



(See "CONTINUING DISCLOSURE INFORMATION" herein)

PRELIMINARY OFFICIAL STATEMENT

Dated October 23, 2025

Ratings:
Moody's: "Applied For"
S&P: "Applied For"
PSF Guarantee: "Approval Received"
(See "OTHER INFORMATION - Ratings" and "THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE PROGRAM" herein)

NEW ISSUE - Book-Entry-Only

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

THE BONDS WILL NOT BE DESIGNATED AS "QUALIFIED TAX-EXEMPT OBLIGATIONS" FOR FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

\$209,940,000* **ALLEN INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT** **(Collin County, Texas)** **UNLIMITED TAX REFUNDING BONDS, SERIES 2025A**

Dated Date: November 15, 2025

Due: As shown on Page 2

Interest Accrual Date: Delivery Date (defined below)

PAYMENT TERMS . . . Interest on the \$209,940,000* Allen Independent School District Unlimited Tax Refunding Bonds, Series 2025A (the "Bonds") will accrue from December 2, 2025* (the "Delivery Date") and will be payable on February 15 and August 15 of each year commencing on February 15, 2026, until stated maturity or prior redemption, and will be calculated on the basis of a 360-day year consisting of twelve 30-day months. The Bonds will be issued as fully registered obligations in denominations of \$5,000 of principal amount or any integral multiple thereof for any one stated maturity. The definitive Bonds will be initially registered and delivered only to Cede & Co., the nominee of The Depository Trust Company, New York, New York ("DTC") pursuant to the Book-Entry-Only System described herein. Beneficial ownership of the Bonds may be acquired in authorized denominations thereof. **No physical delivery of the Bonds will be made to the beneficial owners thereof.** The principal and interest on the Bonds will be payable by the Paying Agent/Registrar to Cede & Co., which will make distribution of the amounts so paid to the participating members of DTC for subsequent payment to the beneficial owners of the Bonds. See "THE BONDS – Book-Entry-Only System" herein. The initial Paying Agent/Registrar is U.S. Bank Trust Company, National Association, Irving, Texas (see "THE BONDS – Paying Agent/Registrar").

AUTHORITY FOR ISSUANCE . . . The Bonds are issued pursuant to the Constitution and general laws of the State of Texas (the "State"), including Chapters 1207 and 1371 of the Texas Government Code, as amended, and a bond order to be passed by the Board of Trustees of the District (the "Board") on October 27, 2025 (the "Bond Order"), in which the Board delegated pricing of the Bonds and certain other matters to a "Pricing Officer" who will approve a "Pricing Certificate" which will contain the final terms of sale and will complete the sale of the Bonds (the Bond Order and the Pricing Certificate are jointly referred to as the "Order"). The Bonds are direct obligations of the District, payable from an ad valorem tax levied, without legal limitation as to rate or amount, on all taxable property located within the District, as provided in the Order (see "THE BONDS - Authority for Issuance"). **The District has applied for and received conditional approval for the payment of the Bonds to be guaranteed by the Permanent School Fund of Texas (see "Appendix D - THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE PROGRAM").**

PURPOSE . . . Proceeds from the sale of the Bonds will be used (i) to refund a portion of the District's outstanding debt described in Schedule I hereto for debt service savings and (ii) for the payment of the costs associated with the issuance of the Bonds.

LEGALITY . . . The Bonds are offered for delivery when, as and if issued and received by the underwriters named below (the "Underwriters") and subject to the approving opinion of the Attorney General of Texas and the opinion of McCall, Parkhurst & Horton L.L.P., Dallas, Texas, Bond Counsel (see Appendix C, "Form of Bond Counsel's Opinion"). Certain legal matters will be passed upon for the Underwriters by their counsel, Cantu Harden Montoya LLP, San Antonio, Texas.

DELIVERY . . . It is expected that the Bonds will be available for delivery through the facilities of DTC on or about December 2, 2025*.

FHN FINANCIAL CAPITAL MARKETS

FROST BANK

RBC CAPITAL MARKETS

BAIRD

RAYMOND JAMES

* Preliminary, subject to change.

MATURITY SCHEDULE***CUSIP⁽¹⁾ Prefix:** _____

<u>Maturity (2/15)</u>	<u>Principal Amount</u>	<u>Interest Rate</u>	<u>Initial Yield</u>	<u>CUSIP Suffix⁽¹⁾</u>	<u>Maturity (2/15)</u>	<u>Principal Amount</u>	<u>Interest Rate</u>	<u>Initial Yield</u>	<u>CUSIP Suffix⁽¹⁾</u>
2026	\$ 3,675,000				2035	\$ 8,080,000			
2027	49,415,000				2036	13,045,000			
2028	1,790,000				2037	9,045,000			
2029	3,320,000				2038	9,545,000			
2030	3,485,000				2039	11,745,000			
2031	11,005,000				2040	17,755,000			
2032	11,560,000				2041	19,950,000			
2033	12,140,000				2042	11,635,000			
2034	12,750,000								

(Interest to accrue from the Delivery Date)

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* Preliminary, subject to change.

REDEMPTION PROVISIONS . . . The District reserves the right, at its option, to redeem Bonds having stated maturities on and after February 15, 20__, in whole or in part in principal amounts of \$5,000 or any integral multiple thereof, on February 15, 20__, or any date thereafter, at the par value thereof plus accrued interest to the date of redemption. See “THE BONDS – Optional Redemption”) herein. If two or more Bonds of consecutive maturity are combined into one or more “term” bonds (the “Term Bonds”) by the Underwriters, such Term Bonds will be subject to mandatory sinking fund redemption in accordance with the provisions of the Order (see “THE BONDS – Mandatory Sinking Fund Redemption”).

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

No dealer, broker, salesperson or other person has been authorized by the District or the Underwriters 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 or the Underwriters. This Official Statement does not constitute an offer to sell Bonds in any jurisdiction to any person to whom it is unlawful to make such offer in such jurisdiction.

Certain information set forth herein has been obtained from the District and other sources which are considered to be reliable but is not guaranteed as to accuracy or completeness, and is not to be construed as a representation by the Municipal Advisor or the Underwriters. Any information and expressions of opinion herein contained 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 since the date hereof. See “Appendix D - THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE PROGRAM – PSF Continuing Disclosure Undertaking” and “CONTINUING DISCLOSURE 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 Underwriters have provided the following sentence for inclusion in this Official Statement. The Underwriters have reviewed the information in this Official Statement pursuant to its responsibilities to investors under federal securities laws, but the Underwriters do not guarantee the accuracy or completeness of such information.

The cover page contains certain information for general reference only and is not intended as a summary of this offering. Investors should read the entire Official Statement, including the schedule and all appendices attached hereto, to obtain information essential to making an informed investment decision.

IN CONNECTION WITH THE OFFERING OF THE BONDS, THE UNDERWRITERS MAY OVER-ALLOT OR EFFECT TRANSACTIONS WHICH STABILIZE OR MAINTAIN THE MARKET PRICES 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 MUNICIPAL 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 “THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE PROGRAM”, AS SUCH INFORMATION HAS BEEN PROVIDED BY DTC AND TEA, RESPECTIVELY.

THE BONDS ARE EXEMPT FROM REGISTRATION WITH THE SEC 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.

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 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 “OTHER INFORMATION – Forward-Looking Statements Disclaimer” herein).

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The cover page hereof, this page, the schedule and appendices included herein and any addenda, supplement or amendment hereto, are part of the Official Statement.

PRELIMINARY OFFICIAL STATEMENT SUMMARY

This summary 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 summary from this Official Statement or to otherwise use it without the entire Official Statement.

THE DISTRICT	The Allen Independent School District (the “District”) is a political subdivision located in Collin County, Texas and is approximately 29 square miles in area (see “INTRODUCTION - Description of the District”).
THE BONDS	The \$209,940,000* Unlimited Tax Refunding Bonds, Series 2025A (the “Bonds”) will mature on February 15 in the years 2026 through 2042 unless the initial purchasers thereof (the “Underwriters”) elect to combine two or more consecutive maturities into one or more Term Bonds (defined herein) (see “THE BONDS – Description of the Bonds”).
PAYMENT OF INTEREST	Interest on the Bonds accrues from the date of their delivery (the “Delivery Date”) to the Underwriters and is due semiannually on February 15 and August 15 of each year commencing on February 15, 2026, until stated maturity or prior redemption (see “THE BONDS – Description of the Bonds” and “THE BONDS – Optional Redemption”).
AUTHORITY FOR ISSUANCE	The Bonds are being issued pursuant to the Constitution and general laws of the State of Texas, including Chapters 1207 and 1371 of the Texas Government Code, as amended, and a bond order to be passed by the Board of Trustees of the District (the “Board”) on October 27, 2025, in which the Board delegated pricing of the Bonds and certain other matters to a “Pricing Officer” who will approve a “Pricing Certificate” which will contain the final terms of sale and will complete the sale of the Bonds (the Bond Order and the Pricing Certificate are jointly referred to as the “Order”) (see “THE BONDS – Authority for Issuance”).
SECURITY FOR THE BONDS	The Bonds constitute direct obligations of the District, payable from a continuing direct annual ad valorem tax levied by the District, without legal limit as to rate or amount, on all taxable property within the District. Additionally, the District has applied for and received conditional approval for the payment of the Bonds to be guaranteed by the corpus of the Permanent School Fund of Texas (see “THE BONDS–Security and Source of Payment” and “APPENDIX D – THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE PROGRAM”).
PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE	The District has applied for and received conditional approval from the Texas Education Agency for the payment of the Bonds to be guaranteed by the corpus of the Permanent School Fund of the State of Texas (see “Appendix D - THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE PROGRAM”).
REDEMPTION	The District reserves the right, at its option, to redeem Bonds having stated maturities on and after February 15, 20__, in whole or in part in principal amounts of \$5,000 or any integral multiple thereof, on February 15, 20__, or any date thereafter, at the par value thereof plus accrued interest to the date of redemption. If less than all of the Bonds are to be redeemed, the District may select the maturities of the Bonds to be redeemed (see “THE BONDS – Optional Redemption”). If less than all the Bonds of any maturity are to be redeemed, the Paying Agent/Registrar (or DTC while the Bonds are in Book-Entry-Only form) shall determine by lot the Bonds, or portions thereof, within such maturity to be redeemed. If two or more Bonds of consecutive maturity are combined into one or more “term” bonds (the “Term Bonds”) by the Underwriters, such Term Bonds will be subject to mandatory sinking fund redemption in accordance with the provisions of the Order (see “THE BONDS – Mandatory Sinking Fund Redemption”).
NOT QUALIFIED TAX-EXEMPT OBLIGATIONS	The Bonds will not be designated as “Qualified Tax-Exempt Obligations” for financial institutions.
TAX EXEMPTION	In the opinion of Bond Counsel to the District, 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.
USE OF PROCEEDS	Proceeds from the sale of the Bonds will be used (i) to refund a portion of the District’s outstanding debt described in Schedule I hereto for debt service savings and (ii) for the payment of the costs associated with the issuance of the Bonds.

* Preliminary, subject to change.

RATINGS Applications for contract ratings on the Bonds have been submitted to Moody's Ratings ("Moody's") and S&P Global Ratings, a division of Standard & Poor's Financial Services LLC ("S&P"). The presently outstanding tax supported debt of the District are rated "Aa2" by Moody's and "AA" by S&P without regard to credit enhancement. The District also has issues outstanding which are rated "Aaa" by Moody's and "AAA" by S&P by virtue of the guarantee of the Permanent School Fund of the State of Texas (see "OTHER INFORMATION – Ratings" and "Appendix D – THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE PROGRAM").

BOOK-ENTRY-ONLY

SYSTEM The 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. Beneficial ownership of the Bonds may be acquired in denominations of \$5,000 or integral multiples thereof. No physical delivery of the Bonds will be made to the beneficial owners thereof. Principal of, premium, if any, and interest on the Bonds will be payable by the Paying Agent/Registrar to Cede & Co., which will make distribution of the amounts so paid to the participating members of DTC for subsequent payment to the beneficial owners of the Bonds (see "THE BONDS – Book-Entry-Only System").

PAYMENT RECORD The District has never defaulted in payment of its tax supported debt.

For additional information regarding the District, please contact:

Dr. Kyle Penn
Assistant Superintendent of Business & Technology
Allen Independent School District
612 East Bethany
Allen, Texas 75002
(972) 747-3358

Jeff Robert
Managing Director
or ***Hilltop Securities Inc.***
717 N. Harwood St., Ste. 3400
Dallas, Texas 75201
(214) 953-8744

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DISTRICT OFFICIALS, STAFF AND CONSULTANTS

ELECTED OFFICIALS

<u>Board of Trustees</u>	<u>Board Member Since</u>	<u>Term Expires</u>	<u>Occupation</u>
Dr. Polly Montgomery President, Place 6	2020	May, 2026	Adjunct Professor
Dr. Bill Parker Vice President, Place 7	2023	May, 2026	Campus Administrator
John Holley Secretary, Place 3	2024	May, 2027	Educator
Amanda Campbell Trustee, Place 5	2025	May, 2028	Small Business Owner
Becca Kinnear Trustee, Place 4	2025	May, 2028	Community Volunteer
Sarah Mitchell President, Place 1	2018	May, 2027	Registered Dietitian
Veronica Yost Trustee, Place 2	2024	May, 2027	Education and Community Service Advocate

SELECTED ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF

<u>Name</u>	<u>Position</u>	<u>Length of Allen ISD Service</u>
Dr. Robin Bullock	Superintendent	12 Years
Dr. Kyle Penn	Assistant Superintendent of Business & Technology	(1)
Candy Arrington	Executive Director of Finance	3 Years

(1) Dr. Penn was hired by the District on August 18, 2025 and has over 18 years of school district experience.

CONSULTANTS AND ADVISORS

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

Bond Counsel McCall, Parkhurst & Horton L.L.P.
Dallas, Texas

Municipal AdvisorHilltop Securities Inc.
Dallas, Texas

**PRELIMINARY OFFICIAL STATEMENT
RELATING TO

\$209,940,000*
ALLEN INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
UNLIMITED TAX REFUNDING BONDS, SERIES 2025A**

INTRODUCTION

This Official Statement, which includes the Schedule and Appendices hereto, provides certain information regarding the issuance of \$209,940,000* Allen Independent School District Unlimited Tax Refunding Bonds, Series 2025A (the "Bonds"). Capitalized terms used in this Official Statement have the same meanings assigned to such terms in the Order (defined herein), except as otherwise indicated herein.

There follows in this Official Statement descriptions of the Bonds and certain information regarding the Allen Independent School District (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 from the District's Municipal Advisor, Hilltop Securities Inc., Dallas, Texas.

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

DESCRIPTION OF THE DISTRICT . . . The Allen Independent School District (the "District") is a political subdivision located in Collin County, Texas. The District is governed by a seven-member Board, the members of which serve staggered three-year terms with elections being held in May of each year. 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 District covers approximately 29 square miles in Collin County, encompassing the City of Allen. Additional demographic information with respect to the District is contained in Appendix A hereto.

PLAN OF FINANCING

PURPOSE . . . Proceeds from the sale of the Bonds will be used (i) to refund a portion of the District's outstanding debt described in Schedule I (the "Refunded Bonds") for debt service savings and (ii) for the payment of the costs associated with the issuance of the Bonds.

REFUNDED BONDS . . . The Refunded Bonds are being called for redemption on the respective dates set forth in Schedule I (each such date, a "Redemption Date"). The principal and interest due on the Refunded Bonds are to be paid on each respective Redemption Date from funds to be deposited pursuant to an escrow agreement (the "Agreement") between the District and The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A., Dallas, Texas (the "Escrow Agent"). The Order provides that proceeds from the sale of the Bonds will be irrevocably deposited with the Escrow Agent pursuant to the Agreement in an amount sufficient to accomplish the discharge and final payment of the Refunded Bonds on their respective Redemption Date. Such funds will be held uninvested in a special escrow account (the "Escrow Fund") by the Escrow Agent pending their disbursement to redeem the Refunded Bonds on their respective Redemption Date. By the deposit of Bond proceeds, including a contribution of available funds of the District, if necessary, with the Escrow Agent, the District will have effected the defeasance of all the Refunded Bonds in accordance with applicable law. The Escrow Agent or the District's Municipal Advisor will execute a certificate (the "Sufficiency Certificate") stating that the amount initially deposited with the Escrow Agent pursuant to the Agreement is sufficient to pay the principal of and interest on the Refunded Bonds on each respective Redemption Date. Upon defeasance of the Refunded Bonds, the payment of such Refunded Bonds will no longer be guaranteed by the Permanent School Fund of the State of Texas.

* Preliminary, subject to change.

SOURCES AND USES OF PROCEEDS . . . The proceeds from the sale of the Bonds, together with certain District funds, if any, will be applied approximately as follows:

<u>Sources of Proceeds</u>	
Par Amount of Bonds	\$ -
Reoffering Premium	-
Total Sources of Proceeds	<u>\$ -</u>
<u>Uses of Proceeds</u>	
Deposit to the Escrow Fund	\$ -
Underwriters' Discount, Costs of Issuance and Rounding Amount ⁽¹⁾	-
Total Uses of Proceeds	<u>\$ -</u>

(1) Includes legal fees of the District, financial advisory fees, rating agency fees, fees of the Paying Agent/Registrar and the Escrow Agent, contingency and other costs of issuance.

THE BONDS

DESCRIPTION OF THE BONDS . . . The Bonds will be dated November 15, 2025 and mature on the dates and in the amounts shown on page 2 of this Official Statement. Interest on the Bonds will accrue from the date of their delivery to the Underwriters (the "Delivery Date") and will be computed on the basis of a 360-day year of twelve 30-day months. Such interest will be payable on February 15 and August 15 of each year, commencing on February 15, 2026, until stated maturity or prior redemption. The definitive Bonds will be issued only in fully registered form in any integral multiple of \$5,000 for any one maturity and will be initially registered and delivered only to Cede & Co., the nominee of The Depository Trust Company, New York, New York ("DTC") pursuant to the Book-Entry-Only System described herein. **No physical delivery of the Bonds will be made to the owners thereof.** Principal of, premium, if any, and interest on the Bonds will be payable by the Paying Agent/Registrar to Cede & Co., which will make distribution of the amounts so paid to the participating members of DTC for subsequent payment to the beneficial owners of the Bonds. See "THE BONDS – Book-Entry-Only System" herein. If the date for any payment on the Bonds shall be a Saturday, Sunday, a legal holiday, or a day when banking institutions in the city where the designated corporate office of the Paying Agent/Registrar is located is authorized by law or executive order to close, then the date for such payment shall be the next succeeding day which is not such a Saturday, Sunday, legal holiday, or day when 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.

AUTHORITY FOR ISSUANCE . . . The Bonds are issued and the tax levied for their payment pursuant to authority conferred by the Constitution and the laws of the State of Texas (the "State"), including Chapters 1207 and 1371 of the Texas Government Code, as amended, and an order to be passed by the Board of the District on October 27, 2025 (the "Bond Order"), in which the Board delegated to certain officials of the District the authority to complete the sale of the Bonds through the execution of a "Pricing Certificate" which will contain the final terms of sale of the Bonds (the Bond Order and Pricing Certificate are jointly referred to as the "Order").

SECURITY AND SOURCE OF PAYMENT . . . All taxable property within the District is subject to a continuing direct annual ad valorem tax levied by the District, without legal limit as to rate or amount, sufficient to provide for the payment of principal of and interest on the Bonds. Additionally, the District has applied for and received conditional approval for the payment of the Bonds to be guaranteed by the corpus of the Permanent School Fund of the State of Texas (see "Appendix D – THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE PROGRAM" herein).

PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE . . . In connection with the sale of the Bonds, the District submitted an application to the Texas Education Agency and has received conditional approval from the Commissioner of Education for guarantee of the Bonds under the Permanent School Fund Guarantee Program (Chapter 45, Subchapter C of the Texas Education Code). Subject to satisfying certain conditions discussed in "Appendix D – THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE PROGRAM" herein, the payment of 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 default by the District in the scheduled payments of the Bonds, registered owners will receive all payments due from the corpus of the Permanent School Fund.

OPTIONAL REDEMPTION . . . The District reserves the right, at its option, to redeem Bonds having stated maturities on and after February 15, 20__, in whole or in part in principal amounts of \$5,000 or any integral multiple thereof, on February 15, 20__, or any date thereafter, at the par value thereof plus accrued interest to the date of redemption. If less than all of the Bonds are to be redeemed, the District may select the maturities of the Bonds to be redeemed. If less than all the Bonds of any maturity are to be redeemed, the Paying Agent/Registrar (or DTC while the Bonds are in Book-Entry-Only form) shall determine by lot the Bonds, or portions thereof, within such maturity to be redeemed.

MANDATORY SINKING FUND REDEMPTION . . . If two or more Bonds of consecutive maturity are combined into one or more “term” bonds (the “Term Bonds”) by the Underwriters, such Term Bonds will be subject to mandatory sinking fund redemption in accordance with the provisions of the Order.

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 the registered owners of the Bonds to be redeemed, in whole or in part, at the address of the registered owner appearing on the registration books of the Paying Agent/Registrar at the close of business on the business day next preceding the date of mailing such notice. ANY NOTICE SO MAILED SHALL BE CONCLUSIVELY PRESUMED TO HAVE BEEN DULY GIVEN, WHETHER OR NOT THE REGISTERED OWNER RECEIVES SUCH NOTICE. NOTICE HAVING BEEN SO GIVEN AND ANY OTHER CONDITION TO REDEMPTION SATISFIED, THE BONDS CALLED FOR REDEMPTION SHALL BECOME DUE AND PAYABLE ON THE SPECIFIED REDEMPTION DATE, AND NOTWITHSTANDING THAT ANY BOND OR PORTION THEREOF HAS NOT BEEN SURRENDERED FOR PAYMENT, INTEREST ON SUCH BOND OR PORTION THEREOF SHALL CEASE TO ACCRUE.

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 may state that said redemption is conditional upon the satisfaction of such prerequisites and receipt of such money by the Paying Agent/Registrar on or prior to the date fixed for such redemption or upon any prerequisite set forth in such notice of redemption. If a conditional notice of redemption is given and such prerequisites to the redemption are not fulfilled, such notice will be of no force and effect, the District will not redeem such Bonds, and the Paying Agent/Registrar will give notice in the manner in which the notice of redemption was given, to the effect that such Bonds have not been redeemed.

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 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 “THE BONDS – Book-Entry-Only System” herein.

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 have been refunded 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. The Pricing Officer may restrict the categories of eligible Defeasance Securities in connection with the pricing of the Bonds. In the event the Pricing Officer restricts such eligible securities and obligations, the final Official Statement will reflect the new authorized Defeasance Securities. 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. 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. 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 take any other action amending the terms of the Bonds are extinguished.

Upon defeasance, such defeased Bonds shall no longer be regarded to be Outstanding or unpaid and the defeased Bonds will no longer be guaranteed by the Texas Permanent School Fund.

AMENDMENTS . . . The District may amend the Order without the consent of any bondholder to (i) cure any ambiguity, defect or omission in the Order that does not materially adversely affect the interests of the bondholders, (ii) grant additional rights or security for the benefit of the bondholders, (iii) add events of default that are consistent with the provisions of the Order and that do not materially adversely affect the interests of the bondholders, (iv) qualify the Order under the Trust Indenture Act of 1939, as amended, or corresponding provisions of federal laws, or (v) make such other provisions that are consistent with the provisions of the Order and that do not, in the opinion of Bond Counsel, materially adversely affect the bondholders.

Bondholders owning bonds aggregating in a majority of the principal amount of then outstanding Bonds that are the subject of a proposed amendment shall have the right to approve any amendment to the Order that may be deemed necessary or desirable by the District; provided, however, the consent of the bondholders of 100% of the aggregate principal amount of then outstanding Bonds shall be required in order to amend the Order or the Bonds so as to: (i) make any change in the maturity of any of the outstanding Bonds; (ii) reduce the rate of interest borne by any of the outstanding Bonds; (iii) reduce the amount of the principal payable on any outstanding Bonds; (iv) modify the terms of payment of principal or of interest on outstanding Bonds or any of them or impose any condition with respect to such payment; or (v) change the minimum percentage of the principal amount of the Bonds necessary for consent to such amendment. If at any time the District amends the Order, the District shall send by U.S. mail to each bondholder of the affected Bonds a copy of the proposed amendment and state whether consent of the bondholders is or is not required for such proposed amendment.

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 and redemption payments 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 Municipal 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, the Municipal Advisor and the Underwriters cannot and do not give any assurance that (1) DTC will distribute payments of debt service on the Bonds or any notices, to DTC Participants, (2) DTC Participants or others will distribute debt service payments paid to DTC or its nominee (as the registered owner of the Bonds) or any 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 Securities and Exchange Commission, and the current procedures of DTC to be followed in dealing with DTC Participants are on file with DTC.

