 6,870.70

¹ Unaudited figures from Table 5 in the FY 2025 Unaudited Annual Financial Report of the Texas General Land Office and Veterans Land Board.

² Historical Cost of investments at August 31, 2025 was: Sovereign Lands \$838,676.44; Discretionary Internal Investments \$830,739,719.64; Other Lands \$37,306,005.32; and Minerals \$13,437,552.03.

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 investment or 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 2026 fiscal year, the ratio is 8.17%. At February 23, 2026, there were 182 active open-enrollment charter schools in the State and there were 1,027 charter school campuses authorized under such charters, though as of such date, 41 of such campuses are not currently serving students for various reasons; therefore, there are 986 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 CDBGP Rules provide that the PSF may be used to guarantee bonds issued for the acquisition, construction, repair, or renovation of an educational facility for an open-enrollment charter holder and equipping real property of an open-enrollment charter school and/or to refinance promissory notes executed by an open-enrollment charter school, each in an amount in excess of \$500,000 the proceeds of which loans were used for a purpose described above (so-called new money bonds) or for refinancing bonds previously issued for the charter school that were approved by the Attorney General (so-called refunding bonds). Refunding bonds may not be guaranteed under the Charter District Bond Guarantee Program if they do not result in a present value savings to the charter holder.

The 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 December 31, 2025 the cost value of the Guarantee Program was \$51,913,224,643 (unaudited), thereby producing an IRS Limit of \$259,566,123,215 in principal amount of guaranteed bonds outstanding.

As of December 31, 2025, the estimated State Capacity Limit is \$181,696,286,251, 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 CDBGP 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 December 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 December 31, 2025, the Charter District Reserve Fund contained \$153,914,605, which represented approximately 2.61% 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 PSFSF.

Ratings of Bonds Guaranteed Under the Guarantee Program

Moody's Ratings, 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⁾
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	47,047,688,784	62,766,382,537
2025 ⁽²⁾	50,832,583,937	66,549,781,438

⁽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, 2025, mineral assets, sovereign lands, other lands, and discretionary internal investments, had book values of approximately \$13.4 million, \$0.8 million, \$37.3 million, and \$830.7 million, respectively, and market values of approximately \$4,872.7 million, \$279.8 million, \$153.1 million, and \$989.2 million, respectively.

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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 concluded on June 2, 2025. The Legislature meets in regular session in odd numbered years for 140 days. When the Legislature is not in session, the Governor may call one or more special sessions, at the Governor's discretion, each lasting no more than 30 days, and for which the Governor sets the agenda. The Governor called a first special session, which began on July 21, 2025, and ended on August 15, 2025. The Governor called a second special session, which began on August 15, 2025, and ended on September 4, 2025 (the regular session together with the special sessions may hereinafter be referred to as the "89th Legislative Session"). The TEA, the State Board of Education (the "SBOE"), and the Texas Permanent School Fund Corporation (the "PSF Corporation") are in the process of monitoring the implementation of legislation signed by the Governor and make no representation regarding any actions taken by the Legislature in the 89th Legislative Session that may materially impact themselves, the Guarantee Program, the Act, and Texas school finance in general.

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, 2025, 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, 2025, 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, 2025, and for a description of the financial results of the PSF for the year ended August 31, 2025, the most recent year for which audited financial information regarding the Fund is available. The 2025 Annual Report speaks only as of its date and the PSF Corporation has not obligated itself to update the 2025 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 as required by Section 13(f), 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, generally, 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 internal and external legal 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 appropriated 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>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>	<u>2025</u>
PSF(CORP) Distribution	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$2,076	\$2,156	\$2,156
PSF(SBOE) Distribution	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	215	212	247	306	347	341	432	440	430	428

¹ In millions of dollars. Source: Annual Report for year ended August 31, 2025.