DTC will act as securities depository for the Bonds. The Bonds will be issued as fully-registered Bonds 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 rating of "AA+" from S&P Global Ratings. The DTC Rules applicable to its Participants are on file with the Securities and Exchange Commission. More information about DTC can be found at www.dtcc.com.

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

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

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

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

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

All payments on the Bonds will be made to Cede & Co., or such other nominee as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC. DTC's practice is to credit Direct Participants' accounts upon DTC's receipt of funds and corresponding detail information from the District or the Paying Agent/Registrar, on payable date in accordance with their respective holdings shown on DTC's records. Payments by Participants to Beneficial Owners will be governed by standing instructions and customary practices, as is the case with Bonds 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 on the Bonds to Cede & Co. (or such other nominee as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC) are the responsibility of the District or the Paying Agent/Registrar, disbursement of such payments to Direct Participants will be the responsibility of DTC, and disbursement of such payments to the Beneficial Owners will be the responsibility of Direct and Indirect Participants.

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

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

The information in this section concerning DTC and DTC's book-entry system has been obtained from sources that the District and the Underwriters believe to be reliable, but neither the District nor the Underwriters take any responsibility for the accuracy thereof.

Effect of Termination of Book-Entry-Only System... In the event that the Book-Entry-Only System is discontinued, printed certificates will be issued to the holders and the Bonds will be subject to transfer, exchange and registration provisions as set forth in the Order and summarized under “THE BONDS – Transfer, Exchange and Registration” below.

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.

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

In the event the Book-Entry-Only System should be discontinued, interest on the Bonds will be paid to the registered owners appearing on the registration books of the Paying Agent/Registrar at the close of business on the Record Date (hereinafter defined), and such interest will be paid (i) by check sent United States mail, first class postage prepaid to the address of the registered owner recorded in the registration books of the Paying Agent/Registrar or (ii) by such other method, acceptable to the Paying Agent/Registrar requested by, and at the risk and expense of, the registered owner. Principal of the Bonds will be paid to the registered owner at the stated maturity or upon prior redemption, upon presentation to the designated payment/transfer office of the Paying Agent/Registrar; provided, however, that so long as Cede & Co. (or other DTC nominee) is the registered owner of the Bonds, payments of principal of the Bonds and interest on the Bonds will be made as described in “THE BONDS – Book-Entry-Only System” above.

TRANSFER, EXCHANGE AND REGISTRATION . . . In the event the Book-Entry-Only System should be discontinued, printed Bond certificates will be delivered to registered owners and thereafter the Bonds may be transferred and exchanged on the registration books of the Paying Agent/Registrar only upon presentation and surrender of such printed certificates to the Paying Agent/Registrar and such transfer or exchange 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, exchange and transfer. Bonds may be assigned by the execution of an assignment form on the respective Bonds or by other instrument of transfer and assignment acceptable to the Paying Agent/Registrar. New Bonds will be delivered by the Paying Agent/Registrar, in lieu of the Bonds being transferred or exchanged, at the designated office of the Paying Agent/Registrar, or sent by United States mail, first class, postage prepaid, to the new registered owner or his designee. 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 business days after the receipt of the Bonds to be canceled, 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 any integral multiple of \$5,000 of principal amount for any one maturity and for a like aggregate principal amount as the Bonds surrendered for exchange or transfer. See “THE BONDS – Book-Entry-Only System” herein for a description of the system to be utilized initially in regard to ownership and transferability of the Bonds. The Paying Agent/Registrar shall not be required to make any such transfer, conversion or exchange of Bonds 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, 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.

RECORD DATE FOR INTEREST PAYMENT . . . The record date (“Record Date”) for the interest payable on the Bonds on any interest payment date means the close of business on the last business day of the preceding month.

In the event of a non-payment of interest on a scheduled payment date, and for 30 days thereafter, a new record date for such interest payment (a “Special Record Date”) will be established by the Paying Agent/Registrar, if and when funds for the payment of such interest have been received from the District. Notice of the Special Record Date and of the scheduled payment date of the past due interest (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 registration 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.

BONDHOLDERS' REMEDIES . . . The Order specifies events of default as the failure of the District to make payment of the principal of or interest on any of the Bonds when the same becomes due and payable or default in the performance or observance of any other covenant, agreement or obligation of the District, which failure materially, adversely affects the rights of the registered owners, including, but not limited to, their prospect or ability to be repaid in accordance with the Order, and the continuation thereof for a period of 60 days after notice of such default is given by any registered owner to the District. Upon an event of default, 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 registered owners 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, Texas Government Code, which pertains to the issuance of public securities by issuers such as the District, permits the District to waive sovereign immunity in the proceedings authorizing its bonds, but in connection with the issuance of the Bonds, the District has not waived sovereign immunity, and therefore, Bondholders may not be able to bring such a suit against the District for breach of the Bonds or Order covenants in the absence of District action. 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 another federal or state court); and the Bankruptcy Code provides for broad discretionary powers of a Bankruptcy Court in administering any proceeding brought before it. The opinion of Bond Counsel will note that all opinions relative to the enforceability of the Bonds are qualified with respect to the customary rights of debtors relative to their creditors and may be limited by general principles of equity which permit the exercise of judicial discretion and by governmental immunity. See "Appendix D – 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 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 D – 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 D is incorporated herein and made a part hereof for all purposes.

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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” or “State Legislature”) from time to time (i) met the requirements of article VII, section 1 of the Texas Constitution, which requires the State 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 State 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.*, et al., 490 S.W.3d 826 (Tex. 2016) (“Morath”). The plaintiffs and intervenors in the case had alleged that the Finance System, as modified by the State 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 “despite the imperfections of the current school funding regime, it meets minimum constitutional requirements.” The Court also noted that:

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

POSSIBLE EFFECTS OF CHANGES IN LAW ON DISTRICT BONDS...The Court’s decision in *Morath* upheld the constitutionality of the Finance System but noted that the Finance System was “undeniably imperfect”. While not compelled by the *Morath* decision to reform the Finance System, the State Legislature could enact future changes to the Finance System. Any such changes could benefit or be a detriment to the District. If the State 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 State Legislature to cure the system’s unconstitutionality in a way that is consistent with the Contract Clauses of the U.S. and Texas Constitutions” (collectively, the “Contract Clauses”), which prohibit the enactment of laws that impair prior obligations of contracts.

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

CURRENT PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE SYSTEM

OVERVIEW

The following language constitutes only a summary of the Finance System as it is currently structured. The information contained under the captions “CURRENT PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE SYSTEM” and “TAX RATE LIMITATIONS” is subject to change and only reflects the District’s understanding based on information available to the District as of the date of this Official Statement. Certain of the information provided below is contingent on voter approval of constitutional amendments that will be submitted to the voters at an election to be held on November 4, 2025. See “- 2025 Legislative Session,” below. For a more complete description of school finance and fiscal management in the State, reference is made to Chapters 43 through 49 of the Texas Education Code, as amended. Additionally, prospective investors are encouraged to review the Property Tax Code (as defined herein) for definitive requirements for the levy and collection of ad valorem taxes and the calculation of the defined tax rates.

Local funding for school districts 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: (i) a maintenance and operations (“M&O”) tax to pay current expenses and (ii) an interest and sinking fund (“I&S”) tax to pay debt service on bonds. School districts are prohibited from levying an M&O tax at a rate intended to create a surplus in M&O tax revenues to pay the school district’s debt service. Current law also requires school districts to demonstrate their ability to pay debt service on outstanding bonded indebtedness.

through the levy of an I&S tax at a rate not to exceed \$0.50 per \$100 of taxable value at the time bonds are issued. Once bonds are issued, however, school districts generally may levy an I&S tax sufficient to pay debt service on such bonds unlimited as to rate or amount (see “TAX RATE LIMITATIONS – I&S Tax Rate Limitations” herein). Because property values vary widely among school districts, the amount of local funding generated by school districts with the same I&S tax rate and M&O tax rate is also subject to wide variation; however, the public school finance funding formulas are designed to generally equalize local funding generated by a school district’s M&O tax rate.

2025 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

The regular session of the 89th Texas Legislature commenced on January 14, 2025 and adjourned on June 2, 2025 (the “89th Regular Session”). The Texas Legislature (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 Session”).

During the 89th Regular Session, the Legislature considered a general appropriations act and legislation affecting the Finance System and ad valorem taxation procedures and exemptions, and investments, among other legislation affecting school districts and the administrative agencies that oversee school districts. Subject to voter approval at a Statewide election to be held on November 4, 2025, legislation passed by both houses of the Legislature and signed by the Governor would increase: (1) the State mandated general homestead exemption of the appraised value for all homesteads 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 older and the 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 89th Regular Session and cannot make any representations as to the full impact of such legislation.

The Governor called for a special session on June 23, 2025, 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 adjourned on September 4, 2025 (the “Second Special Session”). Among the items considered during the First Special Session and Second Session included “legislation to eliminate the STAAR test and replace it with effective tools to assess student progress and ensure school district accountability” and “legislation reducing the property tax burden on Texans and legislation imposing spending limits on entities authorized to impose property taxes.”

Additional special sessions may be called by the Governor. During such time, the Legislature may enact laws that materially change current law as it relates to funding public school, including the District and its finances. The District can make no representations or predictions regarding the scope of legislation that may be considered in the 2025 Legislative Session or future session of the Legislature, or the potential impact such legislation may have on the District’s finances or operations, but it intends to monitor applicable legislation related thereto.

LOCAL FUNDING FOR SCHOOL DISTRICTS

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

State Compression Percentage. The “State Compression Percentage” (the “SCP”) is a statutorily-defined percentage of the rate of \$1.00 per \$100 that is used to determine a school district’s Maximum Compressed Tax Rate (described below). The 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 “State Compression Percentage” (as discussed above) 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%, the MCR is equal to the prior year’s 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. Subject to voter approval at a Statewide election to be held on November 4, 2025, the residential homestead exemption under Section 1-b(c), Article VIII, Texas Constitution would increase (1) the State mandated general homestead exemption from \$100,000 to \$140,000, and (2) the additional exemption on the residence homesteads of those at least sixty-five (65) years of age or disabled from \$10,000 to \$60,000. If adopted, the proposed constitutional amendment takes effect for the tax year beginning January 1, 2025.

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

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

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

School districts may levy an Enrichment Tax Rate at a level of their choice, subject to the limitations described under “TAX RATE LIMITATIONS – Public Hearing and Voter-Approval Tax Rate”; however to levy any of the Enrichment Tax Rate in a given year, a school district must levy a Tier One Tax Rate equal to the school district’s MCR for the given year.

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 to 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 Finance System also provides an Existing Debt Allotment (“EDA”) to subsidize debt service on eligible outstanding school district bonds, an Instructional Facilities Allotment (“IFA”) to subsidize debt service on newly issued bonds, and a New Instructional Facilities Allotment (“NIFA”) to subsidize operational expenses associated with the opening of a new instructional facility. IFA primarily addresses the debt service needs of property-poor school districts.

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

Tier One. Tier One funding is the basic level of funding guaranteed to a school district, consisting of a State-appropriated baseline level of funding (the “Basic Allotment”) for each student in “Average Daily Attendance” (being generally calculated as the sum of student attendance, other than students in average daily attendance who do not reside in the district and are enrolled in a full-time virtual program, for each State-mandated day of instruction divided by the number of State-mandated days of instruction, defined herein as “ADA”). The Basic Allotment is revised downward if a school district’s Tier One Tax Rate is less than the State-determined threshold. The Basic Allotment is supplemented by additional State funds, allotted based upon the unique school district characteristics, the 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 a school district 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 district), (iii) a college, career and military readiness allotment to further the State’s goal of increasing the number of students who attain a post-secondary education or workforce credential, and (iv) a teacher incentive allotment to increase teacher compensation and retention in disadvantaged or rural school districts. A school district’s total Tier One funding divided by the district’s Basic Allotment is a school district’s measure of students in “Weighted Average Daily Attendance” (“WADA”), which serves to calculate Tier Two funding.

The fast growth allotment weights change to 0.48 for districts in the top 40% of school districts for growth, 0.33 for districts in the middle 30% of school districts for growth and 0.18 for districts in the bottom 30% of school districts for growth. The fast growth allotment is limited to \$320 million for each year of the 2026-2027 State fiscal biennium.

Tier Two. Tier Two supplements Tier One funding and provides two levels of enrichment with different guaranteed yields (i.e., Golden Pennies and Copper Pennies) depending on the school district’s Enrichment Tax Rate. Golden Pennies generate a guaranteed yield equal to the Basic Allotment multiplied by 0.02084. For the 2026-2027 State fiscal biennium, school districts are guaranteed a yield on each Golden Penny levied of \$129.52 per student in WADA. Copper Pennies generate a guaranteed yield per student in WADA equal to the school district’s Basic Allotment multiplied by 0.008. For the 2026-27 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. A school district may use additional State aid received from an IFA award only to pay the principal of and interest on the bonds for which the district received the aid. The guaranteed level of State and local funds per student per cent 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 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 that the bonds of a school district are eligible for hold-harmless funding from the State for local tax revenue lost as a result of an increase in the mandatory homestead exemption. See “— State Funding for School Districts” and “— Tax Rate and Funding Equity”.

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 under-subscribed career and technology education programs, as determined by the Commissioner. During the 2025 Legislative Session, the Legislature appropriated funds in the amount of \$150,000,000 for each fiscal year of the 2026-2027 State fiscal biennium for NIFA allotments.

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

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

LOCAL REVENUE LEVEL IN EXCESS OF ENTITLEMENT

A school district that has sufficient property wealth per student in ADA to generate local revenues on the school district’s Tier One Tax Rate and Copper Pennies in excess of the school district’s respective funding entitlements (a “Chapter 49 school district”), is subject to the local revenue reduction provisions contained in Chapter 49 of the 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 in excess of entitlement, 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 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 (6) 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.

CURRENT PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE SYSTEM AS APPLIED TO THE DISTRICT

For the 2025-26 school year, the District was designated as an "excess local revenue" district by the TEA. According to currently available information from TEA, the District is not subject to recapture and, therefore, is not currently required to exercise one of the wealth equalization options permitted under applicable State law.

A district's "excess local revenue" 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 continue to exceed the maximum permitted value in future school years, it may be required each year to exercise one or more of the wealth reduction 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 the annexing district.

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

AD VALOREM PROPERTY TAXATION

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 Collin 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.

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.

An appraisal district is prohibited from increasing the appraised value of real property during the 2025 tax year on certain non-homestead properties (the "Subjected Property") whose appraised values are not more than \$5.16 million dollars (the "maximum

property value”) to an amount not to exceed the lesser of: (1) the market value of the Subjected Property for the most recent tax year that the market value was determined by the appraisal office or (2) the sum of: (a) 20% 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. After the 2025 tax year, through December 31, 2026 (unless extended by the State Legislature), 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.

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 PROPERTY TAXATION – District and Taxpayer Remedies”).

STATE MANDATED HOMESTEAD EXEMPTIONS. . . State law grants, with respect to each school district in the State, (1) a \$100,000 exemption of the appraised value of all homesteads, (2) a \$10,000 exemption of the appraised value of the homesteads of persons sixty-five (65) years of age or older and the disabled, and (3) various exemptions for disabled veterans and their families, surviving spouses of members of the armed services killed in action and surviving spouses of first responders killed or fatally wounded in the line of duty. Contingent on voter approval at a Statewide election to be held on November 4, 2025, legislation passed by both houses of the Legislature would increase: (1) the State mandated general homestead exemption from \$100,000 to \$140,000, and (2) the additional exemption on the residence homesteads of those at least sixty-five (65) years of age or disabled from \$10,000 to \$60,000.

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

Cities, counties and school districts are prohibited from repealing or reducing an optional homestead exemption described in (1), above, that was granted in tax year 2022 through December 31, 2027.

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.

PERSONAL PROPERTY. . . Tangible personal property (furniture, machinery, supplies, inventories, etc.) used in the “production of income” is taxed based on the property’s market value. Taxable personal property includes income-producing equipment and inventory. Intangibles such as goodwill, accounts receivable, and proprietary processes are not taxable. Tangible personal property not held or used for production of income, such as household goods, automobiles or light trucks, and boats, is exempt from ad valorem taxation unless the governing body of a taxing unit elects to tax such property. Subject to voter approval at a Statewide election to be held on November 4, 2025, legislation passed by the Legislature and signed by the Governor during the 89th Regular Session would provide a person to an exemption from taxation by a taxing unit of \$125,000 of the appraised value of 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 outside the State, stored in a location that is not owned by the owner of the goods and are transported to another location within or outside 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.

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 was not 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 take action to extend this program, which expired by its terms effective December 31, 2022.

For a discussion of how the various exemptions described above are applied by the District, see “AD VALOREM PROPERTY TAXATION – District Application of Property Tax Code” herein.

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

In the 88th Legislative Session, House Bill 5 (“HB 5” or “The Texas Jobs, Energy, Technology, and Innovation Act”) was adopted to create an economic development program, subject to state oversight, which would attract jobs and investment to Texas through school district property tax abatement agreements with businesses. HB5 was codified as Chapter 403, Subchapter T, Texas Government Code (“Chapter 403”) and had an effective date of January 1, 2024. Under Chapter 403, a school district may offer a 50% abatement on taxable value for maintenance and operations property taxes for certain eligible projects, except that projects in a federally designated economic opportunity zone receive a 75% abatement. Chapter 403 also provides a 100% abatement of maintenance and operations taxes for eligible property during a project’s construction period. Taxable valuation for purposes of the debt services taxes securing bonds cannot be abated under Chapter 403. Eligible projects must involve manufacturing, dispatchable power generation facilities, technology research/development facilities, or critical infrastructure projects and projects must create and maintain jobs, as well as meet certain minimum investment requirements. The District is still in the process of reviewing Chapter 403 and cannot make any representations as to what impact, if any, Chapter 403 will have on its finances or operations.

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 1.2 million or more, may protest the determinations of an appraisal district directly to a three-member special panel of the appraisal review board, appointed by the chairman of the appraisal review board, consisting of highly qualified professionals in the field of property tax appraisal. The minimum eligibility amount was set at \$61,349,201 for the 2025 tax year and is adjusted annually by the State Comptroller to reflect the inflation rate.

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

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

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.

DISTRICT APPLICATION OF THE PROPERTY TAX CODE . . . As required by law, the District grants the State mandated residential general homestead exemption of \$100,000 and the State mandated residence homestead exemption of \$10,000 for persons 65 years of age or over and the disabled. The District does not grant an optional additional exemption to the market value of the residence homestead of persons 65 years of age or older and the disabled. See “CURRENT PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE SYSTEM – 2025 LEGISLATIVE SESSION” herein for a discussion of a potential increase in the general State mandated homestead exemption from \$100,000 to \$140,000 and a potential increase in the State mandated homestead exemption of persons sixty-five (65) years of age or older and the disabled from \$10,000 to \$60,000.

The District has not granted any part of the additional exemption of up to 20% of the market value of residence homesteads; minimum exemption \$5,000.

See Table 1 for a listing of the amounts of the exemptions described above and other State-mandated exemptions.

Ad valorem taxes are not levied by the District against the exempt value of residence homesteads for the payment of debt.

The District does not tax non-business personal property.

The District contracts with the Collin County Tax Office for the collection of its taxes.

The District does not permit split payments of taxes, and discounts for early payment of taxes are not allowed, as permitted by State law on a local-option basis.

The District does not tax freeport property.

The District does tax goods in transit.

The District has adopted a tax abatement policy, but does not have any outstanding abatements at this time.

TAX RATE LIMITATIONS

M&O TAX RATE LIMITATIONS. . . The District is authorized to levy an M&O tax rate pursuant to the approval of the voters of the District at an election held on May 16, 1959 pursuant to Article 2784e-1, Texas Revised Civil Statutes Annotated, as amended (“Article 2784e-1”).

The maximum M&O tax rate per \$100 of taxable value that may be adopted by a school district is the sum of \$0.17 (subject to compression of the nine available copper pennies in a year in which the State increases the guaranteed yield on those pennies) and the school district’s MCR. A school district’s MCR is, generally, inversely proportional to the change in taxable property values both within the school district and the State, and is subject to recalculation annually.

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

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

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. Refunding bonds issued pursuant to Chapter 1207, Texas Government Code, are not subject to the 50-cent Test; however, taxes levied to pay debt service on such bonds (other than bonds issued to refund exempt bonds) are included in maximum annual debt service for calculation of the 50-cent Test when applied to subsequent bond issues that are subject to the 50-cent Test. The Bonds are issued as refunding bonds pursuant to Chapter 1207 and are, therefore, not subject to the 50-cent Test; however, taxes levied to pay debt service on the Bonds are included in the calculation of the 50-cent Test as applied to subsequent issues of “new debt”.

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

TABLE 1 - VALUATION, EXEMPTIONS AND TAX SUPPORTED DEBT

2025/26 Market Valuation Established by Collin Central Appraisal District (excluding totally exempt property)		\$ 28,027,120,206
Less Exemptions/Reductions at 100% Market Value ⁽¹⁾ :		
State Mandated General Homestead Exemptions	\$ 2,470,358,518	
State Mandated Over 65 Exemptions	65,232,724	
State Mandated Disabled Persons Exemptions	3,551,600	
Disabled Veterans	142,991,500	
Productivity Loss	97,865,463	
Pollution Control Exemption	364,880	
Homestead Cap Loss	574,326,161	
Circuit Breaker Limitation	33,049,703	
Solar Exemptions	1,556,180	
Freeport Property	164,888,506	(3,554,185,235)
2025/26 Certified Taxable Assessed Valuation ⁽²⁾		<u>\$ 24,472,934,971</u>
Debt Payable from Ad Valorem Taxes (as of 12/2/25)		
Unlimited Tax Bonds ⁽³⁾	\$ 512,143,974	
The Bonds ⁽⁴⁾	209,940,000	
Debt Payable from Ad Valorem Taxes (as of 12/2/25) ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾		\$ 722,083,974
Ratio of Funded Debt to 2025/26 Taxable Assessed Valuation		2.95%

Current Estimated Population - 105,065

Per Capita Taxable Assessed Valuation - \$232,931

Per Capita Debt Payable from Ad Valorem Taxes - \$6,873

- (1) Valuation shown includes the \$100,000 State-mandated general residence homestead exemption and the \$10,000 State-mandated homestead exemption of persons sixty-five (65) years of age or older. However, subject to voter approval at a Statewide election to be held on November 4, 2025, the residential homestead exemption under Section 1-b(c), Article VIII, Texas Constitution would increase (1) the State mandated general homestead exemption from \$100,000 to \$140,000, and (2) the additional exemption on the residence homesteads of those at least sixty-five (65) years of age or disabled from \$10,000 to \$60,000. If adopted, the proposed constitutional amendment takes effect for the tax year beginning January 1, 2025 which would retroactively adjust the District's 2025-26 Taxable Assessed Value to \$23,158,440,256. See "CURRENT PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE SYSTEM – 2025 LEGISLATIVE SESSION" for more information.
- (2) Valuations shown do not exclude the values on which property taxes are frozen for the age 65 and over and disabled taxpayer exemptions.
- (3) Projected, excludes the Refunded Bonds.
- (4) Preliminary, subject to change.

TABLE 2 - TAXABLE ASSESSED VALUATIONS BY CATEGORY

Category	Taxable Appraised Value for Fiscal Year Ended June 30,					
	2026		2025		2024	
	Amount	% of Total	Amount	% of Total	Amount	% of Total
Real, Residential, Single-Family	\$ 18,656,792,442	66.57%	\$ 18,497,208,715	68.13%	\$ 17,818,511,935	68.63%
Real, Residential, Multi-Family	2,661,520,431	9.50%	2,620,924,590	9.65%	2,651,017,282	10.21%
Real, Vacant Lots/Tracts	254,886,886	0.91%	259,198,647	0.95%	263,250,224	1.01%
Real, Acreage (Land Only)	98,020,095	0.35%	122,089,891	0.45%	174,173,878	0.67%
Real, Farm and Ranch Improvements	18,028,669	0.06%	12,375,946	0.05%	8,440,139	0.03%
Real, Commercial and Industrial	4,447,103,286	15.87%	4,042,514,712	14.89%	3,639,342,636	14.02%
Real and Tangible Personal, Utilities	178,466,983	0.64%	171,918,202	0.63%	174,805,022	0.67%
Personal, Commercial and Industrial	1,567,249,616	5.59%	1,276,897,145	4.70%	1,081,260,626	4.16%
Real, Inventory	133,914,468	0.48%	137,167,952	0.51%	141,433,642	0.54%
Special Inventory	11,137,330	0.04%	9,828,647	0.04%	11,100,683	0.04%
Total Appraised Value Before Exemptions	\$ 28,027,120,206	100.00%	\$ 27,150,124,447	100.00%	\$ 25,963,336,067	100.00%
Less: Total Exemptions/Reductions	(3,554,185,235) ⁽¹⁾		(4,512,281,746)		(5,288,189,188)	
Adjustments	-		-		(107,088,054)	
Taxable Assessed Value	<u>\$ 24,472,934,971</u>		<u>\$ 22,637,842,701</u>		<u>\$ 20,568,058,825</u>	

Category	Taxable Appraised Value for Fiscal Year Ended June 30,			
	2023		2022	
	Amount	% of Total	Amount	% of Total
Real, Residential, Single-Family	\$ 15,404,436,741	68.04%	\$ 11,642,407,652	64.57%
Real, Residential, Multi-Family	2,181,762,374	9.64%	1,797,244,818	9.97%
Real, Vacant Lots/Tracts	244,465,737	1.08%	205,020,653	1.14%
Real, Acreage (Land Only)	201,467,501	0.89%	225,557,269	1.25%
Real, Farm and Ranch Improvements	24,617,742	0.11%	9,292,482	0.05%
Real, Commercial and Industrial	3,221,359,967	14.23%	2,841,858,063	15.76%
Real and Tangible Personal, Utilities	151,782,722	0.67%	204,404,039	1.13%
Tangible Personal, Business	1,059,068,434	4.68%	919,615,182	5.10%
Real, Inventory	142,525,029	0.63%	176,607,860	0.98%
Special Inventory	10,099,478	0.04%	8,134,898	0.05%
Total Appraised Value Before Exemptions	\$ 22,641,585,725	100.00%	\$ 18,030,142,916	100.00%
Less: Total Exemptions/Reductions	(3,230,248,191)		(1,107,256,215)	
Adjustments	(174,713,089)		(58,278,367)	
Taxable Assessed Value	<u>\$ 19,236,624,445</u>		<u>\$ 16,864,608,334</u>	

- (1) Valuation shown includes the \$100,000 State-mandated general residence homestead exemption and the \$10,000 State-mandated homestead exemption of persons sixty-five (65) years of age or older. However, subject to voter approval at a Statewide election to be held on November 4, 2025, the residential homestead exemption under Section 1-b(c), Article VIII, Texas Constitution would increase (1) the State mandated general homestead exemption from \$100,000 to \$140,000, and (2) the additional exemption on the residence homesteads of those at least sixty-five (65) years of age or disabled from \$10,000 to \$60,000. If adopted, the proposed constitutional amendment takes effect for the tax year beginning January 1, 2025 which would retroactively adjust the District's 2025-26 Taxable Assessed Value to \$23,158,440,256. See "CURRENT PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE SYSTEM – 2025 LEGISLATIVE SESSION" for more information.

NOTE: Valuations shown are certified assessed values reported by the Appraisal District to the State Comptroller of Public Accounts. Certified values are subject to change throughout the year as contested values are resolved and the Appraisal District updates records.

TABLE 3 - VALUATION AND TAX SUPPORTED DEBT HISTORY

Calendar Year Ended 12/31	Estimated Population ⁽¹⁾	Taxable Assessed Valuation ⁽²⁾	Taxable Assessed Valuation Per Capita	Unlimited Tax Supported Debt Outstanding at End of Year	Ratio of Tax Supported Debt to Taxable Assessed Valuation	Tax Supported Debt Per Capita
2022	110,557	\$ 16,864,608,334	\$ 152,542	\$ 677,381,321	4.02%	\$ 6,127
2023	109,918	19,236,624,445	175,009	630,131,098	3.28%	5,733
2024	107,731	20,568,058,825	190,921	563,586,098	2.74%	5,231
2025	105,065	22,637,842,701	215,465	736,869,039	3.26%	7,013
2026	105,065	24,472,934,971	232,931	661,344,039 ⁽³⁾	2.70% ⁽³⁾	6,295 ⁽³⁾

(1) Source: Municipal Advisory Council of Texas.

(2) As reported by the Appraisal District on the District's annual State Property Tax Reports and is subject to change during the ensuring year. See "CURRENT PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE SYSTEM – 2025 LEGISLATIVE SESSION" herein for a discussion of a potential increase in the general State mandated homestead exemption from \$100,000 to \$140,000 and a potential increase in the State mandated homestead exemption of persons sixty-five (65) years of age or older and the disabled from \$10,000 to \$60,000 which, if adopted, would retroactively adjust the District's 2025-26 Taxable Assessed Value to \$23,158,440,256.

(3) Projected, includes the Bonds but excludes the Refunded Bonds. Preliminary, subject to change.

TABLE 4 - TAX RATE, LEVY AND COLLECTION HISTORY

Fiscal Year Ended 6/30	TAX RATE BREAKDOWN			TAX COLLECTIONS		
	Local	Interest & Sinking	Total	Tax Levy	% Current	% Total
	Maintenance ⁽¹⁾	Fund	Tax Rate		Collections	Collections
2022	\$ 0.9968	\$ 0.4100	\$ 1.4068	\$ 228,459,208	101.25%	101.74%
2023	0.9404	0.4100	1.3504	244,022,990	102.43%	102.56%
2024	0.7512	0.3900	1.1412	234,137,563	95.62%	96.67%
2025	0.7358	0.3900	1.1258	236,241,157	99.50% ⁽²⁾	101.20% ⁽²⁾
2026	0.7358	0.3900	1.1258	252,235,683	In Process of Collection	

(1) The decrease in the District's M&O Tax Rate is the result of House Bill 3, passed during the 2019 Texas Legislative Session, which mandated that all independent school districts reduce their M&O tax rate as prescribed in House Bill 3 (See "AD VALOREM PROPERTY TAXATION" herein).

(2) Unaudited collections as of June 30, 2025.

TABLE 5 - TEN LARGEST TAXPAYERS

Name of Taxpayer	Nature of Property	2025/26 Taxable Assessed Valuation	% of Total Taxable Assessed Valuation
Harbert Parkside Investor LP	Commercial Building	\$ 350,326,619	1.43%
VAA Improvements LLC	Shopping Center/Mall	179,087,723	0.72%
C1 Dallas-Allen (Lot 1) LLC	Equipment	177,258,522	0.64%
Allen Premium Outlets LP	Shopping Center/Mall	157,197,336	0.73%
Voltage Park Inc.	Technology	137,851,895	0.56%
Hewlett Packard Financial Services Co.	Technology	125,993,917	0.51%
IBG Real Estate Holdings II Inc.	Office Buildings	124,417,186	0.51%
RPM XConstruction, LLC	Equipment	119,307,955	0.49%
La Villa Housing Finance Corporation	Apartments	118,006,338	0.48%
Charter DW Watters Creek Village LLC	Strip Mall/Plaza	112,529,315	0.46%
		<u>\$ 1,601,976,806</u>	<u>6.55%</u>

TABLE 6 - ESTIMATED OVERLAPPING DEBT

Expenditures of the various taxing entities within the territory of the District are paid out of ad valorem taxes levied by such entities on properties within the District. Such entities are independent of the District and may incur borrowings to finance their expenditures. This statement of direct and estimated overlapping ad valorem tax debt ("Tax Debt") was developed from information contained in "Texas Municipal Reports" published by the Municipal Advisory Council of Texas. Except for the amounts relating to the District, the District has not independently verified the accuracy or completeness of such information, and no person should rely upon such information as being accurate or complete. Furthermore, certain of the entities listed may have issued additional Tax Debt since the date hereof, and such entities may have programs requiring the issuance of substantial amounts of additional Tax Debt, the amount of which cannot be determined. The following table reflects the estimated share of overlapping Tax Debt of the District.

Taxing Jurisdiction	Total Tax Supported Debt as of 12/2/2025	Estimated % Applicable	District's Overlapping Tax Supported Debt as of 12/2/2025
Allen Independent School District	\$ 722,083,974 ⁽¹⁾	100.00%	\$ 722,083,974 ⁽¹⁾
City of Allen	191,120,000	94.30%	180,226,160
Collin County	982,755,000	9.47%	93,066,899
Collin County Community College District	438,250,000	9.47%	41,502,275
City of Lucas	15,795,000	7.07%	1,116,707
City of McKinney	483,240,000	6.45%	31,168,980
City of Parker	5,955,000	34.33%	2,044,352
City of Plano	632,410,000	0.17%	1,075,097
Total Direct and Overlapping Tax Supported Debt			<u>\$ 1,072,284,443</u>
Ratio of Direct and Overlapping Tax Supported Debt to Taxable Assessed Valuation			4.38%
Per Capita Direct and Overlapping Tax Supported Debt			\$ 10,206

(1) Projected, includes the Bonds but excludes the Refunded Bonds. Preliminary, subject to change.

DEBT INFORMATION

TABLE 7 - PRO-FORMA TAX SUPPORTED DEBT SERVICE REQUIREMENTS

CYE 12/31 ⁽¹⁾	Outstanding Unlimited Tax Debt ⁽²⁾			The Bonds ⁽³⁾			Total Debt Service	% of Principal Retired
	Principal	Interest	Total	Principal	Interest	Total		
2026	\$ 57,064,935	\$ 25,368,139	\$ 82,433,074	\$ 3,675,000	\$ 7,285,183	\$ 10,960,183	\$ 93,393,257	8.41%
2027	13,964,039	19,587,418	33,551,457	49,415,000	9,077,875	58,492,875	92,044,332	17.19%
2028	20,795,000	17,499,145	38,294,145	1,790,000	7,797,750	9,587,750	47,881,895	20.32%
2029	18,610,000	16,789,734	35,399,734	3,320,000	7,670,000	10,990,000	46,389,734	23.35%
2030	17,505,000	16,100,409	33,605,409	3,485,000	7,499,875	10,984,875	44,590,284	26.26%
2031	11,265,000	15,563,839	26,828,839	11,005,000	7,137,625	18,142,625	44,971,464	29.34%
2032	11,625,000	15,146,632	26,771,632	11,560,000	6,573,500	18,133,500	44,905,132	32.56%
2033	12,740,000	14,700,783	27,440,783	12,140,000	5,981,000	18,121,000	45,561,783	36.00%
2034	13,435,000	14,217,049	27,652,049	12,750,000	5,358,750	18,108,750	45,760,799	39.63%
2035	19,250,000	13,637,938	32,887,938	8,080,000	4,838,000	12,918,000	45,805,938	43.41%
2036	15,810,000	12,995,135	28,805,135	13,045,000	4,309,875	17,354,875	46,160,010	47.41%
2037	20,645,000	12,296,838	32,941,838	9,045,000	3,757,625	12,802,625	45,744,463	51.52%
2038	21,455,000	11,512,212	32,967,212	9,545,000	3,292,875	12,837,875	45,805,087	55.81%
2039	21,035,000	10,703,204	31,738,204	11,745,000	2,760,625	14,505,625	46,243,829	60.35%
2040	17,710,000	9,947,279	27,657,279	17,755,000	2,023,125	19,778,125	47,435,404	65.26%
2041	17,405,000	9,223,600	26,628,600	19,950,000	1,080,500	21,030,500	47,659,100	70.44%
2042	17,530,000	8,468,356	25,998,356	11,635,000	290,875	11,925,875	37,924,231	74.48%
2043	19,815,000	7,654,156	27,469,156	-	-	-	27,469,156	77.22%
2044	20,795,000	6,762,031	27,557,031	-	-	-	27,557,031	80.10%
2045	21,815,000	5,825,756	27,640,756	-	-	-	27,640,756	83.12%
2046	22,870,000	4,860,691	27,730,691	-	-	-	27,730,691	86.29%
2047	23,625,000	3,866,369	27,491,369	-	-	-	27,491,369	89.56%
2048	23,935,000	2,804,216	26,739,216	-	-	-	26,739,216	92.88%
2049	25,120,000	1,701,219	26,821,219	-	-	-	26,821,219	96.35%
2050	26,325,000	575,859	26,900,859	-	-	-	26,900,859	100.00%
	<u>\$ 512,143,974</u>	<u>\$ 277,808,006</u>	<u>\$ 789,951,980</u>	<u>\$ 209,940,000</u>	<u>\$ 86,735,058</u>	<u>\$ 296,675,058</u>	<u>\$ 1,086,627,039</u>	

(1) The District's fiscal year end is June 30th. Due to the timing of tax collection receipts, the District budgets for debt payments on a calendar year basis.

(2) Excludes the Refunded Bonds and other obligations (see "Table 10 – Other Obligations").

(3) Interest shown for purposes of illustration only. Preliminary, subject to change.

TABLE 8 - INTEREST AND SINKING FUND BALANCE PROJECTION

Budgeted Tax Supported Debt Service Requirements, Fiscal Year Ended, 6/30/26	\$ 89,678,021 ⁽¹⁾
Estimated Unaudited Interest and Sinking Fund Balance as of 6/30/25	\$ 36,000,000
2025/26 Calculated Interest and Sinking Fund Tax Collections	95,024,491
Redemption of Callable Principal	(8,934,861)
	<u>122,089,630</u>
Projected Interest and Sinking Fund Balance, Fiscal Year Ended 6/30/26	<u>\$ 32,411,609</u>

(1) Represents debt service requirements for the District's Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 2026. However, due to the timing of tax collection receipts, the District budgets for debt payments on a calendar year basis.

TABLE 9 - AUTHORIZED BUT UNISSUED UNLIMITED TAX BONDS

Purpose	Date Authorized	Amount Authorized	Amount Previously Issued	Unissued Balance
School Building, Purchase of Buses and Security	11/5/2024	\$ 419,062,253	\$ 217,500,000	\$ 201,562,253
Technology	11/5/2024	23,077,793	2,500,000	20,577,793
		\$ 442,140,046	\$ 220,000,000	\$ 222,140,046

ANTICIPATED ISSUANCE OF ADDITIONAL UNLIMITED TAX DEBT . . . The District does not have any plans to issue additional unlimited tax debt within the next 12 months.

TABLE 10 - OTHER OBLIGATIONS

The District is obligated under a long-term lease agreement with Collin County Community College for the right-to-use certain facilities on the College's campus. The District was required to prepay the entire lease liability prior to the commencement of the lease term and therefore no lease liability exists. The lease asset is being amortized over 27 years, the life of the agreement. There were no variable payments required by the lease agreement.

The following schedule lists property leased:

Description	Balance 7/1/2023	Additions	Retired/ Refunded	Balance 6/30/2024
Right-To-Use Asset	\$ 12,000,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 12,000,000
Less Accumulated Amortization	(1,185,184)	(444,444)	-	(1,629,628)
Total Right-To-Use Asset, Net	\$ 10,814,816	\$ (444,444)	\$ -	\$ 10,370,372

POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT PLAN . . . The District records its proportionate share of the net OPEB liability of the Teacher Retirement System of Texas (TRS) Care Plan. The fiduciary net position of the TRS Care Plan has been determined using the flow of economic resources measurement focus and full accrual basis of accounting. This includes for purposes of measuring the net OPEB liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to other post-employment benefits, OPEB expense, and information about assets, liabilities and additions to/deductions from TRS Care's fiduciary net position. Benefit payments are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. There are no investments as this is a pay-as you-go plan and all cash is held in a cash account. For more information please see "Excerpts from the District's Annual Financial Report – Note 12".

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

All employees of public, state-supported educational institutions in Texas who are employed for one-half or more of the standard work load and who are not exempted from membership under Texas Government Code, Title 8, Section 822.002 are covered by the system. For more information please see "Excerpts from the District's Annual Financial Report – Note 11".

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FINANCIAL INFORMATION

TABLE 11 – CHANGES IN NET POSITION

	Fiscal Year Ended June 30,				
	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Revenues:					
<u>Program Revenues</u>					
Charges for Services	\$ 11,058,098	\$ 11,617,469	\$ 4,785,187	\$ 2,755,974	\$ 5,845,813
Operating Grants and Contributions	36,249,455	29,335,379	39,344,893	19,278,141	29,815,983
<u>General Revenues</u>					
Property Taxes	226,702,023	252,524,020	233,204,741	255,278,027	216,614,616
State Aid, Grants and Contributions	44,356,545	17,983,271	21,096,896	12,947,996	31,034,945
Other	11,810,258	11,726,383	2,299,745	4,511,950	9,967,212
Total Governmental Revenues	330,176,379	323,186,522	300,731,462	294,772,088	293,278,569
Expenses:					
Instruction	145,076,181	143,073,633	135,846,056	152,041,627	154,114,631
Instructional Resources & Media Services	2,353,440	2,470,189	2,371,335	5,112,041	4,325,184
Curriculum & Staff Development	7,378,083	7,614,669	7,027,174	7,338,849	7,325,808
Instructional Leadership	2,946,293	2,965,898	2,729,895	2,675,281	2,788,514
School Leadership	13,437,011	13,900,943	13,204,359	14,370,981	14,945,467
Guidance, Counseling & Evaluation Services	14,283,742	13,596,755	13,004,383	14,002,166	13,953,209
Social Work Services	129,168	160,107	68,881	71,013	74,725
Health Services	2,197,705	2,215,781	2,125,485	2,416,159	2,277,116
Student (pupil) Transportation	7,719,756	7,606,698	7,027,220	6,742,972	7,238,002
Food Services	10,408,835	9,531,774	9,225,961	7,382,986	8,665,352
Cocurricular/Extracurricular Activities	13,336,244	10,305,534	9,806,465	9,122,942	10,398,489
General Administration	7,611,064	7,492,426	7,151,434	8,106,144	8,412,457
Facilities Maintenance and Operations	26,932,908	24,890,583	24,414,221	22,875,664	23,138,587
Security and Monitoring Services	5,428,284	4,631,017	4,110,903	4,420,358	4,144,769
Data Processing Services	10,935,124	10,279,363	8,622,976	4,837,032	5,150,642
Community Services	116,492	126,487	268,849	199,268	347,529
Debt Service	18,313,383	28,272,045	32,087,845	29,043,460	21,037,473
Contracted Instructional Services Between Schools	2,795,277	11,219,015	1,519,916	1,098,100	931,142
Juvenile Justice Alternative Ed. Prg. Payments	9,212	-	1,265	-	19,297
Other Intergovernmental Charges	1,667,761	1,698,346	1,621,099	1,514,620	1,504,544
Total Governmental Expenses	293,075,963	302,051,263	282,235,722	293,371,663	290,792,937
Increase in Net Position	37,100,416	21,135,259	18,495,740	1,400,425	2,485,632
Beginning Net Position	113,865,767	92,730,508	70,513,221	69,112,796	64,469,468
Prior Period Adjustment	10,804,612	-	3,721,547	-	2,157,696
Ending Net Position	<u>\$ 161,770,795</u>	<u>\$ 113,865,767</u>	<u>\$ 92,730,508</u>	<u>\$ 70,513,221</u>	<u>\$ 69,112,796</u>

Source: The District's audited financial statements.

TABLE 11-A – GENERAL FUND REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES HISTORY

	Fiscal Year Ended June 30,				
Revenues:	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Local, Intermediate and Out of State	\$ 157,561,860	\$ 184,142,807	\$ 168,536,587	\$ 160,219,227	\$ 160,907,807
State Sources	56,707,608	28,357,602	31,589,381	39,422,638	40,929,439
Federal Sources	473,013	3,495,895	5,782,197	2,179,188	509,061
Total Revenues	214,742,481	215,996,304	205,908,165	201,821,053	202,346,307
Expenditures:					
Instruction and Instructional Related Services	132,875,392	131,518,272	124,445,570	123,465,877	126,769,651
Instructional and School Leadership	14,100,268	14,374,006	13,709,383	13,503,574	13,907,648
Support Services - Student (Pupil)	25,450,825	23,531,326	21,995,649	21,667,483	21,961,329
Administrative Support Services	6,960,562	6,906,225	6,601,292	6,821,509	6,947,887
Support Services - Nonstudent	35,051,898	32,516,826	33,199,374	28,387,805	29,238,622
Ancillary Services	101,798	118,596	128,303	126,288	135,995
Capital Outlay	233,029	228,900	298,284	13,672,525	1,377,103
Intergovernmental Charges	4,472,250	12,917,361	3,142,280	2,612,720	2,454,983
Total Expenditures	219,246,022	222,111,512	203,520,135	210,257,781	202,793,218
Excess of Revenue Over (Under) Expenditures	(4,503,541)	(6,115,208)	2,388,030	(8,436,728)	(446,911)
Non-Current Loans	1,835,910	-	-	-	-
Transfers In	3,499,703	707,675	708,198	860,000	1,543,514
Transfers Out (Use)	(2,542,467)	-	(8,464)	(9,185,302)	(25,710)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	2,793,146	707,675	699,734	(8,325,302)	1,517,804
Net Change in Fund Balance	(1,710,395)	(5,407,533)	3,087,764	(16,762,030)	1,070,893
Fund balances on July 1	75,885,556	81,293,089	78,205,325	94,967,355	93,896,462
Fund Balances, June 30 ⁽¹⁾	\$ 74,175,161	\$ 75,885,556	\$ 81,293,089	\$ 78,205,325	\$ 94,967,355

(1) The District's unaudited Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 2025 General Fund balance is approximately \$70 million.

Source: The District's audited financial statements.

FINANCIAL POLICIES

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies . . . The financial statements of the District have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) as applied to local government 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.

Basis of Presentation . . . *Government-wide financial statements* - The statement of net assets and the statement of activities display information about the District as a whole. These statements include the financial activities of the primary government, except for fiduciary funds. Internal Service fund activity is eliminated to avoid overstatement of revenues and expenses. The statements distinguish between governmental and business-type activities of the District.

The government-wide statements are prepared using the economic resources measurement focus. This is the same approach used in the preparation of proprietary fund financial statements but differs from the manner in which governmental fund financial statements are prepared. Governmental fund financial statements therefore include a reconciliation with brief explanations to better identify the relationship between the government-wide statements and the statements for governmental funds.

The government-wide statement of activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for each function or program of the governmental activities of the District. Direct expenses are those that are specifically associated with a service, program or department and therefore are clearly identifiable to a particular function. Program revenues include amounts paid by the recipient of goods or services offered by the program and grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular program. All taxes and revenues not classified as program revenues are presented as general revenues of the District.

Fund Financial Statements - Fund financial statements report detailed information about the District. Their focus is on major funds rather than reporting funds by type. Each major governmental aid fund is presented in a separate column, and all nonmajor funds are aggregated into one column. Fiduciary funds are reported by fund type.

The accounting and financial reporting treatment applied to a fund is determined by its measurement focus. All governmental funds are accounted for using a flow of current financial resources measurement focus. With this measurement focus, only current assets and current liabilities generally are included on the balance sheet. Operating statements of these funds present increases (i.e., revenues and other financing sources) and decreases (i.e., expenditures and other financing uses) in net current assets.

Basis of Accounting . . . Basis of accounting refers to when revenues and expenditures or expenses are recognized in the accounts and reported in the financial statements.

The government-wide financial statements are reported using the *economic resources measurement focus* and the *accrual basis of accounting*, as are the proprietary fund and fiduciary fund financial statements. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing related to cash flows. Property taxes are recognized as revenues in the year for which they are levied. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met.

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the *current financial resources measurement focus* and the *modified basis of accounting*. Revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered *available* when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the District considers revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal period. Expenditures are generally recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting.

Revenues from state and federal grants are recognized as earned when the related program expenditures are incurred. Revenues from local sources consist primarily of property taxes. Property tax revenues are recognized under the susceptible to accrual concept. Funds received but unearned are reflected as deferred revenues, and funds expended but not yet received are shown as receivables. For state entitlements, the District has adopted a budgetary basis of accounting for Foundation School Program revenues. Such entitlements are recorded as received.

Interest revenue and building rentals are recorded when earned since they are measurable and available. Other revenues such as fees, tuition, local food service revenue, and miscellaneous revenues are accounted for on the cash basis.

Expenditures are recognized in the accounting period in which the fund liability is incurred when measurable, except expenditures for debt service including unmatured interest on long-term debt. Expenditures for principal and interest on long-term debt are recognized when due.

Budgetary Data . . . Budgets are presented on the modified accrual basis of accounting for the General and Debt Service funds. The budget is prepared and controlled at the function level.

The official school budget is prepared for adoption for required governmental funds prior to June 20 of the preceding fiscal year for the subsequent fiscal year beginning July 1. The Board formally adopts the budget at a public meeting held at least ten days after public notice has been given. Once adopted, the budget can be amended by subsequent Board action.