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 and allows for the use of derivatives and other leverage. The IPS provides that the Fund's investment objectives are as follows:

- Generate continuous distributions for the benefit of public schools in Texas;
- Maintain purchasing power, after spending, inflation, and student population growth, in order to maintain intergenerational equity with respect to distributions;
- Provide a maximum level of return consistent with prudent risk levels, while maintaining sufficient liquidity needed to support distributions and BGP obligations; and
- Strive to 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, effective January 1, 2026 (which is subject to change from time to time):

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Range ¹
Cash Equivalent	3.0%	n/a
Core Bonds	9.0%	+/- 5.0%
Non-Core Bonds (High Yield)	3.0%	+/- 5.0%
Non-Core Bonds (Bank Loans)	3.0%	+/- 5.0%
Large Cap U.S. Equity	15.0%	+/- 5.0%
Small/Mid-Cap U.S. Equity	3.0%	+/- 5.0%
Non-U.S. Developed Equity	8.0%	+/- 5.0%
Absolute Return	6.0%	+/- 5.0%
Private Debt (Liquid Substitute)	9.5%	+/- 5.0%
Private Equity (Liquid Substitute)	20.0%	+/- 10.0%
Real Estate	10.5%	+/- 5.0%
Natural Resources	4.0%	+/- 5.0%
Infrastructure	6.0%	+/- 5.0%

The table below sets forth the comparative investments of the PSF for the fiscal years ending August 31, 2024 and 2025, as set forth in the Annual Report for the 2025 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, 2025 and 2024				
ASSET CLASS	August 31, 2025	August 31, 2024	Amount of Increase (Decrease)	Percent Change
EQUITY				
Domestic Small Cap	\$3,732.4	\$ 3,651.3	\$81.1	2.2%
Domestic Large Cap	7,860.0	8,084.6	(224.6)	-2.7%
Total Domestic Equity	11,592.4	11,735.9	(143.5)	-1.2%
International Equity	5,093.7	4,131.1	962.6	23.3%
TOTAL EQUITY	16,686.1	15,867.0	819.1	5.2%
FIXED INCOME				
Domestic Fixed Income	-	-	-	-
US Treasuries	-	-	-	-
Core Bonds	5,464.4	8,151.6	(2,687.2)	-33.0%
Bank Loans	3,908.4	2,564.1	1,344.3	52.4%
High Yield Bonds	1,569.2	2,699.5	(1,130.3)	-41.9%
Emerging Market Debt	-	-	-	-
TOTAL FIXED INCOME	10,942.0	13,415.2	(2,473.2)	-18.4%
ALTERNATIVE INVESTMENTS				
Absolute Return	3,247.4	3,106.0	141.4	4.6%
Real Estate	6,300.8	6,101.0	199.8	3.3%
Private Equity	12,170.5	8,958.8	3,211.7	35.9%
Emerging Manager Program	-	-	-	-
Real Return	-	-	-	-
Private Credit	3,884.3	2,257.9	1,626.4	72.0%
Real Assets	5,525.2	4,648.1	877.1	18.9%
TOT ALT INVESTMENTS	31,128.2	25,071.8	6,056.4	24.2%
UNALLOCATED CASH	1,335.0	2,583.2	(1,248.2)	-48.3%
TOTAL PSF(CORP) INVESTMENTS	\$ 60,091.3	\$ 56,937.2	\$ 3,154.1	5.5%

Source: Annual Report for year ended August 31, 2025.

The table below sets forth the investments of the PSF(SLB) for the year ended August 31, 2025.

Investment Schedule - PSF(SLB)¹

Fair Value (in millions) August 31, 2025

	As of <u>8-31-25</u>
Investment Type	
Investments in Real Assets	
Sovereign Lands	\$ 279.84
Discretionary Internal Investments	989.22
Other Lands	153.17
Minerals ^{(2), (3)}	<u>4,872.77</u> ⁽⁶⁾
Total Investments ⁽⁴⁾	\$6,294.99
Cash in State Treasury ⁽⁵⁾	575.70
Total Investments & Cash in State Treasury	\$ 6,870.70

¹ Unaudited figures from Table 5 in the FY 2025 Unaudited Annual Financial Report of the Texas General Land Office and Veterans Land Board.

² Historical Cost of investments at August 31, 2025 was: Sovereign Lands \$838,676.44; Discretionary Internal Investments \$830,739,719.64; Other Lands \$37,306,005.32; and Minerals \$13,437,552.03.

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 investment or 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 2026 fiscal year, the ratio is 8.17%. At February 23, 2026, there were 182 active open-enrollment charter schools in the State and there were 1,027 charter school campuses authorized under such charters, though as of such date, 41 of such campuses are not currently serving students for various reasons; therefore, there are 986 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 CDBGP Rules provide that the PSF may be used to guarantee bonds issued for the acquisition, construction, repair, or renovation of an educational facility for an open-enrollment charter holder and equipping real property of an open-enrollment charter school and/or to refinance promissory notes executed by an open-enrollment charter school, each in an amount in excess of \$500,000 the proceeds of which loans were used for a purpose described above (so-called new money bonds) or for refinancing bonds previously issued for the charter school that were approved by the Attorney General (so-called refunding bonds). Refunding bonds may not be guaranteed under the Charter District Bond Guarantee Program if they do not result in a present value savings to the charter holder.

The 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 December 31, 2025 the cost value of the Guarantee Program was \$51,913,224,643 (unaudited), thereby producing an IRS Limit of \$259,566,123,215 in principal amount of guaranteed bonds outstanding.

As of December 31, 2025, the estimated State Capacity Limit is \$181,696,286,251, 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 CDBGP 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 December 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 December 31, 2025, the Charter District Reserve Fund contained \$153,914,605, which represented approximately 2.61% 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 PSFSF.

Ratings of Bonds Guaranteed Under the Guarantee Program

Moody's Ratings, 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⁾
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	47,047,688,784	62,766,382,537
2025 ⁽²⁾	50,832,583,937	66,549,781,438

⁽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, 2025, mineral assets, sovereign lands, other lands, and discretionary internal investments, had book values of approximately \$13.4 million, \$0.8 million, \$37.3 million, and \$830.7 million, respectively, and market values of approximately \$4,872.7 million, \$279.8 million, \$153.1 million, and \$989.2 million, respectively.

Permanent School Fund Guaranteed Bonds	
<u>At 8/31</u>	<u>Principal Amount⁽¹⁾</u>
2021	\$95,259,161,922
2022	103,239,495,929
2023	115,730,826,682
2024	125,815,981,603
2025	143,940,955,098 ⁽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, 2025 (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 \$230,761,751,555, of which \$86,820,796,457 represents interest to be paid. As shown in the table above, at August 31, 2025, there were \$143,940,955,098 in principal amount of bonds guaranteed under the Guarantee Program. Using the State Capacity Limit of \$181,696,286,251 (the State Capacity Limit is currently the Capacity Limit), net of the Capacity Reserve, as of December 31, 2025, 7.86% of the Guarantee Program's capacity was available to the Charter District Bond Guarantee Program. As of December 31, 2025, the amount of outstanding bond guarantees represented 79.16% of the Capacity Limit (which is currently the State Capacity Limit). December 31, 2025 values are based on unaudited data, which is subject to adjustment.

Permanent School Fund Guaranteed Bonds by Category⁽¹⁾

<u>Fiscal Year Ended 8/31</u>	<u>School District Bonds</u>		<u>Charter District Bonds</u>		<u>Totals</u>	
	<u>No. of Issues</u>	<u>Principal Amount (\$)</u>	<u>No. of Issues</u>	<u>Principal Amount (\$)</u>	<u>No. of Issues</u>	<u>Principal Amount (\$)</u>
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	3,330	121,046,871,603	103	4,769,110,000	3,433	125,815,981,603
2025 ⁽²⁾	3,444	138,140,381,098	113	5,800,574,000	3,557	143,940,955,098

⁽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 December 31, 2025 (based on unaudited data, which is subject to adjustment), there were \$143,822,038,077 in principal amount of bonds guaranteed under the Guarantee Program, representing 3,456 school district issues, aggregating \$137,938,824,077 in principal amount and 114 charter district issues, aggregating \$5,883,214,000 in principal amount. At December 31, 2025 the projected guarantee capacity available was \$32,174,623,697 (based on unaudited data, which is subject to adjustment).