INVESTMENTS

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

LEGAL INVESTMENTS . . . Under Texas law, the District is authorized to invest in (1) obligations of the United States or its agencies and instrumentalities, including letters of credit; (2) direct obligations of the State of Texas or its agencies and instrumentalities; (3) collateralized mortgage obligations directly issued by a federal agency or instrumentality of the United States, the underlying security for which is guaranteed by an agency or instrumentality of the United States; (4) other obligations, the principal and interest of which is unconditionally guaranteed or insured by or backed by the full faith and credit of, the State of Texas 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, or their respective successors; (8) interest-bearing banking deposits other than those described by clause (7) if (A) the funds invested in the banking deposits are invested through: (i) a broker with a main office or branch office in this state that the investing entity selects from a list the governing body or designated investment committee of the entity adopts as required by Section 2256.025, Texas Government Code; or (ii) a depository institution with a main office or branch office in this state that the investing entity selects; (B) the broker or depository institution selected as described by (A) above arranges for the deposit of the funds in the banking deposits in one or more federally insured depository institutions, regardless of where located, for the investing entity's account; (C) 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 (D) the investing entity appoints as the entity's custodian of the banking deposits issued for the entity's account: (i) the depository institution selected as described by (A) above; (ii) an entity described by Section 2257.041(d), Texas Government Code; or (iii) a clearing broker dealer registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission and operating under Securities and Exchange Commission Rule 15c3-3; (9) certificates of deposit and share certificates meeting the requirements of the Texas Public Funds Investment Act (Chapter 2256, Texas Government Code, as amended)(the "PFIA") (i) that are issued by or through an institution that has its main office or a branch office in Texas and are guaranteed or insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or the National Credit Union Share Insurance Fund, or are secured as to principal by obligations described in clauses (1) through (8) 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 (I) a broker that has its main office or a branch office in the State of Texas and is selected from a list adopted by the District as required by law or (II) a depository institution that has its main office or a branch office in the State of Texas that is selected by the District; (b) the broker or the depository institution selected by the District arranges for the deposit of the funds in certificates of deposit 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 the depository institution selected under (a) above, a custodian as described by Section 2257.041(d) of the Texas Government Code, or a clearing broker-dealer registered with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission and operating pursuant to Securities and Exchange Commission Rule 15c3-3 (17 C.F.R. Section 240.15c3-3) as custodian for the District with respect to the certificates of deposit; (10) fully collateralized repurchase agreements that have a defined termination date, are fully secured by a combination of cash and obligations described in clause (1) 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) securities lending programs if (i) the value of the securities loaned under the program are 100% collateralized, a loan made under the program allows for termination at any time and a loan made under the program is either secured by (a) obligations that are 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 (13) through (15) below, or an authorized investment pool; (ii) securities held as collateral under a loan are pledged to the District, held in the District's name and deposited at the time the investment is made with the District or a third party designated by the District; (iii) a loan made under the program is placed through either a primary government securities dealer or a financial institution doing business in the State of Texas; and (iv) the agreement to lend securities has a term of one year or less; (12) certain bankers' acceptances with the remaining term of 270 days or less, if the short-term obligations of the accepting bank or its parent are rated at least "A-1" or "P-1" or the equivalent by at least one nationally recognized credit rating agency; (13) commercial paper with a stated maturity of 270 days or less that is rated at least "A-1" or "P-1" or the equivalent by either (a) two nationally recognized credit rating agencies or (b) one nationally recognized credit rating agency if the paper is fully secured by an irrevocable letter of credit issued by a U.S. or state bank; (14) no-load money market mutual funds registered with and regulated by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission that comply with federal Securities and Exchange Commission Rule 2a-7 (17 C.F.R. Section 270.2a-7), promulgated under the Investment Company Act of 1940 (15 U.S.C. Section 80a-1 et seq.) and that provide the investing entity with a prospectus and other information required by the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; (15) no-load mutual funds registered with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission that have an average weighted maturity of less than two years, and either: (i) have a duration of one year or more and are invested exclusively in obligations described 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; and (16) aggregate repurchase agreement transactions entered into by an investing entity in conformity with the provisions of subsections (a-1), (f) and (g) of Section 2256.011 of the PFIA. In addition, bond proceeds may be invested in guaranteed investment contracts that have a defined termination date and are secured by obligations, including letters of credit, of the United States or its agencies and instrumentalities, other than the prohibited obligations described below, in an amount at least equal to the amount of bond proceeds invested under such contract and are pledged to the District and deposited with the District or with a third party selected and approved by the District.

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. "Corporate bond" is defined as a senior secured debt obligation issued by a domestic business entity and rated not lower than "AA-" or the equivalent by a nationally recognized investment rating firm (does not include convertible bonds or unsecured debt). The bonds must have a stated final maturity that is not later than 3 years from the date the corporate bonds were purchased. The District may not (1) invest more than 15 percent 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 percent of the funds invested in corporate bonds in any one domestic business entity, including subsidiaries and affiliates of the entity. The District must sell corporate bonds if they are rated "AA-" or its equivalent and are either downgraded or placed on negative credit watch. Corporate bonds are not an eligible investment for a public funds investment pool. The District has not taken the required steps to authorize the investment of District funds in corporate bonds.

An eligible political subdivision such as the District may enter into hedging transactions, including hedging contracts, related security, credit, and insurance agreements in connection with commodities used the political subdivision in its general operations, with the acquisition or construction of a capital project, or with an eligible project. A hedging transaction must comply with the regulations of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission and the SEC. The political subdivision may pledge to such contracts or agreements any general or special revenues or funds it is authorized by law to pledge to the payment of any other obligations.

The political subdivision's cost under such contract or agreement may be considered an operations and maintenance expense, an acquisition costs, a project cost, or a construction expense.

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 may also 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 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 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.

INVESTMENT POLICIES . . . Under Texas 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, the maximum average dollar-weighted maturity allowed for pooled fund groups, methods to monitor the market price of investments acquired with public funds, a requirement for settlement of all transactions, except investment pool funds and mutual funds, on a delivery versus payment basis, and procedures to monitor rating changes in investments acquired with public funds and the liquidation of such investments consistent with the Public Funds Investment Act. All District funds must be invested consistent with a formally adopted "Investment Strategy Statement" that specifically addresses each funds' 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.

Under Texas law, 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, ending market value and fully accrued interest for the reporting period for each pooled fund group, (4) the book value and market value of each separately listed asset at the end of the reporting period, (5) the maturity date of each separately invested asset, (6) the account or fund or pooled fund group for which each individual investment was acquired, and (7) the compliance of the investment portfolio as it relates to: (a) adopted investment strategy statements and (b) State law. No person may invest District funds without express written authority from the Board of Trustees.

ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS . . . Under Texas 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 District to disclose the relationship and file a statement with the Texas Ethics Commission and the Board of Trustees; (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 or relates to investment transactions of the District that are not made through accounts of other contractual arrangements over which the business organization has accepted discretionary investment authority), 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.

TABLE 12 - CURRENT INVESTMENTS

As of August 31, 2025, the District's investable funds were invested in the following categories:

Description	Percent	Market Value	Book Value
Investment Pools	100.00%	\$ 314,541,843	\$ 314,541,843

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 Bond Counsel's Opinion."

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 taxable retroactively to the date of issuance.

The Code and the regulations promulgated thereunder contain a number of requirements that must be satisfied subsequent to the issuance of the Bonds in order for interest on the Bonds to be, and to remain, excludable from gross income for federal income tax purposes. Failure to comply with such requirements may cause interest on the Bonds to be included in gross income retroactively to the date of issuance of the Bonds. The opinion of Bond Counsel is conditioned on compliance by the District with such requirements, and Bond Counsel has not been retained to monitor compliance with these requirements subsequent to the issuance of the Bonds.

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

A ruling was not sought from the Internal Revenue Service by the District with respect to the Bonds or the facilities financed or refinanced with the proceeds of the Bonds. Bond Counsel's opinion represents its legal judgment based upon its review of Existing Law and the representations of the District that it deems relevant to render such opinion and is not a guarantee of a result. 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 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 principal 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 statutes, regulations, published rulings and court decisions, all of which are subject to change or modification, retroactively.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CONTINUING DISCLOSURE 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 (the “MSRB”) through its Electronic Municipal Market Access (“EMMA”) system. See “Appendix D - THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE PROGRAM” for a description of the TEA's continuing disclosure undertaking to provide certain updated financial information and operating data annually with respect to the Permanent School Fund and the State, as the case may be, and to provide timely notice of specified events related to the guarantee to the MSRB.

ANNUAL REPORTS . . . The District will provide certain updated financial information and operating data to the MSRB annually. The information to be updated includes all quantitative financial information and operating data with respect to the District of the general type included in this Official Statement under Tables numbered 1 through 5 and 7 through 12 and in Appendix B, which is the District's annual audited financial report. The District will update and provide the information in the numbered tables within six months after the end of each fiscal year ending in and after 2025 and, if not submitted as part of such annual financial information, the District will provide audited financial statements when and if available, and in any event, within 12 months after the end of each fiscal year. If the audit of such financial statements is not complete within 12 months after any such fiscal year end, then the District will 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 statements becomes available. Any such financial statements will be prepared in accordance with the accounting principles described in Appendix B or such other accounting principles as the District may be required to employ from time to time pursuant to State law or regulation.

The District's current fiscal year end is June 30. Accordingly, the District must provide updated information included in the above-referenced tables by the last day of February in each year, and audited financial statements for the preceding fiscal year (or unaudited financial statements if the audited financial statements are not yet available) must be provided by June 30 in each year, unless the District changes its fiscal year. If the District changes its fiscal year, it will file notice of the change (and of the date of the new fiscal year end) with the MSRB prior to the next date by which the District otherwise would be required to provide financial information and operating data as set forth above.

All financial information, operating data, financial statements and notices required to be provided to the MSRB shall be provided in an electronic format and be accompanied by identifying information prescribed by the MSRB. Financial information and operating data to be provided as set forth above may be set forth in full in one or more documents or may be included by specific reference to any document (including an official statement or other offering document) available to the public on the MSRB's Internet Web site or filed with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”), as permitted by SEC Rule 15c2-12 (the “Rule”).

NOTICE OF CERTAIN EVENTS . . . The District will also provide timely notices of certain events to the MSRB. The District will provide notice of any of the following events with respect to the Bonds to the MSRB in a timely manner (but not in excess of ten business days after the occurrence of the event): (1) principal and interest payment delinquencies; (2) non-payment related defaults, if material; (3) unscheduled draws on debt service reserves reflecting financial difficulties; (4) unscheduled draws on credit enhancements reflecting financial difficulties; (5) substitution of credit or liquidity providers, or their failure to perform; (6) adverse tax opinions, the issuance by the 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”. Neither the Bonds nor the Order make any provision for a trustee, liquidity enhancement, credit enhancement (except for guarantee of the Permanent School Fund), or debt service reserves.

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

governmental authority, or the entry of an order confirming a plan of reorganization, arrangement, or liquidation by a court or governmental authority having supervision or jurisdiction over substantially all of the assets or business of the District.

For the events listed in clause (15) and (16) above, the term “financial obligation” means a: (A) debt obligation; (B) derivative instrument entered into in connection with, or pledged as security or a source of payment for, an existing or planned debt obligation; or (c) a guarantee of either (A) or (B). The term “financial obligation” shall not include municipal securities as to which a final official statement has been provided to the MSRB consistent with the Rule.

AVAILABILITY OF INFORMATION FROM MSRB . . . The District has agreed to provide the foregoing information only as described above. Investors will be able to access continuing disclosure information filed with the MSRB free of charge at www.emma.msrb.org.

LIMITATIONS AND AMENDMENTS . . . The District has agreed to update information and to provide notices of certain events only as described above. The District has not agreed to provide other information that may be relevant or material to a complete presentation of its financial results of operations, condition, or prospects or agreed to update any information that is provided, except as described above. The District makes no representation or warranty concerning such information or concerning its usefulness to a decision to invest in or sell the 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 and beneficial owners of the 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 (1) the agreement, as amended would have permitted an underwriter to purchase or sell the Bonds in the offering made hereby in compliance with the Rule, taking into account any amendments or interpretations of the Rule since such offering as well as such changed circumstances, and (2) either (a) the registered owners of a majority in aggregate principal amount (or any greater amount required by any other provisions of the Order that authorizes such amendment) of the outstanding Bonds consent to such amendment or (b) a person that is unaffiliated with the District (such as nationally recognized bond counsel) determines that such amendment will not materially impair the interest of the registered owners and beneficial owners of the Bonds. The District may also amend or repeal the provisions of this continuing disclosure agreement if the SEC amends or repeals the applicable provisions of the Rule or a court of final jurisdiction enters judgment that such provisions of the Rule are invalid, but only if and to the extent that the provisions of this sentence would not prevent an underwriter from lawfully purchasing or selling Bonds in the primary offering of the Bonds. If the District amends its agreement, it must include with the next financial information and operating data provided in accordance with its agreement described above under “Annual Reports” an explanation, in narrative form, of the reasons for the amendment and of the impact of any change in type of information and data provided.

COMPLIANCE WITH PRIOR UNDERTAKINGS . . . During the last five years, the District has complied in all material respects with all continuing disclosure agreements made by it in accordance with the Rule.

OTHER INFORMATION

RATINGS

Applications for contract ratings on the Bonds have been submitted to Moody’s Investors Service, Inc. (“Moody’s”) and S&P Global Ratings, a division of Standard & Poor’s Financial Services LLC (“S&P”). The presently outstanding tax supported debt of the District are rated “Aa2” by Moody’s and “AA” by S&P without regard to credit enhancement. The District also has issues outstanding which are rated “Aaa” by Moody’s and “AAA” by S&P by virtue of the guarantee of the Permanent School Fund of the State of Texas. An explanation of the significance of such ratings may be obtained from the company furnishing the rating. The ratings reflect only the respective views of such organizations and the District makes no representation as to the appropriateness of the ratings. There is no assurance that such ratings will continue for any given period of time or that they will not be revised downward or withdrawn entirely by either or both of such rating companies, if in the judgment of either or both companies, circumstances so warrant. Any such downward revision or withdrawal of such ratings, or either of them, may have an adverse effect on the market price of the Bonds.

LITIGATION

The District is not a party to any litigation or other proceeding pending or, to its knowledge, threatened, in any court, agency or other administrative body (either state or federal) which, if decided adversely to the District, would have a material adverse effect on the financial condition or operations of the District.

At the time of the initial delivery of the Bonds, the District will provide the Underwriters with a certificate to the effect that 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.

REGISTRATION AND QUALIFICATION OF BONDS FOR SALE

The sale of the Bonds has not been registered under the Federal Securities Act of 1933, as amended, in reliance upon the exemption provided thereunder by Section 3(a)(2); and the Bonds have not been qualified under the Securities Act of Texas in reliance upon various exemptions contained therein; nor have the Bonds been qualified under the securities acts of any jurisdiction. The District assumes no responsibility for 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 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 provisions.

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

LEGAL INVESTMENTS AND ELIGIBILITY TO SECURE PUBLIC FUNDS IN TEXAS

Section 1201.041 of the Public Security Procedures Act (Chapter 1201, Texas Government Code) provides that the Bonds are negotiable instruments, investment securities governed by Chapter 8, Texas Business and Commerce Code, and are legal and authorized investments for insurance companies, fiduciaries, and trustees, and for the sinking funds of municipalities or other political subdivisions or public agencies of the State of Texas. 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. In accordance with the Public Funds Investment Act, Chapter 2256, Texas Government Code, the Bonds must be rated not less than "A" or its equivalent as to investment quality by a national rating agency in order for most municipalities or other political subdivisions or public agencies of the State of Texas to be authorized to invest in the Bonds, except for purchases for interest and sinking funds of such entities. See "OTHER INFORMATION – Ratings" herein. Moreover, municipalities or other political subdivisions or public agencies of the State of Texas that have adopted investment policies and guidelines in accordance with the Public Funds Investment Act may have other, more stringent requirements for purchasing securities, including the Bonds. 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.

LEGAL MATTERS

The District will furnish to the Underwriters a complete transcript of proceedings had 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, and based upon examination of such transcript of proceedings, the approving legal opinion of Bond Counsel to the District 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 Code, subject to the matters described under "TAX MATTERS" herein, including the alternative minimum tax on certain corporations, a form of which opinion is attached to this Official Statement as Appendix C. Though it represents the Municipal 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. Bond Counsel also advises the TEA in connection with its disclosure obligations under Federal securities laws, but Bond Counsel has not passed upon any TEA disclosures contained in this Official Statement. The customary closing papers, including a certificate to the effect that no litigation of any nature has been filed or is then pending to restrain the issuance and delivery of the Bonds which would affect the provision made for their payment or security, or in any manner questioning the validity of the Bonds will also be furnished to the Underwriters. 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 therein, except that, in its capacity as Bond Counsel, such firm has reviewed the information under the captions and subcaptions "PLAN OF FINANCING" (except under the subcaption "Sources and Uses of Funds"), "THE BONDS" (excluding the information under the subcaptions "Permanent School Fund Guarantee", "Book-Entry-Only System" and "Bondholders' Remedies"), "STATE AND LOCAL FUNDING OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS IN TEXAS", "CURRENT PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE SYSTEM", "TAX RATE LIMITATIONS – M&O Tax Rate Limitations" (first paragraph only), "TAX MATTERS", "CONTINUING DISCLOSURE INFORMATION" (excluding the information under the subcaptions "Compliance with Prior Undertakings" and "Availability of Information from MSRB"), "OTHER INFORMATION – Registration and Qualification of Bonds for Sale", "OTHER INFORMATION – Legal Investments and Eligibility to Secure Public Funds in Texas", and "OTHER

INFORMATION – Legal Matters” (except for the last sentence of the first paragraph thereof) in the Official Statement and such firm is of the opinion that the information relating to the Bonds and the legal issues contained under such captions and subcaptions is an accurate and fair description of the laws and legal issues addressed therein and, with respect to the Bonds, such information conforms to the provisions of the Order. The District expects to pay the legal fee of Bond Counsel for services rendered in connection with the issuance of the Bonds from proceeds of the Bonds. Certain legal matters will be passed upon for the Underwriters by their counsel, Cantu Harden Montoya LLP, San Antonio, Texas, whose legal fees are contingent upon the sale and delivery of the Bonds.

The 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 that 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.

MUNICIPAL ADVISOR

Hilltop Securities Inc., is employed as Municipal Advisor to the District in connection with the issuance of the Bonds. The Municipal Advisor’s fee for services rendered with respect to the sale of the Bonds is contingent upon the issuance and delivery of the Bonds. The Municipal Advisor has agreed, in its Municipal Advisory contract, not to bid for the Bonds, either independently or as a member of a syndicate organized to submit a bid for the Bonds. Hilltop Securities Inc., in its capacity as Municipal Advisor, has not verified and does not assume any responsibility for the information, covenants and representations contained in any of the legal documents with respect to the federal income tax status of the Bonds, or the possible impact of any present, pending or future actions taken by any legislative or judicial bodies.

The Municipal Advisor to the District has provided the following sentence for inclusion in this Official Statement. The Municipal 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 Municipal Advisor does not guarantee the accuracy or completeness of such information.

UNDERWRITING

The Underwriters have agreed, subject to certain conditions, to purchase the Bonds from the District at a price equal to the initial offering price to the public, as shown on page 2 hereof, less an underwriting discount of \$ _____. The Underwriters will be obligated to purchase all of the Bonds if any Bonds are purchased. The Bonds to be offered to the public may be offered and sold to certain dealers (including the Underwriters and other dealers depositing Bonds into investment trusts) at prices lower than the public offering prices of such Bonds, and such public offering 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 its responsibilities to investors under federal securities laws, but the Underwriters do not guarantee the accuracy or completeness of such information.

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.

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

of this arrangement, RBCCM may distribute municipal securities to investors through the financial advisor network of CNS. As part of this arrangement, RBCCM may compensate CNS for its selling efforts with respect to the Bonds.

CYBERSECURITY

The District relies on a technological environment to conduct its operations and potentially faces multiple cybersecurity threats including, but not limited to, hacking, phishing, viruses, malware and other attacks on its computing and other digital networks and systems (collectively, “Systems Technology”). While The District mitigates this Systems Technology risk by using the digital data storage services of third party providers that maintain cybersecurity protection policies, it also works with Education Service Center Region 10 and maintains its own cybersecurity insurance, as a recipient and provider of personal, private, or sensitive information. The District may be the target of cybersecurity incidents that could result in adverse consequences to the District and its Systems Technology, requiring a response action to mitigate the consequences. Cybersecurity incidents could result from unintentional events, or from deliberate attacks by unauthorized entities or individuals attempting to gain access to the District’s Systems Technology for the purposes of misappropriating assets or information or causing operational disruption and damage. Cybersecurity breaches could cause material disruption to the District’s finances or operations. The costs of remedying any such damage or obtaining insurance related thereto, or protecting against future attacks could be substantial, and insurance (if any can be obtained) may not be adequate to cover such losses or other resultant costs and expenses. Further, cybersecurity breaches could expose the District to material litigation and other legal risks, which could cause the District to incur material costs related to such legal claims or proceedings.

WEATHER EVENTS

If a future weather event significantly damaged all or part of the properties comprising the tax base within the District, the assessed value of property within the District could be substantially reduced, which could result in a decrease in tax revenues and/or necessitate an increase in the District’s tax rate. Texas law allows school districts to increase property tax rates without voter approval upon the occurrence of certain disasters such as floods and upon a gubernatorial or presidential declaration of disaster. See “TAX RATE LIMITATIONS – Public Hearing and Voter-Approval Tax Rate.” There can be no assurance that a casualty loss to taxable property within the District will be covered by insurance (or that property owners will even carry flood or other casualty insurance), that any insurance company will fulfill its obligation to provide insurance proceeds, or that insurance proceeds will be used to rebuild or repair any damaged improvements within the District or be sufficient for such purposes. Even if insurance proceeds are available and improvements are rebuilt, there could be a lengthy period in which assessed values within the District could be adversely affected.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS DISCLAIMER

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. The District’s actual results could differ materially from those discussed in such forward-looking statements.

The forward-looking statements included 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 will prove to be accurate.

AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Excerpts from the District’s Annual Financial Report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024 are included in this Official Statement in APPENDIX B. The District currently expects to receive its Annual Financial Report for fiscal year ended June 30, 2025 (the “2025 Annual Report”) in late October 2025. Once accepted by the Board, the District expects to file the 2025 Annual Report with EMMA in accordance with its existing continuing disclosure undertakings and associate the 2025 Annual Report with the Bonds on EMMA.

MISCELLANEOUS

The financial data and other information contained herein have been obtained from the District's records, audited financial statements and other sources which are believed to be reliable. There is no guarantee that any of the assumptions or estimates contained herein will be realized. All of the summaries of the statutes, documents and orders contained in this Official Statement are made subject to all of the provisions of such statutes, documents and orders. These summaries do not purport to be complete statements of such provisions and reference is made to such statutes, documents and orders for further information. Reference is made to original 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, the Rule.

In the Bond Order, the Board authorized the Pricing Officer to approve, for and on behalf of the District, (i) the form and content of this Official Statement, and any addenda, supplement or amendment thereto, and (ii) the Underwriters' use of this Official Statement in connection with the public offering and the sale of the Bonds in accordance with the provisions of the Rule.

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SCHEDULE I – SCHEDULE OF REFUNDED BONDS
(preliminary, subject to change)

Unlimited Tax Refunding Bonds, Series 2015

<u>Original Dated Date</u>	<u>Maturity (2/15)</u>	<u>Interest Rate</u>	<u>Principal Amount Outstanding</u>	<u>Principal Amount Refunded</u>	<u>Principal Amount Remaining</u>	<u>Redemption Date</u>
November 1, 2015	2027	4.000%	\$ 895,000	\$ 895,000	\$ 0	December 5, 2025

Unlimited Tax School Building Bonds, Series 2016

<u>Original Dated Date</u>	<u>Maturity (2/15)</u>	<u>Interest Rate</u>	<u>Principal Amount Outstanding</u>	<u>Principal Amount Refunded</u>	<u>Principal Amount Remaining</u>	<u>Redemption Date</u>
January 1, 2016	2027	5.000%	\$ 2,705,000	\$ 2,705,000	\$ 0	February 15, 2026
	2028	5.000%	3,165,000	3,165,000	0	February 15, 2026
	2029	5.000%	5,565,000	5,565,000	0	February 15, 2026
	2030	5.000%	5,845,000	5,845,000	0	February 15, 2026
	2031	5.000%	6,145,000	6,145,000	0	February 15, 2026
	2032	5.000%	6,440,000	6,440,000	0	February 15, 2026
	2033	5.000%	6,760,000	6,760,000	0	February 15, 2026
	2034	5.000%	7,095,000	7,095,000	0	February 15, 2026
	2035	5.000%	10,350,000	9,350,000	1,000,000	February 15, 2026
	2036	5.000%	10,870,000	9,870,000	1,000,000	February 15, 2026
	2037	5.000%	11,400,000	10,400,000	1,000,000	February 15, 2026
	2038	5.000%	11,965,000	10,965,000	1,000,000	February 15, 2026
	2039	5.000%	12,600,000	11,600,000	1,000,000	February 15, 2026
	2040	5.000%	15,900,000	14,900,000	1,000,000	February 15, 2026
	2041	5.000%	19,195,000	15,195,000	4,000,000	February 15, 2026
			\$ 136,000,000	\$ 126,000,000	\$ 10,000,000	

Unlimited Tax Refunding Bonds, Series 2016

<u>Original Dated Date</u>	<u>Maturity (2/15)</u>	<u>Interest Rate</u>	<u>Principal Amount Outstanding</u>	<u>Principal Amount Refunded</u>	<u>Principal Amount Remaining</u>	<u>Redemption Date</u>
February 15, 2016	2027	5.000%	\$ 8,010,000	\$ 8,010,000	\$ 0	February 15, 2026
	***	***	***	***	***	***
	2031	4.000%	7,310,000	7,310,000	0	February 15, 2026
	2032	5.000%	7,650,000	7,650,000	0	February 15, 2026
	2033	5.000%	8,045,000	8,045,000	0	February 15, 2026
	2034	4.000%	8,410,000	8,410,000	0	February 15, 2026
	***	***	***	***	***	***
	2036	4.000%	4,490,000	4,490,000	0	February 15, 2026
			\$ 43,915,000	\$ 43,915,000	\$ 0	

SCHEDULE I – SCHEDULE OF REFUNDED BONDS - continued
(preliminary, subject to change)

Unlimited Tax Refunding Bonds, Series 2016A

<u>Original Dated Date</u>	<u>Maturity (2/15)</u>	<u>Interest Rate</u>	<u>Principal Amount Outstanding</u>	<u>Principal Amount Refunded</u>	<u>Principal Amount Remaining</u>	<u>Redemption Date</u>
November 1, 2016	2027	4.000%	\$ 2,095,000	\$ 2,095,000	\$ 0	February 15, 2026
	2028	4.000%	1,245,000	1,245,000	0	February 15, 2026
			<u>\$ 3,340,000</u>	<u>\$ 3,340,000</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>	

Unlimited Tax School Building Bonds, Series 2017

<u>Original Dated Date</u>	<u>Maturity (2/15)</u>	<u>Interest Rate</u>	<u>Principal Amount Outstanding</u>	<u>Principal Amount Refunded</u>	<u>Principal Amount Remaining</u>	<u>Redemption Date</u>
June 1, 2017	2029	4.000%	\$ 500,000	\$ 500,000	\$ 0	February 15, 2026
	2030	4.000%	520,000	520,000	0	February 15, 2026
	2031	4.000%	535,000	535,000	0	February 15, 2026
	2032	4.000%	565,000	565,000	0	February 15, 2026
	2033	4.000%	585,000	585,000	0	February 15, 2026
	2034	5.000%	615,000	615,000	0	February 15, 2026
	2035	5.000%	2,230,000	2,230,000	0	February 15, 2026
	2036	5.000%	2,340,000	2,340,000	0	February 15, 2026
	2037	5.000%	2,465,000	2,465,000	0	February 15, 2026
	2038	5.000%	2,595,000	2,595,000	0	February 15, 2026
	2039 ⁽¹⁾	5.000%	5,365,000	4,365,000	1,000,000	February 15, 2026
	2040 ⁽¹⁾	5.000%	8,295,000	7,295,000	1,000,000	February 15, 2026
	2041 ⁽¹⁾	5.000%	10,420,000	9,420,000	1,000,000	February 15, 2026
	2042 ⁽¹⁾	5.000%	18,545,000	16,545,000	2,000,000	February 15, 2026
			<u>\$ 55,575,000</u>	<u>\$ 50,575,000</u>	<u>\$ 5,000,000</u>	

(1) Represents a mandatory sinking fund payment for a Term Bond with a final maturity of February 15, 2042.

APPENDIX A

GENERAL INFORMATION REGARDING THE DISTRICT

THE DISTRICT

The Allen Independent School District (the “District”) is a political subdivision of the State of Texas created in 1911 and is located in the southwest quadrant of Collin County, approximately 25 miles north of downtown Dallas. The District is bisected by State Highway 75, more commonly known as North Central Expressway, and lies between the cities of Plano on the south and McKinney on the north. The District encompasses most of the City of Allen, the primary retail center of the area which has been one of the fastest growing areas of the Dallas-Fort Worth Metroplex. The District encompasses an area of approximately 29 square miles.

CAMPUS INFORMATION

Campus	Number of Schools	Capacity
Elementary Schools	17	12,750
Middle Schools	3	4,200
High Schools	1	7,000
STEAM Center	1	75
Alternative Campuses	1	600
TOTALS	23	24,625

EMPLOYEE AND TEACHER INFORMATION

	School Year				
	2024/25	2023/24	2022/23	2021/22	2020/21
Professionals	1,733	1,789	1,811	1,814	1,829
Teachers	1,292	1,331	1,343	1,347	1,367
Other	829	850	843	690	729
Totals	3,854	3,970	3,997	3,851	3,925

HISTORICAL ENROLLMENT

School Year	Student Enrollment	Average Daily Attendance
2020/21	21,580	20,716.80
2021/22	21,463	20,604.48
2022/23	21,769	20,462.86
2023/24	21,370	20,087.80
2024/25	20,860	19,817.00

LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES

	Annual Averages				
	2025 ⁽¹⁾	2024	2023	2022	2021
Collin County					
Civilian Labor Force	690,212	680,301	644,705	625,323	599,164
Total Employment	660,197	654,384	622,134	605,500	573,302
Unemployment	30,015	25,917	22,571	19,823	25,862
Percent Unemployment	4.3%	3.8%	3.5%	3.2%	4.3%
State of Texas					
Civilian Labor Force	15,857,279	15,608,932	15,067,153	14,662,558	14,220,446
Total Employment	15,213,480	14,971,373	14,472,524	14,092,833	13,413,036
Unemployment	643,799	637,559	594,629	569,725	807,410
Percent Unemployment	4.1%	4.1%	3.9%	3.9%	5.7%

(1) As of August 2025

Source: Texas Workforce Commission.

APPENDIX B

EXCERPTS FROM THE
ALLEN INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT
For the Year Ended June 30, 2024

The information contained in this Appendix consists of excerpts from the Allen Independent School District Annual Financial Report (the "Report") for the Year Ended June 30, 2024, and is not intended to be a complete statement of the District's financial condition. Reference is made to the complete report for further information.

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

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

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

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FAX (940) 383-4746

Independent Auditor's Report

Allen Independent School District
Allen, Texas

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Allen Independent School District as of and for the year ended June 30, 2024 and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise Allen 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, the business-type activities, each major fund and the aggregate remaining fund information of Allen Independent School District as of June 30, 2024, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinions

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

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

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

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about Allen 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 general 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 Allen 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 Allen 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 that we identified during the audit.

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis on pages 7 through 14, the budgetary comparison information on pages 62 and 63, and the Teacher Retirement System schedules on page 64 through 72 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 Allen 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 October 24, 2024 on our consideration of Allen 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 Allen 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 Allen Independent School District's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Hankins, Eastup, Deaton, Tonn, Seay & Scarborough

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

October 24, 2024

**ALLEN INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024
(UNAUDITED)**

As management of Allen Independent School 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, 2024.

Financial Highlights

- The District's total (governmental activities and business-type activities) assets and deferred outflows of resources exceeded its liabilities and deferred inflows of resources at the close of the most recent fiscal year by \$166,818,590 (*net position*).
- The District's total net position increased by \$37,223,361 during the current fiscal year from the result of current year operations.
- As of the close of the current fiscal year, the District's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$143,747,461 a decrease of \$33,980,283 in comparison with the prior year. The decrease in governmental fund balances was due to a decrease in the General Fund balance of \$1,710,395, a decrease in the Debt Service Fund of \$398,684, and a decrease in the Capital Projects Fund of \$30,730,034.
- At the end of the current fiscal year, unassigned fund balance for the general fund was \$54,237,688 or 24.7% of total general fund expenditures.

Overview of the Financial Statements

This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the District's basic financial statements. The District's basic financial statements are comprised of three components: 1) government-wide financial statements, 2) fund financial statements, and 3) notes to the financial statements. This report also contains supplementary information and other supplementary information in addition to the basic financial statements.

Government-wide Financial Statements

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

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

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

The government-wide financial statements of the District are principally supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues (governmental activities). The governmental activities of the District include Instruction, Instructional Resources and Media Services, Curriculum and Instructional Staff Development, Instructional Leadership, School Leadership, Guidance, Counseling, and Evaluation Services, Social Work Services, Health Services, Student Transportation, Food Services, Extracurricular Activities, General Administration, Facilities Maintenance and Operations, Security and Monitoring Services, Data Processing Services, Community Services, Interest on Long-term Debt, Bond Issuance Costs and Fees, Capital Outlay, Contracted Instructional Services Between Schools, and Appraisal District Fees. The government-wide financial statements can be found on pages 17 and 18 of this report.

Fund Financial Statements

A *fund* is a grouping of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities and objectives. The District, like other state and local governments, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. All of the funds of the District can be divided into three categories: governmental funds, proprietary funds, and fiduciary funds.

Governmental Funds

Governmental funds are used to account for essentially the same functions reported as *governmental activities* in the government-wide financial statements. However, unlike the government-wide financial statements, governmental fund financial statements focus on near-term inflows and outflows of spendable resources, as well as on *balances of spendable resources* available at the end of the current fiscal year. Such information may be useful in evaluating a District's near-term financing requirements.

Because the focus of governmental funds is narrower than that of the government-wide financial statements, it is useful to compare the information presented for *governmental funds* with similar information presented for *governmental activities* in the government-wide financial statements. By doing so, readers may better understand the long-term impact of the District's near-term financing decisions. Both the governmental fund balance sheet and the governmental statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances prove a reconciliation to facilitate this comparison between *governmental funds* and *governmental activities*.

The District maintains twenty-five individual governmental funds. Information is presented separately in the governmental fund balance sheet and in the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances for the general fund, the debt service fund, and the capital projects fund, all of which are considered to be major funds. Data from the other twenty-two governmental funds are combined into a single, aggregated presentation. Individual fund data for each of these non-major governmental funds is provided in the form of combining statements elsewhere in the financial statements. The District adopts an annual appropriated budget for its general fund, debt service fund, and Child Nutrition Fund special revenue fund.

The basic governmental fund financial statements can be found on pages 20 through 26 of this report.

Proprietary Funds

Proprietary funds – The District reports the activities for which it charges users (whether outside customers or other units of the District) in proprietary funds using the same accounting methods employed in the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities. The internal service fund reports the District's partially self-insured health insurance and self-insurance workers compensation program that provides services for the District's other programs and activities. The enterprise funds report activities that operate similar to private businesses.

Fiduciary Funds

The District is the trustee, or custodian, for private purpose trust funds and for money raised by student activities. The District's fiduciary activity is reported in a separate Statement of Fiduciary Net Position and Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position on pages 31 and 32. We exclude these resources from the District's other financial statements because the District cannot use these assets to finance its operations. The District is only responsible for ensuring that the assets reported in these funds are used for their intended purposes.

Notes to the Financial Statements

The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements. The notes to the financial statements can be found on pages 33 through 60 of this report.

Required Supplementary Information

In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report also presents certain required supplementary information that further explains and supports the information in the financial statements. The required supplementary information relates to comparison of the original adopted budget, the final amended budget, and the actual amounts for the fiscal year. This is required supplementary information for the general fund and any major special revenue funds. The District did not have any major special revenue funds; therefore, only the general fund is presented as required supplementary information. In addition, two schedules of required supplementary information are presented containing information on the District's participation in the Teacher Retirement System of Texas pension plan and two schedules are presented containing information on the District's participation in the Teacher Retirement System of Texas TRS-Care plan, an other post-employment benefit (OPEB) plan. The required supplementary information can be found on pages 62 through 72.

Other Information

The combining and individual fund statements and schedules and other supplementary information are presented immediately following the required supplementary information and can be found on pages 74 through 90 of this report.

Government-wide Financial Analysis

As noted earlier, net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of a District's financial position. In the case of the District, total assets and deferred outflows of resources exceeded total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources by \$166,818,590 at the close of the fiscal year (net position).

The District's net investments in capital assets (e.g. land, buildings and improvements, and furniture and equipment) less any outstanding related debt used to acquire those assets, amounted to \$174,662,425. The District uses these capital assets to provide services to students; consequently, these assets are *not* available for future spending. Although the District's investment in its capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources needed to repay this debt must be provided from other sources since the capital assets cannot be used to liquidate these liabilities.

Financial Analysis of the District as a Whole

The District's combined net position was \$166,818,590 at June 30, 2024.

Table A-1
Allen Independent School District's Net Position

	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Total Government	
	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
Assets						
Cash & Investments	\$ 162,491,009	\$ 221,681,725	\$ 5,165,073	\$5,000,568	\$ 167,656,082	\$ 226,682,293
Other Assets	33,108,508	12,258,178	-	12,930	33,108,508	12,271,108
Capital Assets, Net	788,219,151	769,620,143	-	-	788,219,151	769,620,143
Total Assets	983,818,668	1,003,560,046	5,165,073	5,013,498	988,983,741	1,008,573,544
Deferred outflows of resources	54,414,350	58,527,318	-	-	54,414,350	58,527,318
Liabilities						
Current Liabilities	54,398,680	57,545,700	117,278	88,648	54,515,958	57,634,348
Long-Term Liabilities	765,840,013	827,093,191	-	-	765,840,013	827,093,191
Total Liabilities	820,238,693	884,638,891	117,278	88,648	820,355,971	884,727,539
Deferred inflows of resources	56,223,530	63,582,706	-	-	56,223,530	63,582,706
Net Position						
Net Invested in Capital Assets	174,662,425	122,530,411	-	-	174,662,425	122,530,411
Restricted	28,699,501	29,518,788	-	-	28,699,501	29,518,788
Unrestricted	(41,591,131)	(38,183,432)	5,047,795	4,924,850	(36,543,336)	(33,258,582)
Total Net Position	\$ 161,770,795	\$ 113,865,767	\$ 5,047,795	\$4,924,850	\$ 166,818,590	\$ 118,790,617

Of the District's restricted net position, \$26,725,326 represents funds held for debt retirement. These funds are accumulated from property tax collections and are restricted for debt retirement. The unrestricted net asset represents resources available to fund the programs of the District for the next year.

Changes in Net Position

The District's total revenues were \$333,575,000. Of this total 69% comes from local property taxes (See Table A-2) and 24.2% comes from state aid and other grants, while the remaining 7.8% relates to charges for services and other miscellaneous sources and transfers including investment earnings.

The total cost of all programs and services was \$296,351,639. The largest expense categories were instruction and instructional related services with totaled \$147,429,621 or 49.7% of total expenses, facilities, maintenance and operations which totaled \$26,932,908 or 9.1% of total expenses and debt service which totaled \$18,313,383 or 6.2% of total expenses.

The District's base tax collections (current and delinquent) percentage for fiscal year 2024 is 95.6% of the current year levy. The total tax collections (base tax plus penalty) percentage for fiscal year 2024 is 96.0% of the current year levy.

Table A-2

	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Total Government	
	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
Revenues:						
Program Revenues:						
Charges for Services	\$ 11,058,098	\$ 11,617,469	\$ 4,598,621	\$ 3,715,359	\$ 15,656,719	\$ 15,332,828
Operating Grants and Contributions	36,249,455	29,335,379	-	129,236	36,249,455	29,464,615
General Revenues:						
Property Taxes	226,702,023	252,524,020	-	-	226,702,023	252,524,020
State Aid Formula	44,356,545	17,820,109	-	-	44,356,545	17,820,109
Grants and Contributions	-	163,162	-	-	-	163,162
Investment Earnings	9,019,020	8,727,390	-	-	9,019,020	8,727,390
Miscellaneous	1,591,238	2,998,993	-	-	1,591,238	2,998,993
Transfer in/(out)	1,200,000	-	(1,200,000)	-	-	-
Total Revenues	330,176,379	323,186,522	3,398,621	3,844,595	333,575,000	327,031,117
Expenses:						
Instruction	145,076,181	143,073,633	-	-	145,076,181	143,073,633
Instruction Resources & Media	2,353,440	2,470,189	-	-	2,353,440	2,470,189
Curriculum and Staff Development	7,378,083	7,614,669	-	-	7,378,083	7,614,669
Instructional Leadership	2,946,293	2,965,898	-	-	2,946,293	2,965,898
School Leadership	13,437,011	13,900,943	-	-	13,437,011	13,900,943
Guidance, Counseling & Evaluations	14,283,742	13,596,755	-	-	14,283,742	13,596,755
Social Work Services	129,168	160,107	-	-	129,168	160,107
Health Services	2,197,705	2,215,781	-	-	2,197,705	2,215,781
Student Transportation	7,719,756	7,606,698	-	-	7,719,756	7,606,698
Food Services	10,408,835	9,531,774	-	-	10,408,835	9,531,774
Extracurricular Activities	13,336,244	10,305,534	-	-	13,336,244	10,305,534
General Administration	7,611,064	7,492,426	-	-	7,611,064	7,492,426
Facilities Maintenance & Operations	26,932,908	24,890,583	-	-	26,932,908	24,890,583
Security and Monitoring Services	5,428,284	4,631,017	-	-	5,428,284	4,631,017
Data Processing Services	10,935,124	10,279,363	-	-	10,935,124	10,279,363
Community Services	116,492	126,487	-	-	116,492	126,487
Debt Service	18,313,383	28,272,045	-	-	18,313,383	28,272,045
Contracted Services Between Schools	2,795,277	11,219,015	-	-	2,795,277	11,219,015
Payment to Juvenile Justice Prgm.	9,212	-	-	-	9,212	-
Other Intergovernmental Charges	1,667,761	1,698,346	-	-	1,667,761	1,698,346
Kid's Club	-	-	2,739,383	2,018,286	2,739,383	2,018,286
Other Enterprising Activities	-	-	536,293	811,029	536,293	811,029
Total Expenses	293,075,963	302,051,263	3,275,676	2,829,315	296,351,639	304,880,578
Change in Net Position	37,100,416	21,135,259	122,945	1,015,280	37,223,361	22,150,539
Beginning Net Position	113,865,767	92,730,508	4,924,850	3,909,570	118,790,617	96,640,078
Prior Period Adjustment	10,804,612	-	-	-	10,804,612	-
Ending Net Position	\$ 161,770,795	\$ 113,865,767	\$ 5,047,795	\$ 4,924,850	\$ 166,818,590	\$ 118,790,617

Governmental Activities

Governmental activities increased the District's net position by \$37,100,416. Revenues are generated primarily from three sources. Property taxes, state-aid formula grants, and operating grants and contributions represent \$307,308,023 of total revenues. The remaining \$26,266,977 is generated from charges for services, investment earnings, and miscellaneous revenues.

	Total Revenues	% of Total Revenues
Property taxes	\$ 226,702,023	68.9%
State aid - formula grants	44,356,545	13.5%
Operating grants and contributions	36,249,455	11.0%
Charges for services	11,058,098	3.4%
Other revenue	10,610,258	3.2%
Total Revenues	\$ 328,976,379	100%

State aid increased \$26,536,436 due to a 10.2% decrease in local tax collections.

The primary functional expenses of the District are instruction, facilities maintenance and operations, and interest on long-term debt, which represent 65% of total expenses. The remaining individual functional categories of expenses are each less than 5% of total expenses.

	Total Expenses	% of Total Expenses
Instruction	\$ 145,076,181	50%
Facilities maintenance and operations	26,932,908	9%
Interest on long-term debt	18,313,383	6%
Other expenses	102,753,491	35%
Total Expenses	\$ 293,075,963	100%

Financial Analysis of the Government's Funds

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

Governmental Funds

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

As of the end of the current fiscal year, the District's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$143,747,461, a decrease of \$33,980,283 in comparison with the prior fiscal year. The decrease in ending governmental fund balances is primarily due to planned spending for construction in the capital projects fund and a decrease of \$1,710,395 in the general fund fund balance.

The *general fund* is the chief operating fund of the District. At the end of the current fiscal year, unassigned fund balance of the general fund was \$54,237,688, while total fund balance was \$74,175,161. As a measure of the general fund's liquidity, it may be useful to compare both unassigned fund balance and total fund balance to total fund expenditures. Unassigned fund balance represents 24.7% of total general fund expenditures, while total fund balance represents 33.8% of that same amount. The fund balance of the District's general fund decreased by \$1,710,395 during the current fiscal year. The decrease in fund balance was primarily due to higher salaries and a large increase in recapture payments to the State.

The *debt service fund* has a total fund balance of \$34,596,245, all of which is restricted for the payment of debt service. The net decrease in the debt service fund balance during the current year of \$398,684 was due to a bond defeasement in the 2023-2024 year.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

Differences between the original budget and the final amended budget of the general fund can be briefly summarized as follows:

	Budget	
	Original	Final Amended
Total revenues	\$ 222,474,730	\$ 227,506,797
Total expenditures	229,185,508	234,617,575
Other sources (uses)	-	-
Net change in fund balance	\$ (6,710,778)	\$ (7,110,778)

The review of the amended budget versus actual for the general fund reflected that revenues were less than budgetary estimates and expenditures were less than budgetary estimates.

Capital Assets and Long-term Liabilities

Capital Assets

The District's investment in capital assets for its governmental type activities as of June 30, 2024 includes land, buildings and improvements and furniture and equipment. The investment in capital assets as of June 30, 2024 was \$788,219,152. The following table summarizes the investment in capital assets as of June 30, 2024 and 2023.

	2024	2023
Land	\$ 38,925,209	\$ 38,925,209
Construction in progress	100,957,051	93,097,607
Building and improvements	969,019,149	953,520,281
Furniture and equipment	68,434,285	39,761,914
Right-to-use asset	12,000,000	12,000,000
Total	1,189,335,694	1,137,305,011
Accumulated depreciation	(401,116,542)	(367,684,868)
Net capital assets	\$ 788,219,152	\$ 769,620,143

Additional information on the District's capital assets can be found in the notes to the financial statements.

Long-term Liabilities

At the end of the current fiscal year, the District had \$765,840,013 in bonds and other long-term debt (including accreted interest on bonds) versus \$827,093,191 in the prior year, a decrease of \$61,253,178. The District's general obligation bond rating is "AAA" according to national rating agencies. This is the result of guarantees of the Texas Permanent School Fund.

Changes in long-term debt for the year ended June 30, 2024 are as follows:

	Balance 7/1/2023	Additions	Retired/ Refunded	Balance 6/30/2024	Due Within One Year
Bonds payable					
Carrying value	\$636,705,810	\$ -	\$53,424,713	\$583,281,097	\$ 26,685,000
Unamortized premium (discount)	87,635,786	-	13,857,433	73,778,353	4,689,108
Total bonds payable	724,341,596	-	67,282,146	657,059,450	31,374,108
Accreted interest payable	502,035	130,328	282,751	349,612	-
Loan payable	-	1,835,910	-	1,835,910	318,723
Vested sick leave benefits	602,899	359,725	381,248	581,376	-
Net pension liability	66,341,256	8,507,199	-	74,848,455	-
Net other post-employment benefits (OPEB)	35,305,405	-	4,140,195	31,165,210	-
	<u>\$827,093,191</u>	<u>\$10,833,162</u>	<u>\$72,086,340</u>	<u>\$765,840,013</u>	<u>\$ 31,692,831</u>

Additional information on the District's long-term liabilities can be found in the notes to the financial statements.

Economic Factors and Next Year's Budgets and Rates

- The District's combined tax rate was \$1.1412 per \$100 of assessed property value in the 2023-24 fiscal year. The combined tax rate will decrease to \$1.1258 for next year (2024-25 fiscal year) due to rate compression required by state funding legislation.
- The local certified property values in July 2024 are estimated at \$22.5 billion, compared to \$21.5 billion in the prior year.
- The District's student average daily attendance in 2023-24 was 20,060, compared to 20,468 in the prior year.
- The District's 2024-2025 adopted budget for the General Fund includes total revenues of \$220.1 million and total expenditures of \$226.4 million.