Discussion and Analysis Pertaining to Fiscal Year Ended August 31, 2025

The following discussion is derived from the Annual Report for the year ended August 31, 2025, 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 2025, the PSF(CORP) net position was \$60.6 billion. During the year, the PSF(CORP) continued updating and implementing the long-term strategic asset allocation, diversifying the investment mix to strengthen the Fund. The asset allocation aims to pursue the objectives of the Fund at an acceptable risk level. 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, 2025, net of fees, were 8.20%, 7.95%, and 7.40%, 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, 2025.

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 2025 Annual Report which is included by reference herein.

PSF Returns Fiscal Year Ended 8-31-2025¹

<u>Portfolio</u>	<u>Return</u>	<u>Benchmark Return²</u>
Total PSF(CORP) Portfolio	8.20	7.78
Domestic Large Cap Equities	14.50	15.88
Domestic Small/Mid Cap Equities	7.64	5.80
International Equities	16.16	14.89
Private Credit	6.87	9.26
Core Bonds	4.02	3.14
Absolute Return	14.98	6.90
Real Estate	0.14	0.97
Private Equity	8.17	8.61
High Yield	8.18	8.26
Natural Resources	2.31	0.39
Infrastructure	15.06	8.79
Bank Loans	7.76	7.36
Short Term Investment Portfolio	6.06	4.51

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, 2025.

² Benchmarks are as set forth in the Annual Report for year ended August 31, 2025.

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 2025 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 2025, \$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, 2025, certain lawsuits were pending against the State and/or the GLO, which challenge the Fund's title to certain real property and/or past or future mineral income from that property, and other litigation arising in the normal course of the investment activities of the PSF. Reference is made to the Annual Report, when filed, for a description of such lawsuits that are pending, which may represent contingent liabilities of the Fund.

PSF Continuing Disclosure Undertaking

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

Through the codification of the TEA Undertaking and its commitment to guarantee bonds, the TEA has made the following agreement for the benefit of the issuers, holders, and beneficial owners of guaranteed bonds. The TEA (or its successor with respect to the management of the Guarantee Program) is required to observe the agreement for so long as it remains an "obligated person," within the meaning of Rule 15c2-12, with respect to guaranteed bonds. Nothing in the TEA Undertaking obligates the TEA to make any filings or disclosures with respect to guaranteed bonds, as the obligations of the TEA under the TEA Undertaking pertain solely to the Guarantee Program. The issuer or an "obligated person" of the guaranteed bonds has assumed the applicable obligation under Rule 15c2-12 to make all disclosures and filings relating directly to guaranteed bonds, and the TEA takes no responsibility with respect to such undertakings. Under the TEA Undertaking, the TEA is obligated to provide annually certain updated financial information and operating data, and timely notice of specified material events, to the MSRB.

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

Annual Reports

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

The TEA and the PSF Corporation may provide updated information in full text or may incorporate by reference certain other publicly-available documents, as permitted by Rule 15c2-12. The updated information includes audited financial statements of, or relating to, the State or the PSF, when and if such audits are commissioned and available. In the event audits are not available by the filing deadline, unaudited financial statements will be provided by such deadline, and audited financial statements will be provided when available. Financial statements of the State will be prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles as applied to state governments, as such principles may be changed from time to time, or such other accounting principles as the State Auditor is required to employ from time to time pursuant to State law or regulation. The financial statements of the Fund are required to be prepared to conform to U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles as established by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board.

The Fund is composed of two primary segments: the financial assets (PSF(CORP)) managed by PSF Corporation, and the non-financial assets (PSF(SLB)) managed by the SLB. Each of these segments is reported separately und different bases of accounting.