Requests for Information

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

612 E. Bethany Drive
Allen, Texas 75002

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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ALLEN INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
JUNE 30, 2024

EXHIBIT A-1

		1	2	3
		Primary Government		
Data			Business	
Control		Governmental	Type	
Codes		Activities	Activities	Total
ASSETS				
1110	Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 162,491,009	\$ 5,165,073	\$ 167,656,082
1220	Property Taxes - Delinquent	3,759,061	-	3,759,061
1230	Allowance for Uncollectible Taxes	(187,953)	-	(187,953)
1240	Due from Other Governments	27,834,091	-	27,834,091
1290	Other Receivables, Net	470,585	-	470,585
1300	Inventories	550,554	-	550,554
1410	Prepayments	682,170	-	682,170
	Capital Assets:			
1510	Land	38,925,209	-	38,925,209
1520	Buildings, Net	613,665,052	-	613,665,052
1530	Furniture and Equipment, Net	24,301,467	-	24,301,467
1540	Other Capital Assets, Net	10,370,372	-	10,370,372
1580	Construction in Progress	100,957,051	-	100,957,051
1000	Total Assets	983,818,668	5,165,073	988,983,741
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
1701	Deferred Charge for Refunding	16,143,772	-	16,143,772
1705	Deferred Outflow Related to TRS Pension	27,621,119	-	27,621,119
1706	Deferred Outflow Related to TRS OPEB	10,649,459	-	10,649,459
1700	Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	54,414,350	-	54,414,350
LIABILITIES				
2110	Accounts Payable	4,317,034	32,851	4,349,885
2140	Interest Payable	8,956,051	-	8,956,051
2150	Payroll Deductions and Withholdings	1,487,079	1,021	1,488,100
2160	Accrued Wages Payable	20,351,303	12,847	20,364,150
2180	Due to Other Governments	14,234,017	-	14,234,017
2200	Accrued Expenses	2,165,822	41,367	2,207,189
2300	Unearned Revenue	2,887,374	29,192	2,916,566
	Noncurrent Liabilities:			
2501	Due Within One Year: Loans, Note, Leases, etc.	31,374,108	-	31,374,108
	Due in More than One Year:			
2502	Bonds, Notes, Loans, Leases, etc.	628,452,240	-	628,452,240
2540	Net Pension Liability (District's Share)	74,848,455	-	74,848,455
2545	Net OPEB Liability (District's Share)	31,165,210	-	31,165,210
2000	Total Liabilities	820,238,693	117,278	820,355,971
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
2605	Deferred Inflow Related to TRS Pension	5,473,686	-	5,473,686
2606	Deferred Inflow Related to TRS OPEB	50,749,844	-	50,749,844
2600	Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	56,223,530	-	56,223,530
NET POSITION				
3200	Net Investment in Capital Assets and Right-to-Use Lease	174,662,425	-	174,662,425
	Restricted:			
3820	Restricted for Federal and State Programs	1,974,175	-	1,974,175
3850	Restricted for Debt Service	26,725,326	-	26,725,326
3900	Unrestricted	(41,591,131)	5,047,795	(36,543,336)
3000	Total Net Position	\$ 161,770,795	\$ 5,047,795	\$ 166,818,590

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

ALLEN INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

Data Control Codes	1	Program Revenues	
		3	4
	Expenses	Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions
Primary Government:			
GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES:			
11 Instruction	\$ 145,076,181	\$ 193,024	\$ 16,538,679
12 Instructional Resources and Media Services	2,353,440	-	113,265
13 Curriculum and Instructional Staff Development	7,378,083	-	1,419,161
21 Instructional Leadership	2,946,293	-	383,996
23 School Leadership	13,437,011	-	709,815
31 Guidance, Counseling, and Evaluation Services	14,283,742	-	2,417,978
32 Social Work Services	129,168	-	3,411
33 Health Services	2,197,705	-	120,598
34 Student (Pupil) Transportation	7,719,756	-	1,884,016
35 Food Services	10,408,835	5,875,804	248,821
36 Extracurricular Activities	13,336,244	4,927,308	231,729
41 General Administration	7,611,064	-	291,243
51 Facilities Maintenance and Operations	25,805,435	61,962	4,304,667
52 Security and Monitoring Services	5,428,284	-	176,352
53 Data Processing Services	10,935,124	-	1,443,373
61 Community Services	116,492	-	50,799
72 Debt Service - Interest on Long-Term Debt	12,733,717	-	5,911,552
73 Debt Service - Bond Issuance Cost and Fees	5,579,666	-	-
81 Capital Outlay	1,127,473	-	-
91 Contracted Instructional Services Between Schools	2,795,277	-	-
95 Payments to Juvenile Justice Alternative Ed. Prg.	9,212	-	-
99 Other Intergovernmental Charges	1,667,761	-	-
[TG] Total Governmental Activities:	293,075,963	11,058,098	36,249,455
BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES:			
01 Concessions	440,247	420,024	-
02 Kids Club: After School Community Ed Learn & Play	2,739,383	4,110,040	-
03 Wrapped School Packs/School Supplies	2	-	-
04 Eagle Edge HS Store	96,044	68,557	-
[TB] Total Business-Type Activities:	3,275,676	4,598,621	-
[TP] TOTAL PRIMARY GOVERNMENT:	\$ 296,351,639	\$ 15,656,719	\$ 36,249,455
Data			
Control	General Revenues:		
Codes	Taxes:		
MT	Property Taxes, Levied for General Purposes		
DT	Property Taxes, Levied for Debt Service		
SF	State Aid - Formula Grants		
IE	Investment Earnings		
MI	Miscellaneous Local and Intermediate Revenue		
FR	Transfers In (Out)		
TR	Total General Revenues & Transfers		
CN	Change in Net Position		
NB	Net Position - Beginning		
PA	Prior Period Adjustment		
NE	Net Position - Ending		

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

Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position		
6	7	8
Primary Government		
Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total
\$ (128,344,478)	\$ -	\$ (128,344,478)
(2,240,175)	-	(2,240,175)
(5,958,922)	-	(5,958,922)
(2,562,297)	-	(2,562,297)
(12,727,196)	-	(12,727,196)
(11,865,764)	-	(11,865,764)
(125,757)	-	(125,757)
(2,077,107)	-	(2,077,107)
(5,835,740)	-	(5,835,740)
(4,284,210)	-	(4,284,210)
(8,177,207)	-	(8,177,207)
(7,319,821)	-	(7,319,821)
(21,438,806)	-	(21,438,806)
(5,251,932)	-	(5,251,932)
(9,491,751)	-	(9,491,751)
(65,693)	-	(65,693)
(6,822,165)	-	(6,822,165)
(5,579,666)	-	(5,579,666)
(1,127,473)	-	(1,127,473)
(2,795,277)	-	(2,795,277)
(9,212)	-	(9,212)
(1,667,761)	-	(1,667,761)
(245,768,410)	-	(245,768,410)
-	(20,223)	(20,223)
-	1,370,657	1,370,657
-	(2)	(2)
-	(27,487)	(27,487)
-	1,322,945	1,322,945
(245,768,410)	1,322,945	(244,445,465)
149,320,736	-	149,320,736
77,381,287	-	77,381,287
44,356,545	-	44,356,545
9,019,020	-	9,019,020
1,591,238	-	1,591,238
1,200,000	(1,200,000)	-
282,868,826	(1,200,000)	281,668,826
37,100,416	122,945	37,223,361
113,865,767	4,924,850	118,790,617
10,804,612	-	10,804,612
\$ 161,770,795	\$ 5,047,795	\$ 166,818,590

ALLEN INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
BALANCE SHEET
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
JUNE 30, 2024

Data Control Codes	10 General Fund	50 Debt Service Fund	60 Capital Projects
ASSETS			
1110 Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 84,746,770	\$ 32,670,061	\$ 32,749,395
1220 Property Taxes - Delinquent	2,616,817	1,142,244	-
1230 Allowance for Uncollectible Taxes	(130,841)	(57,112)	-
1240 Due from Other Governments	21,943,403	1,926,184	-
1260 Due from Other Funds	4,974,610	-	-
1290 Other Receivables	437,449	-	33,136
1300 Inventories	256,090	-	-
1410 Prepayments	681,383	-	-
1000 Total Assets	<u>\$ 115,525,681</u>	<u>\$ 35,681,377</u>	<u>\$ 32,782,531</u>
LIABILITIES			
2110 Accounts Payable	\$ 1,154,070	\$ -	\$ 1,677,464
2150 Payroll Deductions and Withholdings Payable	1,369,499	-	-
2160 Accrued Wages Payable	19,356,768	-	-
2170 Due to Other Funds	2,288,698	-	-
2180 Due to Other Governments	14,232,491	-	-
2200 Accrued Expenditures	191,866	-	1,910,206
2300 Unearned Revenue	271,152	-	-
2000 Total Liabilities	<u>38,864,544</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,587,670</u>
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
2601 Unavailable Revenue - Property Taxes	2,485,976	1,085,132	-
2600 Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	<u>2,485,976</u>	<u>1,085,132</u>	<u>-</u>
FUND BALANCES			
Nonspendable Fund Balance:			
3410 Inventories	256,090	-	-
3430 Prepaid Items	681,383	-	-
Restricted Fund Balance:			
3450 Federal or State Funds Grant Restriction	-	-	-
3470 Capital Acquisition and Contractual Obligation	-	-	29,194,861
3480 Retirement of Long-Term Debt	-	34,596,245	-
Committed Fund Balance:			
3545 Other Committed Fund Balance	-	-	-
Assigned Fund Balance:			
3590 Other Assigned Fund Balance	19,000,000	-	-
3600 Unassigned Fund Balance	54,237,688	-	-
3000 Total Fund Balances	<u>74,175,161</u>	<u>34,596,245</u>	<u>29,194,861</u>
4000 Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows & Fund Balances	<u>\$ 115,525,681</u>	<u>\$ 35,681,377</u>	<u>\$ 32,782,531</u>

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

Other Funds	Total Governmental Funds
\$ 8,909,273	\$ 159,075,499
-	3,759,061
-	(187,953)
3,964,504	27,834,091
334,420	5,309,030
-	470,585
294,464	550,554
787	682,170
<u>\$ 13,503,448</u>	<u>\$ 197,493,037</u>
\$ 16,810	\$ 2,848,344
117,580	1,487,079
994,535	20,351,303
3,973,161	6,261,859
1,526	14,234,017
2,420	2,104,492
2,616,222	2,887,374
<u>7,722,254</u>	<u>50,174,468</u>
-	3,571,108
<u>-</u>	<u>3,571,108</u>
248,361	504,451
-	681,383
1,725,814	1,725,814
-	29,194,861
-	34,596,245
3,807,019	3,807,019
-	19,000,000
-	54,237,688
<u>5,781,194</u>	<u>143,747,461</u>
<u>\$ 13,503,448</u>	<u>\$ 197,493,037</u>

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ALLEN INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
RECONCILIATION OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS BALANCE SHEET TO THE
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
JUNE 30, 2024

EXHIBIT C-2

Total Fund Balances - Governmental Funds	\$ 143,747,461
1 The District uses an internal service fund to charge the costs of certain activities, such as self-insurance, to appropriate functions in other funds. The assets and liabilities of the internal service fund are included in governmental activities in the statement of net position.	2,838,318
2 Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the fund financial statements.	1,189,335,694
3 Accumulated depreciation is not reported in the fund financial statements.	(401,116,542)
4 Bonds payable are not reported in the fund financial statements.	(583,281,097)
5 Accreted interest payable on capital appreciation bonds is not reported in the fund financial statements.	(349,612)
6 Bond premiums on outstanding bonds payable are not recognized in the fund financial statements.	(73,778,353)
7 Loans payable are not reported in the fund financial statements.	(1,835,910)
8 Accrued compensated absences are not reported in the fund financial statements.	(581,376)
9 The deferred charge on bond refundings is not recognized in the fund financial statements.	16,143,772
10 Property tax revenue reported as unavailable revenue in the fund financial statements is recognized as revenue in the government-wide financial statements.	3,571,108
11 Interest on outstanding debt is accrued in the government-wide financial statements, whereas in the fund financial statements interest expenditures are reported when due.	(8,956,051)
12 Included in the items related to government-wide long-term debt is the recognition of the District's proportionate share of the net pension liability required by GASB 68 and 71 in the amount of \$74,848,455, Deferred Inflows of Resources related to TRS in the amount of \$5,473,686 and Deferred Outflows of Resources related to TRS in the amount of 27,621,119. This results in a decrease in Net Position in the amount of \$52,701,022.	(52,701,022)
13 Included in the items related to government-wide long-term 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 \$31,165,210, a Deferred Resource Inflow related to TRS OPEB in the amount of \$50,749,844, and a Deferred Resource Outflow related to TRS OPEB in the amount of \$10,649,459. This results in a net decrease in Net Position in the amount of \$71,265,595.	(71,265,595)
29 Net Position of Governmental Activities	\$ 161,770,795

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

ALLEN INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

Data Control Codes	10 General Fund	50 Debt Service Fund	60 Capital Projects
REVENUES:			
5700 Total Local and Intermediate Sources	\$ 157,561,860	\$ 79,069,894	\$ 5,902,952
5800 State Program Revenues	56,707,608	5,911,552	17,654
5900 Federal Program Revenues	473,013	-	-
5020 Total Revenues	214,742,481	84,981,446	5,920,606
EXPENDITURES:			
Current:			
0011 Instruction	124,807,892	-	124,999
0012 Instructional Resources and Media Services	2,093,200	-	-
0013 Curriculum and Instructional Staff Development	5,974,300	-	-
0021 Instructional Leadership	2,743,101	-	-
0023 School Leadership	11,357,167	-	10,914
0031 Guidance, Counseling, and Evaluation Services	11,174,278	-	-
0032 Social Work Services	129,483	-	-
0033 Health Services	2,146,353	-	-
0034 Student (Pupil) Transportation	6,045,735	-	1,142,000
0035 Food Services	-	-	-
0036 Extracurricular Activities	5,954,976	-	-
0041 General Administration	6,960,562	-	-
0051 Facilities Maintenance and Operations	24,295,735	-	1,836,390
0052 Security and Monitoring Services	4,868,131	-	-
0053 Data Processing Services	5,888,032	-	5,755,720
0061 Community Services	101,798	-	-
Debt Service:			
0071 Principal on Long-Term Liabilities	-	46,850,000	-
0072 Interest on Long-Term Liabilities	-	26,375,751	-
0073 Bond Issuance Cost and Fees	-	12,154,379	-
Capital Outlay:			
0081 Facilities Acquisition and Construction	233,029	-	30,057,535
Intergovernmental:			
0091 Contracted Instructional Services Between Schools	2,795,277	-	-
0095 Payments to Juvenile Justice Alternative Ed. Prg.	9,212	-	-
0099 Other Intergovernmental Charges	1,667,761	-	-
6030 Total Expenditures	219,246,022	85,380,130	38,927,558
1100 Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	(4,503,541)	(398,684)	(33,006,952)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):			
7914 Non-Current Loans	1,835,910	-	-
7915 Transfers In	3,499,703	-	2,276,918
8911 Transfers Out (Use)	(2,542,467)	-	-
7080 Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	2,793,146	-	2,276,918
1200 Net Change in Fund Balances	(1,710,395)	(398,684)	(30,730,034)
0100 Fund Balance - July 1 (Beginning)	75,885,556	34,994,929	59,924,895
3000 Fund Balance - June 30 (Ending)	\$ 74,175,161	\$ 34,596,245	\$ 29,194,861

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

		Total	
Other		Governmental	
Funds		Funds	
\$	10,281,174	\$	252,815,880
	2,306,350		64,943,164
	12,117,330		12,590,343
	24,704,854		330,349,387
	5,862,633		130,795,524
	-		2,093,200
	1,197,662		7,171,962
	216,302		2,959,403
	78,241		11,446,322
	1,978,956		13,153,234
	-		129,483
	-		2,146,353
	555,818		7,743,553
	9,864,870		9,864,870
	4,165,854		10,120,830
	63,845		7,024,407
	-		26,132,125
	75,399		4,943,530
	1,323,358		12,967,110
	31,364		133,162
	-		46,850,000
	-		26,375,751
	-		12,154,379
	13,725		30,304,289
	-		2,795,277
	-		9,212
	-		1,667,761
	25,428,027		368,981,737
	(723,173)		(38,632,350)
	-		1,835,910
	317,853		6,094,474
	(735,850)		(3,278,317)
	(417,997)		4,652,067
	(1,141,170)		(33,980,283)
	6,922,364		177,727,744
\$	5,781,194	\$	143,747,461

ALLEN 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, 2024

EXHIBIT C-4

Total Net Change in Fund Balances - Governmental Funds	\$ (33,980,283)
The District uses an internal service fund to charge the costs of certain activities, such as self-insurance, to appropriate functions in other funds. The net loss of the internal service fund is reported with governmental activities. The net effect of this consolidation is to increase net position.	20,786
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 effect of reclassifying the current year capital asset additions is to increase net position.	36,772,495
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.	(28,978,099)
Current year long-term debt principal payments on bonds payable are expenditures in the fund financial statements, but are shown as reductions in long-term debt in the government-wide financial statements.	53,424,713
Current year payment of accreted interest net of current year interest accretion on capital appreciation bonds payable is not recognized in the fund financial statements, but is shown as a decrease in long-term debt in the government-wide financial statements.	152,423
The decrease in accrued compensated absences is not recognized in the fund financial statements, but is shown as a reduction in long-term debt in the government-wide financial statements.	21,523
Interest expense on outstanding debt is accrued in the government-wide financial statements, whereas in the fund financial statements, interest expenditures are reported when due.	815,375
Revenues from property taxes are reported as unavailable revenue 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 uncollectible amounts, in the government-wide financial statements.	(433,087)
Current year amortization of the premium on bonds payable is not recognized in the fund financial statements, but is shown as a reduction in long-term debt in the government-wide financial statements.	13,857,433
Current year amortization of the deferred charge on bond refundings is not recognized in the fund financial statements, but is shown as a reduction of the deferred charge in the government-wide financial statements.	(1,183,197)
The implementation of GASB 68 required that certain expenditures be de-expended and recorded as deferred resource outflows. TRS contributions made after the measurement date of 8/31/2023 caused the change in the ending net position to increase by \$323,170. These contributions were replaced with the District's pension expense for the year of \$7,322,736, which caused a decrease in the change in net position. The net effect of these is to decrease the change in net position by \$6,999,566.	(6,999,566)

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

ALLEN 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, 2024

EXHIBIT C-4

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 8/31/2023 but during the current fiscal year caused the ending net position to increase in the amount of \$86,814. These contributions were replaced with the District's negative OPEB expense for the year of \$6,975,153, which caused an increase in the change in net position. The net effect of these is to increase the change in net position by \$7,061,967.	7,061,967
Loan proceeds are recorded as deb on the government-wide financial statements and decrease current year net assets.	(1,835,910)
Transfers from non-governmental funds, reduce the change in net assets.	(1,616,157)
Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities	<u><u>\$ 37,100,416</u></u>

ALLEN INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
PROPRIETARY FUNDS
JUNE 30, 2024

EXHIBIT D-1

	Business-Type Activities -	Governmental Activities -
	Total Enterprise Funds	Total Internal Service Funds
ASSETS		
Current Assets:		
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 5,165,073	\$ 3,415,510
Due from Other Funds	-	952,829
Total Assets	<u>5,165,073</u>	<u>4,368,339</u>
LIABILITIES		
Current Liabilities:		
Accounts Payable	32,851	1,468,690
Payroll Deductions and Withholdings Payable	1,021	-
Accrued Wages Payable	12,847	-
Accrued Expenses	41,367	61,330
Unearned Revenues	29,192	-
Total Liabilities	<u>117,278</u>	<u>1,530,020</u>
NET POSITION		
Unrestricted Net Position	<u>5,047,795</u>	<u>2,838,319</u>
Total Net Position	<u>\$ 5,047,795</u>	<u>\$ 2,838,319</u>

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

ALLEN INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN FUND NET POSITION
PROPRIETARY FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

	Business-Type Activities -	Governmental Activities -
	Total Enterprise Funds	Total Internal Service Funds
OPERATING REVENUES:		
Local and Intermediate Sources	\$ 4,427,126	\$ 1,166,246
State Program Revenues	171,495	-
Total Operating Revenues	4,598,621	1,166,246
OPERATING EXPENSES:		
Payroll Costs	2,464,754	-
Professional and Contracted Services	101,971	-
Supplies and Materials	179,750	-
Other Operating Costs	529,201	1,145,460
Total Operating Expenses	3,275,676	1,145,460
Income Before Transfers	1,322,945	20,786
Transfers Out	(1,200,000)	(1,616,157)
Change in Net Position	122,945	(1,595,371)
Total Net Position - July 1 (Beginning)	4,924,850	4,433,690
Total Net Position - June 30 (Ending)	\$ 5,047,795	\$ 2,838,319

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

ALLEN INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
PROPRIETARY FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

EXHIBIT D-3

	Business-Type Activities	Governmental Activities -
	Total Enterprise Funds	Total Internal Service Funds
<u>Cash Flows from Operating Activities:</u>		
Cash Received from User Charges	\$ 4,600,178	\$ 1,161,490
Cash Payments to Employees for Services	(2,469,035)	-
Cash Payments for Suppliers	(237,437)	-
Cash Payments for Other Operating Expenses	(529,201)	(680,884)
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	1,364,505	480,606
<u>Cash Flows from Non-Capital Financing Activities:</u>		
Transfers Out	(1,200,000)	(1,616,157)
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	164,505	(1,135,551)
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Year	5,000,568	4,551,061
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Year	\$ 5,165,073	\$ 3,415,510
<u>Reconciliation of Operating Income to Net Cash</u>		
<u>Provided by Operating Activities:</u>		
Operating Income:	\$ 1,322,945	\$ 20,786
Effect of Increases and Decreases in Current Assets and Liabilities:		
Decrease (increase) in Due from Other Funds	-	(4,756)
Decrease (increase) in Prepaid Expenses	12,930	12,070
Increase (decrease) in Accounts Payable	(10,013)	413,088
Increase (decrease) in Payroll Deductions	(769)	-
Increase (decrease) in Accrued Wages Payable	(3,512)	-
Increase (decrease) in Accrued Expenses	41,367	39,418
Increase (decrease) in Unearned Revenue	1,557	-
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	\$ 1,364,505	\$ 480,606

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

ALLEN INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION
FIDUCIARY FUNDS
JUNE 30, 2024

	Private Purpose Trust Funds	Total Custodial Funds
ASSETS		
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 6,485	\$ 403,925
Other Receivables	2,857	-
Total Assets	9,342	\$ 403,925
LIABILITIES		
Accounts Payable	-	1,846
Total Liabilities	-	1,846
NET POSITION		
Unrestricted Net Position	9,342	402,079
Total Net Position	\$ 9,342	\$ 402,079

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

ALLEN INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET POSITION
FIDUCIARY FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

	Private Purpose Trust Funds	Total Custodial Funds
ADDITIONS:		
Miscellaneous Revenue - Student Activities	\$ -	\$ 602,138
Earnings from Temporary Deposits	566	-
Miscellaneous Additions	165,631	83,815
Total Additions	<u>166,197</u>	<u>685,953</u>
DEDUCTIONS:		
Other Deductions	176,754	675,075
Total Deductions	<u>176,754</u>	<u>675,075</u>
Change in Fiduciary Net Position	(10,557)	10,878
Total Net Position - July 1 (Beginning)	<u>19,899</u>	<u>391,200</u>
Total Net Position - June 30 (Ending)	<u>\$ 9,342</u>	<u>\$ 402,078</u>

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

ALLEN INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Allen 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) applicable 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 is 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, Allen 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, within the governmental and business-type activities columns, has been removed from these statements. Governmental activities, which normally are supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues, are reported separately from business-type activities, which rely, to a significant extent on fees and charges for support. The District had no business-type activities.

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.

ALLEN INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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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 debt service 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. **Enterprise Funds** - The District utilizes enterprise funds to account for the Districts' activities for which outside users are charged a fee roughly equal to the cost of providing the goods or services of those activities. The District uses these funds to account for its after-school program, concessions and a school store, because these activities are self-supporting and do not require subsidies from the general fund.
3. **Internal Service Funds** - The District utilizes Internal Service Funds to account for revenues and expenses related to services provided to parties inside the District on a cost reimbursement basis. This fund facilitates distribution of support costs to the users of support services. The District has an internal service fund for its workers compensation plan and its alternative health insurance plan.
4. **Fiduciary Funds** - The District reports the Custodial Fund as a Fiduciary Fund. 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, liabilities, revenues and expenses. The Custodial Funds exist with the explicit approval of, and are subject to revocation by, the Board.

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

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

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

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

The revenues 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.

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

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

D. BUDGETARY CONTROL

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

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

Annual budgets are adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles for the General Fund, the Debt Service Fund and the Food Service Fund. The other 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. The budget is amended throughout the year by the Board of Trustees. Such amendments are reflected in the official minutes of the Board.