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

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

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

Event Notices

The TEA and the PSF Corporation will also provide timely notices of certain events to the MSRB. Such notices will be provided not more than ten business days after the occurrence of the event. The TEA or the PSF Corporation will provide notice of any of the following events with respect to the Guarantee Program: (1) principal and interest payment delinquencies; (2) non-payment related defaults, if such event is material within the meaning of the federal securities laws; (3) unscheduled draws on debt service reserves reflecting financial difficulties; (4) unscheduled draws on credit enhancements reflecting financial difficulties; (5) substitution of credit or liquidity providers, or their failure to perform; (6) adverse tax opinions, the issuance by the IRS of proposed or final determinations of taxability, Notices of Proposed Issue (IRS Form 5701-TEB), or other material notices or determinations with respect to the tax status of the Guarantee Program, or other material events affecting the tax status of the Guarantee Program; (7) modifications to rights of holders of bonds guaranteed by the Guarantee Program, if such event is material within the meaning of the federal securities laws; (8) bond calls, if such event is material within the meaning of the federal securities laws, and tender offers; (9) defeasances; (10) release, substitution, or sale of property securing repayment of bonds guaranteed by the Guarantee Program, if such event is material within the meaning of the federal securities laws; (11) rating changes of the Guarantee Program; (12) bankruptcy, insolvency, receivership, or similar event of the Guarantee Program (which is considered to occur when any of the following occur: the appointment of a receiver, fiscal agent, or similar officer for the Guarantee Program in a proceeding under the United States Bankruptcy Code or in any other proceeding under state or federal law in which a court or governmental authority has assumed jurisdiction over substantially all of the assets or business of the Guarantee Program, or if such jurisdiction has been assumed by leaving the existing governing body and officials or officers in possession but subject to the supervision and orders of a court or governmental authority, or the entry of an order confirming a plan of reorganization, arrangement, or liquidation by a court or governmental authority having supervision or jurisdiction over substantially all of the assets or business of the Guarantee Program); (13) the consummation of a merger, consolidation, or acquisition involving the Guarantee Program or the sale of all or substantially all of its assets, other than in the ordinary course of business, the entry into a definitive agreement to undertake such an action or the termination of a definitive agreement relating to any such actions, other than pursuant to its terms, if such event is material within the meaning of the federal securities laws; (14) the appointment of a successor or additional trustee with respect to the Guarantee Program or the change of name of a trustee, if such event is material within the meaning of the federal securities laws; (15) the incurrence of a financial obligation of the Guarantee Program, if material, or agreement to covenants, events of default, remedies, priority rights, or other similar terms of a financial obligation of the Guarantee Program, any of which affect security holders, if material; and (16) default, event of acceleration, termination event, modification of terms, or other similar events under the terms of a financial obligation of the Guarantee Program, any of which reflect financial difficulties. (Neither the Act nor any other law, regulation or instrument pertaining to the Guarantee Program make any provision with respect to the Guarantee Program for bond calls, debt service reserves, credit enhancement, liquidity enhancement, early redemption, or the appointment of a trustee with respect to the Guarantee Program.)

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

Availability of Information

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

Limitations and Amendments

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

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

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

Compliance with Prior Undertakings

Except as stated below, during the last five years, the TEA and the PSF Corporation have not failed to substantially comply with their previous continuing disclosure agreements in accordance with Rule 15c2-12. On April 28, 2022, TEA became aware that it had not timely filed its 2021 Annual Report with EMMA due to an administrative oversight. TEA took corrective action and filed the 2021 Annual Report with EMMA on April 28, 2022, followed by a notice of late filing made with EMMA on April 29, 2022. TEA notes that the 2021 Annual Report was timely filed on the TEA website by the required filing date and that website posting has been incorporated by reference into TEA's Bond Guarantee Program disclosures that are included in school district and charter district offering documents. On March 31, 2025, the TEA and the PSF Corporation became aware that the 2022 operating data was not timely filed with EMMA due to an administrative oversight. TEA and PSF Corporation took corrective action and filed a notice of late filing with EMMA on April 4, 2025. The annual operating data was previously posted to EMMA on March 31, 2023.

SEC Exemptive Relief

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

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