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

June 30, 2024	
<u>Fund Balance</u>	
Appropriated Budget Funds - Food Service Special Revenue Fund	\$1,970,754
Nonappropriated Budget Funds	<u>3,810,440</u>
All Special Revenue Funds	<u>\$5,781,194</u>

ALLEN INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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E. ENCUMBRANCE ACCOUNTING

The District employs encumbrance accounting, whereby encumbrances for goods or purchased services are documented by purchase orders and contracts. An encumbrance represents a commitment of Board appropriation related to unperformed contracts for goods and services. The issuance of a purchase order or the signing of a contract creates an encumbrance but does not represent an expenditure for the period, only a commitment to expend resources. Appropriations lapse at June 30 and encumbrances outstanding at that time are either canceled or appropriately provided for in the subsequent year's budget. The District had no material encumbrances outstanding at June 30, 2024.

F. INVENTORIES AND PREPAID ITEMS

The consumption method is used to account for inventories of paper and other supplies. Under this method, these items are charged to expenditures when consumed. Certain payments to vendors reflect costs applicable to future accounting periods and are recorded as prepaid items in both the government-wide and fund financial statements.

G. INTERFUND RECEIVABLES AND PAYABLES

Short-term amounts owed between funds are classified as "Due to/from other funds". Interfund loans are classified as "Advances to/from other funds" and are offset by a fund balance reserve account.

H. CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital assets, which includes property, plant, equipment, and infrastructure assets, are reported in the applicable 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 and Improvements	15-50 Years
Vehicles	7-12 Years
Equipment	5-12 Years

I. DEFERRED OUTFLOWS/INFLOWS OF RESOURCES

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

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

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Deferred outflows of resources for refunding - Reported in the government-wide statement of net position, the deferred charge on bond refundings results from the difference in the carrying value of refunded debt and its reacquisition price. This amount is deferred and amortized over the shorter of the life of the refunded or refunding debt. The amount of deferred outflows reported in the governmental activities for the deferred charge on bond refundings at June 30, 2024 was \$16,143,772.

Deferred outflows of resources for pensions - Reported in the government-wide financial statement of net position, this deferred outflow results from pension plan contributions made after the measurement date of the net pension liability and the results of differences between expected and actual actuarial experiences. The deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from District contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the next fiscal year. The other pension related deferred outflows will be amortized over the expected remaining service lives of all employees (active and inactive employees) that are provided with pensions through the pension plan which is currently approximately 5.6705 years.

The amount of deferred outflows reported in the governmental activities for deferred pension expenses at June 30, 2024 was \$27,621,119.

Deferred outflows of resources for OPEB - Reported in the government-wide financial statement of net position, this deferred outflow results from OPEB plan contributions made after the measurement date of the net OPEB liability and the results of differences between expected and actual investment earnings and changes in proportionate share. The deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB resulting from District contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB liability in the next fiscal year. The other OPEB related deferred outflows will be amortized over the expected remaining service lives of all employees (active and inactive employees) that are provided with OPEB through the OPEB plan which is currently approximately 9.2215 years. The amount of deferred outflows reported for deferred OPEB expense at June 30, 2024 was \$10,649,459.

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

Deferred inflows of resources for unavailable revenues - Reported only in the governmental funds balance sheet, unavailable revenues from property taxes arise under the modified accrual basis of accounting. These amounts are deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period that the amounts become available. The District reported property taxes that are unavailable as deferred inflows of resources in the fund financial statements. The amount of deferred inflows of resources reported in the governmental funds at June 30, 2024 was \$3,571,108.

Deferred inflows of resources for pensions - Reported in the government-wide financial statement of net position, these deferred inflows result primarily from differences between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments and other actuarial and other assumption differences. These amounts will be amortized over a closed 5-year period. In fiscal year 2024, the District reported deferred inflows of resources for pensions in the governmental activities in the amount of \$5,473,686.

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Deferred inflows of resources for OPEB - Reported in the government-wide financial statement of net position, these deferred inflows result primarily from differences between expected and actual experience and from changes in assumptions. These amounts will be amortized over the average expected remaining service life (AERSL) of all members (9.2215 years for the 2022 measurement year). In fiscal year 2024, the District reported deferred inflows of resources for OPEB in the governmental activities in the amount of \$50,749,844.

J. CASH EQUIVALENTS

Investments are considered to be cash equivalents if they are highly liquid and have a maturity of three months or less when purchased.

K. NET POSITION

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

L. LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

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

In the fund financial statements, 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. RISK MANAGEMENT

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

N. USE OF 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 of assets and liabilities, disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenditures during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

ALLEN INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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NOTE 2. FUND BALANCES

The District has implemented GASB Statement No. 54, "Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions." This Statement 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 inventories and prepaid items as being nonspendable as these items are not expected to be converted to cash.
- Restricted: This classification includes amounts for which constraints have been placed on the use of the resources either (a) externally imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments, or (b) imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation. Debt service resources are to be used for future servicing of the District's bonded debt and are restricted through debt covenants. Capital projects resources are restricted for future capital outlay. The fund balance of certain grant programs is restricted for those grant programs.
- 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. The Board of Trustees have committed resources as of June 30, 2024 for campus activities and other local grants.
- Assigned: This classification includes amounts that are constrained by the District's intent to be used for a specific purpose but are neither restricted nor committed. This intent can be expressed by the Board of Trustees or through the Board of Trustees delegating this responsibility to other individuals in the District. Under the District's adopted policy, only the Board of Trustees may assign amounts for specific purposes. This classification also includes the remaining positive fund balance for all governmental funds except for the General Fund. The District has assigned General Fund fund balance as of June 30, 2024 for capital improvement and future legislative changes.
- Unassigned: This classification includes all amounts not included in other spendable classifications, including the residual fund balance of the General Fund. The General Fund is the only fund that reports a positive unassigned fund balance.

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.

ALLEN INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

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

General Fund

The General Fund has unassigned fund balance of \$54,237,688 at June 30, 2024. Inventories of \$256,090 and prepaid items of \$681,383 are considered nonspendable fund balance. The General Fund has \$19,000,000 of fund balance assigned for capital improvements and future legislative changes.

Debt Service Fund

The Debt Service Fund has restricted funds of \$34,596,245 at June 30, 2024 consisting primarily of property tax collections that are restricted for debt service payments on bonded debt.

Capital Projects Fund

The Capital Projects Fund has restricted funds of \$29,194,861 at June 30, 2024 consisting primarily of remaining bond issuance proceeds that are restricted for construction and other capital outlay expenditures.

Other Funds

The fund balance of \$3,770,812 of the Campus Activity Fund and \$36,207 of other local special revenue funds are committed due to Board policy committing those funds to campus activities and local grants and programs. The Special Revenue Funds include \$1,725,814 of fund balance restricted for Federal or State grant programs and \$248,361 of child nutrition inventory as nonspendable.

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, 2024, the carrying amount of the District's deposit checking accounts and interest-bearing demand accounts was \$11,383,760 and the bank balance was \$18,623,798. The District's cash deposits at June 30, 2024 were entirely covered by FDIC insurance, by pledged collateral or by letters of credit held by the District's agent bank in the District's name. During the year ended June 30, 2024, District deposits were fully collateralized throughout the year.

ALLEN INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

2. Investments:

The Public Funds Investment Act (Government Code Chapter 2256) contains specific provisions in the areas of investment practices, management reports and establishment of appropriate policies. Among other things, it requires the District to adopt, implement, and publicize an investment policy. That policy must address the following areas: (1) safety of principal and liquidity, (2) portfolio diversification, (3) allowable investments, (4) acceptable risk levels, (5) expected rates of return, (6) maximum allowable stated maturity of portfolio investments, (7) maximum average dollar-weighted maturity allowed based on the stated maturity date for the portfolio, (8) investment staff quality and capabilities, (9) and bid solicitation preferences for certificates of deposit. Statutes authorize the District to invest in (1) obligations of the U.S. Treasury, certain U.S. agencies, and the State of Texas; (2) certificates of deposit, (3) certain municipal securities, (4) money market savings accounts, (5) repurchase agreements, (6) bankers acceptances, (7) Mutual Funds, (8) Investment pools, (9) guaranteed investment contracts, (10) and common trust funds. The Act also requires the District to have independent auditors perform test procedures related to investment practices as provided by the Act. The District is in substantial compliance with the requirements of the Act and with local policies.

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

- a. Custodial Credit Risk - Deposits: In the case of deposits, this is the risk that, in the event of a bank failure, the District's deposits may not be returned to it. As of June 30, 2024, the District's cash deposits totaled \$18,611,686. This entire amount was either collateralized with securities held by the District's agent, letters of credit or covered by FDIC insurance. Thus, the District's deposits are not exposed to custodial credit risk as of June 30, 2024.
- 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, 2024, the District held investments in two public funds investment pools. 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 all investment pools at year-end was AAAm (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 each investment pool is less than 90 days.
- e. Foreign Currency Risk: This is the risk that exchange rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. At June 30, 2024, the District was not exposed to foreign currency risk.

ALLEN INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
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- 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% or more in the securities of a single issuer. The District's investments in the public funds investment pool are not subject to the concentration risk.

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 AAAM or an equivalent rating by at least one nationally recognized rating service; and 3) maintain the market value of its underlying investment portfolio within one half of one percent of the value of its shares.

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

ALLEN INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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The District's cash and investments at June 30, 2024, are shown below:

	Fair Market Value	Weighted Average Maturity (Days)
Governmental Activities		
Cash and deposits	\$ 11,383,760	N/A
<i>Investments</i>		
Local Government Investments Pools		
TexStar	5,498,327	36
Lone Star	150,773,795	101
Total Investments	<u>156,272,122</u>	
Total Governmental Activities	<u>167,655,882</u>	
 Private Purpose Trust Funds		
Cash and deposits	1,264	N/A
<i>Investments</i>		
Local Government Investments Pools		
Lonestar	5,421	36
Total Investments	<u>5,421</u>	
Total Private Purpose Trust Funds	<u>6,685</u>	
 Custodial Funds		
Cash and deposits	221,531	N/A
<i>Investments</i>		
Local Government Investments Pools		
TexStar	182,394	36
Total Investments	<u>182,394</u>	
Total Custodial Funds	<u>403,925</u>	
 Total	<u><u>\$ 168,066,492</u></u>	

The amount of interest earned on the District's cash and investments for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024, was \$9,233,007.

**ALLEN INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024**

NOTE 4. CAPITAL ASSETS

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

	Balance July 1	Additions/ Completions	Retirement/ Adjustments	Balance June 30
Governmental Activities:				
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 38,925,209	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 38,925,209
Construction in Progress	93,097,607	25,300,340	(17,440,896)	100,957,051
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	<u>132,022,816</u>	<u>25,300,340</u>	<u>(17,440,896)</u>	<u>139,882,260</u>
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Buildings & Improvements	953,520,281	17,440,896	(1,942,029)	969,019,148
Furniture, Equipment & Vehicles	55,020,102	14,688,954	(1,274,770)	68,434,286
Right-to-Use Asset	12,000,000	-	-	12,000,000
Total capital assets, being depreciated	<u>1,020,540,383</u>	<u>32,129,850</u>	<u>(3,216,799)</u>	<u>1,049,453,434</u>
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Buildings & Improvements	(332,144,453)	(25,151,672)	1,942,029	(355,354,096)
Furniture, Equipment & Vehicles	(38,808,806)	(6,598,779)	1,274,770	(44,132,815)
Right-to-Use Asset	(1,185,184)	(444,444)	-	(1,629,628)
Total accumulated depreciation	<u>(372,138,443)</u>	<u>(32,194,895)</u>	<u>3,216,799</u>	<u>(401,116,539)</u>
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	<u>648,401,940</u>	<u>(65,045)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>648,336,895</u>
Governmental activities capital assets, net	<u>\$ 780,424,756</u>	<u>\$ 25,235,295</u>	<u>\$ (17,440,896)</u>	<u>\$ 788,219,155</u>

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

Governmental activities:	
Instruction	\$15,670,934
Instructional Resources & Media Services	270,699
Curriculum & Instructional Staff Development	236,600
School Leadership	2,049,666
Guidance, Counseling & Eval.	1,187,628
Health Services	70,848
Student (Pupil) Transportation	1,151,262
Food Services	1,078,369
Cocurricular/Extracurricular Activities	3,410,246
General Administration	614,776
Plant Maintenance and Operations	1,387,422
Security and Monitoring Services	498,894
Data Processing Services	<u>4,567,554</u>
Total depreciation expense-Governmental activities	<u>\$32,194,898</u>

In May 2021, GASB Implementation Guide No. 2021-1 provided guidance concerning the capitalization of a group of assets with individual values less than the capitalization threshold, effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2023.

In prior years, the District has expended a group of assets with individual values less than the District capitalization threshold.

NOTE 5. LONG-TERM DEBT

Long-term debt includes par bonds and capital appreciation (deep discount) serial bonds. All long-term debt represents transactions in the District's governmental activities. The General Fund typically is used to liquidate the net pension/OPEB liability.

ALLEN INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
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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.

The following is a summary of the changes in the District's Long-term Debt for the year ended June 30, 2024:

Description	Interest Rate Payable	Original Issue Amount	Amounts Outstanding 7/1/2023	Additions	Refunded/ Retired	Amounts Outstanding 6/30/2024	Due Within One Year
Bonded Indebtness:							
Bldg. & Refunding Bond	3.00-5.00%	54,000,000	\$ 300,000	\$ -	\$ 300,000	\$ -	\$ -
2014 Unlimited Tax Refunding Bond	2.00-5.00%	21,710,000	8,230,000	-	3,455,000	4,775,000	3,655,000
2014A Unlimited Tax Refunding Bond	2.00-5.00%	12,930,000	3,735,000	-	1,825,000	1,910,000	1,910,000
2015 Unlimited Tax Refunding Bond	2.00-4.00%	8,710,000	5,635,000	-	1,510,000	4,125,000	1,585,000
2016A Unlimited Tax Refunding Bonds	2.00-5.00%	26,670,000	10,940,000	-	2,395,000	8,545,000	2,540,000
2016 Unlimited Tax Refunding Bonds	3.00-5.00%	146,530,000	90,310,000	-	8,065,000	82,245,000	8,480,000
2016 Unlimited Tax School Bldg. Bonds	3.00-5.00%	146,660,000	142,560,000	-	1,970,000	140,590,000	2,115,000
2017A Unlimited Tax Refunding Bond	4.00-5.00%	38,774,999	33,305,000	-	1,740,000	31,565,000	1,150,000
2017 Unlimited Tax School Bldg. Bonds	3.00-5.00%	89,605,000	65,575,000	-	-	65,575,000	-
2018 Unlimited Tax Refunding Bonds	2.75-4.00%	8,389,490	6,630,000	-	695,000	5,935,000	730,000
2019 Unlimited Tax Refunding Bonds	2.554-4.00%	49,499,968	45,054,999	-	1,030,000	44,024,999	760,000
2021 Unlimited Tax School Ref. Bonds	1.50-4.00%	65,245,811	63,160,811	-	6,634,713	56,526,098	1,260,000
2021 Unlimited Tax School Bldg. Bonds	3.00-5.00%	107,085,000	94,995,000	-	3,155,000	91,840,000	1,405,000
2022 Unlimited Tax School Bldg. Bonds	4.00-5.00%	87,520,000	66,275,000	-	20,650,000	45,625,000	1,095,000
Total Bonded Indebtness			636,705,810	-	53,424,713	583,281,097	26,685,000
Bond Premium			87,635,786	-	13,857,433	73,778,353	4,689,108
Accreted Interest Payable			502,035	130,328	282,751	349,612	-
Loans Payable			-	1,835,910	-	1,835,910	318,723
Compensated Absences			602,899	359,725	381,248	581,376	-
Net Pension Liability			66,341,256	8,507,199	-	74,848,455	-
Net OPEB Liability			35,305,405	-	4,140,195	31,165,210	-
Total Other Obligations			190,387,381	10,833,162	18,661,627	182,558,916	5,007,831
Total Obligations of District			\$ 827,093,191	\$ 10,833,162	\$ 72,086,340	\$ 765,840,013	\$ 31,692,831

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

	General Obligation		Total
Year Ended June 30,	Principal	Interest	Requirements
2025	\$ 26,685,000	\$ 24,036,461	\$ 50,721,461
2026	20,023,172	25,737,389	45,760,561
2027	18,722,925	26,999,836	45,722,761
2028	24,695,000	20,940,061	45,635,061
2029	24,630,000	20,199,611	44,829,611
2030-2034	132,520,000	86,490,578	219,010,578
2035-2039	159,740,000	58,433,583	218,173,583
2040-2044	137,190,000	22,815,644	160,005,644
2045-2049	39,075,000	3,080,400	42,155,400
Thereafter	-	-	-
	<u>\$583,281,097</u>	<u>\$288,733,563</u>	<u>\$872,014,660</u>

The 2021 bond series includes Capital Appreciation Bonds. No interest is paid on these bonds prior to maturity. The bonds mature variously between 2026 and 2027. Interest accrues on these bonds semi-annually even though the interest is not paid until maturity.

**ALLEN INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
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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, 2024.

Liability for Compensated Absences

Certain employees of the District may request annual reimbursement for unused local leave to a maximum of two days per school year by submitting his or her written request in accordance with administrative procedures. Leave is reimbursed at a rate established by the Board.

An employee who retires from the District shall be eligible for reimbursement for state and local leave under the condition that the employee's retirement is voluntarily and the employee has at least ten TRS creditable years of service with the District. The employee shall be paid for each day of state and local leave, to a maximum of 30 days at a rate established by the Board. If the employee is reemployed with the District, days for which the employee received payment shall not be available to that employee. The rate established by the Board shall be in effect until the Board adopts a new rate. Any changes to the rate shall apply beginning with the school year following the adoption of the rate change.

The District has accrued \$581,376 for compensated absences as a liability in the District's government-wide financial statements.

NOTE 6. LOANS PAYABLE

In April 2024, the District entered into a loan with American National Bank to finance the purchase of a new scoreboard to be used in Allen ISD's Eagle Stadium. The loan is to be repaid over five years with annual payments of \$448,835. Interest accrues at 6.99% over the life of the loan.

<u>Year Ended June 30,</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>
2025	\$ 318,723	\$130,122	\$ 448,845
2026	341,311	107,524	448,835
2027	365,500	83,335	448,835
2028	391,246	57,589	448,835
2029	419,130	29,705	448,835
Thereafter	-	-	-
	<u>\$1,835,910</u>	<u>\$408,275</u>	<u>\$2,244,185</u>

NOTE 7. DEFERRED CHARGES ON BOND REFUNDINGS

In September 2023, the District advance refunded \$6,574,713 (par value) of bonds by paying \$12,111,636 of District funds into an irrevocable escrow account. No refunding bonds were issued. All future payments on the refunded bonds will be paid from the escrow account. The refunded bonds will be redeemed beginning February 2026 through February 2030, the maturity dates of the 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 issues will not be actually retired until the call dates have come due. On June 30, 2024, \$6,674,713 of bonds outstanding are considered defeased.

The District's deferred charges on bond refundings are as follows:

Balance – June 30, 2023	\$17,326,969
Write off of prior deferred gain on defeased bonds	61,005
Current period amortization	(1,244,202)
Balance – June 30, 2024	<u>\$16,143,772</u>

ALLEN INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

NOTE 8. LEASES

The District is obligated under a long-term lease agreement with Collin County Community College for the right-to-use certain facilities on the College's campus. The District was required to prepay the entire lease liability prior to the commencement of the lease term and therefore no lease liability exists. The lease asset is being amortized over 27 years, the life of the agreement. There were no variable payments required by the lease agreement.

The following schedule lists property leased:

Description	Balance 7/1/2023	Additions	Retired/ Refunded	Balance 6/30/2024
Right-to-Use Asset	\$ 12,000,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 12,000,000
Less accumulated amortization	(1,185,184)	(444,444)	-	(1,629,628)
Total Right-to-Use Asset, Net	<u>\$ 10,814,816</u>	<u>\$ (444,444)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 10,370,372</u>

NOTE 9. 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 2023-24 fiscal period was based was \$20,568,058,825. 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 period ended June 30, 2024, to finance General Fund operations and the payment of principal and interest on general obligation long-term debt were \$0.7512 and \$0.39 per \$100 valuation, respectively, for a total of \$1.1412 per \$ 100 valuation.

Current tax collections for the period ended June 30, 2024 were 99.5% of the June 30, 2024 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, 2024, property taxes and penalty and interest receivable, net of estimated uncollectible taxes, totaled \$2,485,976 and \$1,085,132 for the General and Debt Service Funds, respectively.

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.

NOTE 10. INTERFUND BALANCES AND ACTIVITIES

Interfund receivables and payables at June 30, 2024 represented short-term advances between funds. These amounts are expected to be repaid in less than one year from June 30, 2024.

ALLEN INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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<u>Fund</u>	<u>Due from Other Funds</u>	<u>Due to Other Funds</u>
Major Governmental Funds:		
General Fund:		
Non-Major Special Revenue Fund	\$3,929,610	\$ 290,869
Proprietary Funds	<u>-</u>	<u>948,073</u>
Total Major Governmental Funds	<u>3,929,610</u>	<u>1,243,698</u>
Nonmajor Governmental Funds:		
Special Revenue Funds:		
General Fund	<u>290,869</u>	<u>3,929,610</u>
Total Nonmajor Governmental Funds	<u>290,869</u>	<u>3,929,610</u>
Proprietary Funds		
General Fund	<u>952,829</u>	<u>-</u>
Total	<u>\$5,173,308</u>	<u>\$5,173,308</u>

During the year ended June 30, 2024, the District transferred \$683,546 from the Child Nutrition Fund to the General Fund as a transfer of indirect cost, and transferred \$43,550 from the Non-Program Food Service Special Revenue Fund to the Child Nutrition Fund as a reimbursement of expenditures.

NOTE 11. DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN

Plan Description. Allen 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 work load and who are not exempted from membership under Texas Government Code, Title 8, Section 822.002 are covered by the system.

Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position. Detailed information about the Teacher Retirement System's fiduciary net position is available in a separately-issued Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (ACFR) that includes financial statements and required supplementary information. 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.

ALLEN INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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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.

	<u>Contribution Rates</u>	
	<u>2023</u>	<u>2024</u>
Member	8.00%	8.25%
Non-Employer Contributing Entity (State)	8.00%	8.25%
Employers	8.00%	8.25%
Allen ISD FY2024 Employer Contributions		\$ 5,971,204
Allen ISD FY2024 Member Contributions		\$ 12,816,024
Allen ISD FY2024 NECE On-Behalf Contributions		\$ 9,028,741

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

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

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

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

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

ALLEN INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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Actuarial Assumptions. The total pension liability in the August 31, 2023 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions:

Valuation Date	August 31, 2022 rolled forward to August 31, 2023
Actuarial Cost Method	Individual Entry Age Normal
Asset Valuation Method	Fair Value
Single Discount Rate	7.00%
Long-term expected Investment Rate of Return	7.00%
Municipal Bond Rate as of August 2023	4.13%
Inflation	2.30%
Salary Increases Including Inflation	2.95% to 8.95%
Benefit Changes During the Year	None
Ad hoc Post Employment Benefit Changes	None

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

Discount Rate. A single discount rate of 7.00 percent was used to measure the total pension liability. The single discount rate was based on the expected rate of return on plan investments of 7.00 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine this single discount rate assumed that contributions from active members, employers and the non-employer contributing entity will be made at the rates set by the legislature during the 2019 session. It is assumed that future employer and state contributions will be 9.50 percent of payroll in fiscal year 2024 gradually increasing to 9.56 percent in fiscal year 2025 and thereafter. This includes all employer and state contributions for active and rehired retirees.

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

The long-term rate of return on pension plan investments is 7.00%.

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a building-block method in which best-estimates ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of pension plan investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation. Best estimates of geometric real rates of return for each major asset class included in the Systems target asset allocation as of August 31, 2023 are summarized below:

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

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

	1% Decrease in Discount Rate (6.00%)	Discount Rate (7.00%)	1% Increase in Discount Rate (8.00%)
Allen ISD's proportionate share of the net pension liability:	\$111,898,440	\$74,848,455	\$44,037,919

Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions. At June 30, 2024, Allen Independent School District reported a liability of \$74,848,455 for its proportionate share of the TRS's net pension liability. This liability reflects a reduction for State pension support provided to Allen Independent School District. The amount recognized by Allen 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 Allen Independent School District were as follows:

District's Proportionate share of the collective net pension liability	\$ 74,848,455
State's proportionate share that is associated with the District	<u>113,495,979</u>
Total	<u>\$188,344,434</u>

¹ Target allocations are based on the FY23 policy model.

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

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

⁴ Absolute Return includes credit sensitive investments.

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

At August 31, 2023 the employer's proportion of the collective net pension liability was 0.108965019%, a decrease of 2.5% from its proportionate share of 0.111746892% at August 31, 2022.

Changes in Assumptions and Benefits Since the Prior Actuarial Valuation.

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

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

The amount of pension expense recognized by Allen Independent School District in the reporting period was \$12,923,798.

For the year ended June 30, 2024 Allen Independent School District recognized pension expense of \$9,028,741 and revenue of \$9,028,741 for support by the State.

At June 30, 2024, Allen Independent School District reported its proportionate share of the TRS's deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources (The amounts shown below will be the cumulative layers from the current and prior years combined.):

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual economic experience	\$ 2,666,876	\$ 906,333
Changes in actuarial assumptions	7,079,198	1,732,441
Difference between projected and actual investment earnings	10,892,266	-
Changes in proportion and difference between the employer's contributions and the proportionate share of contributions	1,896,320	2,834,912
Contributions paid to TRS subsequent to the measurement date	5,086,459	-
Total	\$27,621,119	\$5,473,686

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 Outflows (Deferred Inflows)
2025	\$ 3,634,606	\$ 13,426,369
2026	1,709,421	11,716,948
2027	8,973,836	2,743,112
2028	2,616,265	126,847
2029	126,847	-
Thereafter	-	-

ALLEN INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

NOTE 12. DEFINED OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT PLANS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

* or surviving spouse

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

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

ALLEN INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
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	<u>Contribution Rates</u>	
	<u>2023</u>	<u>2024</u>
Active Employee	0.65%	0.65%
Non-Employer Contributing Entity (State)	1.25%	1.25%
Employers	0.75%	0.75%
Federal/private Funding remitted by Employers	1.25%	1.25%
 Allen ISD FY24 Employer Contributions	 \$1,244,344	
Allen ISD FY24 Member Contributions	\$1,014,642	
Allen ISD FY24 NECE On-behalf Contributions	\$1,877,866	

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

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

Actuarial Assumptions. The actuarial valuation was performed as of August 31, 2022. Update procedures were used to roll forward the Total OPEB Liability to August 31, 2023

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

The following assumptions and other inputs used for members of TRS-Care are based on an established pattern of practice and are identical to the assumptions used in the August 31, 2022 TRS pension actuarial valuation that was rolled forward to August 31, 2023:

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

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

ALLEN INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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Additional Actuarial Methods and Assumptions:

Valuation Date	August 31, 2022 rolled forward to August 31, 2023
Actuarial Cost Method	Individual Entry Age Normal
Inflation	2.30%
Single Discount Rate	4.13%
Aging Factors	Based on specific plan experience
Expenses	Third-party administrative expenses related to the delivery of health care benefits are included in the age-adjusted claim costs
Projected Salary Increases	2.95% to 8.95%, including inflation
Election Rates	Normal Retirement: 62% participation prior to age 65 and 25% participation after age 65
Ad hoc post-employment benefit changes	None

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

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

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

	1% Decrease in Discount Rate (3.13%)	Current Single Discount Rate (4.13%)	1% Increase in Discount Rate (5.13%)
District’s proportionate share of the Net OPEB Liability:	\$36,706,384	\$31,165,210	\$26,643,691

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

	1% Decrease in Healthcare Trend Rate	Current Single Healthcare Trend Rate	1% Increase in Healthcare Trend Rate
District’s proportionate share of the Net OPEB Liability:	\$25,662,990	\$31,165,210	\$38,243,833

OPEB Liabilities, OPEB Expenses, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEBs. At June 30, 2024, the District reported a liability of \$31,165,210 for its proportionate share of the TRS’s Net OPEB Liability. This liability reflects a reduction for State OPEB support provided to the District.

ALLEN INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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The amount recognized by the District as its proportionate share of the net OPEB liability, the related State support, and the total portion of the net OPEB liability that was associated with the District were as follows:

District's Proportionate share of the collective Net OPEB Liability	\$31,165,210
State's proportionate share that is associated with the District	<u>\$37,605,616</u>
Total	<u>\$68,770,826</u>

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

At August 31, 2023 the employer's proportion of the collective Net OPEB Liability was 0.140775049%, a decrease of 4.5% compared to the August 31, 2022 proportionate share of 0.147449872%.

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

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

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

The amount of OPEB expense recognized by the District in the reporting period was \$(7,466,282).

For the year ended August 31, 2023, the District recognized OPEB expense of \$(7,466,282) and revenue of \$(7,466,282) for support provided by the State.

At June 30, 2024, the District reported its proportionate share of the TRS's deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to other post-employment benefits related to OPEB from the following sources (the amounts shown below will be the cumulative layers for the current and prior years combined.):

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual economic experience	\$ 1,409,990	\$26,219,621
Changes in actuarial assumptions	4,253,824	19,083,285
Difference between projected and actual investment earnings	13,465	-
Changes in proportion and difference between the employer's contributions and the proportionate share of contributions	3,928,399	5,446,938
Contributions paid to TRS subsequent to the measurement date	1,043,781	-
Total	\$10,649,459	\$50,749,844

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:

**ALLEN INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024**

Year ended June 30:	OPEB Expense Amount	Balance of Deferred Outflows (Deferred Inflows)
2025	\$ (8,347,970)	\$ (32,796,196)
2026	(6,918,569)	(25,877,627)
2027	(4,983,400)	(20,894,227)
2028	(6,399,693)	(14,494,534)
2029	(5,779,500)	(8,715,034)
Thereafter	(8,715,034)	-

NOTE 13. SCHOOL DISTRICT RETIREE HEALTH PLAN

The Medicare Prescription Drug, Improvement, and Modernization Act of 2003, which was effective January 1, 2006, established prescription drug coverage for Medicare beneficiaries known as Medicare Part D. One of the provisions of Medicare D allows for the Texas Public School Retired Employee Group Insurance Program (TRS-Care) to receive retiree drug subsidy payments from the federal government to offset certain prescription drug expenditures for eligible TRS-Care participants. These on-behalf payments are recognized as equal revenues and expenditures/expenses by the District. For the year ended August 31, 2023, the contribution made on behalf of the District was \$850,595.

NOTE 14. HEALTH CARE

During the period ended June 30, 2023, employees of Allen Independent School District were covered by the TRS-Active Care health insurance plan (the Plan). The District contributed \$340 per month per employee to the Plan and employees, at their option, authorized payroll withholdings to pay any additional contribution and contributions for dependents. All contributions were paid to a fully insured plan.

NOTE 15. WORKERS COMPENSATION

Beginning September 1, 1993, the District established its self-funded worker's compensation program. Through its historical review of the worker's compensation self-insurance program, the District projected a liability of \$1,468,690 as of June 30, 2024 for the ultimate loss reserve of the fund.

The District currently purchases an Excess Workers' Compensation and Employer's Liability Indemnity Policy from Midwest Employees Casualty Company. The policy has a self-insured retention of \$450,000 per occurrence. The limits of statutory for workers' compensation and \$1,000,000 for employer's liability. The District does not purchase aggregate excess insurance. Claims administration is provided by TASB Risk Mgmt Fund.

The accrued liability for worker's compensation self-insurance of \$1,468,690 includes incurred but not reported claims. Because actual claim liabilities depend on such complex factors, the process used in computing the liability does not necessarily result in an actual amount.

Changes in the balances of claims liability amount in fiscal years 2024 and 2022 are as follows:

	2024	2023
Unpaid Claims, Beginning of Period	\$ 1,055,602	\$ 1,037,033
Incurred Claims (including IBNR)	1,054,399	255,187
Claim Payments	(641,311)	(236,618)
Unpaid Claims, End of Period	<u>\$ 1,468,690</u>	<u>\$ 1,055,602</u>

ALLEN INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

NOTE 16. DUE FROM OTHER GOVERNMENTS

The District participates in a variety of federal and state programs from which it receives grants to partially or fully finance certain activities. In addition, the District receives entitlements from the State through the School Foundation, Per Capita, Existing Debt Allotment, and Instruction Facilities Allotment Programs. Amounts due from federal and state governments in the governmental funds as of June 30, 2024, are summarized below. All federal grants shown below are passed through the TEA and are reported on the combined financial statements as Due from Other Governments.

Fund	State Entitlements	Federal Government	Local Governments	Total
General	\$21,943,403	\$ -	\$ -	\$21,943,403
Special Revenue	27,729	3,936,775	-	3,964,504
Debt Service	1,926,184	-	-	1,926,184
Total	<u>\$23,897,316</u>	<u>\$3,936,775</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$27,834,091</u>

NOTE 17. LITIGATION AND CONTINGENCIES

The District participates in numerous state and Federal grant programs which are governed by various rules and regulations of the grantor agencies. Costs charged to the respective grant programs are subject to audit and adjustment by the grantor agencies; therefore, to the extent that the District has not complied with the rules and regulations governing the grants, if any, refunds of any money received may be required and the collectability of any related receivable at June 30, 2024 may be impaired. In the opinion of the District, there are no significant contingent liabilities relating to compliance with the rules and regulations governing the respective grants; therefore, no provision has been recorded in the accompanying combined financial statements for such contingencies.

NOTE 18. REVENUES FROM LOCAL AND INTERMEDIATE SOURCES

During the current year, revenues from local and intermediate sources in the fund-basis financial statements consisted of the following:

	General Fund	Special Revenue Funds	Debt Service Fund	Capital Projects Fund	Total
Property Taxes	\$ 149,138,095	\$ -	\$77,207,504	\$ -	\$ 226,345,599
Food Sales	-	5,975,360	-	-	5,975,360
Investment Income	4,833,082	240,652	1,629,674	2,315,612	9,019,020
Penalties, interest and other tax related income	556,794	-	232,716	-	789,510
Co-curricular student activities	677,372	4,058,726	-	-	4,736,098
Other	2,356,517	6,436	-	3,587,340	5,950,293
Total	<u>\$ 157,561,860</u>	<u>\$10,281,174</u>	<u>\$79,069,894</u>	<u>\$ 5,902,952</u>	<u>\$ 252,815,880</u>

NOTE 19. GENERAL FUND FEDERAL SOURCE REVENUES

The following federal revenue sources are reported in the District's general fund:

Program or Source	FALN	Amount
SHARS	N/A	\$447,636
E-Rate	N/A	24,643
Carl Perkins	84.048A	734
		<u>\$473,013</u>

ALLEN INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

NOTE 20. UNEARNED REVENUE

Unearned revenue at June 30, 2024 consisted of the following:

	General Fund	Special Revenue Fund	Debt Service Fund	Total
Student Account Balances	\$ -	\$ 456,569	\$ -	\$ 456,569
Athletic Receipts	271,152	-	-	271,152
State & Federal Grant Funds	-	2,159,653	-	2,159,653
Local Grant Funds	-	29,193	-	29,193
	<u>\$271,152</u>	<u>\$2,645,415</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$2,916,567</u>

NOTE 21. CONSTRUCTION COMMITMENTS

As of June 30, 2024, the District had entered into \$122.5 million of contracts for construction and renovations throughout the District. At June 30, 2024, there was \$29.4 million remaining costs under these contracts. The projects are to be paid from Capital Projects Fund fund balance.

NOTE 22. SUBSCRIPTION-BASED INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY ARRANGEMENTS

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

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

NOTE 23. EXCESS OF EXPENDITURES OVER APPROPRIATIONS BY FUNCTION

The Texas Education Agency requires the budgets for the Governmental fund types to be filed with the TEA. The budget should not be exceeded in any functional category under TEA requirements. Expenditures exceeded appropriations in one functional category in the Child Nutrition Fund for the year ended June 30, 2024.

NOTE 20. PRIOR PERIOD ADJUSTMENT

As described in Note 4 during the current fiscal year the District implemented GASB Implementation Guide No. 2021-1 which provides guidance concerning the capitalization of a group of assets with individual values less than the capitalization threshold. As part of the implementation, the District recorded a prior period adjustment for \$10,804,612 increasing the beginning net position of the Governmental Activities. The net prior period adjustment was the result of an increase in capital assets of \$15,258,187 and an increase in accumulated depreciation of \$4,453,575.

APPENDIX C

FORM OF BOND COUNSEL'S OPINION

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.

**ALLEN INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
UNLIMITED TAX REFUNDING BONDS, SERIES 2025A**

IN THE AGGREGATE PRINCIPAL AMOUNT OF \$209,940,000 ¹

AS BOND COUNSEL for the Allen 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 refinanced and the

¹ Preliminary, subject to change



investment and expenditure of the proceeds and certain other amounts used to pay or to secure the payment of debt service on the Bonds, the certificate of the Issuer's municipal advisor as to the sufficiency of the deposit of cash and maturing investments in the escrow fund, 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.

APPENDIX D

THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE PROGRAM

THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE PROGRAM

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

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

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

History and Purpose

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

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

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

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

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

Audited financial information for the PSF is provided annually through the PSF Corporation’s Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (the “Annual Report”), which is filed with the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board (“MSRB”). The Texas School Land Board’s (the “SLB”) land and real assets investment operations, which are part of the PSF as described below, are also included in the annual financial report of the Texas General Land Office (the “GLO”) that is included in the annual comprehensive report of the State of Texas. The Annual Report includes the Message From the Chief Executive Officer of the PSF Corporation (the “Message”) and the Management’s Discussion and Analysis (“MD&A”). The Annual Report for the year ended August 31, 2024, as filed with the MSRB in accordance with the PSF undertaking and agreement made in accordance with Rule 15c2-12 (“Rule 15c2-12”) of the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”), as described below, is hereby incorporated by reference into this disclosure. Information included herein for the year ended August 31, 2024, is derived from the audited financial statements of the PSF, which are included in the Annual Report as it is filed and posted. Reference is made to the Annual Report for the complete Message and MD&A for the year ended August 31, 2024, and for a description of the financial results of the PSF for the year ended August 31, 2024, the most recent year for which audited financial information regarding the Fund is available. The 2024 Annual Report speaks only as of its date and the PSF Corporation has not obligated itself to update the 2024 Annual Report or any other Annual Report. The PSF Corporation posts (i) each Annual Report, which includes statistical data regarding the Fund as of the close of each fiscal year, (ii) the most recent disclosure for the Guarantee Program, (iii) the PSF Corporation’s Investment Policy Statement (the “IPS”), and (iv) monthly updates with respect to the capacity of the Guarantee Program (collectively, the “Web Site Materials”) on the PSF Corporation’s web site at <https://texaspsf.org> and with the MSRB at www.emma.msrb.org. Such monthly updates regarding the Guarantee Program are also incorporated herein and made a part hereof for all purposes. In addition to the Web Site Materials, the Fund is required to make quarterly filings with the SEC under Section 13(f) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Such filings, which consist of a list of the Fund’s holdings of securities specified in Section 13(f), including exchange-traded (e.g., NYSE) or NASDAQ-quoted stocks, equity options and warrants, shares of closed-end investment companies and certain convertible debt securities, are available from the SEC at www.sec.gov/edgar. A list of the Fund’s equity and fixed income holdings as of August 31 of each year is posted to the PSF Corporation’s web site and filed with the MSRB. Such list excludes holdings in the Fund’s securities lending program. Such list, as filed, is incorporated herein and made a part hereof for all purposes.

Management and Administration of the Fund

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Total Return Constitutional Amendment

The Total Return Constitutional Amendment requires that PSF distributions to the ASF be determined using a "total-return-based" approach that provides that the total amount distributed from the Fund to the ASF: (1) in each year of a State fiscal biennium must be an amount that is not more than 6% of the average of the market value of the Fund, excluding real property (the "Distribution Rate"), on the last day of each of the sixteen State fiscal quarters preceding the Regular Session of the Legislature that begins before that State fiscal biennium, in accordance with the rate adopted by: (a) a vote of two-thirds of the total membership of the SBOE, taken before the Regular Session of the Legislature convenes or (b) the Legislature by general law or appropriation, if the SBOE does not adopt a rate as provided by clause (a); and (2) over the ten-year period consisting of the current State fiscal year and the nine preceding State fiscal years may not exceed the total return on all investment assets of the Fund over the same ten-year period (the "Ten Year Total Return"). In April 2009, the Attorney General issued a legal opinion, Op. Tex. Att'y Gen. No. GA-0707 (2009) ("GA-0707"), with regard to certain matters pertaining to the Distribution Rate and the determination of the Ten Year Total Return. In GA-0707 the Attorney General opined, among other advice, that (i) the Ten Year Total Return should be calculated on an annual basis, (ii) a contingency plan adopted by the SBOE, to permit monthly transfers equal in aggregate to the annual Distribution Rate to be halted and subsequently made up if such transfers temporarily exceed the Ten Year Total Return, is not prohibited by State law, provided that such contingency plan applies only within a fiscal year time basis, not on a biennium basis, and (iii) the amount distributed from the Fund in a fiscal year may not exceed 6% of the average of the market value of the Fund or the Ten Year Total Return. In accordance with GA-0707, in the event that the Ten Year Total Return is exceeded during a fiscal year, transfers to the ASF will be halted. However, if the Ten Year Total Return subsequently increases during that biennium, transfers may be resumed, if the SBOE has provided for that contingency, and made in full during the remaining period of the biennium, subject to the limit of 6% in any one fiscal year. Any shortfall in the transfer that results from such events from one biennium may not be paid over to the ASF in a subsequent biennium as the SBOE would make a separate payout determination for that subsequent biennium.

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

assumptions used in the analysis are a projected rate of growth of student enrollment State-wide, the projected contributions and expenses of the Fund, projected returns in the capital markets and a projected inflation rate.

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

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

Annual Distributions to the Available School Fund¹

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

PSF Corporation Strategic Asset Allocation

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

- Generate distributions for the benefit of public schools in Texas;
- Maintain the purchasing power of the Fund, after spending and inflation, in order to maintain intergenerational equity with respect to distributions from the Fund;
- Provide a maximum level of return consistent with prudent risk levels, while maintaining sufficient liquidity needed to support Fund obligations; and
- Maintain a AAA credit rating, as assigned by a nationally recognized securities rating organization.

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

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

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

Comparative Investment Schedule – PSF(CORP)

Fair Value (in millions) August 31, 2024 and 2023				
<u>ASSET CLASS</u>	<u>August 31, 2024</u>	<u>August 31, 2023</u>	<u>Amount of Increase (Decrease)</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>
EQUITY				
Domestic Small Cap	\$3,651.3	\$ 2,975.1	\$ 676.2	22.7%
Domestic Large Cap	<u>8,084.6</u>	<u>7,896.5</u>	<u>188.1</u>	<u>2.4%</u>
Total Domestic Equity	11,735.9	10,871.6	864.3	8.0%
International Equity	<u>4,131.1</u>	<u>7,945.5</u>	<u>(3,814.4)</u>	<u>-48.0%</u>
TOTAL EQUITY	15,867.0	18,817.1	(2,950.1)	-15.7%
FIXED INCOME				
Domestic Fixed Income	-	5,563.7	-	-
US Treasuries	-	937.5	-	-
Core Bonds	8,151.6	-	-	-
Bank Loans	2,564.1	-	-	-
High Yield Bonds	2,699.5	1,231.6	1,467.9	119.2%
Emerging Market Debt	-	<u>869.7</u>	-	-
TOTAL FIXED INCOME	13,415.2	8,602.5	4,812.7	55.9%
ALTERNATIVE INVESTMENTS				
Absolute Return	3,106.0	3,175.8	(69.8)	-2.2%
Real Estate	6,101.0	6,525.2	(424.2)	-6.5%
Private Equity	8,958.8	8,400.7	558.1	6.6%
Emerging Manager Program	-	134.5	-	-
Real Return	-	1,663.7	-	-
Private Credit	2,257.9	-	-	-
Real Assets	<u>4,648.1</u>	<u>4,712.1</u>	<u>(64.0)</u>	<u>-1.4%</u>
TOT ALT INVESTMENTS	25,071.8	24,612.0	459.8	1.9%
UNALLOCATED CASH				
CASH	<u>2,583.2</u>	<u>348.2</u>	<u>2,235</u>	<u>641.9%</u>
TOTAL PSF(CORP) INVESTMENTS	56,937.2	\$ 52,379.8	\$ 4,557.4	8.7%

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

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

Investment Schedule - PSF(SLB)¹

<u>Fair Value (in millions) August 31, 2024</u>	
Investment Type	As of <u>8-31-24</u>
Investments in Real Assets	
Sovereign Lands	\$ 277.47
Discretionary Internal Investments	457.01
Other Lands	153.15
Minerals ^{(2), (3)}	<u>4,540.61</u> ⁽⁶⁾
Total Investments ⁽⁴⁾	5,428.23
Cash in State Treasury ⁽⁵⁾	0
Total Investments & Cash in State Treasury	\$ 5,428.23

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The School District Bond Guarantee Program

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

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

the PSF for any payments made with respect to guaranteed bonds, and also sufficient to pay future payments on guaranteed bonds, and provides certain enforcement mechanisms to the Education Commissioner, including the appointment of a board of managers or annexation of a defaulting school district to another school district.

If a school district fails to pay principal or interest on a bond as it is stated to mature, other amounts not due and payable are not accelerated and do not become due and payable by virtue of the district's default. The School District Bond Guarantee Program does not apply to the payment of principal and interest upon redemption of bonds, except upon mandatory sinking fund redemption, and does not apply to the obligation, if any, of a school district to pay a redemption premium on its guaranteed bonds. The guarantee applies to all matured interest on guaranteed school district bonds, whether the bonds were issued with a fixed or variable interest rate and whether the interest rate changes as a result of an interest reset provision or other bond order provision requiring an interest rate change. The guarantee does not extend to any obligation of a school district under any agreement with a third party relating to guaranteed bonds that is defined or described in State law as a "bond enhancement agreement" or a "credit agreement," unless the right to payment of such third party is directly as a result of such third party being a bondholder.

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

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

The Charter District Bond Guarantee Program

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

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

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

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

The Charter District Bond Guarantee Program does not apply to the payment of principal and interest upon redemption of bonds, except upon mandatory sinking fund redemption, and does not apply to the obligation, if any, of a charter district to pay a redemption premium on its guaranteed bonds. The guarantee applies to all matured interest on guaranteed charter district bonds, whether the bonds were issued with a fixed or variable interest rate and whether the interest rate changes as a result of an interest

reset provision or other bond resolution provision requiring an interest rate change. The guarantee does not extend to any obligation of a charter district under any agreement with a third party relating to guaranteed bonds that is defined or described in State law as a “bond enhancement agreement” or a “credit agreement,” unless the right to payment of such third party is directly as a result of such third party being a bondholder.

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

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

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

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

Capacity Limits for the Guarantee Program

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2017 Legislative Changes to the Charter District Bond Guarantee Program

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

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

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

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

Charter District Risk Factors

Open-enrollment charter schools in the State may not charge tuition and, unlike school districts, charter districts have no taxing power. Funding for charter district operations is largely from amounts appropriated by the Legislature. Additionally, the amount of State payments a charter district receives is based on a variety of factors, including the enrollment at the schools operated by a charter district, and may be affected by the State’s economic performance and other budgetary considerations and various political considerations.

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

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

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

Ratings of Bonds Guaranteed Under the Guarantee Program

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

Valuation of the PSF and Guaranteed Bonds

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

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

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

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

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

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

Permanent School Fund Guaranteed Bonds by Category⁽¹⁾

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

PSF Returns Fiscal Year Ended 8-31-2024¹

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

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

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

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

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

Other Events and Disclosures

State ethics laws govern the ethics and disclosure requirements for financial advisors and other service providers who advise certain State governmental entities, including the PSF. The SBOE code of ethics provides ethical standards for SBOE members, the Education Commissioner, TEA staff, and persons who provide services to the SBOE relating to the Fund. The PSF Corporation developed its own ethics policy that provides basic ethical principles, guidelines, and standards of conduct relating to the management and investment of the Fund in accordance with the requirements of §43.058 of the Texas Education Code, as amended. The SBOE code of ethics is codified in the Texas Administrative Code at 19 TAC sections 33.4 et seq. and is available on the TEA web site at <https://tea.texas.gov/sites/default/files/ch033a.pdf>. The PSF Corporation's ethics policy is posted to the PSF Corporation's website at texaspsf.org.

In addition, the SLB and GLO have established processes and controls over the administration of real estate transactions and are subject to provisions of the Texas Natural Resources Code and internal procedures in administering real estate transactions for Fund assets it manages.

As of August 31, 2024, certain lawsuits were pending against the State and/or the GLO, which challenge the Fund's title to certain real property and/or past or future mineral income from that property, and other litigation arising in the normal course of the investment activities of the PSF. Reference is made to the Annual Report, when filed, for a description of such lawsuits that are pending, which may represent contingent liabilities of the Fund.

PSF Continuing Disclosure Undertaking

As of March 1, 2023, the TEA's undertaking pursuant to Rule 15c2-12 (the "TEA Undertaking") pertaining to the PSF and the Guarantee Program, is codified at 19 TAC 33.8, which relates to the Guarantee Program and is available at <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 and 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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